

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 354 OF 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Gurpreet Singh

...Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

...Respondents

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**PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 03.02.2026**

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 354 OF 2025**

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PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATED: 03.02.2026

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, AT
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI.

Original Application No. 354 of 2025
(I.A. No. 466/2025)

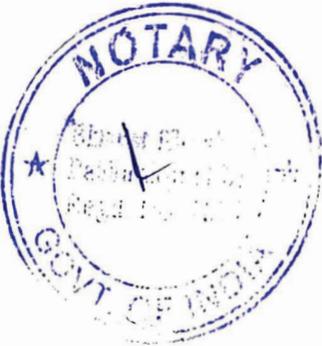
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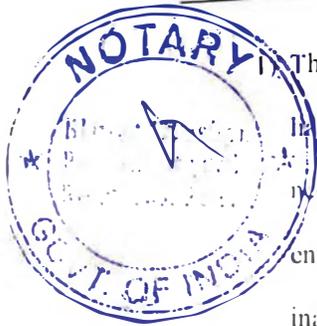


*Reply by way of an Affidavit of PreetSimar Sandhu,
Executive Engineer/Pathankot Drainage Cum
Mining & Geology Division, Water Resources
Department, Punjab on behalf of respondent 2, 3 &
5 in compliance of the order dated 27.10.2025
passed by this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.*

I, the above named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare on oath
as under: -

1. That it is respectfully submitted that the present petition is pending adjudication before this Hon'ble Tribunal and is now fixed for 19.12.2025.
2. That it is respectfully submitted that on 27.10.2025, this Hon'ble Tribunal has been pleased to pass the order dated 27.10.2025 vide which the Hon'ble Tribunal has directed the answering respondents to file Reply/ Response on or before the next date of hearing.
3. That accordingly, the Assistant District Mining Officer, Pathankot was directed to submit its report/reply, so that the present affidavit can be filed.
4. That the Assistant District Mining Officer, Pathankot has submitted its report/ reply and thus, the present affidavit is being filed on the perusal of the complete record as well as the report of Assistant District Mining Officer, Pathankot.
5. That on the perusal of the report of the Assistant District Mining Officer, Pathankot as well as the record, the following points have come on record, which are mentioned here in below for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal: -

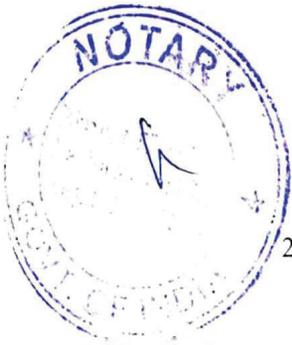
PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS :-



That at the very outset, the present petition/ Original Application is liable to be dismissed on the ground of non-joinder of proper and necessary parties. The Applicant has challenged and attributed environmental degradation, illegal mining, and alleged administrative inaction in respect of activities occurring on the Chakki River, which is an interstate river forming the natural boundary between the State of Punjab (District Pathankot) and State of Himachal Pradesh (District Kangra). A substantial portion of the Chakki riverbed squarely falls within the territorial jurisdiction, administrative control

and statutory competence of the State of Himachal Pradesh. Yet, the Applicant has failed to implead the State of Himachal Pradesh, its Department of Industries/Mines & Geology, its District Administration, and its Pollution Control Board, all of whom exercise statutory regulatory authority over mining operations in the area of Chakki Riverbed falls within the jurisdiction of the State of Himachal Pradesh. Thus, in the absence of these indispensable parties, no effective, complete or lawful adjudication of the issues involved is possible. The Original Application, therefore, suffers from a fundamental defect, rendering it non-maintainable and the same is liable to be dismissed.

It is worth mentioning here that the allegations also pertain to the areas situated across the Chakki River falling within the jurisdiction of the State of Himachal Pradesh. The Respondents – State of Punjab and District Magistrate, Pathankot – exercise jurisdiction solely over the river falls within the territory of the State of Punjab. The Chakki River constitutes a distinct inter-State natural boundary, and the Respondents have no authority, control, power of investigation, regulation, inspection, or enforcement over any activity taking place within the territorial limits of the Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, any alleged illegal mining, excavation, riverbed alteration or mechanical extraction occurring in the Himachal Pradesh portion cannot legally be attributed to the answering Respondents, nor can they be directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal to take action beyond their jurisdiction.

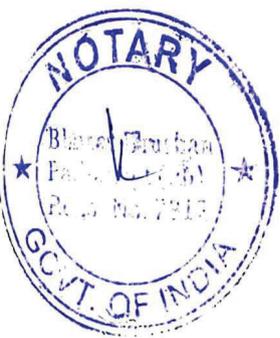


- 2) That all mining activities within the administrative boundary of District Pathankot (Punjab) are strictly regulated by the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957, The Punjab Minor

Mineral Rules 2013, The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists & Retailers Act, 2025, The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025, The Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 and The Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020. The District Administration has established dedicated Joint Teams, task forces, river-patrolling squads, and night enforcement staff, and has been continuously conducting seizures, challans, FIR registrations, impounding of vehicles and prosecution of offenders. The Applicant does not provide any specific incident, location, coordinates, date, operator or documentary evidence to show illegal mining within the Punjab side of the river. The application is, therefore, based on vague, sweeping, non-specific and unsubstantiated allegations, and the same is liable to be dismissed.

3) it is submitted that the State has enacted the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists & Retailers Act, 2025 (attached as Annexure-A) and notified the Punjab State Minor Minerals (Amendment) Policy, 2025 (attached as Annexure-B). This act and policy introduce a modern, technology-driven, accountable system for monitoring mining and crusher-related activities. These reforms represent a significant departure from the Mining Policy 2023, strengthening transparency, monitoring, and compliance.

a. 2023 Policy focused primarily on supply and affordability of sand and gravel. Whereas the Punjab State Minor Minerals (Amendment) Policy, 2025 additionally introduced a new category of mining site, i.e., 'Crusher Owner Mining Sites (CRMS)'. These are the licensed gravel sites exclusively for



registered crusher owners, wherein registered Crusher Owners can apply and opt to mine the gravel as minor mineral themselves. This reform is directly aimed at:

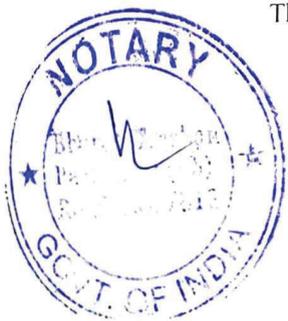
- i. Enabling crusher owners to secure legal source of raw material.
- ii. Controlling illegal gravel mining.
- iii. Linking crushers with dedicated legal mining areas.
- iv. Reducing dependence on riverbeds.
- v. Eliminating illegal cross-border sourcing.
- vi. Reducing dependence on other States.
- vii. Enhancing monitoring & accountability by correlating supply-demand from crushers.

Till date, applications of 249 Crusher Owner Mining Sites (CRMS) have been received, out of which 27 sites are in the approved DSRs and their Letter of Intent has been issued. For the rest of the 222 sites, they are being included in the new DSRs which are in the process of being finalized. The total area of these 249 sites for which CRMS applications have been received is 935 Hectares, which signifies the increase in area under legal mining.

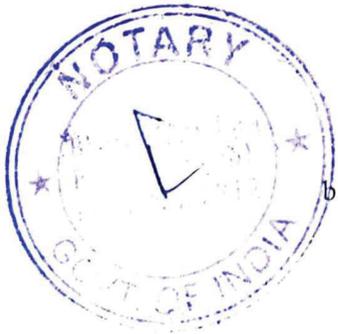
b. Strengthening of the Mining Rights Framework

The 2025 Amendment introduces:

- i. Five-year mining rights for CRMS.
- ii. Defines a Strict 'Environmental Clearance' timeline (6 months + 6 months extension with applicable fee).
- iii. Automatic forfeiture of fees on non-compliance.
- iv. Transparent procedure for allotment of Letter of intent to applicants.

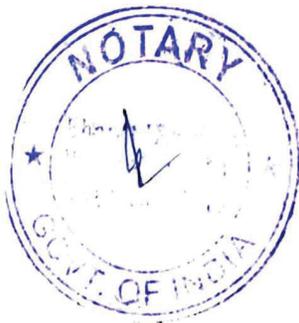


- v. Mandatory inclusion of adjoining land for CRMS so as to prevent illegal untagged mining pockets.
- c. The Department of Water Resources Punjab has identified 85 de-silting sites in the state of which 36 de-silting sites comprising of 3,19,46,482 Sq feet area and 25,55,05,547 cft of material, are being auctioned out. This de-silted material shall open one more legal source for sale and processing of minor minerals in the open market.
- 4) That The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025 (attached as Annexure-C) and monitoring mechanisms thereunder:
- a. That the State of Punjab has undertaken comprehensive regulatory reforms for the scientific, transparent, and accountable regulation of stone crusher units by enacting the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and notifying the rules thereunder on 14.07.2025. These statutory instruments constitute the first dedicated legal framework in the State exclusively governing the establishment, registration, functioning, monitoring, and environmental compliance of crusher units.
- b. That under the aforesaid Act and Rules, mandatory registration of all crusher units has been introduced, requiring detailed scrutiny of ownership, location, capacity of machinery, environmental consent, and compliance with siting criteria. No crusher unit is permitted to operate without valid registration and annual renewal. Further, as per Rule 3, every Crusher Unit in the State has now been allotted a Crusher Unique



Registration Number (CURN).CURN ensures unique identity, scientific record-keeping,and real-time visibility of each crusher's operations.It enables end-to-end monitoring of raw material inflow and outgoing processed material, thereby eliminating scope of unaccounted operations.

- c. That the Rule 9 mandates verification of both input and output of minor minerals at crusher units through monthly returns filed on the Mining Portal. These returns include details of raw material received, quantity processed, finished material dispatched, and closing stock. The system enables cross-verification with Transit Passes and Interstate Checkpost records, thereby substantially reducing the scope of illegal extraction or undisclosed processing. Further, as per rule 11, every Crusher Unit must maintain daily and monthly stock registers, and departmental officers are mandated to conduct periodic physical verification (monthly by Junior Engineer, quarterly by Assistant District Mining Officer, six-monthly by District Mining Officer, and annually by Superintending Engineer). Any excess, unaccounted or unclaimed material is deemed illegal and liable for seizure and penal action. These provisions ensure continuous monitoring, eliminate scope of manipulation, and enable detection of irregularities.
- d. That the State has operationalized a fully digital “Crusher Module” on the Mining Portal for automated scrutiny of returns, generation of e-Transit Passes, calculation of Mineral Processing Fee (MPF), and real-time monitoring of material movement. The system generates alerts for mismatch, excess



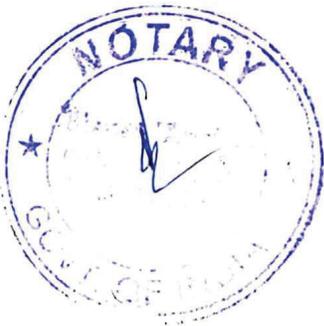
processing, or abnormal stock patterns, enabling immediate field action.

- e. That the Rules further require installation of 'Smart Meters' on crusher units to digitally record the power consumption and thereby calculate the quantum of raw material processed by the crusher. These meters shall transmit real-time data to the server, ensuring transparent monitoring of production and preventing clandestine operations. Material processed by the crusher unit will be matched as per the electricity consumption to avoid any kind of undisclosed processing.
- f. That the Rules expressly prohibit the use of diesel generators at crusher units. All units are required to shift to electricity supply, thereby eliminating any chance of illegal processing by the crusher units. The State has already issued notices for removal of gensets, and compliance is being enforced in a strict manner.
- g. That the State has established and further strengthened the interstate check posts along the borders of Punjab. These check posts are equipped with CCTV surveillance systems to monitor the movement of vehicles transporting minor minerals. Furthermore, the Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab, vide Notification dated 15.10.2025 (the Punjab Minor Mineral (Third Amendment) Rules, 2025), has mandated that every vehicle transporting minor minerals shall obtain a Confirmation Receipt (CR) Form at the interstate check post, which shall serve as a valid transit pass for movement within the State of Punjab. This mechanism ensures that only legally extracted and



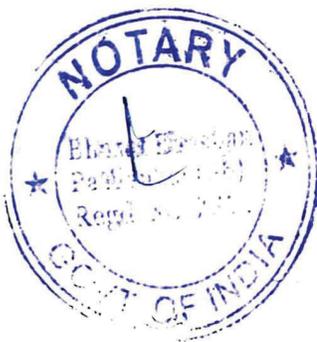
duly recorded minor minerals are permitted to enter the State boundaries. The Department also proposes to install Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) cameras and RFID readers at these check posts with the objective of further curbing and eliminating the movement of illegal mineral-laden vehicles. Further, the Department has also made deterrent provision in the Rule 75 of PMMR 2013 vide notification dated 29.10.2022 (attached as Annexure-D), under which heavy penalty ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 is being imposed on the illegal transportation of minerals.

- h. That in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 4(3) of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025, read with Rule 8 of the Rules framed thereunder, the Government has prescribed a Mineral Processing Fee (MPF) payable by all Crusher Units. The said fee is intended to compensate for the damage caused to roads and public infrastructure due to continuous movement of heavy vehicles engaged in transportation of raw material to the crusher units and processed material therefrom. The MPF has been made applicable on all Transit Passes generated by crusher units w.e.f. 22.10.2025. It is further submitted that the MPF shall be utilized strictly for restoration, strengthening, and improvement of road and other public infrastructure in and around the crusher zones, so as to mitigate adverse impacts on residents living in the vicinity and to ensure safe and durable public infrastructure. A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) dated 26.11.2025 for the utilization of Mineral



Processing Fee (MPF) funds has been duly formulated and issued by the Department (attached as Annexure-E). The SOP has been circulated to all stakeholder departments for uniform implementation and for ensuring that expenditure is incurred strictly on eligible projects in a transparent and accountable manner.

- i. That in addition to MPF, an Environment Management Fund (EMF) has been levied on crusher units, as they fall under the 'Orange Category' of industries under the Punjab Pollution Control Board norms. The EMF is being collected for environmental mitigation, pollution control measures, dust-suppression systems, and green-belt development in and around crusher zones. An SOP dated 17.11.2025 (attached as Annexure-F) has also been issued for uniform, transparent and need-based utilization of EMF funds.
- j. That the Mining Policy was also amended vide Notification dated 30.04.2025 enabling the allotment of "Crusher Owner Mining Sites (CRMS)" exclusively for supply of raw material to crusher units. This policy reform will reduce dependence on unauthorized sources and will significantly curb illegal mining. Till date, 24 Letters of Intent (Lols) have been issued for such sites, and the applicants are at various stages of obtaining Environmental Clearance. After operationalization of these sites, the dependence on unregulated sources of raw material will significantly reduce, as crusher owners shall have regulated, compliant and assured sources of supply.

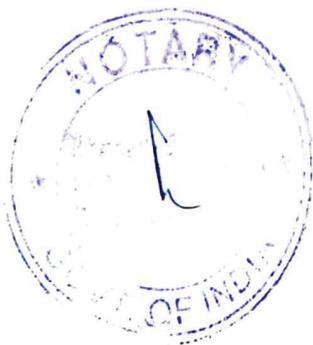


- k. That under Rule 13, registration of Crusher Units can be suspended for violations, including non-submission of returns, illegal mining notices, breach of statutory provisions, or non-payment of Government dues. Suspension empowers the DMO to seal the premises and halt all operations, preventing continuation of illegal activity. Further, Rule 14 provide for termination of registration in cases of repeated violations, criminal conviction for mining offences, failure to comply with notices, or default in payment of assessed dues. Upon termination, the unit is barred from re-registration for up to three years, thereby permanently dismantling illegal operations. Also rule 26 empowers the District Mining Officer to seize illegally procured minor minerals, along with machinery, tools, and vehicles used for illegal activities. Seized material will be disposed off through public auction in accordance with law, ensuring that illegal operations are not financially rewarded.
- l. That the cumulative effect of the above reforms-mandatory registration, digital monitoring, smart meters, elimination of gensets, strengthened checkpoints, MPF and EMF levies, and allotment of Crusher Owner Mining Sites-is the creation of a transparent, traceable, and scientifically regulated regime for the operation of crusher units, thereby substantially minimizing illegal mining and associated environmental damage.
- m. That the State, through these statutory measures, technological interventions, and policy reforms, has ensured that the functioning of crusher units is environmentally compliant,



legally regulated, and aligned with the principles of sustainable mining.

- 5) That the present petition is vague, unsupported by scientific or technical material, and lacks any substantial environmental question. It is worth mentioning here that the Section 14 of the NGT Act can be invoked only if a substantial environmental question, supported by prima facie technical material, is made out. The Applicant has placed/produced no record regarding Satellite imagery, Drone survey, GIS data, Mining lease map, GPS-based demarcation data, Official record, Environmental audit report, Replenishment study or any Site inspection report. In the absence of any such material, the Application becomes a publicity-driven and speculative petition, seeking general directions rather than addressing any specific environmental violation attributable to these Respondents.
- 6) That the Applicant seeks directions regarding preparation and correction of the District Survey Report (DSR). It is submitted that the copy of DSR attached as Annexure-A3 by the applicant pertains to the period of September 2022, whereas, the DSR of District Pathankot was initially submitted to the competent authority i.e. State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) on 26.09.2023 and was approved on 03.10.2023 with certain amendments. The latest copy of approved DSR is attached as Annexure-G. It is worth to mention here that the work regarding annual replenishment studies across the state has been entrusted with the IIT Ropar, an institute of national importance.
- 7) That the present petition suffers from suppression of material facts. The Applicant has failed to disclose that several orders have already

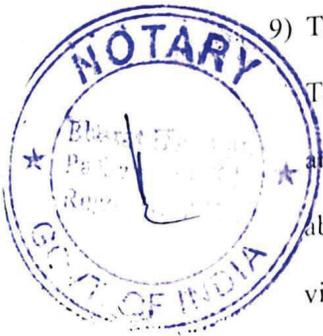


been passed by the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court, the Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court, and this Hon'ble Tribunal regarding Chakki River. Further both the State Governments have been implementing regulatory mechanisms pursuant to those orders and the substantial enforcement action has already been undertaken by the Respondents. Thus, the concealment of material facts warrants dismissal of the Application under the doctrine of clean hands.

8) That the petition based on inter-state issues should involve both states, unilateral allegations against one state is not maintainable and Illegal mining in an inter-state riverbed is by nature a shared jurisdictional issue, requiring participation of all affected States. The petition, however, seeks directions only against the State of Punjab and its officials, without impleading or attributing responsibility to the State of Himachal Pradesh, which exercises a larger territorial jurisdiction over Chakki River. The Application is, therefore, partially directed, imbalanced, and legally incompetent.

9) That no cause of action has arisen against answering respondents. The Applicant has failed to establish any specific cause of action arising from any act or omission of the answering respondents. In the absence of any direct, proximate or attributable environmental violation, the entire petition is misdirected and the same is liable to be dismissed.

10) That the petitioner by the way of present petition is seeking general administrative directions such as Conduct of surveys, Administrative restructuring, Establishment of task forces, Identification of erring officials, Preparation of new district reports and Policy-based decision-making. These are

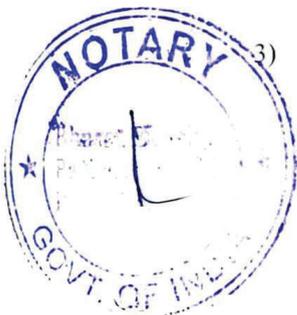


executive/administrative functions falling outside the adjudicatory domain of this Hon'ble Tribunal under Section 14, 15 or 16 of the NGT Act.

- 11) That the similar issues relating to Chakki River, collapse of railway bridge, Illegal mining in inter-state boundary areas, have already been adjudicated upon by the Hon'ble High Courts and this Tribunal. Fresh proceedings on identical issues without demonstrating new facts or violations render this petition non-maintainable. Thus, the present application is barred by principles of res judicata / parallel proceedings.

PARA WISE REPLY :-

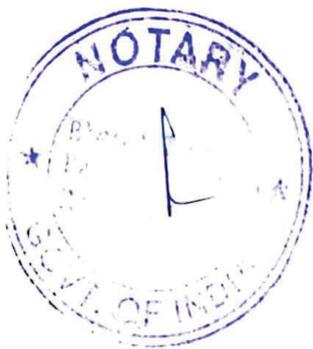
- 1) That the contents of para no. 1 of the petition, regarding the description of the applicant and his addresses, are a matter of record and need no specific reply.
- 2) That the contents of para no. 2 of the petition, regarding the description of the respondents and their addresses, are a matter of record and need no specific reply.
- 3) That the contents of para no. 3 of the petition are wrong, incorrect and hence denied. It is denied that the instant application raises any "substantial issue relating to the environment" within the meaning of Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, insofar as it pertains to the Respondents. It is specifically denied that any such substantial environmental question has arisen on account of any act or omission attributable to the answering Respondents. It is denied that there is any continuous illegal sand mining in "various locations in Pathankot District" as alleged. The allegations are vague, sweeping



and devoid of any specific date, location, coordinates, evidence, or material particulars. The Applicant has failed to identify even a single instance of illegal mining within the territorial jurisdiction of District Pathankot attributable to these Respondents. It is further denied that the alleged activities are affecting the “community at large” or that the issues raised fall within the statutory definition of “environment” under Section 2(m) of the NGT Act in the manner portrayed. The answering Respondents submit that all mining activities within the jurisdiction of District Pathankot are strictly regulated in accordance with the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules/Policy, 2023, the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016, and the EMGSM Guidelines, 2020.

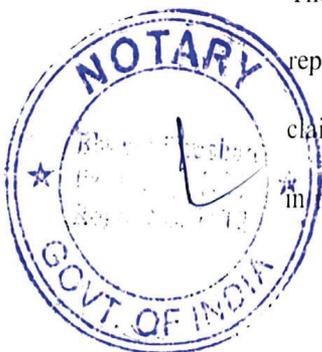
It is respectfully submitted that robust enforcement measures are already in place, including joint task forces, district-level flying squads, river patrolling units, seizure of illegal vehicles/equipment, lodging of FIRs, imposition of penalties, and continuous monitoring through field inspections. The Applicant has suppressed these material facts from this Hon’ble Tribunal. It is further submitted that the Chakki River forms an inter-state boundary between the State of Punjab and the State of Himachal Pradesh, and substantial portions of the alleged illegal mining sites actually fall within the territorial and administrative jurisdiction of the State of Himachal Pradesh, which has not been impleaded as a party. Hence, the allegations are misdirected, jurisdictionally untenable, and not maintainable against the answering Respondents.

- 4) That the contents of para no. 4 of the petition are wrong, incorrect and hence denied. It is denied that the right to life of the Applicant or of



the residents of District Pathankot is being adversely affected due to any alleged illegal or unplanned mining activities. It is further denied that any "large-scale illegal mechanized mining" or illegal crusher operations are being carried out in the Chakki riverbed within Pathankot District as alleged. It is submitted that mining operations within the district are strictly regulated, undertaken only by valid lease holders, and are continuously monitored by the competent authorities including the District Mining Officer, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Police authorities, and Special Enforcement Teams constituted by the State Government. Periodic surprise inspections, drone surveillance, and enforcement drives are routinely conducted to curb any unauthorized activity. It is further submitted that scientific mining plans, replenishment studies, environmental clearances, consents to operate, and all conditions imposed by the MoEF&CC, SEIAA Punjab, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, and this Hon'ble Tribunal are duly complied with by authorized miners. In case any illegal mining is found, the answering respondents take strict action as per the provisions of the law. It is denied that the mining being carried out is "unregulated", "unscientific", or in violation of any statutory framework.

The allegations that such mining activities are increasing flood risk or altering the riverbed in an adverse manner are baseless, speculative, and unsupported by any scientific study or official data. The Applicant has failed to place even a single cogent document, report, inspection note, or expert opinion to substantiate any such claim. It is further denied that the Applicant has "no personal interest" in filing the present proceedings. The Respondents reserve their right



to demonstrate that the Application is based on incorrect facts, generalized allegations, and newspaper-based assumptions, without any empirical or site-specific material. The Respondents reiterate that all mining operations, if and where permitted, are being conducted strictly in accordance with the applicable Acts, Rules, Notifications, Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM-2020), and directions of competent authorities. Hence, the allegations of environmental degradation are wholly denied.

- 5) That the contents of paragraph No. 5 of the Application, being a narration of the roles and functions of the various Respondent authorities, are a matter of record and hence need no specific reply from the replying Respondents. However, to the extent the Applicant attempts to imply any lapse, inaction, or failure on the part of the answering Respondents, the same is wrong, denied, misconceived and emphatically rebutted. It is submitted that Respondent No. 2 – State of Punjab, through its administrative departments and field agencies, duly enforces the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy 2025, the MMDR Act, 1957, The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists & Retailers Act, 2025 and all directives issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, including the EIA Notification 2006, SSMMG 2016, and EMGSM 2020. The State continuously undertakes extensive monitoring, periodical enforcement drives, and stringent action against any instance of unauthorized mining, if detected.

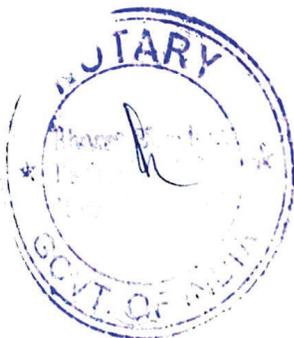


It is further submitted that Respondent No. 3 – Department of Mines & Geology, Punjab, in coordination with the district

administration, regularly undertakes surveys, inspections, joint operations, drone-based monitoring, GPS tracking, and night enforcement exercises to prevent illegal mining and ensure compliance with environmental norms. Wherever violations are noticed, challans, FIRs, seizures of vehicles, closure directions, and other strict actions are promptly taken.

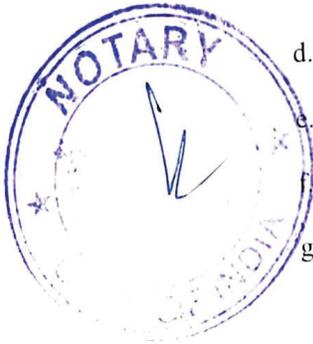
In Regard to the role of Respondent No. 5 – District Magistrate/Collector, Pathankot, it is reiterated that the District Magistrate regularly exercises powers vested under the Mines Act, 1952, Cr.P.C., Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, and relevant environmental laws. In Pathankot district, multiple anti-illegal mining squads, including police units, mining officers, SDMs, and tehsildars, operate round the clock to prevent and curb illegal mining. Large numbers of vehicles have been seized, penalties imposed, FIRs registered, and illegal activities halted through coordinated field action. Therefore, while the statutory functions of the Respondents as described by the Applicant may be correct in a general sense, the insinuation/ suggestion that such duties are not being performed diligently is unfounded, incorrect, and vehemently denied.

- 6) That the contents of para no. 6 of the petition are wrong, incorrect and hence denied in toto. It is denied that there is any “destruction of public health and safety” in Pathankot arising out of alleged illegal mining on the Chakki riverbed. It is further denied that any “large-scale”, “unsustainable”, or “unscientific” illegal mining activities are taking place, as alleged by the Applicant. The answering Respondents submit that mining operations in District Pathankot are strictly regulated, and wherever mining is permissible, it is conducted only by



authorized lease holders in accordance with approved Mining Plans, Environmental Clearances, Consent to Operate, replenishment studies, and all statutory and judicial safeguards. The allegations that such illegal mining continues “despite observations of the Hon’ble High Courts of Punjab & Haryana and Himachal Pradesh” are factually incorrect and misleading. In compliance with the directions and observations of the Hon’ble Courts, the State of Punjab has established:

- a. District-Level Task Forces,
- b. Special Flying Squads,
- c. Night Patrolling Teams,
- d. Interstate check-posts,
- e. Drone and GPS Surveillance,
- f. Border Coordination Mechanisms with Himachal Pradesh,
- g. Regular Joint Operations with Police and Mining Officers to ensure that no illegal mining activity persists in the region.



It is relevant to state that numerous FIRs, challans, vehicle seizures and penalty proceedings have been initiated from time to time by the district administration and mining authorities, demonstrating the State’s proactive enforcement and zero-tolerance approach. The prayer of the Applicant seeking directions to Respondent No. 1 (MoEF&CC) to “stop all illegal mining” is misconceived, because enforcement against illegal mining lies primarily with the State Government, Department of Mines & Geology, local Police, and District Administration, which already function actively and effectively in this regard. The Applicant has failed to produce any empirical data, scientific study, inspection report, field survey, or

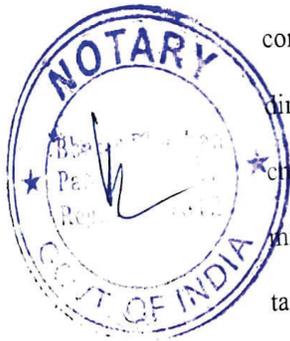
expert opinion to substantiate the alleged environmental degradation or threat to public safety. The allegations are based on broad, generalized assertions without any specific instances, site details, or evidence.

- 7) That the contents of para no. 7 of the petition are wrong, incorrect and hence denied. The Applicant has made sweeping allegations and sought directions without placing any factual foundation, legal necessity, or material evidence to justify such reliefs. It is specifically denied that there exists any failure, lapse, or non-compliance on the part of the answering Respondents regarding preparation or updating of the District Survey Report (DSR) for Pathankot. The Respondents submit that the DSR for District Pathankot has been prepared strictly in accordance with the EIA Notification, 2006, the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016, and the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM-2020). The same has been duly vetted, updated as required, and acted upon by the competent authorities. It is submitted that the copy of DSR attached as Annexure-A3 by the applicant pertains to the period of September 2022, whereas, the DSR of District Pathankot was initially approved by the competent authority i.e. State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) on 26.9.2023 and on 03.10.2023 with certain amendments. The latest copy of approved DSR is attached as Annexure-G. It is further denied that any direction is required from this Hon'ble Tribunal to conduct a replenishment study or a "scientific study by an institute of national importance". The Respondents submit that replenishment studies and scientific assessments are already a mandatory part of the regulatory framework



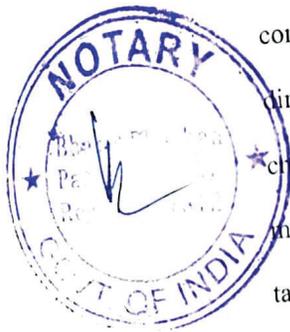
and, it is worth to mention here that the work regarding annual replenishment studies across the state has been entrusted with the IIT Ropar, an institute of national importance.

The allegation that the State has permitted "clusters of mining leases within 5 hectares" in violation of guidelines is incorrect and denied. Mining leases are granted strictly as per statutory norms, cluster rules, sustainable mining principles, and only after due environmental clearances, public consultation (where applicable), and scientific evaluation. It is again denied that environmental clearances are not being enforced. No mining operation is permitted to commence or continue without a valid Environmental Clearance, Consent to Establish, Consent to Operate, approved Mining Plan, and compliance with all conditions thereunder. The prayer seeking directions for "river audits", "annual environmental audits", or creation of a "dedicated task force approved by public hearing" is misconceived. The district administration already maintains multiple task forces, enforcement teams, flying squads, and night patrolling units, which continuously monitor and prevent illegal mining activities across the district. Regular coordination is also maintained with the Department of Mines & Geology, Punjab Pollution Control Board, and local police authorities. It is strongly denied that any official has "allowed illegal mining". Wherever violations are detected, immediate penal action, FIRs, seizures, compounding cases, and departmental proceedings are initiated as per law. The Applicant's request to identify and take action against "erring officials" is speculative, unfounded, and based solely on conjectures without any specific allegation or evidence. The demand for



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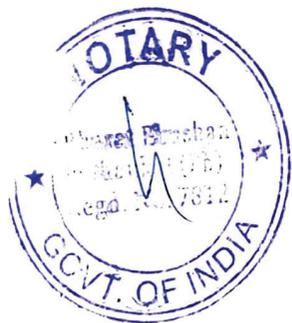
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directions against Respondent No. 4 (PPCB) is also unnecessary and unwarranted, as the Board is already exercising all statutory powers under the Water Act, Air Act, and Environment Protection Act, including issuing notices, conducting inspections, and taking coercive action wherever violations are reported or detected.

- 8) That the contents of paragraph No. 8, including sub-paragraphs (a) to (c), are wrong, misconceived, based on incorrect assumptions, and hence denied to the extent they allege non-compliance or inaction on the part of the answering Respondents. The “substantial questions” framed by the Applicant are based upon unverified allegations of illegal mining, which are not supported by any factual material, scientific data, inspection reports, site photographs, or independent study. The Applicant seeks to convert disputed questions of fact into alleged questions of law, which is impermissible.

It is specifically denied that illegal sand mining is being “allowed” on the riverbed of Chakki River in Pathankot or that any action or omission of the Respondents is in contravention of Section 21 of the MMDR Act or the Punjab or Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral Policies, 2023. The Mining in District Pathankot is carried out strictly in accordance with law, by duly authorized leaseholders and only after compliance with all statutory and environmental prerequisites. The State and District Administration are continuously taking rigorous action against any unauthorized activity under Section 21 and 23C of the MMDR Act, including seizure of vehicles, imposition of penalties, registration of FIRs, closure of illegal units, and night patrolling. It is incorrect and denied that the Respondents have failed to implement the Sustainable Sand Mining Management



Guidelines, 2016 (SSMMG) or the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 (EMGSM). The State of Punjab has adopted and operationalized these guidelines through Mandatory Environmental Clearance for all mining lease areas, including clusters; Preparation and periodic revision of District Survey Reports (DSRs); Replenishment studies and scientific assessments; Drone surveillance, GPS tracking and enforcement squads; Joint inspections with the Pollution Control Board and Police, and Complete prohibition of mining in restricted zones, erosion-prone areas, and safety corridors. Thus, the Applicant's allegation of non-implementation of statutory/environmental safeguards is unfounded and denied.

The allegation that mine owners or stone crushers on the Chakki riverbed are operating without Environmental Clearance (EC) or in violation of the EIA Notification, 2006 or the judgment in Deepak Kumar v. State of Haryana (2012) 4 SCC 629, is wholly denied. No mining operation or stone crusher in District Pathankot is permitted without Valid Environmental Clearance or Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from Punjab Pollution Control Board, or Compliance with conditions of EC and CTO. Wherever any deviation is detected, immediate action is taken including suspension of operations, seizure of machinery, imposition of penalties, and registration of FIRs. In view of the above, the so-called "substantial questions of law" raised by the Applicant do not arise in the present case.

- 9) That the contents of paragraph No. 9 (VIII. Brief Facts), including sub-paragraphs (i) to (xxv), are largely based on generalized



assertions, selective extracts from policies/guidelines, unverified reports, newspaper articles, and presumptions, and are therefore denied except to the extent of statements that are matters of law or official record. The Applicant has attempted to reproduce policy documents and judicial excerpts without establishing any nexus with alleged inaction by these answering Respondents. The chronology presented by the Applicant is one-sided, incomplete, misconceived, and does not accurately reflect the factual position in District Pathankot. A point-wise reply is submitted as under:

Para No. 9 (i)

The introductory description regarding the general importance of sand/gravel and the environmental impact of unscientific mining is a generic narrative and not specific to the present case. The same is a matter of policy literature and is neither admitted nor relevant to determine alleged failures of the answering Respondents. Illegal and unscientific mining is neither permitted nor tolerated in District Pathankot, and continuous enforcement mechanisms are in place.

Para No. 9(ii)

It is admitted that sand is a minor mineral under Section 3(e) of the MMDR Act and that States are empowered to regulate such minerals under Sections 15 and 23C. However, it is wrong and denied that control of illegal mining is not being exercised or that “onus is not discharged” by Respondents No. 2 & 7. On the contrary, the Government of Punjab has robust enforcement mechanisms, including Dedicated mining enforcement teams, Joint inspections with the Police & PCCB, Vehicle seizure and penalty drives, FIRs under Section 21 & 23C MMDR Act, Drone surveillance and night



patrols. Policies cited by the Applicant speak for themselves, but no inference of non-compliance can be drawn.

Para No. 9(iii)–9(iv)

The issuance of the EIA Notification, 2006 and the Supreme Court's judgment in *Deepak Kumar v. State of Haryana* are matters of record and require no reply. However, it is denied that any mining lease or crusher in Pathankot has been permitted or renewed in violation of these legal requirements. Environmental Clearances (ECs) are mandatory and are strictly enforced.

Para No. 9(v)–9(ix)

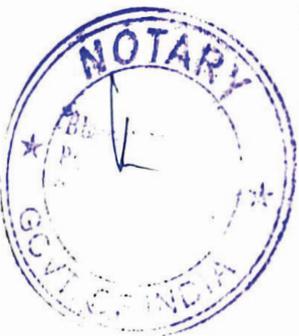
The statements summarizing the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 (SSMMG) and their provisions are matters of policy record and need no specific reply. However, it is wrong and denied that the State or District Authorities have failed to comply with these guidelines. The Applicant's allegations of blanket non-compliance are false and unsupported.

Para No. 9(x)

The provisions of the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM), 2020 are not disputed. But it is categorically denied that replenishment studies, river audits, or environmental audits are not being undertaken. The District Administration has been consistently cooperating with the Mining Department, PCCB, and other agencies to conduct scientific assessments.

Para No. 9(xi)–9(xii)

The contents reproduce general guidelines regarding replenishment and the NGT judgment in *Anjani Kumar*. These are well known but have no direct correlation to the alleged factual situation in Pathankot.



The Applicant has not produced any document to show that any lease in Pathankot has been granted in contravention of replenishment requirements.

Para No. 9(xiii)

The guideline requiring replenishment studies for mining on Patta land is a matter of record. It is wrong and denied that any mining lease on private/Patta land in Pathankot has been granted without following statutory procedure, including site-specific feasibility and replenishment assessment.

Para No. 9(xiv)

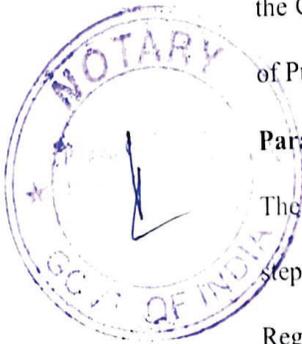
The orders of the Hon'ble High Courts of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab & Haryana are matter of record and speak for themselves. However, it is wrong and denied that the alleged repeated collapse of the Chakki River railway bridge is attributable to inaction on the part of Punjab authorities or due to illegal mining in Punjab territory.

Para No. 9(xv)

The averment that illegal mining has become "more rampant" despite steps taken by the Respondents is denied. Regular enforcement drives and criminal prosecutions have significantly curtailed illegal activities. Occasional isolated incidents cannot be equated with systemic failure.

Para No. 9(xvi)–9(xviii) (Faulty DSR Allegations)

It is wrong and emphatically denied that the District Survey Report (DSR) was "faulty", "inaccurate", or "non-compliant". The DSR was revised or supplemented as part of normal statutory procedure under SSMMG & EMGSM guidelines, and not due to any illegality as alleged. The allegations regarding clusters allegedly violating EC



norms, siting of mining leases in erosion zones, absence of replenishment studies, extension of leases to agricultural land without feasibility, absence of river basin audits, or lack of stakeholder hearings, are baseless, incorrect, and unsupported by any technical evidence. All DSR-related procedures are conducted in consultation with expert agencies and strictly as per MoEF guidelines.

Para No. 9(xix)

Newspaper articles are inadmissible, not evidence, and cannot constitute proof of illegal mining or administrative failure. The allegation that Respondents have acted in “clear contravention” of laws is strongly denied.

Para No. 9(xx)

The NGT proceedings in *K. Sanjeev Dogra v. State of Himachal Pradesh* are unrelated to the present matter in Punjab territory. Reliance on proceedings concerning another State cannot be used to attribute liability to these Respondents.

Para No. 9(xxi)

The contents regarding alleged representations by the Applicant are denied. Neither have any actionable representations been ignored nor do such representations demonstrate the alleged rampant illegal mining.

Para No. 9(xxii)

The sweeping allegation that illegal mining is being conducted in various villages such as Turehti, Haryal, Majra, Khandrah, Dhaki, and Mirthal is wrong and denied. Whenever any specific illegal activity is detected, immediate action is taken by the District Administration and Mining Department.



It is specifically denied that any “substantial question relating to environment” as defined under Section 2(m) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 arises in the manner alleged. The Respondents have been taking regular enforcement measures, conducting inspections, registering FIRs, and issuing challans against violators. There is no unchecked or unregulated large-scale illegal mining as alleged. The averments made by the Applicant are based on generalised statements, newspaper reports, and assumptions, without any cogent material.

Sub Para No. (B).

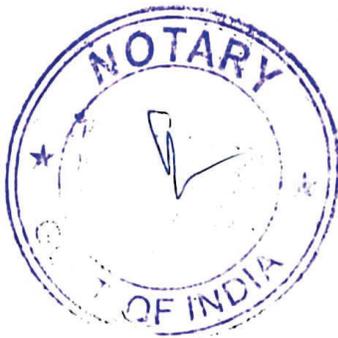
It is wrong and denied that the Respondents have allowed illegal mining in violation of the MMDR Act, EIA Notification 2006, SSMMG-2016 or EMGSM-2020. The Authorities have been continuously monitoring mining activities, ensuring compliance of environmental norms, imposing penalties, and maintaining strict supervision in the Chakki river stretch. Wherever any violation is noticed, immediate remedial and punitive steps are taken as per law.

Sub Para No. (C).

It is denied that the Respondents have failed to perform their statutory duties. The provisions of the MMDR Act and the State Minor Mineral Policy are being duly enforced. Regular joint inspections of mining sites are conducted, and action is taken against any illegal mining activity.

Sub Para No. (D)

It is denied that unscientific or unplanned mining is being allowed. The accurate and scientifically updated District Survey Report (DSR) is already stands approved by SEIAA on 03.10.2023 in accordance



with SSMMG-2016 and EMGSM-2020. The allegation that the Respondents have allowed destruction of the ecology of Chakki River is vehemently denied.

Sub Para No. (E)

The allegation that mining leases have been granted in erosion zones contrary to the guidelines is incorrect. All mining leases are granted only after technical evaluation by competent officers, and no lease is permitted in the erosion-prone zone. Any deviation, if found, is immediately stopped by the Respondent authorities.

Sub Para No. (F)

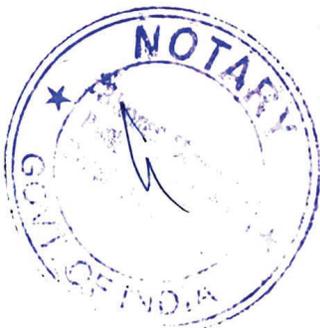
It is wrong that no public hearing or stakeholder consultation has taken place. Necessary processes under the Environmental Impact Assessment framework, including public participation where applicable, are duly complied with.

Sub Para No. (G)

The allegation regarding non-restriction of excavation depth is denied. The Respondents strictly enforce the depth limitations prescribed under the applicable guidelines, and whenever any violation is reported, mining activity is immediately halted and proceedings are initiated.

Sub Para No. (H)

It is wrong and denied that the Respondents have failed to comply with EMGSM-2020. The competent authorities have not permitted any clusters within 5 hectares contrary to the guidelines. Replenishment studies, inspections, enforcement drives and monitoring exercises are regularly undertaken through the concerned departments.



Sub Para No. (I)

The allegation that no data has been produced since 2018 is factually incorrect. Periodic reports, enforcement data, and compliance information are regularly compiled and submitted before the competent authorities and enforcement agencies.

Sub Para No. (J)

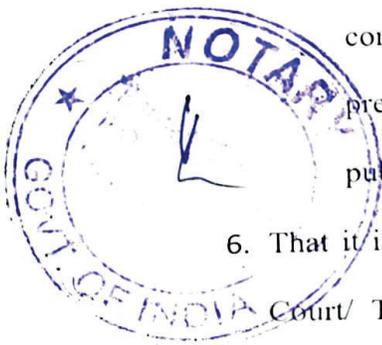
It is denied that the Respondents have failed to appreciate the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar v. State of Haryana*. The Respondent authorities strictly ensure that all mining of minor minerals is undertaken only after mandatory prior Environmental Clearances, wherever applicable.

Sub Para No. (K)

It is denied that the Respondents have ignored observations of the public, media reports, FIRs, or directions of the Hon'ble High Courts. On the contrary, multiple enforcement actions, seizure operations, preventive steps, and site inspections have been carried out from time to time. It is wrong to allege any shielding of violators.

Sub Para No. (L) The alleged environmental impacts as stated by the Applicant are exaggerated and hypothetical. The Respondents are continuously taking proactive steps to protect the riverine ecology, prevent illegal mining, regulate licensed operations, and safeguard public health, biodiversity and the environment.

6. That it is submitted that the deponent has a great respect for this Hon'ble Court/ Tribunal and the order dated 27.10.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Court/ Tribunal has been duly complied with. The deponent is duty bound and always ready and willing to obey the order passed by this Hon'ble Court/ Tribunal.



In view of above, it is submitted that the present affidavit may kindly be taken on record and the present petition qua the answering respondents may kindly be dismissed, in the interest of justice.

Place :Pathankot .

(Deponent)

Dated : 18.12.2025

PreetSimar Sandhu

Executive Engineer/Pathankot,
Drainage Cum Mining & Geology
Division, Water Resources
Department, Punjab.

Verification: -

Verified that contents of Para No. 1 to 6 of the REPLY/ RESPONSE are true and correct to my knowledge and as per information derived from official record. Nothing has been kept concealed therein and no part of it is false.

Place :Pathankot .

(Deponent)

Dated : 18.12.2025

PreetSimar Sandhu

Executive Engineer/Pathankot,
Drainage Cum Mining & Geology
Division, Water Resources
Department, Punjab.

ATTESTED
Bharat Bhushan
BHARAT BHUSHAN NOTARY
PATHANKOT (PUNJAB)
18/12/2025



This Document/Affidavit Enter
at Notary Regd. Sr. No. 29876
Page 3805 Dated 18/12/2025



Punjab Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority

CHANDIGARH, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 2025

(VAISAKHA 4, 1947 SAKA)

LEGISLATIVE SUPPLEMENT

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PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), APRIL 24, 2025
(VYSK 4, 1947 SAKA)

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PART-I**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

The 23rd April, 2025

No.7-Leg./2025.- The following Act of the Legislature of the State of Punjab received the assent of the Governor of Punjab on the 9th day of April, 2025, is hereby published for general information :-

**THE PUNJAB REGULATION OF CRUSHER UNITS, AND
STOCKISTS AND RETAILERS ACT, 2025**

(Punjab Act No.6 of 2025)

AN

ACT

to regulate the operations of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers engaged in the processing of minor minerals as defined in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act No.67 of 1957).

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

PART- I

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025. Short title, extend and commencement.
- (2) It shall extend to the whole of the State of Punjab.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.
2. (1) In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise,- Defintions.
 - (a) "Assessing Authority" means the District Mining Officer and includes such other officer, as may be authorized by the Director to make assessment under this Act or rules made thereunder;
 - (b) "Calendar Year" means the period from 1st January till 31st December in a Gregorian Calendar,-
 - (c) "Crusher Owner" includes,-
 - (i) Owner of the Crusher Unit in case of Sole Proprietorship;
 - (ii) Directors in case of incorporation of the Crusher Unit as a Company;

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(VYSK 4, 1947 SAKA)

- (iii) Partners in case of incorporation of the Crusher Unit as a firm or partnership;
 - (iv) Trustees in case of incorporation of the Crusher Unit as a Trust;
 - (v) Members in case of incorporation of the Crusher Unit as a Society; and
 - (vi) Lessee and Lessor of the Crusher Unit;
- (d) “Crusher Unit” means an industrial unit established for the processing of minor minerals, duly incorporated as a Sole Proprietorship or a Partnership or a Company or a Trust or a Society, and shall include Screening Plants;
- (e) “default of Government Dues” means the default in payment of any Government Dues or the default in timely payment of any permitted instalment of Government Dues, that have accrued as a result of any Assessment Order and for which a Notice has been duly issued to a Crusher Unit or a Stockist and Retailer asking it to make the payment forthwith;
- (f) “Department” means the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Punjab;
- (g) “derivative” means any or all of the products obtained after processing of minor minerals in any Crusher Unit;
- (h) “Director” means the Director, Mines and Geology Government of Punjab;
- (i) "District Mining Officer" means the District Level Officer appointed by the Government for the purposes of this Act;
- (j) "Environmental Management Fund (EMF)" means the Fund in which the amount charged from the Crusher Owner under this Act shall be credited, which shall be utilized as per the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, as amended from time to time;
- (k) “Government” means the Government of the State of Punjab in the Department of Mines and Geology;
- (l) “Government dues” means any unpaid fee, tax, royalty, penalty or any other charge levied by the Government of Punjab in connection with the excavation, purchase, sale and processing of minor minerals and any derivative thereof, and shall include any recoverables from the Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer at the commencement of this Act;

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- (m) “illegal mining” means any activity associated with illegal excavation and sale of minor minerals;
 - (n) “illegal processing” means any activity undertaken by a Crusher Unit for processing of illegally excavated or illegally procured or illegally purchased minor minerals;
 - (o) “illegal purchase” means the purchase or possession of minor minerals without any valid proof of purchase;
 - (p) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
 - (q) “Registration” means the Registration of a Crusher Unit with the Department;
 - (r) “Return” means any statement of account in such form, as may be prescribed;
 - (s) “Stock” means unprocessed sand or gravel or derivatives lying with a Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer; and
 - (t) “Stockist and Retailer” means any legal entity engaged in the sale and purchase of minor minerals and derivatives at a site other than the Pit Head of a mine or a Crusher Unit.

(2) Unless defined otherwise, the words and expressions used in this Act shall have the same meaning as, respectively, assigned to them in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act No.67 of 1957) and the rules made thereunder.

PART-II

3. (1) It shall be mandatory for every Crusher Unit to register itself with the Department in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed. Registration of
Crusher Units.
- (2) Registration of any Crusher Unit shall be non-transferable in case of Sole Proprietorship and firms.
- (3) The Crusher Unit Registration Number (CURN) of a Crusher Unit shall be unique. The Registration Number shall remain unchanged even if there is a change in the Crusher Owners.
- (4) The Department shall endeavour to put in place a seamless online portal for Registration of Crusher Units.
- (5) The validity of any Registration shall expire upon the end of a Calendar Year or such period, as may be prescribed.
- (6) The Department may refuse to register any Crusher Unit that,-

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-
- (a) fails to meet its mandatory requirements as may be prescribed or any direction issued under this Act;
 - (b) violates any of the provisions of this Act; or
 - (c) is in default of any Government Dues mandated under this Act.

(7) Any Crusher Unit, registered with the Department prior to the coming into force of this Act, shall continue to remain Registered for the remaining period of its Registration, unless terminated earlier under section 9 of this Act.

(8) A period of three months, from the date of coming into force of this Act, shall be granted to every Crusher Unit to bring its operations in conformity with the provisions of this Act before any penal proceedings under this Act are initiated against it.

Fees and 4. (1) The Government shall, from time to time, prescribe the fee to
payments. be paid by a Crusher Unit for,—

- (a) Registration;
- (b) renewal of Registration; and
- (c) delayed renewal of Registration of any Crusher Unit.

(2) Any application received without the accompanying fee shall be summarily rejected.

(3) The Government may, from time to time, prescribe a Mineral Processing Fee to be paid by the Crusher Unit for the purpose of damage to infrastructure of roads or waterways etc as a result of the running of the Crusher Unit and to and fro transportation of minor minerals and derivatives from it.

(4) Where the Government assigns any or all the functions under this Act to a Board or Corporation, established by the State Government, the Government may, from time to time, prescribe an annual Administration Fee to be paid by a Crusher Unit to such a Board or Corporation.

Environmental 5. (1) Every Crusher Unit shall be liable to pay such amount, as
Management may be prescribed into the Environmental Management Fund established by
Fund. the Government, on account of the environmental damage caused by the operation of such a Crusher Unit:

Provided that where the Crusher Unit obtains a certificate from the Punjab Pollution Control Board that it is a non-polluting industrial unit, no such amount shall be payable by it.

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(2) Every Crusher Unit shall continue to be liable to pay any amount assessed to be paid into the Environmental Management Fund under any Policy in force from time to time before the commencement of this Act.

(3) Any Crusher Unit with liabilities under sub-section (2) shall, within three months of the commencement of this Act or the assessment of such liability, whichever is later, pay such outstanding liabilities into the Environmental Management Fund, failing which its registration shall be deemed to have been terminated.

6. (1) Any Crusher Unit with a valid Consent to Operate issued by the Punjab Pollution Control Board shall be eligible to apply for Registration with the Department. Eligibility to be registered as a Crushed Unit.

(2) Every legal entity applying for registration of Crusher Unit shall,-

(a) possess permanent Account Number (PAN) issued by the Income Tax Department;

(b) possess Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN); and

(3) fulfill such other criteria, as may be prescribed.

7. (1) It shall be mandatory for every Crusher Unit to apply for renewal of its Registration at least forty five days before its expiry in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed: Renewal of Registration of a Crusher Unit.

Provided that any application for renewal of registration, received less than forty five days before the expiry of Registration, shall be treated as delayed renewal of Registration.

(2) The Registration of any Crusher Unit shall not be valid beyond the last day of any Calendar Year i.e. 31st December of any year or such date, as may be prescribed.

(3) The renewal of Registration shall be permitted only if the Crusher Unit,-

(a) satisfies the criteria for Registration of the Crusher Unit as on 1st January of the forthcoming year;

(b) is not in default of any Government dues, including the amount required to be paid by it into the Environmental Management Fund; and

(c) has filed all the prescribed Returns until the month of October of the year in which its Registration is valid.

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(4) The renewal of Registration of a Crusher Unit shall be automatic, unless rejected for specific reasons to be recorded, in writing, within a period of forty five days of applying.

Suspension of 8. (1) An officer not below the rank of District Mining Officer may Registration of a suspend the Registration of any Crusher Unit in such form, as may be Crusher Unit. prescribed, upon the availability of preliminary evidence of,-

- (a) failure to file two consecutive Returns;
- (b) conviction by a Court in any criminal case related to illegal mining;
- (c) illegal mining attributed to the Crusher Unit in such form, as may be prescribed;
- (d) illegal purchase attributed to the Crusher Unit in such form, as may be prescribed;
- (e) illegal processing attributed to the Crusher Unit in such form, as may be prescribed;
- (f) violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
- (g) violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013;
- (h) violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or any direction issued or any rule made thereunder;
- (i) withdrawal of Consent to Operate by the Punjab Pollution Control Board; or
- (j) failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any Government Dues for which an Assessment Order has been passed by the Competent Authority.

(2) Where the Registration of any Crusher Unit has been suspended, the officer issuing such an order shall draw up the Articles of Suspension in such form, as may be prescribed, citing the reasons for suspension of the registration of the Crusher Unit and convey the same to the Crusher Owner within seven working days of issuance of the order of suspension.

(3) The Crusher Owner may seek a review of the order of suspension within seven days of the receipt of Articles of Suspension.

(4) No order of suspension shall remain in force beyond six months from the date of issue.

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(5) The District Mining Officer, or such other officer, as may be authorized by the Director in this regard, may seal the Crusher Unit during the period of suspension.

(6) The Crusher Owner shall not operate the Crusher Unit during the period of suspension of Registration.

9. (1) An officer, not below the rank of District Mining Officer, may terminate the Registration of any Crusher Unit in such form, as may be prescribed in the event of,- Termination of Registration of a Crusher Unit.

- (a) failure to file at least three Returns in a Calendar Year;
- (b) conviction by a Court in any criminal case registered under the provisions of this Act along with sentence of a minimum of one year simple imprisonment;
- (c) charges of illegal mining having been proved against it;
- (d) charges of illegal purchase having been proved against it;
- (e) charges of illegal processing having been proved against it;
- (f) violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
- (g) violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013;
- (h) violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or any direction issued or any rule made thereunder;
- (i) withdrawal of Consent to Operate by the Punjab Pollution Control Board; or
- (j) failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any Government Dues for which an Assessment Order has been passed by the Competent Authority, and such Government Dues have been declared as arrears of land revenue.

(2) In the event of termination of Registration of a Crusher Unit, the Crusher Unit shall not be Registered again until after the expiry of a period of three years from the date of order of Termination of Registration:

Provided that the change of ownership, or any other ground whatsoever, shall not be a valid ground for early registration of any Crusher Unit whose Registration has been terminated:

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Provided further that in exceptional circumstances, the Government may reduce the period of three years to not less than one year upon the payment of such penal fee, as may be prescribed.

(3) No order of termination of Registration shall be passed without affording an opportunity of hearing to the Crusher Owner.

(4) The District Mining Officer, or any other officer authorized by the Director in this regard, shall seal the Crusher Unit within forty eight hours of the termination of Registration.

PART-III

Prohibition of 10. certain activities.

No Crusher Unit shall,-

- (a) fail to file, within the prescribed time period, any or all of the Returns, as may be prescribed;
- (b) sell any derivative for which the proper return has not been filed;
- (c) sell any derivative at a price higher than the maximum price notified by the Government for such a derivative;
- (d) process minor minerals obtained through illegal mining or through illegal purchase;
- (e) keep any stock procured through illegal purchase;
- (f) refuse access to the premises of the Crusher Unit for any random or scheduled inspection by an official of the Department;
- (g) refuse access to the books of accounts on the basis of which the prescribed Returns have been filed;
- (h) fail to promptly inform the department about any change in the ownership of the Crusher Unit;
- (i) fail to promptly inform the Department about any change in the Crusher Owners of the Crusher Unit;
- (j) fail to promptly inform the Department about any Lease Deed executed with respect to the Crusher Unit;
- (k) be leased out by any person other than the Crusher Owner; and/or
- (l) engage in monopolistic practices on its own, or in conjunction with other Crusher Units.

Liability. 11. (1) All the Crusher Owners shall be jointly and severally liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Where the Crusher Unit has been leased out, the Lessor and the Lessee shall both be jointly and severally liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act subsequent to the execution of the Lease Deed:

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Provided that where the net worth of the Lessee is more than the prescribed threshold, the Lessee, and not the Lessor, shall be held liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act subsequent to the execution of the Lease Deed:

Provided further that where there has been a violation of the provisions of clause (i) of section 10 of this Act, the Lessor and Lessee shall also be jointly and severally liable for any violation of any of the provisions of this Act prior to the execution of the Lease Deed.

(3) In the event of any violation of the provisions of clause (h) of section 10 of this Act, the previous Crusher Owners and the subsequent Crusher Owners shall both be jointly and severally liable for violation of any of the provisions of this Act subsequent to the change of ownership:

Provided that where the previous Crusher Owner has promptly informed the Department about the change in ownership, he shall not be held liable for any violation of any of the provisions of this Act subsequent to the change of ownership.

PART-IV

12. (1) It shall be mandatory for every Stockist and Retailer to obtain a licence for running its operations in such form, as may be prescribed. Stockist and Retailer License.

(2) The application for the Licence shall be submitted in such Form and which shall be considered in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The grant of a Stockist and Retailer Licence shall not grant an automatic right to commence operations and the Licencee shall be bound to separately obtain all mandatory permissions and clearances as required under any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The Government may, from time to time, notify the fee to be charged for issuance of a Stockist and Retailer Licence.

(5) The Government may, from time to time, notify the Annual Licence Fee to be charged for continuation of a Stockist and Retailer Licence.

(6) The Government may, from time to time, notify the late fee to be charged for continuation of a Stockist and Retailer Licence for which the Annual Licence Fee had not been paid in time.

(7) Stockist and Retailer Licence shall be non-transferable in case of Sole Proprietorship and firms.

(8) The Stockist and Retailer Licence Number (SRLN) shall be unique. The Stockist and Retailer Licence Number shall remain unchanged even if there is a change in the ownership of the Stockist and Retailer.

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(9) A new owner of the Stockist and Retailer shall inherit all Government Dues payable by such Stockist and Retailer.

(10) The Department shall endeavour to put in place a seamless online portal for Licensing of Stockists and Retailers.

(11) The validity of any Stockist and Retailer Licence shall expire upon the end of a Calendar Year i.e. on 31st December.

(12) A period of three months, from the date of coming into force of this Act, shall be granted to every Stockist and Retailer to bring its operations in conformity with the provisions of this Act before any penal proceedings under this Act are initiated against it.

Eligibility for obtaining Stockist and Retailer License. 13. (1) The grant of a Stockist and Retailer Licence shall be issued on demand.

(2) Every legal entity applying for a Stockist and Retailer Licence shall,—

- (a) possess Permanent Account Number (PAN) issued by the Income Tax Department;
- (b) possess Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN); and
- (c) fulfill such other criteria, as may be prescribed.

Renewal of Stockist and Retailer license. 14. A Stockist and Retailer Licence shall be deemed to have been renewed upon payment of the Annual Licence Fee and Late Fee, if any.

Suspension of Stockist and Retailer License. 15. (1) The District Mining Officer may suspend a Stockist and Retailer Licence in such form, as may be prescribed, in case of any proven violation of any of the provisions of this Act or in case of indulgence in any act that seeks to promote illegal mining.

(2) The order of suspension of a Stockist and Retailer Licence under sub-section (1) shall not remain in force beyond a period of six months.

(3) Where the Stockist and Retailer Licence has been suspended for non-payment of Government dues, as assessed by the District Mining Officer, the Stockist and Retailer Licence shall regain its validity upon payment of such Government dues and subsequent written orders, as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Stockist and Retailer may appeal within thirty days against the original Assessment Order by paying fifty percent of the assessed Government dues and in all such cases the Stockist and Retailer Licence shall regain its validity until the final decision on the appeal.

(4) A Stockist and Retailer Licence shall be deemed to be suspended indefinitely upon expiry of the period of the Licence if the Annual Licence Fee for the succeeding year has not been paid before the expiry of the Licence:

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Provided that the Licence shall regain its validity upon payment of the Annual Licence Fee and Late Fee.

16. (1) The District Mining Officer may terminate a Stockist and Retailer Licence in prescribed form in case of any proven violation of any of the provisions of this Act. Power to terminate a Stockist and retailer License.

(2) No order of termination of a Stockist and Retailer Licence shall be passed without affording an opportunity of hearing.

PART-V

17. (1) An appeal shall lie before the Director against every original order passed under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of this Act, provided that the appeal has been filed within thirty days of the passing of such an original order. Appeal.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any order passed under sub-section (1) of section 8 of this Act.

(3) An appeal shall lie before the Director against every original order passed under sub-section (1) of section 9 of this Act, provided that the appeal has been filed within thirty days of the passing of such an original order:

Provided that where the original order has been passed by the Director, the appeal shall lie before the Government:

Provided further that where the original order has been passed for failure to pay Government dues, the Crusher Owner may, along with the appeal, opt to deposit fifty percent of the assessed Government dues subject to the outcome of the appeal, and in all such cases the Registration of the Crusher Unit shall regain its validity until the final decision on the appeal.

(4) An appeal against every original order passed under sub-section (1) of section 16 shall lie before the Director, provided that the appeal has been filed within thirty days of the passing of such an original order.

18. (1) A Review Application shall lie against any order passed under sub-section (1) of section 8 of this Act before the same authority which had passed the order. Review.

(2) A Review Application shall lie against an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 15 of this Act before the same authority which had passed the order.

(3) No Review Application shall lie against any order passed under any other part of this Act.

19. (1) A Revision Application shall lie before the Government against every order passed under sub-section (1) of section 9 of this Act, provided that the Revision Application has been filed within thirty days of the passing of such an order. Revision.

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(2) A Revision Application shall lie before the Government against every order passed by the Director under sub-section (3) of section 17 of this Act, provided that the Revision Application has been filed within thirty days of the passing of such an order:

Provided that where the Director has passed the order for failure to pay Government dues, the Crusher Owner may, along with Revision Application, opt to deposit hundred percent of the Government dues assessed by the Director subject to the outcome of the Revision Application, and in all such cases the Registration of the Crusher Unit shall regain its validity until the final decision on the Revision Application.

PART-VI

Power to regulate 20. (1) The Government may, from time to time, notify the maximum prices. sale price of derivatives by any Crusher Unit.

(2) The Government may, from time to time, notify the maximum sale price of sand, gravel and derivatives by any Stockist and Retailer.

Power to issue 21. (1) The Government may issue directions, from time to time, in directions. order to enforce the sale of sand, gravel and derivatives at the notified maximum sale price.

(2) Wherever a direction has been issued in sub-section (1), it shall be mandatory for every Crusher Unit, and Stockist and Retailer to comply with the same.

(3) The Director may, with the approval of the Government, issue suitable directions, from time to time, for the smooth implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Transactions 22. (1) It shall be mandatory for every Crusher Unit, and Stockist through online and Retailer to purchase sand and gravel from a legal mining site. An online portal. portal, or any other electronic or digital means, for undertaking such transactions may be prescribed.

(2) It shall be mandatory for every Stockist and Retailer to purchase derivatives from a Registered Crusher Unit. An online portal, or any other electronic or digital means, for undertaking such transactions may be prescribed.

(3) An online portal, or any other electronic or digital means, for accepting orders for sale of sand, gravel and derivatives may be prescribed.

(4) The Government may direct to deposit, in part or in whole, the advance payment of royalty as per the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, as amended from time to time, or any other amounts due under

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this Act, and for this purpose prescribe an online portal, or any other electronic or digital means, for accepting such amounts.

PART-VII

23. (1) An officer, not below the rank of District Mining Officer, shall have the power to enter the premises of any Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer and seize any documents, which in his opinion are likely to prove, or assist in proving, any violation of the provisions of this Act and thereafter draw up a seizure memo in the prescribed form. Power to seize.

(2) An officer not below the rank of District Mining Officer, shall have the power to enter the premises of any Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer and seize any illegally procured minor minerals and/or derivatives lying with such a Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer, proven by way of a summary inquiry, and thereafter dispose it in the open market, either through auction or through direct sale at the maximum sale price notified by the Government for these items, and thereafter draw up a seizure memo in the prescribed form.

(3) An officer not below the rank of District Mining Officer, may seize any minor mineral and/or derivatives being transported in contravention of the provisions of this Act along with any tool, equipment, Transport Vehicle and such other things used in the commission of the offence, draw up a Seizure memo in the prescribed form and thereafter, after giving an opportunity of hearing, sell these in the open market through open auction and deposit the proceeds with the Government Treasury:

Provided that any seized minor mineral and/or derivatives may be directly sold at the maximum sale price notified by the Government for these items:

Provided further that lack of knowledge of the illegal nature of the material being transported shall not, in any way, provide any relief or compensation whatsoever for the owner of any Transport Vehicle being auctioned or for the purchaser of the minor mineral and/or derivatives being auctioned.

24. (1) The Assessing Authority shall be competent to pass an Assessment Order in prescribed form, determining the amount of Government dues that are required to be recovered from any Crusher Unit: Recovery.

Provided that no such order shall be passed without affording an opportunity of hearing to the Crusher Owner.

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(2) The assessed Government dues shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, from the Crusher Owner in the manner provided under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act 17 of 1887).

(3) Any Crusher Owner or Stockist and Retailer, who is in possession, or had been in possession, of a stock sourced through illegal purchase, proven by way of discrepancy in Returns or otherwise, shall be liable to pay a penalty equivalent to twice the amount of royalty as per the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, as amended from time to time, on such a stock, or such amount as may be prescribed.

(4) The assessed Government dues shall always remain attached to the Crusher Unit and shall be inherited by the Crusher Owners irrespective of the mode of acquisition of the Crusher Unit.

Penalty. 25. (1) Whoever furnishes any fake or forged document to the Department, for deriving any benefit under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine of fifty thousand rupees, or both.

(2) Whoever furnishes any fake, forged or fabricated Return, that has the effect of concealing any act of illegal mining or illegal processing or illegal purchase, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine of one lakh rupees, or both.

(3) Any Crusher Owner, in possession of a stock sourced through illegal mining, shall be punished under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in such manner as if the illegal mining had been done by the Crusher Owner.

(4) The Government may, at its discretion, mandate the installation of a weighbridge at each registered Crusher Unit, either by the Crusher Units themselves or through any other means, and may prescribe penalties for non-compliance therewith.

(5) The Government may impose restrictions on the use of generator sets or diesel generator (D.G.) sets within Crusher Units, which may include a prohibition on their use, a cap on their maximum capacity, or the implementation of smart meters to monitor their operation, and may prescribe penalties for non-compliance therewith.

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PART-VIII

26. (1) The Government may relax any of the provisions of this Act for reasons to be recorded in writing. Power to relax.
- (2) No relaxation in any provision of this Act shall, in any manner whatsoever, seek to provide relief for any violation of the provisions of this Act that has already occurred.
27. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Department or any official of the Department for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act. Protection of action taken in good faith.
28. (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.
- (2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be, after it is made, before the House of the State Legislature, while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, the House agrees in making any modification in the rule, or the House agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modifications or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that rule.
29. (1) The Punjab Crusher Policy, 2023 is hereby repealed. Repeal and saving.
- (2) Any recovery proceedings under the Punjab Crusher Policy, 2023, existing at the time of coming into force of this Act, shall continue under the provisions of the said Policy in the same manner as if the said Policy had not been repealed.

MANDEEP PANNU,

Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab,
Department of Legal and Legislative Affairs.

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PART-III

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE AND TAXATION
(EXCISE AND TAXATION-II BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd April, 2025

No.S.O.26/P.A.5/2017/S.164/2025.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 of the Punjab Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Punjab Act No.5 of 2017), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 1 of the Punjab Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as rules) issued vide Government of Punjab, Department of Excise and Taxation, notification No. G.S.R.32/P.A.5/2017/Sec.164/Amd.(70)/2024, dated the 21st August, 2024, published in the Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary), dated the 23rd August, 2024, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab, on the recommendations of the Council, is pleased to appoint the following dates as mentioned in column (3) of the table below, on which the provisions of rules specified in column (2) of the said table, shall come into force, namely: —

Table

Serial No.	Rules	Date
1	2	3
1.	Rules 24, 27 and 32	11th day of February, 2025
2.	Rules 8, 37 and clause (ii) of rule 38	1st day of April, 2025

AJIT BALAJI JOSHI,
Secretary (Taxation)
to Government of Punjab,
Department of Excise and Taxation.



ANNEXURE-B

Punjab Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority

CHANDIGARH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 2025 (VAISAKHA 10, 1947 SAKA)

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
(PROJECT BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION

The 30th April, 2025

No.E- 861541 M/G-PSMG0MISC/2/2025/PJ6/159.- In continuation of the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023 notified vide no. PB/Mineral Policy/2023/1293 dated 13.03.2023 and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to amend the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, in the following manner, namely:-

1. This policy may be called The Punjab State Minor Minerals (Amendment) Policy, 2025 and this policy shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.
2. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, under clause-2 after Sub clause d. following Sub clause shall be inserted namely:

“e. “CRMS - Crusher Mining Sites” shall mean gravel mining sites operated by Crusher owners having crusher units registered with the Department.”

3. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, under clause-2 after Sub clause k. following Sub clause shall be inserted namely:

“m. “LMS- Landowner Mining Sites” shall mean sites where sand is available for extraction and landowner(s) have the first right to opt to mine the mineral themselves or in a group or through third party authorized by the landowner(s). Any sand mining site, Government or Panchayat land, may be considered for auction as LMS. Gravel sites only in Government or Panchayat lands can be considered for auction as LMS.

4. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, under clause-2,

- I. in sub-clause ‘e’, for the number ‘e’, number ‘f’ shall be substituted;
- II. in sub-clause ‘f’, for the number ‘f’, number ‘g’ shall be substituted;
- III. in sub-clause ‘g’, for the number ‘g’, number ‘h’ shall be substituted;
- IV. in sub-clause ‘h’, for the number ‘i’, number ‘i’ shall be substituted;
- V. in sub-clause ‘i’, for the number ‘j’, number ‘j’ shall be substituted;
- VI. in sub-clause ‘j’, for the number ‘j’, number ‘k’ shall be substituted;
- VII. in sub-clause ‘k’, for the number ‘k’, number ‘l’ shall be substituted;
- VIII. in sub-clause ‘l’, for the number ‘l’, number ‘n’ shall be substituted;
- IX. in sub-clause ‘m’, for the number ‘m’, number ‘o’ shall be substituted;
- X. in sub-clause ‘n’, for the number ‘n’, number ‘p’ shall be substituted;
- XI. in sub-clause ‘o’, for the number ‘o’, number ‘q’ shall be substituted;
- XII. in sub-clause ‘p’, for the number ‘p’, number ‘r’ shall be substituted;
- XIII. in sub-clause ‘q’, for the number ‘q’, number ‘s’ shall be substituted;

- XIV. in sub-clause 'r', for the number 'r', number 't' shall be substituted;
 XV. in sub-clause 's', for the number 's', number 'u' shall be substituted;
 XVI. in sub-clause 't', for the number 't', number 'v' shall be substituted;
 XVII. in sub-clause 'u', for the number 'u', number 'w' shall be substituted;
 XVIII. in sub-clause 'v', for the number 'v', number 'x' shall be substituted.

5. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, under Clause 3, Sub-Clause (a) shall be substituted :

“There shall be FOUR classes of Mining Sites namely Commercial Mining Sites (CMS), Crusher Mining Sites (CRMS), Landowner Sand Mining Sites(LMS) and Public Mining Sites (PMS). While Commercial Mining Sites shall be grouped into distinct Clusters, the Crusher Mining Sites, Landowner Sand Mining Sites and Public Mining Sites shall be stand alone sites.”

6. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, under Clause 3, Sub Clause (i) shall be omitted and the following Sub-Clauses shall be inserted under Clause 3, after Sub-Clause (h):

- (i) *Annexure VII-A will give details of estimated available sand and gravel in each CRMS Site, the excavation method permitted by SEIAA, the validity of such permission and the quantities to be allowed for quarrying.*
 (j) *Annexure VII-B will give details of estimated available sand in each LMS Site, the excavation method permitted by SEIAA, the validity of such permission and the quantities to be allowed for quarrying.*
 (k) *Annexures I-VII-B can be amended at any time by the Government*

7. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, the following Clause 5A shall be inserted after Clause 5 :

“5A. Crusher Mining Sites (CRMS)

- a. *CRMS shall be limited to areas where gravel is available.*
 b. *Mining Rights in any CRMS shall be granted for a period of FIVE years. Thereafter fresh applications shall be received.*
 c. *Any site already auctioned as a CMS shall not be allowed to be operated as a CRMS until at least the expiry of the contract period of such a CMS, or until the expiry of three years hence. where such a contract is yet to be signed.*
 d. *Letter of Intent for running a CRMS may be granted by the Director, or any officer authorised by him, to a Crusher Owner, having one or more Crusher Unit, upon receipt of an application requesting grant of Mining Rights for an area clearly described in the application and on payment of such non-refundable fee as may be prescribed by the Department from time to time.*
 e. *Whenever more than one Crusher Owner has applied for the same area or same part area, the Letter of Intent shall be awarded to each such Crusher Owner. Mining Rights shall be granted to the Crusher owner who is the first to obtain the mandatory Environmental Clearance and the Consent to Operate.*
 f. *The owner of any land shall not be permitted to grant “Landowner Consent”, for obtaining Environmental Clearance for such land, to more than one person holding a letter of Intent for running a CRMS. Wherever the owner of any land has granted Landowner Consent to*

- more than one person at any given point in time, such land shall not be considered for running a CRMS until the expiry of a period of 2 years since the grant of such Landowner Consent.*
- g. The payment of landowner compensation to the landowners shall be the sole responsibility of the Crusher Owner who has been awarded the Mining Rights.*
 - h. Where the Letter of Intent of a CRMS has been granted to any Crusher Owner, it shall be the responsibility of such a Crusher Owner to obtain the Environmental Clearance and a valid Consent to Operate within six months of the grant of Letter of Intent, failing which the Letter of Intent shall automatically stand withdrawn and any fee received along with the application shall stand automatically forfeited. Provided that the District Mining Officer may allow an additional period of 6 months to obtain the Environmental Clearance and the Consent to Operate in special circumstances, for reasons to be recorded in writing, on payment of additional fee equivalent to 25% of the fee charged at the time of applying for Letter of Intent. Upon failure of meeting the revised deadline, the entire fee shall stand forfeited.*
 - i. The Mining Lease for a CRMS site shall be executed upon receipt of an application, accompanied by proof of grant of Environmental Clearance and Consent to Operate for such as site. The decision to grant the Mining Lease shall be taken within 30 days of receipt of such an application.*
 - j. The person receiving the Mining Rights shall be responsible for creating necessary infrastructure at the site in accordance with the guidelines issued from time to time. He shall also be responsible for ensuring that mining in the CRMS allotted to him is done strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Director and/ or SEIAA and/or Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India from time to time.*
 - k. The Director, Mines and Geology shall determine the annual extractable quantity from the area of CRMS and the person receiving the Mining Rights shall not extract any minor minerals beyond such quantity*
 - l. Where the Mining Lease of a CRMS has been executed and the allowed annual extractable quantity exceeds the annual capacity of the crusher, the excess quantity must be sold in the open market on an annual basis. Additionally, the government may prescribe a percentage of the allowed annual extractable quantity that the crusher unit(s) must sell in the open market each year. For any default in complying with this provision, the Crusher Owner shall be liable to pay a penal amount equal to two times the royalty payable on the defaulting quantity. The procedure for recovery of this penal amount shall be the same as is prescribed for recovery of penal amounts for illegally mined material.*
 - m. The Pit Head Price for a CRMS shall be as defined in Annexure VIII of the Punjab State Minor Minerals Policy, 2023*
 - n. If a crusher owner has any piece of land other than the land for which he has applied for CRMS within a radius of 1 km from the crusher unit or the applied for mining site, then it will be mandatory for the crusher owner to include such land(s) in the proposed CRMS site. The Crusher Owner shall give self-declaration in this regard and false self-declaration can entail cancellation of Crusher Mining Site.*
 - o. The concession amount for a CRMS shall be payable in the same manner as applicable for a CMS site.”*

8. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, the following Clause 5B shall be inserted after Clause 5A :

“5B. Landowner Mining Sites (LMS)

- a. LMS shall be limited to areas where sand or Gravel is available.*
- b. The minimum contiguous area (in acres) of an LMS shall be as prescribed by the State Government.*
- c. Mining Rights in any LMS shall be granted to owners, or to Person duly authorised by such Landowner(s); or to holders of land owner consent in case of Government Lands / Panchayat lands for a period of FIVE years or the period for which Environmental Clearance is available for the Site, whichever is lesser. Thereafter fresh applications shall be received.*
- d. The Landowner(s) will have the first right of refusal during the course of the auction process of an LMS.*
- e. Any site already auctioned as a CMS shall not be allowed to be operated as an LMS until at least the expiry of the contract period of such a CMS, or until the expiry of three years hence, where such a contract is yet to be signed.*
- f. Letter of Intent for running an LMS may be granted by the Director, or any officer authorised by him, to the Landowner of such a Site, or a group of Landowners whose contiguous land collectively forms the LMS Site, or to a Person duly authorised by such Landowner(s), upon receipt of an application requesting grant of Mining Rights for an area clearly described in the application and on payment of such non-refundable fee as may be prescribed by the Department from time to time.*
- g. Whenever a group of Landowners has been granted Mining Rights for an area, such Landowner(s) shall be jointly and severally liable for any act of omission or commission while operating the Mining Site.*
- h. Whenever a Person duly authorised by such Landowner(s) has been granted Mining Rights for an area, such a Person along with the Landowner(s) shall be jointly and severally liable for any act of omission or commission while operating the Mining Site.*
- i. Where the Mining Rights of an LMS has been granted to any Person / Landowner(s), it shall be their responsibility to obtain the Environmental Clearance and a valid Consent to Operate within six months of the grant of Letter of Intent, failing which the Letter of Intent shall automatically stand withdrawn and any fee received along with the application shall stand automatically forfeited. Provided that the District Mining Officer may allow an additional period of 6 months to obtain the Environmental Clearance and the Consent to Operate in special circumstances, for reasons to be recorded in writing, on payment of additional fee equivalent to 25% of the fee charged at the time of applying for Letter of Intent. Upon failure of meeting the revised deadline, the entire fee shall stand forfeited.*
- j. The Mining Lease for an LMS site shall be executed upon receipt of an application, accompanied by proof of grant of Environmental Clearance and Consent to Operate for such as site.*
- k. The Person / Landowner(s) receiving the Mining Rights shall be responsible for creating necessary infrastructure at the site in accordance with the guidelines issued from time to time. They shall also be responsible for ensuring that mining in the LMS allotted to them is done strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Director*

and/ or SELAA and/or Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India from time to time.

- l. The Director, Mines and Geology shall determine the annual extractable quantity from the area of LMS and the person / Landowner(s) receiving the Mining Rights shall ensure that extraction of minor minerals beyond such quantity does not take place.*
- m. The Pit Head Price for an LMS shall be as defined in Annexure VIII of the Punjab State Minor Minerals Policy, 2023*
- n. Letter of Intent of an LMS shall not be issued for any site which is a fraction of the total Landholding of a Landowner or a Group of Landowners for which Mining Rights are being sought. Explanation: "Landholding" shall only refer to land where sand is available. Where a single Khewat in the Jamabandi contains both land containing sand and land without sand, only the Khasra Numbers of the land containing sand shall be covered under the definition of "Landholding".*
- o. The concession amount for an LMS shall be payable in the same manner as applicable for a CMS site.*
- p. Where the ownership of a Land vests with the State Government or the Gram Panchayat, such a Land shall be operated as a PMS or CMS or an LMS where only sand is present on such land, or as CRMS or an LMS where both sand and gravel are present on such Land. In all such cases where the site is operated as an LMS, the provisions of preceding paragraphs (a)-(n) shall not apply. In their place such an LMS shall be governed by the following provisions-*
 - i. The "Landowner Consent" for Provincial Government Lands belonging to Revenue Department shall be issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.*
 - ii. The "Landowner Consent" for Government Lands belonging to Departments other than the Revenue Department shall be issued by the concerned Department.*
 - iii. The "Landowner Consent" for Panchayat Lands shall be issued by the Deputy Commissioner after the Panchayat has passed a resolution to that effect.*
 - iv. The Landowner Compensation, as determined by the Government, shall be payable to the State Government and the Panchayat, as the case may be.*
 - v. Mining Rights for such lands shall be auctioned as prescribed in a manner as may be prescribed by the Government.*
 - vi. Where the Mining Rights of an LMS has been granted to any Person, it shall be his responsibility to obtain the Environmental Clearance and a valid Consent to Operate within six months of the grant of Letter of Intent, failing which the Letter of Intent shall automatically stand withdrawn and any fee received along with the application shall stand automatically forfeited. Provided that the District Mining Officer may allow an additional period of 6 months to obtain the Environmental Clearance and the Consent to Operate in special circumstances, for reasons to be recorded in writing, on payment of additional fee equivalent to 25% of the fee charged at the time of applying for Letter of Intent. Upon failure of meeting the revised deadline, the entire fee shall stand forfeited.*

- vii. *The Mining Lease for an LMS site shall be executed upon receipt of an application, accompanied by proof of grant of Environmental Clearance and Consent to Operate for such as site.*
 - viii. *Methodology of excavation of sand in LMS sites shall be as permitted in the Annexure VII-B to this Policy.*
 - ix. *The Person receiving the Mining Rights shall be responsible for creating necessary infrastructure at the site in accordance with the guidelines issued from time to time. He shall also be responsible for ensuring that mining in the LMS allotted to him is done strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Director and/ or SEIAA and/or Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India from time to time.*
 - x. *The Director, Mines and Geology shall determine the annual extractable quantity from the area of LMS and the person receiving the Mining Rights shall ensure that extraction of minor minerals beyond such quantity does not take place.*
 - xi. *The Pit Head Price, and it's components, for an LMS shall be as notified by the Government from time to time."*
9. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023 following sub-clause "(f)" shall be inserted after sub-clause "(e)" under "Annual Concession Quantity" :

"f. Any offer or approval for an increase in annual concession quantity, in any year during the concession period, shall be subject to any restrictions imposed by SEIAA."

10. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, for clause 'Construction of Basements in Buildings', the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"21. Construction of Basements in Buildings and Other development Works

- a. *The royalty of the mineral excavated during the construction of the basement or anyother development work shall be charged by the Department of the Mines & Geology, Punjab before issuing K-2 Permit.*
- b. *Royalty or any other fees shall not be applicable for residential houses of any size or for any other building on a plot size upto 500 square yards.*
- c. *No Royalty or any Fees shall be charged for excavation of earth, other than sand and gravel, for the purpose of establishing an Industrial Unit at any site:-*
 - i. *If the site is approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Government of Punjab; OR*
 - ii. *If the site is approved by an Urban Local Body; OR*
 - iii. *If the Industrial Unit is registered with the Bureau of Investment Promotion, Government of Punjab; OR*
 - iv. *If the Industrial Unit is being established in any Industrial Focal Point within the State of Punjab; OR*
 - v. *If the Industrial Unit is being established in any Industrial Estate developed by the State Government or its Agencies*
- d. *However K-2 Permit shall also be obtained by all above concerned even if they are exempted from Government Charges."*

11. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023,

- I. clause under name 'Cluster' shall be numbered as '6';
- II. clause under name 'Grant of Mining Rights shall be numbered as '7';
- III. clause under name 'Period of Concession shall be numbered as '8';
- IV. clause under name 'Application for Grant of Mining Rights shall be numbered as '9';
- V. clause under name 'Application Fee shall be numbered as '10';
- VI. clause under name 'Eligibility and Capacity shall be numbered as '11';
- VII. clause under name 'Total Concession Quantity' shall be numbered as '12';
- VIII. clause under name 'Annual Concession Quantity' shall be numbered as '13';
- IX. clause under name 'Sale Price of Sand and gravel' shall be numbered as '14';
- X. clause under name 'Power to revise Pithead rate' shall be numbered as '15';
- XI. clause under name 'Concession Amount' shall be numbered as '16';
- XII. clause under name 'Security' shall be numbered as '17';
- XIII. clause under name 'Award of Concession and Signing of Agreement shall be numbered as '18';
- XIV. clause under name 'Start of Concession Period' shall be numbered as '19';
- XV. clause under name 'Identification of Mines and Clearances' shall be numbered as '20';
- XVI. clause under name 'Royalty Rate of Clay and Ordinary Earth' shall be numbered as '22';
- XVII. clause under name 'Excavation of Ordinary Earth' shall be numbered as '23';
- XVIII. clause under name 'Unauthorized Transport of Sand & Gravel' shall be numbered as '24';
- XIX. clause under name 'Failure to Excavate Adequate Quantity' shall be numbered as '25';
- XX. clause under name 'Surrender of Concession' shall be numbered as '26';
- XXI. clause under name 'Punjab Sand Portal' shall be numbered as '27';
- XXII. clause under name 'Registration of Vehicles on Punjab Sand Portal' shall be numbered as '28';
- XXIII. clause under name 'Weigh-bridges and Weighment Slips' shall be numbered as '29';
- XXIV. clause under name 'Geo-tagging of Mines' to Continue Operations' shall be numbered as '30'
- XXV. clause under name 'Currently Auctioned Mines to Continue Operations' shall be numbered as '31'
- XXVI. clause under name 'Amendment in Rules' shall be numbered as '32';
- XXVII. clause under name 'Review' shall be numbered as '33';
- XXVIII. clause under name 'Implementation and Appeal' shall be numbered as '34'.

12. In the Punjab State Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, Annexure VIII shall be substituted as below :

“Annexure VIII

The Pit Head Price of sand and gravel in any Mining Site shall be as under-

<i>Sr No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rate per cubic feet (in Rupees) for gravel or RBM in any CMS/CRMS/LMS</i>	<i>Rate per cubic feet for river sand (in Rupees) in any CMS/LMS</i>	<i>Rate per cubic feet (in Rupees) for river sand in any PMS</i>
1	<i>Royalty payable to the State Government</i>	3.15	1.75	1.75
2	<i>District Mineral Foundation Fund (1/3 of Royalty)</i>	1.05	0.58	0.58
3	<i>Environment Management Fund (@ 10% of Royalty)</i>	0.30	0.17	0.17
4	<i>Land owner compensation</i>	2.00	2.00	2.00
5	<i>Cost of excavation and loading and profit margin for any Concessionaire in any CMS/CRMS/LMS</i>	2.40	2.40	0
6	<i>Operational cost of running the PMS site (To be retained by the Government)</i>	N/A	N/A	2.40
7	<i>IT & Weigh Bridge charges</i>	0.10	0.10	0.10
8	<i>Maximum sale price at pit head</i>	9.00	7.00	7.00

Note:

1. *The Government may at its discretion and by an Executive Orders may amend any or all of the entries in the above table.*
2. *The amounts against the entries at Sr. No. 1-3 shall be deposited with the Government*
3. *Rs. 0.10 against the Entry at Sr No 7 shall be deposited with the Government.*
4. *The Concessionaire shall directly settle his accounts with the landowner with regard to landowner compensation.*
5. *If any other cess or fund is imposed by the Government from time to time, it will be additional to above mentioned pit head price, as applicable.”*

Sd/-

JASPREET TALWAR, IAS

Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab
Department of Mines and Geology

Chandigarh
The 30th April, 2025



Punjab Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART-III
GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
NOTIFICATION

The 14th July, 2025

No.G.S.R.131/P.A.6/2025/S.28/2025.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 (Punjab Act No. 6 of 2025), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following rules, for regulating the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers and for the purposes connected therewith, namely:-

RULES

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.-** (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025
 - (2) These Rules shall be applicable throughout the State of Punjab.
 - (3) They shall come into force on and with effect from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions: -** (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.-
 - (a) **“Act”** means the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers act, 2025 (Punjab Act No. 6 of 2025);
 - (b) **"Assistant District Mining Officer"** means Sub Divisional Officer-cum-Assistant District Mining Officer, Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab;
 - (c) **“Chief Engineer”** means the Chief Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab;
 - (d) **“Confirmation Receipt Slip (CR Slip)”** means a slip issued at interstate posts established by the department to the vehicles coming from other states after validation of the documents;
 - (e) **“Gair Mumkin Land”** means the same as assigned to it under the Punjab Land Revenue Act,1887 (Punjab Act No. 17 of 1887);
 - (f) **"Junior Engineer"** means the Junior Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab;
 - (g) **“KML/KMZ file”** means digital file to display geographical data and map details;
 - (h) **“Lease Agreement”** means legal contract between two or more parties outlining the terms and conditions related to the use of land;

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- (i) **“Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) Plant”** means a facility where concrete is manufactured using a precise mixture of cement, aggregates (sand and gravel), water etc. The concrete is then delivered to construction sites typically using transit mixer trucks; and
 - (j) **“Retailer”** means any legal entity engaged in the purchase, stocking and sale of the processed minor minerals materials and river sand only within the municipal limit or Lal Dora of the village using only single-axle vehicles or tractor trolleys. However, it shall be located at maximum distance of 500 meters from the municipal limits or the Lal Dora of a village;
 - (k) **“Stockist”** means any legal entity engaged in the Purchase, stocking and sale of river sand or processed minor minerals and derivatives at a site other than the pit Head of a mine or a Crusher Unit;
 - (l) **“Superintending Engineer(SE)”** shall means Superintending Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab;
 - (m) **“Transit Pass”** shall means official permit issued by the department that allows the transportation of minerals from the mining site or Crusher Unit or stockist to another location;
- (2) In these rules, unless defined otherwise, the words and expressions shall have the same meaning as, respectively, assigned to them in the Act and the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act No 67 of 1957) and the rules made thereunder.

Part I – Crusher Unit

- Section 3 3. **Registration of Crusher Units. - (1) Registration of the Crusher Unit is Mandatory:** Every Crusher Unit wanting to operate in Punjab must register with the Department of Mines and Geology. A one-time unique Crusher Unit Registration Number (CURN) with QR code shall be allotted to each unit, which will remain unchanged and non-transferable (the CURN shall remain the same even if ownership of the Unit changes).
- (2) **Mode of Registration:** The Department shall maintain an online portal for registration of Crusher Units. The Procedure for registration and renewal shall be conducted online. Under special circumstances, the Director may permit offline processing through written order, but the default mode shall be online.
- (3) **Validity:** The registration of a Crusher Unit shall be valid up to 31st December of the respective year in which Crusher Unit has been registered.
- (4) Any Crusher Unit that was registered prior to the commencement of

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these rules shall be deemed to be registered under these rules for the remaining duration of its existing registration or until the end of the calendar year, whichever comes earlier. However, if the registration of a Crusher Unit expires at the end of the calendar year, any fees already paid for the remaining registration period will be adjusted against the renewal fees for the following year on pro-rata basis. Additionally, such Crusher Units must ensure full compliance with these rules within three months from the date these rules come into force.

4. **Mandatory Requirements for registration or Renewal of Registration of the Crusher Unit:** - (1) The Crusher Unit shall not be in violation of any provision of the Act or these rules. Sections 3, 6 and 7
 - (2) The Crusher Unit shall not be in default of any Government Dues.
 - (3) The Crusher Unit must have submitted all the monthly returns required up to the latest month prior to application.
 - (4) The Crusher Unit must have valid Consent to Establish, issued by Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)
 - (5) The Crusher Unit must have valid Consent to Operate (Air), issued by Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)
 - (6) The Crusher Unit must have valid Consent to Operate (Water), issued by Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)
 - (7) Crusher Unit must have legal source of the raw material as prescribed by the Department from time to time.

5. **Application for Registration.- (1) Submission of Application:** An application for a new Crusher Unit registration shall be submitted online in **Form-1**. The application shall be accompanied by: Sections 3, 4 and 6
 - (a) **Registration Fee:** Payment of the prescribed non-refundable registration fee as per Schedule-A.
 - (b) **Details of the Applicant(s):** Details of the Crusher owner(s) – name, address, contact details, along with identification (AADHAAR and PAN). In case of partnership or company, details of all partners or directors must be provided.
 - (c) **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Registration:** Copy of GSTIN registration certificate.
 - (d) **Documents proving ownership type:** Documents exhibiting the legal status of ownership:
 - (i) Registration certificate under the Companies Act, 2013 (Central

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- Act No. 18 of 2013) in case of Company; or
- (ii) Partnership deed in case of Partnership; or
 - (iii) Trust Deed in case of Trust; or
 - (iv) Certificate by Registrar of societies in case of Societies; or
 - (v) Any other document as required by the Director.
- (e) **Consent from Punjab Pollution Control Board:**
- (i) Valid Consent to Establish (CTE);
 - (ii) Consent to Operate (CTO), Air; and
 - (iii) Consent to Operate (CTO), Water.
- (f) **Site Plan and Location Map:**
- (i) A digital location file (KML / KMZ) showing coordinates, boundaries of the site and distances from highway, habitation and nearest river/choe, drain; and
 - (ii) Site plan of the Crusher Unit premises showing entry, exit, machinery setup, and approach roads.
- (g) **Land Documents:** Proof of ownership of land (e.g., fard or jamabandi or title deed) and registered lease agreement (if the land is not owned by the applicant). Also, in case of land agreement, No Objection Certificate from the landowner permitting for running of a Crusher Unit on his or her land, must be attached.
- (h) **Proof of Legal Source of Raw Material:** The Government shall issue a notification which shall detail as to how the different sources of raw material will be categorized, as legal sources, or otherwise. A crusher Unit must have a legal source of raw material for it to be registered with the Department.
- (2) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for processing the application:** SOP for processing the application shall be as per **Annexure-I**. However, the Government may amend the SOP by notification, any time.
- (3) **Approval of Registration:** If all mandatory requirements are fulfilled, the Director shall issue a Registration Certificate in **Form-2** to the applicant within 75 days of application submission (as per timeline described in SOP). This certificate shall contain the Crusher Unit Registration Number (CURN) and the conditions of registration.
- (4) **Rejection of the Application:** If the application is not complete or the applicant is ineligible, the Director shall issue a rejection order in **Form-3**, within 75 days of application stating the reasons for rejection. This will also be communicated through the portal.

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- (5) **Resubmission of the Application:** In case of rejection, the applicant may apply afresh after rectifying the reasons for rejection. If the re-application is made within 30 days of rejection and addresses all issues, the registration fee already paid shall be carried forward (not requiring a new fee). Beyond 30 days, a new application along with a fee shall be required. And the fee already paid shall be forfeited.
6. **Application for Renewal of Registration.-(1) Renewal Timeline:** Sections 3,
4 and 7
A Crusher Unit registration must be renewed annually. The application for renewal in Form-4 should be made at least 45 days before the expiry of the current registration (i.e., by November 15th if registration expires on December 31st).
- (2) **Requirements for Renewal:** The renewal application shall be accompanied by:
- (a) **Renewal Fee:** Proof of payment of the annual renewal fee as per Schedule-A, which shall be paid through portal.
 - (b) **Consent to Operate (CTO):**
 - (i) Valid Consent to Operate (Air) from Punjab Pollution Control Board
 - (ii) Valid Consent to Operate (Water) from Punjab Pollution Control Board
 - (iii) These documents shall be required only if previous approvals of consent to operate (air and water) have expired. The crusher owner will also provide the undertaking about the same. Also, if CTO expires any time during the period of the registration, Portal of the Crusher Unit will automatically stop and will be restarted upon receipt of valid CTO.
 - (c) **Declaration regarding no ownership Change:** A declaration that there is no change in ownership or key details of the Crusher Unit since the last registration. If there has been a change (e.g., change in partners, or transfer of ownership approved by the department), provide details and proof of approval of such change.
 - (d) **Other requirements:** Any additional information for renewal so demanded by the Director.
- (3) **Delayed Renewal:** If a renewal application is filed less than 45 days before expiry, it shall be treated as a delayed renewal. Such applications may attract a late fee as per **Schedule-A**. If the registration lapses (not renewed by 31st December), the Unit must cease operations until renewal is granted. If a Unit fails to renew in time and continues operations, it shall

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be considered operating without registration (illegal) and penalties shall be imposed as per rules.

- (4) **Renewal or Rejection:** If a renewal application is submitted on time, fulfilling all necessary requirements, the District Mining Officer shall decide on the renewal of registration either by **31st December of the same year** or within **15 days** of receiving the application, whichever is later. A **Renewal Certificate in Form-5** shall be issued unless the Department identifies a specific reason to withhold or deny the renewal. The renewal shall be done for a period of one year or for a period upto which the CTO (air and water) is valid (whichever is earlier).

If any mandatory requirements for renewal are not met, the Department may reject the renewal application by issuing in Form-6, with reasons for the rejection duly recorded in writing. However, the Crusher Unit may apply again for renewal after removing the observations with the fees as per Schedule-A.

Section 5 7. **Environmental Management Fund (EMF).-** (1) Every Crusher Unit shall pay an Environmental Management Fund contribution as specified in Schedule-A.

- (2) EMF contributions are to be deposited to the Government account designated for EMF along with monthly return.
- (3) Failure to pay EMF contribution shall be treated as a default of government dues and can result in suspension or termination of the Unit's registration.
- (4) The Environment Management fund shall be utilized for the following objects: -
- (a) restoration, repair, reclamation and rehabilitation work required to be undertaken for adjoining or external damage, outside the Crusher Unit or Crusher Zone, caused by operations of the Crusher Unit;
 - (b) provision of common facilities for the benefit of community in and around areas of crusher Zone;
 - (c) funding of the studies commissioned or activities related to the mining sector e.g. survey, exploration and prospecting of minerals, procurement of equipment and machinery required to support such activities;
 - (d) education, awareness and training of the Crusher Owners and the staff of the Department through field visits and exposure to the best practices; and
 - (e) any other objects which the Government may consider appropriate.

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8. **Mineral Processing Fee.-** (1) Every Crusher Unit shall pay the Mineral Processing Fee as prescribed in Schedule-A, to compensate damages to road and infrastructure, due to heavy vehicle traffic. Section 4 (3)
- (2) The fee shall be deposited into an account specified by the Department. It shall be collected during registration or renewal along with other fees or collected separately.
- (3) The quantum of the Mineral Processing Fee may be periodically fixed by Government Order.
9. **Monthly Returns (Crusher Units).-** (1) Every Crusher Owner must submit online monthly returns in Form-7 through the designated online portal. Section 2, (r) and 25
- (2) The return must include details of the total purchases of minerals, electricity consumption, materials processed, and sales of minerals during the preceding month, and the stock of raw and processed materials.
- (3) Any material sourced from other states shall be deemed illegal unless accompanied by a valid CR slip issued in the name of Crusher Unit with CURN of the Crusher Unit at an interstate check post by the Department. Similarly, material purchased from a mining site shall be deemed illegal without a valid Transit Pass issued in the Name and CURN of the Crusher Unit.
- (4) The Department shall provide a provision of dropdown option on the portal immediately after the registration of the Crusher Unit, enabling users to select the Crusher Unit with CURN while issuing CR slips or transit passes or any other form or slip or pass for selling material to Crusher Units.
- (5) Details of raw material purchased and sold shall automatically appear in the monthly return on the mining portal. However, the Crusher Unit must upload copy of these CR slips, transit passes, and sale of material proofs by 7th of every month on the Mining Portal.
- (6) The quantity of material processed shall be verified against the electricity consumption during the month. The monthly production declared by a Crusher Unit will be correlated with electricity consumption using a statistical formula:
- (a) Crusher Units: 4.50 kW per 1 MT of production.

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- (b) Screening Units: 3.00 kW per 1 MT of production.
- (c) The statistical formula for raw material conversion into output may be amended by the Government from time to time.
- (7) Every existing Crusher Unit must install smart meters within three months from the date of implementation of these rules. However, the Government may extend this timeline by an additional three months. Failure to comply shall empower the Government to suspend the Crusher Unit's operations. Every new Crusher Unit registration must include the installation of a smart meter.
- (8) Crusher Unit shall be bound to install a separate electricity meter for solar point and get it integrated with Punjab State Power Corporation Limited, if Solar Plant has been installed.
- (9) The electricity consumption and corresponding meter readings shall be automatically captured and reflected in the monthly returns. The quantity of material processed shall be calculated automatically based on the prescribed formula linked to electricity consumption. Crusher Units shall have the option to manually update the quantity of material processed by 7th of the month. In determining the final quantity of material processed, the higher value between the quantity calculated based on electricity consumption, and the quantity manually updated by the Crusher Unit (if updated within the permitted timeframe), shall be considered. If no manual update is made by the Crusher Unit by 7th of the month, the quantity calculated based on electricity consumption shall be deemed final and in the event of any discrepancy in the stock of raw material or processed material, the Crusher Unit shall be held responsible.
- (10) If the electricity meter bill cycle does not align with the monthly return cycle, the Crusher Unit must update the meter reading on the 1st day of every month, along with the previous copy of electricity bill, justifying the reading update. However, Punjab State Power Corporation Limited shall endeavour to ensure that the billing cycle commences on the 1st day and concludes on the 31st day of each calendar month.
- (11) The monthly return shall be verified by the District Mining Officer by 20th of every month. In case any discrepancies are found, the stock of raw and processed materials shall be physically checked.
- (12) The Crusher Unit is allowed to sell only as much material as it had

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in stock from the previous month, including both raw and processed material, along with any new raw material purchased. If there is not enough legal stock available for sale, based on the previous month's data and the new purchases, the portal will automatically prevent the sale of additional material. Example: Let's say, in the previous month, the Crusher Unit had raw material in stock of 500 MT, processed material in stock of 300 MT and new raw material purchased this month is 200 MT. So, the total material available for sale is 1,000 MT (500 + 300 + 200). If the Crusher Unit attempts to sell 1001 MT, the system will block the sale of the extra 1 MT since there is no legal material to back it up.

(13) However, if a crusher owner submits an advance amount of royalty and penalty for the extra stock in question, the processing will not be stopped. The Crusher Owner will be given a Notice in **Form-25** and will be asked to explain the source of this material. If he satisfies the Appropriate Authority that the material so used was of a legal source, then the amount will be adjusted in his returns; and if the appropriate authority declares the material to be illegal, then the process for penalty and royalty in these rules shall be followed, and the amount taken here, shall be adjusted accordingly. However, this shall not mean that the process related to prosecution for illegal mining is over. The department shall reserve its right to impose further penalties under extent of law or rules or policies.

(14) Restrictions on Generator Sets:

- a) Generator sets shall not be used for material processing;
- b) A single 10 kW generator set may be used exclusively for running the office; and
- c) The installation or use of a generator exceeding 10 kW capacity, or its use for processing, shall result in the suspension or termination of the Crusher Units registration.

10. **Weighbridges and Monitoring.-** (1) Weighbridge Installation: The government may, at any time, issue directives requiring each registered Crusher Unit to install a weighbridge at its own expense, or to install a common weighbridge for a group of Crusher Units, with prior permission from the Department, at their collective expense. Additionally, the crusher owner shall be responsible for providing necessary arrangements, including power backup, infrastructure, furniture, drinking water, electricity, internet connectivity, and computer facilities etc.
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- (2) **Integration with Portal:** The weight of minerals may be recorded using the weighbridge, which must be integrated with the department's online portal. Weighment slips and transit passes shall be issued exclusively through the online system, with slips for processed materials generated in **Form-9** from the portal.
- (3) **Volumetric Measurement:** Until weighbridges are installed, weighment slips in same form (**Form 9**) may be issued based on volumetric measurement. Allowance as prescribed by the Government from time to time, for expansion in total volume is permitted when issuing weighment slips based on volumetric quantity. For all weight conversions from volume, the formula of 1 MT = 25 cft, or as notified by the government, shall be applied.
- (4) **CCTV Surveillance:** Each Crusher Unit shall install CCTV cameras covering key operational areas i.e. the entry gate, weighbridge, loading points, and stockyard. The live feed or recordings should be retained for a minimum period of 30 days. The Department may inspect CCTV footage to detect any unrecorded dispatches or illegal activities during odd hours. The Department may further, prescribe such CCTV cameras whose live feed can be seen by the department at all times.
- (5) **Transit Slip Validity:** A weighment slip (transit pass) issued should have a validity period as per the distance of the destination. After expiry, it shall be invalid, meaning thereby that if a vehicle is found with material but with an expired slip, it shall be treated as illegal transport of material.

Section 10 11. **Stocking of Minor Minerals (Crusher Units).- (1) On-site Stock Management:**

- (a) All stone crushers in the State of Punjab shall stack raw and processed material in a properly demarcated area within its premises only.
- (b) Stacked material of each stone crusher shall be in different areas and shall be separated by mesh wires. In case, no clear demarcation is done, then the material shall be considered as input material in the returns of each concerned or such stone crusher.
- (2) **Stock Register:**
- (a) Every Crusher Unit shall maintain a Stock Register in Form-10. In this, daily entries shall be made for incoming raw material, output produced, and output dispatched, similar to the monthly return structure but on a daily basis. This register can be in physical form or electronic form (printouts maintained). It must be available for inspection at all times in the Crusher Unit.

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- (b) If the stacked raw material is more than the material declared by the crusher owner in stock return, than the difference of above material shall be considered as illegal. All such illegal material shall be accounted for imposing penalty under these rules.
 - (c) During checking of return or site inspection, if there is any unclaimed material at crusher site, the same shall be seized and may proceed to auction the material as per rules, by the department.
 - (d) In general, the stock of raw materials at each Crusher Unit shall be verified:
 - (i) Once in every month by the Junior Engineer or Mining Inspector.
 - (ii) Once in every 3 months by the Assistant District Mining Officer.
 - (iii) Once in every 6 months by the District Mining Officer; and
 - (iv) Once in every year by the Superintending Engineer.
- (3) **Material Accountability:** For every lot of raw material stock present at site, the Crusher Owner must have documents to prove its legality (such as transit passes from the mine it came from). Similarly, every dispatch of product from the stock must be covered by a weighment slip to the buyer. There should be no unaccounted material in stock.
- (4) **Year-end Stock Clearance:** Since registrations are annual, the unit's closing stock on 31st December should be carried over to the New Year after renewal. The Department may request a stock statement at beginning and year-end to ensure no irregularities.
12. **Power to Notify Crusher Sale Price (CSP).- (1)** The Government Section 20 may, from time to time, notify a price, called the "Crusher Sale Price" (CSP), beyond which no mineral shall be sold by any Crusher Unit. Absence of such notification shall mean no such price has been fixed by the Government.
- (2) CSP shall include the cost of mineral, transportation of raw material from mining site to the Crusher Unit, processing charges and profit and loading of mineral onto any permitted class of transportation vehicles.
 - (3) CSP shall not include GST.
 - (4) GST on CSP shall be charged as per applicable rates, from time to time.

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- (5) Any Crusher Unit, which sells minerals at a rate higher than the CSP, shall be imposed a fine of Rs. 1 Lakh for each such violation.
 - (6) Provided that where any Crusher Unit has been prima facie found to have committed three such violations, the Director shall proceed to terminate or suspend the registration of such a Crusher Unit in accordance with the procedure prescribed under these Rules.

Section 8 13. **Suspension of Crusher Registration.-** (1) The District Mining Officer may suspend the Registration of any Crusher Unit in **Form 11** upon the availability of any of the following evidence:

- (a) Failure to file two consecutive monthly Returns ; or
 - (b) Conviction by a Court in any criminal case related to illegal mining ; or
 - (c) A Notice for illegal mining or processing under Punjab Minor Mineral Rules-2013 as amended from time to time or these rules has been issued to the Crusher Owner; or
 - (d) Violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 as amended from time to time ; or
 - (e) Violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules 2013 as amended from time to time ; or
 - (f) Violation of any of the provisions or directions of the Act, or these rules; as amended from time to time; or
 - (g) Withdrawal of Consent to Operate by the Punjab Pollution Control Board; or
 - (h) Failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any kind of pending government dues for which an assessment order has been passed by the Competent Authority.
- (2) Where the Registration of any Crusher Unit has been suspended, the officer issuing such an order shall draw up the Articles of Suspension in **Form 12** along with suspension order citing the reasons for suspension of the registration of the Crusher Unit. Crusher Owner shall be informed immediately on the Portal.
- (3) The Crusher Owner may seek a review of the order of Suspension within 7 days of the receipt of Articles of Suspension and the suspending authority must decide the review application in 7 days.
- (4) No order of suspension shall remain in force beyond 6 months from the date of issue.
- (5) The District Mining Officer, in this regard, may seal the Crusher Unit during the period of suspension.
- (6) The Crusher Owner shall not purchase or operate the Crusher Unit or

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- Sell any kind of material during the period of suspension of registration.
- (7) Procedure or Standard Operating Procedure for suspension and review shall be as per Annexure II and this can be amended by the Government by notification from time to time.
14. **Termination of Crusher Registration.- (1)** Director or any officer Section 9 authorized by him, may terminate the Registration of any Crusher Unit in **Form 13** in the following event(s), namely:-
- (a) Failure to file at least three monthly returns prescribed by the Department in a Calendar Year;
 - (b) Conviction by a Court in any criminal case registered under the provisions of the Act along with sentence of a minimum of one year simple imprisonment;
 - (c) An 'S' Notice under the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules -2013 as amended time to time or Form-34 notice under these rules has been issued to the Crusher Owner and no appeal has been filed within time frame given in the notice or his appeal against the notice has been decided against the Crusher Unit;
 - (d) Violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 as amended time to time;
 - (e) Violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules 2013;
 - (f) Violation of any of the provisions or directions of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, And Stockists And Retailers, Act 2025 or rules framed thereunder;
 - (g) Withdrawal of Consent to Operate by the Punjab Pollution Control Board;
 - (h) Failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any Government Dues for which an Assessment Order has been passed by the Competent Authority, and such Government Dues have been declared as Arrears of Land Revenue;
 - (i) In the event of three suspensions for the same reasons mentioned under suspension, termination process will be initiated;
- (2) In the event of termination of registration of a Crusher Unit, the Crusher Unit shall not be registered again until after the expiry of a period of 3 years from the date of order of termination of registration.
- (3) Change of ownership, or any other ground whatsoever, shall not be a valid ground for early registration of any Crusher Unit whose registration has been terminated.

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- (4) In exceptional circumstances, the Government may reduce the period of 3 years to not less than 1 year upon payment of penal fee which will be 3 times the registration fees and after the payment of the pending dues to the government, if any.
- (5) No order of termination of registration shall be passed without issuing a Show Cause Notice on the portal and at registered address and at email-id in **Form -14** of these rules asking such Crusher Owner to show cause within a period of seven days why the registration of his Crusher Unit should not be terminated. If the Crusher Owner fails to respond within the specified period, or if their reply is deemed unsatisfactory, the Director shall provide a final opportunity for a personal hearing. If the response remains unsatisfactory after the hearing, the Director, after following the due process, shall proceed to terminate the registration of the Crusher Unit by passing a speaking order within 6 months.
- (6) The District Mining Officer, or any other officer authorized by the Director in this regard, shall seal (Standard Operating Procedure as Annexure-II) the Crusher Unit within 48 hours of the termination of registration.

Part-II: Stockists and Retailers

Sections 12, 13 15.
and 14.

License for Stockists and Retailers.- (1) No person, other than a mineral concession holder or a stone crushing unit, shall stock, sell or offer for sale any minor mineral or mineral products, in raw or processed form, for commercial purposes or trade in the State without holding a license.

- (2) No license shall be granted within a radius of 3 kms from any mining site or Crusher Unit. However, this limit may be increased or decreased any time by the Government Notification.
- (3) License of the Stockists will be valid for 1 year and license of the Retailers will be valid for 3 year. However, the validity of any license shall expire upon the end of a Calendar Year. Government may anytime by official notification change the duration of license and renewal of license time to time.
- (4) Any Stockist or Retailer that was registered prior to the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to be registered under these rules for the remaining duration of its existing registration or until the end of the calendar year, whichever comes earlier. However, if the license of a Stockist or Retailer expires at the end of the calendar year, any fees already paid for the remaining registration period will be adjusted against the renewal fees for the following year on pro-rata basis. Additionally, they must ensure full compliance with

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these rules within three months from the date these rules come into force.

- (5) To obtain a license for stockists, a minimum of half acre of land shall be required.
 - (6) Any material purchased by the Stockist or Retailer without proof of transit pass issued from mining site in State of Punjab or CR slip issued at interstate check post will be considered illegal. Any material sold by the Stockist shall have valid transit pass issued in **Form-15**.
 - (7) Retailers will be exempted from license fees, the requirement of filing monthly returns, the requirement for half acre of land, and the need for issuing transit pass.
 - (8) All the process of the new License or Renewal of the License shall be through online portal. However, in case of special circumstance, Director may by written orders may allow this process through offline mode.
 - (9) Vehicles used for transportation of the material by the Stockists or Retailer shall be covered and shall follow all the guidelines or norms issued by the various departments from time to time.
 - (10) "Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) plants may be treated as Stockists for the purpose of these rules. Separate and specific rules governing RMC plants may, if deemed necessary, be notified independently at a later stage.
16. **Mandatory Requirement for the application for new License or Renewal of License of retailers.-** (1) No government dues shall be pending against the Retailer. If the assessing authority, upon an application from the Owner, permits the Owner to pay the full assessed amount either in a lump sum or in instalments (with a maximum of four instalments spread over a period of twelve months), the Owner shall have timely paid the lump sum amount or timely instalments. Sections 12, 13 and 14.
- (2) Retailer shall be located at maximum distance of 500 meters from the municipal limits or the Lal Dora of a village.
 - (3) Retailer shall sell material within the municipal limits or Lal Dora of the village in which it is located, using only single-axle vehicles or tractor trolleys.
 - (4) No Objection Certificate from the Municipal Councillor, in case of municipal area or the Sarpanch, in case of village shall be mandatory for applying for a new license.

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- Sections 12, 13 and 14. 17. **Mandatory Requirement for the application of a new License or Renewal of License of Stockist.- (1)** No government dues shall be pending against the Stockists. If the assessing authority, upon an application from the Owner, permits the Owner to pay the full assessed amount either in a lump sum or in instalments (with a maximum of four instalments spread over a period of twelve months), the Owner shall have timely paid the lump sum amount or timely instalments.
- (2) No Objection Certificate from the Municipal Councillor in case of municipal area or the Sarpanch in case of village shall be mandatory for applying for a new license if area falls within municipal area or village limits respectively.
- (3) The Stockist must have submitted all the monthly returns in **Form-8** required up to the latest month prior to application.
- Sections 12, 13 and 14. 18. **Application for Retailer License.- (1) New License:- (a)** An application for License of new Retailers shall be made to the District Mining Officer in **Form-16** and shall be accompanied by:-
- (i) Name and details of the Retailers;
 - (ii) A copy of the valid GSTIN number (if applicable);
 - (iii) AADHAR card & PAN card number(s) of Owner(s);
 - (iv) Location map;
 - (v) Land Ownership or agreement details, if any;
 - (vi) NOC from Municipal Councillor or Sarpanch; and
 - (vii) Any other document as desired by the Director;
- (b) District Mining Officer shall register the Retailers in **Form-18** within 30 days. District Mining officer can reject the application of License for the reasons recorded in writing in **Form-20**.
- (2) **Renewal of License:- (a)** Any application for Renewal of License of a retailers shall be made to the District Mining Officer, in **Form -22**.
- (b) Renewal of License of retailers shall be issued in **Form-24** unless rejected in **Form-26** for specific reasons to be recorded in writing by the District Mining Officer.
- Sections 12, 13 and 14. 19. **Application for Stockist License.- (1) New License:- (a)** An application for License of new Stockists shall be made to the District Mining Officer in 'Form 17' and shall accompanied by :-
- (i) License Fees as specified in the schedule- A, shall be payable when applying for License of a new Stockists;
 - (ii) Name and details of the Stockists;

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- (iii) A copy of the valid GSTIN number (if applicable);
 - (iv) AADHAR card & PAN card number(s) of Owner(s);
 - (v) Location map;
 - (vi) Land Ownership or agreement details, if any;
 - (vii) No Objection Certificate from Municipal Councillor or Sarpanch in case area falls within municipal limit or Lal Dora of the Village; and
 - (viii) Any other document as desired by the Director.
- (b) District Mining Officer shall register the Stockists in Form-19 within 30 days. District Mining officer can reject the application of License for the reasons recorded in writing in **Form-21**.
- (c) If application has been rejected, Stockists may apply again within 30 days with already deposited fees. After 30 days, Stockists and Retailers shall have to repay License fees again.
- (2) **Renewal of License:-** (a) Any application for Renewal of License of a Stockists and retailers shall be made to the District Mining Officer, in Form -23 at least 45 days before the expiry of the registration and a License Renewal Fees paid through online mode as specified in the schedule-A.
- (b) Any application for renewal of License, received less than 45 days before the expiry of License, shall be treated as delayed renewal of license and delayed fees shall be charged as per the Schedule-A.
- (c) If a renewal application is submitted on time, fulfilling all necessary requirements, the District Mining Officer shall decide on the renewal of registration either by **31st December of the same year** or within **15 days** of receiving the application, whichever is later. The renewal will be done for a period of one year.
- (d) The renewal of license of a Stockists and retailers shall be in **Form-25** unless rejected in **Form- 27** for specific reasons to be recorded in writing by the District Mining Officer, before 31st December.
20. **Stocking of the material.-** (1) Every retailers shall maintain stock register in **Form-28** or any other record as desired by the Director for inspection. Any retailer shall not stock material more than 400 MT. Section 12
- (2) Every Stockists shall maintain stock register in **Form- 29** or any other record as desired by the Director for inspection. Any stockist shall not stock material more than 1000 MT.

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- Section 12 21. **Display of Stockists or Retailers Licence.-** Every stockist or retailer must prominently display the details of the license granted to them at the stockyard or office, along with their name and GST number.
- Sections 2 (r) and 12 22. **Monthly Returns to be filed with the Department.-** Monthly return of the Stockists will auto generate every month based on the material purchased and sold through transit passes issued through Portal. However, Stockists shall upload all the documents as proof of material purchased and sold, by 7th of the every month.
- Section 15 23. **Suspension of License of a Stockists or Retailers.-** (1) The District Mining Officer may suspend the license of any Stockists or Retailer in **Form-30** in the following event(s), namely:-
- (a) any violation of the provisions of the Act and these rules; or
 - (b) conviction by a Court in any criminal case related to illegal mining; or
 - (c) a Notice for illegal mining or processing under Punjab Minor Mineral Rules-2013 as amended time to time or under these rules has been issued to the Crusher Owner; or
 - (d) violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 ; or
 - (e) violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules 2013; or
 - (f) failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any Government Dues for which an Assessment Order has been passed by the Competent Authority.
- (2) The Stockists or Retailers may seek a review of the order of Suspension within 7 days of the receipt of suspension order and suspending authority must decide review application in 7 days.
 - (3) No order of suspension shall remain in force beyond 6 months from the date of issue and officer who has passed the suspension orders or any senior officer, may revoke the suspension orders with reasons recorded in writing.
 - (4) The District Mining Officer, or any other officer authorized in this regard, may seal the Stockists or Retailer during the period of suspension.
- Section 16 24. **Termination of license of a Stockists or Retailer.-** (1) District Mining Officer may terminate the license of any Stockists or Retailer in the **Form-31** in the following event(s), namely:-

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- (a) Conviction by a Court in any criminal case registered under the provisions of this Act along with sentence of a minimum of one year simple imprisonment; or
 - (b) An 'S' Notice under Punjab Minor Mineral Rules-2013 as amended from time to time or Form-34 Notice under these rules has been issued to the Crusher Owner and no appeal has been filed within time frame given in the Notice or his appeal against the notice has been decided against the Stockists and Retailer; or
 - (c) Violation of any of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957; or
 - (d) Violation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules 2013; or
 - (e) Violation of any of the provisions or directions of the Act or any rules made there under; or
 - (f) Failure to pay, within the time period prescribed, any Government Dues for which an Assessment Order has been passed by the Competent Authority, and such Government Dues have been declared as Arrears of Land Revenue; or
 - (g) In the event of three suspensions for the same reasons mentioned under suspension, termination process will be initiated.
- (2) No order of Termination of License shall be passed without issuing a Show Cause Notice in **Form-32** asking such Crusher Owner to show cause within a period of seven days why the registration of his Stockists or Retailer should not be cancelled. If fails to respond within the specified period, or if their reply is deemed unsatisfactory, the District Mining Officer shall provide a final opportunity for a personal hearing. If the response remains unsatisfactory after the hearing, the District Mining Officer, after following due process, shall proceed to terminate the registration of the Stockists and Retailer, by passing a speaking order.
 - (3) The District Mining Officer, or any other officer authorized by the director in this regard, shall seal the Stockists or Retailer within 48 hours of the termination of registration.

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Part-III

- Section 24 25. **Assessment Process.** – (1) In the event that the assessing authority is satisfied, without necessitating the presence of the Owner, that the Crusher Unit, Stockist, or Retailer is in possession of illegal raw material, or has processed or sold material unlawfully, the assessing authority shall, serve a notice in Form 33 to the concerned person. A response to Form-33 shall be submitted to the assessing authority within seven (7) days.
- (2) If the Crusher Owner or Stockist or Retailer fails to respond or provides an unsatisfactory response, the assessing authority shall proceed to assess, to the best of his judgment, the amount of recovery due from the Owner. Furthermore, the assessing authority shall issue an order in Form-34 for the recovery of the assessed amount as against the illegally possessed or procured or processed minor minerals from the Crusher Unit within 15 days of the response of the crusher owner or after passing of 7 days period.
- (3) The assessed amount (Penalty + Royalty) specified in the notice issued in Form-34 shall be paid by the Crusher Unit, Stockist, or Retailer within thirty (30) days from the date of service of the notice. Provided, however, that the assessing authority may, for reasons duly recorded in writing, permit payment of the recovery amount in instalments, not exceeding four, over a period of twelve months.
- (4) Any government dues under the Act or these rules, shall be recoverable in accordance with a certificate issued in Form-35 by the assessing authority, and such dues shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.
- Section 23 26. **Power to Seize.- (1) Entry and Inspection:** (a) Any officer of the Department shall have the power to enter any Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer premises.
- (b) The officer shall carry official identification and inform the premises' owner or authorized representative of the intended inspection.
- (c) The officer may inspect any documents, records, or other materials believed to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.
- (2) **Seizure of Documents:** (a) If any documents or records are found to be in violation or likely to assist in proving a violation of the Act, the officer not below the rank of District Mining officer or the officer authorised by the Government may seize such documents.

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- (b) An officer shall immediately draw up a Seizure Memo in **Form -36** listing all seized items or documents.
 - (3) **Seizure Minor Minerals and Derivatives: (a)** An officer, not below the rank of District Mining Officer (DMO), shall have the power to seize any illegally procured Minor Minerals and/or Derivatives found within the Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer premises, provided that no advance royalty and penalty of mineral have already been paid by the Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer.
 - (b) The illegality of the material shall be substantiated by monthly returns or any other relevant records or data.
 - (c) A Seizure Memo must be drawn up in **Form 37** clearly identifying the seized materials.
 - (4) **Seizure of Machinery: (a)** An officer not below the rank of District Mining Officer (DMO) may also seize the vehicle, equipment, or any tools being used in the Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer premises for illegal activities.
 - (b) A Seizure Memo must be drawn up in **Form-38** clearly identifying the seized machinery.
 - (5) **Disposal of Seized Minor Minerals and/or Derivatives: (a)** Once seized, the Minor Minerals or Derivatives shall be disposed of in the open market with the permission of the Director.
 - (b) Disposal shall occur through open auction only.
 - (c) A report of the disposal process shall be maintained, and the proceeds shall be deposited with the Government Treasury.
 - (6) **Opportunity for Hearing: (a)** Before proceeding with the disposal of the seized materials, the director must provide the owner or responsible party an opportunity for a hearing.
 - (b) A written notice shall be served to the owner or party of interest, informing them of the date and place of the hearing.
 - (c) The hearing must be conducted in a fair manner, considering any explanations or justifications from the owner or transporter regarding the seizure.
 - (d) The officer shall make a determination after the hearing, based on available evidence and the law, whether the seizure is lawful.
 - (7) **Liability of Transport Vehicle Owners: (a)** Lack of knowledge regarding the illegal nature of the materials being transported does not absolve the owner of the transport vehicle from any liability.

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- (b) The transport vehicle, along with any seized materials, may be auctioned.
- (c) No compensation will be provided to the owner of the transport vehicle or the purchaser of the seized Minor Minerals and/or Derivatives.
- (8) Auction Procedure: (a)** The auction shall be conducted in a public place, and all relevant details regarding the seized items (Minerals, Derivatives, vehicles and equipment) must be clearly displayed prior to the auction.
- (b) The auction process shall be transparent and shall be as per the Punjab Transparency In Public Procurement Act, 2019 (Punjab Act No 12 of 2019) and rules notified thereunder, as amended time to time.
- (c) A reserve price may be set by the Government, but the final sale price shall be determined by the auction bid.
- Section 28 27. **Refunds.**-The assessing authority shall refund an amount paid in excess of the amount due under these rules after executive orders of the Director. Provided that refund under these rules shall not be allowed unless a claim of refund is made within a period of two years from the date on which such claim becomes due.
- Sections 11 and 12 28. **Transfer of ownership.- (1)** All the Owners of the Crusher Units or Stockists and Retailers shall be jointly and severally liable for the violation of any of the Act and these rules.
- (2) In case of change of ownership of the Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer, Permission of the District Mining officer shall be taken and it shall be the responsibility of the owner, jointly and severally.
- (3) Application shall be made to the District Mining Officer along with following documents:-
- (a) An affidavit by the transferee stating that he is fully aware of all the relevant Acts, Rules, and Government Notifications and agrees to comply with all the terms and conditions. Furthermore, he acknowledges the liabilities of the Crusher Unit and undertakes to settle all dues within the specified timeframe.
- (b) All the details of transferee as required during registration of new crusher.
- (4) Where the District Mining Officer has given permission for such transfer of ownership, a transfer deed shall be executed within 30 Days from the date of permission.

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- (5) District Mining officer shall be informed about the change of ownership within 7 days along with documents related to transfer of ownership.
- (6) If the ownership of a Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer has changed without permission and information to the District Mining Officer, the registration of the Crusher Unit and Stockist and Retailer shall be immediately suspended and process for termination shall be initiated. Any operations conducted after the ownership change shall be considered illegal. Both the previous and new crusher owners shall be jointly and severely held responsible for any illegal operations or violations of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025, and these rules.
- (7) Where the Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer has been leased out, the lessor shall inform the District Mining officer immediately within 7 days about his details and District Mining officer shall update the details on the Portal.
- (8) The Lessor and the Lessee shall both be jointly and severely liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act subsequent to the execution of the Lease Deed.
- (9) If the Crusher Unit or Stockist and Retailer has been leased out without informing the District Mining Officer, the registration of the Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer shall be immediately suspended and process for termination shall be initiated and the Lessor and Lessee shall also be jointly and severely liable for any violation of any of the provisions of the Act and these rules, prior to the execution of the Lease Deed.
- (10) The Government may, at any time, issue a notification to prescribe a threshold net worth. If the lessee's net worth exceeds this threshold, the lessee, and not the lessor, shall be held responsible for any of the violations of the provisions of this Act after the execution of the Lease Deed, provided that the District Mining Officer is informed about the lease within 7 days. In the absence of any notification setting a threshold net worth, both the lessor and lessee shall be jointly and severally liable for any of the violations of the act and these rules.

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- Section 17 29. **Appeals.- (1)** An appeal shall lie only against the orders of rejection of Registration, order of termination or any assessment order passed under the Act or these rules.
- (2) No appeal shall lie against the orders of suspension.
 - (3) An appeal shall be submitted along with appeal fees as specified in the Schedule-A.
 - (4) An appeal from every original order of rejection of Registration or order of termination under the Act or these rules shall lie:-
 - a) To the Director, if original order is made by any officer below the rank of Director.
 - b) To the Government, if original order is made by the Director.
 - (5) An appeal from every order of any assessment order under the Act or these rules shall lie:-
 - a) To the committee of the officers, constituted by the Government, not below the rank of District Mining Officer, if order is passed by District Mining Officer.
 - b) To the Chief Engineer, if order is made by the Committee.
 - c) To the Director, if order is made by the Chief Engineer.
 - (6) No appeal from an order of any assessment order shall be entertained, unless such appeal is accompanied by satisfactory proof of the deposit of an amount as prescribed by the Government from time to time.
 - (7) No appeal shall be entertained, unless it is filed within thirty days from the date of communication of the order appealed against.
 - (8) If original order of termination has been passed for failure to pay Government Dues only, the applicant may, along with the Appeal, opt to deposit 50% of the assessed Government Dues subject to the outcome of the Appeal, and in all such cases the Registration or license shall regain its validity until the final decision of the Appeal.
- Example: If crusher owner was served with a termination order by the Department due to non-payment of Government Dues amounting to ₹ 10,00,000/- and he files an Appeal against the termination order and he deposits ₹ 5,00,000/- (i.e., 50% of the assessed dues) with the Department as per the provision under this sub rule. Upon acceptance of the Appeal and the 50% deposit, his registration regains validity and he is allowed to continue operations until the final decision on the Appeal is made by the competent authority. In

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a case where a total amount of ₹ 10,00,000 in Government Dues was permitted to be paid in four equal instalments of ₹ 2,50,000 each, and the applicant deposited only the first instalment but failed to deposit the second instalment, resulting in termination of the registration/license, the applicant may still file an Appeal, but along with the Appeal, the applicant may opt to deposit 50% of the remaining pending outstanding amount, i.e., ₹ 3,75,000 (50% of ₹ 7,50,000). Upon such deposit, the registration/license shall regain its validity and remain effective until the final decision is made on the Appeal by the competent authority.

30. **Review.- (1)** A Review Application shall lie against any order of Section 18 suspension passed under the Act or these rules shall lie before the same authority which had passed the order.
- (2) A Review Application shall be made within 7 days before the same authority which had passed the order.
 - (3) Review application shall be submitted along with review fees as specified in the Schedule-A.
 - (4) Reviewing Authority shall decide the review application within 7 days.
 - (5) No Review Application shall lie against any order other than suspension orders passed under the Act or these rules.
 - (6) Further for the details regarding the review of appeals are attached in Annexure-III which may be amended by the government, from time to time.
31. **Revision.- (1)** A Revision Application shall lie before the Government Section 19 against every order passed by the Director deciding an appeal of rejection of Registration or order of termination, provided that the revision application has been filed within 30 days of the passing of such an order.
- (2) If Director has passed the order deciding an appeal for failure to pay Government Dues, the Crusher Owner may, along with revision application, opt to deposit 100% of the Government Dues assessed by the Director subject to the outcome of the Revision Application, and in all such cases the Registration or license shall regain its validity until the final decision of the revision application.
 - (3) Revision application shall be submitted along with revision application fees as specified in the schedule-A.

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Sections 24 and 25

Penalty.- (1) Any person found to have submitted forged, fabricated, or counterfeit documents to derive any benefit under the Act shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend up to six months, or with fine of ₹ 50,000, or both.

(2) Any person who submits fake, forged, or fabricated returns, especially for the purpose of concealing illegal mining, processing, or purchasing, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine of ₹ 1,00,000, or both.

(3) In case of sub-rules (1) and (2), District Mining Officer shall initiate prosecution within 30 days of detection of such act.

(4) Any Crusher Owner, in possession of a stock sourced through illegal mining, will be punished under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in such manner as if the illegal mining had been done by the Crusher Owner.

(5) Any Crusher Owner or Stockist or Retailer, who is in possession, or had been in possession, of a stock sourced through Illegal purchase, proven by way of discrepancy in returns or otherwise, shall be liable to pay a penalty equivalent to twice the amount of royalty payable as per the provisions of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 as amended from time to time on such a stock, or such amount as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

(6) The Government may, at its discretion, mandate the installation of a weighbridge at each registered Crusher Unit, either by the Crusher Units themselves or through any other means, and may notify the penalties for non-compliance therewith.

(7) Any Crusher Unit found to be using Generator set for material processing or Generator set of more than 10kW for office operations, shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rupees Two Lakhs (₹ 2,00,000) for the first offence. For each subsequent offence, the penalty shall be Rupees Five Lakhs (₹ 5,00,000). If a Crusher Unit is found to have committed such default more than once, the Department may, in addition to the above penalties, suspend or terminate the registration of such Crusher Unit.

(8) Where a smart meter is not installed at the Crusher Unit within a period of three months from the date of commencement of these rules, or within such extended period as may be granted by the Department, the Crusher Unit shall be liable to a penalty of Rupees One Lakh (₹ 1,00,000) for each month of non-compliance beyond the prescribed or extended deadline. If a Crusher Unit is found to

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have failed to install the smart meter within three months after the prescribed deadline, the Department may, in addition to imposing the penalties specified above, **suspend or terminate the registration** of such Crusher Unit.

- (9) Any Crusher Unit, found to be selling at a rate higher than the fixed CSP (if any), shall be imposed a fine of Rs. 1 Lakh for each such proven violation. If Crusher Unit has been found to have committed three such violations, the Department may, in addition to imposing the penalties specified above, suspend or terminate the registration of such Crusher Unit.
 - (10) In the event of any delay in submitting the monthly return on the designated Portal, the Crusher Unit, Stockist, or Retailer shall be liable to pay a penalty of Rupees Five Thousand (₹ 5,000) for each day of delay. Provided that if any Crusher Unit, Stockist, or Retailer fails to submit the monthly returns for two or more months, the Department may, suspend or terminate the registration or license of such Crusher Unit, Stockist or Retailer.
 - (11) If any vehicle transporting material from any Crusher Unit or stockist or retailer is found to be uncovered, that Crusher unit or stockist or retailer shall be liable to pay fine of Rs. 5000/-
 - (12) Any Crusher Unit, which sells minerals at a rate higher than the CSP, shall be imposed a fine of Rs. 1 Lakh for each such proven violation. Provided that where any Crusher Unit has been prima facie found to have committed three such violations, the Director shall proceed to terminate or suspend the registration of such a Crusher Unit in accordance with the procedure prescribed under these rules.
 - (13) The Department shall issue a penalty notice in **Form-39** through the portal.
 - (14) The penalty amount must be paid within 30 days. In cases of delay in filing monthly returns, the penalty amount shall be paid along with the corresponding monthly return.
 - (15) The amount of the penalty may be revised by the Government from time to time through official notification.
33. **Delegation of Powers.**-The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any powers exercisable by the Director under these rules may also be exercised, in such cases and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, by an officer of the Government, as may be specified therein.

Section 26

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- Section 26 34. **Relaxation of Rules.**-The Government may amend or relax or modify any provision of these rules in public Interest. Also, the Government may amend, modify, or substitute any Schedule, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), or Annexures appended to these rules, as it may deem necessary from time to time.
- Section 25 35. **Offence cognizable only on written complaint:** No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these rules except upon a complaint in writing is made by any officer of the Department.
- Section 28
(1) 36. **Rate of Interest.**- In the event of any delay in the payment of fees, penalties, royalties, or any other dues as prescribed under these rules, the defaulter shall be liable to pay **interest at the rate of 18 % per annum**, calculated on a **monthly** basis, for the period of default, until the full amount is paid. The Department reserves the right to revise the interest rate from time to time, as notified by the Government.

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Schedule-A

Sr. No	Fee Type	Amount
1	Registration Fee (New Crusher Unit) (See rule 5)	₹ 3,00,000 (if application made by 31st May of that year)
		₹ 2,00,000 (if application made after 31st May - Mid-year incentive)
2	Renewal Fee (Crusher Unit) (See rule 6)	₹ 2,00,000 per annum
3	Delayed Renewal Fee (Crusher Unit) (See rule 6 (3))	₹ 20,000 extra if renewal application submitted within the first 15 days of delay
		₹ 50,000 extra if submitted within the next 15 days of delay
		₹ 1,00,000 extra if submitted within the last 15 days of delay
		Note: After 31st December, a total fee of ₹ 3,00,000 will be charged for renewal of registration.
4	Stockist License Fee (New) (See rule 19 (1))	₹ 50,000 per year
5	Renewal Fee (Stockist) (See rule 19 (2))	₹ 30,000 per annum
6	Delayed Renewal Surcharge (Stockist/Retailer) (See rule 19 (2))	₹ 10,000 extra
7	Appeal/Review/Revision Fee (See rule 29, 30 and 31)	₹ 5,000 (non-refundable)
8	Mineral Processing Fee (per Crusher) (See rule 8)	₹ 0.90 /cft
9	Environmental Management Fund (EMF) Contribution (See rule 7)	₹ 0.15 /cft

The Government may amend the fee amounts and penalties by notification from time to time. All fees and penalties shall be deposited in the appropriate receipt head of the department unless specified otherwise.

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Annexure-I

Standard Operating Procedure for registration of Crushers [See rule 5(2)]

Sr. No	Description	Timelin e
1	Applicant will apply on the Mining Portal	T
2	After taking a field report and due verification of the documents, District Mining Officer (DMO) shall forward the application to SE with Recommendation of approval or state the discrepancies.	T+10
3	After verification of the application, SE shall forward the application to Chief Engineer with Recommendation for approval or detail of discrepancies.	T+13
4	Chief Engineer shall mark the application to XEN/HQ for checking of the documents.	T+14
5	XEN/HQ shall check the documents as per rules and prevailing notifications. XEN/ HQ shall forward the application to the Chief Engineer with Recommendation for approval or detail of discrepancies.	T+24
6	CE shall forward the application to the Director with Recommendation of approval or detail of discrepancies.	T+26
7	Director shall approve the application or raise final discrepancies to the Applicant.	T+30
8	Applicant shall submit the application within 30 days after removing discrepancies. Application will then be marked to the XEN/HQ directly. If Discrepancies are not removed by the applicant within 30 days, the application will be rejected automatically.	T+60
9	XEN/HQ shall check the resubmitted documents as per rules and prevailing notifications. XEN/HQ shall forward the application to Chief Engineer with Recommendation for approval or rejection.	T+70
10	CE shall forward the application to the Director with Recommendation of approval or rejection.	T+72
11	Director shall take final decision (Approval/Rejection) on the application.	T+75

Annexure - II

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for seal a crusher [See rule 14 (6)]

1. Suspension of Crusher Unit

- i. The District Mining Officer (DMO) issues Suspension Order in Form-10 along with articles of suspension in Form-11 to the Crusher Unit specifying the reasons and legal basis. Suspension orders shall immediately stop sale of the material from the portal.
- ii. A copy of the suspension order is shared with:
 - o Local Police Station
 - o PSPCL (Punjab State Power Corporation Limited)
 - o Pollution Control Board
 - o District Administration
 - o Departmental higher officials

2. Sealing of Crusher Unit

- Within 24 hours of suspension:
 - o The DMO, along with a team (including police if needed), visits the site.
 - o The Crusher Unit is physically sealed using locks and official seals.
 - o Photographs and a sealing report in Form 10A are prepared and signed by the enforcement team and owner (if present).
 - o Signboards indicating "Unit Sealed – By Order of DMO" are placed.

3. Suspension of Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) Connection

- i. Immediately after suspension order:

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- PSPCL shall disconnect the power supply within **48 hours** of receipt of request from DMO.

- Confirmation of disconnection shall be communicated back to DMO.

4. Documentation & Reporting

- All actions shall be recorded.

- A consolidated report shall be submitted by DMO to the higher officials.

- A copy shall also sent to DC Office and Sub-division officer.

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Annexure-III

Standard Operating Procedure for Suspension [See rule 30 (6)]

1. District Mining Officer (DMO) shall issue suspension orders along with articles of the suspension on the Portal.
2. Crusher owner may file a review application with DMO within 7 days from issuance of article of suspension. If no review application is filed within 7 days by the crusher owner then it will be understood that crusher owner has accepted the charges.
3. In case if the review application has been filed by the crusher owner within 7 days on the portal then the same shall be decided by the DMO within 15 days from the receipt of application after giving opportunity of hearing.
4. If review application is not decided by DMO in 15 days, concerned Superintending Engineer will issue show cause notice to DMO and instruct to decide review application within 7 days.
5. If review application is not decided in 22 days from date of filing review application, suspension will be automatically revoked and responsibility of concerned officers will be fixed for not deciding the review application.
6. If review application has been decided against the Crusher Unit, suspension will continue.
7. If Crusher Unit, any time after the suspension has complied with the reasons of the suspension, he can submit compliance report along with application to the DMO, DMO shall decide this application within 7 days. If the DMO does not decide the application within 7 days, application will be automatically marked on the portal to concern Superintending Engineer,

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who shall decide the application in 15 days after giving opportunity of hearing to crusher owner and DMO.

8. Crusher Unit can approach officers senior to SE/XEN in case of due process, or , principles of natural justice not being followed and the senior officer may make such directions as deemed fit and may also, direct the DMO to review the case.

9. In case compliance has not been made by the Crusher Unit within 3 months, DMO shall put forward the case for termination of the registration.

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Form-1

Application for New Registration of Crusher

(See rule 5)

(To be submitted online on mining portal)

1. Applicant Details:

- Name of Crusher Owner(s): _____

- Address: _____

- Contact Number: _____

- Email ID: _____

- Type of Ownership (Tick one):

- Sole Proprietor

- Company

- Firm/Partnership

- Trust

- Society

If any other please specify.....

2. Crusher Unit Details:

- Name of Crusher Unit: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- Latitude & Longitude: _____

- GSTIN Number _____

- AADHAR Number _____

- PAN Number _____

- Proof of Ownership or Land Agreement attached: Yes No

- Site Plan attached: Yes No

- Meter Connection No. -

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- Load In KW -
- Smart meter installed: Yes No

3. Required Documents (Attach Copies)

- AADHAR Card(s)
- PAN Card(s) of Owner(s)/Partners/Board Members
- Valid GSTIN Certificate
- Document regarding Ownership Type (Sole Proprietor, Company, Firm/Partnership, Trust, Society, etc.)
- Valid Consent to Establish from Punjab Pollution Control Board
- Consent to Operate under air from Punjab Pollution Control Board
- Consent to Operate under water from Punjab Pollution Control
- Site plan showing entry, exit, machinery setup and approach roads.
- location map (kmz/kml) showing boundaries of the site, distance from highway, habitation and nearest river/choe
- Proof of ownership of land or lease agreement
- Proof of Legal Source of Raw Material
- Any other document as required (Specify): _____

***4. Undertaking**

1. I shall maintain the stock register as required by the department of Mines and Geology, Punjab.
2. I shall submit monthly Returns along with electricity Bills, Weighment Slip/Mineral TransitPass details etc., or any other document required by the Department of Mines And Geology, Punjab.
3. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
4. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of TheCrusher units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules,2013, the Mines and Minerals (Development and

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Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation/commissioning of StoneCrusher/Screening Plant.

5. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my Stone Crusher/ScreeningPlant for checking or assessment purposes.
6. I shall ensure to pay the entire requisite charges i.e. Royalty/EMF/or any other Government dues to theGovernment as notified from time to time.
7. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
8. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at the crusher/screening plant premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises)

5. **Declaration**

1. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our application may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
2. I/We hereby declare that No government due is pending against any of the owner/partner of the Crusher Unit regarding illegal mining.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

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Form-2

Registration Certificate of Crusher Unit

(See rule 5)

Registration No. (CURN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that [**Name of Crusher Unit**], owned/operated by [**Name of Owner/Company**], located at [**Village/Town**], Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, is hereby **Registered** under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The details and conditions of this registration are as follows:

● **Crusher Unit Registration Number (CURN):** _____

● **Owner/Proprietor:** (Name of individual/firm/Trust/Society/Company with address).

● **Location of Crusher Unit:**

Khasra No. _____,

Village _____,

Tehsil _____,

District _____.

● **Registered Capacity (if any specified):** (Tons per day or month).

● **Valid From:**

Valid Until:

Conditions:

1. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall abide by the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers ACT,

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2025 and Rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Stone Crusher/Screening Plant.

3. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my Stone Crusher/Screening Plant for checking or assessment purposes.
4. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall pay all the requisite charges i.e Royalty/EMF/or any other Government dues to the Government as notified from time to time.
5. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not be in default of any Government dues.
6. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not be convicted with imprisonment for any violation of Mines & Mineral (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 and Rules made there under.
7. The owner of the stone crusher shall observe/aside the provisions of :-
 - i) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed there under.
 - ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and rules framed there under.
 - iii) The Environment (Protection) 1988 and rules framed there under.
 - iv) The Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
 - v) Punjab Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2013 (amended time to time).
 - vi) Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - vii) Wildlife (Preservation) Act, 1972
 - viii) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - ix) The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units and Stockists and Retailer Rules 2025

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- x) Any other Law/Provision related to the Stone crusher/comply with all the conditions of Environment Clearance.
8. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall ensure that the emission standards are as per the statute and as notify by the Govt. on 17.03.1998 or amended from time to time are adhered to.
9. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall adopt Pollution Control measures as per Govt. vide Notification No. 3/35/2013-STE(4)/734 dated 30.07.2013 or as amended from time to time.
10. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall submit a monthly return as per prevailing Rules in a form prescribed, giving details of total quantity of minerals crushed, electricity consume, number of labour employees and wages paid etc.
11. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner and District Mining Officer of the District concerned about any accident which may take place during the course of crushing operation in serious bodily injury.
12. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall not pay wages less than the minimum wages prescribed by the Centre or State Government from time to time under the Minimum Wages, Act 1948, to the workers employed in the crushing unit.
13. In the event of non-observance of the condition in the registration certificate, the registration of stone crusher shall be terminated as per period specified in the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher and Stockists and Retailers ACT, 2025 and Rules framed thereunder and the consent of Punjab Pollution Control Board, if any, shall be invalid.
14. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner must adhere to all clauses of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher and Stockists and Retailers ACT, 2025 and Rules framed thereunder and all the rules and regulations or other directions

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of the Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab, made in regard to operation
of Stone Crusher/Screening Plant

15. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall display the selling price of
each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at the
crusher/screening plant premises.

16. Generator set shall not be used for processing of the material.

17. Crusher Unit shall install smart meter only.

(Signature & Seal)

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Form-3

Rejection of Registration Application (Crusher Unit)

(See rule 5)

Ref No: _____

Date: _____

To,
[Applicant Name],
[Address]

CURN _____

Subject: Rejection of Application for Crusher Unit Registration

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated _____) for registration of a Crusher Unit at [Location]. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application cannot be accepted for registration due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

—

- If you choose to reapply within 30 days of this letter, the registration fee paid earlier (₹ _____) will be adjusted in the fresh application, otherwise fees will be forfeited.

**[Name & Designation of Issuing
Authority]**

Copy to: District Mining Officer, _____ (for information).

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Form-4

Application for Renewal of Crusher Unit Registration

(See rule 6)

1. Crusher Unit Details:

- Name of Crusher Unit: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- CURN _____

2. Required Documents (Attach Copies)

- [] Consent to Operate under air from Punjab Pollution Control Board

- [] Consent to Operate under water from Punjab Pollution Control

- [] Any other document as required (Specify): _____

***3. Undertaking**

1. I shall maintain the stock register as required by the department of Mines and Geology, Punjab.
2. I shall submit monthly Returns along with electricity Bills, Weighment Slip/Mineral Transit Pass details etc., or any other document required by the Department of Mines And Geology, Punjab.
3. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
4. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of The Crusher units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules,2013, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation/commissioning of Stone Crusher/Screening Plant.

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5. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my Stone Crusher/Screening Plant for checking or assessment purposes.
6. I shall ensure to pay the entire requisite charges i.e. Royalty/EMF/or any other Government dues to the Government as notified from time to time.
7. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
8. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at the crusher/screening plant premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises)
9. I undertake that my Crusher Unit has valid CTE/CTO issued by PPCB.

4. Declaration

1. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our application may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
2. I/We hereby declare that no government due is pending against any of the owner/partner of the Crusher Unit regarding illegal mining.
3. I/We hereby declare that no ownership or key details of the Crusher Unit have been changed without approval of the department since the last registration.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

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Form-5

Renewal of Registration Certificate of Crusher Unit

(See rule 6)

Registration No. (CURN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that **[Name of Crusher Unit]**, owned/operated by **[Name of Owner/Company]**, located at **[Village/Town]**, Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, Registration is hereby **Renewed** under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The details and conditions of this registration are as follows:

● **Crusher Unit Registration Number (CURN):** _____

● **Owner/Proprietor:** (Name of individual/firm/Company/Society/Trust with address).

● **Location of Crusher Unit:**

Khasra No. _____

Village _____

Tehsil _____

District _____.

● **Registered Capacity (if any specified):** _____ (Tons per day or month).

● **Valid From:**

Valid Until:

Conditions:

1. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall abide by the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher Units, And Stockists and Retailers ACT, 2025 and Rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013,

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the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Stone Crusher/Screening Plant.

3. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my Stone Crusher/Screening Plant for checking or assessment purposes.
4. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall pay all the requisite charges i.e Royalty/EMF/or any other Government dues to the Government as notified from time to time.
5. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not be in default of any Government dues.
6. The crusher owner/Screening plant owner shall not be convicted with imprisonment for any violation of Mines & Mineral (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 and Rules made there under.
7. The owner of the stone crusher shall observe/aside the provisions of :-
 - xi) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules framed there under.
 - xii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and rules framed there under.
 - xiii) The Environment (Protection) 1988 and rules framed there under.
 - xiv) The Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
 - xv) Punjab Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2013 (amended time to time).
 - xvi) Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - xvii) Wildlife (Preservation) Act, 1972
 - xviii) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - xix) The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units and Stockists and Retailer Rules 2025

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xx) Any other Law/Provision related to the Stone crusher/comply with all the conditions of Environment Clearance.

8. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall ensure that the emission standards are as per the statute and as notify by the Govt. on 17.03.1998 or amended from time to time are adhered to.
9. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall adopt Pollution Control measures as per Govt. vide Notification No. 3/35/2013-STE(4)/734 dated 30.07.2013 or as amended from time to time.
10. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall submit a monthly return as per prevailing Rules in a form prescribed, giving details of total quantity of minerals crushed, electricity consume, number of labour employees and wages paid etc.
11. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner and District Mining Officer of the District concerned about any accident which may take place during the course of crushing operation in serious bodily injury.
12. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall not pay wages less than the minimum wages prescribed by the Centre or State Government from time to time under the Minimum Wages, Act 1948, to the workers employed in the crushing unit.
13. In the event of non-observance of the condition in the registration certificate, the registration of stone crusher shall be terminated as per period specified in the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher And Stockists and Retailers ACT, 2025 and Rules framed thereunder and the consent of Punjab Pollution Control Board, if any, shall be invalid.
14. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner must adhere to all clauses of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher And Stockists and Retailers ACT, 2025 and Rules framed thereunder and all the rules and regulations or other directions

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of the Department of Mines and Geology, Punjab, made in regard to operation
of Stone Crusher/Screening Plant

15. The crusher Owner/screening plant owner shall display the selling price of
each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at the
crusher/screening plant premises.

16. Generator set shall not be used for processing of the material.

17. Crusher Unit shall install smart meter only.

(Signature & Seal)

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Form-6

Rejection of Renewal of Crusher Registration

(See rule 6)

Ref No: _____

Date: _____

To,
[Name of Crusher Owner/Company],
[Address]

Subject: Rejection of Renewal Application for Crusher Unit Registration – Reg.

Sir/Madam,

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated //2025) for registration of a Crusher Unit at [Location]. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application cannot be accepted for registration due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

—

●If you choose to reapply within 30 days of this letter, please mention the reference of this rejection. The registration fee paid earlier (₹_____) will be adjusted in the fresh application if reapplied within 30 days, otherwise fees will be forfeited.

[Name & Designation]

Cc:District Mining Officer to ensure the unit ceases operation post expiry and report if any illegal running.

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FORM -7
CRUSHER/SCREENING PLANT MONTHLY RETURN

(See rule 9)

Submitted on Date:.....

Month of Return:

1. **Type of unit:** Crusher Unit/Screening plant (Drop down)
2. **Name of the Crusher Unit/ Screening plant:** (drop down)
 - o**CURN:** Autofill
3. **Location of the crusher/screening plant:**
 - o**District:** Autofill
 - o**Tehsil:** Autofill
 - o**Village:** Autofill
4. **Name of Address of the Crusher Owner/screening plant owner:** Autofill
5. **Capacity of Crusher/screening plant - (cft per day)**
6. **Details:**

Sr. No	Description	Qty in cft/MT
1	Opening Stock Raw Material (Previous month)	Auto Fill
2	Opening Stock Processed material(Previous month)	Auto Fill
3	Raw material procured during the month	Auto Fill
4	Material processed during the month	As per Electricity Consumption (editable)

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5	Expansion Quantity	autofill
6	Material sold during the month	Autofill
7	Balance Raw Material	AutoFill
8	Balance Processed Material	AutoFill
9	Electricity Consumption	AutoFill or manual

8. Proof of the Raw material:

Attach copies of T-Form, Any other weighment slip along with CR Slip

9. Proof of Electricity Consumption: Electricity Bill of the Month

10. Details of the Material Sold:-

S.No	Material	Quantity (in MT)
1	Course sand/washed sand	Auto fill
2	Round Bajri	Auto fill
3	Bajri 10-20 mm	Auto fill
4	Bajri 20-40 mm	Auto fill
5	Bajri 40-60 mm	Auto fill

**Signature of the Crusher Owner/
Authorized Signatory**

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FORM –8
Monthly Return by Stockist
(See rule 17)

Submission Date:.....

Month of Return:

1. **Name of the Unit** : (drop down)

○**SRLN**: Autofill

2. **Location**:

○**District**: Autofill

○**Tehsil**: Autofill

○**Village**: Autofill

3. **Name and Address** : Autofill

4, Details:

Sr. No	Description	Qty in cft/MT
1	Opening Stock Raw Material (Previous month)	Auto Fill
2	Opening Stock Processed material(Previous month)	Auto Fill
3	Raw material procured during the month	Auto Fill
4	Processed material procured during the month	Auto Fill

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5	Raw Material sold during the month	Autofill
6	Processed Material sold during the month	Autofill
7	Balance Raw Material	AutoFill
8	Balance Processed Material	AutoFill

8. Proof of the sale and Purchase:

Attach copies of T-Form, Any other weightment slip along with CR Slip

9. Details of the Material Sold:-

S.No	Material	Quantity (in MT)
1	Course sand/washed sand	Auto fill
2	Round Bajri	Auto fill
3	Bajri 10-20 mm	Auto fill
4	Bajri 20-40 mm	Auto fill
5	Bajri 40-60 mm	Auto fill
6	Raw material	Auto fill

**Signature of the Crusher Owner/
Authorized Signatory**

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Form - 9

Crusher/Screening Plant (Weighment Slip)
(See rule 10)

Sr.No.	Description
1	No./Slip ID:
2	Date/Time of Dispatch
3	Material: Coarse sand/washed sand/round bajri/bajri 10-20mm /bajri 20-40mm/bajri 40-60mm/Stone Dust/Passi and Mud
4	Name of the Crusher/screening plant:
5	Address The/Block, District, State
6	GST no. of the Crusher/screening plant:
7	CURN of the Crusher/screening plant:
8	Name of the consignee: Retail/stockist
9	Mobile Number of consignee
10	Destination location of the material: Street/Town/Village Tehsil/District/State
11	Vehicle No.
12	GPS location
13	Address of RC of vehicle
14	Vehicle owner name
15	Driver Name:

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16	Driver Mobile Number:
17	Load carrying capacity of vehicle as per RC (in kgs):
18	Unladen weight of vehicle as per RC
19	Weight of Loaded Truck on weighbridge (MT):
20	Weight of material (MT):
21	Volume of material (in cft)
22	Amount of material
23	GST on material
24	Validity of weighment slip
25	Distance to be travelled
26	Remarks

QR Code | Live image of Vehicle Number

Declaration by Crusher Owner

I hereby declare that the above particulars are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I shall be solely responsible for any discrepancies or false information provided herein.

Place: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Crusher Owner

Name: _____

Stamp:

(Affix Crusher Plant Stamp Below)

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Form- 10

Stock register to be maintained by a Crusher/Screening Plant
(See rule 11)

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of Crusher/Screening Plant	
2	Name of Crusher /Screening Plant Owner	
3	CURN	
4	Registration Valid Up-to	
5	Location of Crusher/Screening Plant	
6	Name of Mineral(s)/Product	
6(a)	Date	
6(b)	Opening balance of raw material (MT/cubic feet)	
6(c)	Opening balance of processed material (MT/cubic feet)	
6(d)	Quantity of mineral purchased (MT/cubic feet)	
6(e)	Total quantity of raw material stock (b + d) (MT/cubic feet)	
6(f)	Quantity of processed material (MT/cubic feet)	
6(g)	Quantity of mineral dispatched from stockyard (MT/cubic feet)	
6(h)	Closing stock of raw material (b + d - f) (MT/cubic feet)	
6(i)	Closing stock of processed material (c + f - g) (MT/cubic feet)	

Declaration by Crusher Owner

I hereby declare that the above stock details are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that providing false information may attract penal provisions under the law.

Signature of the Crusher Owner/Authorized Signatory

Designation with Email

Phone Number

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Form - 11

Suspension of registration of stone Crusher/ Screening Plant by District Mining Officer (DMO)

(See rule 13)

Order No.: __

Date:

To,

[Name of Crusher Owner]

Owner, [Name of Crusher Unit]

[Complete Address]

CURN _____

Subject: **Suspension of Registration of Crusher Unit – [CURN]**

In exercise of the powers conferred under Rule-13 of the *Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025*, above-mentioned Crusher Unit is hereby **suspended with immediate effect**.

You are directed to:

1. **Cease all operations** of the Crusher Unit immediately.
2. **Stop sale or purchase** of any material during the suspension period.
3. Remove or disable all equipment as per applicable safety and legal protocols.

Failure to comply with this order shall invite further legal action as per applicable rules.

Issued by:

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FORM - 12

ARTICLES OF SUSPENSION

(See rule 13)

To

CURN _____

Reference: Suspension Order No _____ Dated _____

Whereas preliminary evidence has emerged that you have violated the following provisions of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Act, 2025 and rules framde thereunder.

✓ [Select or list as applicable]

- Failure to file two consecutive monthly returns as required under PMMR-2013 and Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025.
- Conviction in a criminal case relating to illegal mining.
- Notice issued for illegal mining activity.
- Violation of provisions under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- Withdrawal of Consent to Operate by the Punjab Pollution Control Board.
- Failure to clear government dues as per Assessment Order issued by Competent Authority.
- Any Other _____ (please mention)

Detailed Reason

Accordingly, the Registration of your Stockists and retailers bearing CURN _____ has been suspended with effect from _____.

()

Seal and stamp of the authority

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Form - 13

(ORDER OF TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION OF CRUSHER UNIT)

(See rule 14)

To,
(Name of Crusher Owner)
(Name of Crusher Unit)
(Full Address)
CURN.: _____

Subject: Termination of Registration of Crusher Unit under Rule 14 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025

Pursuant to the recommendation made by the **District Mining Officer** and in exercise of powers conferred under **Rule 14 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Act, 2025**, the **registration of your Crusher Unit bearing CURN _____** is hereby **terminated** with immediate effect on account of the following ground(s):

Ground(s) for Termination

(Tick all applicable)

- Failure to file at least **three (3) monthly returns** as prescribed by the Department in a calendar year.
- Conviction by a Court in a **criminal case** under the provisions of this Act, with a sentence of **minimum one year simple imprisonment**.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025**, and **no appeal was filed** within the time frame mentioned in the Notice.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025**, and **appeal decided against the Crusher Unit**.
- Violation of any provision of the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- Violation of the **Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 as amended time to time**.
- Violation of any provisions or directions of the Act or any rules framed thereunder.
- **Withdrawal of Consent to Operate** by the **Punjab Pollution Control Board**.
- **Failure to pay Government Dues** within the prescribed time, for which an **Assessment Order** has been passed, and such dues have been declared as **Arrears of Land Revenue**.

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- Three Suspensions for the same reasons.

Detailed Reason

You are directed to:

- Immediately **cease all operations** of the Crusher Unit;
- Note that **failure to comply** with this order may attract penal consequences under relevant mining and environmental laws.

Issued by:

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 755
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Form- 14

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE FOR TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION OF CRUSHER UNIT

(See rule 14)

To,
(Name of Crusher Owner)
(Name of Crusher Unit)
(Full Address of Crusher Unit)
CURN.: _____

Subject: Show Cause Notice Regarding Termination of Crusher Unit Registration under Rule 14 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers, Rules, 2025.

It has come to the notice of the undersigned that your Crusher Unit, bearing Registration No. CURN_____, has been found in violation of the following provision(s), which constitute valid grounds for termination of the registration of your Crusher Unit.

Alleged Ground(s) for Proposed Termination

(Tick all applicable)

- Failure to file at least **three (3) monthly returns** as prescribed by the Department in a calendar year.
- Conviction by a Court in a **criminal case** under the provisions of this Act, with a sentence of **minimum one year simple imprisonment**.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and no appeal was filed** within the time frame mentioned in the Notice.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and appeal decided against the Crusher Unit**.
- Violation of any provision of the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- Violation of the **Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 as amended time to time**.
- Violation of any provisions or directions of the Act or any rules framed thereunder.
- **Withdrawal of Consent to Operate** by the **Punjab Pollution Control Board**.
- **Failure to pay Government Dues** within the prescribed time, for which an **Assessment Order** has been passed, and such dues have been declared as **Arrears of Land Revenue**.
- Three Suspensions for the same reasons.

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Detailed Violation

Accordingly, you are hereby **called upon to show cause within 7 days** as to why the registration of your Crusher Unit should not be terminated under **Rule 14 of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules 2025**

Issued by:

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
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FORM - 15

Transit Pass for Stockists

(See rule 15)

Sr. No.	Description	Details
1	Transit Pass No. / ID	_____
2	Date & Time of Dispatch	___ / ___ / 2025 : hrs
3	Material Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Coarse Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Washed Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Round Bajri <input type="checkbox"/> Bajri 10–20 mm <input type="checkbox"/> Bajri 20–40 mm <input type="checkbox"/> Bajri 40–60 mm <input type="checkbox"/> Stone Dust <input type="checkbox"/> Passi <input type="checkbox"/> Mud <input type="checkbox"/> Raw Material
4	Name of Stockist / Retailer	_____
5	License No. (SRLN)	_____
6	Address (Depot / Yard Location)	_____
7	GST No. of Stockist / Retailer	_____
8	Name of Consignee / Buyer	_____
9	Mobile Number of Buyer	_____
10	Delivery Address (Street / Village / Tehsil / District / State)	_____
11	Vehicle Number	_____
12	GPS Location (Auto-capture / Real-time)	_____
13	Vehicle Owner Name	_____
14	Driver Name	_____
15	Driver Mobile Number	_____
16	Vehicle Load Capacity (as per RC) [in kg]	_____
17	Unladen Weight (as per RC)	_____

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-
- 18 Weight of Loaded Vehicle [in MT] _____
- 19 Weight of Material [in MT] _____
- 20 Volume of Material (in CFT) _____
- 21 Value of Material ₹ _____
(INR)
- 22 GST Amount (INR) ₹ _____
- 23 Validity of Transit Pass (Time/Date) _____
- 24 Distance to be Travelled (in km) _____
- 25 Remarks (if any) _____
-

QR Code (Auto-generated)

Declaration by Retailer / Stockist

I hereby declare that the above particulars are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I shall be solely responsible for any discrepancies or false information provided herein.

Place: _____

Date: ___ / ___ /

Signature of Retailer

Name: _____

Stamp:

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Form-16

Application for Registration of Retailers

(See rule 18)

1. Applicant Details:

- Name of **Retailer** (s): _____

- Address: _____

- Contact Number: _____

- Email ID: _____

- Type of Ownership (Tick one):

- Sole Proprietor

- Company

- Firm/Partnership

- Trust

- Society

If not Sole proprietor then specify.....

2. Retailer's Unit Details:

- Name of Unit: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- Latitude & Longitude: _____

3. Required Documents (Attach Copies)

- Document regarding Ownership Type (Sole Proprietor, Company, Firm/Partnership, Trust, Society, etc.)

- Location map/plan showing boundaries and area, along with KML file

- Proof of ownership of land or Land Agreement and Revenue Record

- Valid GSTIN Certificate

- AADHAR Card(s) of Owner(s)/Partners/Board Members

- PAN Card(s) of Owner(s)/Partners/Board Members

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- [] NOC from Muncipal Councillor or Sarpanch.

- [] Any other document as required by the Director (Specify): _____

***4. Undertaking**

1. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of The Crusher Units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral **Rules, 2013**, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Retailers.
3. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my unit for checking.
4. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
5. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at my unit premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises).
6. I shall use only tractor-trolley or single axle vehicle for sale of the material.
7. I shall sell the material only in the premises of Municipal limit or Lal Dora of the Village.
8. I shall not stock the material more than limit prescribed by department.

***5. Declaration**

1. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our license may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
2. I/We hereby declare that No government due is pending against any of the owner/partner regarding illegal mining.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

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(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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Form- 17

Application for Registration of Stockists

(See rule 19)

1. Applicant Details:

- Name of **Stockist** (s): _____

- Address: _____

- Contact Number: _____

- Email ID: _____

- Type of Ownership (Tick one):

- Sole Proprietor

- Company

- Firm/Partnership

- Trust

- Society

If not Sole proprietor then specify.....

2. Stockist's Unit Details:

- Name of Unit: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- Latitude & Longitude: _____

- Proof of Ownership or Land Agreement Attached: YES/NO

- KML file attached: YES/NO

- Site Plan attached: YES/NO

3. Required Documents (Attach Copies)

- Non-refundable Registration Fee receipt (as per Schedule A)

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- [] Document regarding Ownership Type (Sole Proprietor, Company, Firm/Partnership, Trust, Society, etc.)
- [] Location map/plan showing boundaries and area, along with KML file
- [] Proof of ownership of land or Land Agreement and Revenue Record
- [] Valid GSTIN Certificate
- [] AADHAR Card(s) of Owner(s)/Partners/Board Members
- [] PAN Card(s) of Owner(s)/Partners/Board Members
- [] NOC from Muncipal Councillor or Sarpanch.
- [] Any other document as required by the Director (Specify): _____

***4. Undertaking**

1. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of The Crusher Units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules,2013, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Retailers.
3. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my unit for checking.
4. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
5. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at my unit premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises).
6. I shall submit all the monthly returns on time.
7. I shall not stock the material more than limit prescribed by department.

***5. Declaration**

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 763
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

1. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our license may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
2. I/We hereby declare that No government due is pending against any of the owner/partner regarding illegal mining.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

764 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form - 18
Certificate of License

(See rule 18)

Registration No. (SRLN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that **[Name of Retailer Unit]**, owned/operated by **[Name of Owner/Company]**, located at **[Village/Town]**, Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, is hereby given License under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The conditions of this License are as follows:

Conditions:-

1. The Retailer shall keep accurate accounts showing the quantity and particulars of the source and quantity of each mineral and/or its products purchased/received and sold/dispached from the stockyard in a register.
2. The Licensee shall allow any authorized person of Department of Mines and Geology to enter and inspect the unit.
3. The Licensee shall display the license prominently at the unit or business location. In case of loss or destruction, the fact must be reported to the Licensing Authority.
5. The unit must be bounded with a boundary wall or fenced, and must have one entry and one exit point.
6. The Licensee must comply with:
 - o Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - o Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013
 - o The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers, Act-2025 and rules framed thereunder.
 - o All directions issued by the State Government.
7. Non-compliance with any conditions or applicable rules can lead to suspension, seizure, or cancellation of the license by the Department.
8. No illegal mining of minor minerals is allowed.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 765
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

9. Only tractor-trolley or single axle vehicle shall be used for selling of the material.

10. Material shall be sold in the Municipal limit or Lal Dora of the village in which unit is situated.

License issued on:

License Valid Up to:

**Signature and Seal
of Licensing
Authority**

766 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form – 19
Certificate of License for Stockists

(See rule 19)

Registration No. (SRLN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that **[Name of Stockist Unit]**, owned/operated by **[Name of Owner/Company]**, located at **[Village/Town]**, Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, is hereby given License under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The conditions of this License are as follows:

Conditions:-

1. The Stockist shall keep accurate accounts showing the quantity and particulars of the source and quantity of each mineral and/or its products purchased/received and sold/dispached from the stockyard in a register.
2. The Licensee shall allow any authorized person of Department of Mines and Geology to enter and inspect the unit.
3. The Licensee shall display the license prominently at the unit or business location. In case of loss or destruction, the fact must be reported to the Licensing Authority.
5. The unit must be bounded with a boundary wall or fenced, and must have one entry and one exit point.
6. The Licensee must comply with:
 - o Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - o Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013
 - o The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers, Act-2025 and rules framed thereunder.
 - o All directions issued by the State Government.
7. Non-compliance with any conditions or applicable rules can lead to suspension, seizure, or cancellation of the license by the Department.
8. No illegal mining of minor minerals is allowed.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 767
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

9. The Stockist shall upload all documents as proof of material purchased and sold by 7th of the every month.
10. The Stockist shall not stock the material more than limit prescribed by department.
11. The Stockist shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
12. The Stockist shall sell/dispatch minor mineral along with valid weighment slip/Transit pass.

License issued on:

License Valid Up to:

**Signature and Seal
of Licensing
Authority**

768 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form - 20

Rejection of application for the registration of stockist and retailer license

(See rule 18)

To

[Retailer]
[Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]
[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Subject: Rejection of application for new Retailer License.

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated) for license of Retailer at [Location]. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application **cannot be accepted** for license due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

—

[Signature of Competent
Authority]

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 769
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form 21

Rejection of application for the registration of stockist license

(See rule 19)

To

[Stockist]
[Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]
[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Subject: Rejection of application for new Stockist License.

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated) for license of Stockist at **[Location]**. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application **cannot be accepted** for license due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

[Signature of Competent
Authority]

770 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM-22

Application for Renewal of Stockists and Retailers

(See rule 18)

1. Retailer's Unit Details:

- Name of Unit: _____

-SRLN: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- Latitude & Longitude: _____

***2. Undertaking**

1. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of The Crusher Units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules,2013, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Retailers.
3. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my unit for checking.
4. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
5. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at my unit premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises).
6. I shall use only tractor-trolley or single axle vehicle for sale of the material.
7. I shall sell the material only in the premises of Municipal limit or Lal Dora of the Village.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 771
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

*5. **Declaration**

3. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our license may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
4. I/We hereby declare that No government due is pending against any of the owner/partner regarding illegal mining.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

772 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM-23

Application for Renewal of Stockists

(See rule 19)

1. Stockist's Unit Details:

- Name of Unit: _____

- SRLN: _____

- Address/Location: _____

- Latitude & Longitude: _____

***2. Undertaking**

1. I shall not indulge in any sort of illegal mining of any minor mineral.
2. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Punjab Regulation of The Crusher Units, And Stockists and Retailer, Act 2025 and rules framed thereunder, the Punjab Minor Mineral **Rules, 2013**, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and all orders/directions issued by the State Government from time to time made in regard of operation of Retailers.
3. I shall allow the officer authorized by the department to enter the premises of my unit for checking.
4. I shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
5. I shall display the selling price of each item to be sold from unit on a notice board displayed at my unit premises. The notice board will be simple, readable and of standard size.(outside premises).
6. I shall submit all the monthly returns on time.
7. I shall not stock the material more than limit prescribed by department.

***3. Declaration**

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 773
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

1. I/We hereby declare that the information furnished above is true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge. In case of any discrepancy or violation of rules, my/our license may be rejected or registration may be cancelled.
2. I/We hereby declare that No government due is pending against any of the owner/partner regarding illegal mining.

Signature of Applicant(s): _____

Date: _____

Place: _____

774 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form - 24
Certificate of Renewal of License
(See rule 18)

Registration No. (SRLN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that License of **[Name of Retailer Unit]**, owned/operated by **[Name of Owner/Company]**, located at **[Village/Town]**, Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, is hereby renewed under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The conditions of this License are as follows:

Conditions:-

1. The Retailer shall keep accurate accounts showing the quantity and particulars of the source and quantity of each mineral and/or its products purchased/received and sold/dispatched from the stockyard in a register.
2. The Licensee shall allow any authorized person of Department of Mines and Geology to enter and inspect the unit.
3. The Licensee shall display the license prominently at the unit or business location. In case of loss or destruction, the fact must be reported to the Licensing Authority.
5. The unit must be bounded with a boundary wall or fenced, and must have one entry and one exit point.
6. The Licensee must comply with:
 - o Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - o Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013
 - o The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers, Act-2025 and rules framed thereunder.
 - o All directions issued by the State Government.
7. Non-compliance with any conditions or applicable rules can lead to suspension, seizure, or cancellation of the license by the Department.
8. No illegal mining of minor minerals is allowed.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 775
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

9. Only tractor-trolley or single axle vehicle shall be used for selling of the material.
10. Material shall be sold in the Municipal limit or Lal Dora of the village in which unit is situated.

License issued on:

License Valid Up to:

**Signature and Seal
of Licensing
Authority**

776 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form – 25
Certificate of Renewal of License of Stockists
(See rule 19)

Registration No. (SRLN): _____ **Date:** _____

This is to certify that License of **[Name of Stockist Unit]**, owned/operated by **[Name of Owner/Company]**, located at **[Village/Town]**, Tehsil _____, District _____, Punjab, is hereby renewed under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and the Rules made thereunder. The conditions of this License are as follows:

Conditions:-

1. The Stockist shall keep accurate accounts showing the quantity and particulars of the source and quantity of each mineral and/or its products purchased/received and sold/dispached from the stockyard in a register.
2. The Licensee shall allow any authorized person of Department of Mines and Geology to enter and inspect the unit.
3. The Licensee shall display the license prominently at the unit or business location. In case of loss or destruction, the fact must be reported to the Licensing Authority.
5. The unit must be bounded with a boundary wall or fenced, and must have one entry and one exit point.
6. The Licensee must comply with:
 - o Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - o Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013
 - o The Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers, Act-2025 and rules framed thereunder.
 - o All directions issued by the State Government.
7. Non-compliance with any conditions or applicable rules can lead to suspension, seizure, or cancellation of the license by the Department.
8. No illegal mining of minor minerals is allowed.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 777
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

9. The Stockist shall upload all documents as proof of material purchased and sold by 7th of the every month.
10. The Stockist shall not stock the material more than limit prescribed by department.
11. The Stockist shall not be a defaulter of any Government dues.
12. The Stockist shall sell/dispatch minor mineral along with valid weighment slip/Transit pass.

License issued on:

License Valid Up to:

**Signature and Seal
of Licensing
Authority**

778 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form 26

Rejection of application for the renewal of the license

(See rule 18)

To

[Retailer]
[Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]
[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Subject: Rejection of application for Renewal of Retailer License.

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated) for license of Retailer at **[Location]**. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application **cannot be accepted** for license due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

—

[Signature of Competent Authority]

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 779
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form- 27

Rejection of application for the renewal of the license of Stockist

(See rule 19)

To

[Stockist]
[Address]
[City, State, ZIP Code]
[Phone Number]
[Email Address]

Subject: Rejection of application for Renewal of Stockist License.

This is with reference to your application (Ref. No: _____ dated) for license of Stockist at **[Location]**. Upon scrutiny and verification, it is informed that the application **cannot be accepted** for license due to the following reason(s):

Reason: _____

—

[Signature of Competent Authority]

780 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form 28

Stock Register to be maintained by the Retailer.

(See rule 20)

1	Name of Retailer Unit	
2	Name of the Unit Owner	
3	Registration Number of Unit (SRLN)	
4	Registration Valid up to	
5	Location of unit	

Date	Type of the Mineral	Opening Balance of processed material	Purchased material	Sold Material	Closing Balance of processed material

**Signature of the
owner/authorised person**

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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Form 29

Stock Register to be maintained by the Stockist.

(See rule 20)

1	Name of Stockist Unit	
2	Name of the Unit Owner	
3	Registration Number of Unit (SRLN)	
4	Registration Valid up to	
5	Location of unit	

1. Date:
2. Type of Mineral:
3. Opening Balance of Raw Material
4. Opening Balance of Processed Material
5. Raw Material Purchased
6. Processed Material Purchased
7. Raw Material Sold
8. Processed Material Sold
9. Balance Raw Material
10. Balance Processed Material

Signature of the
owner/authorised person

782 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form- 30

ORDER FOR SUSPENSION OF STOCKIST/RETAILER LICENSE

(See rule 23)

SRLN _____

Name of Licensee: [Full Name of Stockist/Retailer]

Location of Stockyard: [Complete Address]

Date of Issue: [DD/MM/YYYY]

Suspension Order No.: [Order Number]

Date of Suspension: [DD/MM/YYYY]

**Subject: Suspension of License under Rule 23 of The Punjab Regulation
Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025**

In exercise of the powers conferred under Rule-23 of the *Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025*, above-mentioned Crusher Unit is hereby **suspended with immediate effect** for the following violations-

Violation of *The Punjab Regulation of Crushers units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025* and/or the rules framed thereunder.

Conviction by a Court of Law in a criminal case related to illegal mining.

Issuance of *Notice for illegal mining under PMMR-2013 or illegal processing under the Punjab regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules, 2025* has been issued.

Violation of provisions of the *Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957*.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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Violation of provisions of the *Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013*.

Non-payment of government dues within the prescribed time after issuance of an Assessment Order by the Competent Authority.

Detailed Reason

—

You are directed to:

1. **Cease all operations** of the Stockist/Retailer Unit immediately.
2. **Stop sale or purchase** of any material during the suspension period.
3. Remove or disable all equipment as per applicable safety and legal protocols.

Failure to comply with this order shall invite further legal action as per applicable rules.

Issued By:
District Mining Officer]

784 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form-31

ORDER FOR TERMINATION OF STOCKIST/RETAILER LICENSE

(See rule-24)

SRLN.: [License Number]
 Name of Licensee: [Full Name of Stockist/Retailer]
 Location of Stockyard: [Complete Address]
 Date of Issue: [DD/MM/YYYY]
 Termination Order No.: [Order Number]
 Date of Termination: [DD/MM/YYYY]

**Subject: Termination of License under Rule-24 of The Punjab Regulation
 Crusher Units, Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025**

In exercise of powers conferred under **Rule 24 of the** Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Act, 2025, the **License of your Unit bearing SRLN** _____ is hereby **terminated** with immediate effect on account of the following ground(s):

Ground(s) for Termination

(Tick all applicable)

- Failure to file at least **three (3) monthly returns** as prescribed by the Department in a calendar year.
- Conviction by a Court in a **criminal case** under the provisions of this Act, with a sentence of **minimum one year simple imprisonment**.
- Issuance of an '**S**' Notice under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the** Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and **no appeal was filed** within the time frame mentioned in the Notice.
- Issuance of an '**S**' Notice under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the** Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and **appeal decided against the Unit**.
- Violation of any provision of the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- Violation of the **Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 as amended time to time**.
- Violation of any provisions or directions of the Act or any rules framed thereunder.
- **Withdrawal of Consent to Operate** by the **Punjab Pollution Control Board**.
- **Failure to pay Government Dues** within the prescribed time, for which an **Assessment Order** has been passed, and such dues have been declared as **Arrears of Land Revenue**.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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- Three Suspensions for the same reasons.

Detailed Reason

You are directed to:

- Immediately **cease all operations** of the Unit;
- Note that **failure to comply** with this order may attract penal consequences under relevant mining and environmental laws.

Issued by:

786 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Form-32

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE BEFORE TERMINATION OF LICENSE

(See rule 24)

SRLN : [License Number]
Name of Licensee: [Full Name of Stockist/Retailer]
Address of Licensee: [Complete Address]
Location of Stockyard: [Village/Town, District, etc.]
Date of Issue: [DD/MM/YYYY]
Notice No.: [Notice Reference Number]

**Subject: Show Cause Notice under Rule 24 of The Punjab Regulation of
Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025 –
Regarding Proposed Termination of License**

It has come to the notice of the undersigned that your Unit, bearing Registration No. SRLN_____, has been found in violation of the following provision(s), which constitute valid grounds for termination of the License of your Unit.

Alleged Ground(s) for Proposed Termination

(Tick all applicable)

- Failure to file at least **three (3) monthly returns** as prescribed by the Department in a calendar year.
- Conviction by a Court in a **criminal case** under the provisions of this Act, with a sentence of **minimum one year simple imprisonment**.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and no appeal was filed** within the time frame mentioned in the Notice.
- Issuance of an **'S' Notice** under PMMR-2013 or **Form-26 Demand Notice under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and retailers Rules, 2025, and appeal decided against the Unit**.
- Violation of any provision of the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- Violation of the **Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 as amended time to time**.
- Violation of any provisions or directions of the Act or any rules framed thereunder.
- **Withdrawal of Consent to Operate** by the **Punjab Pollution Control Board**.
- **Failure to pay Government Dues** within the prescribed time, for which an **Assessment Order** has been passed, and such dues have been declared as **Arrears of Land Revenue**.
- Three Suspensions for the same reasons.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 787
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

Detailed Violation

Accordingly, you are hereby **called upon to show cause within 7 days** as to why the License of your Unit should not be terminated under **Rule 24 of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules 2025.**

Issued by:

788 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM - 33

Notice To Crusher Unit or Stockist or Retailer

(See rule 25)

To

CURN/SRLN _____

Where it appears that you are in possession/have been in possession of
_____(Quantity)____ Minor Mineral without lawful authority during the month

You are, therefore directed to appear, in person or through a duly authorized
representative before _____ on _____ at
_____ (time) and to produce the accounts and documents which you may
wish to prefer in support thereof and produce any evidence in this regard.

In the event of your failure to comply with this notice, I shall proceed to assess the
recovery amount to the best of my judgment under of the Punjab Regulation of control
of Crusher Units, Stockist and Retailers Rules under Rule -25 of **the Punjab
Regulation of the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules 2025**

Assessing Authority

Seal of the Assessing Authority

No _____

Date _____

Place _____

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 789
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM-34
DEMAND NOTICE

(See rule 14 and 25)

To _____

CURN/SRLN _____

In continuation to notice _____ dated _____ issued to you on the _____ day of _____ 20____, you are hereby informed that your total possession of mineral, without having paid the Royalty, during the month(s) of _____ 20____, has been finally determined at _____ cft and accordingly royalty amounting to Rs. _____ and penalty of Rs _____ only is payable by you.

You are hereby directed to pay the sum of Rs. _____ only as detailed below through online portal not later than the _____ day of _____ 20____, failing which the said sum of Rs. _____ only will be recoverable from you as an arrear of land revenue under Rule-25 of the Punjab Regulation of the Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules 2025.

Details of assessed amount

Total Payable Amount _____

Royalty _____

Penalty _____

Assessment Calculation

Assessing Authority

Seal of the Assessing
Authority

No _____

Date _____

Place _____

790 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM- 35
CERTIFICATE

(See rule 25)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule -25 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockist and Retailers Rules, 2025, read with Demand Notice No. _____ Dated _____, I _____, hereby certify that a sum of ₹. _____
In Words _____
is recoverable as arrears of land revenue from _____ CURN _____ on account of the following:-

Reason: _____

Place: _____
Date: _____

Signature of the Issuing Authority
with Designation

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 791
 (ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM- 36

SEIZURE MEMO (DOCUMENTS)
 (See rule 26)

To

CURN / SRLN _____

No _____ dated _____

Whereas during an inspection of your Premises you have been found in possession of the following documents, which are, in my opinion, likely to prove, or assist in proving, that your actions have violated the provisions of The Punjab Regulation of Crushers and Stockists and retailers Act 2025 .-

- 1.
- 2.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-section (1) of Section 24 of The Punjab Regulation of Crushers, and Stockists and retailers Act 2025, the above-mentioned documents are being seized.

(_____)

Name & Stamp of the Authority

792 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM- 37

SEIZURE MEMO (MINOR MINERALS/DERIVATIVES)
(See rule 26)

To

CURN / SRLN _____

No _____ dated _____

Whereas during an inspection of your Premises you have been found in possession of the following illegally procured Minor Minerals and/or Derivatives, proven by way of a summary inquiry (copy attached)-

- a.
- b.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-section (2) of Section 24 of The Punjab Regulation of Crushers, and Stockists and retailers Act 2025, the above-mentioned items are being seized and would subsequently be disposed off in the open market, either through auction or through direct sale.

(Name& Stamp of the Authority)

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

793

FORM-38

SEIZURE MEMO (MACHINERY)
(See rule 26)

To

CURN / SRLN _____

No _____ dated _____

Whereas during an inspection of your Premises you have been found in possession of the following Minor Mineral and/or Derivatives being transported in contravention of the provisions of The Punjab Regulation of Crushers, and Stockists and retailers Act 2025

- 1.
- 2.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-section (3) of Section 24 of The Punjab Regulation of Crushers and Stockists and retailers Act 2025, the above-mentioned items along with the following tools / equipment / Transport Vehicle etc used in the commission of the offence are being seized and would subsequently be disposed of in the open market, either through auction or through direct sale-

- a.
- b.

(_____)

Name & Stamp of the Authority

794 PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

FORM-39
Penalty Notice
(See rule 32)

Notice No.: _____

Date : _____

To

Name of the Crusher Unit / Stockist / Retailer _____

CURN/SRLN _____

Address: _____

Contact No.: _____

Email ID: _____

Subject: Imposition of Penalty under the Provisions of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules 2025.

It has come to the notice of the undersigned that your Unit, bearing CURN/SRLN _____, has been found in violation of the following Rules, which constitute valid grounds for imposing Penalty under Rule-32 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers, Rules-2025

S. No.	Rules Violated	Description of Offence	Date of Violation	Penalty Amount (₹)
1.	(
2.

Total Penalty Imposed: ₹ _____

(In words: Rupees _____ only)

Instructions:

1. The penalty amount must be deposited within **30 days** of issuance of this notice.
2. Payment must be made through the designated **Government Portal** or as directed by the Department.
3. Failure to comply within the stipulated period may lead to:
 - o Suspension or Termination of Registration / License
 - o Additional penalties and legal action under applicable laws.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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Issuing Authority
(Signature with Stamp)

NOTE:

This version includes legal, grammatical, and structural improvement suggestions for finalization of the Crusher Rules 2025.

Key changes made:

- Standardized capitalization of terms (e.g., 'Crusher Unit')
- Fixed grammatical errors and typos
- Moved repeated compliance conditions to a general compliance section
- Clarified timelines and added missing legal structure
- Improved formatting and document structure

Sd/-

(JASPREET TALWAR, IAS)

Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab
Department of Mines and Geology

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025 797
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

PART-III
GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
NOTIFICATION

The 16th July, 2025

No.G.S.R.132/Const./Art.309/Amd.(2)/2025.- In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following rules, further to amend the Punjab Water Resources Department Junior Engineers (Group-B) Service Rules, 2021, namely:-

RULES

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Water Resources Department Junior Engineers (Group-B) Service (First Amendment) Rules, 2025.

(2) They shall come into force on and with effect from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Punjab Water Resources Department Junior Engineers (Group-B) Service Rules, 2021, in Appendix 'B', in Serial No. 1, under column 6, for item (a), the following item shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) ten per cent from amongst the Junior Draftsmen, Surveyors, Work Mistry, Earth Work Mistry, Junior Technician, Technical Supervisor, Canal Patwari and Revenue Clerks working under the control of Chief Engineer, who have an experience of working as such for a minimum period of four years on regular basis and who have obtained degree/diploma in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from a recognized State Technical Education Board or from a recognized University or institution;"

Sd/-

KRISHAN KUMAR,

Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab,
Department of Water Resources.

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025

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(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

PART-III**GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

(Technical Education-1 Branch)

NOTIFICATIONThe 15th July, 2025

No.G.S.R. 133/Const./Art.309/Amd.(1)/2025.- In exercise of powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following rules, further to amend the Punjab Industrial Training (Class-III) Ministerial Service Rules, 2001, namely:-

RULES

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Industrial Training (Class-III) Ministerial Service (First Amendment) Rules, 2025.

(2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 17th day of July, 2020.

2. In the Punjab Industrial Training (Class-III) Ministerial Service Rules, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after rule 5, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

“5-A. Pay of members of the Service:- The members of the Service shall be entitled to such scales of pay, as may be authorized by the Department of Finance, Government of Punjab from time to time. The scales of pay, at present, in force in respect of the members of the Service, are given in Appendix A.”

3. In the said rules, for Appendix ‘A’, the following Appendix shall be substituted, namely:-

"APPENDIX ‘A’

[see rules 1(3), 3 and 5-A]

Serial Number	Designation of the post	Number of posts	Pay levels/ scales for the members of the Service recruited in Government Service prior to 17.07.2020. (in rupees)	Pay levels/ scales for the members of the Service recruited in Government Service on or after 17.07.2020. (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senior Assistant	232	38500-122700 (Level-11)	35400-112400 (Level-6)
2.	Clerks	440	20200-64000 (Level-3)	19900-63200 (Level-2)
3.	Senior Scale Stenographer	4	38500-122700 (Level-11)	--

PUNJAB GOVT. GAZ.(EXTRA), JULY 17, 2025
(ASAR 26, 1947 SAKA)

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4.	Junior Scale Stenographer	6	28900-91600 (Level-7)	29200-92300 (Level 5)
5.	Steno Typist	11	21300-67800 (Level-5)	21700-69100 (Level 3)
6.	Restorer	3	20200-64000 (Level-3)	--
7.	Driver	4	21300-67800 (Level-5)	21700-69100 (Level 3)

Note-1:- The rules for the post of Superintendent Grade-1 are repealed after the notification of Punjab Industrial Training (Group-A) Non Technical Service Rules, 2006.

Note-2:- The rules for the post of Superintendent Grade-2 are repealed after the notification of Punjab Industrial Training (Group-B) Ministerial Service Rules, 2006.

Note-3:- The pay level/ scale on the pattern of the 7th Central Pay Commission shall be applicable to the member of the service recruited on or after 17.07.2020. Further, such member shall be entitled only for pay level/ scale on the pattern of the 7th Central Pay Commission at the time of promotion also. Pay level/ scale of 6th Punjab Pay Commission shall not be applicable to such member at the time of promotion."

Sd/-

SHRUTI SINGH,
Secretary to Government of Punjab,
Technical Education and Industrial Training.

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
(MINES AND GEOLOGY)

ANNEXURE-D

NOTIFICATION

The 29th October, 2022

No. 11/4/2022-PJ-6/429 In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 read with clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, (Central Act 67 of 1957), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following rules further to amend the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, namely:-

RULES

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Minor Mineral (First Amendment) Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall come into force on and with effect from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after rule 75, the following rule 75A shall be inserted, namely :-

"75A All the persons (suppliers or dealers) of minor mineral and processed material in the State shall be registered on online portal. The registration shall be mandatory and free of cost. They shall be issued registration certificate in the Annexure specified by the Government subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(a) Stocking of cumulative quantity of up to 500 MT of minor mineral and processed material shall be permitted at any given time by a single supplier or dealer in the State of Punjab to facilitate the common consumer of construction material.

(b) There shall be no such cap on stocking of minor mineral and processed material in case of ready Mix Concrete batching plant or at the construction site."

3. In the said rules, in the Schedule for the existing heading captioned as "D. Rate of compounding fee to be charged in the cases of illegal Transportation of "Minerals" and the table thereunder, the following shall be substituted namely:-

"D. Rate of compounding fee to be charged in the cases of illegal Transportation of Minerals

Sudesh Kumar

{See rule 75(i)}

S.No	Mode of carrier	Ordinary Earth/Clay/ Brick Earth (Rs In lacs)	Sand/Ordinary Sand (Rs in lacs)	Boulder/ Stone/ Gravel/ Bajri (Rs in lacs)
1	Tractor trolley and other small carrier	0.50	1.00	1.00
2	Truck	1.00	1.50	1.50
3	Multi Axle Truck	1.50	2.00	2.00

KRISHAN KUMAR

Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab
Department of Water Resources.

Date: Chandigarh

29.10.2022

Endst. No. 11/4/2022-PJ(6)/430

Dated, Chandigarh the: 29-10-2022

A copy of above is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary, Punjab, SAS Nagar with the request to publish this notification in official Gazette (Extra ordinary) and supply 50 copies thereof to this department for official use.

Sudesh Kumar
Under Secretary

Endst. No. 11/4/2022-PJ(6)/431-439

Dated, Chandigarh the: 29-10-2022

A copy of above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

- 1) Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Forest and Wildlife Conservation, Chandigarh.
- 2) Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Chandigarh.
- 3) Principal Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Science Technology and Environment, Chandigarh.
- 4) Secretary to Government of Punjab, Department of Transport, Chandigarh.
- 5) Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh.
- 6) All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab State.
- 7) Chief Engineers, Department of Water Resources (Mines and Geology- 1 & 2), Chandigarh.
- 8) All Sub Divisional Magistrate in the Punjab State through concerned Deputy Commissioners.
- 9) All District Mining Officer and All Mining Officer, Department of Water Resources (Mines & Geology) through Chief Engineers, Mines and Geology-1 & 2, Chandigarh.

Sd/-
Under Secretary

ANNEXURE-E**Department of Mines & Geology, Punjab**

To

1. Director, Local Government
2. Chief Engineer, PWD (B&R)
3. Chief Engineer, Mandi Board
4. Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj
5. Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar, Pathankot, SBS Nagar, SAS Nagar, Gurdaspur, Amritsar & Hoshiarpur
6. Superintending Engineer, Patiala, Ropar, Amritsar, Drainage-cum-Mining Circle
7. District Mining Officers, Rupnagar, Anandpur Sahib, Pathankot, SBS Nagar, SAS Nagar, Gurdaspur, Amritsar & Hoshiarpur

Memo No: 2212-20/PA/CE/DRG/2025

Dated: 26/11/2025

Subject: Standard Operating Procedure for Utilization of Funds Collected as Mineral Processing Fees

The Government has levied Mineral Processing Fees (MPF) on sale of processed material from crusher units in accordance with provisions under the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Act, 2025 and rules framed thereunder. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the utilization of these funds collected under MPF is enclosed herewith for your information and necessary action.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.



**Chief Engineer
Drainage-cum-Mining
Department of Mines and Geology,
Punjab**

c.c

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Mines & Geology, Punjab
2. Director, Mines & Geology, Punjab

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)**For Utilization of Funds under Mineral Processing Fee (MPF)**

(Under Rule 8 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025)

1. **Purpose:** This SOP provides a uniform procedure for identification, submission, appraisal, approval, and monitoring of projects undertaken from the Mineral Processing Fee (MPF) collected under Rule 8 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units and Stockists and Retailers Rules, 2025. The objective is to ensure transparent, need-based, and accountable utilization of MPF.
2. **Eligible Projects for MPF Utilization:** The following categories of works are eligible:
 - I. **Strengthening and Improvement of Roads:** This includes strengthening, patchwork, resurfacing, re-carpeting, widening and all related works required for restoration and upkeep of existing roads that have deteriorated due to heavy vehicular movement associated with Crusher Units.
 - II. **Repair and Rehabilitation of Structures:** Structural repair, maintenance and rehabilitation of existing bridges, culverts, retaining walls, causeways, drainage structures and any allied infrastructure impacted by heavy vehicular movement associated with Crusher Units.
 - III. **Waterways Maintenance and Improvement:** Development, maintenance, desiltation, strengthening of embankments, and improvement of waterways and water-crossing structures (such as canal crossings and minor bridges) that are impacted by heavy vehicular movement associated with Crusher Units.
 - IV. **Surveys and Technical Assessments:** Conducting Road condition surveys, traffic load assessments, structural evaluations, feasibility studies, and any other technical investigations necessary for planning and executing works in crusher-impacted areas.
 - V. **Road Safety Signage and Traffic Management:** Installation of road safety signs, warning boards, directional signage, reflective markers, and other safety-related infrastructure to regulate and manage mineral-transport traffic.
 - VI. **Administrative Expenditure of the Department:** Expenditure towards administrative requirements of the Department of Mines & Geology not exceeding 5% of the total receipt under Mineral Processing.
 - VII. Projects covered under Rule 7 of the Punjab Regulation of Crusher Units, and Stockists and Retailers Rules 2025, shall not be eligible under the MPF.
3. **Submission of Projects:** The concerned Executing Department (PWD, Punjab Mandi Board, Panchayati Raj, Municipal Council, etc.) shall prepare the project proposal. The project shall be submitted to the District Mining Officer (DMO). Each

proposal must include:

- o Location details
- o Photographs (before condition)
- o Evidence of road/structure deterioration due to crusher-related traffic
- o Technical justification
- o Detailed project report (DPR)
- o Cost estimates
- o Cost-Benefit Ratio
- o Timeline for completion

4. Scrutiny and Recommendation

- I. The DMO shall scrutinize the proposal for:
 - a. Eligibility under Rule 8
 - b. Technical relevance
 - c. Financial reasonableness
 - d. Avoidance of duplication
- II. The DMO may seek joint inspection with the Executing Department if required.
- III. After scrutiny, the DMO shall forward the project with recommendations to the concerned Deputy Commissioner

5. Appraisal by Deputy Commissioner: The Deputy Commissioner shall appraise the project proposal. If satisfied, Administrative Approval shall be issued and case shall be sent to the Director, Mines & Geology for sanction of funds.

6. Approval of Projects: The proposal shall be examined by the Head office. After scrutiny, Project shall be submitted to the Government for sanction of funds. Subsequently, Sanction order will be issued to the concerned Department subject to availability of budget.

7. Execution of Approved Projects: After receipt of sanction order, the approved MPF projects shall be implemented by the concerned department. During execution, the Executing Department shall:

- o Follow Punjab Transparency In Public Procurement Rules.
- o Ensure work is executed as per PWD specifications.
- o Maintain work records
- o Ensure compliance with quality standards



- o Maintain photographic evidence (before, during, after)
- o Keep the DMO updated on progress.

8. Monitoring and Reporting: The office of Deputy Commissioner shall conduct periodic monitoring of all ongoing works. Quarterly progress reports shall be submitted by the executing department to the Deputy Commissioner through the DMO.

9. Financial Management and Payments:

- a. All MPF funds shall be Deposited into the appropriate treasury receipt head by the concerned DMO on daily basis as per the instructions issued by the Finance Department and the Department from time to time.
- b. Based on the MPF collected in the previous financial year and demand for the projects, budget provisions shall be made in the Budget Estimates under major head 2853, SOE 27 (minor works) for undertaking expenditure on eligible projects.
- c. As per the sanction order funds will be transferred to concerned DMO under Major Head 2853, SOE 27 (minor works).
- d. The executing department shall submit the duly passed and audited bills to the concerned DMO for processing the payments.
- e. Concerned DMO being the DDO for this head shall submit the bills in the treasury for releasing the payments.
- f. Expenditure shall be incurred strictly in accordance with the approved projects and within the sanctioned limits.
- g. All expenditure management instructions issued by the Finance Department from time to time shall be strictly adhered to.
- h. No expenditure beyond 5% shall be permitted for administrative purposes.

10. Completion and Closure

- I. Upon completion, the Executing Department shall submit following through DMO to DC:
 - a. Completion certificate
 - b. Final utilization certificate
 - c. Post-completion photographs
- II. The concerned DC shall verify completion and forward the report to the Director, Mines & Geology.
- III. Closure shall be recorded only after verification.

ANNEXURE-F

ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਡਰੇਨੇਜ਼-ਕਮ-ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਡੁ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ (ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ), ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 18 ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਨੰਬਰ I/1244693/2025 17 ਐਮ/ਈ-320445

ਮਿਤੀ: 17/11/2025

ਵੱਲੋਂ

ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਡਰੇਨੇਜ਼-ਕਮ-
ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਵੱਲੋਂ

1. ਸਮੂਹ ਨਿਗਰਾਨ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਜ਼,
ਡਰੇਨੇਜ਼-ਕਮ-ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ ਹਲਕਾ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ।
2. ਸਮੂਹ ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਜ਼,
ਡਰੇਨੇਜ਼-ਕਮ-ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ ਮੰਡਲ,
ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Submission of Projects
under Environment Management Fund (EMF)**

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਮਾਣਯੋਗ ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ ਐਸ.ਓ.ਪੀ.ਇਸ ਪੱਤਰ ਨਾਲ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਹਿੱਤ ਤੇਜੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਨੱਥੀ/ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ


ਮੁੱਖ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰ/ਡਰੇਨੇਜ਼-ਕਮ-
ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ, ਜਲ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ,
ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

ਕਾਪੀ-

1. ਵਧੀਕ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਹਿੱਤ।
2. ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਮਾਈਨਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਆਲੋਜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਹਿੱਤ।

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Submission of Projects under Environment Management Fund (EMF)

As per the provisions under Rule 69 of the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, the Environment Management Fund (EMF) shall be utilized for activities related to environmental protection, reclamation, rehabilitation, infrastructure development, community welfare and other activities as notified by the Government.

2. Further, the Finance Department (FD) vide letter dated 19.06.2024 has directed that the EMF funds shall be deposited in the Government Treasury. Hence, to avoid procedural delays in obtaining approval and release of funds for individual projects, a standardized process for annual planning and submission is required.

3. To streamline the process of planning, submission, approval of EMF utilization projects and to ensure the timely availability of funds for environmental and developmental activities under the mining sector, a draft SOP has been prepared, as under:-

A) Eligible Activities

As per Rule 69 of PMMR, 2013, EMF funds can be utilized for the following purposes:

- i. Restoration, repair, reclamation, and rehabilitation works for adjoining/external damage outside the quarry area caused by mining activities (excluding damages caused by negligence of the Mineral Concession Holder).*
- ii. Provision of common facilities for the benefit of communities in and around mining areas.*
- iii. Development of infrastructure facilities for orderly growth of mining operations and allied activities (e.g., roads, stone crusher estates, water supply, etc.).*
- iv. Funding of studies, surveys, exploration, prospecting of minerals, or procurement of related equipment and machinery.*
- v. Education, awareness, and training programs for Mineral Concession Holders and departmental staff.*
- vi. Implementation of Government schemes for incentives, awards, or recognition for scientific and sustainable mining.*
- vii. Any other object considered appropriate by the Government.*

B) Procedure for Preparation and Submission of EMF Project Plans

Step 1: Identification of Projects

- Each DMO shall identify potential activities/projects within their jurisdiction falling under the eligible heads listed above.
- Projects should be prioritized based on environmental need, community impact and feasibility.
- DMOs shall prepare an Yearly EMF Plan in the month of October each year (for the upcoming financial year), including therein:
 - List of proposed projects.
 - Detailed scope of work.
 - Reference of the rule of PMMR 2013.
 - The estimated cost of each project.
 - Requirement of funds in the next financial year.
 - Justification and expected outcome.
 - Proposed timeline for execution.

Step 2: Submission to Head Office

- The Annual EMF Utilization Plan shall be submitted by 30th November of each year to the Director, Mines & Geology, Punjab.
- The Head Office will compile all district-wise proposals for the preparation of a consolidated EMF demand for submission to the Finance Department (FD) for allotment of budget under the Mining Department Budget Major Head 2853.

Step 3: Approval and Fund Demand

The Head Office will finalize the consolidated proposal and forward it to FD for approval and release of funds for utilization in the next financial year, during the course of preparation of budget estimates for the next financial year.

C) Execution of Approved Projects

After receipt of funds, the approved EMF projects shall be implemented by the concerned DMOs as per the sanctioned estimates.

D) Project inclusion after Plan Approval

That any new work/project can be included during the year after the plan approval, with the recommendation of the DC and approval of the Director, Mining and Geology.

E) Financial Management

- All EMF funds shall be maintained under the prescribed Treasury Head as per the FD and department instructions issued from time to time.
- Expenditure shall be incurred strictly as per approved projects and within the sanctioned limit.

- Budget for the projects shall be got allotted from the Head Office, based upon the demand submitted at the time of yearly plan and subject to the budget provision made by the Finance Department.
 - No funds will be drawn in advance of its requirement and the expenditure will be done as per the financial rules.
 - The expenditure management instructions issued by the FD from time to time will be adhered in toto.
4. This draft SOP may be adopted for the implementation of EMF-funded projects/ activities.


STATE LEVEL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY PUNJAB

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

O/o Directorate of Environment & Climate Change

MGSIPA Complex, Sector 26,

Chandigarh-160019

seiaapb2017@gmail.com

 No. SEIAA/MS/2023/1659

Registered/E-Mail

 Date: 31/10/23

To

 The Deputy Commissioner,
Pathankot.

Subject: Regarding approval of District Survey Report (DSR).

It is intimated that the Mining Department vide its letter no. 1774-76/GLG dated 21.06.2023 has requested for appraising and approving the District Survey Report of Pathankot.

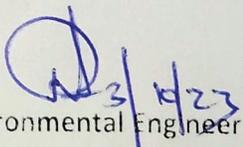
Accordingly, the matter regarding approval of DSR of Pathankot was placed in 258th meeting of SEAC held on 07.08.2023 and 259th meeting of SEAC held on 14.09.2023, wherein the SEAC recommended the case to SEIAA to approve the DSR of District Pathankot.

The amended DSR was considered by SEIAA in its 262nd meeting held on 26.09.2023. After careful examination and keeping in view the recommendations made by SEAC, the DSR of Pathankot District was approved by the Authority subject to the condition that the project proponent shall be bound to comply with the outcome of the enquiry initiated by the Chief Secretary, Punjab and shall also comply with the orders of the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court regarding, mining in proximity to the international border areas and other relevant judicial directions, if any.

As such, the DSR as approved by the SEIAA is also enclosed herewith for ready reference.

This is for information and necessary action in the matter.

DA/As above


Environmental Engineer

 Endst 1655

 Dated: 03/10/23

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Department of Water Resources (Mines & Geology), Punjab for information and necessary action. It is requested to ensure the following:

1. Mining Plans for river beds sites should be prepared by the Registered Qualified Person (RQP) and approved by the mining department taking into

681
175
consideration that prevalent open-pit mining rates and guidelines issued by MoEF&CC from time to time.

2. Bench-marks used in the DSRs for establishing levels be protected and it be ensured that their integrity is not compromised.
3. Annual proposal be submitted by the Mining Department in the month of October/November each year along with justification thereof for updating the mining sites to be included as an addendum to the respective DSRs.


Environmental Engineer

Endst 1656

Dated: 03/10/23

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Member Secretary, State Expert Appraisal Committee, Punjab for information, please.


Environmental Engineer

Endst 1657

Dated: 03/10/23

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Principal Secretary, Department of Water Resources, Punjab for information, please.


Environmental Engineer



**PATHANKOT DISTRICT,
PUNJAB**

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

**As per Sustainable Sand Mining Management
Guidelines, 2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring
Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**

PREPARED BY

**SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATHANKOT
DISTRICT**

ASSISTED BY:

**RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND
LABORATORIES PVT. LTD**

26TH SEPTEMBER, 2023

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED**

ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS USED	: FULL FORMS
%	: Percent
'	: Minute
"	: Second
<	: less than (strict inequality)
=	: Equal to (strict equality)
>	: greater than (strict inequality)
≈	: approximately equal
°	: Degree
°C	: Degree Centigrade
°F	: Degree Fahrenheit
ArcGIS	: ArcGIS is a GIS for working with maps and geographic information maintained by the ESRI.
CD blocks	: Community development blocks
cm	: Centimeter
cum	: Cubic meter
Dec	: December
DEIAA	: District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority
DSR	: District Survey Report
E	: East
<i>e.g.,</i>	: ' <i>exempli gratia</i> ' (Latin phrase) means 'for example'
EC	: Environmental Clearance
<i>et.al.,</i>	: ' <i>et alia</i> ' (Latin phrase) means 'and others'
G:2 stage	: General Exploration (stage of exploration as per UNFC norms)
G:3 stage	: Prospecting (stage of exploration as per UNFC norms)
GIS	: Geographic Information System
Govt.	: Government
GPS	: Global Positioning System
Ha	: Hectare
<i>i.e.,</i>	: ' <i>id est</i> ' (Latin phrase) means 'that is'/'in other words'

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ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS USED	: FULL FORMS
ICAR	: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Inch	: inches
kg/ha	: Kilogram per hectare
km	: kilometer
km/ hour	: Kilometer per hour
km²	: kilometer square
LANDSAT	: Land Satellite stands for Low Altitude Satellite
LULC	: Land use and land cover
m	: Meter
Mar	: March
Max.	: Maximum
mbgl	: Meter Below Ground Level
Min.	: Minimum
mm	: Millimeter
MoEFCC	: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MT	: Metric Ton
N	: North
NH	: National Highways
No.(s)	: Number(s)
RI value	: River Index value
S	: South
SEIAA	: State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
Sept	: September
sp.	: species
sq.km	: Square kilometer
Temp	: Temperature
viz.,	: Latin phrase ' <i>videre licet</i> ', and is used as a synonym for "namely",
W	: West

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**PREFACE**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) has several policy initiatives and enacted environmental and pollution control legislations to prevent indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and to promote integration of environmental concerns in developmental projects. One such initiative is the Notification on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of developmental projects issued on 14th September, 2006 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, making EIA mandatory for certain categories of developmental projects.

Minerals are classified into two groups, namely (i) Major minerals and (ii) Minor minerals. Amongst these two groups, minor mineral has been defined under section 3(e) of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and development) Act, 1957. The minor minerals are further governed by Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013 in this report.

On mining of minor mineral, it is mandatory to have District Survey Report (DSR) by MoEF & CC vide their Notification No. 125 (Extraordinary, Part II Section 3, Sub-section ii), S.O. 141 (E), dated 15th January 2016. This will ensure environmentally sustainable mining for minor mineral under close supervision of district authorities. The notification was made to bring certain amendments with respect to the EIA notification 2006 and in order to have a better control over the legislation, district level committee's for introduced in the system. Preparation of District Survey Reports has been introduced as a part of the above notification. Subsequently, MOEF & CC has published Notification No. 3611 (E), dt. 25th July, 2018 regarding inclusion of the "Minerals Other than Sand" and specified the format of the DSR. Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM) January 2020, Issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is prepared in consideration of various orders/directions issued by Hon'ble NGT in matters pertaining to illegal sand mining and also based on the reports submitted by expert committees and investigation teams. This DSR has been prepared in conformity with the S.O.141 (E), S.O.3611 (E) and other sand mining guidelines published by MOEF & CC time to time.

A detailed procedure and format for preparation of District Survey Report (DSR) has been discretely discussed under Para 7(iii) (a) and Annexure (x) of the notification issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India on 15th January, 2016. In sort, the purpose is to ensure that mining of minor mineral is done in environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner. It also helps to identify the areas of deposition where mining can be permitted and also, to identify the areas of aggradation & erosion, to monitor river equilibrium and helps to protect and restore the ecological system. The DSR would also help to calculate the total amount of replenishment, where ever applicable.

Preparation of this DSR required both primary and secondary data generation. The primary data has been generated by the site inspection, ground truthing, survey etc. while secondary data has been generated through various authenticated sources and satellite imagery studies. District survey report also covers the area of General information of the district, Demography, Geomorphology, topography, Forest and Agricultural information, climate condition, rainfall details, Land use pattern, cropping pattern. The DSR would also help to calculate the total amount of replenishment, where ever applicable.

Disclaimer: The data may vary due to flood, heavy rains and other natural calamities.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Whilst sand is a vitally important and essential requirement for all construction work and several other industries, its injudicious mining can lead to severe environmental problems. The deleterious effects of indiscriminate sand and gravel mining include the following:

1. Extraction of bed material in excess of replenishment by transport from upstream causes the bed to lower (degrade) upstream and downstream of the site of removal.
2. In-stream habitat is impacted by the increase in river gradient, suspended load, sediment transport, and sediment deposition. Excessive sediment deposition for replenishment increases turbidity which prevents penetration of light required for photosynthesis and reduces food availability of aquatic fauna.
3. Riparian habitat including a vegetative cover on and adjacent to the river banks controls erosion, provides nutrient inputs into the stream, and prevents intrusion of pollutants in the stream through runoff. Bank erosion and change of morphology of the river can destroy the riparian vegetative cover.
4. Bed degradation is responsible for channel shifting, causing loss of properties and degradation of the landscape; it can also undermine bridge supports, pipelines or other structures.
5. Degradation may change the morphology of the riverbed.
6. Degradation can deplete the entire depth of gravelly bed material, exposing other substrates that may underlie the gravel, which could in turn affect the quality of aquatic habitat. Lowering of the ground water table in the flood plain because of lowering of riverbed level as well as river water level takes place because of extraction and draining out of excessive ground water from the adjacent areas. So, if a floodplain aquifer drains into the stream, groundwater levels can be lowered as a result of bed degradation.
7. Lowering of the water table can destroy riparian vegetation.
8. Excessive pumping of ground water in the process of mining in abandoned channels depletes ground water causing scarcity of irrigation and drinking water.
9. Un-scientific and unregulated sand and gravel mining tends to increase channel bank scouring and erosion. This causes a large degree of meandering of rivers.
10. Rapid bed degradation may induce bank collapse and erosion by increasing the heights of banks.
11. Polluting ground water by reducing the thickness of the filter material especially if mining is taking place at top of recharge fissures.
12. Choking of the sand layer which acts as a filter for ingress of ground water from the river by dumping of finer material, compaction of filter zone due to movement of heavy vehicles. It also reduces the permeability and porosity of the filter material.
13. Removal of sand and gravel from bars may cause downstream bars to erode if they subsequently receive less bed material than is carried downstream from them by fluvial transport.

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14. Ecological effects on bird nesting, fish migration, angling, etc.
15. Indiscrete mining activities lead to increased concentration of suspended sediments in the river which in turn causes siltation of water resources projects.
16. Un-scientific and unregulated sand and gravel mining lead to severe health hazards like air quality degradation and dust fog.
17. Direct destruction from heavy equipment operation; discharges from equipment and refueling.
18. Biosecurity and pest risks.

1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

The District Survey Report of Pathankot District has been prepared as per the guide line of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India vide Notification S.O.-1533(E) dated 14th Sept, 2006 and subsequent MoEF& CC Notification S.O. 141(E) dated 15th Jan, 2016. This report shall guide systematic and scientific utilization of natural resources, so that present and future generation may be benefitted at large. Further, MoEF& CC published a notification S.O. 3611(E) Dated 25th July, 2018 and recommended the format for District Survey Report.

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

The objectives of the District Survey Report are as following:

1. Identification and Quantification of Mineral Resource and its optimal utilization.
2. To regulate the Sand Mining in the district, identification of site-specific end-use consumers and reduction in demand & supply gaps.
3. Use of information technology (IT) & latest scientific method of mining for surveillance of the sand mining at each step.
4. District Survey report shall enable appraisal and grant Environmental Clearance for cluster of Sand and Gravel Mines. It shall assist concern Department during post Environmental Clearance Monitoring.
5. To check and control the instance of illegal mining.
6. To control the flood in the area.
7. To maintain the livelihood of aquatic habitat.
8. To protect the incursion of ground water in the area. Limiting extraction of material in floodplains to an elevation above the water table generally disturbs more surface area than allowing extraction of material below the water table.
9. To keep accumulated data records viz. details of Mineral Resource, potential area, lease, approved mining plan, co-ordinates of a district at one place.

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10. To maintain the records of revenue generation.

The following principles are to be kept in view whilst identifying the areas and extent of mining leases:

1. In-stream extraction of RBM from below the water level of a stream generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the water level.
2. In-stream extraction of RBM below the deepest part of the channel generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the thalweg.
3. Excavating sand from a small straight channel with a narrow floodplain generally will have a greater impact on the natural hydrologic processes than excavations on a braided channel with a wide floodplain.
4. Extracting sand and gravel from a large river or stream will generally create less impact than extracting the same amount of material from a smaller river or stream.

1.3 STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Requirement of the District Survey Report and the year-wise modification of decisions and Guidelines are furnished in Table No 1 below:

Table No.1: Requirement of District Survey Report and the year-wise modification of Decisions/Guidelines

Year	Particulars
1994	The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) published Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 1994 which is only applicable for the Major Minerals more than 5 ha.
2006	In order to cover the minor minerals also into the preview of EIA, the MoEF&CC has issued EIA Notification SO 1533 (E), dated 14th September 2006, made mandatory to obtain environmental clearance for both Major & Minor Mineral more than 5 Ha.
2012	Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court wide order dated the 27th February, 2012 in I.A. No.12- 13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (C) No.19628-19629 of 2009, in the matter of Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana and Others etc., ordered that "leases of minor minerals including their renewal for an area of less than five hectares be granted by the States/Union Territories only after getting environmental clearance from MoEF".
2015	Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, order dated the 13 th January, 2015 in the matter regarding sand mining has directed for making a policy on environmental clearance for mining leases in cluster for minor Minerals.
2016	The MoEF&CC in compliance of above Hon'ble Supreme Court's and NGT'S order has prepared "Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines (SSMG), 2016" in consultation with State governments, detailing the provisions on environmental

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	clearance (EC) for cluster, creation of District Environment Impact Assessment Authority, preparation of District survey report and proper monitoring of minor mineral. There by issued Notification dated 15.01.2016 for making certain amendments in the EIA Notification, 2006 and made mandatory to obtain EC for all minor minerals. Provisions have been made for the preparation of District survey report (DSR) for River bed mining and other minor minerals.
2018	MoEF& CC published a notification S.O. 3611(E) Dated 25th July, 2018 and recommended the format for District Survey Report. The notification stated about the objective of DSR i.e., "Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area".
2020	Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM) 2020 has been published modifying Sustainable and Mining Guidelines, 2016 by MoEF&CC for effective enforcement of regulatory provisions and their monitoring. The EMGSM 2020 directed the states to carry out river audits put detailed survey reports of all mining areas online and in the public domain, conduct replenishment studies of river beds, constantly monitor mining with drones, aerial surveys, and ground surveys and set up dedicated task forces at district levels. The guidelines also push for online sales and purchase of sand and other river bed materials to make the process transparent. The guidelines propose night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.
June, 2022	Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its orders dated 03.06.2022 in IA No 1000 of 2003 that Each protected forest, that is national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometer measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and 53 prescribed in the Guidelines of 9th February 2011 shall be strictly adhered to. For Jamuna Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary, it shall be 500 meters so far as subsisting activities are concerned.
<i>Source: MoEF & CC time to time amendment regarding Preparation of DSR</i>	

1.4 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR DSR PREPARATION

The District Survey report (DSR) is comprised of primary data and secondary data published and endorsed by various departments and websites in respect of the geology of the area, mineral resources, climate, topography, landform, forest, rivers, soil, agriculture, road, transportation, irrigation, etc. Data on lease and mining activities in the district, revenue, etc. are collected and collated from the concerned District Mining Office. All the data has been reviewed, selected, and collated in order to prepare an authentic and reliable District Survey Report. Besides this, procedure as defined in the MoEF&CC Notification dated 25.07.2018 has been followed for preparing the various chapters of this Districts Survey Report.

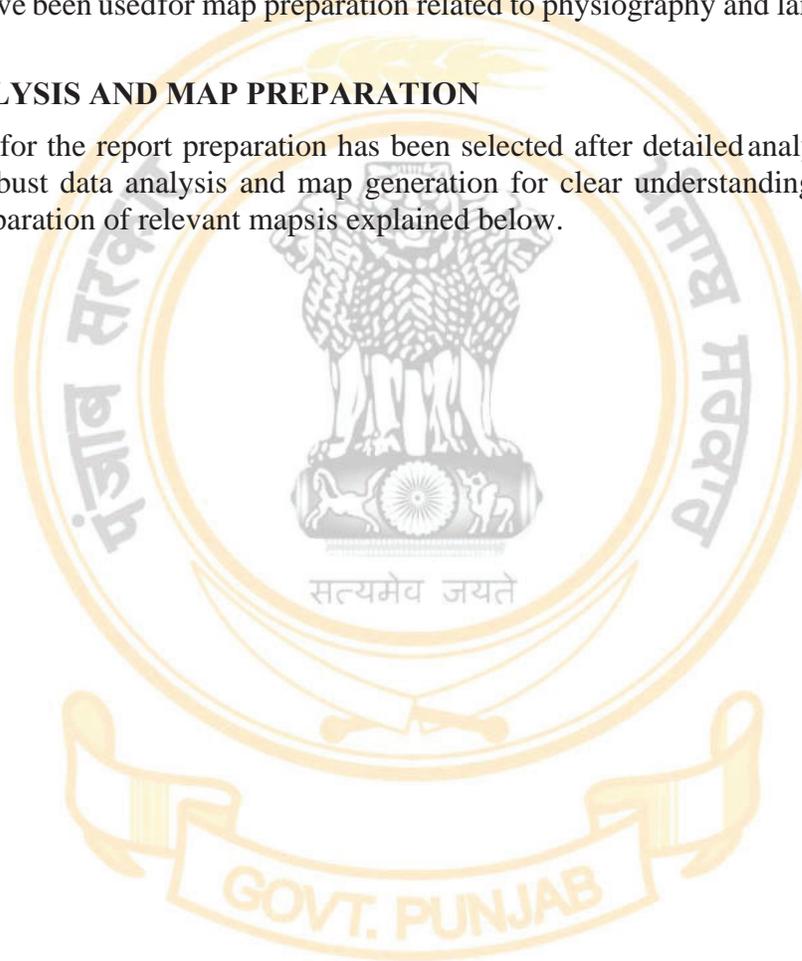
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1.4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF DATA SOURCES

District Survey Report has been prepared based on the Primary database through field surveys and Secondary data base collected from different sources. It is critical to identify the authentic data sources before collating the data set. The secondary data sources which are used in DSR are mostly Government published data or scientific reports published in reputed journals. The district profile has been prepared on the basis of the District Statistical Handbook published by the Punjab Government as well as the District Census Report, 2011. Potential mineral resources have been identified based on DGPS field survey. Mining lease details and the revenue generated from the mining of minor minerals have been determined on the basis of available data from the Mining and Revenue Departments of the district. Satellite datasets have been used for map preparation related to physiography and land utilization pattern of the district.

1.4.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND MAP PREPARATION

Dataset to be used for the report preparation has been selected after detailed analysis. District Survey Report involves robust data analysis and map generation for clear understanding. The methodology adopted for the preparation of relevant maps is explained below.

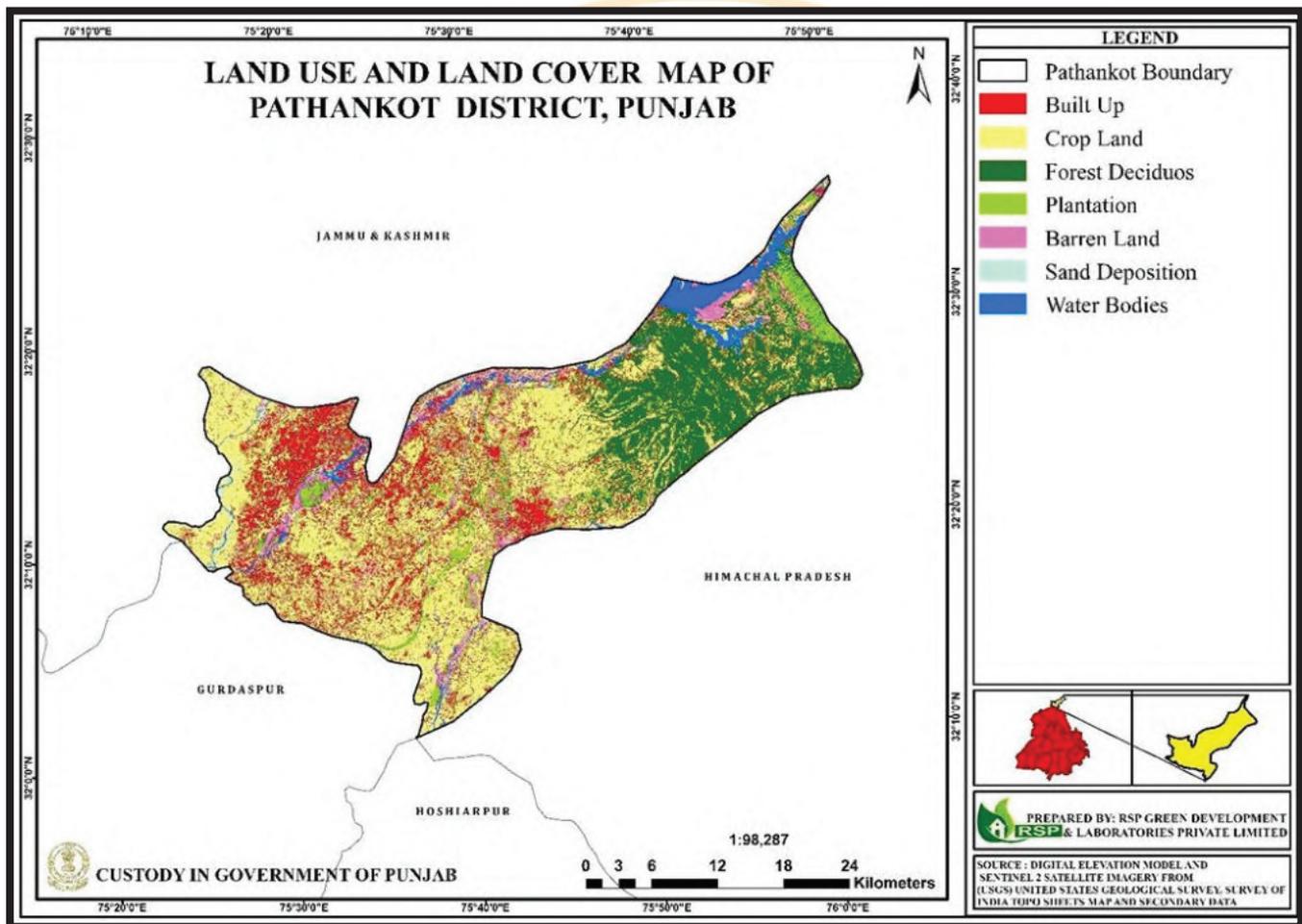


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1.4.2.1 LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAP

Land Use and Land Cover classification is a complex process and requires consideration of many factors. The major steps of image classification include the determination of a suitable classification system via Visual Image Interpretation, selection of representative samples, Satellite Image (FCC- False Colour Composition) pre-processing, selection of suitable classification approaches, post-classification processing, and accuracy assessment.

FIGURE 1: LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAP OF THE DISTRICT



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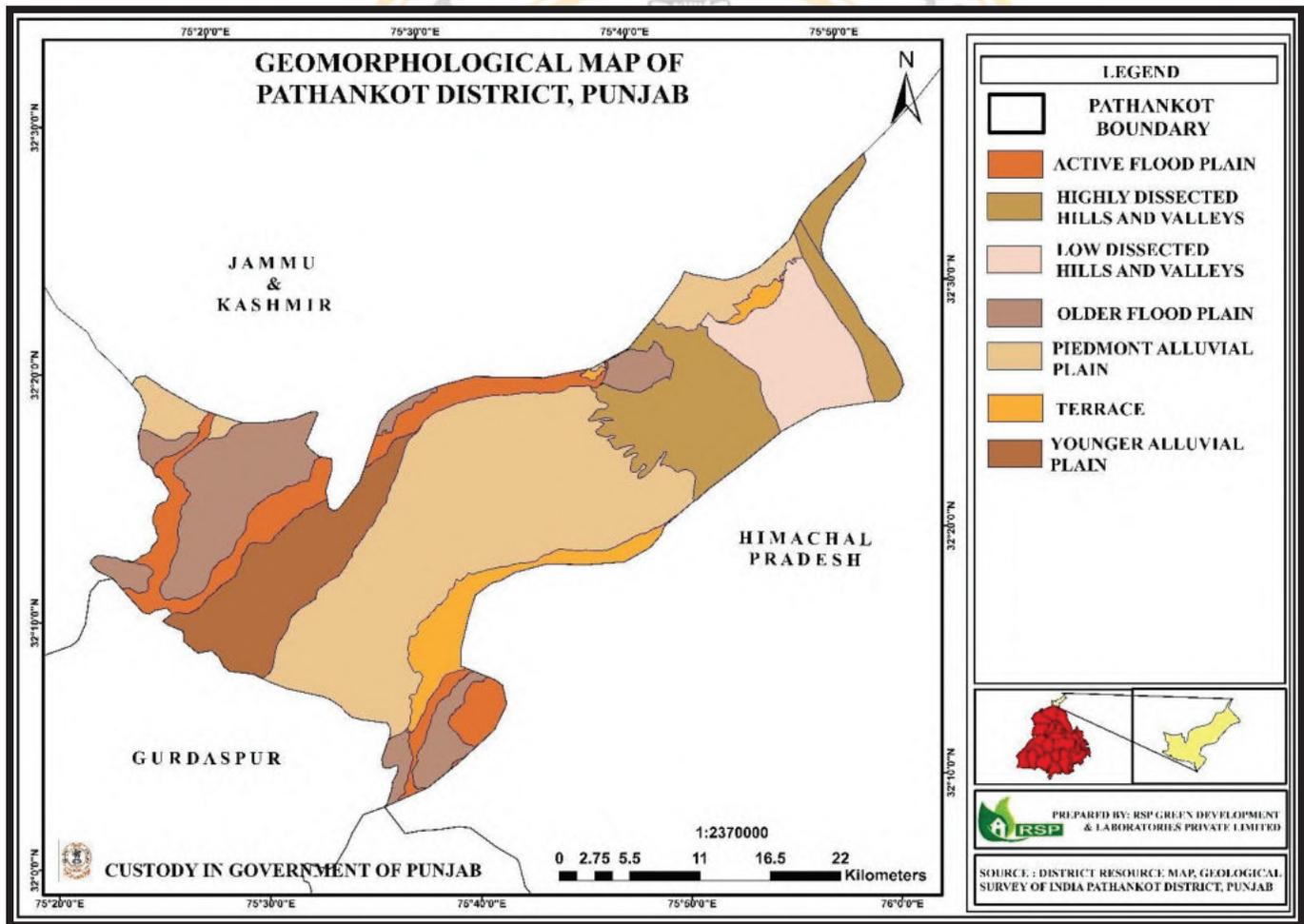
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1.4.2.2 GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MAP

The major step for preparing Geomorphological Maps is identifying important features like Alluvial Fans, Alluvial Plains, Hilly Regions, etc. from Satellite Imagery (FCC False Colour Composition) via Visual Image Interpretation and then digitization for preparation of map including all the features according to their location.

Raw Data collection from Ministry of Earth Sciences; data geo-referencing using GIS software; digitization of block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary, and district headquarter, sub-district headquarter, places, road, railway, river, nala etc.; road name, River name, Railway name has been filled in the attribute table of the layers; Final layout map is prepared after including scale, legend, north arrow, etc.

FIGURE 2: GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT

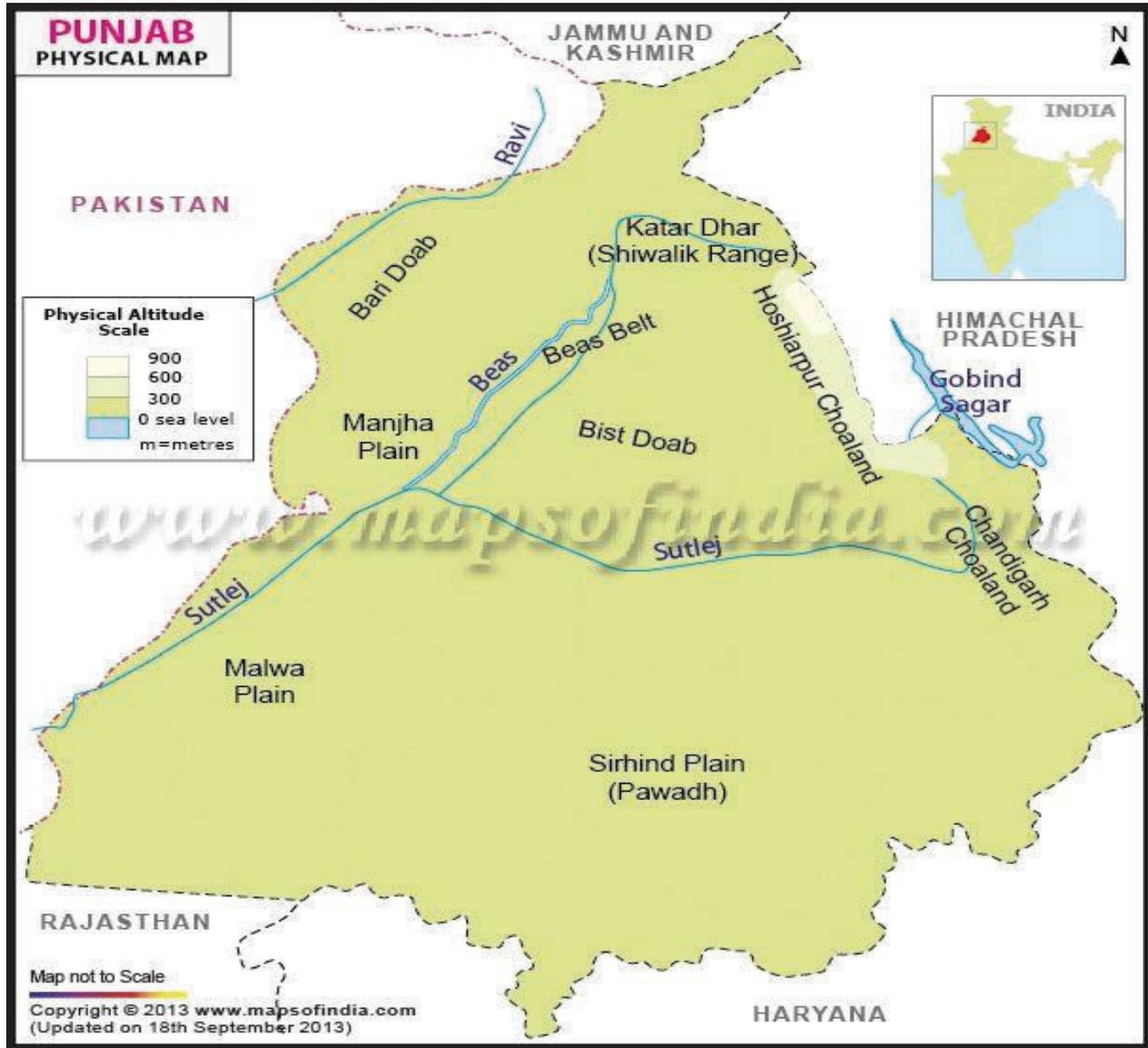


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1.4.2.3 PHYSIOGRAPHICAL MAP

The major step of preparing a Physiographical Map is generating contours at specific intervals to show the elevation of the area using Satellite datasets along with groundtruthing through field surveys.

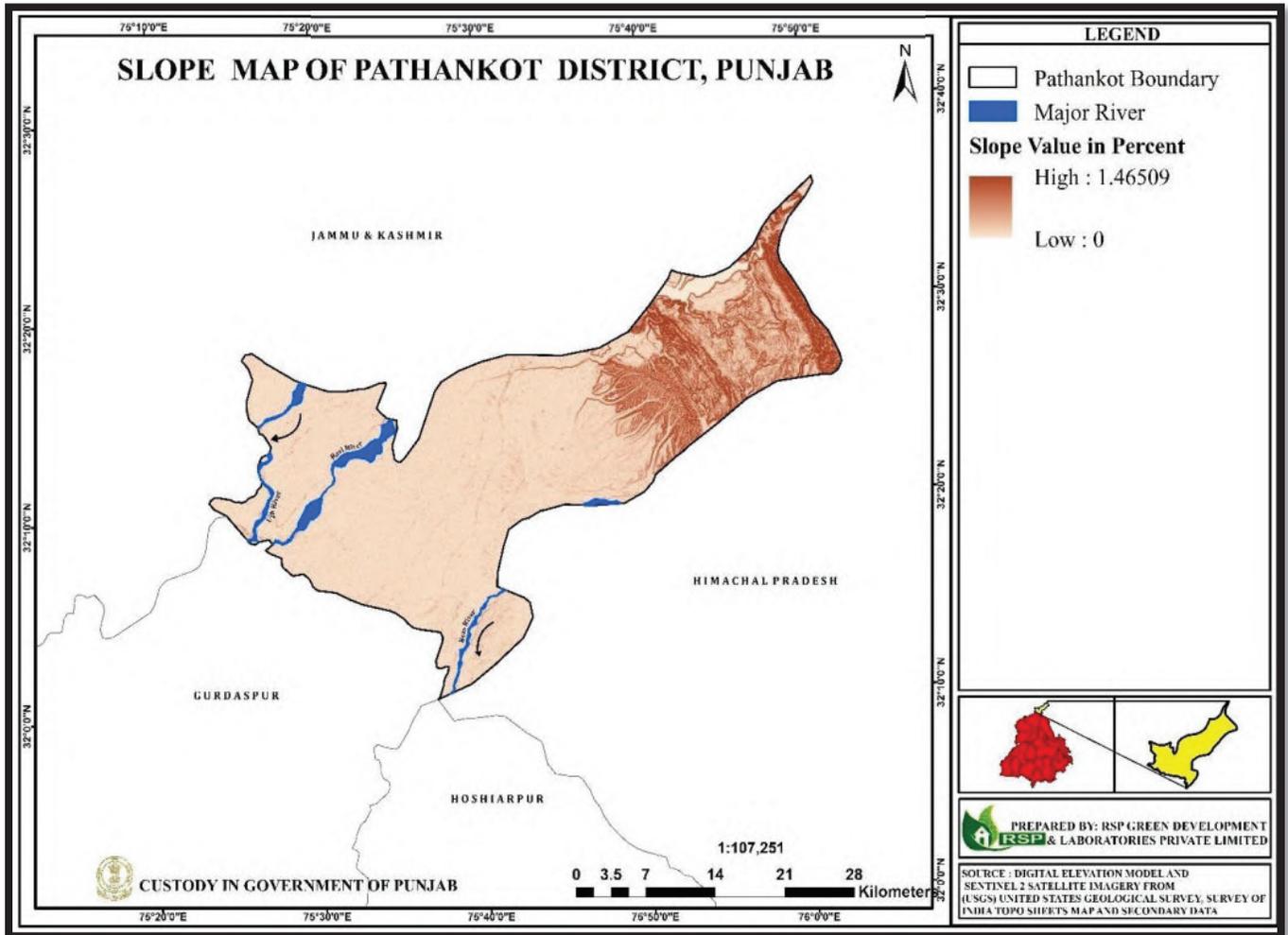
FIGURE 3: PHYSIOGRAPHICAL MAP OF PUNJAB



Source: www.mapsofindia.com

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FIGURE 4: SLOPE MAP OF THE DISTRICT



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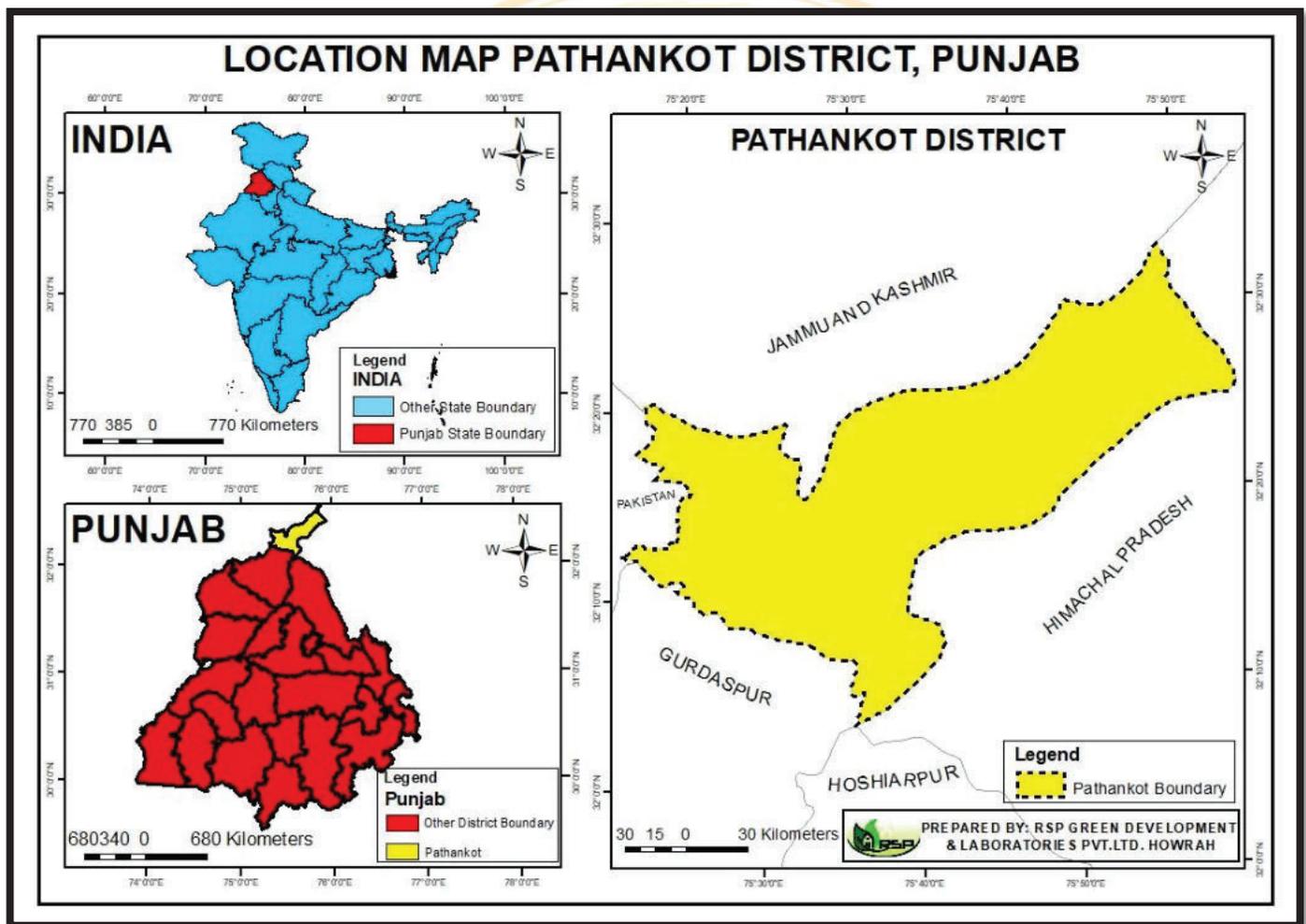


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

1.4.2.4 BLOCK MAP, TRANSPORTAION MAP AND DRAINAGE MAP

Block, Transportation, and Drainage Maps are prepared after Raw Data collection from National Informatics Centre (NIC Website), data geo-referencing using GIS software; digitization of block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary, and district headquarters, sub-district headquarters, important places, roads, railways, rivers, nalas etc. Thereafter the road names, River names, Railway names, etc. are filled in the attribute table of the layers and the Final layout Block, Transportation and Drainage Maps are prepared after providing the scale, legend, north arrow, etc.

FIGURE 5: LOCATION MAP OF THE DISTRICT

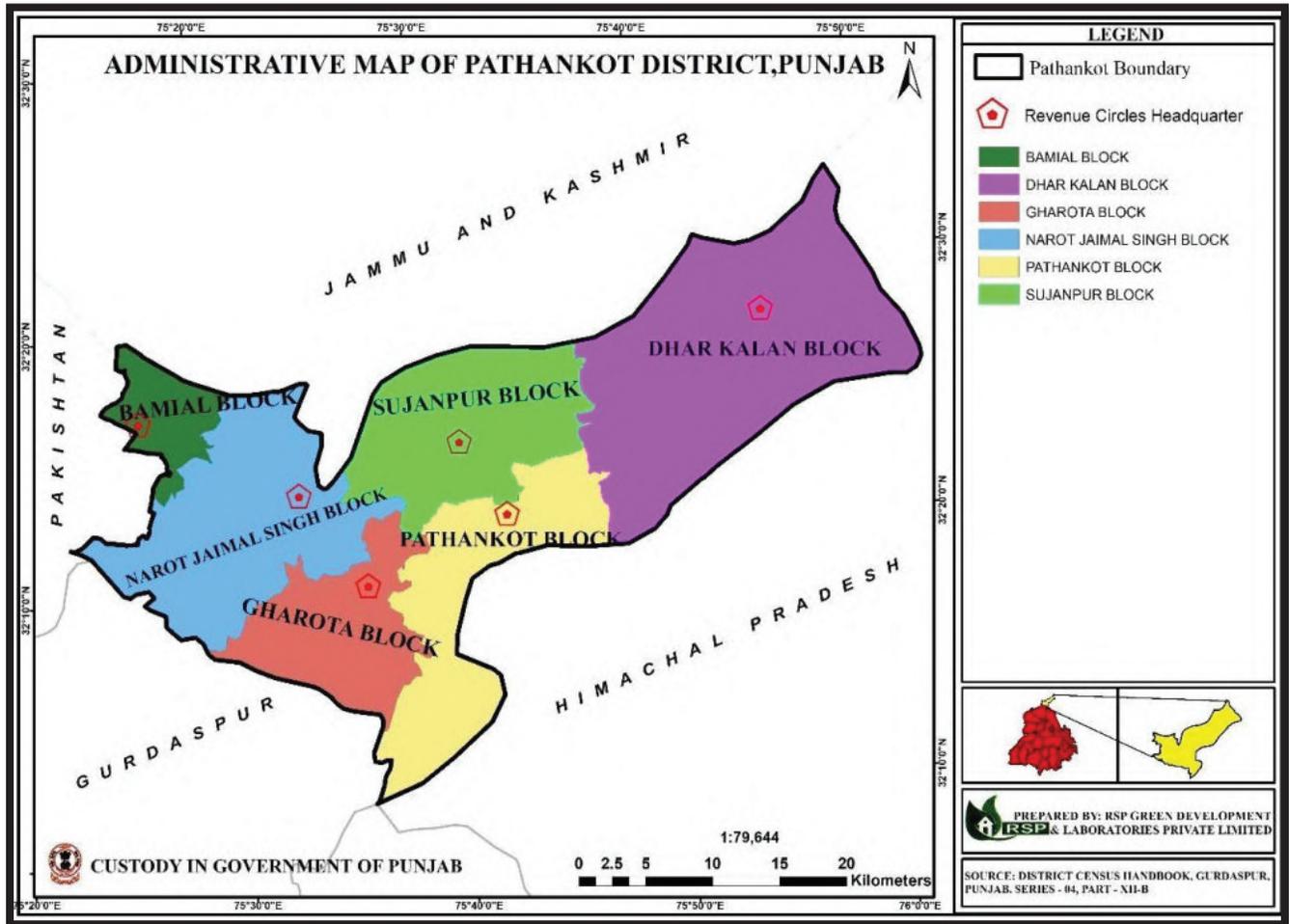


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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

FIGURE 6: BLOCK MAP OF THE DISTRICT

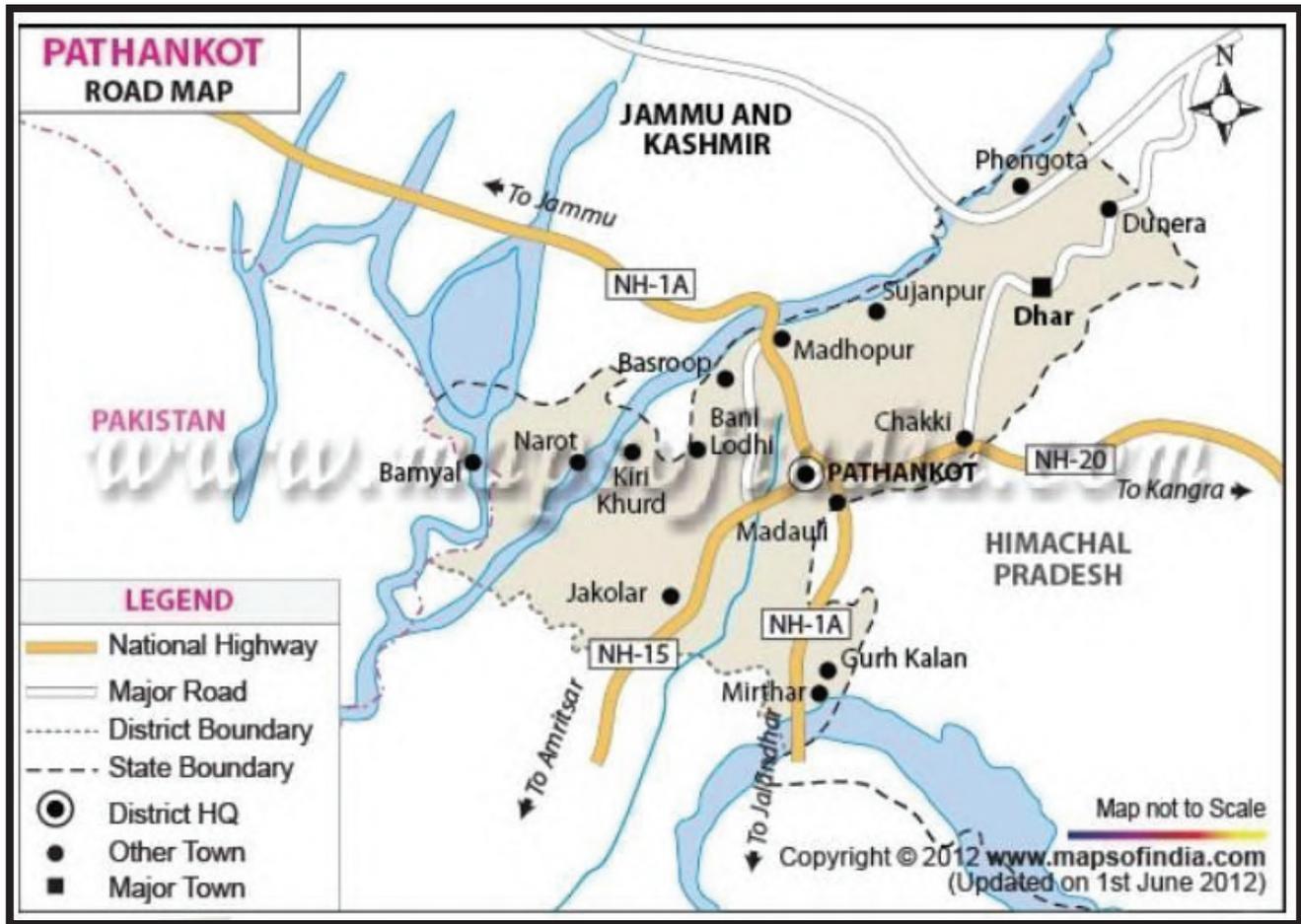


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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

FIGURE 7: TARANSPORT MAP OF THE DISTRICT

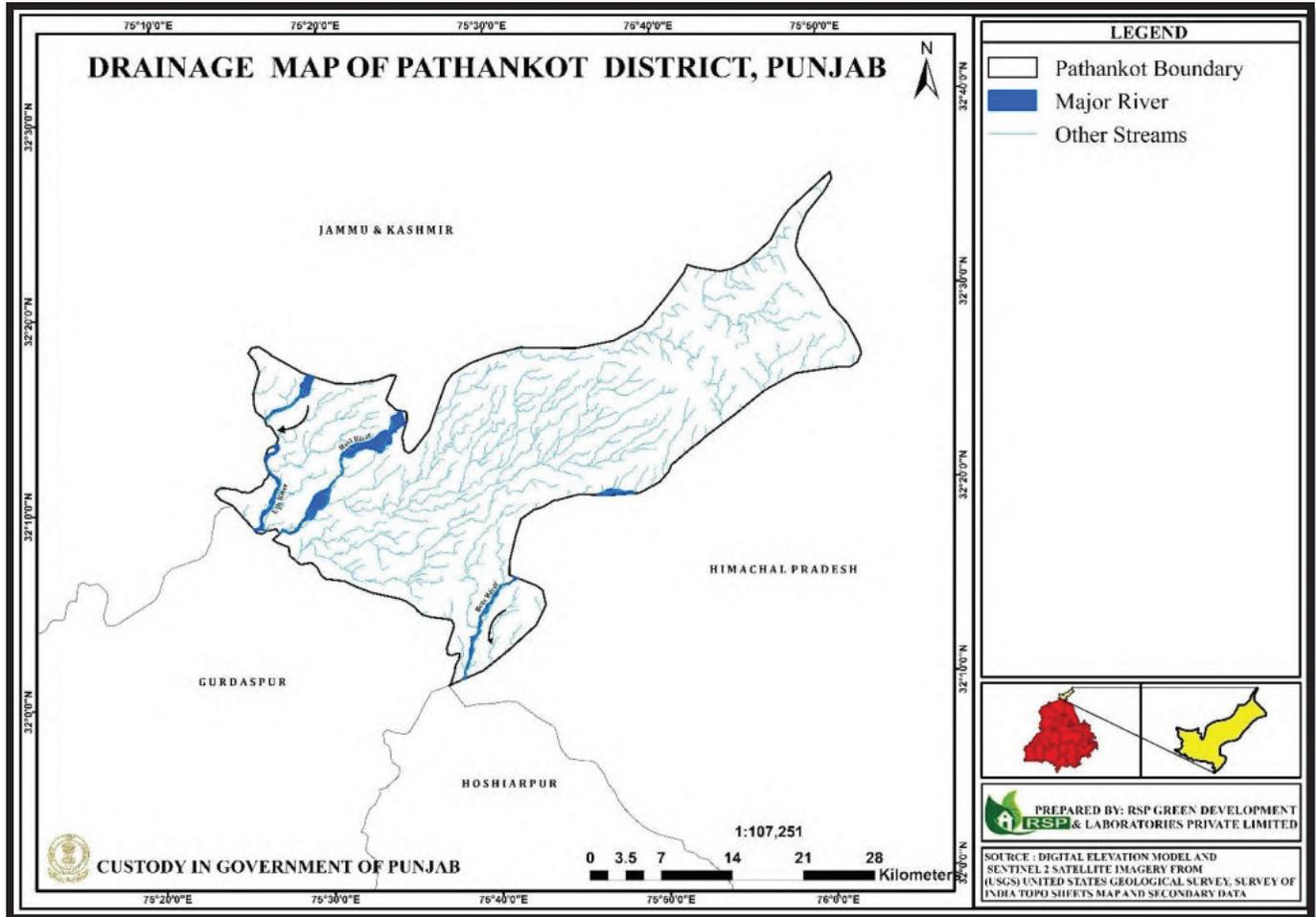


Source: www.mapsofindia.com



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FIGURE 8: DRAINAGE MAP OF THE DISTRICT



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 Geology Division, M/RD,
 Punjab, Pathankot.

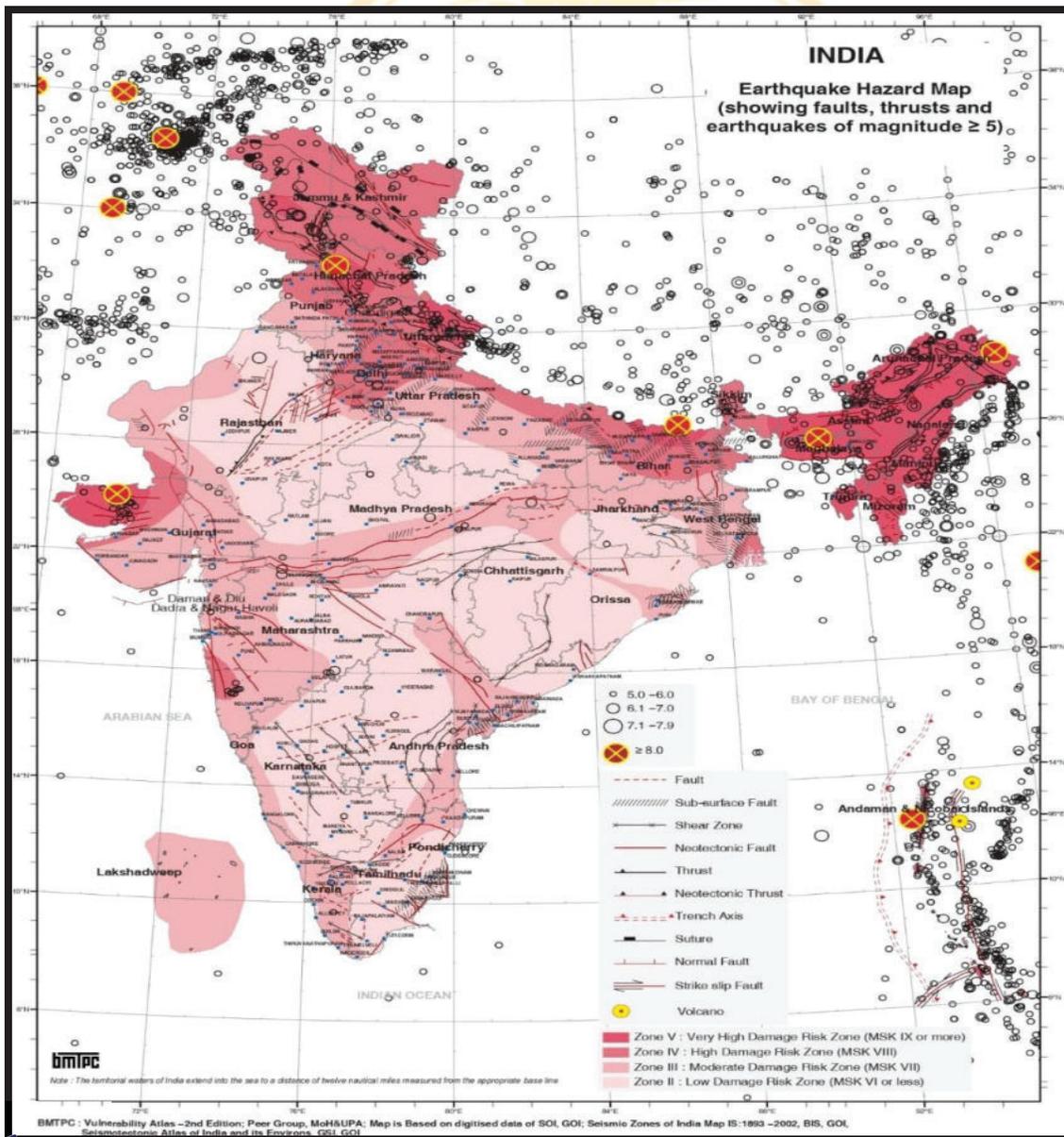


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

1.4.2.5 EARTHQUAKE, GEOLOGICAL, FLOOD INUNDATION AND CATCHMENT MAPS:

Earthquake, Geological, Flood Inundation and Catchment Maps are prepared after Raw Data collection from National Informatics Centre (NIC Website), data geo-referencing using GIS software; digitization of block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary, and district headquarter, sub-district headquarters, important places, roads, railways, rivers, nalas etc. Thereafter the road names, River names, Railway names etc., are filled in the attribute table of the layers and the Final layout Earthquake, Geological, Lineament, Flood Inundation and Catchment Maps are prepared after providing the scale, legend, north arrow, etc.

FIGURE 9: EARTHQUAKE ZONATION MAP

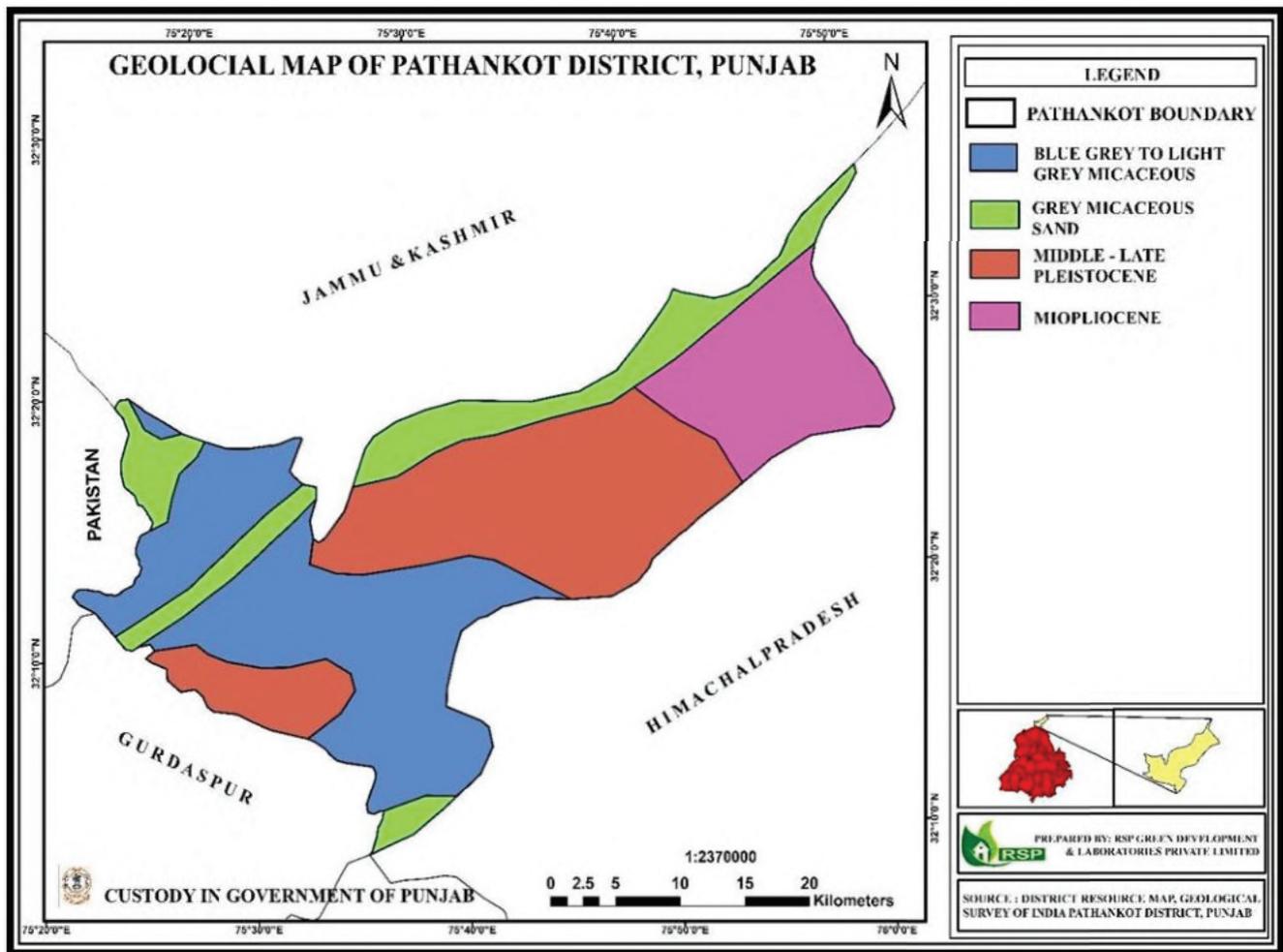


Source: <https://ndma.gov.in/Natural-Hazards/Earthquakes>

PREPARED BY: SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT
ASSISTED BY: RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.

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FIGURE 10: GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT

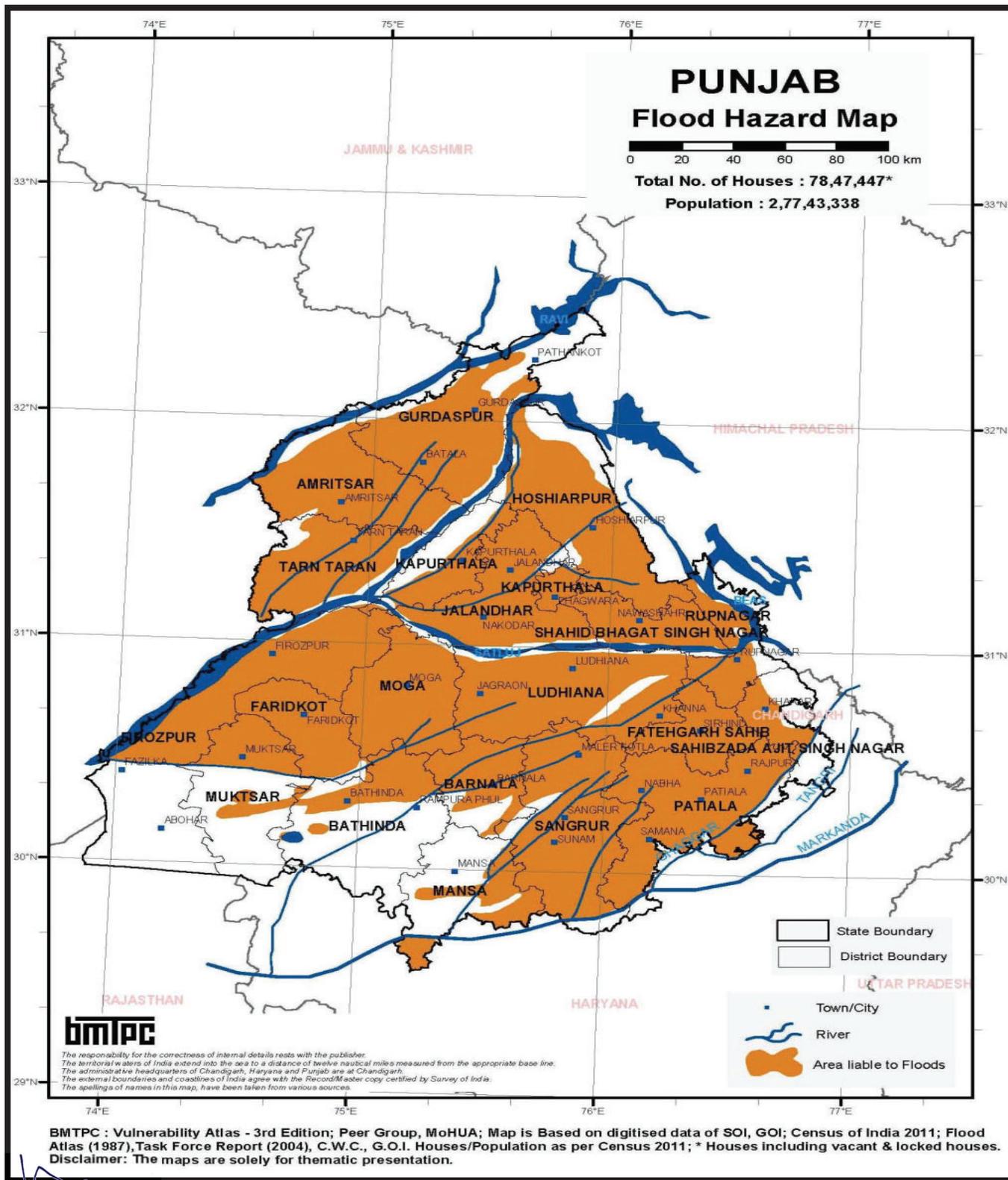


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FIGURE 11: FLOOD INUNDATION MAP OF PUNJAB



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 Punjab, Pathankot.

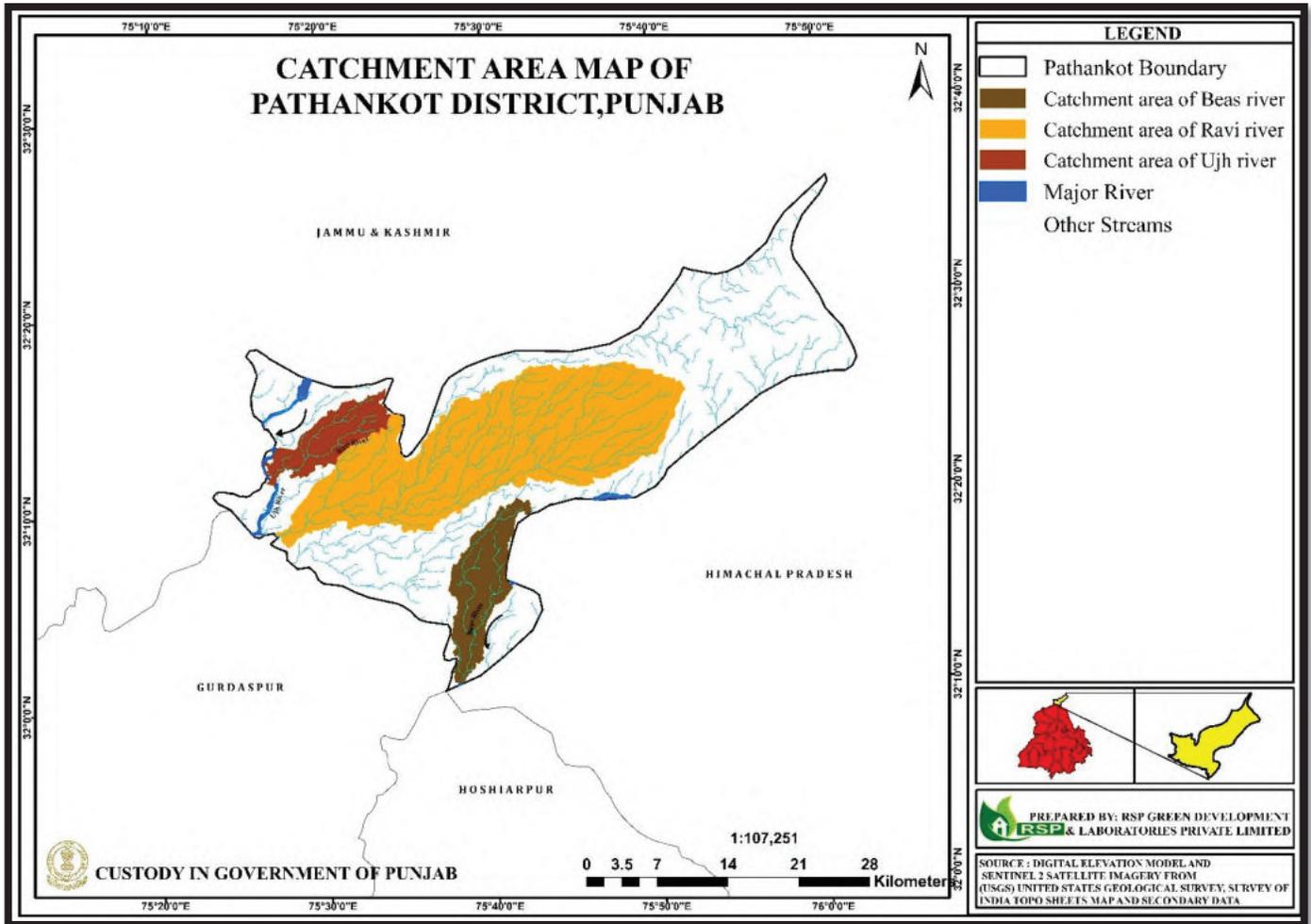
Source: <https://vai.bmtpc.org/pun.html>

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 ASSISTED BY: RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.



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FIGURE 12: CATCHMENT AREA MAP OF THE DISTRICT



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Punjab, Pathankot

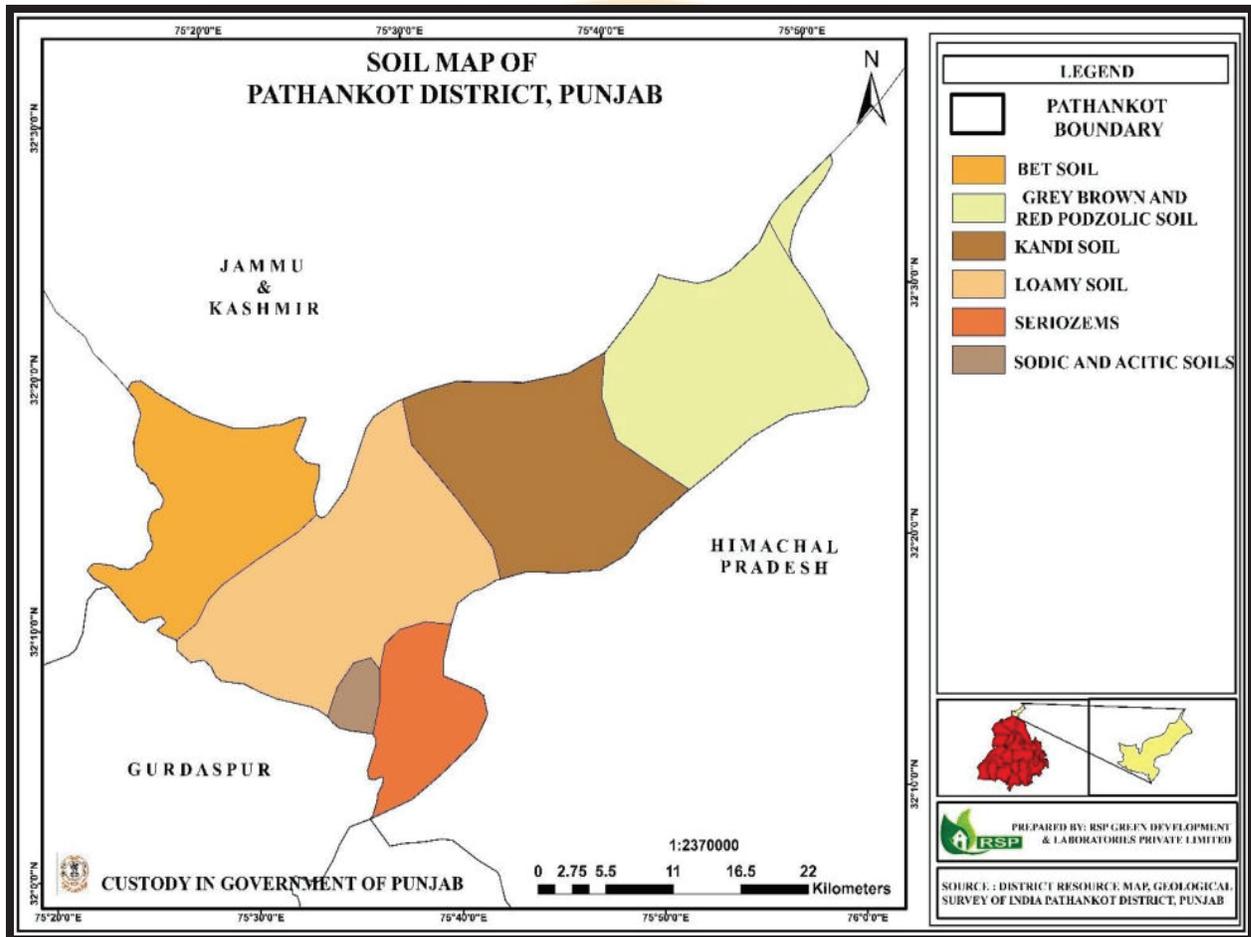


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

1.4.2.6 SOIL MAP

Soil Maps are prepared after Raw Data collection from the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use planning, data geo-referencing using GIS software; digitization of block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary, and district headquarters, sub-district headquarters, important places, roads, railways, rivers, nalas, etc. Thereafter the road names, River names, Railway names, etc., are filled in the attribute table of the layers and the Final layout Soil Maps are prepared after providing the scale, legend, north arrow, etc.

FIGURE 13: SOIL MAP OF THE DISTRICT

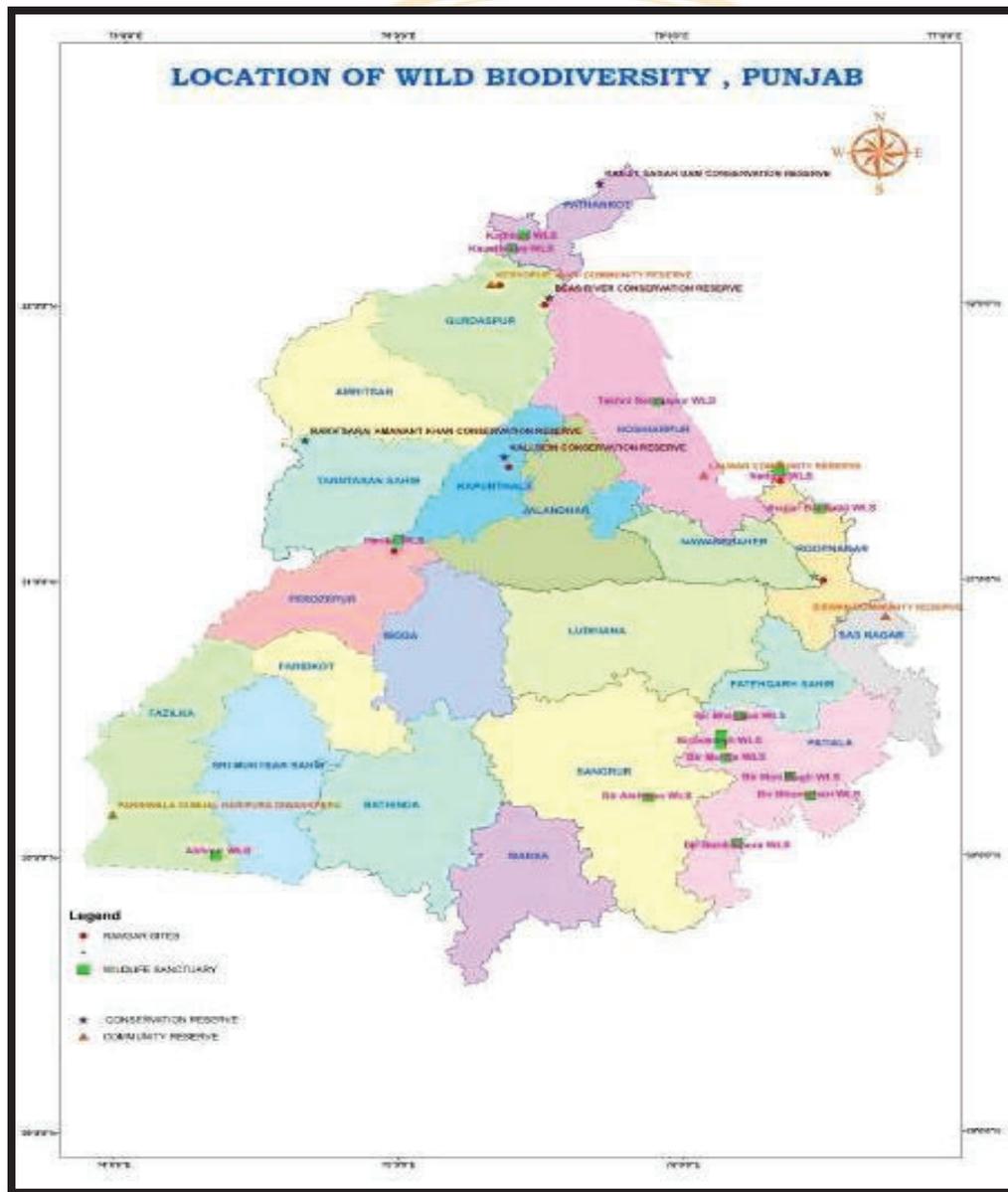


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

1.4.2.7 ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE MAP

Eco-sensitive Zone Maps are prepared after Raw Data collection from Department of Forest, Wildlife & Protected Areas and Toposheet, data geo-referencing using GIS software; digitization of block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary, and district headquarters, sub-district headquarters, important places, roads, railways, rivers, nalas, etc. Thereafter the road names, Rivernames, Railway names, etc., are filled in the attribute table of the layers and the Final layout Eco-sensitive Zone Maps are prepared after providing the scale, legend, north arrow, etc.

FIGURE 14: ECO-SENSITIVE AND WILDLIFE ZONE MAP



Source: Forest department of Punjab

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Punjab, Pathankot



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

1.4.3 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION:

Primary data or field data collection is of critical importance in the preparation of DSRs. Field study involves assessment of the mineral resources of the district by means of pitting/ trenching for authentication of sand bar deposition at specific intervals. This provides a clear picture of the extent and distribution of minor minerals in the river beds and other deposition areas in the District.

1.4.4 REPLENISHMENT STUDIES:

One of the principal causes of environmental degradation from in-stream mining is the extraction of minor minerals in excess of the rate at which these are being replenished. Hence accurate and regular replenishment studies are required to be carried out for the entire life cycle of the mining lease. The annual rate of replenishment will, therefore, be carried out each year for all the rivers / streams of the district in which mining is in operation to properly assess the quantities of sand reserves which can be permitted to be extracted.

Physical surveys have been carried out using GPS/DGPS/Total Station to define the topography, contours and offsets of the riverbed. The surveys clearly depict the important attributes of the stretch of the river and nearby civil structures and other features of importance. All sand bars / other sand deposit areas identified through Satellite images have been accurately surveyed on ground to determine the pre and post-monsoon mineral deposits from which the replenishment rates have been determined. This information has also been used to determine the eligible spatial area for mining.

1.4.5 DRAFTING OF DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT:

The District Survey Report has been prepared to accurately identify the potential mineralized zones with respect to Minor Minerals including River Sand, their suitability for mining, and the anticipated environmental impacts on account of the permitted mining operations. The DSR provides details of the minor mineral potential zones after taking into consideration objections, if any, at public hearings. The overall Format of the DSR is as prescribed in Notification dated 25th July, 2018, of the MOEF&CC.



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

2.0 OVERVIEW

The National Mineral Policy, 1993 facilitated the growth of mineral based industries through investment in the private sector. As per the policy, processing units which desire to develop captive mines to secure assured supplies of raw material are allowed foreign equity participation in the manner and to the extent applicable to such processing units.

The extraction of sand and gravel from river and stream terraces, floodplains, and channels commonly attracts attention because in some situations excavation of sand and gravel may conflict with other resources such as fisheries, esthetic and recreational functions, or with the need for stable river channels. On one hand it is possible to excavate sand and gravel from sources located in or near river or stream channels within acceptable environmental limits provided that proper safeguards and practices are utilized. On the other hand, development of sand and gravel from sources located in or near river or stream channels may create far reaching environmental impacts if proper safeguards and practices are not followed.

River bed mining or sand mining adjacent to a river or stream has a direct impact on the physical characteristics of the stream such as channel geometry, bed elevation, substratum composition and stability, in-stream roughness of the bed, velocity, discharge capacity, sediment transport capacity, turbidity, temperature etc.

In Pathankot, the rivers that pass through the district are Ravi, Ujh, Chakki, Sounce Khad and Beas. Fluvial deposits of sand, silt, and clay can be found in these channels.

De-Siltation: Erosion and Siltation are natural phenomenon. It depends upon various factors like rainfall, physiographic and geologic conditions of the basin, steep terrain slopes, deforestation/watershed degradation, various structural interventions, impoundment of water in reservoirs, etc.

Siltation leads to reduction in carrying capacity of the river channels as well as of the reservoirs and results in floods and loss of created useful storage. So, there is a need to build up “National Silt Management Policy”. But there are no explicit Guidelines for de-siltation or silt management in rivers in India. However, there are Guidelines and notification regulating “Sand Mining” by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Geological Survey of India (GSI) has also framed Guidelines as a model document on the “Impact and Methodology of Systematic and Scientific Mining in the river bed material” for sustainable riverbed mining.

De-silting and dredging are two different parts. Removing of fine silt and sediment from river channel in order to restore the channel capacity is called de-siltation. But de-siltation does not involve widening or deepening the river channel while dredging involves river channel enlarging through deepening and widening.

De-siltation methods are as follows:

- Bar scalping or skimming: It is extraction of sand and gravel from the surface of bars. This method generally requires that surface irregularities be smoothed out and that the extracted material be limited to what could be taken above an imaginary line sloping upwards and away from the water from a specified level above the river’s water surface at the time of extraction

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

(typically 0.3 – 0.6 m).

- **Dry-Pit Channel Excavation:** These are pits excavated within the active channel on dry intermittent or ephemeral stream beds. Dry pits are often left with abrupt upstream margins, from which head cuts are likely to propagate upstream.
- **Wet-Pit Channel Excavation:** It involves excavation of a pit in the active channel below the surface water in a perennial stream or below the alluvial groundwater table.
- **Bar Excavation:** These are pits excavated at the downstream end of the bar as a source of aggregate and as a site to trap sand and gravel. Upon completion, the pit may be connected to the channel at its downstream end to provide side channel habitat.
- **Channel-wide River bed Excavation:** These are across the entire active channel of rivers during the dry season. The river bed is evened out and uniformly lowered.

Agriculture Sand Mining: In early days, sand mining was confined mainly to river beds. As the demand for sand increased, sand mining started in agricultural fields too. This practice is prevalent in Haryana, where the top layer of soil varying between 1 and 2 meters is removed and stacked separately and thereafter the sand deposit which may be 10–15-meter deep is mined. After removing the sand layer up to a maximum depth of 09 meters, the top soil stacked is spread out on the field and the same is brought under the cultivation. Though the level of this land (mined out area) is lowered to the depth of the excavation and in initial years of cultivation the productivity is low, but the productivity of the fields improves with continued cultivation and addition of organic manure in the field.

The following recommendations should be kept in mind for mining in such leases:

1. Mining of sand in such mine leases will require environment clearance.
2. The lease should be of sand mining either from agricultural field or river. In the same lease, both type of area should not be included.
3. Mining Plan for the mining lease (non-government) on agricultural fields/Patta land shall only be approved if there is a possibility of replenishment of the mineral or when there is no riverbed mining possibility within 5 km of the Patta land/Khatedari land. For government projects mining should be done by the Government agency and material should not be used for sale in open market
4. The slope of mining area adjacent to agricultural fields should be proper (preferably 45-60 degree) and adequate gap (minimum 10 feet) be left from adjacent agricultural field to avoid erosion and scouring.

2.1 MINING LEASES WITH LOCATION, AREA AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY IN PATHANKOT DISTRICT

The details of existing mining leases with location, area, and period of validity in Pathankot are given in **Annexure I and II**.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**2.2 DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED IN LAST THREE YEARS****Table No.2: Details of Royalty or Revenue Received in the last three years**

YEAR	ROYALTY/DEED RENT	CESS	OTHER COLLECTIONS (M&M)	TOTAL REVENUE
2020 – 21	-	-	-	634236000
2021 – 22	-	-	-	537355316
2022 - 23	-	-	-	95224650

Source: Revenue department of Pathankot district, Punjab

2.3 DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF SAND OR BAJRI IN LAST THREE YEARS**Table No 3: Details of production of sand and other minerals during the last three years**

SL NO	NAME OF MINERAL	YEAR	TOTAL PRODUCTION
1	Sand	April, 2019 to March, 2020	2191
2	Gravel	April, 2019 to March, 2020	357549
3	Sand	April, 2020 to March, 2021	9703
4	Gravel	April, 2020 to March, 2021	4208455
5	Sand	April, 2021 to Jan,2022	13467
6	Gravel	April, 2021 to Jan,2022	5936448

Source: District Mining Office, Pathankot, Punjab

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 3: PROCESS OF DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS IN RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The land area of Pathankot is formed into four types of regions, hilly tract, undulating plan, the flood plains of the Ravi and the Beas, and the upland plain. The hilly region can be found in the northeast parts of Pathankot and Dhar tehsils. This hilly tract spreads from north to south consisting of three small ranges running in the northwest to southeast direction – The Siali Dhar-Dangahri Dhar range the Dhaula Dhar-Nag Dhar range and the Rata Dhar range. The Siali Dhar-Dangahri Dhar range is situated in the northmost areas. Several numbers of streams washed this area. The Dhaul Dhar-Nag Dhar range is situated southern part of it. Next to it is the Rata Dhar range bordering the hilly tract region and undulating plain region. The undulating plain spreads after the Rata Dhar range ends. Next to it, the flood plains of the Ravi and the Beas are separated from the upland plain by sharp river-cut bluffs. This region is slightly uneven. The soil of the flood plains is sandy in nature.

Rivers and Canals

Some rivers that flow through this region are listed below:

Table No. 4: List of Rivers flow through the District

Sl.No.	Name of the River	Length (in Km)	District
1	Ravi	35	Pathankot
2	Ujh	18	Pathankot
3	Chakki Khad	33	Pathankot
4	Beas	1	Pathankot
5	Sauce Khad	12	Pathankot

Source: District Mining Office, Pathankot, Punjab

River Ravi: It originates in Himachal Pradesh and then flows through the state and then enters the Pathankot. It flows through the base of Dalhousie hill, past the Chamba town at an elevation of 856 meters (2807 ft). It flows into the south-west, near Dalhousie, and then cuts a gorge in the Dhauladhar Range, before entering the Punjab plain near Madhopur and Pathankot. Ravi river runs between Punjab and the Jammu and Kashmir State for about 40 km. and formed a boundary between them. Then this river flows to Mirzapur and then crosses the international boundary of Pakistan and enters the country. In its course, it joins with so many rivers in Pathankot. The Ujh, Jalali, Shingarwan, and Masto are coming from the Jammu hills and joining with Ravi. During winter the river water gets nearly dry due to the not melting of snow but in summer it is easy to get water in this river as the snow melts easily. It carries huge load of sand/gravel (originates after weathering of sedimentary rocks and shivalik formations). But initially, deposition of gravel is more than sandy matter is because flow is more. the deposits of sand and associated aggregates are huge at later stage when gradient of river slow. Moreover, lack of sudden gradient and flow of river through plains, the probability of other associated aggregates like cobble, pebbles are not very common. More so, good sorting and presence of silt makes the sand

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Ujh River: It is another major tributary of the Ravi River. Its source is in the Kailash mountains at an elevation of 4,300 metres (14,100 ft). The total length of stream in the district is about 14 km. It enters the district through sandy & claystone gravel rich terrain and flows through lower Himalaya and shivalik formation. Thus, in the upstreams, it carries huge load of sand/gravel (originates after weathering of sedimentary rocks and shivalik formations). But initially, deposition of gravel is more than sandy matter is because flow is more. Probability of other associated aggregates like cobble, pebbles are common. More so, lack of good sorting and presence of silt and red soil makes the sand deposits a mixed one.

River Chakki Khad: The Chakki Khad is the chief tributary of the Beas in Pathankot district. This River rises in the hills surrounding Dalhousie and for some distance forms the boundary of the district with Kangra. After collecting the drainage of the Chamba Hills, it joins the Beas near Mirthal. The total length of river in the district is about 34 km it enters the district through sandy & claystone gravel rich terrain and flows through lower Himalaya and shivalik formation. Thus, in the upstreams, it carries huge load of sand/gravel (originates after weathering of sedimentary rocks and shivalik formations). But initially, deposition of gravel is more than sandy matter is because flow is more. The deposits of sand and associated aggregates are huge at later stage when gradient of river slow. Moreover, lack of sudden gradient and flow of river through plains, the probability of other associated aggregates like cobble, pebbles are not very common. Moreover, lack of good sorting and presence of silt and soil makes the sand deposits a mixed one.

Canals

Apart from these natural drainage lines, the district possesses a fairly dense network of canals of the Upper Bari Doab Canal System which irrigates most of the upland plain of the Pathankot District. Its main branches traversing through the upland plain of the district are the Lahore branch, the Kasur branch and the Sabhraon branch. Through about a 19 km long canal, the Ravi-Beas link, completed around 1954 diverts part of the Ravi water into the Chakki Khad which is tributary of the Beas. Some drains have also been constructed to drain flood water.

3.1 ANNUAL DEPOSITION FACTOR:

Rivers are important geological agents for erosion, transportation and deposition. Deposition and erosion in river valleys can strongly modulate the downstream delivery of sediment (Fan and Cai, 2005; Malmon et al., 2005). A riverine sediment budget provides an effective conceptual framework within which to quantify sediment mobility, transport, deposition, and storage within a drain-age basin, as well as sediment output from the basin (Walling et al., 2002). It is therefore critical to understand this modulation effect (Walling and Horowitz, 2005). Annual deposition of riverbed materials depends on various factors which are as follows:

Geological erosion and soil erosion are the two basic terms used to describe erosion processes. Geological erosion refers to regular or natural erosion brought on by long-term geological processes that wear down mountains and produce floodplains, coastal plains, and other landforms to develop. Soil erosion happens gradually or at an alarming rate, but it is a continual process. It leads to various negative effects, including ongoing topsoil erosion, ecological harm, soil collapse, and many more.

The soil fragments are loosening or being washed away in the valleys, oceans, rivers, streams, or far-off regions throughout this process. Human activities like agriculture and deforestation have contributed to this situation getting worse.

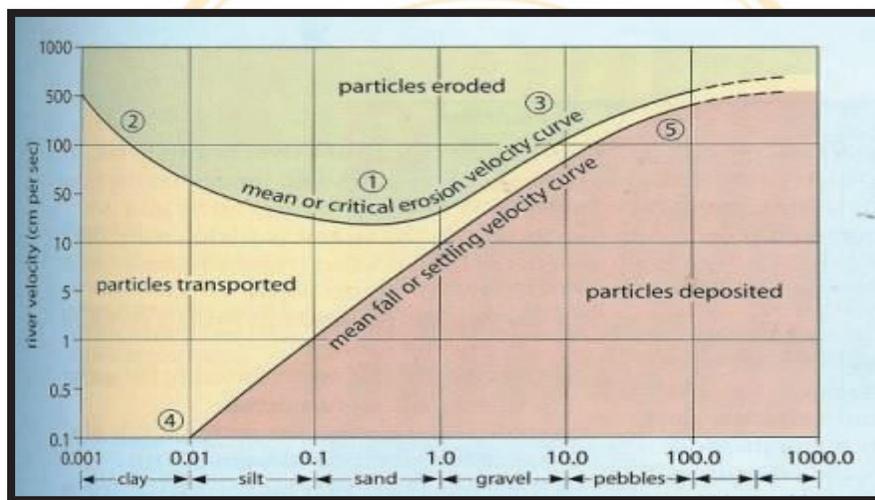
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Fluvial erosion is the direct removal of soil particles by moving water. The force of the flowing water and the resistance of the bank material to erosion both affect the pace of fluvial erosion.

3.2 PROCESS OF DEPOSITION:

After erosion, the eroded materials get transported with running water. When the river loses its energy and velocity falls, the eroded material is being deposited. A river can lose its energy when rainfall reduces, evaporation increases, friction close to river banks and when enters a shallow area (flood plain) or towards its mouth where it meets another body of water. Hjulström curve showing the relationship between particle size and the tendency to be eroded, transported or deposited at different current velocities.

Figure: Hjulström curve



Source: Sediment Petrology, pettijohn

3.2.1. MODE OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN RIVERS

Sediment transport is the transportation of detrital particles via air, water, ice, or gravity. When transported by air and water (fluid transport), grains (which may be sand particles) travel as a bed load (by rolling, sliding, and saltation) or in suspension when the turbulence keeps the grains moving.

The amount and size of sediment moving through a river channel are determined by three fundamental controls: competence, capacity and sediment supply.

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

- i. Dissolved load
- ii. Suspended load
- iii. Saltation load
- iv. Wash load
- v. Bed load

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

3.2.1.1 DISSOLVED LOAD: The amount of sediment carried in solution by a stream's total sediment load, particularly ions from chemical weathering, is known as the dissolved load. Along with suspended load and bed load, it makes up a significant portion of the overall amount of debris removed from a river's drainage basin.

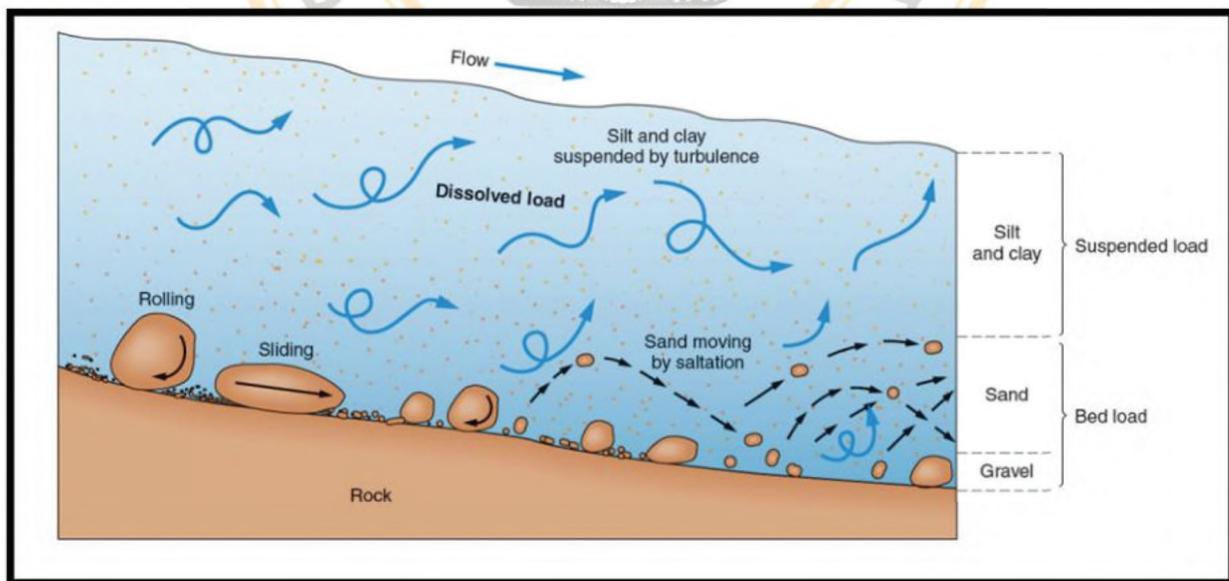
3.2.1.2 SUSPENDED LOAD: The term "suspended load" describes the portion of the total sediment transport that is kept suspended by turbulence in the flowing water for extended periods of time without contact with the stream bottom. It is nearly moving at the same speed as the flowing water.

3.2.1.3 SALTATION LOAD: The portion of the bed load that is moving, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the impact of bouncing, i.e., the intermittent jumping motion of the particles, along the stream bed.

3.2.1.4 WASH LOAD: Particle sizes smaller than those found in substantial amounts in the bed material make up that portion of the suspended load. It is conveyed through the stream without deposition since it is in almost permanent suspension. The discharge of the wash load through a reach is determined solely by the rate at which these particles become available in the catchment area, not by the flow's transport capacity.

3.2.1.5 BED LOAD: Particles that are too large to be carried as suspended load are bumped and pushed along the stream bed as bed load. Bed load sediments do not move continuously. Streams with high velocity and steep gradients do a great deal of down cutting into the stream bed, which is primarily accomplished by movement of particles that make up the bed load.

FIGURE: MODE OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN RIVERS



Source: [https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discovering-geology/geological-processes/deposition/#:~:text=Deposition%20is%20the%20laying%20down,%20sea%20shells\)%20or%20by%20evaporation.](https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discovering-geology/geological-processes/deposition/#:~:text=Deposition%20is%20the%20laying%20down,%20sea%20shells)%20or%20by%20evaporation.) (British Geological Survey)

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**CHAPTER 4: GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT****4.0 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**

Pathankot is the northernmost district of Punjab. Pathankot city is the district's capital. It is located in the foothills of the Shivalik Hills. The district is traversed by the two principal rivers, the Beas and the Ravi.

The ancient city of Pathankot is significant historically. It was ruled by numerous kings. A Muslim descendant of Raja Sayed Khan of Nupur State ruled Pathankot until 1781. This area was governed by Rajput's beginning at the end of the 17th century and was a part of the princely state of Nurpur. Pathankot is referred to as Audumbar in the illustrious Mahabharata, and it was referred to as "Pargana Headquarter" in the ancient book named Ain-i-Akbari. Pathankot is thought to have been founded by Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the first Sikh Guru, in accordance with Sikh tradition. The Pathan tribes of Afghanistan, including Marwat, Khatak, Yusufzai, and other Pathans, moved to India during the middle Ages when the Ghilzai tribe came to power. They made their housing in towns such as Pathankot and Hoshiarpur. As a result, the city was given the name Pathankot. Pathankot got this name from the word 'Pathan,' according to the renowned historian Cunningham.

The concept of Green field theory and in some places, the concept of Brown field theory was taken into consideration to prepare the District Survey Report (DSR) of Pathankot district of Punjab with the aim of depicting the history of overall geology followed by disposition of different types of litho-units and geological succession as well. The entire geological report encompasses the history of river bed and river bank sand deposition.

4.1 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE DISTRICT

The small city of Pathankot is located in Punjab between the latitudes of 32° 16' 40" N which is the southern limit and 32° 21' 21" N is the northern limit. 75° 31' 15" E is the western limit and 75° 46' 56" E acts as the eastern limit. To the west of Pathankot district lies the Narowal District of Pakistani Punjab. On July 27, 2011, the Government of Punjab formally recognized it as a district. It used to be a Tehsil in the Gurdaspur District. The three northern states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh converge here. Pathankot serves as a transportation hub for the three northern states as a result of its ideal location. Pathankot is frequently used as a rest stop before travelling deeper into the Himalayas, to the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra, Dharamshala, Mcleodganj, Jwalaji, and Kangra. It is located in the scenic foothills of Kangra and Dalhousie.

As per census of 2011, the total population of the district is 62615 with a population density of 730/km² (1,900/sq mi). The languages Punjabi and Hindi are widely spoken in the district.

Pathankot district is divided into two sub-divisions and six blocks. The subdivisions are Pathankot and Dhar Kalan.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**Table No. 5: Administrative units of the district Pathankot**

Administrative Units	Year	Unit	Statistics
i) Tehsils / Sub divisions	2011	Nos.	2
ii) Sub-Tehsil	2011	Nos.	2
iii) Blocks	2011	Nos.	6
iv) Panchayat	2011	Nos.	419
v) Nagar Nigam	2011	Nos.	2
vi) Inhabited villages	2011	Nos.	532
vii) Assembly Area	2011	Nos.	3

Source: Census Report of Pathankot, 2011

4.1.1 DETAILS OF BLOCKS OF PATHANKOT

The details of Blocks of the Pathankot District are furnished in **Table No.6** below:

Table No 6: Details of blocks of the District

Sl. No.	Block	Villages	Area (km ²)
1.	Narot Jaimal Singh	139	19038
2.	Bamial	25	4256
3.	Dharkalan	116	29307
4.	Pathankot	61	13844
5.	Gharota	98	13161
6.	Sujanpur	93	13067

Source: Economic and Statistical Organization 2011-2012

4.2 LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN OF THE DISTRICT

Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground water, etc. Land cover data documents how much of a region is covered by forests, wetlands, impervious surfaces, agriculture, and other land and water types. Water types include wetlands or open water.

Land use not only shows how people use the landscape but also the utilization of land resources naturally. Therefore, the land of a particular region can be used for the purpose of infrastructural development, settlements, amusement & recreation, conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, agriculture & farming, or mixed uses and can be defined as “land use”. Land use applications involve both baseline mapping and subsequent monitoring, since timely information is required to know what current quantity of land is in what type of use and to identify the land use changes from year to year.

Deciduous forest: Deciduous Forest is mainly dominated by woody vegetation cover, i.e., >60% along within average plant height of more than 2 meters. The floral communities are dominated by the trees

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which hold broad leaves with an inimitable feature of the annual cycle of leaf-on and leaf-off periods means the trees shed their leaves at a particular season of each year, mainly in late winter.

Cropland: Temporarily cropped area followed by harvest and a bare soil period (e.g., single and multiple cropping systems). Different types of crop cultivation and cropping arrangement are specified according to the seasons (e.g., Kharif, rabi, zaid). Cropland includes areas that are used for common crop production and are also used for the adapted crops for harvest.

Built-up land: The urbanized area, i.e., any land on which buildings and/or non-building structures are present, normally as part of a larger developed environment such as: a developed land lot, rural area, or urban area. The land is covered by buildings and other anthropogenic infrastructures.

Mixed forest: In mixed forests, the vegetation composition principally displays the presence of trees and also includes shrubs and bushes. The mixed type of forest is neither predominated by broad-leaved trees nor by coniferous floral species.

Fallow land: Fallow land is farmland without crops and usually needs a year to recover its fertility to grow crops. Such kinds of land are acquired for cultivation temporarily and are kept uncultivated for one or more seasons for its reclamation.

Waste land: Sparsely vegetated land with signs of erosion and land deformation that could be attributed to lack of appropriate water and soil management, or natural causes. These are land identified as currently underutilized and could be reclaimed to productive uses with reasonable effort. Degraded forest (<10% tree cover) with signs of erosion is classified under wasteland. An empty area of land, especially in or near a city, which is not used to grow crops or built on, or used in any way and/or a place, time, or situation containing nothing positive or productive, or completely without a particular quality or activity.

The table showing land use pattern of the district derived from Land use and Land cover map data

Table No 7: Land use and Land cover data

Class Name	Area in sq.km
Deciduous Forest	210
Cropland	424
Built-up land	179
Mixed Forest	-
Shrub land	-
Barren land/Wet land	72
Fallow land	18
Waste land	-
Waterbodies	56
Sand Deposition	14
Plantation	43
TOTAL	1016
<i>Source: Forest department of Pathankot district</i>	

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The District Administration of Pathankot provides us land use pattern for the district which is as follows:

Table No 8: Land use pattern of the District

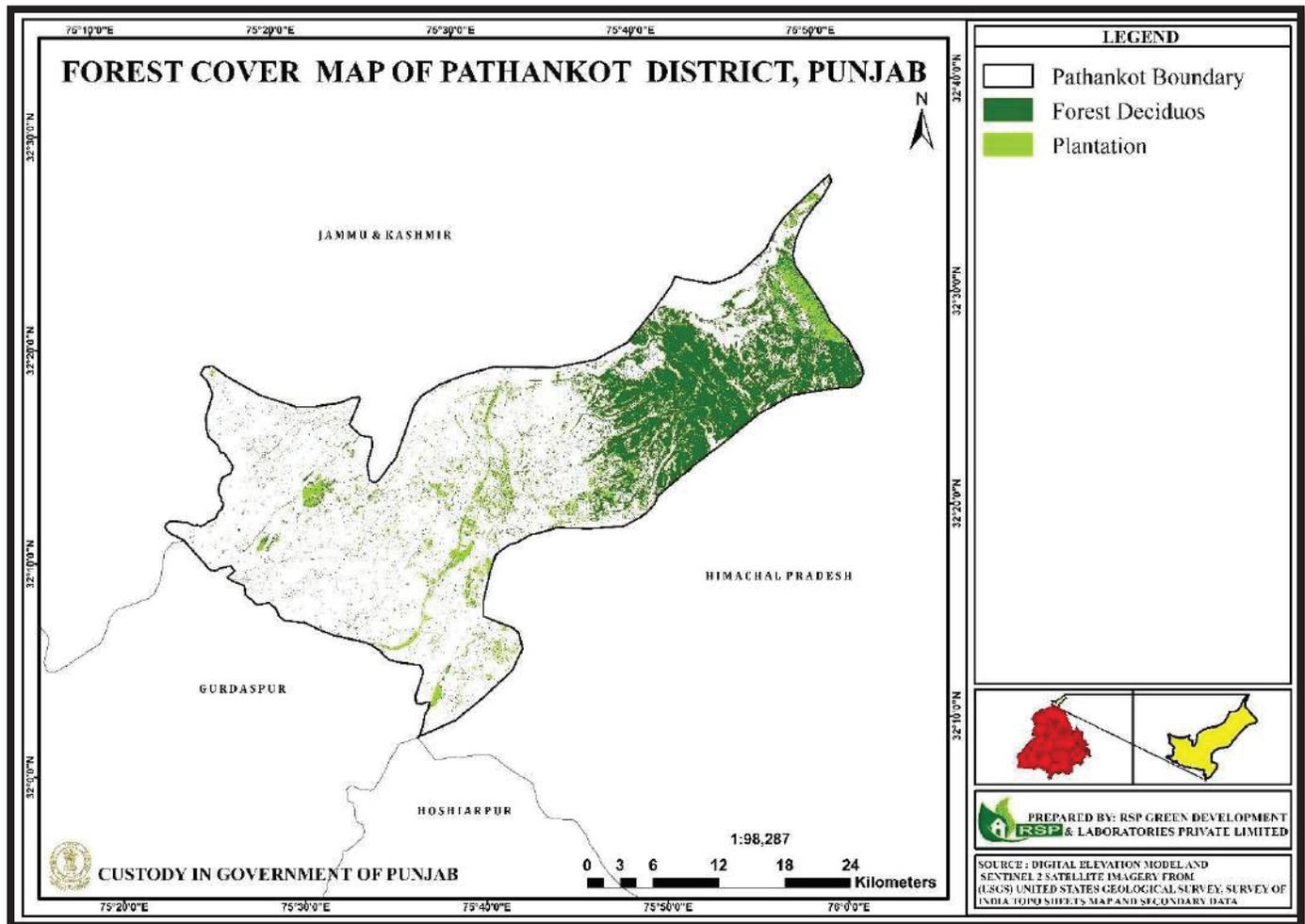
Sl. No.	Name	Area (Ha)
1	Geographical Area	91481
2	Forest Area	5792
3	Unfertile Area	38036
4	Agriculture Area	47653
5	Irrigated Area	25188
6	Horticulture Area	20777
<i>Source: Administrative department of Pathankot district</i>		

Forest

The total forest area of this district is 5792 Ha. which is 6.2% of the total area of Pathankot. The District Administration of Pathankot provides us with some information about the forest of Pathankot.

Table No. 9: Details of forest area in the district Pathankot

Sr. No.	District	Forest Area (in Acre)	
1	Pathankot	Wildlife Sanctuary Kathlour- Kushlian = 1896	
		Ranjit Sagar dam Conservation Reserve = 4559.71	
		Kathlour (PF) NJ Singh Black	40.72
		Raipur (PF) NJ Singh Black	4.25
		Bahadurpur	56
		Jaswa	134.4
		Kushlian	346
		Mirthal bela (dhakki nimmo, dhakki saida 7 khokar) (PF)	780.31
		Rakh nahar ki bir (RF)	306.02
		Aima bela (Gulpur. Dehriwal & Muimpur) (PF)	159.38
		Malikpur Model	98.84
		Mastgarh (PF) NJ Singh Black	25.11
		Gajju Khalsa (PF) NJ Singh Black	35.85
		Rajji Beli (PF) NJ Singh Black	21.55
		Barmal jattan (PF) NJ Singh Black	30.24
		Total	2038.67Acre
		Total area of Wildlife + Forest	8494.38 Acre
<i>Source: Forest department of Pathankot district, Punjab</i>			

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**FIGURE 15: FOREST COVER MAP OF THE DISTRICT**

Also, the coordinates of Wild Life Sanctuaries were provided by the District Administration of Pathankot.

Table No 10: Co-ordinates of Wild Life Sanctuaries

GEO COORDINATES OF WLS KATHLOUR			
Sr. No.	Geo Coordinates	Sr. No.	Geo Coordinates
1	32°15'11.62"N	20	32°16'20.84"N
	75°26'14.76"E		75°27'14.50"E
2	32°15'1.80"N	21	32°16'25.76"N
	75°26'14.90"E		75°27'12.53"E
3	32°14'51.73"N	22	32°16'28.61"N
	75°26'15.41"E		75°27'14.34"E
4	32°14'51.93"N	23	32°16'29.51"N
	75°26'28.15"E		75°27'40.46"E

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5	32°14'51.98"N	24	32°16'28.95"N
	75°26'41.12"E		75°27'40.03"E
6	32°14'52.250 N	25	32°16'30.51"N
	75°26'55.08"E		75°26'52.78"E
7	32°15'4.34"N	26	32°15'49.44"N
	75°27'15.72"E		75°25'54.80"E
8	32°15'3.11"N	27	32°16'30.18"N
	75°27'19.23"E		75°26'39.99"E
9	32°15'21.90"N	28	32°16'30.02"N
	75°27'19.23"E		75°26'27.19"E
10	32°15'31.41"N	29	32°15'59.68"N
	75°27'19.45"E		75°25'59.46"E
11	32°15'41.14"N	30	32°15'49.44"N
	75°27'20.07"E		75°25'54.80"E
12	32°15'40.96"N	31	32°15'49.44"N
	75°27'45.51"E		75°25'54.80"E
13	32°15'50.86"N	32	32°15'50.16"N
	75°27'45.69"E		75°26'4.31"E
14	32°16'40.28"N	33	32°15'41.23"N
	75°27'46.14"E		75°26'40.02"E
15	32°16'50.67"N	34	32°15'31.38"N
	75°27'49.49"E		75°26'30.37"E
16	32°16'19.27"N	35	32°15'27.28"N
	75°27'49.54"E		75°26'30.06"E
17	32°16'20.96"N	36	32°15'11.56"N
	75°27'41.78"E		75°26'10.19"E
18	32°16'20.50"N	37	32°15'12.42"N
	75°27'33.66"E		75°26'10.63"E
19	32°16'20.77"N	38	32°15'14.82"N
	75°27'26.28"E		75°25'59.94"E

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GEO COORDINATES OF WLS KUSHLIAN			
Sr. No.	Geo Coordinates	Sr. No.	Geo Coordinates
1	32°13'20.27"N	2	32°13'13.05"N
	75°24'41.84"E		75°24'32.31"E
3	32°13'12.77"N	4	32°13'9.62"N
	75°24'34.83"E		75°24'35.86"E
5	32°13'10.54"N	6	32°13'2.92"N
	75°24'29.86"E		75°24'29.28"E
7	32°13'2.79"N	8	32°12'53.78"N
	75°24'19.45"E		75°24'16.56"E
9	32°12'48.92"N	10	32°12'42.42"N
	75°24'15.03"E		75°24'12.36"E
11	32°12'40.29"N	12	32°12'36.88"N
	75°24'11.59"E		75°24'10.48"E
13	32°12'34.86"N	14	32°12'31.51"N
	75°24'8.95"E		75°24'3.09"E
15	32°12'31.12"N	16	32°12'24.70"N
	75°24'3.48"E		75°24'8.84"E
17	32°12'20.70"N	18	32°12'21.64"N
	75°24'12.34"E		75°24'13.24"E
19	32°12'23.46"N	20	32°12'26.42"N
	75°24'15.44"E		75°24'17.01"E
21	32°12'25.85"N	22	32°12'25.40"N
	75°24'25.54"E		75°24'26.46"E
23	32°12'24.80"N	24	32°12'24.31"N
	75°24'30.89"E		75°24'31.50"E
25	32°12'23.92"N	26	32°12'25.11"N
	75°24'32.09"E		75°24'33.17"E
27	32°12'31.41"N	28	32°12'31.41"N
	75°24'41.49"E		75°24'41.49"E
29	32°12'41.98"N	30	32°12'48.89"N
	75°24'48.18"E		75°24'51.32"E
31	32°13'3.56"N	32	32°13'11.08"N
	75°24'57.84"E		75°25'6.58"E

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33	32°13'16.65"N	34	32°13'20.92"N
	75°25'7.21"E		75°24'55.28"E
35	32°13'22.93"N		
	75°24'44.95"E		

Source: Administrative department of Pathankot district

The co-ordinates show prominent points of the outer boundary of the Eco-sensitive Zone of Kathlour-Kushlian Wildlife Sanctuary, Punjab.

Table No 11: Co-ordinates of Eco-sensitive Zone

Sl. No.	Name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Chak Akhwara	32°13'15.95"N	75°24'13.75"E
2	Chak Kaushlian	32°13'9.84"N	75°24'45.22"E
3	Chak Gajju	32°13'15.92"N	75°25'37.89"E
4	Gajju Jagir	32°12'50.19"N	75°25'32.61"E
5	Gajju Khalsa	32°12'25.49"N	75°24'50.61"E
6	Raji Beli	32°12'21.20"N	75°23'31.69"E
7	Bharial Uhanchanda	32°12'51.31"N	75°23'31.62"E
8	Kaushlian	32°12'40.58"N	75°24'8.65"E
9	Akhwara	32°13'21.02"N	75°23'31.70"E
10	Barkat	32°14'13.33"N	75°26'40.84"E
11	Bahadurpur	32°15'50.96"N	75°26'19.65"E
12	Jaswan	32°15'47.39"N	75°27'59.43"E
13	Kathlour	32°14'34.06"N	75°26'27.66"E
14	Raipur	32°14'19.29"N	75°27'33.40"E

GPS Co-ordinates of Rakh Nehar ki Bir (Reserve Forest)

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	32°14'36.04"N	75°35'59.73"E
2	32°14'8.70"N	75°35'55.67"E
3	32°14'7.42"N	75°35'13.80"E
4	32°13'56.52"N	75°35'22.99"E
5	32°13'39.21"N	75°34'42.18"E
6	32°13'39.64"N	75°35'27.90"E

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7	32°13'33.23"N	75°35'5.90"E
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GPS Co-ordinates of Saida Dhakki

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	32° 8'38.81"N	75°35'52.30"E
2	32° 8'37.08"N	75°35'54.43"E
3	32° 8'35.28"N	75°35'47.38"E
4	32° 8'26.30"N	75°35'58.78"E
5	32° 8'13.82"N	75°35'36.75"E
6	32° 8'6.61"N	75°35'36.94"E
7	32° 8'8.06"N	75°35'52.81"E
8	32° 8'3.85"N	75°35'41.57"E

GPS Co-ordinates of Dhaki Nimmon

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
3	32° 6'59.33"N	75°35'51.55"E
4	32° 6'59.71"N	75°35'53.03"E
5	32° 7'1.08"N	75°35'56.24"E
6	32° 7'4.05"N	75°35'51.85"E
7	32° 7'7.64"N	75°35'51.11"E
8	32° 7'9.57"N	75°35'49.96"E
9	32° 7'17.35"N	75°35'47.01"E
10	32° 7'21.45"N	75°35'48.47"E
11	32° 7'23.20"N	75°35'51.53"E
12	32° 7'24.74"N	75°35'50.26"E
13	32° 7'31.09"N	75°35'49.96"E

GPS Co-ordinates of Khokhar PF (Mirthal Bela)

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	32° 6'59.40"N	75°35'12.93"E
2	32° 6'57.40"N	75°35'11.26"E
3	32° 6'51.14"N	75°35'36.54"E
4	32° 6'46.75"N	75°35'37.16"E
5	32° 6'46.78"N	75°35'32.87"E

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6	32° 6'42.61"N	75°35'32.51"E
7	32° 6'42.77"N	75°35'30.15"E
8	32° 6'39.32"N	75°35'29.39"E
9	32° 6'39.57"N	75°35'27.94"E
10	32° 6'43.70"N	75°35'10.25"E
11	32° 6'43.40"N	75°35'7.80"E
12	32° 6'35.38"N	75°35'7.88"E
13	32° 6'35.46"N	75°35'6.81"E
14	32° 6'32.91"N	75°35'6.46"E
15	32° 6'31.53"N	75°35'7.61"E
16	32° 6'32.96"N	75°35'11.63"E
17	32° 6'31.30"N	75°35'11.18"E
18	32° 6'25.59"N	75°34'59.74"E
19	32° 6'25.36"N	75°34'59.60"E
20	32° 6'24.55"N	75°35'6.42"E
21	32° 6'21.66"N	75°35'5.26"E
22	32° 6'22.00"N	75°35'8.14"E

Latitudes and Longitudes taken for land at Village Barmal Jattan, Tehsil Pathankot

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
A	32°12'53.53"N	75°22'29.37"E
B	32°12'41.71"N	75°22'28.24"E
C	32°12'43.07"N	75°22'19.21"E
D	32°13'45.07"N	75°22'18.96"E
E	32°12'44.96"N	75°22'17.23"E
F	32°12'47.12"N	75°22'17.04"E
G	32°12'47.00"N	75°22'22.31"E
H	32°12'47.07"N	75°22'24.95"E
I	32°12'54.47"N	75°22'24.70"E
J	32°12'54.61"N	75°22'19.67"E
K	32°12'58.79"N	75°22'19.45"E
L	32°12'58.82"N	75°22'22.06"E
M	32°12'56.88"N	75°22'22.34"E

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N	32°12'56.80"N	75°22'24.70"E
O	32°13'0.89"N	75°22'24.70"E
P	32°13'0.88"N	75°22'22.28"E
Q	32°13'2.83"N	75°22'22.06"E
R	32°13'2.95"N	75°22'27.28"E
S	32°13'4.77"N	75°22'27.23"E
T	32°13'4.58"N	75°22'24.73"E
U	32°13'6.62"N	75°22'24.64"E
V	32°13'8.59"N	75°22'24.59"E
W	32°13'8.81"N	75°22'27.36"E
X	32°13'10.69"N	75°22'27.20"E
Y	32°13'10.60"N	75°22'29.59"E
Z	32°13'8.79"N	75°22'29.72"E
A1	32°13'9.08"N	75°22'27.97"E
A2	32°13'4.84"N	75°22'28.60"E
A3	32°13'4.92"N	75°22'28.05"E
A4	32°13'2.97"N	75°22'27.83"E
A5	32°12'58.90"N	75°22'27.28"E
A6	32°12'58.96"N	75°22'30.80"E

GPS Co-ordinates of Village Mastgarh PF Forest Division Pathankot

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	32°12'9.67"N	75°22'31.88"E
2	32°12'9.54"N	75°22'29.39"E
3	32°12'11.51"N	75°22'29.34"E
4	32°12'11.45"N	75°22'28.42"E
5	32°12'9.43"N	75°22'28.51"E
6	32°12'9.40"N	75°22'26.80"E
7	32°12'13.43"N	75°22'26.85"E
8	32°12'13.07"N	75°22'24.07"E
9	32°12'9.33"N	75°22'24.20"E
10	32°12'9.25"N	75°22'22.96"E
11	32°12'7.33"N	75°22'22.90"E
12	32°12'7.20"N	75°22'21.62"E



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13	32°12'7.04"N	75°22'19.06"E
14	32°12'3.90"N	75°22'19.00"E
15	32°12'3.40"N	75°22'16.97"E
16	32°12'1.05"N	75°22'17.00"E
17	32°11'58.91"N	75°22'15.03"E
18	32°11'58.92"N	75°22'13.78"E
19	32°12'0.91"N	75°22'13.83"E
20	32°12'0.69"N	75°22'11.21"E
21	32°11'58.76"N	75°22'11.23"E
22	32°11'58.66"N	75°22'8.69"E
23	32°11'56.68"N	75°22'8.65"E
24	32°11'56.58"N	75°22'6.74"E
25	32°12'58.54"N	75°22'6.78"E
26	32°12'0.53"N	75°22'8.74"E
27	32°12'2.71"N	75°22'11.36"E
28	32°12'2.76"N	75°22'8.80"E
29	32°12'3.76"N	75°22'8.83"E
30	32°12'3.69"N	75°22'11.33"E
31	32°12'6.26"N	75°22'11.38"E
32	32°12'6.77"N	75°22'13.96"E
33	32°12'8.06"N	75°22'14.01"E
34	32°12'8.15"N	75°22'16.59"E
35	32°12'8.83"N	75°22'16.60"E
36	32°12'9.06"N	75°22'21.71"E
37	32°12'13.04"N	75°22'21.78"E
38	32°12'12.95"N	75°22'19.21"E
39	32°12'14.91"N	75°22'19.29"E
40	32°12'15.38"N	75°22'30.84"E
41	32°12'13.53"N	75°22'30.70"E
42	32°12'13.53"N	75°22'30.90"E
43	32°12'11.59"N	75°22'30.81"E
44	32°12'11.62"N	75°22'31.95"E

Source: Forest Department Of Pathankot District, Punjab

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Agriculture and Irrigation

Agriculture in this district is mainly done in two seasons, Kharif (Sawani) and Rabi (Harhi). About 93091 Ha. is used in agriculture in this district. This was the total area of the Net Sown area (47126 Ha.) and the area that was sown more than once (45965 Ha.). Among the Kharif crops rice (paddy) is the major one that is cultivated here. Next to it, maize comes second. Other Kharif crops are Sugarcane, Meh, and Sesame. Wheat is the major Rabi crop. Other Rabi crops that are sown here are Gram, Masoor, Moong, Peas, Beans, Urad, and mustard. The yearly Wheat production of this district was 157 Tones whereas Rice production was 78 Tones. The yearly Sugarcane production was 19 Tones.

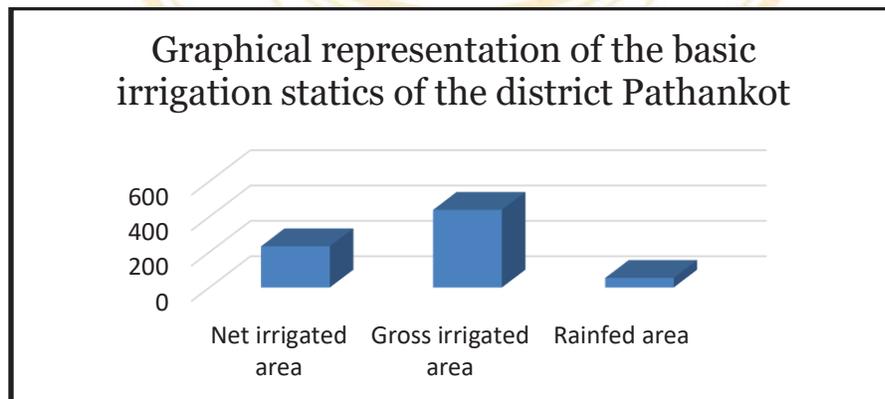
The irrigation system is very important for crop cultivation. The net irrigated area of this district is 25188 Ha. About 57% of the gross cropped area was irrigated. The area that was Net irrigated for wheat production is 54% of the total cultivation area. Out of the total rice cultivation area, 78% of the area was Net irrigated.

Table No. 12: Irrigation Pattern of the district Pathankot

Irrigation	Area in Hectare
Net irrigated area	233
Gross irrigated area	439
Rainfed area	54

Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot, 2011

Chart 1: Graphical representation of the basic irrigation statics of the district Pathankot, 2011



Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot, 2011 and Table No.12

Horticulture

According to the data provided by the District Administration, about 20777 Ha. (10.50%) of the total district, the area is under Horticulture production. Various kinds of fruits and vegetables are farmed here. The common fruits that grow here are: Kinnow, Lemon, Mango, Litchi, Orange, Malta, Guava, Peach, Plum, Pear, Grape, Ber, and so many miscellaneous fruits are produced here. The vegetables that grow here commonly are Potatoes, Onions, some winter vegetables, and some summer vegetables.

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The major agricultural fruit crops grown in the district are as follows:

Table No. 13: Horticulture Fruit crops are grown in the district Pathankot

Horticulture fruit crops	Area (Ha.)
Kinnows	0.5
Mango	2.1
Guava	0.2
Orange and Malta	0.1
Peach	0.04
Amla	0.1
Litchi	1.0
Pear	0.1
Lemon	0.005
Ber	0.005

Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot

The major agricultural vegetable crops grown in the district are as follows:

Table No. 14: Horticulture Vegetable crops are grown in the district Pathankot

Horticulture vegetable crops	Area (000 Ha.)
summer vegetables	0.7
winter vegetables	0.4
Potatoes	0.3
Onion	0.03

Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot

Mining

This district is the potential for minor minerals. Minor minerals like Sand and Gravel can be found here. And those are suitable for mining. For so many days mining was done here but not in a specific method. This district has a good quantity of reserved minor minerals. Here are some mining areas that were already working on exploration. In the areas of Dalput, Chak Hari Rai, Sehar, Chhan, Adalatgarh, Taharpur, Gajju Jagir, Dehriwal, Makeempur, Behrian, Maira, Jhumber, Kharkara, Siunti, Tajpur, Baroi, Andoi, Gurrah Kalan, Aner, Ghandran, Mamoon, Nalunga, Treti Narangpur, Barsoon, Beli Changan, Talwara Jattan, Napwal, Kounterpur, Jandwal, Talwara Gujran, Abadgarh, Simbli, Gujran, Chhatwal, Nangal, Chak Chimna, Karoli, Jandroi, Gho, Jaswan, Meerthal, Mastgarh, Muthi, Gmrala minor minerals like Sand or Gravel can be found.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

4.3 FLOODS IN PUNJAB:

Floods are one of the major natural disasters in the state of Punjab. Punjab is the land of 5 rivers and the rivers play an important role in the development of agriculture and the economy of the state. But at the same time, the rivers cause floods and floods cause loss of human life and widespread property damage.

More than five hundred persons have died due to floods in Punjab from 1990 to 2010. The floods affect the northern part of the state more than its southern part. The areas in close proximity of the rivers Ravi, Beas, Satluj, and Ghagghar are the most vulnerable areas from a flood point of view. Floods occur mostly in the monsoon season (July- September) on account of heavy rainfall in the catchment area as well as in the plain area of the State.

4.4 DEMOGRAPHY:

There were 676,598 people living in the region that would eventually become the Pathankot district as of the 2011 census. Out of these, 298,166 were urban and 378,432 were rural. In Pathankot, there are 860 females for every 1000 males. A total of 207,032 people (30.60%) belong to the Scheduled Castes. At the time of the 2011 census, 89.86% of the population spoke Punjabi as their first language, 5.30% Hindi, and 1.20% Dogri. The sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 in the district is 810.

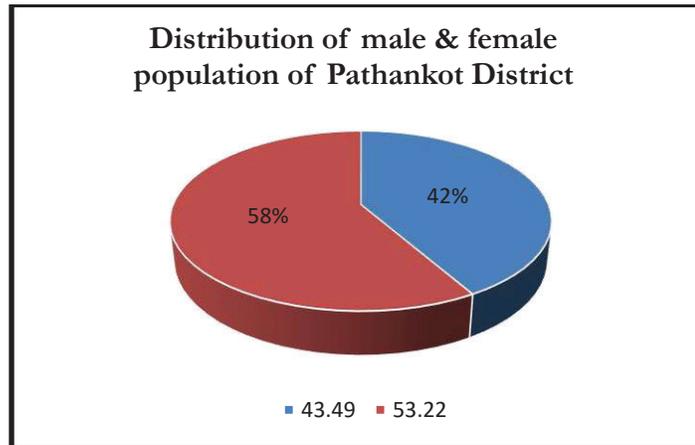
The district was formed on 27 July 2011 & before it was a tehsil of the district Gurdaspur.

Table No. 15: Pathankot District Census Data (2001 & 2011) comparison

Description	2011	2001
Population	676,598	-
Male	365,363	-
Female	311,235	-
Area in Sq. Km.	929	-
Density/Km ²	730	-
Sex Ratio (per 1000)	865	-
Child Sex ratio (0-6 age)	820	-
Average Literacy (%)	84.9	-
Male Literacy (%)	79.79	-
Female Literacy (%)	71.45	-
<i>Source: Pathankot District Census Data (2001 & 2011)</i>		

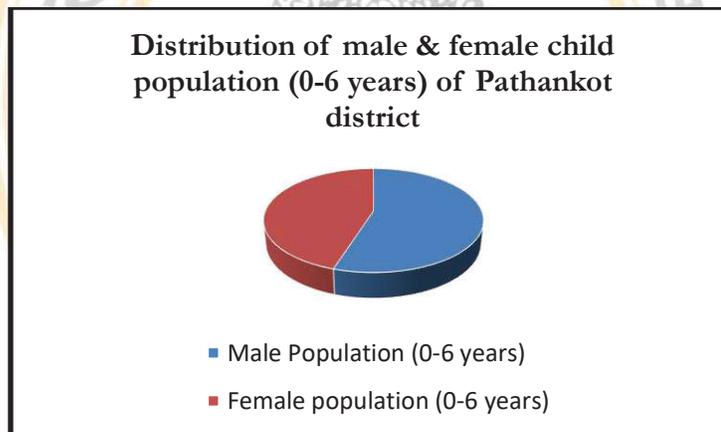
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Chart 2: Distribution of male & female population of Pathankot District



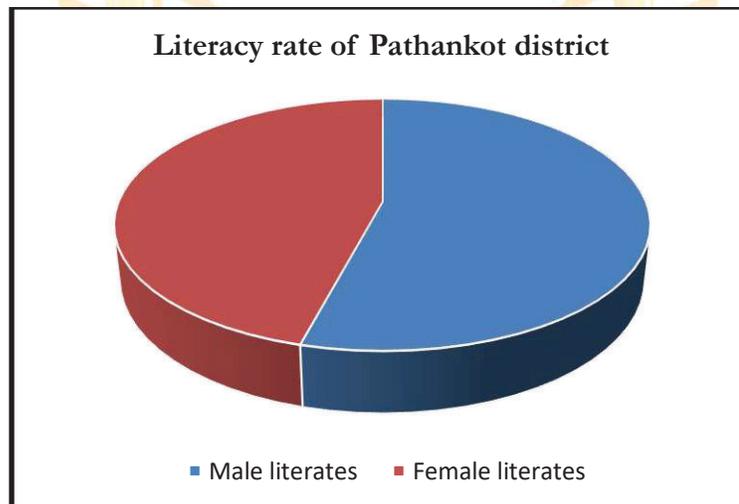
Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot, 2011 and Table No. 15

Chart 3: Distribution of male & female child population (0-6 years) of Pathankot district



Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot, 2011 and Table No. 15

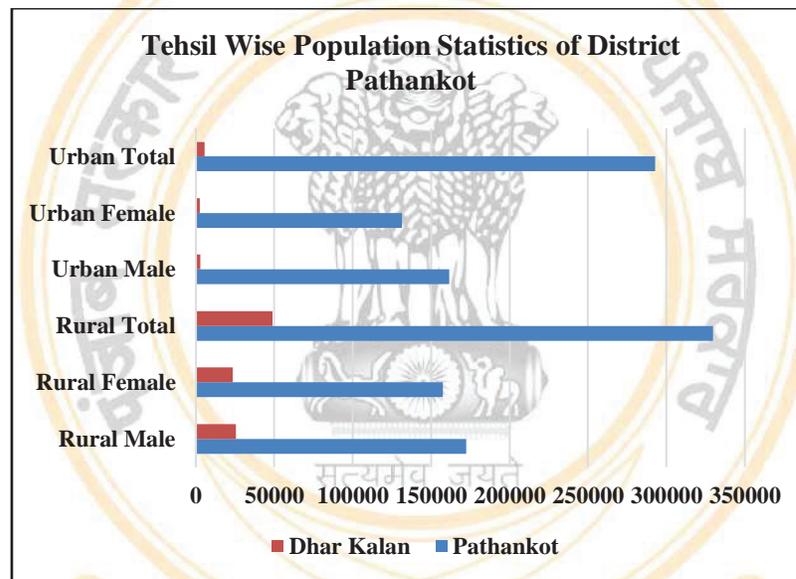
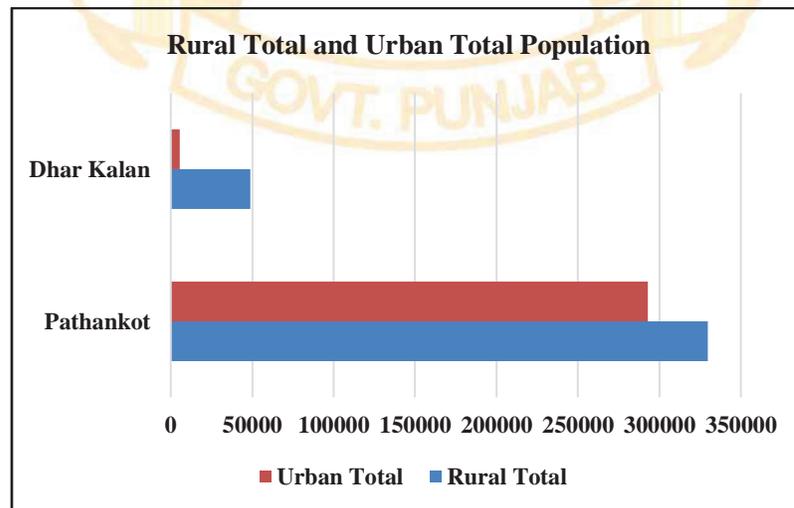
Chart 4: Literacy rate of Pathankot district



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB*Source: Agriculture Contingency Plan for District Pathankot, 2011 and Table No. 15***Table No. 16: Tehsil Wise Population Statistics of District Pathankot, 2011**

Name of Tehsil	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Total	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban Total	Grand Total
Pathankot	172345	157307	329652	161422	131338	292760	622412
Dhar Kalan	25414	23366	48780	2821	2585	5406	54186
District Total	197759	180673	378432	164243	133923	298166	676598

Source: Pathankot District Census Data 2011

Chart 5: Tehsil Wise Population Statistics of District Pathankot*Source: Pathankot District Census Data 2011 and Table No. 16***Chart 6: Chart showing total population in both rural and urban area**

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB*Source: Pathankot District Census Data 2011 and Table No. 16***4.5 CROPPING PATTERN:**

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the state economy and contributes significantly to GDP. Agriculture alone contributes 15% of the state's GDP. As a result, identifying major crops and their contribution to GDP is critical for making appropriate policy decisions. While various crops are grown in the district, paddy and wheat rank top in terms of production. Other crops grown in the district are maize, sugarcane, mustard, pulses and vegetables. The credit potential for the activity has been estimated at Rs 43494 lakh (Source: Potential Linked Credit (PLP) 16-17, Pathankot). The details of agriculture produce are stated below:

Table No. 17: Comparative statement of average production of various crops and their area of production during 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Khariff 2013-14			Khariff 2014 -15 (Estimated)		
		Area (Ha)	Average production (Kg/Ha)	Production (Tons)	Area (Ha)	Average production (Kg/Ha)	Production (Tons)
1	Paddy	19.36	2559	50	17.37	2545	44
2	Basmati	9.54	1904	18	10.59	2293	24
3	Jhona/Basmati	29	2709	78	27.96	2503	70
4	Maize	9	3063	28	9.85	2116	21
5	Sugercane	4	4969	20	4.2	4995	21
6	Mah	1.3	466	0.61	1.3	562	0.73
7	Til	0.6	443	0.27	0.6	393	0.24

Source: Department of Agriculture, Pathankot, MSME Pathankot, 2015

Table No. 18: Comparative statement of average production of Khariff and their area of production during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of crop	Khariff 2012-13			Khariff 2013-14			Khariff 2014-15 (estimated)		
		Area (Ha)	Average production (Kg/Ha)	Production (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Average production (Kg/Ha)	Production (Ha)	Area (Ha)	Average production (Kg/Ha)	Production (Ha)
1	Wheat	42.0	4121	173	42.0	3979	167	41.5	4050	168
2	Chhole	0.1	1412	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	1215	0.1
3	Oil seed	1.0	974	1.0	1.0	1253	1.3	1.1	1269	1.4
4	Masur	0.1	683	0.068	-	-	-	0.1	690	0.1

Source: Department of Agriculture, Pathankot, MSME Pathankot, 2015

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**4.6 LAND FORM AND SEISMICITY:**

The typical elevation in Pathankot is 332 metres (1,089 ft). The Ravi and Chakki rivers encircle this green town. Shiwalik foothills can be found on the south, east, and north, with the snow-capped Himalayas serving as a backdrop.

Seismologically, Pathankot district falls under seismic zone IV. Zone IV is considered as the high-damage risk zone in relation to earthquakes.

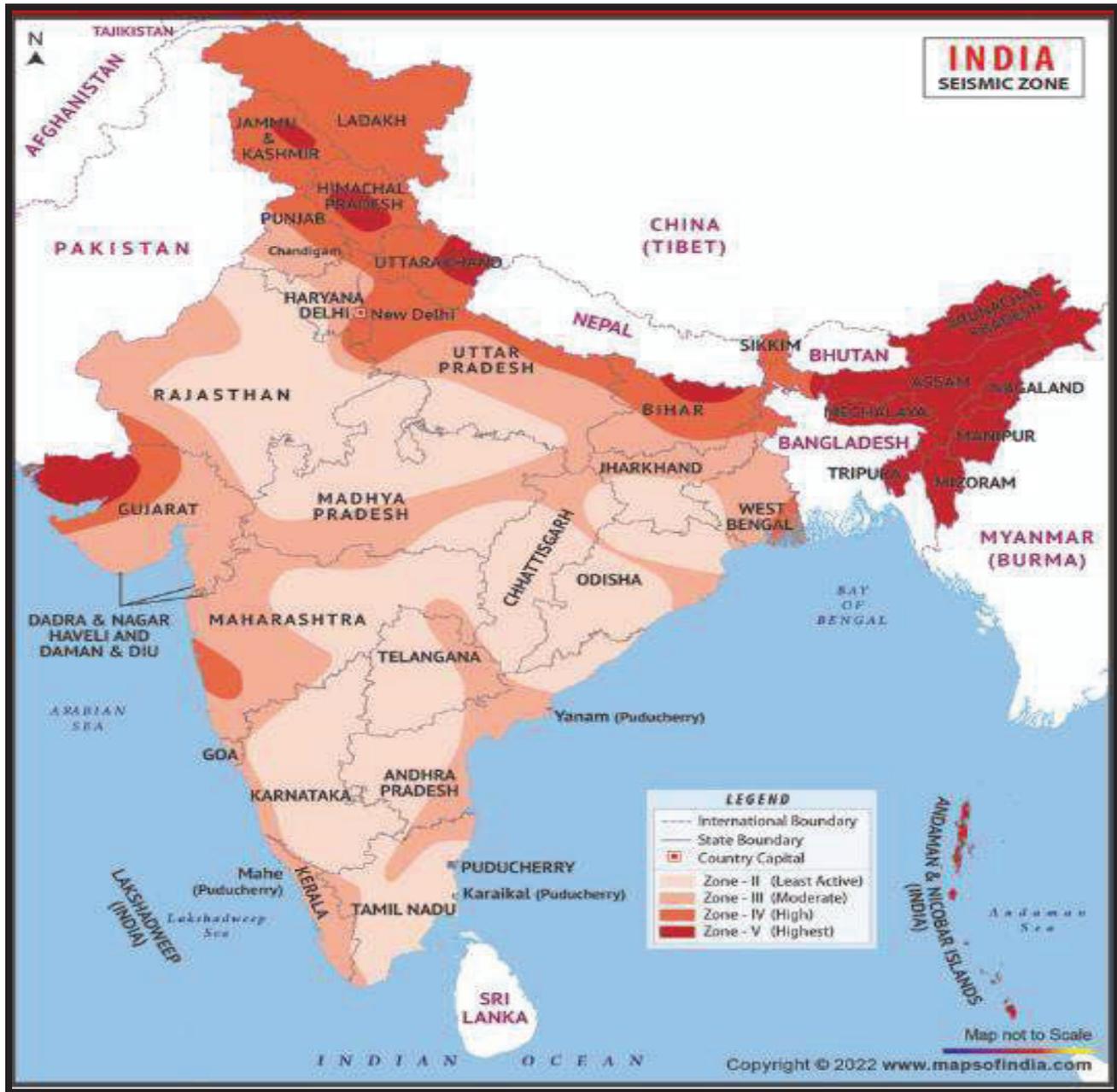
Bureau of Indian Standards, based on the past seismic history, grouped the country into four seismic zones, viz. Zone - II, Zone -III, Zone - IV and Zone - V. Of these, Zone V is the most seismically active region, while zone II is the least. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity, which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones, is as given in Table: No. 19

Table No. 19: Seismic Zone Intensity on MM scale

SEISMIC ZONE	INTENSITY ON MM SCALE
II	Low intensity zone
III	Moderate intensity zone
IV	Severe intensity zone
V	Very severe intensity zone
<i>Source: Ministry of Earth Science, Seismic Mapping Posted On: 30 JUL 2021 2:27PM by PIB Delhi</i>	

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

FIGURE 16: SEISMIC ZONE MAP OF INDIA



Source: www.mapsofindia.com



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4.7 FLORA AND FAUNA

4.7.1 MAJOR FLORA OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT

The Kathlour-Kushalia Sanctuary is situated in Tehsil Pathankot of District Pathankot on the Amritsar-Jammu Highway's latest bye pass. 1896 acres of government-protected forest make up this sanctuary (346 acres area belongs to Village Kushalia and 1550 acres area belongs to village Kathlour and adjoining villages Rajpur, Bahadurpur and Jaswa).

Numerous ungulate species and deer species can be found in good numbers in the sanctuary. As it lies along the banks of the Ravi River's bed, this area is made up of dense (closed canopy) forests, open grasslands of Saccharum, and water bodies.

Flora to be mentioned include Sarkanda, Kana Kahi (*Saccharum spontaneum*, *S. officinalis*, *S. munja* etc.) and young plantations of Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Kikar (*A. nilotica*), Amla (*Embllica officinalis*). *Bambusa bambos* & *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Amrud (*Psidium gujava*). *Terminalia arjuna*, Willow (*Salix sp.*), Safeda (*Eucalyptus hybrid*) etc. Innumerable shrubs, herbs and other weeds also give shelter to various fauna and birds. Amla, Bamboo, Amrud, Drek, Khair, Eucalyptus, Kikar, Shisham, Kahi, Neem, Subabul are some noteworthy floras.

4.7.2 FAUNA

In the Kathlour-Kushalia Sanctuary, the important faunas are Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Nilgai, Wild Boar, Python, Pangolin, Porcupine, Hare and birds like Peafowl, Parakeets, Owl, Partridge, Hawk Eagle and Vultures.

Located along the Amritsar-Jammu bypass in Pathankot district, the sanctuary is spread over 1,867 acres and has a dense forest resembling a closed canopy. The sanctuary also features open grasslands and has several water bodies that serve as watering holes for the animals and birds that inhabit the area.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 5: PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

5.0 INTRODUCTION

General Land Form

Pathankot is situated at the topmost northern position of the Punjab state. Previously it was a Tehsil of the District Gurdaspur. After July 2011 it became a district. Pathankot is positioned at a meeting place of three states Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. This district is surrounded by Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh in the northeast, Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Hoshiarpur district in the southeast, Kapurthala district in the south, Gurdaspur district in the southwest, Kapurthala district, and Pakistan on the southern side. The position of Pathankot city is from 32°16'40" N to 32°21'21" N to 75°31'15" E to 75°46'56" E. The area of this district is 929 Sq. Km. This district is under the Jalandhar division.

Physiographically, this district is the foothill area of the Shivalik range. The hilly zone is present in the northeastern part of the district. The elevation is ranging from an elevation from about 381 to 930 meters above mean sea level and is from northwest to southeast direction. The land of this district is undulating. So many seasonal streams or choes passes through this region. Ravi and Beas, these two rivers are the major rivers of them. Both of them ran towards the west. So, the area of this district is greatly influenced by those rivers and choes.

Soil and Rock Pattern

The soil of this district is alluvial and fertile. Soil nearby the foothill regions is coarse and stony as it was carried out by rivers. According to the nature of the soil, the soil can be divided into three types, viz. Sub-Mountainous, Kandi, and Plain. Sub-Mountainous nature of soil can be found in nearby the Himalayas.

The soil of this region is a mixed variety of loamy soil and clay. This kind of soil contains small quantities of lime but high quantities of magnesia. Potash and Phosphoric Acid are also present at low levels.

5.1 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Pathankot experiences a warm, temperate climate. Rainfall in winter is significantly lower than in summer. This climate is categorized as Cwa by Köppen and Geiger. Pathankot's yearly mean temperature is 21.4 °C (70.5 °F). Approximately 1163 mm of rain occurs each year.

Pathankot district experiences five distinct seasons. Spring, summer, monsoon, autumn, and winter are the seasons. The spring season continues to be the most pleasant time of the year due to the climate (from mid-February to mid-April). The range of temperatures is from (max) 9°C to 18°C to (min) 16°C to 25°C. Summer months temperatures (mid-May to mid-June) can reach a maximum of 48°C. Typically, temperatures range from 35°C to 45°C. Pathankot experiences moderate to heavy rainfall, and occasionally heavy to very heavy rainfall, during the monsoon season. This season lasts from mid-June to mid-September. The temperature may increase to a maximum of 30°C in the autumn (from mid-September to mid-November). Typically, autumn temperatures range from 16°C to 27°C. A minimum of about 11°C is experienced.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

5.2 HYDROGEOLOGY

The Beas and the Ravi are the two rivers in the Pathankot district. The district is traversed by the Chakki Khad River, which is the main tributary of the Beas. The majority of the district's land is irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal system in addition to these two rivers. Due to their perennial nature, the Ravi and Beas rivers continuously recharge the area before monsoons, but their flow decreases afterward, causing the water levels to drop.

The primary aquifer group in the region is made up of thick granular zones that alternate with clay lenses. Water table that permeates the entire region is the fresh aquifer, which is made up of coarser sediments. Five to six aquifers, each 300 metres deep and varying in thickness from 20 to 65 metres, are located in the north-eastern and northern parts of the country. These granular zones are laterally extensive and made up of medium to coarse sands, gravel, pebbles, cobbles, etc. The beds of clay are 5–12 m thick. Within a depth of 375m bgl, five or six prominent granular zones have been found in the centre. Granular zones can range in thickness from 20 to 95 metres, while clay beds can range in thickness from 3 to 14 metres.

Ground Water Development

The depth to water level in Pathankot District ranges from 1.91 m to 9.54 m (bgl) during the pre-monsoon period and from 1.64 m to 9.00 m bgl during the post-monsoon period. Since bedrock has not been encountered up to this depth, alluvium is expected to extend beyond 450 metres. The district's ground water is of high quality.

In order to prepare an aquifer map, the lithology of exploratory, observational, piezometer, and productive wells from the CGWB, the Punjab State Tube-well Corporation (PSTC), now recognized as the Punjab Water Resources Development and Management (PWRDM), and private wells have been collected. The following table displays the information:

Table No. 20: Data Availability of Exploration Wells of Pathankot

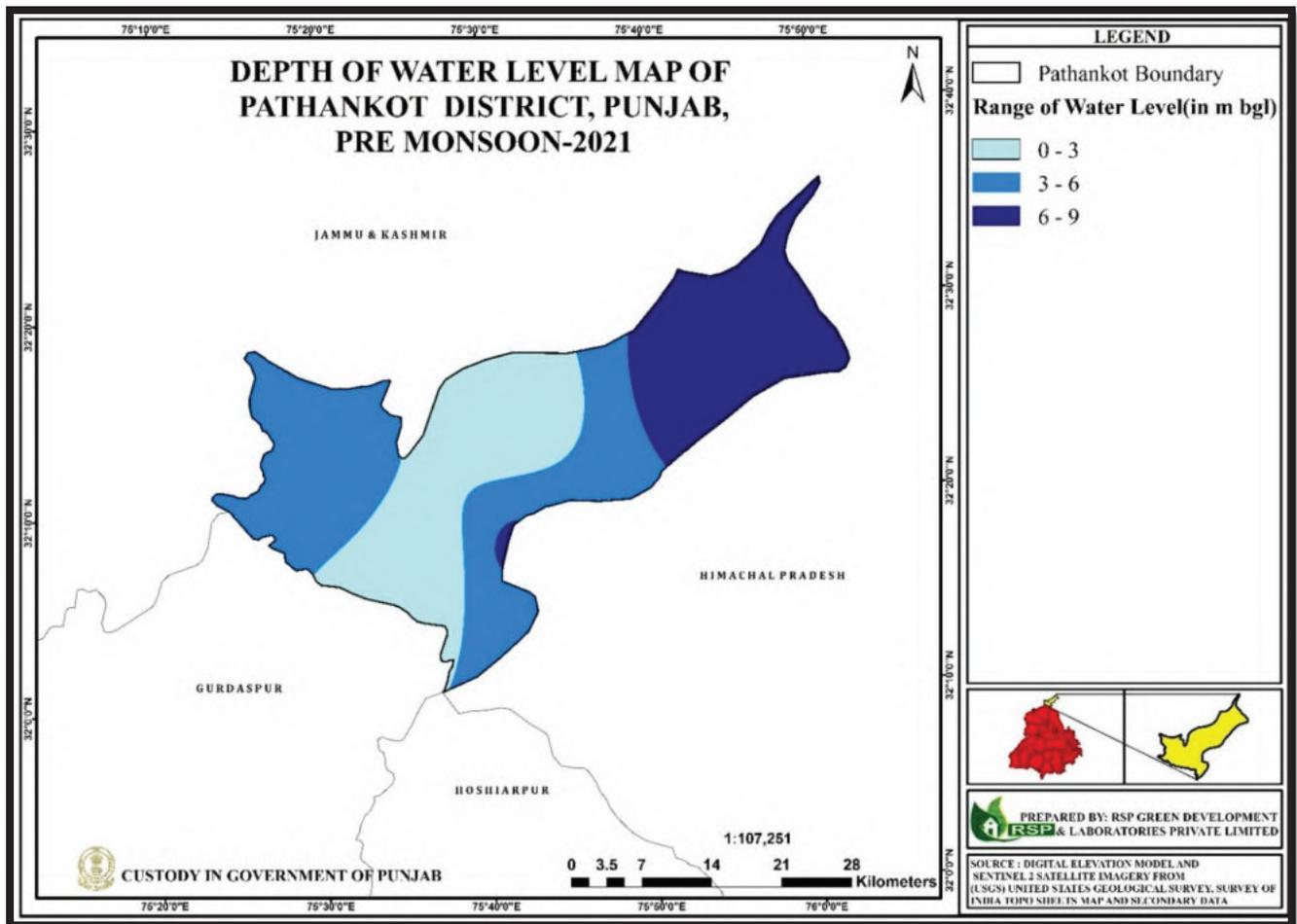
Sl. No.	Source of Data	Depth Range (m)			
		< 100	100 - 200	200 – 300	>300
1	CGWB	6	1	0	1
2	WR&ED	4	0	0	0
3	PRIVATE	0	5	0	0
TOTAL		10	6	0	1

Source: Aquifer Mapping And Management Plan, Gurdaspur District, Punjab

The ground water in the district is alkaline in nature with low mineralization. The pH value ranges from 7.77 to 8.25 indicating a weak base type characteristic. Specific Conductance, a measure of total dissolved solids presents in water, ranges from 235 to 1640 micromhos/cm at 250C. The fluoride concentration in the entire district is within the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L for drinking water as per BIS and it ranges from 0.12 to 1.16 mg/L.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

FIGURE 17: DEPTH OF WATER LEVEL MAP OF THE DISTRICT(PRE-MONSOON)

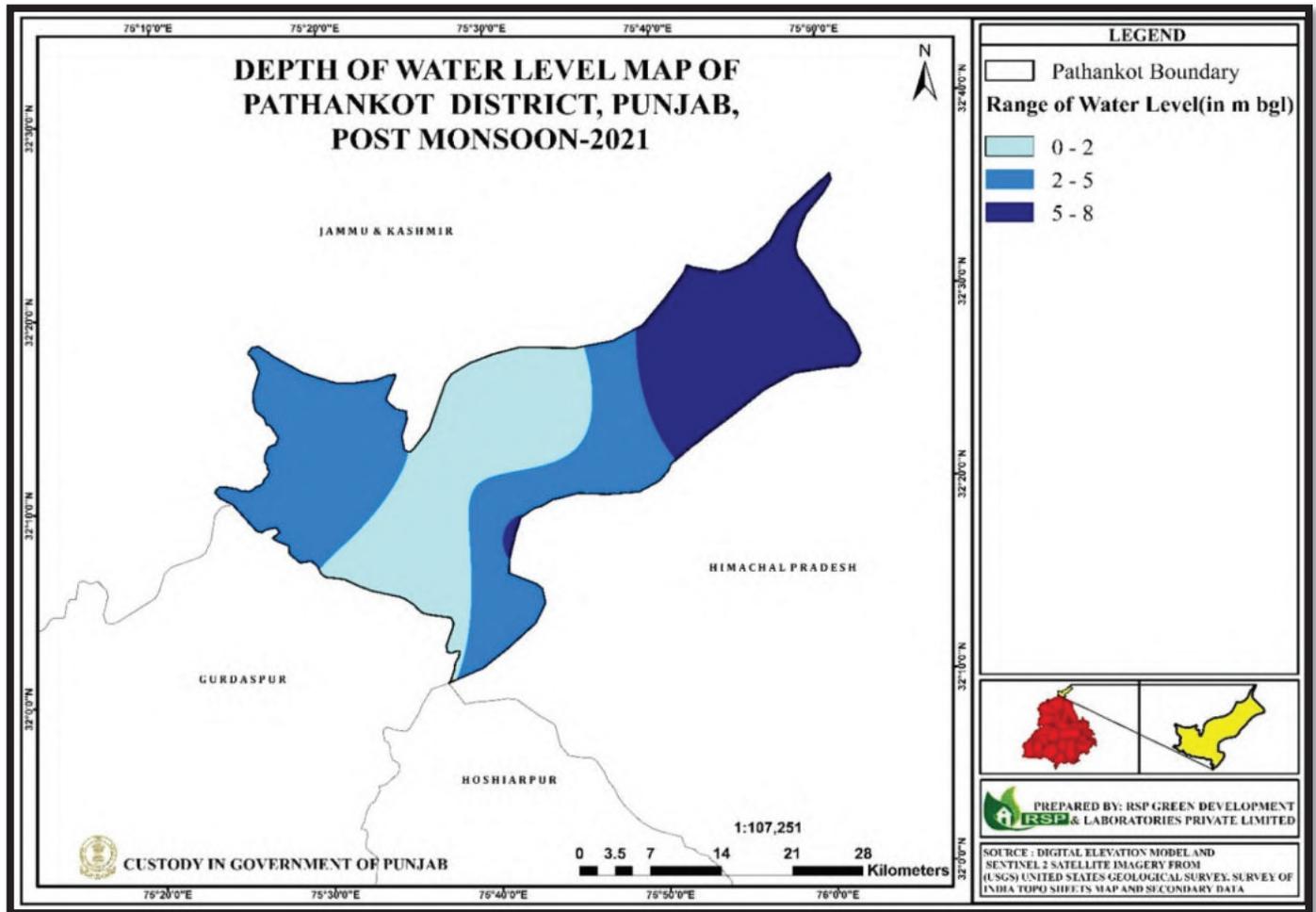


Executive Engineer Pathankot,
 Drainage-cum-Mining &
 Geology Division, M/RD,
 Punjab, Pathankot.



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

FIGURE 18: DEPTH OF WATER LEVEL MAP OF THE DISTRICT (POST-MONSOON)



Executive Engineer, Pathankot,
 Drainage-cum-Mining &
 Geology Division, M/RD,
 Punjab, Pathankot

Table No 21: Block wise total available ground water resources of the district Pathankot

PREPARED BY: SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT
 ASSISTED BY: RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Sl.No	BLOCK	Dynamic Groundwater Resources (2013) AQUIFER-I	In-storage Groundwater Resources AQUIFER-I	Groundwater Resources AQUIFER-I [(3) + (4)]	In-storage Groundwater Resources AQUIFER-II	In-storage Groundwater Resources AQUIFER-III	Total Availability of Groundwater Resources [(5) +(6) + (7)]	
							ham	mcm
1	Bamial	1698	9292	10991	0	0	10991	110
2	Dhar Kalan	5890	29621	35511	0	0	35511	355
3	Narot Jaimal Singh	5815	77520	83335	888	0	84224	842
4	Pathankot	18555	98701	117257	163	0	117420	1174
District Total (Ham)		31959	215134	247094	1052	0	248145.1	
District Total (mcm)		320	2151	2471	11	0	2481	

Source: Central Ground Water Board Pathankot District

5.3 MONTH WISE RAINFALL

The south-west monsoon usually starts in the first week of July and lasts until the end of August. Approximately 70% of the rainfall in the district falls between June and September, with the remaining 18% falling between December and February. During the monsoon, the city typically receives the majority of its rain from the north-west or north-east, although it occasionally receives heavy rain from the south (which is primarily a persistent rain). In a single day, the city of Pathankot can receive up to 195.5 mm of rain during the monsoon season.

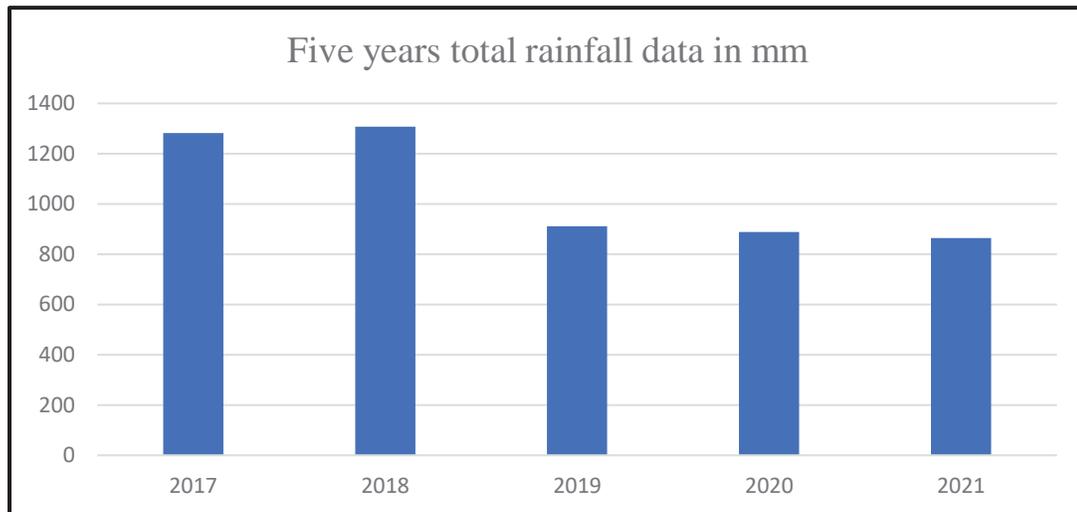
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Table No. 22: Five years rainfall data (month wise) of Pathankot district (in mm)

Sr. No.	Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total (mm)
1.	2017	100.7	7.9	26.6	13.5	0.0	83.1	176.5	240.5	448.0	100.0	0.0	85.0	1281.8
2.	2018	25.0	53.1	7.0	17.9	0.0	122.1	333.8	525.5	170.6	46.5	6.1	0.0	1307.4
3.	2019	56.5	183.5	6.5	4.5	5.0	4.7	304.6	124.7	91.0	0.0	69.4	60.5	910.9
4.	2020	101.1	4.5	64.7	0.0	16.0	8.0	291.6	369.6	0.0	0.0	15.5	17.1	888.1
5.	2021	31.8	0.0	5.3	26.4	13.4	48.3	549.7	65.8	81.4	42.9	0.0	0.0	864.9

Source: Department of Mines, Punjab

Chart 7: Five years total rainfall data of Pathankot district

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Source: Table 22

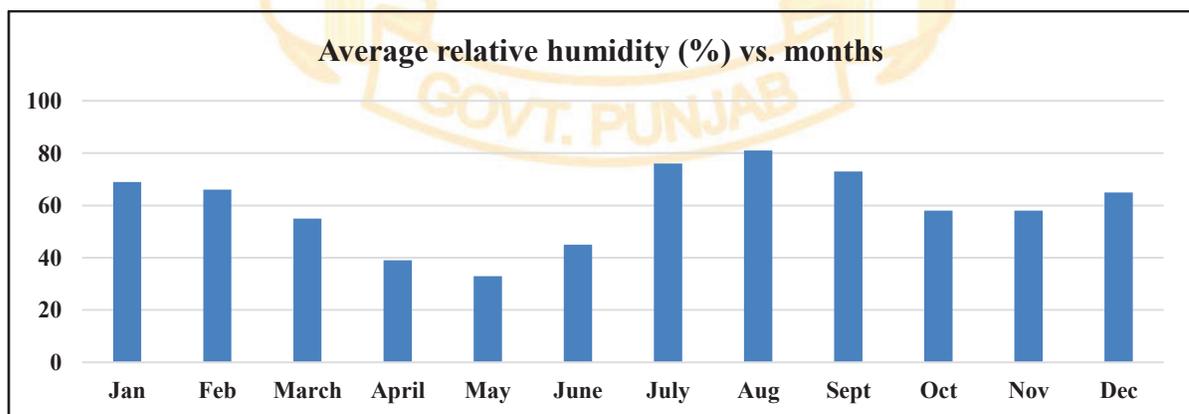
In the mornings, relative humidity is typically high, exceeding 70%, with the exception of the summer, when it drops below 50%. In the afternoons, the humidity is noticeably lower. The driest time of the year is during the summer, when the relative humidity in the afternoons is around 25% or less. August (80.63%) is the month with the highest relative humidity. May (32.84%) records the lowest relative humidity.

Table No. 23: Average relative humidity of Pathankot district

Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average relative humidity (%) (year 1991 – 2021)	69	66	55	39	33	45	76	81	73	58	58	65

Source: <https://tckctck.org/india>

Chart 8: Showing average relative humidity (%) vs. months



Source: Table 23

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

The two rivers in the Pathankot district are the Beas and the Ravi. The Chakki Khad River is the Beas' primary tributary which runs through the district. In addition to these two rivers, the district's majority of the land is irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal system.

River Ravi enters the district of Pathankot after passing through the Himachal Pradesh mountains. It forms a 40 km long border between the Punjab and the Jammu and Kashmir State with a general south-western course. It continues to travel through the district's territory for another 26 km until it reaches Mirzapur, from where it again roughly delineates the district's western boundary and the international border between India and Pakistan for a distance of 58 km. It is joined by a number of tributaries on both sides. The Ujh, the Jalalia, the Shingarwan, and the Masto, which all originate in the Jammu hills, converge on its right bank. The Beas and the Ravi's discharge vary from season to season and year to year, just like other rivers in the Punjab. These rivers only have a trickle of water during the dry winters. As summer approaches, more water is released from the forces of melting snow in their source regions. In the rainy seasons, the rivers swell and flood. The rivers cannot be used for navigation due to their varying discharge.

The river Beas flows through a height of 13,326 feet and originates south of Kullu's Rohtang Pass. The river then travels through the Mandi district before continuing on to Sanghol, which is at a height of 1920 feet, where it enters the Kangra district. At Reh in Kangra, the river splits into three distinct tributaries, which later merged at a height of 1000 feet in Mirthal. The river changes its course to a sharp northward turn and passes through the Kangra district once it reaches the Shivalik hills near Hoshiarpur. Later, it turns the path to the south while avoiding Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur districts by taking another sharp curve at the base of the Rolling hills. The moment when the river turns its track to the south, the southern-most part of Pathankot district comes under the influence of river's course way.

River Chakki Khad is rising from the southern face of the Rohtang Pass in Kullu at a height of about 4,062 metres, crossing through the Himachal Pradesh districts of Kullu, Mandi, and Kangra. Along its entire stretch, a thin band of alluvial soil that is shallow and subject to flooding during the rainy season borders its banks. The river's main channel is broad and marked with islands and large pools. During the dry seasons, the water is about 1.5 metres deep; during the wet seasons, it is about 4.5 metres deep. In the district of Pathankot, the Chakki Khad is the Beas's principal tributary. The district's border with Kangra is formed for a short distance by this stream, which rises in the hills surrounding Dalhousie. It joins the Beas near Mirthal after collecting the drainage of the Chamba Hills.

The study area has a well-developed drainage system comprised of rivers and their tributaries. The district of Pathankot is drained by five rivers. Ravi, Ujh, Chakki, Sounce Khad and Beas are the five rivers that flows. In addition to these two rivers, the district's majority of the land is irrigated by the Upper Bari Doab Canal system.

Table No. 24: Drainage system with description of main rivers

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Area drained (sq.km.)	% Area drained in the district
1.	Ravi	328	32.90
<i>Source: Map No. 8 and 12 Drainage Map, Pathankot</i>			

Table No. 25(part -1): Salient features of important rivers and streams of Pathankot

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

SL.N O.	NAME OF THE RIVER/STRE AM	TOTAL LENGTH IN THE DISTRICT(KM)	PLACE OF ORIGIN	ALTITUDE OF ORIGIN
1.	Ravi River	35	Chamba (Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh)	4300 m
2.	Chakki River	33	Rohtang pass	4361 m
3.	Ujh River	18	Kailash mountains (near Bhaderwah hills, part of the Pir Panjal Range)	4,300 m
<i>Source: Map No. 8 and 12 Drainage Map, Pathankot</i>				

Table No 25(Part-2): Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams

Boulder (MT)	BAJRI (MT)	SAND (MT)	Total Minable Mineral Potential (MT)
-	8899081.19 (60%)	5932720.79 (40%)	14831801.98 (100%)
<i>Source: (Field Survey Data and as per Annexure V Final Sand Zone table)</i>			

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 6: GEOLOGY AND MINERAL WEALTH

6.0 GEOLOGY

Regional geology: Physiographically India divides into three regions, namely Peninsular India, Extra Peninsular India and Indo-Gangetic plain. Peninsular India is mainly composed of Precambrian rocks and having Proterozoic & Phanerozoic cover while the Extra-peninsula is composed of tertiary group of rocks. The Punjab holds ground in all three divisions. A very large portions of Punjab lies within Indo-Gangetic plains, which continue south-westwards through Sind to the Arabian Sea and south-eastwards through North-West Provinces, Bihar & Bengal to the Bay of Bengal. The Indo-Gangetic Plain is identified into Punjab-Rajasthan Plain, Ganga Plain, Bengal Plain and Brahmaputra Plain (Singh 1987; Singh & Ghosh 1994). The Punjab-Rajasthan Plain has been comprises Indus Plain in the west and the Punjab-Haryana Plain in the east (Singh 1996; Srivastava *et.al.* 2006).

Geologically the state, Punjab, divides into two regions viz. the Siwalik foothills and the alluvial fill of Indus drainage basin. The dominant physiographic characteristics of Punjab are i) Lahore – Sargodha Ridge in the west; ii) Delhi-Jagadhari Ridge in the east; iii) Delhi-Lahore Ridge in the south and iv) Siwalik ridges in the northeast.

Geomorphologically the State is divided into six major physiographic units –

Siwalik Hills: It mainly comprises the districts – Gurdaspur, Rupnagar, S.B.S. Nagar and Hoshiarpur, covering nearly 2.6% of the total area of the state.

Piedmont Plain: Piedmont Plain area is the transition zone area between Siwalik Hills and alluvial plains which spreads over 10 – 15 km in the districts – Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, S.B.S. Nagar, S.A.S. Nagar and Rupnagar. The area is characterized by gentle slopes, having an elevation ranging in between 300-375 m MSL, with undulations. Piedmont Plain mainly comprises finer sediments which is transported by seasonal rivulets.

Alluvial Plain: It occupies roughly 77% of the total geographical area of the state, spreading over Tarn Taran, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Doaba and Malwa Plain. The plains between Beas and Sutlej rivers constitute Doaba Plains. The area included mainly Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur districts. Malwa Plain mainly covers the area of the south and south-west of river Sutlej. The districts mainly fall under Malwa Plain are Fategarh Sahib, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Ludhiana, Moga, Mansa, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Patiala, S.B.S. Nagar, Sangrur and Rupnagar.

Sand Dunes: It is generally found as low ridges along the courses of the old rivers and choes.

Paleochannels: It occupies low-lying topographic position on the landscape and are the remnants of old active channels. In sort, these are the resultant of the continual changes in the courses of the major rivers and their tributaries, which are rendered inactive and silted over a period of time.

The Geological Survey of India has classified the state into Newer Alluvium, Older Alluvium and Siwalik. The base configuration indicates that the Punjab basin appears to be deeper in the northern side and shallower southward and deepest being towards NW. The Neogene and Quaternary units are classified as i) **Siwalik Super group** and ii) the **Quaternary alluvium** comprising older alluvium and newer alluvium. Quaternary alluvium sediments lie unconformably over the Siwalik Super group.

Siwalik Supergroup: It presents an almost continuous record of Neogene terrestrial sequence with only

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minor hiatuses and is well known for its rich repository of vertebrate fauna along with significant invertebrate and plant fossils. It is further classified into three subgroups namely Lower Siwalik, Middle Siwalik and Upper Siwalik. The rocks of Lower and Middle Siwalik Group are exposed as NW-SE trending ridges in the northeastern part of Gurdaspur district while the Upper Siwalik rocks are exposed in Ropar, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts.

Lower Siwalik Sub-group is mainly represented by **Chinji Formation**. It is chiefly composed of fine to medium grained, sporadically pebbly sandstone and chocolate to maroon claystone. The Chinji Formation has been assigned a Middle Miocene to Upper Miocene age.

Middle Siwalik Sub-group is dominated by multistoried sandstones with occasional claystones which were deposited in flood plain environment. It is mainly comprising Nagri Formation and Dhok Pathan Formation.

Nagri Formation: It overlies Chinji Formation of the Lower Siwalik Subgroup. It comprises alternating red clay and conglomerates. This formation is dated as Upper Miocene.

Dhok Pathan Formation: In general, Dhok Pathan Formation is an important fossil-yielding unit of Siwalik Group, ranging in age between Upper Miocene to Lower Pliocene. The Formation is mainly consisting of poorly sorted massive, grey, coarse grained and micaceous sandstone with minor conglomerate.

Upper Siwalik Sub-group largely consists of sandstone, clay and conglomerate horizons deposited under fluvial environment. It is divided into three formations viz. Tatrot Formation, Pinjor Formation and Boulder Conglomerate Formation.

Tatrot Formation: It is the basal most unit of the Upper Siwalik that lies above the Dhok Pathan Formation and consists of conglomerates, soft sandstones and orange & brown clays. The conglomerate bed is found at the base of the formation and indicates a physical break in sedimentation after the deposition the Middle Siwalik (Krishnan, 1949)।

Pinjor Formation: It consist of light grey to white coarse sandstones and light pink siltstones, conglomerates and clays.

Boulder Conglomerate Formation: It lies above the Pinjor Formation and is the youngest unit of the Siwalik Group. It mainly consists of conglomerates but sandstones, siltstones and clays are also present. The sediments of this formation are coarse in nature, deposited under glacial regime & almost unfossiliferous. It ranges from Middle to Upper Pleistocene in age.

Quaternary Alluvium Sediments: It is sub divided into (a) Older Alluvium, (b) Newer Alluvium and (c) Aeolian Deposits.

Older Alluvium is mainly consisting of reddish clay, silt and sand with kankar, grey medium to coarse calcareous sand with kankar and subrounded to subangular unsorted pebble, gravel and cobble bed. The Newer Alluvium is composed of blue to white-grey micaceous sand with alluvium inter-bands of purple and red clay. The Aeolian Deposits are spread throughout the Punjab, except in the areas covered by hard rocks of Siwalik Supergroup. Based on the degree of consolidation, these can be divided into (a) stabilized and consolidated older dunes, (b) intermediate and semi-consolidated dunes and (c) newer, mobile and reversible dunes.

Local geology: The rocks of the district ranging in age from Tertiary to Quaternary. The upper part of the district comprising older sedimentary rocks, mainly sandstone. The sandstones are generally coarser

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grained and more micaceous. This lithology is related to development to a large floodplain that shows a number of split channels. Deposition of multistoried sandstones is associated to rapid change of slope (as evidenced by scouring), deepening of base level and cutting into older formations (evidenced by presence of cobbles and pebbles of older formation in sandstone). In the Siwalik basin, the rock fragments show high energy fluvial environment. The Boulder Conglomerate Formation of Upper Siwalik containing boulders, pebbles and cobbles of granites, quartzites, slates and limestone and aggregates and in SW part the alluvial plain is sand intercalated with clay and silt. The geological sequence worked out by G.S.I. is as follow:

Table No. 26: Stratigraphic succession of Pathankot District

Age	Supergroup	Group/Formation	Lithology
Quaternary	-	Older & Newer Alluvium and Aeolian Deposit	Grey & brown sand, silt, silt-clay, clay with calcrete, Limestone and Gypsum
Tertiary	Siwalik Supergroup	Upper Siwalik	Boulder conglomerate, sandstone, clay/Mudstone and pebble beds
		Middle Siwalik	Sandstone with variegated clay/mudstone
		Lower Siwalik	Sandstone, mudstone/shale, Fine grained sandstone, clay and limestone
Proterozoic	Delhi Supergroup	Ajabgarh Group	Quartzite and basic flows, mica-schist, carbonaceous phyllite and slate, calc-schist, dolomite, marble, calc-silicate, amphibolite, hornblende-schist, phyllite
		Alwar Group	Quartzite, conglomerate, amphibolite, mica-schist and arkosic quartzite

Source: Geological Survey Of India, Northern Wing

6.1 MINERAL WEALTH

Overview of mineral resources (covering all minerals)

The minerals found in the district are building stones and foundry sand. The description is as follows:

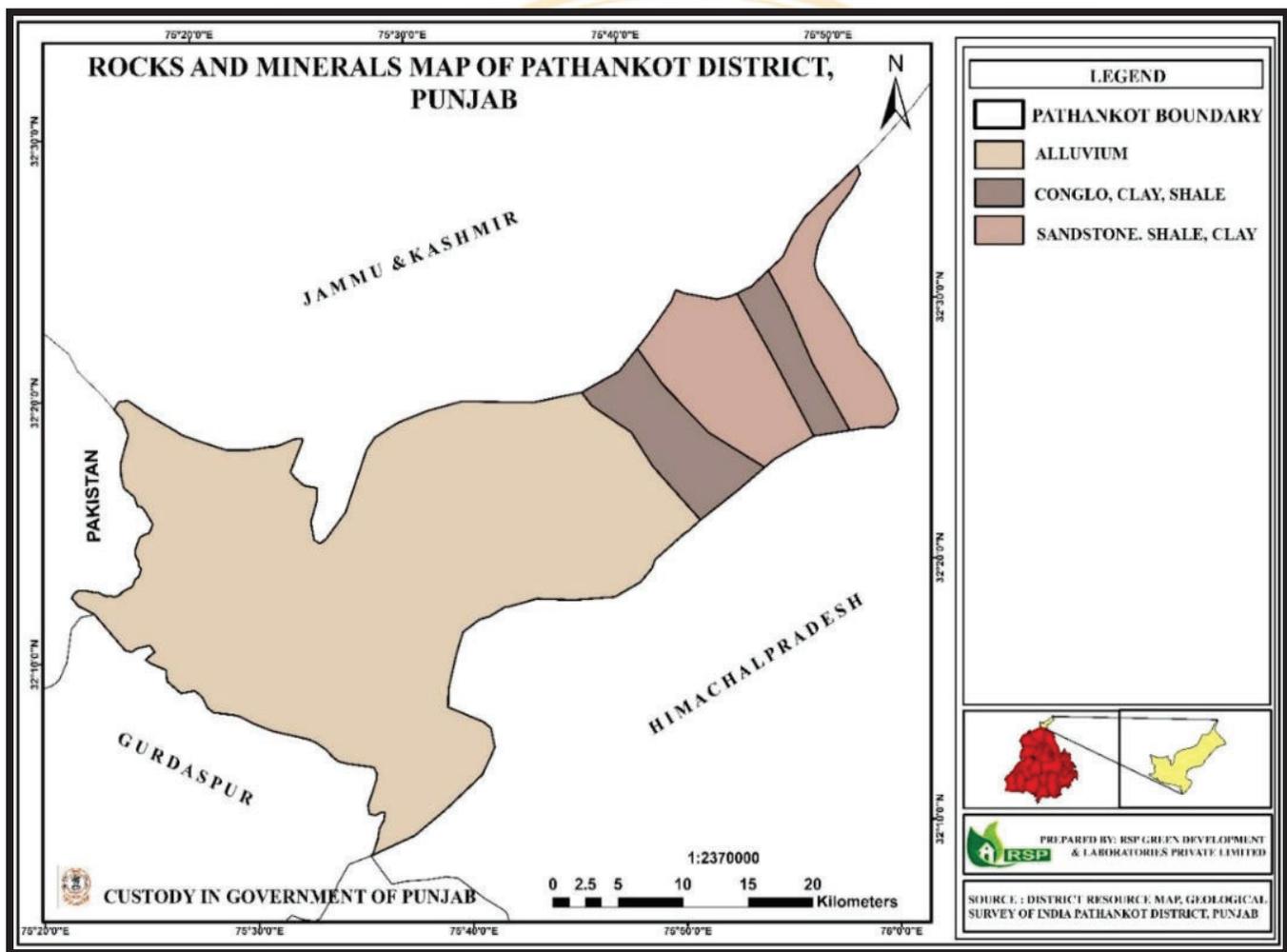
Building Stone: It includes boulders, shingle (flat pebbles that are uniformly tilted in same direction). They usually occur at the same place and are found in the ephemeral streams as well as in the perennial streams and on the hill slopes.

Foundry Sand: It generally includes moulding and core sand. The sand is mainly concentrated in the river Ravi and its tributary Ujh. The river Ravi carries huge load of sand/gravel (originates after weathering of sedimentary rocks and Siwalik Formations) but initially gravel deposition is more than sandy matter because of high flow of river. The deposits of sand and associated aggregates are huge at the later stage due to flat river gradient. In case of Ujh river, it enters the district through sandy & claystone gravel rich terrain and flows through lower Himalaya and Siwalik formation. In the upper part, deposition of gravel is more than sand but due to lack of good sorting and presence of silt and red soil

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makes the sand deposits a mixed one. Beas River enters the district through sandy and claystone gravel rich terrain and flows through Siwalik Formation. But due to high flow rate, deposition of gravel is more than sandy matter. Chakki Khad, a tributary of Beas, enters the district through sandy and claystone gravel rich terrain and flows through lower Himalaya and Siwalik Formation. But initially, deposition of gravel is more than sandy matter due to high flow rate and in later stage the deposits of sand and associated aggregates are huge because of low gradient of river. In sort, due to lack of good sorting and presence of silt and soil makes the sand deposits a mixed one.

FIGURE 19: ROCKS AND MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT



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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**CHAPTER 7: ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITS AND REPLENISHMENT STUDIES****7.0 GENERAL**

Replenishment defines rejuvenation of riverbed sand deposition phenomena. The word replenishment is the fulcrum of riverbed sedimentation under different depositional environmental conditions especially during rainy seasons.

The rate of gross or absolute silt production (erosion) in the watershed and the ability of the stream system to transport the eroded material in a river have a direct relation with the quantity of sediment delivered into a river. The rate of gross erosion is dependent upon many physical factors like climatic conditions, nature of soil, and slope of the area, topography and land use. Hydro-physical conditions of the watershed govern the capability of transporting the eroded material. It has been observed that the average rate of sediment production decreases as the size of drainage area increases. And also, larger the watershed, the lesser is the variation between the rates. The larger watershed presents more opportunity for deposition of silt during its traverse from the point of production. The watershed with maximum land use class of forest, generate very low rate of production unless the forests are degraded or open forest. The cultivated watersheds with unscientific farming produce very high rate of silt production. The total amount of eroded material, which reaches a particular hydraulic control point, is termed as sediment yield. The rotational mining is being adopted to facilitate the replenishment of the excavated pits during rainy season. Thus, the mineable area is to be divided in two blocks i.e., the upstream block and the downstream block. The mining of these blocks is suggested on rotation basis in such a way that pit of previous year mining will act as depository for the monsoon season. Sand is extracted from the said lot during one year; more than the extracted quantity of the same are automatically replenished by rainfall in the monsoon by the river/nallah itself on account of its flow and velocity.

For sustainability of river sand mining, it is necessary that the mine pits formed as a result of sand excavation are refilled with sand by natural process of replenishment in a reasonable period of time so that the area is again available for mining. The rate of excavation should be decided in accordance with the rate of replenishment which is the rate at which sand/gravel is deposited on the river flood plain by the river during monsoon season. However, determination of site- specific rate of replenishment is quite difficult as it is dependent on several factors such as geology and topography of the catchment area of the river, breadth of the flood plain, rainfall in that particular year (which is quite variable and not very much predictable much in advance) etc. Dandy-Bolton formula is generally used to calculate the sediment yield. But it is to be kept in mind that to prepare the mining plans of the mines, the factor of annual replenishment is to be taken into consideration while calculating the mineral reserves. It has also been observed that during flooding, all the pits replenish with sand. Hence, mined out areas in the pre- monsoon season will be completely replenished with sand during monsoon. Therefore, it has been assumed that the pits will be replenished after each monsoon.

Base Flow is influenced by incoming groundwater to aquifers and is closely related to watershed characteristics. Understanding baseflow characteristics is of great importance to river ecosystems and water management. Baseflow is the portion of stream flow that is delayed subsurface flow and generally maintained by groundwater discharge. Regardless of the specific climatic environment, its main features are tightly related to geological catchment properties. Understanding the baseflow

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process is important to deal with various water resource issues, such as water resources management strategies, low flow conditions assessment, hydrological modeling calibration, and water quality studies. However, no direct approach exists for continuously measuring the variability of streamflow recession under different conditions and the corresponding baseflow, because the baseflow is usually affected by diverse climatological and geological factors, with considerable variations in spatio-temporal watershed characteristics (*e.g.*, geology, land use, soil type, *etc.*) and climatic conditions influence baseflow discharge to streams. Addressing such processes requires quantitative estimates of baseflow discharge across a gradient of watershed types. The development of quantitative methods for baseflow estimation is also necessary to understand water budgets (Stewart *et al.*, 2007), estimate groundwater discharge (Arnold and Allen, 1999) and associated effects on stream temperature (Hill *et al.*, 2013), and address questions of the vulnerability and response of the water cycle to natural and human-induced change in environmental conditions, such as stream vulnerability to legacy nutrients (Tesoriero *et al.*, 2013). Given the importance of baseflow, many methods have been used to quantify the baseflow component of stream discharge beginning with Boussinesq (1877). Approaches for baseflow estimation can be grouped into two general categories: graphical hydrograph separation (GHS) methods, which rely on stream discharge data alone, and tracer mass balance (MB) methods, which rely on chemical constituents in the stream, stream discharge, and the streamflow end-member constituent concentrations (runoff and baseflow). Many different approaches for GHS exist, including recession curve methods and digital filter methods. Recession curve methods are generally considered more objective than digital filter methods because they provide an assumed integrated signal of basin hydrologic and geologic characteristics through identification of a linear recession constant based on the falling limb of the hydrograph (Barnes, 1939; Hall, 1968; Gardner *et al.*, 2010).

However, in context of the rivers of Pathankot district, the volume (weight) of the precipitated sand has been derived during Pre-monsoon and Post-monsoon period along with the thickness of the sand layers deposited in the respective periods. But, to erect hydrograph model which is essential for estimation of depth of base flow, data on daily discharge of water volume (weight) is required. Hence, it can be proposed that if these data are provided from the concerned authority of the state government (secondary data- already requested for providence), depth of base flow as well as the hydrograph model can be estimated. The quantitative estimation of the depth of base flow cannot be done due to absence of data. But a relative comparison between the mining depth and depth of baseflow has been done on the basis of collected data by making pit on the river bed.

Usually, replenishment or sediment deposition / depletion quantities can be estimated in the following ways:

- Direct measurement of the sand bar upliftment;
- Monitoring of the new sand bars created in the monsoons within the channel;
- Elimination of sand bars during the monsoon etc.;

With systematic data acquisition over a period of several years, regression equations can be developed for modeling of the sediment yield and annual replenishment with variable components.

Several theoretical and empirical formulae can be used for the calculation of catchment runoff and sedimentation loads as thumb rules. Sedimentation in riverbeds depends on catchment areas / characteristics, peak flood of the river. Some of the common empirical formulae used for rough estimation of the Catchment runoffs, Peak Discharge, Bedload transportation and sediment yields for replenishment studies are as under:

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7.1 COMMON METHODS FOR REPLENISHMENT:

- ❖ **List of instruments:** DGPS, GPS and Hammer.
- ❖ **List of software:** ARC GIS, Google Earth, Microsoft and Google Maps.

7.1.1 CATCHMENT YIELD CALCULATION

The total quantity of surface water that can be expected in a given period from a stream at the outlet of its catchment is known as yield of the catchment in that period. The annual yield from a catchment is the end product of various processes such as precipitation, infiltration and evapotranspiration operating on the catchment. Catchment Yield can be estimated using following formula:

$$\text{Catchment Yield (m}^3\text{)} = \text{Catchment area (m}^2\text{)} * \text{Runoff coefficient (\%)} * \text{Rainfall (mts/annum)}$$

The runoff generated from a watershed is estimated using Strange's Tables Method to get obtain approximate yield results. Runoff from a catchment is dependent upon annual rainfall as well as catchment area and characteristics such as soil types and the type of groundcover / land usage. Remote sensing is used for demarcation of catchment boundaries and computation of catchment area relevant to the drainage system. Strange's table is used to determine the Runoff coefficient of the catchment.

7.1.2 PEAK FLOOD DISCHARGE CALCULATION

The term "peak discharge" stands for the highest concentration of runoff from the basin area. The accurate estimation of flood discharge remains one of the major challenges as it depends upon physical characteristics of the catchment area and the flood intensity, duration and distribution pattern. There have been many different approaches for determining the peak runoff from an area. As a result, many different models (equations) for peak discharge estimation have been developed. Formulae used for Peak Discharge calculation are as below: सत्यमेव जयते

i. As per Dicken's formula, $Q = CA^{3/4}$

Where: **Q** is Maximum flood discharge (m³/sec); **A** is Area of catchment in Sq. Km and **C** is Constant whose value varies widely between 2.8 to 5.6 for catchments in plains and 14 to 28 for catchments in hills

ii. As per Jarvis formula, $Q = CA^{1/2}$

Where: **Q** is Maximum flood discharge (m³/sec); **A** is Area of catchment in Sq. Km and **C** is Constant whose value varies between 1.77 as minimum and 177 as maximum. Limiting or 100 percent chance floods are given by the value of **C** of 177.

iii. As per Rational formula, $Q = CIA$

Where: **Q** is Maximum flood discharge (m³/sec); **A** is Area of catchment in Sq. Km and **C** is the Runoff coefficient (ratio of runoff to total rainfall) which depends on the characteristics of the catchment area.

I is Intensity of rainfall (in m/sec).

7.1.3 BED LOAD TRANSPORT CALCULATION

The most difficult problem in river engineering is to accurately predict bed load transport rates in floods flowing from mountainous streams. Three modes of transport namely; rolling, sliding

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and saltation may occur simultaneously in bed load transport. The different modes of transportation are closely related, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate them completely. There are a number of equations to compute the total sediment load. Most of these equations have some theoretical and empirical bases.

i. Ackers and White Equation:

Ackers and White (1973) used dimensional analysis based on flow power concept and their proposed formula is as follows.

$$C_t = C_s G_s (d_{50}/h) (V/U^*) n' [(F_{gr}/A_1) - 1] m$$

The dimensionless particle d_{gr} is calculated by:

$$D_{gr} = d_{50} (g(G_s - 1)/v^2)^{1/3}$$

The particle mobility factor F_{gr} is calculated by:

$$F_{gr} = (U^* n' / (G_s - 1) g d_{50})^{1/2} * (V / (5.66 \log(10h/d_{50}))^{1-n'}$$

Where,

A_1 = Critical particle mobility factor

C_s = Concentration coefficient in the sediment transport function

C_t = Total sediment concentration

d_{50} = Median grain size

d_{gr} = Dimensionless particle diameter

F_{gr} = Particle mobility parameter

g = Acceleration of gravity

D_s, S_g = Specific gravity

h = Water depth

m = Exponent in the sediment transport function

n' = Manning roughness coefficient

U = Shear velocity

V = Mean flow velocity

ν = Kinematic viscosity

ii. Meyer – Peter's equation:

Meyer-Peter's equation is based on experimental work carried out at Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich. Mayer-Peter gave a dimensionless equation based, for the first time, on rational laws. Mayer-Peter equations giving an empirical correlation of bed load transport rates in flumes and natural rivers. The simplified Meyer-Peter's equation is given below:

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$$gb = 0.417[\tau_0 (\eta' / \eta)^{1.5} - \tau_c]^{1.5}$$

Where,

gb = Rate of bed load transport (by weight) in N per m width of channel per second. η' = Manning's coefficient pertaining to grain size on an unrippled bed and Strickler formula i.e., $\eta' = (1/24) \times d^{1/6}$ where d is the median size (d50) of the bed sediment in m.

η = the actual observed value of the rugosity coefficient on rippled channels. Its value is generally taken as 0.020 for discharges of more than 11 cumecs, and 0.0225 for lower discharges.

τ_c = Critical shear stress required to move the grain in N/m² and given by equation $\tau_c = 0.687 d_{50}$, where d_{50} mean or average size of the sediment in mm. This arithmetic average size is usually found to vary between d50 and d60.

τ_0 = Unit tractive force produced by flowing water i.e., $\gamma_w R S$. Truly speaking, its value should be taken as the unit tractive force produced by the flowing water on bed = $0.97 \gamma_w R S$. R is the hydraulic mean depth of the channel (depth of flow for wider channel) and S is the bed slope.

7.1.4 SEDIMENT YIELD ESTIMATION

Sedimentation occurs as the stream velocity decreases thus reducing its ability to carry sediment. Coarse sediments deposit first, which may then interfere with the channel conveyance and may cause rivers to meander and form distributaries. As the area of the flowing water increases, the depth decreases, the velocity is reduced, and eventually even fine sediments begin to get deposited. As a result, deltas may be formed in the upper portion of reservoirs. The deposited material may later be moved to deeper portions of the reservoir by hydraulic processes within the water body.

There are many sediment transport equations which are suitable for use in the prediction of the rate of replenishment of rivers. Some of the common equations used to estimate sediment yields are:

- Dandy – Bolton Equation
- Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) developed by Williams and Berndt (1977)

Dandy – Bolton Equation:

The formula uses catchment area and mean annual runoff as the key variables. It does not differentiate between the characteristics of basins and streams.

Dandy and Bolton equation estimates all types of sediment yield i.e., through Sheet and rill Erosion, gully Erosion, Channel Bed and bank erosion and mass movement etc. Dandy- Bolton determined the combined influence of runoff and drainage area to compute the sediment yield. They developed two equations i.e., for run off less than 2 inches and for run off more than 2 inches, which are given below:

For run off less than 2 inches:

$$(Q < 2 \text{ in}) S = 1289 * (Q)^{0.46} * [1.43 - 0.26 \text{ Log } (A)]$$

For run off more than 2 inches:

$$(Q > 2 \text{ in}): S = 1958 * (e^{-0.055 * Q}) * [1.43 - 0.26 \text{ Log } (A)]$$

Where: S = Sediment yield (tons/sq miles/yr) Q = Mean Annual runoff (inch) A = Net drainage area in sq mile

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Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE):

Modified universal soil loss equation (MUSLE) for estimation of sediment yield is also used widely. MUSLE is a modification of the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE). USLE is an estimate of sheet and rill soil movement down a uniform slope using rain-fall energy as the erosive force acting on the soil (Wischmeier and Smith 1978). Depending on soil characteristics (texture, structure, organic matter, and permeability), some soils erode easily while others are inherently more resistant to the erosive action of rain-fall.

MUSLE is similar to USLE except for the energy component. USLE depends strictly upon rainfall as the source of erosive energy. MUSLE uses storm-based runoff volumes (weight) and runoff peak flows to simulate erosion and sediment yield (Williams 1995). The use of runoff variables rather than rainfall erosivity as the driving force enables MUSLE to estimate sediment yields for individual storm events. The generalized formula of MUSLE is as below:

$$Y = 11.8 * (Q * qP)^{.56} * K * Ls * C * P$$

Where, Y = sediment yield of stream (t/yr/km²), Q = average annual runoff (m³), K = soil erodibility factor, qP = Highest discharge recorded (m³/s), Ls = gradient/slope length, C = cover management factor, P = erosion control practice.

7.2 ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE FOR CARRYING OUT REPLENISHMENT STUDIES

Though the above empirical formulae can be used for rough estimation of sediment yields, the "Volumetric method" based on the actual DGP field survey is the only reliable methodology to accurately determine the mineral yield potential for individual mining sites and the rate of replenishment of each such site. Hence, this method is preferred over the other methods.

In this report, for volume (weight) estimation of sand (Depth x Area) has been adopted. The sand bars are interpreted with the help of satellite imageries and Ground truthing followed by actual DGP survey is done for all the identified sand bars.

7.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS OF AGGRADATION/DEPOSITION

For the identification of areas of aggradation / deposition where mining can be allowed and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining shall be prohibited, the following methodology has been adopted:

7.2.1.1 FIELD DATA COLLECTION

- i. Physical closed traverse surveys on continuous basis were done for the river stretches and accordingly relative elevation levels of the deposition zones were captured with the DGPS.
- ii. Permanent physical benchmarks were also identified and were established through DGPS. In surveying, a "bench mark" is a post or other permanent mark established at a known elevation that is used as the basis for measuring the elevation of other topographical points.
- iii. Sampling of the mining materials was done at regular intervals for the estimation of average Bulk Density of the minor materials.
- iv. Some photographs taken during the DGPS survey are given in **Annexure X**.

7.2.1.2 CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF NO MINING ZONES

- i. Benchmark (BM) with respect to mean Sea Level (MSL) should be established in mining channel
- ii. Minimum Channel Reserves (MCR) below which no mining shall be allowed.

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- ii. Mining is to be permitted only in the central 3/4th of the channel where deposition/aggradation of the material has been identified whereas the remaining 1/4th width needs to be kept as no mining zone for the protection of banks.
- iii. Identifying the mining and no mining zones shall be done after determining the area of sensitivity by ascertaining the distance of the mining area from the protected areas, forest areas, bridges, important structures, habitation etc. and based on the sensitivity the area needs to be defined in sensitive and non-sensitive categories.
- iv. As far as possible mining operations should be avoided in the sensitive areas unless local conditions require otherwise. Such deviations may only be of temporary nature and are to be permitted by the DLTF after recording the reasons for the same.

7.2.1.3 DATA COMPILATION

Deposits of minor minerals were mapped from satellite imageries of high resolution such as Cartosat-1 and latest multispectral satellite imagery obtained from NRC Hyderabad or Open source available. The satellite image gives the deposits available in the river stretch and their zones of deposition has been marked in the image which was later verified through physical survey (Field data collection). Following data were compiled for identification of deposits: -

- I. Elevation levels of the different mineral potential areas.
- II. Export DGPS and physical measured data and its geo-referencing using software (Arc GIS/ERDAS etc.).
- III. Aerial extent of each deposit was mapped using satellite imageries of 10 m x 10 m resolution such as sentinel. The satellite image gives the deposits available in the river stretch and their zones of deposition has been verified with DGPS and physical data and is marked in the image with the help of Arc GIS.
- IV. Further, the area falling in the vicinity of various geomorphological and physical structures mentioned in the SSMG 2016 and EMGSM 2020 guidelines, Main water Channel, High level bridges *etc.*, have been marked as no mining zones as per the distances prescribed in the aforementioned guidelines.

Development of cross profiles: Cross section lines are chosen based on the drastic variation of the river widths, proximity of the operating sand ghats and the position of the sand bars.

Cross-sectional maps of the deposition blocks are given in Annexure IX.

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

7.3 METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE TOTAL POTENTIAL OF MINOR MINERAL IN THE RIVER BED ANNUAL DEPOSITION

For estimating the reserve of River Bed Material [Sand/Gravel (Minor Mineral)], the following parameters were considered:

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- a) The volumes (weight) of the reserves are calculated on the basis of the established width, thickness and length of the deposit as per actual field data.
- b) The tonnage of the reserve quantity is obtained by multiplying the above volume (weight) with the bulk density of _ tonnes per cum (as per lab report).
- c) The depth of the reserves has been estimated considering the available deposit thickness and the water level/red line.

The same procedure shall be followed for acquiring post monsoon data, its reserve estimation and then correlating between pre and post monsoon volumes (weight) as per table given below:



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Table No. 27: Estimation of Sand Reserves in Pre & Post Monsoon periods in sand bars

Sl. NO.	Deposit zone code	Ave. RL (m)	PRE-MONSOON			POST-MONSOON			Sl. NO.	Deposit zone code	Ave. RL (m)	Area in Sq.m.	Ave. Thickness (m)	Bulk density	Quantity (weight) (MT)	Difference (MT)'YY'
			Area in Sq.m.	Ave. Thickness (m)	Bulk density	Quantity (weight) (MT)	Area in Sq.m.	Ave. Thickness (m)								
1	PB_PTK_UJH_01	274.93	434900	1.07	1.49	693361.07	1	PB_PTK_UJH_01	274.66	434900	1.34	1.49	868321.34	174960.27		
2	PB_PTK_UJH_02	273.78	532200	1.22	1.49	967433.16	2	PB_PTK_UJH_02	273.57	532200	1.42	1.49	1126028.76	158595.60		
3	PB_PTK_UJH_03	276.62	9800	1.37	1.49	20004.74	3	PB_PTK_UJH_03	276.5	9800	1.49	1.49	21756.98	1752.24		
4	PB_PTK_UJH_04	273.28	6500	1.22	1.49	11815.70	4	PB_PTK_UJH_04	272.96	6500	1.54	1.49	14914.90	3099.20		
TOTAL																
5	PB_PTK_RAVI_01	315.63	1011700	1.37	1.62	2245366.98	5	PB_PTK_RAVI_01	315.37	1011700	1.63	1.62	2671495.02	426128.04		
6	PB_PTK_RAVI_02	310.48	329300	1.52	1.62	810868.32	6	PB_PTK_RAVI_02	310.11	329300	1.89	1.62	1008250.74	197382.42		
7	PB_PTK_RAVI_03	310.98	123900	1.52	1.62	305091.36	7	PB_PTK_RAVI_03	310.84	123900	1.66	1.62	333191.88	28100.52		
8	PB_PTK_RAVI_05	286	902200	3.00	1.62	4384692.00	9	PB_PTK_RAVI_05	286.1	902200	2.90	1.62	4238535.60	146156.40		
9	PB_PTK_RAVI_06	287.5	617800	3.00	1.62	3002508.00	10	PB_PTK_RAVI_06	287.7	617800	2.80	1.62	2802340.80	200167.20		
TOTAL																
10	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_01	361.63	124000	1.37	1.56	265012.80	11	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_01	361.51	124000	1.49	1.56	288225.60	23212.80		
TOTAL																
10748526.66																
11053814																



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11	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_02	349. 78	228400	1.22	1.56	434690.88	12	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_02	349. 7	228400	1.30	1.56	463195.20	28504.32
12	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_03	341. 15	229000	1.35	1.56	482274.00	13	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_03	341. 112	229000	1.39	1.56	496563.60	14289.60
13	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_04	339. 48	195000	1.52	1.56	462384.00	14	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_04	339. 56	195000	1.44	1.56	438048.00	24336.00
14	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_05	329. 63	31000	1.37	1.56	66253.20	15	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_05	329. 74	31000	1.26	1.56	60933.60	5319.60
TOTAL						1710614.88							1746966.0 0	95662.32

Source: Field Survey and DGPS data

** The negative sign in difference (MT) column indicates the washout of material from that particular block.

** The areas, depicted here, are not including "No Mining Zone" areas.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**Table No 28: Sediment Load Comparison Pre & Post monsoon period for different rivers of Pathankot District**

River Name	Pre-monsoon No of Ghats	Post-monsoon No of Ghats	Pre-monsoon Sediment Load (MT)	Post-monsoon Sediment Load (MT)	Difference (MT)	% Percentage Variance
UJH	4	4	1692614.67	2031021.98	338407.31	16.66%
RAVI	5	5	10748526.66	11053814	997934.58	9.03%
CHAKKI	5	5	1710614.88	1746966.00	95662.32	5.48%
TOTAL	14	14	14151756.21	14831801.98	1432004.21	

Source: Field Survey and DGPS data And Table No. 27

For River UJH,

- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **1692614.67MT** (pre-monsoon)
- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **2031021.98MT** (post-monsoon)
- Percentage of variance – 16.66%

For River Ravi,

- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **10748526.66MT** (pre-monsoon)
- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **11053814MT** (post-monsoon)
- Percentage variance – 9.03%

For River Chakki,

- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **1710614.88MT** (pre-monsoon)
- Total quantity (weight) of riverbed material – **1746966.00MT** (post-monsoon)
- Percentage variance – 5.48%

No mining zone:

A definition of a protected area was established by IUCN in 1994, which is described as

“An area of land and /or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.”

Mining has a range of environmental consequences for protected areas, whether operations are undertaken within them or nearby. The types of impact may be listed as follows:

- Direct land take and loss of vegetation cover in the mined area and other parts directly affected by associated activities such as deposition of tailings, or consequences such as subsidence;
- Pollution affects, especially on water supplies, aggravated by accidents (e.g., to tailing dams);
- Impacts due to access associated with mining (roads, railways, pipelines, power lines etc.), which permit illegal hunting, habitat fragmentation and alien invasions;

Secondary effects of human immigration in association with real or perceived livelihood activities (e.g., on water supplies, illegal hunting, harvesting of vegetation, alien invasions, illegal

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land settlements);

- Impacts on other protected area values from noise and visual intrusion, arising from both mining and secondary activities, including transportation.

The 2020 guidelines for sand mining stress on protecting rivers and habitats of species including turtles and calls for such sensitive areas to be declared as no-mining zones. It also called for using the latest technology for surveillance of illegal mining as well as estimating minable reserves.

A United Nations Environment report has said that, led by China and India, the world is mining sand at unsustainable levels exceeding the replenishment rate and that can have far-reaching social and environmental implications. Unsustainable sand mining practices are rampant in India. Despite a set of guidelines in 2016 to curb the practice, illegal and unsustainable sand mining has continued to be common, spurring the Indian government to take another step toward enforcing rules. The environment ministry has now come out with, Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020" to regulate sand mining and check illegal mining.

This comes four years after the Government's Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016, which was unsuccessful in putting an end to rampant illegal sand mining across the country. The latest guidelines suggest the use of technologies like drones with night vision for surveillance of sand mining sites, steps to identify sources of sand, procedures for replenishment of sand, post environmental clearance monitoring of sand mining sites, a procedure for environmental audit of such areas and steps to control the instances of illegal mining.

Among these, the focus on monitoring of sand mines after environment clearance is considerable given that so far it has been an area where the performance of authorities, central or state, is considered very poor.

The need for the latest version of the guidelines was felt after illegal and unsustainable sand mining continued despite the 2016 guidelines and many court cases. Since 2016, the National Green Tribunal, in many of the cases, stressed on the need of regulating sand mining and passed several orders. The court in some cases even expressed concern over the death of officials who tried to stop illegal mining and noted that on the ground level, illegal mining is still going on. The guidelines are thus a result of many such orders by the NGT wherein the tribunal passed directions to control it.

The new guidelines also laid special emphasis on the protection of rivers and species from sand mining as it called for surveys for identifying the stretches with freshwater turtles or turtle nesting zones. "Similarly, stretches shall be identified for other species of significant importance to the river ecosystem. Such stretches with adequate buffer distance shall be declared as no-mining zone and no mining shall be permitted," the guidelines said.

It also called for a survey report in every district for identifying the sand bearing area but also the "mining and no mining zones" considering various environmental and social factors like the distance of the mining area from the protected area, forest, bridges, important structures and habitation. According to the Sand Mining Framework 2018 of the central Government's Ministry of Mines, in India, there is a shortage of sand in the country, similar to the situation in other developed and developing countries. It estimated that the demand of sand in the country is around 700 million tons (in the financial year 2017) and it is increasing at the rate of 6-7 percent annually even as the quantity of natural generation of sand is static.

Due to uncertainties and inadequateness in supply, the selling rate of the material varies significantly

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leading to black marketing and illegal mining of the mineral. It noted that illegal and uncontrolled extraction of sand has an adverse environmental impact.

Protect the rivers from illegal sand mining

The main sources of sand in India are considered to be rivers (riverbed and flood plain), lakes and reservoirs, agricultural fields, coastal/marine sand and manufactured sand.

The guidelines spanning over 83 pages focus on identifying sand mining sources, its quantification and feasibility for mining considering various environmental factors like proximity of protected area, wetlands, creeks, forest etc. and presence of important structures, places of archaeological importance, habitation, prohibited area etc.

To protect the rivers from illegal sand mining, the guidelines said that abandoned stream channels on the floodplains should be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains.

A kml file has been made to represent “No-mining-Zone” in the district.

7.4 TOTAL POTENTIAL OF MINOR MINERAL IN THE RIVER BED ANNUAL DEPOSITION

The annual deposition of riverbed minerals is shown in the Table given below.

Table No. 29: Annual deposition

River Name	Zone	Type of Material	Quantity (weight) in MT (as per YY)	60% of quantity (weight) in MT
UJH	PB_PTK_UJH_01 to PB_PTK_UJH_04	RBM	338407.31	203044.386
RAVI	PB_PTK_RAVI_01 to PB_PTK_RAVI_03, PB_PTK_RAVI_05 to PB_PTK_RAVI_06	RBM	997934.58	598760.748
CHAKKI	PB_PTK_CHAKKI_01 to PB_PTK_C HAKKI_05	RBM	95662.32	57397.392
TOTAL			1432004.21	859202.526

Source: Field Survey and DGPS data from table 28

**** As de-siltation is not a part of natural phenomenon. So, for the calculation of Annual deposition table de-siltation locations are excluded. It is included in Annexure I, II and V final De-siltation table.**

1. Sand bar area recommended for mineral concession in the above table has been calculated as per the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM) 2020.
2. As per guidelines, mining depth has been restricted to 3 meters depth and distance from the bank is 1/4th of river width and not be less than 7.5 meters.

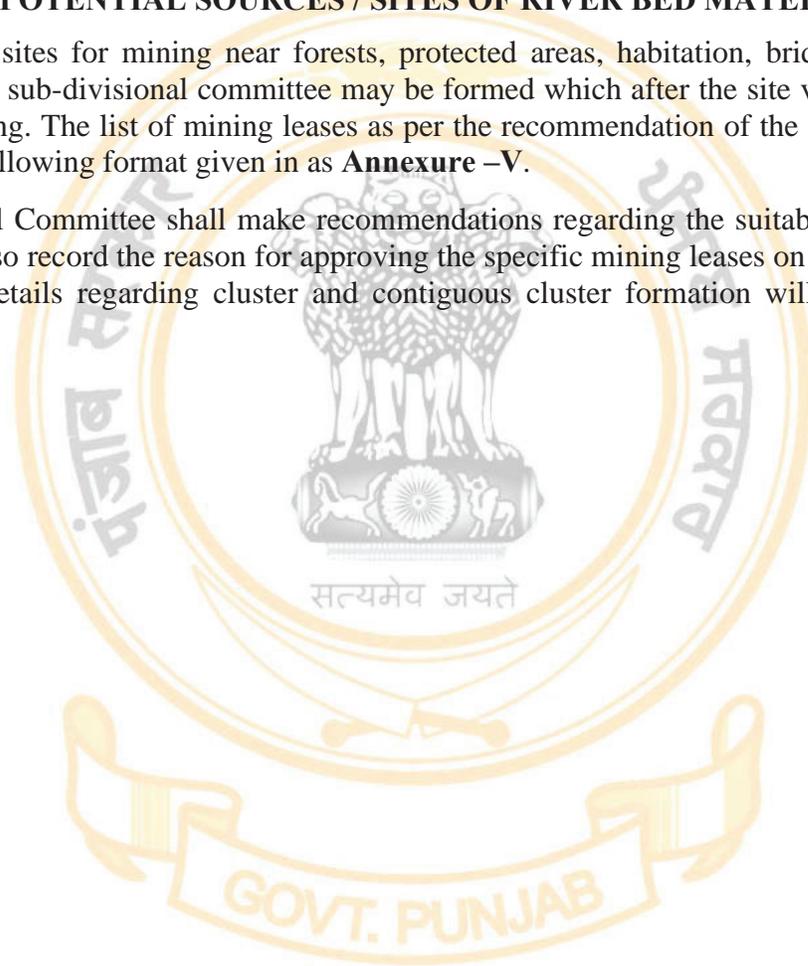
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3. Also, mining is prohibited up to a distance of 1 kilometer (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down-stream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.
4. Sand bar deposits acting as potential sites for sand mining along with other aspects as mentioned above are illustrated in Satellite images in **Annexure VIII**.

7.5 DETAILS OF POTENTIAL SOURCES / SITES OF RIVER BED MATERIAL

Potential sensitive sites for mining near forests, protected areas, habitation, bridges etc., shall be avoided. For this, a sub-divisional committee may be formed which after the site visit shall decide its suitability for mining. The list of mining leases as per the recommendation of the Committee needs to be defined in the following format given in as **Annexure –V**.

The Sub-Divisional Committee shall make recommendations regarding the suitability of all potential mining sites and also record the reason for approving the specific mining leases on the basis of its field inspections. The details regarding cluster and contiguous cluster formation will be provided as in **Annexure-VI**.



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CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORTATION ROUTE PLAN

8.0 TRANSPORTATION ROUTE PLAN

An efficient transportation system is important because it makes it possible for people to communicate, trade, and engage in other forms of exchange, which in turn helps to develop civilization. From this perspective, Pathankot is well connected with other cities and towns of Punjab and neighboring states through road, rail, and aerial transportation system. Transportation plays a significant role in economic progress and globalization.

To Reach Pathankot by Road

Pathankot is connected to Gurdaspur, Kangra, Amritsar, Jammu, and Jalandhar by the Punjab State Road Transport Corporation (PSRTC), as well as some private transportation services, and it is 481 kilometers from Delhi. Pathankot is also 237 kilometers from Chandigarh and 296 kilometers from Shimla.

To Reach Pathankot by Air

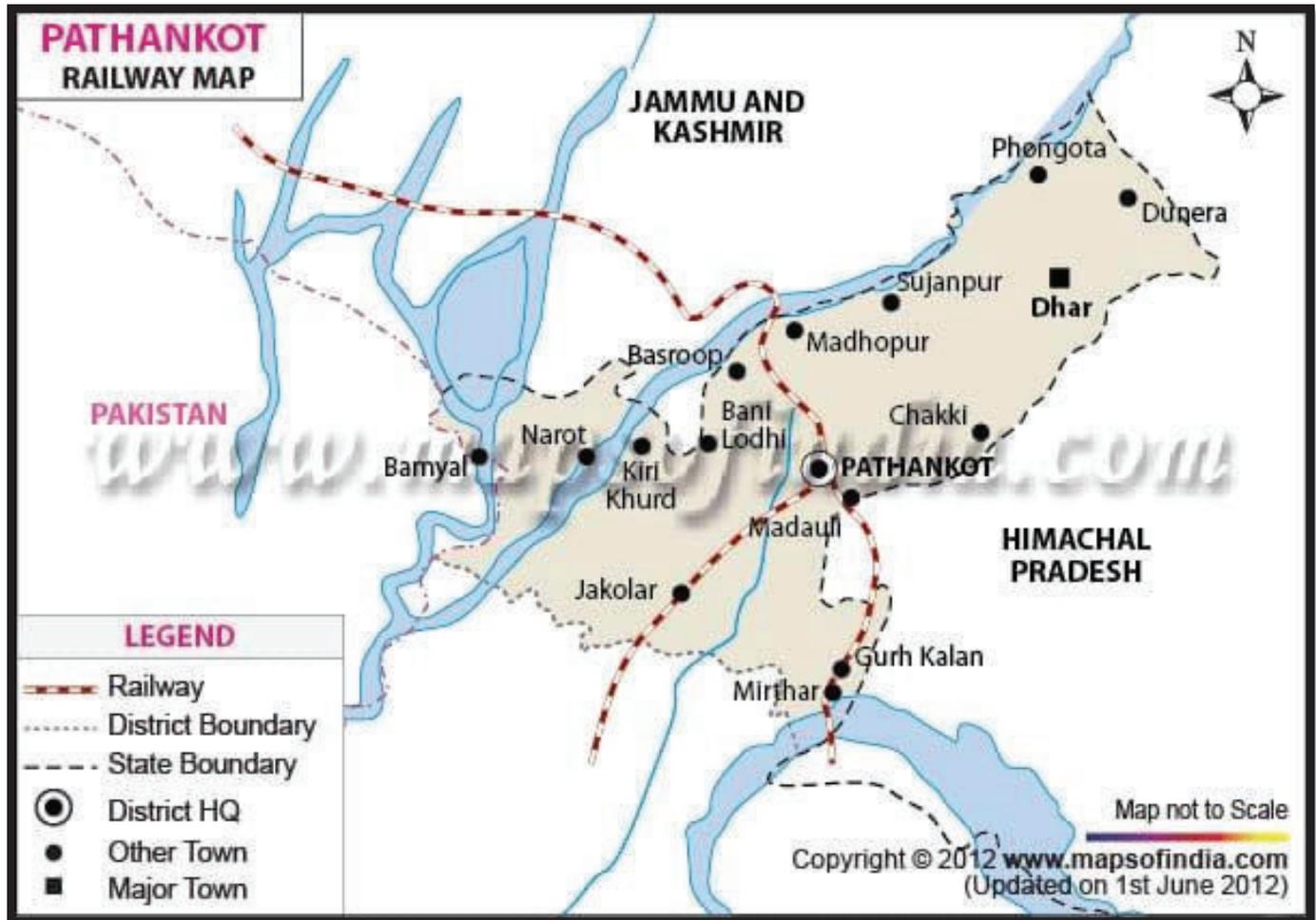
Pathankot Airport IXP is a domestic (civil) airport that is situated on the Pathankot to Majra Road under the Pathankot Air Force Station, 3 km from the center of Pathankot and 7 km from the city's railroad station. Delhi and other major cities are easily accessible from Pathankot Airport. Sri Guru Ram Dass Ji International Airport in Amritsar is the closest international airport to Pathankot and is located 119 kilometers away from the city. Many important cities, including Dalhousie, Delhi, and Jammu, are easily accessible from there. Flights from Delhi can be used to travel to Pathankot. Nearest Airport: Pathankot Air Force Station, Pathankot.

To Reach Pathankot by Train

The city has a railroad station that goes by the name of Pathankot Railway Station. Through the trains like Adi Jat Express, Bti Jat Express, Jammu Mail, Jat Adi Express, Tata Jat Express, Dauladhar Express, and other expressways, it is connected to cities like Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jammu, Jalandhar, Bathinda, and Rourkela.

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FIGURE 20: RAILWAY MAP OF THE DISTRICT



Source: www.mapsofindia.com

8.1 TRANSPORTATION ROUTE FOR THE MINING SITE

Details of Transportation route for the mining sites are given in Annexure VII.

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PREPARED BY: SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT
ASSISTED BY: RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.



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**CHAPTER 9: REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE
IMPACT OF MINING**

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

The second most exploited natural resource on earth after water is river bed material. River sand is preferred for construction due to its quality. But unscientific way of mining from river bed leads to alter river channel morphology, physical habitats and food webs. It also increases the velocity of flow in river which destroy flow-regime eventually erodes the river banks. Removal of vegetation and destruction of soil profile destroys habitat above and below the ground and faunal population decrease.

Sand aquifers helps in recharging the water table and sand mining causes sinking of water tables in the nearby areas. Mining also leads to Air pollution & Noise Pollution in the nearby areas.

9.2 SAND MINING IMPACT

1. Sand aquifers helps in recharging the water table and sand mining causes sinking of water tables in the nearby areas. Mining also leads to Air pollution & Noise Pollution in the nearby areas.
2. In-stream mining directly alters the channel geometry and bed elevation. By removing sediment from the channel, in-stream material extraction disrupts the pre-existing balance between sediment supply and transporting capacity, typically inducing incisions upstream and downstream of the extraction site. The resultant incision alters the frequency and pattern of floodplain inundation along with the river courses, lowers valley floor water tables, and frequently leads to the destruction of bridges and other structures.

9.3 REMEDIAL MEASURES

In Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, Page No. 73 to 78, it is clearly stated that the relevant conditions for the Environmental Clearance for a specific mining lease, which should be strictly adhered to by all stakeholders, including Project Proponent, Mining Department, Contract labor, other Government Departments and District Administration. Regular monitoring of operational mining sites should be done according to Hon'ble NGT directions and the inspection report should be sent to SEIAA and other stake holders as also uploaded on their websites. Special attention should be given to ensure compliance with the following important conditions:

9.3.1 SUSTAINABLE MINING PRACTICES

1. Without Environmental Clearance, no commercial sand mining is permissible on the basis of approved DSR/Mining Plan by the concerned authority.
2. The depth of mining in riverbed is always less than base flow depth or 3 meters, whichever is less.
3. Mining shall be done in layers to avoid ponding effect in mining site.
4. Haphazard extraction is to be strictly avoided.

5. No mining should be carried out in the designated "No-Mining Zone"/ "Eco Sensitive Zone" /

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“Restricted Zone”.

6. Annual replenishment studies, where ever applicable, must be carried out for the river.
7. Stream / any water channel should not be diverted/blocked for the purpose of sand mining.
8. IT tools as prescribed in the Sustainable Sand Mining Guideline, 2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, should be utilized for monitoring the operational mining block.
9. Restricted sand mining operation has to be carried out for mitigation of noise during mining operation.
10. Transportation of mineral shall be carried out through covered trucks only.
11. Mining site has to be maintained in clean and hygienic conditions at all the times.
12. During rainy season mining practices should be stopped.
13. All mines/quarries are to be properly reclaimed before the final closure of the mine.
14. During mining operation green belt development through plantation is most important for environment safe guard, which should be under supervision of forest department. Different type of species should be planted near lease periphery to keep environment clean at post mining period through reclamation. Where specific usefulness of land could be decided, a forestation is normally planned through the site could have been considered for better possibilities of land use.
15. There is no very high risk and hazard identification is carried for undesirable events that can leads. During sand mining operation, risk factors, viz. accidents during loading and transportation, inundation/flooding and quick sand conditions, should be minimize. The mining operation are mostly done manually and/or semi-mechanized way.
16. All mining operations will be carried out under the supervision of an experienced and qualified Mines Manager having Certificate of Competency to manage the mines granted by DGMS. The mining site will be supplied with first aid facilities and all the workers will have unrestricted access to these facilities.

9.3.2 MONITORING THE MINING OF MINERALS AND THEIR TRANSPORTATION

1. Proper check and control of extracted minor minerals is a critically important aspect of the DSR. IT tools as prescribed in the SSMG, 2016 and EMGSM, 2020 are to be utilized to ensure that no illegal mining takes place and transportation is done in an environmentally safe manner.
2. For each mining lease site, the access should be controlled in such a way that all vehicles carrying minerals from that area are tracked and accounted for.
3. Mining activities should be monitored regularly in order to ensure effective compliance of stipulated EC conditions and of the provisions under the Minor Mineral Concessions Rules framed by the State Govt.

9.3.3 NOISE MANAGEMENT:

1. Noise that produced at the time of mining process should be checked and controlled at source
2. Noise level should be kept within the permissible limits.

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9.3.4 AIR POLLUTION AND DUST MANAGEMENT:

1. To control the air pollution due to loading at mining site suitable measure should be taken.
2. Air pollution due to transportation of mining material should be controlled and water sprinkling should be done regularly.
3. Air pollution arising due to mining activities should be kept within permissible limit.
4. Vehicles carrying minerals shall not be over loaded and have to be covered vehicles. Wheel washing facility should be installed and used.

9.3.5 BIO-DIVERSITY PROTECTION AND COMPENSATION

1. No mining lease shall be granted in the forest area without forest clearance in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder.
2. Protection of turtle and bird habitats shall be ensured.
3. Felling of trees near the quarries is prohibited. For mining lease located in proximity to National Parks / Sanctuaries or in Eco-Sensitive Zones of Protected Areas, latest judgment dated 03.06.2022 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in T N Godavarnam case will be meticulously complied with.
4. Spring sources should not be affected due to mining activities. Necessary Protection measures are to be incorporated.
5. No mining shall be done within Wildlife Sanctuary Area.

9.3.6 MANAGEMENT OF INSTABILITY AND EROSION

1. The top soil of the mining area should be utilized properly. If the top soil can't be used at that time, it should be stored separately keeping the view that the bacterial organism should not die and should be spread out in the nearby area.
2. The EC should ensure that adequate steps are taken to check soil erosion and control debris flow etc. by constructing engineering structures.
3. Oversized material should be used to control erosion and movement of sediments.
4. Overhangs should be strictly prohibited to be formed due to mining and mining shall not be allowed in areas where subsidence of rocks is likely to occur due to steep angle of repose of the slope.
5. Minor mineral extraction shall not be allowed to landslide prone areas and extraction shall be avoided during rainy season.
6. Controlled clearance of riparian vegetation to be undertaken.

9.3.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Cleaning and hygienic activity should be maintained in mining areas.
2. Earmarked places approved by mining plan to be used for waste disposal
3. Rubbish / Debris / Gangue shall not be dumped back in the River / Stream.

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9.3.8 POLLUTION PREVENTION

1. All possible precautions for the protection of environment and control of pollution should be taken by Project Proponent and his labor.
2. All machinery used in operations and transportation must meet the relevant prescribed standards.

9.3.9 PROTECTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Mining activities should be prohibited in areas which may endanger roads, bridges and other structures including flood protection works, places of cultural, religious, historical, and archeological importance etc.
2. For carrying out mining in proximity to any bridge or embankment, appropriate safety zone should be worked out on case-to-case basis, taking into account the structural parameters, location aspects and flow rate, and no mining should be carried out in the safety zone so worked out.

9.3.10 BASELINE SURVEYS AND RECLAMATION PLAN ON COMPLETION OF MINING OPERATION

1. All mines/quarries are to be properly reclaimed before the final closure of the mine as per statute.
2. A baseline survey of conditions before commencement of mining operations is to be prepared. This should include relevant cross-section data between two permanent benchmarks set back from the top of bank. The elevations should be referenced on the basis of the established bench marks.
3. To depict the vertical extent of the proposed excavation, mining cross-section data should be plotted over the baseline data.
4. The cross-section of the fully replenished bar should be the same as that of the baseline data.
5. A planimetric map must be prepared showing the aerial extent of the excavation and extent of the riparian buffers.
6. A plantation plan should be prepared by the concerned DFO as prescribed.
7. Proper monitoring plan is to be prepared and implemented.

9.4 RISK ASSESSMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Risk assessment involves the assigning of a level of risk to each of the common health and safety hazards at a workplace, followed by the ranking of those hazards.
2. Risk analysis is the systematic study of risks encountered during various stages of mining operations. Risk analysis seek to identify the risks involved in mining operations, to understand how and when they arise, and estimate the impact (financial or otherwise) of adverse outcomes.
3. Most of the sand mining operations in the district are done manually except where semi-mechanized means have been specifically permitted

9.4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS DUE TO RIVER SAND MINING

When river bed mining is done on a scientific basis and in compliance with the conditions of the EC, the risk of land degradation is minimized. There will be no Over Burden or waste generation as the sand

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is exposed in the river bed and is easily extractable manually. There will be minimal stacking of soil or the creation of Over Burden dumps. Since mining is permissible up to maximum depth of 3m below the surface level there is not much chance of slope failure or bench failure in the mines. However, there are some identified risks in the mining activity which are as under:

- A. Accident during sand loading and transportation
- B. Inundation/ Flooding
- C. Quick Sand Condition

9.4.2 MITIGATION MEASURES TO PREVENT ACCIDENT DURING LOADING AND TRANSPORTATION

1. During manual loading the truck should be brought to a lower so that the loading operation is facilitated by the worker.
2. The workers will be provided with gloves and safety shoes during loading.
3. Opening of the side covers of the truck should be done carefully and with prior warning so as to prevent injury to the workers.
4. Mining activities should be done during daylight hour only.
5. The truck will be covered with tarpaulin and to prevent any spillage
6. To avoid danger while reversing the trackless vehicles especially at the embankment and tipping points, all areas for reversing of Lorries should be free of workers as far as possible.
7. All transportation within the main working will be carried out directly under the supervision and control of the management.
8. Overloading should not be permitted and the maximum permissible speed limit should be ensured.
9. Trucks must be maintained regularly and the drivers should have a valid driving license.

9.4.3 MEASURES TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS DURING INUNDATION/FLOODING

To minimize the risk of flooding/ inundation following measures will be under taken:

1. Mining activities should be completely stopped during rainy season
2. Proper weather information particularly on non-monsoon rainy days should be kept during the operational period of mines so that precautionary measures can be undertaken.

9.4.4 MEASURES FOR MITIGATION TO QUICKSAND CONDITION

1. Quick sand zone and deep-water zone will be clearly demarcated and all the mine workers will made aware of the location.
2. Mining will do strictly as per the approved mining plan.

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9.4.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

All mining operations will be carried out under the supervision of an experienced and qualified Mines Manager having Certificate of Competency to manage the mines granted by DGMS. All the provisions of Mines Act 1952, MMR 1961 and Mines Rules 1955, and other laws applicable to mines will be strictly complied with. During heavy rainfall and during the monsoon season the mining operations will be closed. Proper coordination with Irrigation Department should be maintained so that at the time of release of water from any dam upstream of the mining site, suitable warning/information is given in advance. Special attention and requisite precautions shall be taken while working in areas of geological weakness like the existence of slip, fault, etc.



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ASSISTED BY: RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.

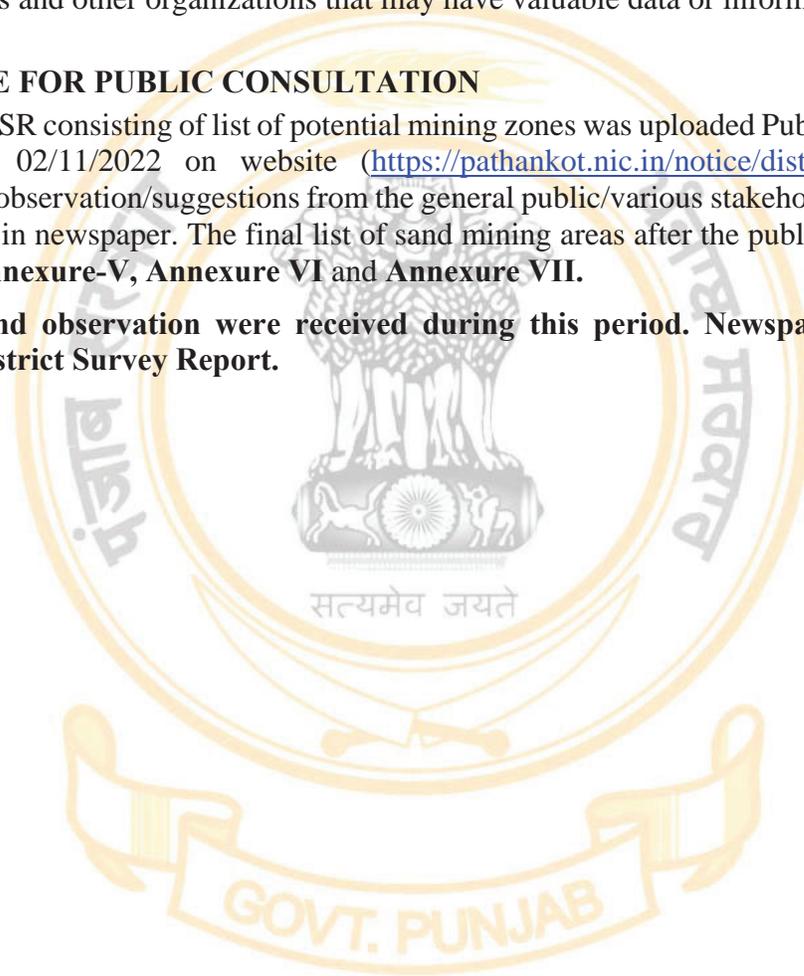
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**CHAPTER 10: PUBLIC CONSULTATION****10.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

“Public Consultation” is very important in the policy development process. It is a regulatory process by which the public’s (Stakeholder’s) input on matters affecting them is sought. Accordingly, public consultation should encourage stakeholder ownership and buy-in to the policy development process by seeking assistance with data and information collection, analyses and the identification of other persons, businesses, institutes and other organizations that may have valuable data or information.

10.1 PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Preliminary Draft DSR consisting of list of potential mining zones was uploaded Public domain on dated of public domain 02/11/2022 on website (<https://pathankot.nic.in/notice/district-survey-report/>). Seeking comments/observation/suggestions from the general public/various stakeholders. Press releases for same was given in newspaper. The final list of sand mining areas after the public hearing are given in as a format of Annexure-V, Annexure VI and Annexure VII.

- **No comments and observation were received during this period. Newspaper cuttings were attached in this District Survey Report.**



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSIONS

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

Sand mining (used here as a generic term that includes mining of any riverine aggregates regardless of particle size) is a global activity that is receiving increasing media attention due to perceived negative environmental and social impacts. As calls grow for stronger regulation of mining, there is a need to understand the scientific evidence to support effective management. This paper summarizes the results of a structured literature review addressing the question, the review found that most investigations have focused on temperate rivers where sand mining occurred historically but has now ceased. Channel incision was the most common physical impact identified; other physical responses, including habitat disturbance, alteration of riparian zones, and changes to downstream sediment transport, were highly variable and dependent on river characteristics. Ecosystem attributes affected included macro invertebrate drift, fish movements, species abundance and community structures, and food web dynamics. Studies often inferred impacts on populations, but supporting data were scarce. Limited evidence suggests that rivers can sustain extraction if volumes (weight) are within the natural sediment load variability. Significantly, the countries and rivers for which there is science-based evidence related to sand mining are not those where extensive sand mining is currently reported. The lack of scientific and systematic studies of sand mining in these countries prevents accurate quantification of mined volumes (weight) or the type, extent, and magnitude of any impacts. Additional research into how sand mining is affecting ecosystem services, impacting biodiversity and particularly threatened species, and how mining impacts interact with other activities or threats is urgently required.

The rapid rise in urbanization and construction of large-scale infrastructure projects are driving increasing demands for construction materials globally. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP; 2014) estimated that between 32 and 50 billion tonnes of sand and gravel are extracted globally each year with demand increasing, especially in developing countries (Schandl et al., 2016).

Rivers are a major source of sand and gravel for numerous reasons: cities tend to be located near rivers so transport costs are low; river energy grinds rocks into gravels and sands, thus eliminating the cost of mining, grinding, and sorting rocks; and the material produced by rivers tends to consist of resilient minerals of angular shape that are preferred for construction (whereas wind-blown deposits in deserts are rounder and less suitable). Here, we use “sand mining” as a generic term to embrace extraction of riverine aggregates regardless of particle size. Sand mining activities are one of many recognized pressures affecting riverine ecosystems, where biodiversity is already in rapid decline (World Wildlife Fund, 2018). Increasingly, there are media reports about the negative environmental and social impacts of sand mining, and as calls grow for stronger regulation of mining (Schandl et al., 2016), there is a need to understand the scientific evidence of mining impacts to underpin management.

Impacts of sand mining on rivers may be direct or indirect. Direct impacts are those in which the extraction of material is directly responsible for the ecosystem impact, such as due to the removal of flood plains habitat. Indirect impacts are related to ecosystem changes that are propagated through the system due to physical changes in the river system resulting from sand extraction. For example, the removal of material from a river can alter the channel, river hydraulics, or sediment budget which in turn can alter the distribution of habitats and ecosystem functioning. These types of impacts can be difficult to attribute to sand mining, as they may require long time frames to emerge, and other interventions can result in similar changes. The situation is further complicated by the existence of geomorphic thresholds in river systems (Schumm, 1979). Alterations linked to removal of sand from rivers may not be gradual and/or linear, and only limited changes may be observed for an extended

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period, but once a threshold is reached, change may become rapid and irreversible. Whether the impacts of sand mining are positive, neutral, or negative depends on the situation and perceptions of different stakeholders.

During the preparation of the present report prominent rivers/ streams has been studied in detail. It is suggested that the auctions of quarries be done regularly to meet out the local demand subject to the approval from the joint Inspection Committee as per Punjab Minor Mineral Rules 2013. These mineral concessions shall also reduce demand load and will be helpful to minimize illegal extraction of minerals, failure of which may result in to illegal mining at odd hours and shall be haphazard and more detrimental to the local ecology. Irrespective of it following geo-scientific considerations are also suggested to be taken into account during the river bed mining in a particular area:

1. Abandoned stream channels or terrace and inactive floodplains may be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains.
2. Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
3. Mining below subterranean water level should be avoided as a safeguard against environmental contamination and over exploitation of resources.
4. Mining area should be demarcated on the ground with Pucca pillars so as to avoid illegal unscientific mining.

Further, to assess the minor mineral resources other than sand a thorough and detailed exploration should be carried out. Regarding, sand mining a proper replenishment study pertaining to pre- monsoon and post monsoon data has been conducted.

11.1 ASSISTANCE

For any quarry, you may contact to

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- d) Mr. Davinder Singh, Executive Engineer cum District Mining Officer, Drainage Division, Gurdaspur, Mobile No: 918146818685

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CHAPTER 12: EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

The purpose of District Survey Report (DSR) is to identify the mining potential areas where mining can be allowed; and also, to distinguish areas where mining will not be allowed due to proximity to infrastructural structures and installations, areas of erosion, areas of environmental sensitivities etc. The DSR would also help to estimate the annual rate of replenishment wherever applicable.

The district survey report on Pathankot district is prepared by **SUBDIVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT** and assisted by **RSP GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORIES PVT. LTD.**, Howrah, West Bengal.

Methodology for the preparation of DSR:

For the preparation of DSR, there are two types of data is being used – Field Data and Secondary data.

Secondary data was collected from the different district departments like District Administration, Forest department, Irrigation department, Revenue department, Mining department etc. All the data has been reviewed, selected, and collated in order to prepare an authentic and reliable District Survey Report. Besides this, procedure as defined in the MoEF&CC Notification dated 25.07.2018 and as per the model DSR has been followed for preparing the various chapters of this Districts Survey Report.

Field data was collected two times during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon for determining the replenishment rate and identification of minor mineral potential sites.

Chapters included in District Survey Report, Pathankot:

The district survey report of Pathankot district includes Brief profile of the district, Land Use and Land Pattern, climate, rainfall, cropping pattern, drainage system, geology, soil and rock pattern, mineral wealth, revenue for the last three years, no mining zone, eco sensitive zone, remedial measures to mitigate the impact of mining, various maps and tables, etc. The main objective of DSR is to find minor mineral potential zones which helps in increasing district's revenue while taking into consideration the sustainability of sites.

The DSR of Pathankot include minor mineral riverbed potential zones (Page no. **70 & 71**) and include a localized replenishment study which is discussed in chapter 7 (Page no. **62 to 75**). The consolidated detail of riverbed/desilting/agriculture sites are attached at Annexure-A.

General Information of the district:

The district Pathankot lies between the latitudes of 32° 16' 40" N which is the southern limit, and 32° 21' 21" N is the northern limit. 75° 31' 15" E is the western limit and 75° 46' 56" E acts as the eastern limit. The district is located in the scenic foothills of Kangra and Dalhousie.

The Deputy Commissioner has overall charge of the district, and is the hub of the district administration. For administrative purposes, the Deputy Commissioner, Pathankot is under the control of the Commissioner, Jalandhar division, Jalandhar. He has to play triple role as Deputy Commissioner, as Collector and as District Magistrate. In his multifarious duties, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by two Additional Deputy Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner (Gen) helps the Deputy Commissioner in Executive and Administrative functions. Each sub-division is in charge of a Sub Divisional Magistrate. Deputy Commissioner is also assisted by the following

Executive Engineer Pathankot for carrying out day to day work in various fields:-

Executive Engineer Pathankot
Drainage-cum-Mining &
Geology Division, M/RD,
Punjab, Pathankot

Page

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1. Assistant Commissioner (Grievances)
2. Executive Magistrate
3. District Revenue Officer
4. District Transport Officer
5. District Development and Panchayat Officer

The Deputy Commissioner is the Chief Revenue Officer as District Collector and is responsible for collection of Revenue and other Govt. dues recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue. He deals with the Natural Calamities like draught, unseasonal rains, hailstorms, floods and fire etc.

The district is divided into two sub-divisions (Pathankot & Dhar Kalan) and six blocks (Narot Jaimal Singh, Bamial, Dharkalan, Pathankot, Gharota, Sujampur). The following Subdivision level Committees have been constituted in district Pathankot for the preparation of DSR –

SUB - DIVISION PATHANKOT	SUB - DIVISION DHAR KALAN
Sub Divisional Magistrate (Chairman)	-
Executive Engineer -Cum- District Mining Officer, Drainage & Mining Division, Pathankot.	-
Executive Engineer, U.B.D.C., Gurdaspur.	-
Divisional Forest Officer, Pathankot.	-
Chief Agriculture Officer, Pathankot.	-
Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Pathankot.	-
Executive Engineer, P.P.C.B., Batala.	-
B.D.P.O. Pathankot.	-

Methodology used to identify potential riverbed:

- With the help of recent satellite imagery (United State Geographical Survey, Sentinel – 2 Satellite Image, Resolution – 10 m, Date – Oct 2022), river stretch for the district was identified.
- Field survey along with DGPS was conducted to identify the riverbed potential zone coordinate and depth of deposition during pre- and post-monsoon.
- After that the concerned sub-divisional committee visit was conducted for finalizing the deposition zones/pockets.
- With the comments/remarks, all the finalized zones/pockets/blocks were included in DSR and put on Public Domain for the period of one month on dated 12.10.2022
- After getting comments on Public domain, all the potential sites were kept in DSR for the mining purpose.

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N.B. No comments and observation were received during this period. Newspaper cuttings were attached in this District Survey Report.

Potential riverbed and agriculture mining site for the district:

Altogether **14** riverbed mining sites are finalized for the district Pathankot and these 14 riverbed sites covers **477.57** Ha (4775700 sq.m.) area. The Total quantity for the district is approximately **14831801.98** MT and the replenishment rate for this year was calculated around 69% as a whole.

There are all together **22** patta land or agricultural sand mining sites, covering an area of around 177.88 Ha (1778800 sq.m.) having an approximately **8,233,901** MT Total quantity.

Methodology adopted to calculate Replenishment Rate for the District, Pathankot:

Replenishment Rate is the rate at which sediment is transported into the river channel, which is under examination or subjected to sand extraction. This volume is often considered as sustainable yield of that river. Estimation of sediment discharge through stream bed and its residence period (temporary deposition) is one of the most difficult tasks in sediment budgeting as it requires sophisticated instruments (BTMA, DNS, USD-49, pump samplers etc.) and establishment of many gauging stations. Many variables influence sediment yield from a drainage basin. They include climate, drainage area, soils, geology, topography, vegetation and land use. The effect of any of these variables may vary greatly from one geographic location to another, and the relative importance of controlling factors often varies within a given land resource area. It is axiomatic that during high flow period, coarser sediment which is otherwise moved by siltation (i.e., partially suspension and partially bed load) will completely be in suspension in the overlying waters. The best way for sediment discharge computation is to collect and analyze water samples from a river reach where the entire particles come into suspension. It can be assumed that the Bajri and other coarser sediments in suspension would be deposited mainly in the river segment. The replenishment rate approach has the virtue of scaling extraction to the river load in a general way, but bed load transport can be notoriously variable from year to year. Thus, this approach is probably better if permitted extraction rates are based on new deposition that year rather than on long-term average bed load yields.

There are many sediment transport equations which are suitable for use in the prediction of the replenishment rate of rivers/ watershed. Some of the famous sediment transport equations are: -

1. Dandy – Bolton Equation
2. Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) developed by Williams and Berndt (1977)

The district Pathankot has mainly three rivers – Ravi, Ujh and Chakki. Salient features of important rivers and streams of Pathankot district are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Catchment Area (sq.km.)
1.	RAVI	350.02
2.	UJH	45.60

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DANDY-BOLTON EQUATION APPLICATION FOR THE DISTRICT:

Dandy Bolton equation is commonly used to calculate the sedimentation yield. for specific location variability often occurs due to local factors. However, this equation gives rough estimation of mean sedimentation yield. There are two equations i.e. for runoff less 2 inches & for runoff more than 2 inches.

The average annual rainfall of Pathankot district is approximately 1050.62 mm (2017-2021). Total runoff which will contribute sediment yield will be considered as 75% of total rainfall i.e. 787.965 mm.

The computations for total annual suspended and bed load sediment yield are given below.

Sediment Yield for runoff less than 2 inches, $S=1280 Q^{0.46}[1.43-0.26 \log (A)]$

For, runoff more than 2 inches, $S=1965 e^{-0.055Q} [1.43-0.26 \log (A)]$

SL.NO.	FACTORS		
1.	RIVER	RAVI	Probable Replenishment
	CATCHMENT AREA	350.02 sq.km.	
	Average Annual Runoff	787.965 mm	
	Sediment Yield Formula: For $Q < 2$ in: $S = 1280 Q^{0.46}[1.43 - 0.26 \log(A)]$ For $Q > 2$ in: $S = 1965 e^{-0.055Q}[1.43 - 0.26 \log(A)]$ Here: Q (in) = Mean Annual run off = 787.965 mm A (mi ²) = Catchment area = 350.02 Sq.km		Stream or basin: RAVI Sediment yield =109.5 M. tons/km ² /yr Sediment yield = 38328.32 M. tons/yr
<p><i>Source: - Calculation of sediment yield by the Dandy-Bolton formula-@ponce.sdsu.edu</i></p>			
<p>Conclusion: The area 350.02 sq. Km. represents the catchment area of the Ravi River, Thus, about 38328.32 M. tons/year sediment will be re-deposited every year in the catchment area.</p>			

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SL.NO.	FACTORS		Probable Replenishment
	RIVER	UJH	
2.	CATCHMENT AREA	45.60 sq.km.	Stream or basin: UJH Sediment yield = 138.44 M. tons/km ² /yr Sediment yield = 6238.14 M. tons/yr
	Average Annual Runoff	787.965 mm	
	Sediment Yield Formula: For Q < 2 in: S = 1280 Q ^{0.46} [1.43 - 0.26 log(A)] For Q > 2 in: S = 1965 e ^{-0.055Q} [1.43 - 0.26 log(A)] Here: Q (in) = Mean Annual run off = 787.965 mm A(mi ²) = Catchment area = 45.60 Sq.km		
	<i>Source: - Calculation of sediment yield by the Dandy- Bolton formula-@ponce.sdsu.edu</i>		
Conclusion: The area 45.60 sq. Km. represents the catchment area of the Ujh River, Thus, about 6238.14 M. tons/year sediment will be re-deposited every year in the catchment area.			

All the above-mentioned hypothetical formulas have some limitations. Dandy - Bolton may provide a quick, rough approximation of mean sediment yields on a regional basis for preliminary watershed planning but it does not differentiate in basin wide smaller streams and their characteristics. MUSLE includes only one type of sediment yield (sheet and rill Erosion).

It is recommended that the lessee should study for continuous two - three year and will submit the actual replenishment to the MOEF & CC.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**Annexure – A**

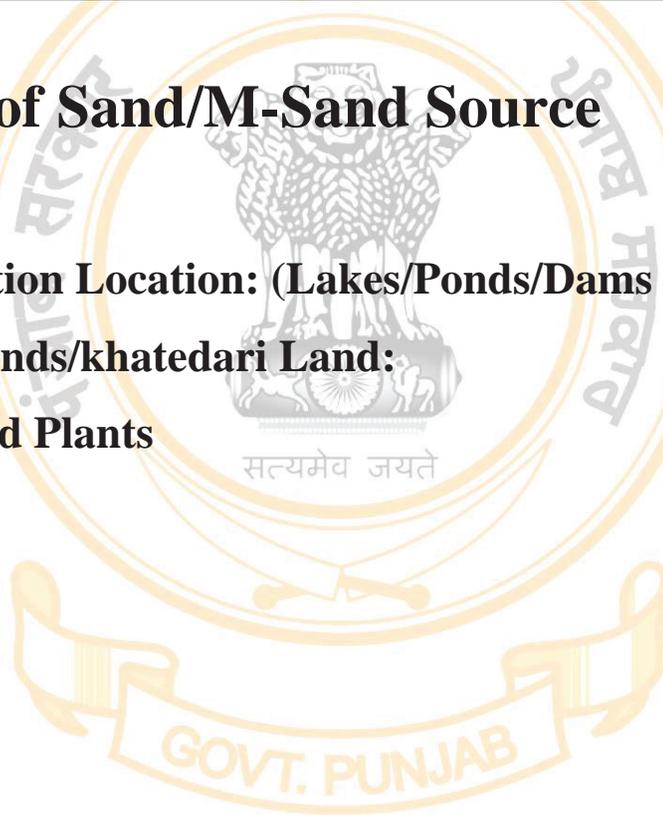
Source	No. of sites	Area (Ha)	Estimated mineable reserve (lakh tons with 2 decimals Pre-Monsoon)	Estimated mineable reserve (lakh tons with 2 decimals Post-Monsoon)	Remarks
River bed	14	477.57	141.52	148.32	As per Annexure-V
Agriculture land, pattas etc.	22	177.88	82.34	NA	As per Annexure-V
Desilting sites (ponds, lakes, dams etc.)	7	238.27	NA	NA	As per Annexure-V
M-sand	144	NA	19.61	NA	As per Annexure-V
Total	187	893.72	243.47	148.32	
Clusters.	10	582.57	202.10	202.10	
<i>Source: Field Survey and DGPS data and Annexure V</i>					

N.B. The area mentioned in the above said table is excluding “No Mining Zone” area.

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

ANNEXURE – I

- **Details of Sand/M-Sand Source**
- a) **Rivers**
 - b) **De-Siltation Location: (Lakes/Ponds/Dams etc.)**
 - c) **Patta Lands/khatedari Land:**
 - d) **M-Sand Plants**




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a) River:

River Name/M-Sand plant	Total Strech of River (in km)	Type of River
Ravi	35	Perennial
Chakki	33	Perennial
Ujh	18	Perennial

Source: District Mining Office, Rupnagar

b) List of De-siltation location (Lake, Pond, Dams, River)

Name	Maintain/Controlled by Sate Govt./PSU etc.	Location	Khasra No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)
At River opposite village Taharpur RD 29450 to 30000 in River Ravi	State Govt.		118(22-13) 120(5-14) = 29-7117(21-9) 189/121 = 10-3 123/2(14-18) 119 (8-11) = 55-1194/187(6-0) 195/193(13-3)195-193(2-2) 115(8-11) 106(3-8) = 33-4	Pathankot	Pathankot	Rajpur Rajputtan	2.14
Estimate for desilting of River Bed Material from bed of River Ravi U/s. of Madhopur Head Works, Madhopur	State Govt.		30/3 29, 30	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghura Madhopur Chaunni	109.26
Estimate for desilting of	State Govt.		44R: - 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13,	Pathankot	Pathankot	KhaKhara	34.8

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Name	Maintain/Controlled by State Govt./PSU etc.	Location	Khasra No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)
River Bed Material from River Ravi at Village Khakhara			14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 45: R-1, 2R/1, 2/2,3,4, 5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24 A6R: 1,2, 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24.25 47R: 1, 2,3,4, 5,6,7, 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16, 17,18, 19,20, 21,22, 23, 24,25				
Estimate for Desilting of sand/site from Bed of River Ravi at village Bhadrali	State Govt.		Out of Khasra No. 32/1/2/2 (2389-10), Khasra Girdavari 32/1/2/2 has an area of 1142-3 Makbuja Forest, 38-0 barani and 1104-3 non-possible river	Pathankot	Pathankot	Bhadrali	55.85
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village Chak Gajju	State Govt.		(6R: - 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15/1 6R: - 17, 24/2 10R:- 4/1) = 58-19	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Gajju	1.17
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village keerian	State Govt.		32.3101901N 75.4932628E	Pathankot	Pathankot	Keerian	29
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village Jhumbar	State Govt.		32.3025041N 75.4888355E	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jhumbar	6.05
TOTAL							238.27

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Source: District Mining Office, Pathankot.

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**c) List of Patta Lands / Khatedari land**

Owner/Applicant	Sr.No.	Area (HA)	Latitude	Logitude	District	Tehsil	Village	Khasra No	Agricultural Land (Yes/No)
Raman Kumar Sharma	1	4.5	32.3075463	75.4943726	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kharkra Tarf Narot	49//1(8-0)2(8-0)10(5-3)11(8-0)12(8-0)19(8-16)20(8-0)21(19-61)50//15(2-4)16(7-18)24(2-7)25(8-0)59//5(2-17) 60//1(2-6)	Yes
Harbinderjeet W/o Nirmal singh	2	8.47	32.288056	75.469167	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Jaswan Narote Jamail singh	33//6,13/2,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25 57//2, 3,9, 11, 12,14, 15,1656//11, 17, 18,20, 22	Yes
Saruchi Sharma	3	2.92	32.2912446	75.4728663	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti, Tarf Narot Jaimal Singh	24//3(3-6),4(8-0),5(6-14),6(8-0),7(5-14),14(5-11),15/1(2-14), 17(8-0),18(2-2), 24(4-17) 32//4/2(1-12)	Yes
Dawinder Singh	4	7.11	32.309667	75.386962	Pathankot	Pathankot	Sarota	13//11(7-12),12(8-0),13(8-0),16(8-0),17(8-0),18(8-0), 19(8-0),20(8-0),22(8-0), 23(8-0),24(8-0),25(8-0),14//18(3-13),19(8-0), 20(8-0),21(8-0),22(8-0),23(5-0), 16//3/1(5-18)	Yes
Pushpa devi W/o Balwant Singh	5	10.8	32.317438	75.38675	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	9//3(7-2),4(7-2),5(7-2),6(8-0),7(8-0),8(8-0),13(8-0), 14(8-0), 15(8-0),16(8-0), 17(8-	Yes

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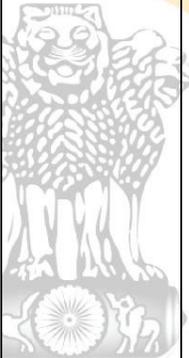
								0)10//1(7-2),2(7-2), 3(7-2),4(7-2),5(7-2), 6(8-0),7(8-0),9(8-0)	
Gurdeep Singh	6	10.6	32.2969254	75.4824009	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jhumbar Narot Jaimal Singh	15//18,19,20,21,22,23,24 17//1/1, 2,3,4, 5,7,8,9,12,13,14/1,18,19,2 018//16,23,24,25,32//3,4,5	Yes
Satwant Singh	7	5.65	32.2812701	75.4690636	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	8//6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18 9//15	Yes
Narinder Singh	8	7.2	32.2799538	75.4726926	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti	69//13,14,15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,2376//1,2,3,4,5,6 ,7,8	Yes
Usha Bakshi, Raj Rani, Priya, Baldev Singh	9	4.65	32.2919492	75.4688772	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti	6//1,2,3,9,10,11,12,13,14, 1922,23,24	Yes
Onkar Singh, Gandharv Singh, Rajinder Singh, Sukhdev Singh	10	4.7	32.308618	75.494241	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kharkhara Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	45//16,2546//18,19,20,21, 22,2350//1,2,351//5	Yes
Surjit Singh, Gurchain Singh, Piar Kaur, Nishi Dutta, Ashwani Kumar, Pushpa Dutta, Sandeep Singh, Mandeep Singh, Bhupinder Kaur, Balwinder Kaur, Shashipal Singh, Lakhwinder Singh, Karandeep Singh	11	34.5	32.2319228	75.4279628	Pathankot	Pathankot	Shahpurgopi	36(15-17),37मिठ(6-3), 38मिठ(6-0), 39मिठ(16- 16), 47(5-8),49(12-13), 57मिठ (5-0), 60मिठ(6-16), 64मिठ (13-4), 66मिठ(10- 15),69 मिठ(9-11),70(14- 1), 71 मिठ(26-14),72(22- 11), 81/58-59मिठ(14-11), 83/68(7-10), 84/68मिठ(5- 8), 102/79-96मिठ(5-0),	Yes

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								104/35-78मिठ(4-0), 3(8-18), 11(1-3), 14(0-9), 16(1-0), 18(2-3), 19(0-13), 20(0-14), 21(0-3), 22(0-8), 23(0-10), 24(2-4), 25(1-18), 26(0-7), 44(4-6), 45(4-9), 46(17-3), 48(9-0), 50(7-11), 97/12-13(2-8), 98/13(2-7), 99/29-30(1-18), 100/15-17(1-19), 103/10-80(4-1), 51मिठ(24-0), 55(6-4), 57(18-19), 86/58-59मिठ(40-0), 86-56(2-5), 87/56(1-0), 88/56(0-17), 89/56(4-0), 90/54(1-1), 91/54(0-9), 92/54(0-15), 101/61-62मिठ(10-13), 105/52-53(11-5), 63(15-17), 65मिठ(14-18), 67(18-0), 73(0-2), 74(0-3), 82/68(7-5), 85/68(11-12), 93/75(2/19), 94/75(1-4), 95/75(0-13)	
Rajeev Sharma, Rajni	12	0.53	32.3212488	75.3837439	Pathankot	Pathankot	Samrala	10//21(7-11), 22/1(2-11)	Yes
Hari Krishan Mahajan, Bansilal, Gurbhoj Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Nidhan Singh	13	8.07	32.3296293	75.3814828	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kot Bhatian	17//8,13,14,15,16,17,18,24,2518//1120//12,13,18,19,21,22,23	Yes

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Ajit Singh, Coral Stone Crusher, Luxmi Stone Crusher	14	1.78	32.3059656	75.3814828	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	20//20,21,21//16,25,22//5, 6 23//1,10	Yes
Gurdeep Singh, Buta Singh, Sardar Singh, Jagdev Singh, Baldev Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Pritam Kaur, Gurmeet Kaur, Swarn Kaur, Gural Singh, Nirmal Singh, Dalbir Singh, Jaswinder Kaur, Karamjit Singh, Simranjit Kaur, Lovepreet Kaur, Manjot Kaur	15	8.42	32.3040341	75.3806788	Pathankot	Pathankot	Pindi Parolian	8//2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,9//1,2,9,10,11,12,19,207//22,23, 24,8//4,15,16,17	Yes
Inderpal Singh	16	0.8	32.277748	75.473381	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	76//24(8-0),25(7-12)	Yes
Saruchi Sharma	17	2.84	32.286604	75.473036	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	32//13/2(0-16),14(8-0), 15(7-12),18(8-0)32//6,7, 8, 9,10,11,12,13/1	Yes
Sanjay Grover, Rajiv Ohri	18	14.29	32.3004875	75.4816495	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Tarf Narot Jaimal Singh	8//19,20,21/2/2,21/4/1,22/ 1,9//12,13,14,16,17,18,19, 22/1,23/1,24/1,25/1,10//25 /1,14//2/1,2/2,8//21/1/28// 21/4/1,22/3,9//22/2,23/2,2 4/2,25/2, 10//25/2, 12//16, 13//6, 7,14, 15, 16,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,1 4//20,21,12//25, 13//17,18	Yes

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Karan Kumar, Naresh Kumar	19	1.9	32.225833	75.43	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gol	1//11(4-8),20(5-2), 21(5-14),9//17(8-0),18/1(4-0), 23/2(4-0),24(8-0)17//21 /1(6-16)20//1/1(6-16), 10/2(6-16),11/1(6-16) 30//16(8-8), 24(2-14)	Yes
Gobind Singh	20	0.44	32.225278	75.430833	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gol	34//1/1/3(2-4),1/2/2(1-7), 10(2-9) 35//6(6-14)	Yes
Lakshay Mahajan	21	4.91	32.291272	75.495347	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mairan Kalan	33//6,7,14,21,22,23,35//13 -16/1-19-25/1/2-25/24//1, 2, 347//4/1/1-4/1/253//1-10, 63//16/2-24/2min-24/2min 66//10, 67//6-7/1/2-4/2-4/3-7/1-7/1/1/1	Yes
Malkeet S/O Mohinder Singh	22	32.8	32.337279	75.549019	Pathankot	Pathankot	Bhadrali	Khotni no. 68,69,70,71,72, 73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89, 90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104, 105,106,107,108, 109	Yes
TOTAL		177.88							

Source: Sub – Divisional committee, Pathankot

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

d) M-Sand plants with location

Sr No	Plant Name	Owner	District	Tehsil	Village	Geolocation		Quantity (weight) / Capacity (Tonnes/Annum)
						Latitude	Longitude	
1	M/s Jai Guggaveer Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Sanwer singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'43"N	75°28'40"E	160600
2	M/s Shri Ram Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Taran pal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'39"N	75°28'41"E	116800
3	M/s Krishna Stone Crushing Co. Vill. Gugran	Vikas sachdeva	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'43"N	75°28'43"E	160600
4	M/s Walia Cont. Co. Vill. Gurgan	Harjeet singh walia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Pindi Parolian	32°18'46"N	75°28'42"E	91250
5	M/s S.S Stone Crusher Vill. Pindi Parolian	Satish kumar mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'30"N	75°22'39"E	146000
6	M/s Jagson Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Anmol sethi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'50"N	75°28'40"E	175200
7	M/s Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Nipun mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	32°18'51"N	75°28'45"E	233600
8	M/s Shivalik Stone Crusher Vill. Muthi	Akshit pathania	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'24"N	75°23'15"E	146000
9	M/s guru nanak sotne crusher vill. Guran	Arun salaria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'42"N	75°28'37"E	146000
10	M/s Friends Stone Crusher Vill. Gurgan	Gurmukh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'38"N	75°28'38"E	146000
11	M/s Balram Stone Crusher Vill Faroza P.O. Narot Jaimal Singh	Sarabjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°14'35"N	75°24'52"E	146000

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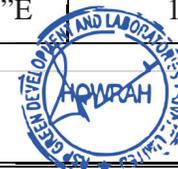


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

12	Ms shree sai stone crusher and screener, village feroza	Nipun mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Feroza	32°14'28"N	75°24'47"E	146000
13	M/s Gold Stone Crusher, Village Muthi (bamial) Tehsil & District Pathankot	Varinder kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	32°18'19"N	75°23'13"E	146000
14	M/s Jai Shankar Stone Crusher, Village Sarota Tehsil & District Pathankot	Raman sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Sarota	32°18'58"N	75°22'44"E	146000
15	M/s guru nanak dev ji sotne crusher vill. Feroza the & distt. Pathankot	Manjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Feroza	32°14'35"N	75°24'74"E	146000
16	M/s Nanak Stone Crusher, Barnala, vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Inderpal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'34"N	75°28'21"E	131400
17	M/s Baba Dhara Singh Ji Stone Crusher, vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Jaspal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'39"N	75°28'18"E	102200
18	M/s Majha Stone Crusher Co. Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Gursimran singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'42"N	75°28'13"E	115340
19	M/s G.D Enterprises, Vill. Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'34"N	75°28'12"E	87600
20	M/s Harjas Stone Crusher Co. Vill. Pathankot	Harbhinderjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'34"N	75°28'07"E	116800

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

	Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot							
21	M/s A.T Stone Crusher, Vill. Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Rubi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'35"N	75°28'04"E	115340
22	M/s Walia Cont. Co. Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Harjeet singh walia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'40"N	75°28'03"E	86505
23	M/s Guru teg Bahadur Stone Crushe, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sugam aul	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'42"N	75°27'57"E	116800
24	M/s J.S Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Baldev singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'45"N	75°27'56"E	87600
25	M/s Trehari Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Navjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'45"N	75°28'04"E	175200
26	M/s Hemkund Stone Crusher Co., Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Mohan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'18"N	75°28'00"E	115340
27	M/s Hari Om Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'12"E	102200
28	M/s New Wave Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sunil kumar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'55"E	146000
29	M/s Vikas Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Chandan mahendru	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'48"N	75°28'55"E	115340

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30	M/s J.S Grover Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sunil grover	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'51"N	75°28'43"E	671600
31	M/s Jawala Ji Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Satish kumar passi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'51"N	75°28'39"E	87600
32	M/s Sandeep Washed Stone Crusher, VII. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Satwant singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'34"E	77380
33	M/s Saini Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Arvind changotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'00"N	75°28'43"E	146000
34	M/s Sai Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ravinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'05"N	75°28'44"E	146000
35	M/s Ashok Grit Udyog, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ajay sachdeva	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'01"N	75°28'29"E	115340
36	M/s Shiva Construction Co. (Satkar Stone Crusher, Vill Samiti, Seonti), Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Atish kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'07"N	75°28'33"E	70080
37	M/s Faith Stone Crushing Co., Vill, Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Raman kumar sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'12"N	75°28'20"E	146000
38	M/s Mani Mahesh Stone Crusher, Vill. Dalpat, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Rajinder	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dalpat	32°17'21"N	75°28'44"E	146000

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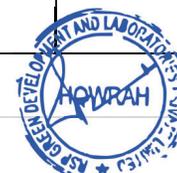


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

39	M/s G.S Stone Crusher, Vill. Dalpat, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ajay singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dalpat	32°17'26"N	75°28'49"E	146000
40	M/s Shiva Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Gaurav anand	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'31"N	75°28'50"E	146000
41	M/s Ram Dass Guru Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ramandeep singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'31"N	75°28'58"E	146000
42	M/s Kuber Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Onkar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'35"N	75°28'56"E	116800
43	M/s Vishal Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Abhinandan jamwal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'40"N	75°28'47"E	146000
44	M/s Shree Bala Ji Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Shalesh periwai	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'39"N	75°29'00"E	146000
45	M/s Shiva Construction co. (Kiran Stone Crusher Vill. Meera Kallan)	Manpreet singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°18'02"N	75°29'38"E	102200
46	M/s Krishna Wahed Stone Crusher, Vill. Kiri Khurd, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Krishna devi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kiri Khurd	32°16'54"N	75°29'22"E	102200

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47	M/s Doctor Da Crusher Vill. Maira Kallan	Baldev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'32"N	75°28'47"E	146000
48	M/s Paras Stone Crusher Vill. Meira Kallan	Paras obero	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'32"N	75°28'53"E	146000
49	M/s R.S Stone Crusher Vill. Meira Kallan	Ramandeep singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'30"N	75°28'55"E	146000
50	M/s SBS Stone Crusher Vill. Jaswan	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'31"N	75°28'13"E	87600
51	M/s Mahavir Stone Crusher Vill. Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	Rajjat sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'49"N	75°28'59"E	146000
52	M/s Raavi Stone Crusher & Screeing Plant Vill. Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	Hargurnoor singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'42"N	75°28'59"E	328500
53	Ms zimidara stone crusher, village siunti taraf narot jaimal singh,	Rajinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'55"N	75°28'53"E	175200
54	Ms sant stone crusher vill. Chak gajju	Gobind singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Gajju	32°13'29"N	75°25'45"E	876000
55	M/s Hargur Screening Plant, Vill. Abadgarh	Vinod kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.1153110 N	75.6004710 E	116800
56	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Vill. Nalunga	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.122095 N	75.601881 E	35040
57	M/s National stone crusher, VPO Mirthal	Manohar lal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mirthal	32.119919N	75.6037450E	29200
58	M/s Jalandhar Stone crusher, G.T Road Vill Pathankot, Nalunga,	Vijay passi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.118301N	75.603609 E	29200

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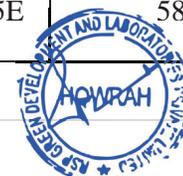


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59	M/s Mahaluxmi Screener, Vill. Mirthal	Krishan gopal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mirthal	32.105725N	75.606435 E	73000
60	M/s Bindra Stone Crusher, Vill. Abaadgarh	Sukhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.100847 N	75.598044 E	77380
61	M/s Khalsa Screening Udyog, Vill. Abadgarh	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.109634 N	75.593208 E	116800
62	Ms d.s.bajri washing & crushing udyog, abadgarh	Bodh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.110233N	75.593584E	77380
63	M/s Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher samitti, Vill. Nalunga	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.123361N	75.600444E	65700
64	M/s Rehan Stone Udyog Seumtti, Vill. Nalunga	Dev raj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.124701N	75.60186E	51100
65	M/s Mehta Rehan Washed Stone Crusher Vill. Nalunga	Dev raj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.125989N	75.599217E	77380
66	M/s Om Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran	Arun kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1266710N	75.5999370E	115340
67	M/s New Sharma Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran.	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.127405N	75.599561E	115340
68	M/s Bee Ess Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran	Balwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1288760N	75.6005780E	161476
69	M/s Diamond Bajri Co. Vill. Ghandran	Sanjeev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1309980N	75.6036120E	43800
70	M/s Gagandeep Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Jagjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1401493N	75.6043405E	58400

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71	M/s Ankur Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Abhishek indoria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1405498N	75.6044604E	58400
72	M/s Satluj Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Sudhir anand	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1415673N	75.6048826E	73000
73	M/s Ravi Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Tejinder pal singh sandhu	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1417101N	75.6056263E	102200
74	M/s Jehlam Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Harinder pal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1418813N	75.6048729E	102200
75	M/s Beas Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Kapil Sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1423951N	75.6052501E	115340
76	M/s Hans Pal Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Pawandeep sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1428616N	75.6053956E	102200
77	M/s Jai Durga Screener & Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Rajinder salgotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1435046N	75.6049912E	58400
78	M/s Mahajan Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Pawandeep	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1441825N	75.6049869E	80300
79	M/s Friends Enterprises, Vill. Dhaki Saida	-----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1447082N	75.6043321E	29200
80	M/s Super Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Romi bajaj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1441825N	75.6049869E	80300

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

81	M/s Shiv Shakti Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1452720N	75.6053208E	35040
82	M/s Shri Ganpati Stone Crusher, Vill. Chak Chimna	Pawandeep sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Chimna	32.1470826N	75.6036287E	115340
83	M/s New Wave Stone Crusher, Vill. Kaunterpur	Paramjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.166493N	75.616849E	46720
84	M/s Mahadev Stone Crusher, Vill. Kaunterpur	Baldev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.1605979N	75.6022789E	115340
85	M/s Vishkarma Industry, Vill. Kaunterpur	Anita malpotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.162854N	75.620995E	51100
86	M/s Jai Hind Stone Crusher, Vill. Nangal Bhur	Parveen singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nangal Bhur	32.1911660N	75.6472590E	143080
87	M.s gram udyog samiti, khokhar	Ashok kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Khokhar	32.113114N	75.593151E	102200
88	M/s Dashmesh Stone Crusher Udyog Samiti, Vill. Talwara Gujran	Sukhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Gujran	32.173958N	75.619806E	29200
89	M/s New Hans Pal Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Gujran	Sutikshan kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Gujran	32.173953N	75.620284E	51100
90	M/s Shiv Shakti Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Suresh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.175522N	75.620637E	58400
91	M/s God Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Kailash chander	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.175719N	75.621866E	29200

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92	M/s Lalit Screening & Crushing Udyog Samiti Vill. Talwara Jattan	Jarnail singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwar Jattan	32.1759499N	75.6214204E	27740
93	M/s Ambar Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Kashmir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.176755N	75.623688E	29200
94	M/s Dharamdeep Stone Crusher, Talwara Jattan	Yudhvir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.1778070N	75.6248930E	29200
95	M/s Ganpati Stone Crusher, Anner	Gagan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Anner	32.154838N	75.666201E	146000
96	M/s Shiva Stone Crusher, Anner	Naresh kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Anner	32.152578N	75.665968E	157096
97	M/s Guru Teg Bahadur Stone Crusher, Andoi	Sanjeev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.1288246N	75.6484474E	146000
98	M/s Dev Bhumi Stone Crusher Vill. Andoi Pathankot.	Rajesh kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.134424N	75.651249E	146000
99	M/s Nav Durga Stone Crusher Vill. Andoi	Kulbir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.131254N	75.647073E	146000
100	M/s Kathgarh Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher Vill. Gurha Kalan	Jagmohan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gurah Kalan	32.12233N	75.631567E	116800
101	M/s Vijay Luxmi Garam Udyog, Tajpur	Yashpal bajwa	Pathankot	Pathankot	Tajpur	32.2421659N	75.6146814E	175200
102	M/s C.C.S. Stone crusher, Makimpur	Rajeshwar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Makimpur	32.2247169N	75.5916010E	146000
103	M/s Guru Nanak Stone crushing Co., Makimpur	Sandeep kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Makimpur	32.2267N	75.596144E	51100
104	M/s Baba Maghar Stone Crusher Vill. Pathankot.	Mohinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.0991667N	75.5994444E	73000

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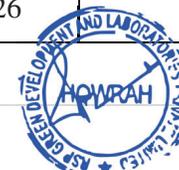


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

	Abadgarh							
105	M/s Madhopur Stone Crusher (Regd.)	Jaspal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behriaan	32.2221N	75.3535E	146000
106	M/s J.S Grover Stone Crusher, Madhopur (Unit 2)	Sunil grover	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behriaan	32.2218N	75.3529E	584000
107	M/s Shri Bala Ji Infrarealcon P. Ltd. (Regd.) Behrian	Shailesh periwal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2209N	75.3518E	146000
108	M/s Kesri Stone Crusher, Behrian	Abhishek nanda	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.368324N	75.3513E	146000
109	M/s Tridev Stone Crusher, Behrian	Kamal kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.368324N	75.5878440E	1168000
110	M/s Vij Stone crusher, Behrian	Dineshbhai	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2159N	75.3512E	160600
111	M/s Satluj Stone Crusher, Behrian	Sanjay kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'39"E	115340
112	M/s krish Stone Crusher, Behrian	Teena mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2135N	75.3428E	182500
113	M/s Global Stone Crusher, Behrian	Prem kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2132N	75.3426E	115340
114	Ms madhav stone crusher vill. Behrian bajurag	Amit Sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2136N	76.2124	146000
115	M/s Jai Shri Ram Stone Crusher, Behrian	Pawan kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'37"N	75°34'23"E	116800
116	M/s Jai Bala Ji Stone Crusher, Behrian	Rajiv tuli	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'32"N	75°34'20"E	192720
117	M/s Krishna Stone Crusher, Behrian	Gourav mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2127N	75.3426	146000

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118	M/s Pathankot Stone Crushing Co., Behrian	Jaidev salaria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2126N	75.3418	77380
119	M/s Maruti Stone Crusher, Behrian	Aashish bains	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2152N	75.3444	115340
120	M/s K.S Stone Crusher, Behrian	Kulwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2151N	75.3450	175200
121	M/s Nav Durga stone Crusher, Behrian	Prem kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'20"E	116800
122	M/s Tulsi Stone Crusher, Behrian	Puneet kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'36"E	160600
123	M/s New Raavi Stone Crushing Co., Behrian	Hargurnoor singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'33"N	75°34'12"E	146000
124	M/s Abhi Stone Crusher, Behrian	Roshan lal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'28"N	75°34'12"E	146000
125	M/s Ganpati Stone Crusher, Behrian	Vipan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.3578875N	75.5695469E	146000
126	M/s Asian Stone Crusher, Behrian	Malkit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'25"N	75°34'11"E	115340
127	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Behrian	Shusheel godara	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.212N	75.3412E	175200
128	M/s Jai Shakti Stone Crusher, Behrian	Nirmal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2123N	75.3416E	115340
129	M/s Ram Shri Stone Crusher, Behrian	Lakshman nayar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'40"E	116800
130	M/s Super Mine Stone Crusher, Behrian	Lakshman nayar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'43"E	77380
131	M/s Bharat Stone Crusher, Behrian	Naresh thakur	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'45"E	131400
132	M/s Satyam Stone Crusher vill. Behrian	Manpreet singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.213N	75.3425E	115340

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133	M/s S.S Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Satish kumar mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'35"N	75°34'33"E	175200
134	M/s Bhagwati Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Puneet makkar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'51"N	75°34'44"E	175200
135	M/s Sangam Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Varinder kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'33"N	75°34'15"E	113880
136	Ms soma bureya (jv) soma enterprise ltd vill. Jugial	Gv ravi kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jugial	32.3762995 N	75.646782E	394200
137	M/s Om Stone Crusher, Haryal	Jodh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°30'8.349"N	75°77'9.898"E	102200
138	M/s S.K Stone Crusher, Haryal	Arvind singh pathania	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°30'18.54"N	75°77'7.419"E	73000
139	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Haryal	Sham singh malkotia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°29'7.708"N	75°77'4.161"E	94900
140	M/s S.P.A. Stone Crusher, Haryal	-----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	-----	-----	77380
141	M/s Shri Om Stone Crusher Udyog Samiti, Haryal	Surjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°17'27.1"N	75°46'08.8"E	77380
142	M/s Baba Budha Stone Crusher, Haryal	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°30'7.921"N	75°77'9.692"E	102200
143	M/s Mars Crusher, Vill. Treheti, P.O Haryal	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°30'3.610"N	75°77'7.344"E	121180
144	M/s Bhagwati Stone Crusher Vill. Mamoon	-----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	-----	-----	27010
TOTAL								19614297 (MT)

Source: Sub – Divisional committee, Pathankot

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

ANNEXURE – II

- **List of Potential Mining Leases** (existing & proposed)
- **Rivers**
 - **Patta Lands/khatedari Land:** (existing & proposed)
 - **De-Siltation Location:** (Lakes/Ponds/Dams etc.) (existing & proposed)
 - **M-Sand Plants:** (existing & proposed)


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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

a) List of existing mining leases of the district with location, area, period for each minor mineral

Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Hadbast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Ann um considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
1	Ravi River	Gajju Jagir	-	113	2.83	9//6/1(0-15),13(8-0),14(7-18), 15(1-2), 16(5-7), 17/1(1-18), 17/2(4-18), 18/1(4-0),23(7-18),24/1(1-3), 24/2(5-18),25(7-11),10//1/1(1-17), 1/2(5-4),2(8-0), 9(5-4),10(5-0), 12(4-12), 18/2(2-0), 19(7-16), 21(7-11), 26(32-14),15//3(7-4), 4(8-0), 7(8-0), 8(7-4), 13(7-4), 14(8-0) 17(8-0), 18(7-4),19/1(2-0), 22(7-0),23(7-4), 24/1(2-0), 22//3(6-8) 4(8-0), 7/1(6-0), 8(7-4), 9(8-0),11(8-0), 12(8-0),13(7-4), 18/1(6-0),19/1(2-0)	32°13'13.87"N 32°13'16.49"N 32°13'18.17"N 32°13'16.24"N 32°13'16.26"N 32°13'14.28"N 32°13'14.28"N 32°13'13.74"N 32°13'13.78"N 32°13'16.75"N 32°13'12.35"N 32°13'12.35"N 32°13'2.99"N 32°13'2.97"N 32°13'2.06"N 32°13'2.07"N	75°25'33.04"E 75°25'37.47"E 75°25'43.52"E 75°25'43.53"E 75°25'40.97"E 75°25'40.97"E 75°25'43.52"E 75°25'43.51"E 75°25'38.41"E 75°25'38.41"E 75°25'38.13"E 75°25'33.03"E 75°25'35.53"E 75°25'38.08"E 75°25'38.08"E 75°25'35.53"E	No Forest available in 1km	-	11000	RBM	Existing
	Chakki River	Mamoon 1	-	378	88.00	2252,2253,2255, 2256,2257,2258, 2260,2261,2265, 2264,3180/2522/22	32°15'45.50"N 32°15'51.28"N 32°15'53.02"N 32°15'53.84"N	75°41'3.43"E 75°41'10.35"E 75°41'11.68"E 75°41'14.84"E	No Forest available in 1km	-	528000	RBM	Existing

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Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Haddast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Annun considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
						68,	32°15'55.05"N	75°41'17.77"E					
						3181/2522/2268,	32°15'56.39"N	75°41'23.97"E					
						3165/2522/2268,	32°15'55.04"N	75°41'24.91"E					
						3168/2522/2268,	32°15'53.63"N	75°41'22.02"E					
						3170/2522/2268,	32°15'50.17"N	75°41'24.61"E					
						3186/2522/2268,	32°15'58.71"N	75°41'33.86"E					
						3187/2522/2268,	32°15'59.72"N	75°41'33.73"E					
						3188/2522/2268,	32°15'59.81"N	75°41'33.31"E					
						3179/2522/2268,	32°16'4.08"N	75°41'33.98"E					
						3169/2522/2268,	32°16'4.88"N	75°41'32.88"E					
						3171/2522/2268,	32°16'5.65"N	75°41'35.93"E					
						3168/2522/2268,	32°16'5.35"N	75°41'36.04"E					
						3070/2522/2268,	32°16'5.94"N	75°41'39.50"E					
						3183/2522/2268,	32°16'6.32"N	75°41'39.38"E					
						3173/2522/2268	32°16'7.77"N	75°41'42.38"E					
							32°16'8.14"N	75°41'42.73"E					
							32°16'8.40"N	75°41'42.56"E					
							32°16'10.77"N	75°41'48.02"E					
							32°16'10.24"N	75°41'48.50"E					
							32°16'10.46"N	75°41'50.37"E					
							32°16'12.44"N	75°41'52.76"E					
							32°16'12.30"N	75°41'53.86"E					
							32°16'10.93"N	75°41'54.75"E					
							32°16'10.96"N	75°41'55.07"E					
							32°16'10.48"N	75°41'55.47"E					
							32°16'10.59"N	75°41'55.69"E					
							32°16'12.04"N	75°41'55.53"E					
							32°16'12.29"N	75°41'55.93"E					
							32°16'13.19"N	75°41'55.50"E					

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Haddast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Annun considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
							32°16'16.38"N	75°42'7.77"E					
							32°16'14.97"N	75°42'8.51"E					
							32°16'15.30"N	75°42'9.67"E					
							32°16'16.77"N	75°42'8.97"E					
							32°16'19.35"N	75°42'14.95"E					
							32°16'17.35"N	75°42'19.79"E					
							32°16'17.07"N	75°42'19.76"E					
							32°16'16.93"N	75°42'20.12"E					
							32°16'17.59"N	75°42'20.92"E					
							32°16'17.45"N	75°42'21.32"E					
							32°16'16.70"N	75°42'21.62"E					
							32°16'17.00"N	75°42'25.42"E					
							32°16'17.75"N	75°42'25.75"E					
							32°16'18.09"N	75°42'27.66"E					
							32°16'17.81"N	75°42'28.60"E					
							32°16'17.76"N	75°42'28.61"E					
							32°16'10.02"N	75°42'30.22"E					
							32°16'7.15"N	75°42'24.58"E					
							32°16'2.41"N	75°42'15.55"E					
							32°16'10.13"N	75°42'13.44"E					
							32°16'9.88"N	75°42'7.01"E					
							32°16'1.62"N	75°42'9.22"E					
							32°15'59.33"N	75°41'47.80"E					
							32°15'48.56"N	75°41'27.77"E					
							32°15'48.46"N	75°41'19.64"E					
							32°15'47.77"N	75°41'15.83"E					
							32°15'46.89"N	75°41'14.98"E					
							32°15'46.26"N	75°41'14.10"E					
							32°15'45.16"N	75°41'6.45"E					

Executive Engineer Pathankot,
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Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Haddast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Annun considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
							32°15'46.24"N 32°15'49.27"N 32°15'50.29"N 32°15'51.63"N 32°15'52.44"N 32°15'51.30"N 32°15'49.12"N 32°15'46.44"N 32°15'46.51"N 32°15'46.98"N 32°15'45.53"N	75°40'56.07"E 75°41'1.19"E 75°41'2.87"E 75°41'5.25"E 75°41'7.87"E 75°41'7.61"E 75°41'6.61"E 75°41'1.10"E 75°41'0.21"E 75°40'59.38"E 75°40'57.22"E					
3	Chakki River	Barsoon	-	380	12.40	244/198,245/198, 200,201,202,203, 204,205,206,207, 208,209,246/210, 247/210,211,248/2 12, 249/212, 250/212	32°16'19.57"N 32°16'14.87"N 32°16'12.99"N 32°16'10.50"N 32°16'8.63"N 32°16'14.67"N 32°16'14.09"N 32°16'15.12"N 32°16'17.98"N 32°16'18.00"N 32°16'19.97"N 32°16'18.61"N 32°16'19.54"N	75°42'48.10"E 75°42'49.29"E 75°42'45.40"E 75°42'39.23"E 75°42'34.38"E 75°42'33.09"E 75°42'31.70"E 75°42'29.19"E 75°42'29.00"E 75°42'29.31"E 75°42'29.09"E 75°42'38.89"E 75°42'48.13"E	No Forest available in 1km	-	100000	RBM	Existing
4	Ravi River	Shehar	-	218	9.50	60	32°20'43.24"N 32°20'47.73"N 32°20'37.59"N 32°20'32.10"N	75°33'6.43"E 75°33'8.92"E 75°33'25.69"E 75°33'23.21"E	No Forest available in 1km	-	100000	RBM	Existing
		Chann	-	221	6.90	31//4, 5, 6, 15, 16,	32°20'46.58"N	75°33'11.73"E	No	-	100000	RBM	Existing

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Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Haddast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Annun considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
	River					25, 32//10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 35//1, 2, 9, 10, 12, 36//4, 5, 6	32°20'47.22"N 32°20'47.23"N 32°20'55.03"N 32°20'55.09"N 32°20'57.02"N 32°20'51.12"N 32°20'51.12"N 32°20'42.18"N	75°33'11.73"E 75°33'14.26"E 75°33'14.32"E 75°33'11.77"E 75°33'13.23"E 75°33'22.41"E 75°33'22.00"E 75°33'21.93"E	Forest available in 1km				
6	Ravi River	Dulpat	-	79	11.60	52//16,17,18,23,24, 25,53//19, 20,21,22,23,55//1,2 9,10,11,12, 19,20, 21,22, 3,4,7,8, 56//3, 4,5,6,7,8,9, 68//21,22,69//3,7,2 0,14,18, 19,70//5	32°17'30.37"N 32°17'27.99"N 32°17'27.94"N 32°17'25.92"N 32°17'25.96"N 32°17'27.96"N 32°17'25.58"N 32°17'23.83"N 32°17'22.21"N 32°17'21.94"N 32°17'19.82"N 32°17'19.81"N 32°17'20.87"N 32°17'21.88"N 32°17'35.53"N 32°17'35.52"N 32°17'36.11"N 32°17'36.38"N 32°17'39.64"N 32°17'40.97"N 32°17'40.54"N	75°28'9.57"E 75°28'5.99"E 75°28'11.83"E 75°28'11.86"E 75°28'14.06"E 75°28'12.41"E 75°28'14.43"E 75°28'16.22"E 75°28'14.41"E 75°28'7.18"E 75°28'8.65"E 75°28'14.35"E 75°28'13.00"E 75°28'13.96"E 75°28'22.95"E 75°28'24.74"E 75°28'24.77"E 75°28'27.22"E 75°28'26.84"E 75°28'27.72"E 75°28'28.91"E	No Forest available in 1km	-	100000	RBM	Existing

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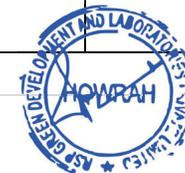


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

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							Latitude	Longitude					
							32°17'41.27"N	75°28'33.39"E					
							32°17'40.36"N	75°28'34.86"E					
							32°17'41.97"N	75°28'36.48"E					
							32°17'40.57"N	75°28'36.35"E					
							32°17'39.26"N	75°28'38.93"E					
							32°17'38.38"N	75°28'39.01"E					
							32°17'36.51"N	75°28'41.26"E					
							32°17'35.22"N	75°28'41.28"E					
							32°17'33.62"N	75°28'42.29"E					
							32°17'33.54"N	75°28'38.02"E					
							32°17'27.69"N	75°28'37.98"E					
							32°17'27.70"N	75°28'32.88"E					
							32°17'31.21"N	75°28'32.89"E					
							32°17'32.07"N	75°28'33.35"E					
							32°17'32.27"N	75°28'32.91"E					
							32°17'33.55"N	75°28'32.90"E					
							32°17'33.57"N	75°28'24.72"E					
							32°17'34.75"N	75°28'23.37"E					
7	Ravi River	Bharyal Harchanda	-	117	7.75	14//12,19,22,20//2,3,4,7,8,9,12,13,14,19/1,17,18/1,18/2,19/2,23/2,23/3,24,20/3,21//2/4.3/2,3/3,4/2,7/1,8/1,8/2,9/1,12/3,13/2,13/3,14/2, 14//23, 24	32°12'4.60"N	75°24'11.02"E	No Forest available in 1km	-		RBM	Existing
							32°12'4.71"N	75°24'13.61"E					
							32°12'1.47"N	75°24'13.64"E					
							32°12'1.32"N	75°24'18.81"E					
							32°11'59.62"N	75°24'18.53"E					
							32°11'59.03"N	75°24'18.64"E					
							32°11'56.18"N	75°24'18.06"E					
							32°11'55.72"N	75°24'17.72"E					
							32°11'53.83"N	75°24'17.42"E					
							32°11'53.28"N	75°24'17.18"E					
							32°11'52.41"N	75°24'10.97"E					

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							Latitude	Longitude					
							32°11'51.80"N	75°24'8.13"E					
							32°11'51.34"N	75°24'8.11"E					
							32°11'51.35"N	75°24'10.86"E					
							32°11'52.36"N	75°24'12.89"E					
							32°11'52.43"N	75°24'13.54"E					
							32°11'51.33"N	75°24'13.51"E					
							32°11'51.32"N	75°24'12.88"E					
							32°11'49.30"N	75°24'12.88"E					
							32°11'49.29"N	75°24'13.54"E					
							32°11'42.32"N	75°24'13.49"E					
							32°11'42.33"N	75°24'12.87"E					
							32°11'42.30"N	75°24'14.22"E					
							32°11'42.49"N	75°24'16.08"E					
							32°11'44.18"N	75°24'17.89"E					
							32°11'45.22"N	75°24'17.50"E					
							32°11'47.22"N	75°24'17.14"E					
							32°11'48.37"N	75°24'16.67"E					
							32°11'47.13"N	75°24'16.65"E					
							32°11'47.13"N	75°24'16.29"E					
							32°11'49.26"N	75°24'16.26"E					
							32°11'49.29"N	75°24'16.58"E					
							32°11'51.93"N	75°24'16.81"E					
							32°11'52.85"N	75°24'17.06"E					
							32°11'52.41"N	75°24'14.29"E					
	Chakki River	Mamoon - 2	-	378	4.97	3175,2522,2268	32°16'9.75"N	75°42'7.10"E	-	-	-	RBM	Existing
							32°16'1.53"N	75°42'9.27"E					
							32°16'1.61"N	75°42'14.23"E					
							32°16'2.39"N	75°42'15.54"E					
							32°16'10.06"N	75°42'13.48"E					

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							Latitude	Longitude					
9	Beas River	Bela Mastgarh	-	421	9.51	3/2,9,12,19,20,21,22,6//1,2,9,10,11,20,21,11/1,10,10//12/2,13,14,18,19,23,6/1,15,17,22/2	32° 5'28.28"N 32° 5'28.17"N 32° 5'9.28"N 32° 5'9.11"N 32° 5'8.75"N 32° 5'8.72"N 32° 5'6.81"N 32° 5'6.78"N 32° 5'4.88"N 32° 5'4.89"N 32° 5'6.87"N 32° 5'6.88"N 32° 5'8.78"N 32° 5'8.83"N 32° 5'10.70"N 32° 5'10.80"N 32° 5'12.67"N 32° 5'12.68"N 32° 5'28.35"N 32° 5'33.17"N 32° 5'33.67"N 32° 5'20.52"N 32° 5'20.55"N	75°36'0.83"E 75°36'3.05"E 75°36'2.83"E 75°36'0.36"E 75°36'0.30"E 75°35'58.39"E 75°35'58.35"E 75°35'55.80"E 75°35'55.79"E 75°35'52.75"E 75°35'52.74"E 75°35'50.71"E 75°35'50.72"E 75°35'52.31"E 75°35'52.33"E 75°35'58.11"E 75°35'58.17"E 75°36'0.68"E 75°36'0.82"E 75°36'3.39"E 75°36'5.93"E 75°36'5.86"E 75°36'3.36"E	-	-	-	RBM	Existing
10	Ravi River	Jaswan		77	17.88	8//9,20,21,22,20//9,10,11,12,19,20,21,22,26//19,22,28//14,15,18,19,22,23,35//8,9,10,11,12	32°16'30.19"N 32°16'20.46"N 32°16'21.71"N 32°16'30.09"N 32°16'30.09"N 32°16'28.29"N	75°27'12.49"E 75°27'12.03"E 75°27'12.31"E 75°27'12.49"E 75°27'18.50"E 75°27'18.61"E				RBM	Existing

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							Latitude	Longitude					
						.13,34//4,5,6,7,8,13 , 14,15,16, 17,18,23,24,2535// 16,20,21, 24,25	32°16'28.19"N 32°16'24.47"N 32°16'24.28"N 32°16'20.56"N 32°16'34.07"N 32°16'34.17"N 32°16'30.30"N 32°16'30.30"N 32°16'36.13"N 32°16'36.12"N 32°16'34.19"N 32°16'24.31"N 32°16'24.34"N 32°16'20.54"N 32°16'20.47"N 32°16'22.38"N 32°16'22.45"N 32°16'34.03"N 32°16'33.93"N 32°16'30.22"N 32°16'30.17"N 32°16'47.85"N 32°16'47.71"N 32°16'40.03"N 32°16'39.99"N 32°16'53.61"N 32°16'49.79"N 32°16'49.79"N 32°16'51.72"N	75°27'26.19"E 75°27'26.14"E 75°27'21.10"E 75°27'21.02"E 75°27'21.09"E 75°27'26.24"E 75°27'26.24"E 75°27'21.13"E 75°27'26.25"E 75°27'31.37"E 75°27'31.36"E 75°27'28.78"E 75°27'31.36"E 75°27'31.32"E 75°27'26.24"E 75°27'26.21"E 75°27'28.72"E 75°27'46.81"E 75°27'49.26"E 75°27'49.31"E 75°27'46.75"E 75°27'44.29"E 75°27'49.39"E 75°27'49.30"E 75°27'44.28"E 75°27'57.17"E 75°27'57.08"E 75°28'2.16"E 75°28'2.21"E					

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Sl.No.	River Details	Name of the mines or Desilting sites	Lease Details	Hadbast No.	Area (Ha)	Khasra No.	Coordinates		Distance from Forest Area (in km)	Mining Leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in tonnes/Annun considering digging depth max as 3 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc)	Existing /Proposed
							Latitude	Longitude					
							32°16'51.75"N 32°16'53.68"N 32°16'57.56"N 32°16'55.70"N 32°16'57.58"N	75°27'59.70"E 75°27'59.66"E 75°27'59.71"E 75°27'59.72"E 75°27'59.70"E					
11	Ravi River	Meera Kalan		87	26.72	21//1,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,2,22//4,5,6,7,14,15,16,17,24,25,28//1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,19,20,12//1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,2,21,13//1,2,9,10,11,12,19,20					RBM	Existing	
12		Kharkhara		80	16.48	45//21,22,23,24,51//1,2,3,4,52//3,4,7,8,10,11,13,14,17,18,20,21/1,23,24,53//13,14,17,18,19,20,21,22,54//25,55//5,56//12,9,57//1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,20						RBM	Existing
13		Gugran		84	4.25	31//6,32//1,2,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,19,20						RBM	Existing

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							Latitude	Longitude					
14		Chak Hari Rai		85	47.20	3/21,22,23,24,25,4/ /21,22,5//11,18,19, 20,21,22,6//1,2,7,8, 9,10,11,12,13,14,15 ,16,17,18,19,20,21, 22,23,24,25,7//1,2, 3,4,5,6,7,8/1,8,2,9/ 110,11/1,11/2,12,1 3,14,15 16,17,13,19, 20,21,22,23,24,25,8 //4,5,6,13,14,15,16, 17,18,24,25,11//15, 16,24,25,12//2,3,4/ 1,4/2,5,6,9,10,10/1, 10/2,11/1,12/1,13/1 ,15,26,17,18,21,22, 23,13//1,2,3,4,5,6,7 /1,7/2,8,9,10,11/1,1 1/2,12,13,14,15,16, 17,18,19,20,22,23,2 4,25,14//1,2,3,4,5, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,18,19,20,2 1,22,15//1,2,10,16/ /1,17//3, 4,5,7,18//1, 19//4,5						RBM	Existing
TOTAL					265.99								

Executive Engineer Pathankot,
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Source: Sub – Divisional committee, Pathankot

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

➤ List of potential Mining Leases (Proposed):

Sl No.	River Details	Lease Details	Area (In Ha)	Coordinates		Depth	Bulk Density	Distance (In Km) From PA/BR/WC	Distance From Forest Area (In Km)	Mining Leases Within 500 meters (if Yes cluster area In Ha)	Total Excavation in (MT/Yr.) (Mine Depth max as 3m)	Mineable Reserve (MT)	Mineral to be mined (Sand/Bajri/RBM etc.)	Existing / Proposed
				Latitude	Longitude									
1	UJH	PB_PTK_UJH_01	43.49	32°19'38.92"N 32°19'36.71"N 32°19'21.19"N 32°19'3.04"N 32°18'53.96"N 32°18'51.69"N 32°19'5.34"N 32°19'16.54"N	75°23'13.01"E 75°23'30.26"E 75°23'11.83"E 75°23'1.97"E 75°23'0.93"E 75°22'54.66"E 75°22'48.70"E 75°22'58.08"E	1.34	1.49	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 98.34	868321.34	520992.80	RBM	Proposed
2	UJH	PB_PTK_UJH_02	53.22	32°19'24.33"N 32°19'23.58"N 32°19'12.24"N 32°19'7.31"N 32°19'0.08"N 32°18'46.86"N 32°18'38.47"N 32°18'33.99"N 32°18'33.34"N 32°18'49.99"N 32°18'52.11"N 32°19'4.07"N	75°23'20.04"E 75°23'21.46"E 75°23'17.74"E 75°23'23.59"E 75°23'19.73"E 75°23'23.33"E 75°23'19.80"E 75°23'9.45"E 75°22'56.56"E 75°23'1.24"E 75°23'5.18"E 75°23'4.94"E	1.42	1.49	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 98.34	1126028.76	675617.25	RBM	Proposed

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3	UJH	PB_PTK_UJH_03	0.98	32°19'26.31"N 32°19'23.99"N 32°19'10.89"N 32°19'14.61"N	75°23'27.80"E 75°23'28.31"E 75°23'24.25"E 75°23'19.32"E	1.49	1.49	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 98.34	21756.98	13054.19	RBM	Proposed
4	UJH	PB_PTK_UJH_04	0.65	32°18'32.97"N 32°18'34.35"N 32°18'32.83"N 32°18'34.24"N	75°23'10.80"E 75°23'4.40"E 75°22'59.57"E 75°23'4.35"E	1.54	1.49	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 98.34	14914.9	8948.94	RBM	Proposed
5	RAV I	PB_PTK_RAVI_01	101.17	32°21'30.59"N 32°21'27.55"N 32°20'29.09"N 32°20'45.50"N 32°20'57.97"N 32°21'2.32"N 32°21'2.03"N 32°21'6.99"N 32°21'14.53"N 32°21'21.43"N 32°21'25.09"N 32°21'25.94"N	75°33'39.97"E 75°33'42.79"E 75°32'33.21"E 75°32'28.15"E 75°32'30.61"E 75°32'34.93"E 75°33'0.32"E 75°33'6.06"E 75°33'18.86"E 75°33'20.28"E 75°33'24.92"E 75°33'31.70"E	1.63	1.62	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 134.1	2671495.02	1602897.01	RBM	Proposed
6	RAV I	PB_PTK_RAVI_02	32.93	32°20'30.25"N 32°20'24.60"N 32°20'0.22"N 32°20'2.43"N 32°20'10.81"N 32°20'17.90"N	75°33'1.90"E 75°33'15.13"E 75°32'32.78"E 75°32'25.97"E 75°32'42.20"E 75°32'48.52"E	1.89	1.62	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 134.1	1008250.74	604950.44	RBM	Proposed

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7	RAV I	PB_PTK_ RAVI_03	12.3 9	32°20'5.83"N 32°20'2.84"N 32°19'42.57"N 32°19'45.51"N 32°19'47.70"N 32°19'47.62"N 32°19'59.96"N	75°32'3.95"E 75°32'7.98"E 75°31'35.87"E 75°31'32.33"E 75°31'35.15"E 75°31'38.20"E 75°31'56.42"E	1.6 6	1.62	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	No	333191.88	199915.1 3	RBM	Proposed
8	RAV I	PB_PTK_ RAVI_GR AVEL_02	90.2 2	32°17'55.24"N 32°18'0.97"N 32°18'17.16"N 32°18'24.27"N 32°18'26.44"N 32°18'28.98"N 32°18'34.90"N 32°18'36.56"N 32°18'36.11"N 32°18'29.44"N 32°18'22.64"N 32°18'18.80"N 32°18'13.78"N 32°18'11.64"N 32°18'11.26"N 32°18'8.07"N 32°18'1.47"N 32°17'58.95"N 32°17'57.22"N 32°17'57.28"N 32°17'56.26"N	75°28'38.74"E 75°28'36.23"E 75°28'40.22"E 75°28'57.23"E 75°29'0.91"E 75°29'2.41"E 75°29'2.94"E 75°29'4.26"E 75°29'24.39"E 75°29'25.72"E 75°29'27.42"E 75°29'24.30"E 75°29'22.54"E 75°29'17.91"E 75°29'3.48"E 75°29'0.18"E 75°28'56.76"E 75°28'53.27"E 75°28'46.40"E 75°28'42.03"E 75°28'39.61"E	2.9	1.62	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	1.7	Yes, 152	4238535.6	2543121. 36	RBM	Proposed
9	RAV I	PB_PTK_ RAVI_GR AVEL_01	61.7 8	32°17'18.96"N 32°17'20.18"N 32°17'24.01"N 32°17'27.46"N 32°17'28.60"N 32°17'27.55"N 32°17'29.18"N	75°28'38.75"E 75°28'36.84"E 75°28'35.90"E 75°28'33.55"E 75°28'35.29"E 75°28'38.29"E 75°28'39.73"E	2.8	1.62	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	2.3	Yes, 152	2802340.8	1681404. 48	RBM	Proposed

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			32°17'33.55"N	75°28'42.18"E									
			32°17'37.52"N	75°28'45.02"E									
			32°17'39.28"N	75°28'48.08"E									
			32°17'43.83"N	75°28'51.22"E									
			32°17'50.31"N	75°28'52.73"E									
			32°17'57.68"N	75°28'58.78"E									
			32°17'58.51"N	75°29'1.80"E									
			32°18'1.46"N	75°29'4.63"E									
			32°18'4.74"N	75°29'5.99"E									
			32°18'7.77"N	75°29'8.84"E									
			32°18'9.66"N	75°29'14.86"E									
			32°18'10.82"N	75°29'21.48"E									
			32°18'14.71"N	75°29'27.13"E									
			32°18'14.10"N	75°29'29.47"E									
			32°17'58.49"N	75°29'28.12"E									
			32°17'55.74"N	75°29'29.02"E									
			32°17'53.92"N	75°29'22.58"E									
			32°17'51.04"N	75°29'14.68"E									
			32°17'49.19"N	75°29'13.65"E									
			32°17'48.59"N	75°29'11.81"E									
			32°17'43.32"N	75°29'6.67"E									
			32°17'42.51"N	75°29'1.08"E									
			32°17'42.28"N	75°28'54.81"E									
			32°17'34.93"N	75°28'47.67"E									
			32°17'33.61"N	75°28'43.96"E									
			32°17'31.62"N	75°28'43.26"E									
			32°17'26.05"N	75°28'44.10"E									
			32°17'23.32"N	75°28'42.88"E									
			32°17'18.88"N	75°28'38.81"E									


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10	CHAKKI	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_01	12.4	32°16'37.31"N 32°16'36.64"N 32°16'35.18"N 32°16'30.20"N 32°16'26.54"N 32°16'23.75"N 32°16'25.99"N 32°16'33.22"N	75°44'21.21"E 75°44'23.56"E 75°44'22.99"E 75°44'10.80"E 75°44'6.82"E 75°43'59.13"E 75°43'48.58"E 75°44'7.28"E	1.49	1.56	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	No	288225.6	172935.36	RBM	Proposed
11	CHAKKI	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_02	22.84	32°16'28.43"N 32°16'27.19"N 32°16'19.98"N 32°16'18.74"N 32°16'19.22"N 32°16'17.54"N 32°16'18.25"N 32°16'14.09"N 32°16'16.07"N 32°16'20.89"N 32°16'22.63"N 32°16'25.01"N 32°16'20.96"N 32°16'24.09"N	75°43'41.51"E 75°43'41.65"E 75°43'27.66"E 75°43'21.78"E 75°43'14.43"E 75°43'4.53"E 75°42'56.94"E 75°42'49.63"E 75°42'44.10"E 75°42'45.41"E 75°42'43.24"E 75°43'0.75"E 75°43'16.16"E 75°43'23.53"E	1.3	1.56	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 68.34	463195.2	277917.12	RBM	Proposed
12	CHAKKI	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_3	22.9	32°16'19.58"N 32°16'15.59"N 32°16'11.60"N 32°16'9.62"N 32°16'11.85"N 32°16'8.47"N 32°16'2.62"N 32°16'7.30"N 32°16'16.48"N 32°16'21.49"N 32°16'20.82"N	75°42'44.41"E 75°42'42.90"E 75°42'49.69"E 75°42'49.59"E 75°42'39.59"E 75°42'23.84"E 75°42'10.16"E 75°42'13.42"E 75°42'24.82"E 75°42'25.83"E 75°42'38.29"E	1.39	1.56	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 68.34	496563.6	297938.16	RBM	Proposed

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13	CHAKKI	PB_PTK_C HAKKI_04	19.5	32°16'23.71"N 32°16'21.98"N 32°16'10.01"N 32°16'2.12"N 32°16'1.06"N 32°16'3.72"N 32°16'3.29"N 32°16'4.82"N 32°16'8.70"N 32°16'20.43"N 32°16'23.90"N	75°42'32.56"E 75°42'23.82"E 75°42'14.43"E 75°42'2.45"E 75°41'58.14"E 75°41'53.55"E 75°41'44.07"E 75°41'52.25"E 75°42'0.53"E 75°42'17.61"E 75°42'28.36"E	1.44	1.56	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 68.34	438048	262828.8	RBM	Proposed
14	CHAKKI	PB_PTK_ CHAKKI _05	3.1	32°16'2.29"N 32°15'59.68"N 32°15'58.09"N 32°15'59.41"N 32°16'1.78"N	75°41'52.34"E 75°41'56.06"E 75°41'40.19"E 75°41'40.82"E 75°41'49.95"E	1.26	1.56	No Forest , Bridges available within 1 Km	No Forest availabl e within 1 Km	Yes, 68.34	60933.6	36560.16	RBM	Proposed
TOTAL											14831802.0	8899081.20		
											<i>Source: Field survey and DGPS data of Pathankot</i>			

सत्यमेव जयते

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

b) List of Patta Lands / Khatedari land

Sr. No.	Owner/ Applicant	Area (HA)	Depth	Bulk Density	Latitude	Longitude	District	Tehsil	Village	Khasra No	Type of Material	Total Reserve (MT)	Total Mineral to be mined (MT)	Existing / proposed
1	Raman Kumar Sharma	4.5	2.90	1.62	32.3075463	75.4943726	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kharkra Tarf Narot	49//1(8-0)2(8-0)10(5-3)11(8-0)12(8-0)19(8-16)20(8-0)21(19-61)50//15(2-4)16(7-18)24(2-7)25(8-0)59//5(2-17)60//1(2-6)	RBM	211,410	126,846	Proposed
2	Harbinderjeet W/o Nirmal singh	8.47	2.99	1.62	32.288056	75.469167	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Jaswan Narote Jamail singh	33//6,13,2,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,2557//2,3,9,11,12,14,15,1656//11,17,18,20,22	RBM	397,920.6	238,752.36	Proposed
3	Saruchi Sharma	2.92	2.99	1.62	32.2912446	75.4728663	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti, Tarf Narot Jaimal Singh	24//3(3-6), 4(8-0), 5(6-14), 6(8-0), 7(5-14), 14(5-11),15/1(2-14), 17(8-0), 18(2-2),24(4-17)32//4/2(1-12)	RBM	141,438.96	84,863.38	Proposed

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4	Dawinder Singh	7.11	2.88	1.489	32.3096 67	75.386962	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Sarota	13//11(7-12), 12(8-0), 13(8- 0),16(8-0), 17(8- 0),18(8-0), 19(8- 0), 20(8-0),22(8- 0), 23(8-0), 24(8- 0),25(8-0), 14//18(3-13), 19(8-0), 20(8- 0),21(8-0),22(8- 0), 23(5-0), 16//3/1(5-18)	RBM	304,899.5 5	182,939.7 3	Propos ed
5	Pushpa devi W/o Balwant Singh	10.8	2.88	1.489	32.3174 38	75.38675	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Muthi	9//3(7-2),4(7- 2),5(7-2),6(8- 0),7(8-0),8(8- 0),13(8-0), 14(8- 0), 15(8-0),16(8- 0), 17(8-0) 10//1(7-2), 2(7- 2), 3(7-2), 4(7- 2),5(7-2), 6(8- 0),7(8-0), 9(8-0)	RBM	463,138.5 6	277,883.1 3	Propos ed
6	Gurdeep Singh	10.6	2.80	1.62	32.2969 254	75.482400 9	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Jhumbar Narot Jaimal Singh	15//18,19,20,21,2 2,23,24 17//1/1, 2,3,4, 5,7, 8,9,12,13, 14/1,18,19,2018// 16,23,24,25,32//3 ,4,5	RBM	480,816	288,489.6	Propos ed
7	Satwant Singh	5.65	2.79	1.62	32.2812 701	75.469063 6	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Jaswan	8//6,7,8,9,10,11,1 2,13,14,15,16,17, 18 9//15	RBM	255,368.7	153,221.2 2	Propos ed

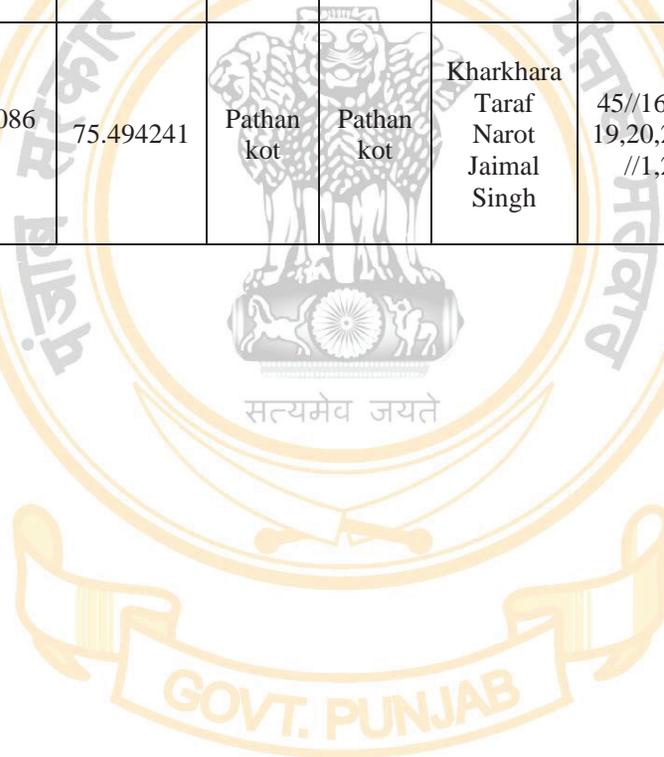
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8	Narinder Singh	7.2	2.79	1.62	32.2799 538	75.472692 6	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Siunti	69//13,14,15,16,1 7,18,19,20,21,22, 2376//1,2,3,4,5,6, 7,8	RBM	325,425.6	195,255.3 6	Propos ed
9	Usha Bakshi, Raj Rani, Priya, Baldev Singh	4.65	2.99	1.62	32.2919 492	75.468877 2	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Siunti	6//1,2,3,9,10,11,1 2,13,14,19,22,23, 24	RBM	225,236.7	135,142.0 2	Propos ed
10	Onkar Singh, Gandharv Singh, Rajinder Singh, Sukhdev Singh	4.7	2.90	1.62	32.3086 18	75.494241	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Kharkhara Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	45//16,2546//18, 19,20,21,22,2350 //1,2,351//5	RBM	220,806	132,483.6	Propos ed



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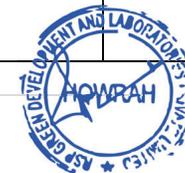


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11	Surjit Singh, Gurchain Singh, Piar Kaur, Nishi Dutta, Ashwani Kumar, Pushpa Dutta, Sandeep Singh, Mandeep Singh, Bhupinder Kaur, Balwinder Kaur, Shashipal Singh, Lakhwinder Singh, Karandeep Singh	34.5	3	1.62	32.2319 228	75.427962 8	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Shahpurgo pi	36(15-17), 37मिठ(6-3), 38मिठ(6-0), 39मिठ(16-16), 47(5-8), 49(12- 13), 57मिठ (5-0), 60मिठ(6-16), 64मिठ (13-4), 66मिठ(10-15),69 मिठ(9-11), 70(14-1), 71 मिठ(26- 14),72(22-11), 81/58-59मिठ(14- 11), 83/68(7-10), 84/68मिठ(5-8), 102/79-96मिठ(5- 0), 104/35- 78मिठ(4-0), 3(8- 18), 11(1-3), 14(0-9), 16(1-0), 18(2-3), 19(0- 13), 20(0-14), 21(0-3), 22(0-8), 23(0-10), 24(2- 4),25(1-18), 26(0-7), 44(4-6), 45(4-9), 46(17- 3), 48(9-0),50(7- 11), 97/12-13(2- 8), 98/13(2-7), 99/29-30(1-18), 100/15-17(1-19),	RBM	1,676,700	1,006,020	Propos ed
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										103/10-80(4-1), 51/10 (24-0), 55(6-4), 57(18-19), 86/58-59 10/21(7-11), 22/1(2-11)				
12	Rajeev Sharma, Rajni	0.53	2	1.489	32.3212488	75.3837439	Pathankot	Pathankot	Samrala	10/21(7-11), 22/1(2-11)	RBM	15,783.4	9,470.04	Proposed
13	Hari Krishan Mahajan, Bansilal, Gurbhoj Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Nidhan Singh	8.07	2.88	1.489	32.3296293	75.3814828	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kot Bhatian	17//8,13,14,15,16,17,18,24,2518//120//12,13,18,19,21,22,23	RBM	346,067.42	207,640.45	Proposed

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14	Ajit Singh, Coral Stone Crusher, Luxmi Stone Crusher	1.78	2.98	1.489	32.3059 656	75.381482 8	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Muthi	20//20,21,21//16, 25,22//5,6 23//1,10	RBM	78,982.52	47,389.51	Propos ed
15	Gurdeep Singh, Buta Singh, Sardar Singh, Jagdev Singh, Baldev Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Pritam Kaur, Gurmeet Kaur, Swarn Kaur, Gurpal Singh, Nirmal Singh, Dalbir Singh, Jaswinder Kaur, Karamjit Singh, Simranjit Kaur, Lovepreet Kaur, Manjot Kaur	8.42	2.88	1.489	32.3040 341	75.380678 8	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Pindi Parolian	8//2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 13,9//1,2,9,10,11, 12,19,207//22,23, 24,8//4,15,16,17	RBM	361,076.5 4	216,645.9 3	Propos ed
16	Inderpal Singh	0.8	2.79	1.62	32.2777 48	75.473381	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Siunti Tarat Narot Jaimal Singh	76//24(8-0),25(7- 12)	RBM	36,158.4	21,695.04	Propos ed

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17	Saruchi Sharma	2.84	2.99	1.62	32.286604	75.473036	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	32//13/2(0-16),14(8-0), 15(7-12), 18(8-0)32//6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11, 12,13/1	RBM	137,563.92	82,538.35	Proposed
18	Sanjay Grover, Rajiv Ohri	14.29	2.80	1.62	32.3004875	75.4816495	Pathankot	Pathankot	Siunti Tarf Narot Jaimal Singh	8//19,20,21/2/2,21/4/1,22/1,9//12, 13,14,16,17,18,19,22/1,23/1,24/1, 25/1,10//25/1,14//2/1,2/2,8//21/1/2 8//21/4/1,22/3,9//22/2,23/2,24/2,25/2, 10//25/2, 12//16, 13//6, 7,14,15,16,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,14//20,21,12//25, 13//17,18	RBM	648,194.4	388,916.64	Proposed
19	Karan Kumar, Naresh Kumar	1.9	3	1.62	32.225833	75.43	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gol	1//11(4-8),20(5-2), 21(5-14), 9//17(8-0), 18/1(4-0), 23/2(4-0), 24(8-0)17//21/1(6-16)20//1/1(6-16), 10/2(6-16),11/1(6-16) 30//16(8-8), 24(2-14)	RBM	92,340	55,404	Proposed

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

20	Gobind Singh	0.44	3	1.62	32.2252 78	75.430833	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Gol	34//1/1/3(2- 4),1/2/2(1-7), 10(2-9) 35//6(6- 14)	RBM	21,384	12,830.4	Propos ed
21	Lakshay Mahajan	4.91	2.57	1.62	32.2912 72	75.495347	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Mairan Kalan	33//6,7,14,21,22, 23,35//13-16/1- 19-25/1/2- 25/247//1, 2, 347//4/1/1- 4/1/253//1-10, 63//16/2- 24/2min-24/2min 66//10, 67//6- 7/1/2-4/2-4/3- 7/1-7/1/1/1	RBM	204,422.9 4	122,653.7 6	Propos ed
22	Malkeet S/O Mohinder Singh	32.8	2.99	1.62	32.3372 79	75.549019	Pathan kot	Pathan kot	Bhadrali	Khotni no. 68,69,70,71,72, 73,74,75, 76,77,78,79,80,8 1,82,83,84,85,86, 87,88,89,90,91,9 2,93,94,95,96,97, 98,99,100,101,10 2,103,104,105,10 6,107,108, 109	RBM	1,588,766. 4	953,259.8 4	Propos ed
TOTAL												8,233,901	4,940,340	

Source: Sub – Divisional committee, Pathankot

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

c) List of De-siltation location (Lake, Pond, Dams, River)

Name	Maintain/Controlled by State Govt./PSU etc.	Location	Khasra No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)	Quantity (weight) (MT/Year)	Existing/Proposed
At River opposite village Taharpur RD 29450 to 30000 in River Ravi	State Govt.		118(22-13) 120(5-14) = 29-7117(21-9) 189/121 = 10-3123/2(14-18) 119 (8-11) = 55-1194/187(6-0) 195/193(13-3)195-193(2-2) 115(8-11) 106(3-8) = 33-4	Pathankot	Pathankot	Rajpur Rajputtan	2.14	NA	Existing
Estimate for desilting of River Bed Material from bed of River Ravi U/s. of Madhopur Head Works, Madhopur	State Govt.		30/3 29, 30	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghura Madhopur Chaunni	109.26	NA	Existing
Estimate for desilting of River Bed Material from River Ravi at Village Khakhara	State Govt.		44R: - 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 45: R-1,2R/1, 2/2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Pathankot	Pathankot	KhaKhara	34.8	NA	Existing

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Name	Maintain/Controlled by State Govt./PSU etc.	Location	Khasra No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)	Quantity (weight) (MT/Year)	Existing/Proposed
			,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,24 A6R: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 ,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,24. 25 47R:1, 2,3,4, 5,6, 7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18, 19,20, 21,22, 23, 24,25						
Estimate for Desilting of sand/site from Bed of River Ravi at village Bhadrals	State Govt.		Out of Khasra No. 32/1/2/2 (2389-10), Khasra Girdavari 32/1/2/2 has an area of 1142-3 Makbuja Forest, 38-0 barani and 1104-3 non-possible river	Pathankot	Pathankot	Bhadrals	55.85	NA	Existing
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village Chak Gajju	State Govt.		(6R: - 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15/1 6R: - 17, 24/2 10R:- 4/1) = 58-19	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Gajju	1.17	NA	Existing

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

Name	Maintain/Controlled by State Govt./PSU etc.	Location	Khasra No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)	Quantity (weight) (MT/Year)	Existing/Proposed
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village Keerian	State Govt.		32.3101901N 75.4932628E	Pathankot	Pathankot	Keerian	29	NA	Proposed
Estimate for Desilting of sand/silt from bed of river Ravi in Village Jhumbar	State Govt.		32.3025041N 75.4888355E	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jhumbar	6.05	NA	Proposed
TOTAL							238.27		
<i>Source: District Mining Office, Pathankot.</i>									

Note: These sites of Desilting will be taken up by the Water Resources Department, Punjab (not by mining department) after taking permission from competent authority.

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB**d) M-Sand plants with location**

Sr No	Plant Name	Owner	District	Tehsil	Village	Geolocation		Quantity (weight) / Capacity (Tonnes/Annum)
						Latitude	Longitude	
1	M/s Jai Guggaveer Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Sanwer singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'43"N	75°28'40"E	160600
2	M/s Shri Ram Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Taran pal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'39"N	75°28'41"E	116800
3	M/s Krishna Stone Crushing Co. Vill. Gugran	Vikas sachdeva	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'43"N	75°28'43"E	160600
4	M/s Walia Cont. Co. Vill. Gurgan	Harjeet singh walia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Pindi Parolian	32°18'46"N	75°28'42"E	91250
5	M/s S.S Stone Crusher Vill. Pindi Parolian	Satish kumar mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'30"N	75°22'39"E	146000
6	M/s Jagson Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Anmol sethi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'50"N	75°28'40"E	175200
7	M/s Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher Vill. Gugran	Nipun mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	32°18'51"N	75°28'45"E	233600
8	M/s Shivalik Stone Crusher Vill. Muthi	Akshit pathania	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'24"N	75°23'15"E	146000
9	M/s guru nanak sotne crusher vill. Guran	Arun salaria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'42"N	75°28'37"E	146000
10	M/s Friends Stone Crusher Vill. Gurgran	Gurmukh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gugran	32°18'38"N	75°28'38"E	146000
11	M/s Balram Stone Crusher Vill Feroza P.O. Narot Jaimal Singh	Sarabjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°14'35"N	75°24'52"E	146000
12	Ms shree sai stone crusher and screener, village feroza	Nipun mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Feroza	32°14'28"N	75°24'47"E	146000

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

13	M/s Gold Stone Crusher, Village Muthi (bamial) Tehsil & District Pathankot	Varinder kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Muthi	32°18'19"N	75°23'13"E	146000
14	M/s Jai Shankar Stone Crusher, Village Sarota Tehsil & District Pathankot	Raman sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Sarota	32°18'58"N	75°22'44"E	146000
15	M/s guru nanak dev ji sotne crusher vill. Feroza the & distt. Pathankot	Manjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Feroza	32°14'35"N	75°24'74"E	146000
16	M/s Nanak Stone Crusher, Barnala, vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Inderpal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'34"N	75°28'21"E	131400
17	M/s Baba Dhara Singh Ji Stone Crusher, vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Jaspal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'39"N	75°28'18"E	102200
18	M/s Majha Stone Crusher Co. Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Gursimran singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'42"N	75°28'13"E	115340
19	M/s G.D Enterprises, Vill. Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'34"N	75°28'12"E	87600
20	M/s Harjas Stone Crusher Co. Vill. Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Harbhinderjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'34"N	75°28'07"E	116800
21	M/s A.T Stone Crusher, Vill. Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Rubi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'35"N	75°28'04"E	115340
22	M/s Walia Cont. Co. Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Harjeet singh walia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'40"N	75°28'03"E	86505

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

23	M/s Guru teg Bahadur Stone Crushe, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sugam aul	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'42"N	75°27'57"E	116800
24	M/s J.S Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Baldev singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'45"N	75°27'56"E	87600
25	M/s Trehari Stone Crusher, Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Navjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'45"N	75°28'04"E	175200
26	M/s Hemkund Stone Crusher Co., Vill Jaswan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Mohan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'18"N	75°28'00"E	115340
27	M/s Hari Om Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'12"E	102200
28	M/s New Wave Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sunil kumar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'55"E	146000
29	M/s Vikas Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Chandan mahendru	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'48"N	75°28'55"E	115340
30	M/s J.S Grover Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Sunil grover	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'51"N	75°28'43"E	671600
31	M/s Jawala Ji Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Satish kumar passi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'51"N	75°28'39"E	87600
32	M/s Sandeep Washed Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Satwant singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°16'46"N	75°28'34"E	77380

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

33	M/s Saini Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Arvind changotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'00"N	75°28'43"E	146000
34	M/s Sai Stone Crusher, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ravinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'05"N	75°28'44"E	146000
35	M/s Ashok Grit Udyog, Vill. Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ajay sachdeva	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'01"N	75°28'29"E	115340
36	M/s Shiva Construction Co. (Satkar Stone Crusher, Vill Samiti, Seonti), Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Atish kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'07"N	75°28'33"E	70080
37	M/s Faith Stone Crushing Co., Vill, Seonti, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Raman kumar sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Seonti	32°17'12"N	75°28'20"E	146000
38	M/s Mani Mahesh Stone Crusher, Vill. Dalpat, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Rajinder	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dalpat	32°17'21"N	75°28'44"E	146000
39	M/s G.S Stone Crusher, Vill. Dalpat, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ajay singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dalpat	32°17'26"N	75°28'49"E	146000
40	M/s Shiva Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Gaurav anand	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kallan	32°17'31"N	75°28'50"E	146000
41	M/s Ram Dass Guru Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Ramandeep singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kallan	32°17'31"N	75°28'58"E	146000

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42	M/s Kuber Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Onkar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'35"N	75°28'56"E	116800
43	M/s Vishal Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Abhinandan jamwal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'40"N	75°28'47"E	146000
44	M/s Shree Bala Ji Stone Crusher, Vill. Meira Kallan, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Shalesh periwal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'39"N	75°29'00"E	146000
45	M/s Shiva Construction co. (Kiran Stone Crusher Vill. Meera Kallan)	Manpreet singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°18'02"N	75°29'38"E	102200
46	M/s Krishna Wahed Stone Crusher, Vill. Kiri Khurd, Teh & Distt. Pathankot	Krishna devi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kiri Khurd	32°16'54"N	75°29'22"E	102200
47	M/s Doctor Da Crusher Vill. Maira Kallan	Baldev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'32"N	75°28'47"E	146000
48	M/s Paras Stone Crusher Vill. Meira Kallan	Paras oberoi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'32"N	75°28'53"E	146000
49	M/s R.S Stone Crusher Vill. Meira Kallan	Ramandeep singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Meira Kalan	32°17'30"N	75°28'55"E	146000
50	M/s SBS Stone Crusher Vill. Jaswan	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jaswan	32°16'31"N	75°28'13"E	87600
51	M/s Mahavir Stone Crusher Vill. Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	Rajjat sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'49"N	75°28'59"E	146000
52	M/s Raavi Stone Crusher & Screeing Plant Vill. Siunti Taraf Narot Jaimal Singh	Hargurnoor singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'42"N	75°28'59"E	328500

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53	Ms zimidara stone crusher, village siunti taraf narot jaimal singh,	Rajinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Jaimal Singh	32°16'55"N	75°28'53"E	175200
54	Ms sant stone crusher vill. Chak gajju	Gobind singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Gajju	32°13'29"N	75°25'45"E	876000
55	M/s Hargur Screening Plant, Vill. Abadgarh	Vinod kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.1153110 N	75.6004710 E	116800
56	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Vill. Nalunga	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.122095 N	75.601881 E	35040
57	M/s National stone crusher, VPO Mirthal	Manohar lal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mirthal	32.119919N	75.6037450E	29200
58	M/s Jalandhar Stone crusher, G.T Road Vill Nalunga,	Vijay passi	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.118301N	75.603609 E	29200
59	M/s Mahaluxmi Screener, Vill. Mirthal	Krishan gopal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mirthal	32.105725N	75.606435 E	73000
60	M/s Bindra Stone Crusher, Vill. Abaadgarh	Sukhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.100847 N	75.598044 E	77380
61	M/s Khalsa Screening Udyog, Vill. Abadgarh	Daljit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.109634 N	75.593208 E	116800
62	Ms d.s.bajri washing & crushing udyog, abadgarh	Bodh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.110233N	75.593584E	77380
63	M/s Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher samitti, Vill. Nalunga	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.123361N	75.600444E	65700
64	M/s Rehan Stone Udyog Seumtti, Vill. Nalunga	Dev raj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.124701N	75.60186E	51100
65	M/s Mehta Rehan Washed Stone Crusher Vill. Nalunga	Dev raj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nalunga	32.125989N	75.599217E	77380
66	M/s Om Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran	Arun kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1266710N	75.5999370E	115340

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

67	M/s New Sharma Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran.	Lakhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.127405N	75.599561E	115340
68	M/s Bee Ess Stone Crusher, Vill. Ghandran	Balwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1288760N	75.6005780E	161476
69	M/s Diamond Bajri Co. Vill. Ghandran	Sanjeev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghandran	32.1309980N	75.6036120E	43800
70	M/s Gagandeep Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Jagjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1401493N	75.6043405E	58400
71	M/s Ankur Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Abhishek indoria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1405498N	75.6044604E	58400
72	M/s Satluj Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Sudhir anand	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1415673N	75.6048826E	73000
73	M/s Ravi Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Tejinder pal singh sandhu	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1417101N	75.6056263E	102200
74	M/s Jehlam Stone Crusher,, Vill. Dhaki Saida.	Harinder pal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1418813N	75.6048729E	102200
75	M/s Beas Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Kapil Sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1423951N	75.6052501E	115340
76	M/s Hans Pal Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Pawandeep sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1428616N	75.6053956E	102200
77	M/s Jai Durga Screener & Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Rajinder salgotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1435046N	75.6049912E	58400
78	M/s Mahajan Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Pawandeep	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1441825N	75.6049869E	80300
79	M/s Friends Enterprises, Vill. Dhaki Saida	----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1447082N	75.6043321E	29200
80	M/s Super Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	Romi bajaj	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1441825N	75.6049869E	80300

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81	M/s Shiv Shakti Stone Crusher, Vill. Dhaki Saida	----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dhaki Saida	32.1452720N	75.6053208E	35040
82	M/s Shri Ganpati Stone Crusher, Vill. Chak Chimna	Pawandeep sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Chak Chimna	32.1470826N	75.6036287E	115340
83	M/s New Wave Stone Crusher, Vill. Kaunterpur	Paramjot singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.166493N	75.616849E	46720
84	M/s Mahadev Stone Crusher, Vill. Kaunterpur	Baldev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.1605979N	75.6022789E	115340
85	M/s Vishkarma Industry, Vill. Kaunterpur	Anita malpotra	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kaunterpur	32.162854N	75.620995E	51100
86	M/s Jai Hind Stone Crusher, Vill. Nangal Bhur	Parveen singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Nangal Bhur	32.1911660N	75.6472590E	143080
87	M.s gram udyog samiti, khokhar	Ashok kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Khokhar	32.113114N	75.593151E	102200
88	M/s Dashmesh Stone Crusher Udyog Samiti, Vill. Talwara Gujran	Sukhwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Gujran	32.173958N	75.619806E	29200
89	M/s New Hans Pal Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Gujran	Sutikshan kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Gujran	32.173953N	75.620284E	51100
90	M/s Shiv Shakti Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Suresh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.175522N	75.620637E	58400
91	M/s God Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Kailash chander	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.175719N	75.621866E	29200
92	M/s Lalit Screening & Crushing Udyog Samiti Vill. Talwara Jattan	Jarnail singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwar Jattan	32.1759499N	75.6214204E	27740
93	M/s Ambar Stone Crusher, Vill. Talwara Jattan	Kashmir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.176755N	75.623688E	29200
94	M/s Dharamdeep Stone Crusher, Talwara Jattan	Yudhvir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Talwara Jattan	32.1778070N	75.6248930E	29200

Executive Engineer, Pathankot,
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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

95	M/s Ganpati Stone Crusher, Anner	Gagan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Anner	32.154838N	75.666201E	146000
96	M/s Shiva Stone Crusher, Anner	Naresh kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Anner	32.152578N	75.665968E	157096
97	M/s Guru Teg Bahadur Stone Crusher, Andoi	Sanjeev kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.1288246N	75.6484474E	146000
98	M/s Dev Bhumi Stone Crusher Vill. Andoi Pathankot.	Rajesh kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.134424N	75.651249E	146000
99	M/s Nav Durga Stone Crusher Vill. Andoi	Kulbir singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Andoi	32.131254N	75.647073E	146000
100	M/s Kathgarh Shiv Shankar Stone Crusher Vill. Gurha Kalan	Jagmohan singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Gurah Kalan	32.12233N	75.631567E	116800
101	M/s Vijay Luxmi Garam Udyog, Tajpur	Yashpal bajwa	Pathankot	Pathankot	Tajpur	32.2421659N	75.6146814E	175200
102	M/s C.C.S. Stone crusher, Makimpur	Rajeshwar singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Makimpur	32.2247169N	75.5916010E	146000
103	M/s Guru Nanak Stone crushing Co., Makimpur	Sandeep kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Makimpur	32.2267N	75.596144E	51100
104	M/s Baba Maghar Stone Crusher Vill. Abadgarh	Mohinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Abadgarh	32.0991667N	75.5994444E	73000
105	M/s Madhopur Stone Crusher (Regd.)	Jaspal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behriaan	32.2221N	75.3535E	146000
106	M/s J.S Grover Stone Crusher, Madhopur (Unit 2)	Sunil grover	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behriaan	32.2218N	75.3529E	584000
107	M/s Shri Bala Ji Infrarealcon P. Ltd. (Regd.) Behrian	Shailesh periwal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2209N	75.3518E	146000
108	M/s Kesri Stone Crusher, Behrian	Abhishek nanda	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.368324N	75.3513E	146000

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109	M/s Tridev Stone Crusher, Behrian	Kamal kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.368324N	75.5878440E	1168000
110	M/s Vj Stone crusher, Behrian	Dineshbhai	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2159N	75.3512E	160600
111	M/s Satluj Stone Crusher, Behrian	Sanjay kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'39"E	115340
112	M/s krish Stone Crusher, Behrian	Teena mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2135N	75.3428E	182500
113	M/s Global Stone Crusher, Behrian	Prem kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2132N	75.3426E	115340
114	Ms madhav stone crusher vill. Behrian bajurag	Amit Sharma	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2136N	76.2124	146000
115	M/s Jai Shri Ram Stone Crusher, Behrian	Pawan kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'37"N	75°34'23"E	116800
116	M/s Jai Bala Ji Stone Crusher, Behrian	Rajiv tuli	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'32"N	75°34'20"E	192720
117	M/s Krishna Stone Crusher, Behrian	Gourav mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2127N	75.3426	146000
118	M/s Pathankot Stone Crushing Co., Behrian	Jaidev salaria	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2126N	75.3418	77380
119	M/s Maruti Stone Crusher, Behrian	Aashish bains	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2152N	75.3444	115340
120	M/s K.S Stone Crusher, Behrian	Kulwinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2151N	75.3450	175200
121	M/s Nav Durga stone Crusher, Behrian	Prem kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'20"E	116800
122	M/s Tulsi Stone Crusher, Behrian	Puneet kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'36"E	160600

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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

123	M/s New Raavi Stone Crushing Co., Behrian	Hargurnoor singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'33"N	75°34'12"E	146000
124	M/s Abhi Stone Crusher, Behrian	Roshan lal	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'28"N	75°34'12"E	146000
125	M/s Ganpati Stone Crusher, Behrian	Vipan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.3578875N	75.5695469E	146000
126	M/s Asian Stone Crusher, Behrian	Malkit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'25"N	75°34'11"E	115340
127	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Behrian	Shusheel godara	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.212N	75.3412E	175200
128	M/s Jai Shakti Stone Crusher, Behrian	Nirmal singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.2123N	75.3416E	115340
129	M/s Ram Shri Stone Crusher, Behrian	Lakshman nayyar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'40"E	116800
130	M/s Super Mine Stone Crusher, Behrian	Lakshman nayyar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'40"N	75°34'43"E	77380
131	M/s Bharat Stone Crusher, Behrian	Naresh thakur	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'44"N	75°34'45"E	131400
132	M/s Satyam Stone Crusher vill. Behrian	Manpreet singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32.213N	75.3425E	115340
133	M/s S.S Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Satish kumar mahajan	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'35"N	75°34'33"E	175200
134	M/s Bhagwati Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Puneet makkar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'51"N	75°34'44"E	175200
135	M/s Sangam Stone Crusher Vill. Behrian	Varinder kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Behrian	32°21'33"N	75°34'15"E	113880
136	Ms soma bureya (jv) soma enterprise ltd vill. Jugial	Gv ravi kumar	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jugial	32.3762995 N	75.646782E	394200

Executive Engineer, Pathankot,
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DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT OF PATHANKOT DISTRICT, PUNJAB

137	M/s Om Stone Crusher, Haryal	Jodh singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°308349"N	75°779898"E	102200
138	M/s S.K Stone Crusher, Haryal	Arvind singh pathania	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°301854"N	75°777419"E	73000
139	M/s Thakur Stone Crusher, Haryal	Sham singh malkotia	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°29'7708"N	75°77'4161"E	94900
140	M/s S.P.A. Stone Crusher, Haryal	-----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	-----	-----	77380
141	M/s Shri Om Stone Crusher Udyog Samiti, Haryal	Surjit singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°17'27.1"N	75°46'08.8"E	77380
142	M/s Baba Budha Stone Crusher, Haryal	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°307921"N	75°779692"E	102200
143	M/s Mars Crusher, Vill. Treheti, P.O Haryal	Surinder singh	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	32°303610"N	75°777344"E	121180
144	M/s Bhagwati Stone Crusher Vill. Mamoon	-----	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	-----	-----	27010
TOTAL								19614297 (MT)
<i>Source: Sub – Divisional committee, Pathankot</i>								

Executive Engineer Pathankot,
Drainage-cum-Mining &
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