

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,**

**WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE**

**APPEAL 641/2025**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Shamshir Abdul Wahab Khan

... Appellant

v.

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority,

Maharashtra & Ors.

... Respondents

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| 2.           | 1                   | Copy of the Judgment in Uttar Pradesh & Ors. v Uday Education and Welfare Trust and Anr., dated 21.10.2022. |                 |
| 3.           | 2                   | Copy of the presentation made by the District Administration in SEAC meeting.                               |                 |
| 4.           | 3.                  | Copy of the undertakings by the District Collector and the District Mining Officer.                         |                 |

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**Date: 12.02.2026**

**Adv. Aniruddha S Kulkarni**

**Standing Counsel,**

**Environment and Climate Change Department**

**Government of Maharashtra**



1. It is submitted that at the very outset this respondent denies each averment made in the present appeal which is contrary to and inconsistent with the averments made and the facts stated in the present reply. It is submitted that nothing stated in the appeal may be deemed to have been admitted by this respondent unless and until the same has been admitted by the respondent.
2. The Present Appeal seeks to challenge the Environment Clearance ("EC") dated 16.12.2025 granted by SEIAA for undertaking sand mining at Dhanori Sand Ghat over and extent of 4.5 Hectares at Wainganga river bed adjoining Gut Nos. 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183, village Dhanori, Tahsil Pauni, District Bhandara, Maharashtra.
3. The present Appellant has filed around 40 appeals along with other two individuals challenging a total of 85 Environment Clearances granted to 112 number of sand ghats in the district Bhandara. The present Appellant has filed Appeal Nos. 641, 647, 649, 650, 652, 653, 655, 660, 661, 664, 665, 668, 669, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 679, 683, 689, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 705, 709, 714, 716, 717, 718, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726 of the year 2025. I reserve the right to file a reply to



each individual appeal if required to do so and I even undertake to produce all records of each important document on behalf of the Environment and Climate Department, Govt of Maharashtra.

4. The Appellant herein is indirectly challenging the procedure adopted for preparation and finalisation of the District Survey Report, by challenging the impugned Environmental Clearance. What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly, as sought to be done by the Appellant. As per the procedure, the draft DSR was put in public domain for a period of 30 days inviting public objections and suggestions by putting it on the <https://bhandara.gov.in/notice/draft-district-survey-report-note-and-certificate-of-bhandara-district/> . Further newspaper advertisement was also caused to be published in newspapers having wide circulation on 15th October, 2025. If the Appellant claims himself to be a journalist, then it is surprising to know that he was not aware about the publication of the draft DSR inviting public objections and suggestions. In the entire appeal, there is no whisper about the Appellant submitting his objections or suggestions to the draft DSR. Without doing

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so, the Appellant is challenging the EC and therefore this raises strong suspicions about the credentials of the Appellant.

5. **The Hon'ble Tribunal therefore has rightly observed in order dated 05-01-2026 that the main challenge in the present Appeals appears to be, to the DSR on the grounds of alleged improper Replenishment Study. The Hon'ble Tribunal has also rightly observed that the Appellant has not challenged the DSR at the appropriate stage when the same was put in public domain inviting objections and suggestions. Also, the Appellant is silent on whether he has raised any issue/objection to the DSR and the same was not taken into consideration. On this ground itself the appeal is liable to be rejected.**

6. The Appellant obtained interim stay on the operation of the impugned EC vide Order dated 05.02.2026, has indirectly allowed illegal sand mining to fester in the district of Bhandara causing more harm to the environment and huge losses to the State Exchequer. The Appellant is no way interested in conservation of environment, rather he is directly responsible in proliferation of illegal sand mining and





*thousands of persons, stopping investment in the State, prejudicing the interests of the farmers; the credentials and bonafides of the applicants must be tested. In the present case, there is scope to infer that the litigation could be at the behest of the existing WBIs who wanted to avoid competition and continue to get raw material at a cheaper rate. There is also scope to infer that it could be at the behest of the WBIs in the adjoining Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana where lakhs of tons of timber is exported from the State of Uttar Pradesh. There is scope to infer that it could be in the interest of middlemen who are engaged in exporting timber from Uttar Pradesh to Haryana. We would, therefore, only request the learned NGT that, when credentials and bonafides of such litigants are seriously raised and when entertaining the grievance of such litigants, which is likely to adversely affect the rights of many, it should ensure the bonafides and credentials of such litigants.”*

Copy of the said judgment is annexed as ANNEXURE-1.

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8. By placing reliance upon the above judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Appellant needs to be directed to deposit Rs. 1,00,000/- per Appeal which he has filed to show his bonafides.

9. The Appellant has prayed to squash and set aside the impugned EC dated 16.12.2025 on the following grounds:

- a. EC is granted on a defective Replenishment Study which renders the District Survey Report ("DSR") defective.
- b. No Mining Plan has been submitted in the Proposal for grant of EC.
- c. No Pre-Feasibility Report is submitted in the Proposal for EC.
- d. No recommendation of the Sub-Divisional Committee for proposing the said sand ghat for EC.
- e. Non-application of mind by the authorities while appraising the Proposal for EC.

The above grounds are answered as below -

**EC is granted on a defective Replenishment Study which renders the District**

**Survey Report ("DSR") defective.**

*Ans*



10. During the course of appraisal and deliberations, the District Administration, through the District Collector and the District Mining Officer, made a detailed presentation before the SEAC and furnished comprehensive information, documentary records, confirmations, and written undertakings, on the basis of which the SEAC examined and appraised the proposals. Copy of the presentation made by the District Administration is annexed as **ANNEXURE-2**.

11. That the District Collector and the District Mining Officer specifically provided confirmations and undertakings to the SEAC that the District Survey Report (DSR), Replenishment Study, identification and finalization of sand ghats, and the associated technical assessments had been prepared strictly in accordance with the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, and the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025, and that the data, calculations, and conclusions contained therein are true, correct, complete, and based on scientific and field-based assessments. Copy of the undertakings by the District Collector and the District Mining Officer are annexed as **ANNEXURE-3**.



*[Handwritten signature]*

12. That the SEAC, on the basis of the aforesaid presentation, information, confirmations, and undertakings furnished by the District Administration, meticulously examined the methodology of surveys, replenishment calculations, comparative data of previous years, demand–supply assessment, identification and finalization of sand ghats, GSDA recommendations on mineable depth, and approval of Mining Plan by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur, and thereafter recorded its observations and recommendations.

13. The District Administration also presented the period and dates of surveys, georeferenced photographic evidence, rainfall data, and other supporting technical documentation, to ascertain the accuracy, credibility, and scientific validity of the Replenishment Study before arriving at its conclusions.

14. That the SEAC was also presented with comparative analysis of the data pertaining to previous years, including the stretch monitored with respect to Length  $\times$  Breadth ( $L \times B$  in meters) and the Ground Level (GL) monitored during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods for a minimum continuous period of three (3) years, in order to assess sediment deposition trends, validate replenishment rates,



and ensure scientific reliability and regulatory compliance of the Replenishment Study.

15. During the appraisal and deliberations, the District Collector and the District Mining Officer specifically provided confirmations and undertakings to the SEAC that the District Survey Report (DSR) are strictly in conformity with the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, and the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025.

16. That the SEAC, was given detailed presentation by the District Mining Officer on the District Survey Report (DSR) and allied proposals, the demand–supply dynamics of sand within the district, including the overall requirement of sand for the district, as well as the specific demand received for Government and public infrastructure projects, the identification, delineation, and finalization of sand ghats, including an assessment of the number of sand ghats proposed in previous years vis-à-vis those proposed in the current year, together with their individual dimensions, namely length, width, and depth, total mineable quantity, and annual production capacity.



*AS*

17. It is therefore submitted that SEAC has duly considered the DSR, more specifically the Replenishment Study in the DSR. The argument that a defective Replenishment Study would render the DSR defective has no basis in this Appeal as the present Appeal challenges the procedure for grant of EC. A DSR cannot be challenged by way of challenging the EC. The Appellant could have raised these objections when the draft DSR was put in public domain for public scrutiny. The Appellant has chosen to not challenge the DSR and the present DSR has attained finality.

18. SEAC has also gone through the DSR which contains sand ghat study along with the river replenishment study chapter. It has specifically observed the following -

*Replenishment study is carried out and continued by physical survey of field by conventional method fixing bench mark with elevation status grid of 25 m x 25 m, area slope method and theoretical method. Sand ghats are located on the Wainganga, Sur, Chulbandh, Bawanthali rivers. Replenishment rate for Wainganga River is 100%, Sur River is 58%, Chulbandh River is 62% Bawanthali*

*AD*



*River is 100%, It is also to take a note that this may vary and depends on rainfall and geographical & geological conditions.*

**No Mining Plan has been submitted in the Proposal for grant of EC.**

19. The Mining Plan was duly presented, deliberated upon, and discussed in detail at the time of appraisal and presentation before the State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), and that the formal approval of the Mining Plan was also obtained from the competent authority, namely the Directorate of Geology and Mining (DGM), Nagpur, prior to consideration and recommendation of the proposal. Copy of the Mining Plan for the present Sand Ghat is annexed as **ANNEXURE-4**.

**No Pre-Feasibility Report is submitted in the Proposal for EC.**

20. It is submitted that the Appellant has alleged that the Pre-Feasibility report is not submitted along with the proposal and the said is inferred as the said report is not uploaded on the PARIVESH Portal.
21. Clause 6 of the Notification dated 15.01.2016:

*Ans.*



*“6. Application for Prior Environmental Clearance (EC):- An application seeking prior environmental clearance in all cases shall be made by the project proponent in the prescribed Form 1 annexed herewith and Supplementary Form 1A, if applicable, as given in Appendix II after the identification of prospective site (s) for the project and/or activities to which the application relates; and in Form 1M for mining of minor minerals up to five hectare under Category ‘B2’ projects, as given in Appendix VIII, before commencing any construction activity, or preparation of land, or mining at the site by the project proponent. **The project proponent shall furnish along with the application, a copy of the pre-feasibility project report, in addition to Form 1, Form 1A, and Form 1M; and in case of construction projects or activities (item 8 of the Schedule), a copy of the conceptual plan shall be provided instead of pre-feasibility report.**”;*

22. A bare perusal of Clause 6 states that the Project Proponent shall furnish the application along with a Pre-Feasibility Report, in addition, to Form 1, Form 1A and Form M. Also, as per office Memorandum dated 15.12.2021, MoEFCC has stated that all Category "B2" projects (other than those covered in schedule 8 of the EIA

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Notification 2006), the project proponents shall apply in Form-2 on PARIVESH portal along with requisite documents. On selection of category as "B2", the fields in Form-2 which may not be relevant for such projects, (i.e., EIA Report etc.) shall automatically get disabled. **Form-2 along with the Application at serial no. 38 shows the list of annexures/enclosures which are to be uploaded and it does not contain any column for submission of the Pre-Feasibility Report.**

23. Further, as per MoEF&CC notification dated 30.12.2010, Pre-Feasibility Report is required only for EIA projects, and in case of mining projects, EIA is required for mining areas of more than 5 Ha. In the present case, all the sand ghats are of less than 5 Ha. Copy of the said notification is annexed as **ANNEXURE-5**.

**No recommendation of the Sub-Divisional Committee for proposing the said**

**Sand Ghat for EC**

24. The SEAC examines and appraises the proposals strictly in conformity with the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, and the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025.



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25. That, in terms of the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025, Government of Maharashtra, the final authority for approval and authorization of the identified sand ghats vests with the District Level Sand Monitoring Committee (DLSMC), and that the role of the SEAC is limited to technical appraisal and recommendation, in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework.

26. The District Collector and District Mining Officer are supposed to adhere to and comply with the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, and the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025 as has been recorded in the SEAC minutes.

**Non-application of mind by the authorities while appraising the Proposal for**

**EC**

27. SEAC is an expert body which has applied its mind and has carefully gone through the Replenishment Study, the District Survey Report, Methodology of surveys, Replenishment calculations, Mining Plan and has considered all the parameters from the environment point of view. SEAC ensured that the requirements as laid down in the MoEF&CC GR dated 15.01.2016, GR dated 25.07.2018,



Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, and the State Sand Mining Policy, 2025 have been followed. There is no template based approach as alleged by the Appellant and after careful consideration of the relevant facts and material the impugned EC has been granted by SEIAA.

28. After careful consideration has recommended the project to SEIAA for the grant of impugned EC. Therefore, there are no merits in the allegations that SEAC has not applied its mind during the appraisal process.

29. And therefore the allegation by the Appellant that there is no application of mind by the SEAC, and SEIAA has mechanically granted the EC without considering the relevant aspects is wrong and on this ground also the appeal needs to be rejected.

30. SEIAA grants EC based on the information and documents provided by the PP. SEIAA, while grant of the impugned EC, has followed the procedure as given under the EIA Notification, 2006 and as per the circulars, notifications, guidelines, office memorandums, issued by the MoEF&CC from time to time.



31. In light of the above averments, this respondent craves leave to file any additional reply as and when required. It is respectfully prayed that the Environment Department shall abide by any orders and directions issued by the Hon'ble Tribunal. Whatever is stated above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, ability and belief and I affirm it to be true.

Mumbai :

Date : **12 FEB 2026**

**Dattatray Suryakant Bhalerao**  
Scientist-I & Deputy Secretary,  
Environment & CC Department,  
Government of Maharashtra



VERIFICATION

I, Dattatray Suryakant Bhalerao, Scientist-I & Deputy Secretary, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Maharashtra, having my office address 15<sup>th</sup> Floor, New Administrative Building, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Madam Cama Road, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032. do hereby verify and declare that the statements made in the aforesaid paras are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information and I believe the same to be true and that no material is has been concealed therefrom.

Solemnly affirmed on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2026 at Mumbai.



**Dattatray Suryakant Bhalerao**  
Scientist-I & Deputy Secretary,  
Environment & CC Department,  
Government of Maharashtra



**BEFORE ME**

**ADV. V. B. GHORPADE**  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
GOVT OF INDIA  
Reg. No. 51187



**2022 LiveLaw (SC) 868**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
B.R. GAVAI; J., B.V. NAGARATHNA; J.  
OCTOBER 21, 2022**

**THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS. ETC. ETC.**

*versus*

**UDAY EDUCATION AND WELFARE TRUST AND ANR. ETC. ETC.**

**National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 - Appeal against NGT order that directed the State of Uttar Pradesh to not proceed with the proposal for establishment of new wood-based industries till an assessment of the actual availability of timber was done - Allowed - The Courts should not enter into an area that is the domain of the experts. FSI, an expert body, had arrived at its estimation based on the scientific method - NGT could not have sat in appeal over the opinion of the expert - While protecting the environment, the need for sustainable development has also to be taken into consideration and a proper balance between the two has to be struck - NGT has also failed to take into consideration the stand taken by the MOEFCC, which supported the stand of the State which had emphasized many advantages of granting new licenses to WBIs - While setting aside NGT orders, the following directions are issued (1) while granting permission for felling trees of the prohibited species, it should strictly ensure that the permission is granted only when the conditions specified in the Notification dated 7th January 2020 are satisfied. (2) The State Government shall also ensure that when such permissions are granted to the applicants, the applicants scrupulously follow the mandate in the said notification of planting 10 trees against 1 and maintaining them for five years.**

**National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 - When the credentials and bonafides of a litigant approaching the NGT are seriously raised, the same cannot be ignored Before a litigant is permitted to knock the doors of justice and seek orders which have far reaching effects of affecting the employment of thousands of persons, stopping investment in the State, prejudicing the interests of the farmers; the credentials and bonafides of the applicants must be tested. (Para 98-99)**

**Environment - The conservation of forest plays a vital role in maintaining the ecology. It acts as processors of the water cycle and soil and also as providers of livelihoods. As such, preservation and sustainable management of forests deserve to be given due importance in formulation of policies by the State. (Para 101)**

**CIVIL APPEAL NOS.2407-2412 OF 2021 WITH CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 3144-3146 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.3132-3134 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.3135-3137 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NO.3138 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.4061-4062 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NO.3141 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.2547-2548 OF 2020 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.3142-3143 OF 2022 CIVIL APPEAL NOS.3147-3149 OF 2022**

**For the parties : 26 (Appellant(s)) Mr. Vikas Singh, Sr. Adv. Mr. P.S. Patwalia, Sr. Adv. Mr. Rana Mukherjee, Sr. Adv. Mr. Kamendra Mishra, AOR 26.1 Ms. Prerna Singh, Adv. Mr. Guntur Pramod Kumar, AOR 26.2 Mr. V. Giri, Sr. Adv. Appellant(s) Mr. Rajeev Kumar Dubey, Adv. Mr. Saurabh Singh Chauhan, Adv. Ms. Saroj Tripathi, AOR 26.7 Mr. Syed Waseem Qadri, Sr. Adv. Appellant(s) Mr. Md. Rashid Saeed, AOR Mr. Saeed Quadri, Adv. 26.8,26.9 Mr. V.K. Uniyal, Sr. Adv. 3 Mr. Dinesh Kumar Garg, AOR Mr. Abhishek Garg, Adv. Mr. Dhananjay Garg, Adv. Mr. Ishaan Tiwari, Adv. Mr. Satyajeet Kumar, AOR 26.3 Mr. Vinay Navare, Sr. Adv. Mr. Rajesh Srivastava, AOR Mr. Gaurav Verma, Adv Mr. Neeraj Datt Gaur, Adv Mr. Lokesh Kumar Choudhary, AOR Ms. Saroj Tripathi, AOR Mr. A. Lakshminarayanan, AOR Mr. Rudraksh Gupta, Adv. Mr. A. Velan, Adv. Mr. Akhil P. Philip, Adv. Mr. Vishwadeep Chauhan, Adv. Mr. Vikalp Sharma, Adv. Mr. Ankolekar Gurudatta, AOR 26.4 Mr. V.K. Shukla, Sr. Adv Appellant(s) Mr. Ajay Singh, Adv. Mr. Ram Kumar, Adv. Mr.**

*Debasis Mukherjee, Adv. Mr. Lokesh Kumar Choudhary, AOR 26 to 26.9 Mr. Dhruv Mehta, Sr. Adv. R-1 Mr. Brijender Chahar, Sr. Adv. Mr. Vivek Gupta, AOR Mr. Mrinmay Bhattmewara, Adv. Mr. Rajvir Singh Bhati, Adv. Mr. Shyam R. Agarwal, Adv. Mr. Namit Saxena, AOR Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, Ld. ASG Ms. Suhashini Sen, Adv. Ms. Archana Pathak Dave, Adv. Ms. Chinmayee Chandra, Adv. Mr. Varun Chugh, Adv. Mr. Gurmeet Singh Makker, AOR Mr. Ansar Ahmad Chaudhary, AOR Mr. Rashid Hasan Adv. Ms. Shehla Chaudhary Adv. Mr. Md. Anas Chaudhary Adv. Dr. Vinod Kumar Tewari, AOR 4 Mr. Alok Kumar, AOR Mr. Nihal Ahmad, Adv. Mr. Arvind Kumar Shukla, Adv. Mr. Amit Kumar, Adv. Ms. Prachi Goyal, Adv. Ms. Anu Singla, Adv. Mr. Tushar Swahi, Adv. Mr. Vasu, Adv. Mr. Arvind Kumar Shukla, Adv. Mr. Vasu Chaudhar, Adv. Ms. Prachi, Adv. Mr. S. K. Verma, AOR Mr. Zulfiker Ali P. S, AOR Ms. Saroj Tripathi, AOR*

## **JUDGMENT**

### **B.R. GAVAI, J.**

1. For the reasons stated in the applications for impleadment/intervention, the same are allowed.
2. This bunch of appeals challenges the order dated 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020, passed by the learned National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi (hereinafter referred to as “the learned NGT”) in Original Application Nos.313, 335 and 396 of 2019, thereby quashing and setting aside the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 issued by the State of Uttar Pradesh for establishing new wood based industries (hereinafter referred to as “WBIs”) and also setting aside all the provisional licenses given in pursuance thereof.
3. The appeals also challenge the orders dated 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020, and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 vide which the review applications filed by the State of Uttar Pradesh and the provisional license holders have been rejected.
4. Civil Appeal Nos.2407-2412 of 2021 are filed by the State of Uttar Pradesh. The rest of the Civil Appeals are filed by the provisional license holders, who were granted licenses in pursuance of the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019, issued by the State of Uttar Pradesh.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5. For the sake of convenience, we will refer to the facts as found in Civil Appeal Nos. 2407-2412 of 2021 filed by the State of Uttar Pradesh.
6. There are series of orders passed by this Court and the Central Empowered Committee (hereinafter referred to as “CEC”) appointed by this Court, issuing various directions for prohibiting/regulating the felling of trees as well as the establishment of WBIs. We will refer to them extensively in the subsequent paragraphs.
7. In pursuance of the order passed by this Court dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 (T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad vs. Union of India), the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (“MOEFCC” for short) issued Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines 2016 (hereinafter referred to as “2016 Guidelines”) vide Notification No. S.O. 3456 (E) dated 11<sup>th</sup> November 2016.
8. Subsequent to the 2016 Guidelines, timber assessment for Trees Outside Forest (“TOF” for short) in the State of Uttar Pradesh for WBIs was done for the period between February 2017 and December 2017 by the Forest Survey of India (“FSI” for short). The FSI thereafter submitted its report, which contains district wise, species wise and diameter class wise number of stems (trees), volume and annual potential production of timber from TOF in rural areas of all the districts of the State.
9. In pursuance of the 2016 Guidelines, the matter was placed before the State Level Committee (“SLC” for short) for grant of licenses to various WBIs. The SLC in its meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018, considered the matter about the grant of licenses to various WBIs

after taking into consideration the availability of wood in the State of Uttar Pradesh for determining the amount of timber available for new WBIs. In the said meeting, it was also decided that, in order to determine the correct number of new licenses to be issued to WBIs under different categories against the timber available in the State, a reassessment may be done by the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (“IPIRTI” for short).

**10.** In the meeting of the SLC, held on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018, since it was found that the capacity of plywood units is taken as fixed by the 2016 Guidelines, which, in turn, was based on the assessment of IPIRTI, a decision was taken that there was no need for the fresh assessment of the capacity by IPIRTI.

**11.** In pursuance of the aforesaid decision, E-lottery was held on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2018 for grant of licenses to various WBIs for the establishment of WBIs in 8 categories. Between 12<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, online letters of offer were issued to 1348 successful applicants. Subsequently, in the months of February and March 2019, provisional licenses were issued to 1215 successful applicants in the 8 categories to set up their WBIs. Subsequent thereto, on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019, a notice was issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh communicating the grant of provisional licenses to the newly selected WBIs.

**12.** Being aggrieved thereby, Original Application No. 313 of 2019 came to be filed by Uday Education and Welfare Trust before the learned NGT in March 2019. Vide order dated 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019, the learned NGT directed the State Government to submit a report from the Joint Committee comprising of the representative of Principal Secretary (Forest), U.P. and the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, U.P. to examine the issues.

**13.** Being aggrieved by the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 issued by the State Government, Original Application Nos. 335 and 396 of 2019 also came to be filed by Samvit Foundation and U.P. Timber Association respectively before the learned NGT.

**14.** In pursuance of the directions issued by the learned NGT, the Joint Committee Report came to be submitted on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019. Vide order dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2019 passed in Original Application nos. 313, 335 and 396 of 2019, the learned NGT directed the State Government to review the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 with regard to the establishment of new WBIs by 1350 units strictly in terms of the judgment of this Court in the case of **T.N. Godavarman vs. Union of India**. Vide order dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019, the learned NGT directed the status quo to be maintained.

**15.** The State of Uttar Pradesh filed an Interlocutory Application No.732 of 2019 in O.A. Nos. 313, 335 and 396 of 2019, seeking modification of the order dated 6<sup>th</sup> August 2019 and the order dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019. Vide order dated 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019, the learned NGT issued directions to the State Government to provide certain data. Subsequently, vide the impugned order dated 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020, the learned NGT allowed the said Original Applications and quashed and set aside the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 issued by the State Government for establishing new WBIs and all the provisional licenses given.

**16.** Being aggrieved thereby, Civil Appeal (Diary) No.12004 of 2020 was filed before this Court. Vide order dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 2020, this Court dismissed the said appeals as withdrawn with a liberty to file review application before the learned NGT. Vide orders dated 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020, and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020, the learned NGT rejected the Review Applications.

**17.** The appellants, therefore, approached this Court being aggrieved by the orders passed by the learned NGT in the Original Applications as well as in the Review Petitions.

**SUBMISSIONS**

**18.** We have heard Shri Vikas Singh, Shri P.S. Patwalia and Mr. Rana Mukherjee, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the State of Uttar Pradesh, Shri V. Giri, Shri Syed Waseem Qadri, Shri V.K. Uniyal, Shri Vinay Navare, Shri V.K. Shukla, learned Senior Counsels, Ms. Prerna Singh, and Mr. Rudraksh Gupta, learned counsels appearing on behalf of the appellants, who were granted provisional licenses. We have also heard Shri Dhruv Mehta and Shri Brijender Chahar, learned Senior Counsels appearing on behalf of the respondent No.1.

**19.** Shri Vikas Singh, learned Senior Counsel, submitted that the decision of the State Government to establish WBIs is in accordance with the 2016 Guidelines issued by the MOEFCC. He submits that the timber requirement by 1215 new WBIs, which were issued provisional licenses is only 12.35 lakh cubic meters per year, whereas the total timber available in the State is 80.30 lakh cubic meters per year. It is, therefore, submitted that, as such, the requirement is not even 20% of the total availability of timber. Learned Senior Counsel submitted that the only authorized agency in the country to conduct a survey of the forest as well as TOF is FSI. It is submitted that the object of IPIRTI is not to conduct a survey of either forest or TOF. It is submitted that, as a matter of fact, the learned NGT itself has directed such a study to be conducted by FSI, who has already undertaken similar studies for many States like Punjab, Maharashtra and others. It is submitted that when the survey with regard to availability of timber in the State of Uttar Pradesh was done by the very same agency, the learned NGT fell in gross error in again directing the State Government to conduct such a survey through the FSI.

**20.** It is submitted that even the MOEFCC had supported the stand taken by the State of Uttar Pradesh and, therefore, the learned NGT ought not to have interfered with the decision of the State Government.

**21.** Shri P.S. Patwalia, learned Senior Counsel also submitted that the decision of the State Government was in tune with the decision of this Court dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007 and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 (***T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India***). It is submitted that when an expert body like the FSI had done an elaborate study, there was no reason for the learned NGT to have sat in appeal over the same. He further submits that though a detailed affidavit has been filed on behalf of the State of Uttar Pradesh in compliance with the order of the learned NGT dated 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019, regarding the availability of timber, the learned NGT has totally ignored the same.

**22.** Shri V. Giri, learned Senior Counsel, submits that the learned NGT erred in passing orders which have vitally affected the rights of the citizens who were granted provisional licenses. He submits that the order impugned is totally in breach of the principles of natural justice. It is submitted that, from the perusal of the record, it is clear that the State of Haryana while calculating its requirement for wood also takes into consideration the import from the State of Uttar Pradesh. It is submitted that when there is excess wood available in the State of Uttar Pradesh, there is no reason why the same should be permitted to be exported to the State of Haryana at the cost of entrepreneurs in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**23.** Shri Vinay Navare, learned Senior Counsel, submitted that the timber used in the WBIs is from the trees which are agro-based. He submits that though the State of Uttar Pradesh had adopted an elaborate procedure right from June 2018 till the grant of licenses, the applicants before the learned NGT had taken no steps. Shri Navare submits that only after the provisional licenses were issued and 632 out of 1215 WBIs provisional license

holders had already been established and commenced operations, the applications were entertained and the orders were passed to the prejudice of the WBIs. It is submitted that Section 19(1) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as “the NGT Act”) mandates following of the principles of natural justice. It is submitted that though the applications for impleadment were made by the WBIs, the applicants were not granted an opportunity of being heard.

**24.** Shri V.K. Uniyal, learned Senior Counsel submitted that the learned NGT had erred in using the word “allotted”. It is submitted that there is no question of allotment of timber to the WBIs and they are required to purchase the same from the open market.

**25.** Shri V.K. Shukla, learned Senior Counsel submitted that the State Government decided to grant provisional licenses for 8 different categories of WBIs. The requirement of raw material for different categories of WBIs is different. It is submitted that the learned NGT has grossly erred in considering all categories of WBIs together and setting aside the licenses granted to all of them. It is submitted that the said industries are established in pursuance of the National Agro Forestry Policy of 2014 and as such the learned NGT ought not to have interfered.

**26.** Ms. Prerna Singh, learned counsel appears for the appellants, who have been granted provisional licenses for plywood (press only) category. She submits that for plywood (press only) industries, there is no requirement of consumption of timber directly. It is submitted that initially veneer is manufactured out of round/fresh timber. Veneer then so manufactured is glued and pressed together to manufacture plywood. It is submitted that the learned NGT has considered the requirement of timber as twice the actual requirement. She submits that in the State of Uttar Pradesh, veneer is manufactured in surplus, which is exported to the State of Haryana.

**27.** Shri Rudraksh Gupta, learned counsel, submits that the learned NGT has failed to take into consideration the report of the National Poplar Commission of India.

**28.** All the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants, in unison, submit that the original applicants before the Court were not *bonafide* litigants. It is submitted that there are reasons to believe that the proceedings were initiated at the instance of either the existing WBIs in the State of Uttar Pradesh to prevent competition or they were filed at the instance of the WBIs in the State of Haryana who were importing timber from the State of Uttar Pradesh at cheaper rates.

**29.** Shri Dhruv Mehta, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent No.1, on the contrary, submits that this Court has repeatedly held that the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle are to be followed consistently. He raised a preliminary objection on the ground that in view of Section 22 of the NGT Act, the scope of an appeal before this Court could be limited to that of Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. It is, therefore, submitted that unless a substantial question of law is raised, the appeal could not be tenable.

**30.** Shri Dhruv Mehta submits that this Court vide order dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 1996 has specifically prohibited the felling of trees in any forest, public or private. He further relies on the report of CEC dated 15<sup>th</sup> March 2005 to buttress his submission that WBIs can be permitted only if they exclusively use timber derived from poplar and eucalyptus species or agriculture waste products. It is submitted that the said guidelines also specifically provided that if the unit is found to have used any timber other than poplar and eucalyptus whether from a legal source or otherwise, the license granted to the unit shall be liable to be cancelled. He further relies on the report of CEC dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 2006. He submits that

an assessment has to be done on the basis of the district-wise survey about timber availability from the TOF category. He submits that the said report of CEC itself would reveal that the assessment of the State is much less than what was initially projected by the State Government. He submits that unless the timber availability for the new WBIs is assessed and the SLC examines and recommends its approval, it is not permissible to establish new WBIs.

**31.** Shri Mehta further submits that the report of CEC dated 18<sup>th</sup> April 2007, accepted by this Court vide its order dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007, would show that the availability of timber for WBIs in the State of Uttar Pradesh is only 45.70 lakh cubic meters per year. Learned Senior Counsel submits that taking into consideration the fact that presently many imported machines from China are being used, the capacity of the existing units has gone much higher and, therefore, the timber which is available in the State of Uttar Pradesh would not be sufficient to meet the demand of the existing industries.

**32.** Shri Mehta submits that when SLC in its meeting dated 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018 had decided to get a report from IPIRTI, there was no occasion for it to review its decision in its subsequent meeting dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018. He submits that the Senior Officer of the Forest Department of the rank of Chief Conservator of Forest, Kanpur Division, Kanpur recommended that the report from IPIRTI should be obtained before deciding to issue the new licenses. It is submitted that the letters of the said officer dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018 have been ignored by the SLC.

**33.** Shri Dhruv Mehta further submits that Annexure-I to the 2016 Guidelines is in contravention of the recommendations of CEC, which takes the requirement of timber for plywood unit as “NIL”.

**34.** The learned Senior Counsel submits that vide Notification dated 20<sup>th</sup> July 2012, the State of Uttar Pradesh had notified 7 species of trees in the prohibited category. However, vide another Notification dated 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017, the said trees were taken out of the prohibited category. The learned NGT had set aside the said Notification of 2017 by order dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018. It is submitted that the said order of the learned NGT has been accepted by the State of Uttar Pradesh and a fresh notification has been issued on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020, again bringing the said trees in the prohibited category. The learned Senior Counsel submits that while assessing the availability of timber, the trees under the said prohibited category have also been taken into consideration. He submits that if 20.75 lakh cubic meters is deducted from the availability of the timber, then the timber available in the State would be much less.

**35.** The learned Senior Counsel further submits that the survey has not been conducted for all the districts and has been conducted only for 30 districts and, therefore, the survey itself is erroneous.

**36.** The learned Senior Counsel further submits that FSI, while conducting the survey, has not taken into consideration the rotation period and, therefore, the survey is erroneous on the said count also. Learned Senior Counsel, in support of his submissions, relies on the judgment of this Court in the cases of **Common Cause vs. Union of India and others**<sup>1</sup>, **Mantri Techzone Private Limited vs. Forword Foundation and others**<sup>2</sup>, **Municipal**

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<sup>1</sup> (2017) 9 SCC 499

<sup>2</sup> (2019) 18 SCC 494

***Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha and Others*<sup>3</sup> and *Pragnesh Shah vs. Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma and others*<sup>4</sup>.**

**37.** Shri Dhruv Mehta, relying on the judgment of this Court in the case of ***Ankita Sinha and Others (supra)***, submits that this Court itself has considered the learned NGT to be a special Tribunal and held that it will even have jurisdiction to take suo motu cognizance of the environmental issues. He, therefore, submits that the arguments made on behalf of the appellants with regard to locus are without substance.

**38.** Shri Vikas Singh, learned Senior Counsel, in rejoinder, submits that the only distinction between the prohibited trees and non-prohibited trees is that the non-prohibited trees can be felled without permission, whereas prohibited trees can be felled only in certain circumstances and only after the requisite permission is granted. He submits that the perusal of the FSI survey would reveal that even after the timber requirement for 1215 new units is taken into count, the State, still, will have 26.36 lakh cubic meters in reserve. He submits that if the new WBIs are permitted, it would result in more farmers going in for agro forestry in the State, which, in turn, will increase the forest cover. It is submitted that said 1215 units are likely to give employment to around 80000 people. Learned Senior Counsel, therefore, submits that the impugned orders deserve to be quashed and set aside.

### **EARLIER ORDERS OF THIS COURT**

**39.** For appreciating the rival submissions, it will be apposite to refer to certain orders passed by this Court.

**40.** This Court in the case of ***T.N. Godavarman (supra)*** passed an order on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1996. The relevant part thereof is as under:

“6. Each State Government should within two months, file a report regarding –

- (i) the number of saw mills, veneer and plywood mills actually operating within the State, with particulars of their real ownership;
- (ii) the licenced and actual capacity of these mills for stock and sawing;
- (iii) their proximity to the nearest forest;
- (iv) their source of timber.

7. Each State Government should constitute within one month, an Expert Committee to assess:

- (i) the sustainable capacity of the forests of the State qua saw mills and timber based industry;
- (ii) The number of existing saw mills which can safely be sustained in the State;
- (iii) The optimum distance from the forest, qua that State, at which the saw mill should be located.”

**41.** Vide subsequent order dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 1997<sup>5</sup>, this Court directed thus:

“6. All unlicensed saw mills, veneer and plywood industries in the State of Maharashtra and the State of Uttar Pradesh are to be closed forthwith and the State Government would not remove or relax the condition for grant of permission/licence for the opening of any such saw mill, veneer and plywood industry and it shall also not grant any fresh permission/licence for this purpose. The Chief

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<sup>3</sup> 2021 SCC OnLine SC 897

<sup>4</sup> 2022 SCC OnLine SC 79

<sup>5</sup> (1997) 3 SCC 312

Secretary of the State will ensure strict compliance of this direction and file a compliance report within two weeks.”

**42.** Vide order dated 9<sup>th</sup> May 2002, this Court constituted CEC for monitoring of the implementation of the orders passed by this Court and for placing non-compliances of the cases before it.

**43.** Vide order dated 29<sup>th</sup> October 2002<sup>6</sup>, this Court further directed thus:

“**44.** No State or Union Territory shall permit any unlicensed sawmills, veneer, plywood industry to operate and they are directed to close all such unlicensed unit forthwith. No State Government or Union Territory will permit the opening of any sawmills, veneer or plywood industry without prior permission of the Central Empowered Committee. The Chief Secretary of each State will ensure strict compliance with this direction. There shall also be no relaxation of rules with regard to the grant of licence without previous concurrence of the Central Empowered Committee.

**45.** It shall be open to apply to this Court for relaxation and or appropriate modification or orders qua plantations or grant of licences.”

**44.** Vide order dated 1<sup>st</sup> September 2006, this Court allowed licenses to be issued to the closed sawmills, Veneer and Plywood units as per availability of timber and eligibility and seniority as per CEC recommendation.

**45.** In pursuance of the orders passed by this Court, SLC was constituted by the State of Uttar Pradesh for verification and compilation of information about closed WBIs.

**46.** The FSI conducted its assessment and assessed the annual availability of wood from TOF in the State of Uttar Pradesh at 55.61 lakh cubic meters vide report dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2007.

**47.** On the basis of the report of the FSI, the SLC assessed the annual availability of timber for WBIs from TOF at 53.01 lakh cubic meters. CEC further reduced the same to 43.70 lakh cubic meters. However, it added 2.00 lakh cubic meters per year as timber available from government forests, and, therefore, assessed the annual availability of timber at 45.70 lakh cubic meters.

**48.** It is to be seen that in its report itself, the CEC included 17.77 lakh cubic meters of timber from the prohibited species. This Court considered the report of CEC and passed the following order on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007:

“The matters relate to Saw Mills, Plywood and Veneer Units.

The CEC has considered the availability of wood for the industries, which was assessed as 43.70 lakh cu. mt from trees outside forests and 02.00 lakh cu. mt from Government Forests.

It has also assessed the units into four categories.

We accept the CEC's recommendations. The Saw Mills, Plywood and Veneer Units may be permitted, on the basis of the recommendations made by the CEC.

Licences may be given by the State Level Committees.

If there are any objections regarding grant of licences, the parties would be at liberty to submit their applications before the CEC for consideration.”

**49.** It could thus be seen that in 2007 itself, this Court had accepted the recommendations of the CEC wherein the CEC had computed the total availability of timber and had also taken into consideration the availability of timber from the prohibited category.

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<sup>6</sup> (2008) 16 SCC 337

**50.** Vide order dated 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008, this court considered the issue regarding the manufacturing of Medium Density Fiber board (MDF) and Particle board in the States of Punjab, Uttarakhand and Karnataka. While considering the same, this Court passed the following order:

“The matter relates to the manufacturing of Medium Density Fiber board (MDF) and Particle Board in the States of Punjab, Uttarakhand and Karnataka. CEC has filed its report and stated that there is a growing trend to use more and more MDF / Particle Board in place of industrial timber. The MDF/Particle Board help in reducing the pressure on natural forests. The lops and tops and small wood available from the plantations of eucalyptus, poplar, etc. raised on the non-forest can be used by MDF/Particle Board plants.”

**51.** In view of the permissions granted by this Court, the licenses were granted to the unlicensed sawmills which were closed on account of the orders passed by this Court taking into consideration the availability of timber between 2007 and 2010. However, it is to be noted that the said licenses were granted only to the units which were closed and not to the new units.

**52.** The matter again came up for consideration before this Court on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010, when this Court passed the following order:

“(II) after meeting the requirement of the licensed wood based industry, the units permitted by this Hon'ble Court and the units whose category is yet to be finalised, the plywood/veneer units falling in category IV may be considered for grant of license to the extent of timber availability and strictly in the order of seniority, subject to the one-time payment of Rs.9 lakhs per press in respect of the veneer units and compliance of the other conditions that have been stipulated. The one-time payment of penalty will be in addition to the normal licence fee and the other charges, if any, payable to the U.P. Forest Department. As decided earlier, the above said amount should be kept in a designated interest bearing bank account and should be utilized only after the scheme in this regard is approved by this Hon'ble Court;”

**53.** It could thus be seen that this Court permitted granting of additional licenses if additional timber was found to be available.

**54.** The CEC in its meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2010 with the SLC and representatives of WBIs Associations in the State of Uttar Pradesh, after taking into consideration the capacity of timber for Vertical Band Saw (VBS) sawmill, modified/reduced the value of capacity of timber for VBS sawmills upto 10 Horse Power from 540 to 270 cubic meters per year for the State of Uttar Pradesh in line with other States. As such, additional 9,58,230 cubic meters of timber became available for licenses from 3,549 such VBS units. In view of this position between 2010 and 2015, licenses came to be issued by the State of Uttar Pradesh to unlicensed WBIs, which were closed earlier by the order of this Court, as per the criteria recommended by the CEC and accepted by this Court.

**55.** The matter again came up for consideration before this Court on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015 with regard to WBIs, when this Court passed the following order:

**“CATEGORY I - MATTERS RELATING TO WOOD BASED INDUSTRIES:**

We have heard Shri Harish Salve, learned *amicus curiae*, Shri Ranjit Kumar, learned Solicitor General of India, Shri K.K. Venugopal, learned senior counsel and other learned senior counsel/counsels. Accordingly, we pass the following orders:

(i) The State Level Committees for Wood-Based Industries ("SLCs") are, subject to the compliance of the prescribed guidelines and procedure, authorized to take decisions regarding the grant of license/permission to the wood-based industries;

(ii) In each State/UT for which the SLC has so far not been constituted, the SLC under the Chairmanship of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests with a representative of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change ("MoEFCC") and an officer of the State Forest Department/Industries Department not below the rank of the Chief Conservator of Forests/equivalent rank will immediately be constituted;

(iii) The MoEF is authorized to issue appropriate guidelines in conformation with the orders and directions issued by this Court and also the existing guidelines to the SLCs relating to assessment of timber availability for wood-based industries and grant of license/permission to the wood-based industries including addition of new machineries and also utilization of amounts recovered from the wood-based industries and connected matters;

(iv) Any person aggrieved by the decision taken by the SLC may file an appeal before the MoEFCC seeking appropriate relief within 60 days' time. If, for any reason, any person is aggrieved by the orders so passed in the appeal, he may prefer an appropriate petition/application/appeal before the appropriate forum/Court for grant of appropriate relief(s).

We also permit the MoEFCC to condone the delay, if any, in filing an appeal, if sufficient cause is made out by the applicant(s)/appellant(s)"

**56.** It is thus seen that vide the said order, SLCs were authorized to take decisions regarding the grant of license/permission to the WBIs. Vide the said order, it was also directed to constitute SLC under the Chairmanship of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest with a representative of MOEFCC and an officer of the State Forest Department/Industries Department not below the rank of the Chief Conservator of Forests/equivalent rank. This Court further directed the SLCs to be constituted in each State/Union Territory for which the SLC was not yet constituted. The MOEF was also authorized to issue appropriate guidelines in conformity with the orders and directions issued by this Court and also the existing guidelines to the SLCs relating to the assessment of timber availability for WBIs. Appeals could be filed before MOEFCC against the decision of the SLC.

### **MOEFCC GUIDELINES**

**57.** In accordance with the directions issued by this Court vide order dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015, the MOEFCC issued 2016 Guidelines on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2016. The 2016 Guidelines provided for the constitution of the SLC as well as the powers and functions of SLC. Under clause 4 of the 2016 Guidelines, the SLC was authorised to assess the availability of timber for wood based industrial units in the State/UT every five years. The SLC was also authorised to approve appropriate locations for setting up of wood based industrial units. It was also authorized to approve the name of wood based industrial units which may be considered for grant of fresh license or enhancement of the existing licensed capacity.

**58.** Clause 5 of the 2016 Guidelines provides for the assessment of the availability of timber for wood based industrial units. It requires that the quantity of timber would be assessed by commissioning the study, preferably in collaboration with institutes/universities of repute, once in five years. Under clause 6 of the 2016 Guidelines, the timber requirement for various units as assessed by IPIRTI was given in Annexure I. The said Annexure I reads thus:

"The Indian Plywood Industry Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore an autonomous body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has assessed the timber requirement per unit for peeling length of 4 feet and 8 feet size in the plywood/veneer units as 5 cu.mt and 11 cu.mt. respectively per day on an average of 8 working hours per day. By assuming that the peeling units work for 8 hours per day on an

average for 300 days in a year the normal timber requirement of the peeling length of 4 feet size in veneer units is 1500 cu.mt. The total timber requirement for the stand alone veneer units may be assessed by calculating the equivalent number of 4 feet length machines and by taking its normal installed capacity as 1500 cu.mt. per annum.

The timber requirement of a plywood unit may be taken as 'nil' on the ground that the round timber is used as timber in the veneer units only and that the plywood units are the secondary users which use the veneer as the raw material produced by the veneer units. The plywood units use presses of various sizes such as 8x4x6, 8x4x12, 8x4x15, 4x4x7, 4x4x10. A 8x4x10 capacity press can produce upto 10 plywood pieces of 8'x4' size per hour whereas a 8x4x15 capacity press can produce upto 15 plywood pieces of 8'x4' size per hour and so on. The normative installed capacity of the plywood units will accordingly depend upon the number and the type of presses. This number and type of presses installed in each of the plywood unit may be assessed and thereafter equivalent number or presses of 8x4x10 capacity may be calculated. The normative annual timber requirement for a integrated plywood unit having a 8x4x10 capacity press may be taken as 2000 cu.mt. per annum, and accordingly the total requirement of timber for the plywood units should be calculated.”

**59.** It could thus be seen that even as per the assessment of the IPIRTI, the timber requirement of a plywood unit is required to be taken as 'NIL' on the ground that the round timber is used as timber in the veneer units only and that the plywood units are the secondary users which use the veneer as raw material. It could thus be seen that the plywood units use presses of various sizes.

**60.** In pursuance of the 2016 Guidelines, the SLC was reconstituted in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Principal Chief Conservator of Forest/Head of Forest Department on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2017. Vide Notification dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2017, the MOEFCC amended the 2016 Guidelines.

**61.** Subsequently, in accordance with the 2016 Guidelines, the SLC assessed the availability of timber for WBIs in the State of Uttar Pradesh, through the FSI. For assessing the availability of timber, the FSI conducted a survey and arrived at the annual potential production of timber from TOF in rural areas of all the districts of the State. FSI assessed the annual potential production from TOF at 77.74 lakh cubic meters. Subsequent to the survey and assessment, the SLC in its meeting dated 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018 considered the matter for grant of license to various WBIs. The SLC decided to get the reassessment done by IPIRTI to determine the correct number of new licenses to be issued to WBIs under different categories against the available timber. However, subsequently, the SLC, in its meeting dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018, found that IPIRTI had not done any new study/assessment of the consumption of timber by various WBIs in any State/Union Territory. It was also found that the State of Haryana had adopted the timber consumption figures based on the CEC figures of 2007. It was therefore unanimously resolved by the SLC that there was no need for any fresh study/assessment for the consumption of timber by WBIs to be conducted by IPIRTI and to adopt the figures for WBIs as were referred to in the 2016 Guidelines. It further found that the CEC in its meeting dated 26<sup>th</sup> May 2010 had reduced the annual consumption of timber of sawmills upto 10 Horse Power or less HP to 270 cubic meters from 540 cubic meters.

**62.** On the basis of the decision of the SLC, e-lottery was held. After following the procedure, provisional licenses were issued to 1215 successful applicants in 8 categories of WBIs in February and March 2019. After the issuance of provisional licenses, on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the State Government issued a Notice with regard to grant of provisional licenses to

the newly selected WBIs which came to be challenged before the learned NGT by way of filing the aforesaid Original Applications by the respondents. The learned NGT after passing various interlocutory directions finally passed the impugned order and quashed and set aside the notice dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019 issued by the State Government and provisional licenses given in pursuance thereof. As such we are required to examine the correctness of the decision of the learned NGT.

### **CONSIDERATIONS**

**63.** The learned NGT while passing the impugned order has set aside the notice of the State of Uttar Pradesh on the following grounds:

(1) that the WBIs can be allowed to operate only after ensuring timber and raw material availability to sustain such industries and this has to be determined in actual terms and not on mere assumptions;

(2) that it is difficult to accept the stand of the State of Uttar Pradesh that there was availability of timber/raw material to sustain the new WBIs;

(3) that it is the stand of the State of Uttar Pradesh that the total potential availability of timber per year in the State of Uttar Pradesh is 80.30 lakh cubic meters, which includes 2.56 lakh cubic meters from the Government forests and 77.74 lakh cubic meters from TOF. Out of 80.30 lakh cubic meters, 71.8 lakh cubic meters were stated to be available from 22 species and 8.50 lakh cubic meters from the other species. Out of 22 species, there are 10 species that are prohibited from felling and as such, 20.75 lakh cubic meters from these 10 species are liable to be excluded;

(4) that the major contribution is from Eucalyptus (28 lakh cubic meters) and Poplar species (15 lakh cubic meters), a total of which is 43 lakh cubic meters. Thus, the figure is not actual but presumptive;

(5) that the standard error percentage adopted by the FSI is not correct and is much higher;

(6) that the total availability of timber for consumption including that from the government forests would not be more than 40-45 lakh cubic meters per year;

(7) that the potential availability of 77.74 lakh cubic meters from TOF as given in the affidavit has been overestimated.

**64.** It is to be noted that after this Court allowed the licenses to be issued to the closed sawmills vide order dated 1<sup>st</sup> September 2006, the SLCs were constituted. The permissions were to be granted on the recommendations of the CEC. Vide order dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007, this Court had also accepted the recommendation of the CEC. Vide another order dated 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010, this Court permitted additional licenses to be granted if additional timber was available. Accordingly, licenses were granted between 2010 and 2015. Vide subsequent order dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015, this Court allowed the grant of license/permission to unlicensed WBIs in the country. This Court had directed the reconstitution of the SLCs for WBIs. In pursuance of the directions issued by this Court, the 2016 Guidelines were issued by the MOEFCC. As per the 2016 Guidelines, the SLC was reconstituted in the State of Uttar Pradesh on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2017.

**65.** One of the duties which was cast upon the SLC was to assess the availability of timber for wood based industrial units in the State. The SLC was to assess the availability of timber by commissioning studies, preferably in collaboration with institutes/universities of repute,

once in five years. In accordance with the 2016 Guidelines, the FSI conducted the survey and submitted its report in March 2018. It will be relevant to refer to the relevant part of the Foreword of the said report of the FSI.

“In the recent past, a number of requests were received for establishment of wood based industries in the state for which the raw material would come from outside the forest areas. Since accurate assessment of TOF is needed for effective planning & management, Uttar Pradesh Forest Department requested FSI to make Agro-Climatic zone wise assessment on the basis of inventory already done during its regular course of inventory conducted in the State. As per the final report, the total stems as estimated from the study is 299.43 million with a volume of 79.40 m. cum. The total yield in the Uttar Pradesh is estimated 7.8 million cum.

The report gives an assessment of the growing stock existing outside state forest reserves. The report has also indicated district-wise, species-wise and girth class-wise number of stems and volume in each Agro-Climatic Zone wise of inventoried districts. I am confident that this report would provide useful data for arriving at informed policy and programme interventions to give a fillip to forestry sector in the state besides providing benchmark data for tree crop in non-forest area.”

**66.** After conducting the survey, the FSI has come to a finding that the State of Uttar Pradesh had an annual potential production of 77,74,521 cubic meters of timber. For conducting the survey, the FSI acquired satellite data for the inventoried districts of Uttar Pradesh State from National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. The entire gambit of scientific methodology was applied. The data processing was carried out independently for all the inventoried districts of Uttar Pradesh. It will be relevant to refer to the following part of the report of the FSI:

“The data processing was carried out independently for all the inventoried districts of Uttar Pradesh. Estimates of stems per ha and volume per ha were generated according to species and diameter class for block, linear and scattered stratum under each district. Estimated stems and their volumes were generated according to species and diameter class by aggregating stem per hectare and volume per hectare over the entire Rural CNF Area of each stratum for each district by combining the estimated stems and volumes under block, linear and scattered stratum. By aggregating the estimates of stems and volume of all the three strata, the estimates of stems and volumes according to species and diameter class has been prepared for Rural area separately.”

**67.** The FSI had also divided the State of Uttar Pradesh into 9 Agro-climatic zones to generate the estimate of growing stock and annual potential production. Districtwise production was estimated before concluding that 77,74,521 cubic meters of timber was the annual potential production. The contention of the respondents that the rotation method was not applied is totally incorrect. It will be relevant to refer to paragraph 5.4 of the said report, which reads thus:

**“5.4 Estimates of Annual Potential Production of Wood from TOF (Rural)** Yield of a forest depends on several factors such as its structure, growth, density, productive capacity of site etc. The estimate of yield been generated for rural area using growing stock estimates. The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department was supplied the complete list of tree species which were found in the survey. The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department was asked to indicate tree species being used as 'timber' and 'non timber' and rotation period of specified timber species. ***The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department informed that they do not have rotation period of all species and requested Forest Survey of India to use their rotation period used for estimation of annual potential production of wood.*** The species are arranged into two groups; one containing the species having timber values and another containing rest by agro-climatic zone wise. The yield has been calculated using Von Mentel formula as given below:

Yield= 2GS/R

Where GS: Growing Stock

R: rotation period

Using the information of timber value, growing stock and rotation period in the above mentioned formulae species wise yield were calculated. The AgroClimatic Zone wise yield has been given in Annexure-11.”

[emphasis supplied]

**68.** The standard error was also determined by applying the appropriate scientific method.

**69.** The FSI, hence, considered various aspects before concluding and submitting its 101 page report.

**70.** It could thus be seen that the estimation as arrived at by the FSI was by applying a proper and adequate scientific method.

**71.** However, it is surprising that the learned NGT has brushed aside such a scientific exercise by merely observing that the figures arrived at were by estimation and not realistic.

**72.** The FSI has published a paper on “Trees Outside Forest Resources in India”. The contributors to the said paper are (1) Dr. Subhash Ashutosh, DG, FSI; (2) Prakash Lakhchaura, DDG, FI, (3) Kamal Pandey, DD, FI; (4) Dr. Sourav Ghose, Proj. Scientist D; (5) Sushila Tripathi; and (6) H.K. Tripathi. The paper shows that the timber and panel products of TOF origin have emerged as the major alternative to timber from forests and thus TOF have significantly obviated pressure from forests. The report shows that, the extent of TOF in the country has been assessed at 29.38 m hectare, which is around 8.94% of the total geographical area of the country. The report further shows that based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA, 1976), the Government of India launched a social forestry program in the late seventies on a large scale. The paper further shows that, these days satellite data in a wide range of spectral, spatial, radiometric and temporal resolutions are available from various Remote Sensing Agencies of several countries. It further shows that there has been a rapid advancement in the development of digital image processing software. It, therefore, observes that the desired mapping of natural resources with reasonable accuracy is possible. The report refers to the methodology of assessment of TOF in different countries of the world and refers to various authorities. It refers to different types of methodologies used for different periods; the first one being from 1991 to 2001; the second period being from 2001 to 2016; and the third period being from 2016 onwards. The report shows that the State of Maharashtra has the highest potential annual yield of timber in India followed by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

**73.** It will be relevant to refer to the conclusion of the said paper, which is as follows:

#### **“5. Conclusion**

TOF play a significant role in the socioeconomic lives of people both in rural and urban areas of the country by enriching the people and society at large economically as well as ecologically. The management of TOF assumes high significance in the country for realizing much higher potential which it offers in generating wood based economy and ecosystem services including carbon sequestration. Periodic assessment of TOF resources including its spatial distribution is prerequisite for its scientific management in the country. FSI is mandated with this task however there is need for continuous improvement in the methodology and inclusion of more number of variables in the assessment. The organization will have to be further strengthened particularly in terms of man power, to address the emerging information needs on TOF. There has been regular refinement in methodologies in the last three decades to quantify TOF resources using various statistical designs

and estimates with better precision. The advancement of technologies in the field of remote sensing, satellite image processing and availability of high resolution satellite data made the methodology much precise and easier. The progression of science may further refine the existing method of TOF assessment in near future.

TOF also act as an important source for timber and fuel wood to meet the demands of fast growing population of the country. There is a need to put focus on increasing the growing stock per hectare or yield of TOF by better management and planning. There is also a need for a separate policy on TOF to ensure its expansion and sustainable management for multiple ecological benefits, timber production, carbon sequestration and for obviating pressure from the natural forests.

Occupying nearly 9% of the geographical area of the country, TOF are significant natural, renewable resource which make vital contribution to the agro-ecology, socio-economy of the rural areas, environmental amelioration in the urban areas and feed wood based industries with the raw material and thus generate significant employment. TOF form a nearly 38% of the carbon sink in forest & tree cover of the country. TOF offers the path for achieving the national policy goal of 33% of forest & tree cover in the country. Through expansion of TOF, particularly in agro-forestry and on culturable waste lands, India can substantially increase its carbon sink to achieve its international commitments of NDC and LDN by 2030.”

**74.** It could thus be seen that the FSI has also emphasized the need of promoting TOF. It has been observed that TOF are significant natural, renewable resources which make vital contributions to the agro-ecology, socio-economy of the rural area, and environmental amelioration in the urban area and feed WBIs with raw material and thus generate significant employment.

**75.** It is our considered view that, when the estimation was done by the FSI by applying the scientific method and had arrived at the conclusion based on satellite data, such a report could not have been brushed aside by the learned NGT lightly.

**76.** Insofar as the finding of the learned NGT that the survey also takes into consideration the prohibited trees, the felling of which is not permissible, it will be relevant to note that the Notification dated 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020 issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh provides that the prohibited trees shall not be felled till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 except under unavoidable circumstances, such as when a tree is dead or dying or it constitutes a danger to persons or property, or its felling is necessary for executing development work approved by the Government, or if the fruit bearing capacity of such tree has declined substantially. Such trees cannot be felled unless permission to fell such tree has been obtained in writing from the competent authority. The tree owners are also required to maintain 10 trees in place of each tree felled. It is thus clear that there is no absolute prohibition for felling the trees which are in the prohibited category. However, the same can be done only in exceptional circumstances.

**77.** It is to be noted that the prohibited trees also include trees like Mango, Jamun, etc. which are fruit bearing trees. After a particular number of years, the fruit bearing capacity of such trees drastically reduces and as such, the farmers normally fell such trees and go in for replantation of the orchard. Apart from that, it is to be noted that the CEC itself approved the availability of timber for the State of Uttar Pradesh in its report dated 19<sup>th</sup> April 2007, which included 17.77 lakh cubic meters of prohibited trees. The said report of the CEC was approved by this Court vide its order dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007.

**78.** It is further to be noted that in pursuance of the order of the learned NGT dated 28<sup>th</sup> March 2019, a Committee of Experts [Joint Committee comprising of representative of Principal Secretary (Forest), U.P. and Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, U.P.] had submitted its report on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2019. Not only this, but in pursuance of the directions

issued by the learned NGT on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019, another detailed affidavit was filed on behalf of the State Government on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2020, giving therein the details about the availability of timber. It was specifically stated in the said affidavit that eucalyptus and poplar are the main species of TOF and 80% of the wood is derived therefrom. It was further pointed out that the farmers in the State of Uttar Pradesh were not getting remunerative prices and are forced to sell their produce at a very cheap rate mainly to middlemen. It was also pointed out that there would be an expected investment of about Rs.3000 crore in the State with the establishment of new WBIs. The same would employ more than 80000 people, mostly in the rural areas of the State. However, all these factors have been ignored by the learned NGT.

**79.** As such, the learned NGT has grossly erred in deducting the availability of timber from the prohibited trees. By now, it is more than settled that the Courts should not enter into an area that is the domain of the experts. FSI, which is undisputedly an expert body, had arrived at its estimation based on the scientific method. The learned NGT could not have sat in appeal over the opinion of the expert.

**80.** It is relevant to note that MOEFCC, in pursuance of the directions issued by the learned NGT had filed its opinion on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2019. It will be relevant to refer to paragraph 8 of the said opinion.

“8. That based on the examination of available documents in light of the provisions of the Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2016, MoEFCC is of the opinion that the State of U.P. has followed the Wood Based Industries (Establishment and Regulation) Guidelines, 2016 (as amended in 2017) issued by MoEFCC. The availability of wood in the State has also been assessed by the SLC through FSI. The Ministry is, therefore, of the view that the SLC may approve setting up of new industries in the State if it is satisfied that sufficient timber is available legally to run the new wood based industries.”

**81.** The learned NGT has failed to take into consideration the stand of the MOEFCC, which also supported the stand of the State that sufficient timber was available legally to run the new WBIs.

**82.** Insofar as the contention of the learned counsel for the respondents that, though in the meeting of the SLC dated 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018, it was decided to get the assessment done by IPIRTI, the SLC in its meeting dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018 did a volte-face and decided not to get the assessment done from IPIRTI, the perusal of the minutes of the meeting of the SLC dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2018 would reveal that it was found that the IPIRTI had not done any new study/assessment of the consumption of timber by various WBIs in any State/Union Territory. It was noticed that, as per the report of the FSI, the TOF available was 77,74,522 cubic meters. Adding the timber available in the forest area of 2,57,273 cubic meters, the total quantity of availability of timber was 80,31,795 cubic meters. It is to be noted that the SLC had taken note of the letter dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 2018 issued by the Director, IPIRTI, where he had communicated that no assessment pertaining to the annual consumption of timber by Veneer and Plywood Industries was undertaken by the IPIRTI during the last two years in any State of the country. It was found that the 2016 Guidelines itself provided for annual consumption of timber based on the report of IPIRTI. In this premise, it was found that there was no need to conduct a fresh study/assessment for the consumption of timber by WBIs by IPIRTI. It was decided to accept the figures as provided in the 2016 Guidelines.

**83.** It can thus be seen that the decision of the SLC for not getting the assessment done by the IPIRTI is based on sound reasons. When the 2016 Guidelines itself provided for the consumption of timber by WBIs based on the report of the IPIRTI, there was no purpose to again get the assessment done by IPIRTI. The scope of judicial review has been succinctly

explained by this court in the case of *Tata Cellular vs. Union of India*<sup>7</sup>, which has been consistently followed in a catena of cases. This Court, in the said case, observed thus:

“77. The duty of the court is to confine itself to the question of legality. Its concern should be:

1. Whether a decision-making authority exceeded its powers?
2. Committed an error of law,
3. committed a breach of the rules of natural justice,
4. reached a decision which no reasonable tribunal would have reached or,
5. abused its powers.

Therefore, it is not for the court to determine whether a particular policy or particular decision taken in the fulfilment of that policy is fair. It is only concerned with the manner in which those decisions have been taken. The extent of the duty to act fairly will vary from case to case. Shortly put, the grounds upon which an administrative action is subject to control by judicial review can be classified as under:

- (i) Illegality : This means the decisionmaker must understand correctly the law that regulates his decisionmaking power and must give effect to it.
- (ii) Irrationality, namely, Wednesbury unreasonableness.
- (iii) Procedural impropriety.

The above are only the broad grounds but it does not rule out addition of further grounds in course of time. As a matter of fact, in *R. v. Secretary of State for the Home Department, ex Brind* [(1991) 1 AC 696] , Lord Diplock refers specifically to one development, namely, the possible recognition of the principle of proportionality. In all these cases the test to be adopted is that the court should, “consider whether something has gone wrong of a nature and degree which requires its intervention”.

**84.** Applying the aforesaid principle to the present case, it cannot be said that the decision-making process has been vitiated either on account of illegality, irrationality or procedural impropriety.

**85.** With regard to the contention of Shri Dhruv Mehta, learned Senior Counsel, that Annexure I to the 2016 Guidelines providing the timber requirement of a plywood unit to be taken as “NIL” is contrary to the CEC recommendations is concerned, we do not find any substance in the said submission. Firstly, 2016 Guidelines have been issued by the MOEFCC in pursuance of the directions issued by this Court dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015. In any case, the raw material for plywood industries is ‘Veneer’ and the raw material for veneer is ‘timber’. We find substance in the contention of the appellants that, if timber is to be considered again as a raw material for plywood, then it will amount to showing the consumption of the same timber more than once, which is, in fact, not consumed. It is not in dispute that veneer is a raw material for plywood, which is derived from timber. The same timber is used for deriving veneer and such veneer, which is used for manufacturing plywood, cannot be counted twice. In any case, as long as the 2016 Guidelines which are issued in pursuance of the directions issued by this Court are not set aside, the contention in that regard is without substance.

**86.** That leads us to consider the contention of the respondents that this Court has repeatedly emphasized the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary

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<sup>7</sup> (1994) 6 SCC 651

principle and the polluter pays principle. No doubt that the protection of the environment is of utmost importance. It is the duty of this generation to protect the environment for future generations.

### **CONCLUSION**

**87.** It cannot be disputed that Section 20 of the NGT Act itself directs the learned Tribunal to apply the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle. Undisputedly, it is the duty of the State as well as its citizens to safeguard the forest of the country. The resources of the present are to be preserved for the future generations. However, one principle cannot be applied in isolation of the other.

**88.** It is necessary that, while protecting the environment, the need for sustainable development has also to be taken into consideration and a proper balance between the two has to be struck.

**89.** A body having expertise in the field, i.e. the FSI, upon a scientific study, has concluded that there is sufficient timber available in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Not only that, but the respondents themselves have placed on record a project report on "Study to know the percentage and value of the raw material sourced through U.P. Forests by Plywood and Khair (Kattha) Industries in U.P.". The said report is prepared by RAK Management Consultants on the instructions of the Department of Planning, Economic and Statistics Division, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The said report itself shows that the consultants, during the field survey, observed resentment among the plywood manufacturers against the process of issuing new licenses to the WBIs by the State Government.

**90.** The report further goes on to show that on average 1500-1700 trucks/tractor trollies of the eucalyptus and popular wood from all over Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh go to Yamuna Nagar, Haryana daily. Out of the said trucks/trollies, approximately 300350 tractor trollies and some other small vehicles per day come from Uttar Pradesh. The report shows that approximately 5 to 6 lakh metric tons of timber per year is exported to Yamuna Nagar. The said material belongs to the western districts of Uttar Pradesh, i.e. Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Shamli, Baghpat and Meerut. It is stated that there is no sufficient market for this produce in the said area. The report further finds that the western districts of Uttar Pradesh, i.e. Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Baghpat and Shamli, etc. do not have sufficient number of plywood and veneer units and as such, they are not sufficient for the entire farmers' produce available in the said area. The report itself shows that the western districts need around 80-85 plywood and veneer units. The report goes on further to show that there is dissatisfaction among the already existing industrialists about the assessment made by the FSI.

**91.** It is further to be noted that the State has specifically pointed out before the learned NGT that on the establishment of WBIs, an investment of about Rs.3000 crore was likely to be attracted in the State; employment opportunities to over 80000 people will be available and the farmers of the State would get a more remunerative price. This would result in more impetus for large-scale plantation and agro-forestry. The State also emphasized that this will reduce dependence on traditional/cash crops and also reduce migration of people to urban areas. It is also emphasized that if the new WBIs are permitted, it will reduce the import of WBIs produce. However, all these aspects have not been taken into consideration by the learned NGT.

**92.** It will be relevant to note that the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand has published 'Country Report of Poplars and Willows Period : 2012-2015'. The report states that the timber from poplar and willow is the backbone of vibrant plywood, board, match,

paper and sports goods industries. The report further states that in tune with Indian Agroforestry Policy 2014, the plantation of poplar has been promoted. It further states that the Planning Commission of India has given special grants to certain States for the diversification of agriculture where farmers are advised to move away from paddy cultivation to sustain agricultural production. Poplar and eucalyptus are among the few trees promoted under this diversification plan. The report states that Poplar plays a significant role in rural development by generating employment for many categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

**93.** The paper on “Trees Outside Forest Resources in India” published by the FSI, cited supra, also emphasizes that TOF are significant natural, renewable resources which make vital contributions to the agro-ecology, socio-economic improvement of the rural areas, environmental amelioration in the urban areas and feed WBIs with raw material and thus generate significant employment. TOF form nearly 38% of the carbon sink in the forest and tree cover of the country. It states that TOF offers the path for achieving the national policy goal of 33% of forest and tree cover in the country. It states that through the expansion of TOF, particularly in agro-forestry and on culturable waste lands, India can substantially increase its carbon sink to achieve its international commitments of NDC and LDN by 2030.

**94.** As already discussed herein above, the majority of TOF is from two species, i.e. Poplar and Eucalyptus. These trees are fast growing. If a market is available for the said trees, there will be impetus to the farmers for large scale plantations. The rotation in these species is quite fast. This will, in turn, increase the green coverage. We are of the considered view that the learned NGT has taken a lopsided view. It has failed to take into consideration the concerns expressed by the State. The learned NGT has committed patent error in ignoring the expert’s report and sitting in appeal over the same. The learned NGT has also failed to take into consideration the stand taken by the MOEFCC, which supported the stand of the State. As already discussed herein above, the State had emphasized many advantages of granting new licenses to WBIs. It was also emphasized that the timber from the State of Uttar Pradesh was being exported to the State of Haryana. However, none of these aspects have been considered by the learned NGT. We are, therefore, of the considered view that the impugned orders of the learned NGT are not sustainable in law.

**95.** There is another reason, in our view, why the order of the learned NGT would not be sustainable. Though, on the date on which the review applications were rejected, 1215 provisional licenses were already granted and 633 units had already been established and commenced production, the learned NGT has passed the impugned order which adversely affects their interest. Either some of such industries ought to have been impleaded in their representative capacity or a public notice should have been given so that such license holders could have represented their case. However, the said contention is lightly brushed aside by the learned NGT by holding that, since the issue is related to the general decision of the State which is applicable uniformly to all the proposed provisional licensees, it is not necessary to consider the issue raised in the impleadment applications. It is more than a settled law that the principles of natural justice are required to be followed even in administrative actions when such actions adversely affect the rights of the citizens. When the learned NGT exercised its judicial powers, it could not have ignored the principles of natural justice, which, even under Section 19(1) of the NGT Act, it is bound to follow.

**96.** Another aspect that needs consideration is that a serious issue was raised before the learned NGT by the appellants herein with regard to the credentials and *bonafides* of the original applicants.

**97.** When the matter was heard by us, we too made pertinent queries to Shri Mehta and Shri Chahar with regard to the credentials of the applicants before the learned NGT. One applicant is Uday Education and Welfare Trust; the second applicant is Samvit Foundation and the third applicant is U.P. Timber Association. Undisputedly, the U.P. Timber Association was a litigant interested in the litigation. However, insofar as the other original applicants, i.e. Uday Education and Welfare Trust and Samvit Foundation, for whom Shri Dhruv Mehta and Shri Brijender Chahar, learned Senior Counsel are appearing, specific queries with regard to the activities undertaken by the said original applicants were made as to whether they were involved in any activity with regard to the protection of the environment; had they at least been engaged in promoting plantation; what were the aims and objectives of the said original applicants; and what are the sources of funding, etc. Shri Mehta and Shri Chahar, learned Senior counsel, fairly submitted that apart from the fact that they (original applicants) had previously filed some public interest litigations wherein orders were passed in their favour, they had no other information.

**98.** Shri Dhruv Mehta, learned Senior Counsel has rightly relied on the judgment of this Court in the case of **Ankita Sinha and Others (supra)** to submit that the learned NGT is empowered to take suo motu cognizance. This Court has held that, taking into consideration the nature of functions of the learned NGT, it cannot be equated with other Tribunals and in environmental matters, it will also have a power to take *suo motu* cognizance. However, when the credentials and *bonafides* of a litigant approaching the learned NGT are seriously raised, the same cannot be ignored.

**99.** We find that before a litigant is permitted to knock the doors of justice and seek orders which have far reaching effects of affecting the employment of thousands of persons, stopping investment in the State, prejudicing the interests of the farmers; the credentials and *bonafides* of the applicants must be tested. In the present case, there is scope to infer that the litigation could be at the behest of the existing WBIs who wanted to avoid competition and continue to get raw material at a cheaper rate. There is also scope to infer that it could be at the behest of the WBIs in the adjoining Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana where lakhs of tons of timber is exported from the State of Uttar Pradesh. There is scope to infer that it could be in the interest of middlemen who are engaged in exporting timber from Uttar Pradesh to Haryana. We would, therefore, only request the learned NGT that, when credentials and *bonafides* of such litigants are seriously raised and when entertaining the grievance of such litigants, which is likely to adversely affect the rights of many, it should ensure the *bonafides* and credentials of such litigants.

**100.** Though we are allowing the appeals, setting aside the orders of the learned NGT, and upholding the action of the State Government in granting licenses, we would like to remind the State and its authorities that it is their duty to protect the environment. The State and its authorities should ensure that necessary steps are taken for arresting the problem of declining forest and tree cover. The State and its authorities should make meaningful and concerted efforts to ensure that the green cover in the State of Uttar Pradesh is not reduced and to ensure that it increases.

**101.** The conservation of forest plays a vital role in maintaining the ecology. It acts as processors of the water cycle and soil and also as providers of livelihoods. As such, preservation and sustainable management of forests deserve to be given due importance in formulation of policies by the State. In this regard, it will be apposite to refer to certain earlier pronouncements of this Court.

(a) In the case of ***Samatha vs. State of A.P. and Ors.***<sup>8</sup>, a three-Judge Bench of this Court after referring to the earlier judgment in the case of ***State of H.P. and others vs. Ganesh Wood Products and others***<sup>9</sup> observed that, even while considering the grant of renewal of mining leases, the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 would apply. This Court held that the MOEF and all the States have a duty to prevent mining operations affecting forests. It further observed that, whether mining operations are carried on within the reserved forest or other forest area, it is their duty to ensure that the industry or enterprise does not denude the forest to become a menace to human existence nor a source to destroy flora and fauna and biodiversity. It has further been held that if it becomes inevitable to disturb the existence of forests, there is a concomitant duty upon the State to reforest and restore the green cover and to ensure adequate measures to promote, protect and improve both man-made and natural environment, flora and fauna as well as biodiversity. It further held that there can be no distinction between government forests and private forests in the matter of forest wealth of the nation and in the matter of environment and ecology.

(b) In the case of ***Essar Oil Ltd. vs. Halar Utkarsh Samiti and others***<sup>10</sup>, this Court discussed the need for a balance between the economic and social needs and development on the one hand and environment considerations on the other. It was observed that laws on environment should be to create harmony between the two since neither one can be sacrificed at the altar of the other. In this regard, the observations of this Court in the case of ***Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action vs. Union of India and others***<sup>11</sup> were quoted as under:

“While economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing widespread environment destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other developments. Both development and environment must go hand in hand, in other words, there should not be development at the cost of environment.”

(c) In the case of ***Maharashtra Land Development Corporation and others vs. State of Maharashtra and another***<sup>12</sup> reference was made to ***Glanrock Estate Private Limited vs. State of Tamil Nadu***<sup>13</sup> wherein it was observed as under:

“27. .... Forests in India are an important part of the environment. They constitute [a] national asset. In various judgments of this Court delivered by the Forest Bench of this Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India* (Writ Petition No. 202 of 1995), it has been held that ‘intergenerational equity’ is part of Article 21 of the Constitution.

28. What is intergenerational equity? The present generation is answerable to the next generation by giving to the next generation a good environment. We are answerable to the next generation and if deforestation takes place rampantly then intergenerational equity would stand violated.

29. The doctrine of sustainable development also forms part of Article 21 of the Constitution. The ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ flow from the core value in Article 21.

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<sup>8</sup> AIR 1997 SC 3297 = (1997) 8 SCC 191

<sup>9</sup> (1995) 6 SCC 363

<sup>10</sup> (2004) 2 SCC 392

<sup>11</sup> (1996) 5 SCC 281

<sup>12</sup> (2011) 15 SCC 616

<sup>13</sup> (2010) 10 SCC 96

30. The important point to be noted is that in this case we are concerned with vesting of forests in the State. When we talk about intergenerational equity and sustainable development, we are elevating an ordinary principle of equality to the level of overarching principle.”

(d) Of course, one cannot ignore one of the several dicta of this Court in ***T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India and others***<sup>14</sup> wherein this Court enunciated the definition of “forest” in the following words:

“4. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted with a view to check further deforestation which ultimately results in ecological imbalance; and therefore, the provisions made therein for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith, must apply to all forests irrespective of the nature of ownership or classification thereof. The word “forest” must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognised forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest Conservation Act. The term “forest land”, occurring in Section 2, will not only include “forest” as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the purpose of Section 2 of the Act. The provisions enacted in the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for the conservation of forests and the matters connected therewith must apply clearly to all forests so understood irrespective of the ownership or classification thereof...”

**102.** Though we find that for the sustainable development of the State and on account of the availability of the timber, sanction of granting licenses can be permitted to continue, however, as a responsible State, it needs to ensure that environmental concerns are duly attended to. We, therefore, direct the State Government to ensure that while granting permission for felling trees of the prohibited species, it should strictly ensure that the permission is granted only when the conditions specified in the Notification dated 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020 are satisfied. The State Government shall also ensure that when such permissions are granted to the applicants, the applicants scrupulously follow the mandate in the said notification of planting 10 trees against 1 and maintaining them for five years.

**103.** In the result, the appeals are allowed. The impugned orders passed by the learned National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in Original Application Nos.313, 335 and 396 of 2019 as well as in the Review Applications are quashed and set aside.

**104.** Pending applications, if any, shall stand disposed of.

No costs.

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<sup>14</sup> AIR 1997 SC 1228

ANNEXURE-2  
987  
PRESENTATION

FOR

ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE (EC) PROPOSED DHANORI RIVERBED SAND MINING

PROJECT (M L AREA 4.50 ha)

AT

GUT NO 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183 VILLAGE DHANORI, TALUKA PAUNI

DISTRICT BHANDARA MAHARASHTRA

Date of EC Presentation: 03.12.2025

339<sup>th</sup> SEAC 1 MEETING

EC Application No: SIA/MH/MIN/559194/2025

**PROJECT PROPONENT**

**District Mining Officer  
Office of the District Collector  
Bhandara, Maharashtra**



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## Certificate of Accreditation

**Open Arch Design and Enviro Solutions LLP, Vashi**

1104 & 1105, 11th Floor, Real Tech Park, Sector 30A, Vashi Navi Mumbai

The organization is accredited as **Category-A** under the QCI-NABET Scheme for Accreditation of EIA Consultant Organization, Version 3: for preparing EIA/EMP reports in the following Sectors-

| S. No | Sector Description  | Sector (as per) |           | Cat. |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------|------|
|       |   | NABET           | MoEFCC    |      |
| 1.    | Mining of minerals including opencast only                | 1               | 1 (a) (i) | A    |
| 2.    | River Valley projects                                     | 3               | 1 (c)     | B    |
| 3.    | Metallurgical industries- Ferrous only                    | 8               | 3 (a)     | B    |
| 4.    | Distilleries  | 22              | 5 (g)     | B    |
| 5.    | Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)                  | 36              | 7 (h)     | B    |
| 6.    | Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF) | 37              | 7 (i)     | B    |
| 7.    | Building and construction projects                        | 38              | 8 (a)     | B    |
| 8.    | Townships and Area development projects                   | 39              | 8 (b)     | B    |

Note: Names of approved EIA Coordinators and Functional Area Experts are mentioned in RAAC minutes dated October 18, 2024 posted on QCI-NABET website.

The Accreditation shall remain in force subject to continual compliance to the terms and conditions mentioned in QCI-NABET's letter of accreditation bearing no QCI/NABET/ENV/ACC/24/3408 dated Nov 11, 2024. The accreditation needs to be renewed before the expiry date by Open Arch Design and Enviro Solutions LLP, Vashi following due process of assessment.

Issue Date  
November 11, 2024

Valid up to  
May 22, 2027



Dr. Ajay Kumar Jha  
(Sr. Director, NABET)

Certificate No.  
NABET/EIA/24-27/RA 0356

Prof (Dr) Varinder S Kanwar  
(CEO NABET)

For the updated List of Accredited EIA Consultant Organizations with approved Sectors please refer to QCI-NABET website.

- **Taluka level committee consisting of GSDA, DMO, MPCB, Water Supply and Sanitation etc Headed by the Tehsildar has recommended the proposal to the District Level Committee headed by the District Collector**
- **District Level Committee headed by the District Collector has also approved the proposal for auction of Dhanori Sand Ghat on (4.50 ha) at Wainganga River.**
- **The mining plan is approved by Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur, vide letter no. MLV/Misc./432/Part/2025/3909 dated 27<sup>th</sup> Nov 2025**
- **The mining will be carried out with opencast manual method and proposed production will be 23852 Brass/ annum upto the depth of 1.50 m as permitted by GSDA.**
- **As per EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006 and as amended in EIA Notification on dated 1.07.2016, this project activity falls under Category 'B2'.**
- **Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction Development and Regulation) Rules, 2013 Sand Mining Policy, Government of Maharashtra dated 08.04.2025.**

# NEAREST VILLAGE AND APPROACH ROAD

## 990

4

| S No | Name of Sand Ghat | Name of Village | Taluk a | Name of River | Total Available Sand (Brass) | Area in Hectare | Length of Approach Road | No of Workers | No of Tractors | No of Trees along Bank | No of Trees along village Road | Water Requirement in cum/day | EMP cost in Rs. Lakhs |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1    | Dhanori           | Dhanori         | Pauni   | Wainganga     | 23852                        | 4.50            | 1400                    | 30            | 10             | 225                    | 1400                           | 10                           | 22.43                 |

| Nearest Village | Aerial Distance | Approach Road |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Bhojapur        | 0.601 km        | 1400 m        |

991



Collector Office Bhandara  
(Mining Section)

E-mail:-dmobhandara123@gmail.com

No.Asan./Mining/Aro/table-14/W.S./418/2025

Date :- 04/12/2025

To,

**Member Secretary,**  
State Level Expert Appraisal Committee - 1  
Department of Environment, Government of Maharashtra  
15<sup>th</sup> floor, New Administration Building,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400032

**Sub:**Undertaking regarding No Cluster formation for Sand Ghat Projects in District Bhandara, Maharashtra.

With reference to above mentioned subject during discussion of the proposal, Committee Members had asked to submit undertaking regarding for no cluster formation. As per MoEF&CC Notification dated 15.01.2016 and its amendment dated 01.07.2016, Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016, NGT Principal Bench, New Delhi Order dated 13.09.2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020, I (District Mining Officer, Bhandara) hereby undertake that there is no cluster formation within 112 proposals of Sand Ghats submitted for obtaining the Environment Clearance in District Bhandara.

Thus, my undertaking is about No Cluster formation (MoEF&CC Notifications and NGT Order dated 13.09.2018) in all the Sand ghats of Bhandara District.

Therefore, you are requested to consider project for obtaining environment clearance

Thanking You

Yours Faithfully

(Sachin Wadhave)

**District Mining Officer, Bhandara**

(Sawan Kumar, IAS.)

**District Collector, Bhandara**

| Financial Year       | Available Sand (Brass) |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>F Y 2020-21</b>   | 92826                  |
| <b>F Y 2021-22</b>   | 752641                 |
| <b>F Y 2022-23</b>   | 0                      |
| <b>F Y 2023-24</b>   | 344911                 |
| <b>F Y 2024-2025</b> | 582579                 |
| <b>F Y 2025-2026</b> | 1648036                |

| Demand and Supply information |  |                |        |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------|
| Sr. No                        | HEADS  | DEMAND (Brass) | REMARK |
| 1                             | Demand as per projected population 2025                            | 2,00,000       | --     |
| 2                             | Gharkul Scheme   | 2,00,000       | --     |
| 3                             | PWD and other departments in district                              | 1,50,000       | --     |
| 4                             | NH projects in district  | 70,000         | --     |
| 5                             | Demand for Metro Rail Project in other district (Nagpur)           | 50,000         | --     |
| 6                             | Demand for NH project in other district (Nagpur)                   | 20,000         | --     |
| 7                             | Projected Demand from other district of state as per previous year | 6,00,000       | --     |
| <b>Total</b>                  |  | <b>1290000</b> |        |

**Source: District Mining Office, Bhandara**

# 993

No. MLV/Misc./432/Part/2025/3909  
 Directorate of Geology and Mining,  
 Government of Maharashtra,  
 "Khanij Bhavan", 27, Shivaji Nagar,  
 Cement Road, Nagpur-440010  
 Dated :- 27 NOV 2025

To, District Mining Officer/Successful Bidder,  
**Collector Office, Bhandara.**

**Sub.:-** Approval of Mining Plan of Sand Ghat of Dist. Bhandara in the State of Maharashtra.

**Ref.:-** 1) Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, G.R. Dated 08/04/2025.  
 2) Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, G.R. Dated 09/10/2025.  
 3) District Mining Officer, Bhandara consent letter dated 17/11/2025.  
 4) RQP letter dated 25/11/2025.

Sir,  
 In exercise of the power conferred by Government of Maharashtra vide industries, Energy and Labour department, Mumbai, Notification No. MNG/1004/P.K. 610/Ind-9 dated 16/6/2004 under rule 22(BB) of Mineral Concession Rules 1960, Mineral (Excluding Atomic and Hydrocarbon Energy) Concession Revised Rule, 2021 and vide Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur Notification No. Mining/480/2024/3292, Dated 04/10/2024.

I hereby approve the said mining plan subject to following conditions:

| Sr. No. | Name of Project Proponent        | Name of Sand Ghat | Name of River | Taluka   | Nearest Gut No.                                  | Area in Ha. |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--|-------------|
| 1       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Wadegaon (Rithi)  | Wainganga     | Bhandara | 1 Part   | 4.60        |
| 2       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Mandavi           | Wainganga     | Bhandara | 558, 559, 560, 561, 562                          | 3.50        |
| 3       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Kothurna          | Wainganga     | Bhandara | 573, 571/1, 571/2, 569, 570                      | 1.62        |
| 4       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Juni Takli        | Wainganga     | Bhandara | 319/1, 319/2                                     | 4.00        |
| 5       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Bhojapur          | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 245                | 4.90        |
| 6       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Khatkheda I       | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 564, 560, 199, 200, 202, 517, 562, 219, 220, 201 | 4.90        |
| 7       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Vilam             | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 268, 275, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273                | 4.90        |
| 8       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Mangli I          | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 593, 558/1, 558/2                                | 4.90        |
| 9       | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Junona 2          | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 419, 415, 413, 412                               | 3.00        |
| 10      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Yenoda            | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 38, 41   | 4.57        |
| 11      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Junona            | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 62, 61, 59                                       | 4.50        |
| 12      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Gudegaon          | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 150, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 189, 190           | 4.90        |
| 13      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Pauni             | Wainganga     | Pauni    | 23, 15/3A, 15/3B                                 | 4.06        |

| Sr. No. | Name of Project Proponent        | Name of Sand Ghat   | Name of River | Taluka  | Nearest Gut No.  | Area in Ha. |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|--|-------------|
| 14      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Pauni 2             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 86, 85, 82/2/1   | 3.98        |
| 15      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Shivnala            | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 609, 608, 607, 606   | 4.50        |
| 16      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Walni 1             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 4, 5, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885  | 4.50        |
| 17      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Walni 2             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 815, 816, 814  | 4.50        |
| 18      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Itgaon              | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 691, 27  | 4.55        |
| 19      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Kurza               | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 740, 745, 757, 770, 774  | 3.15        |
| 20      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Ruyad               | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 65, 66, 119, 122   | 4.50        |
| 21      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Khaksi              | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177   | 4.80        |
| 22      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Dhanori             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183   | 4.50        |
| 23      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Visapur             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 32, 69, 70   | 4.50        |
| 24      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Kodurli             | Wainganga     | Pauni   | 344, 345   | 2.00        |
| 25      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Wattetkar           | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 10   | 2.40        |
| 26      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Salebardi           | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 122, 123, 124, 125   | 1.50        |
| 27      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Sasra               | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 553, 556   | 2.75        |
| 28      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Khandala            | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 58, 59, 54, 41   | 2.00        |
| 29      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Parsodi (Madeghat)  | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 540, 581, 541, 657, 655, 656, 654, 653   | 2.50        |
| 30      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Parsodi (Amrai)     | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 530, 531, 525, 533, 534, 536, 537, 539, 538, 532, 529  | 2.00        |
| 31      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Parsodi (Powartoli) | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 865, 867, 863, 864, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 824, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 847, 845 | 3.00        |
| 32      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Mahalgaoon          | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 319, 317, 316, 228/1, 212, 225   | 1.10        |
| 33      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Jambhali            | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296   | 1.35        |
| 34      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Nyaharwani          | Chulbandh     | Sakoli  | 84/1, 84/2   | 2.00        |
| 35      | District Mining Officer,Bhandara | Palasgaon           | Chulbandh     | Lakhani | 6, 17/1/1, 17/2, 17/3, 19/2, 19/3, 19/4, 19/5, 19/6, 19/7, 19/8, 19/9  | 2.50        |

Approval is given for the received proposal as applicable from this date onward and valid to 30/09/2026 or till excavation of sand permitted in the approved mining plan whichever earlier.

any stage, if it is observed that the information furnished in the documents are incorrect or misrepresented the facts, the approval of the mining plan shall be revoked with immediate effect.

Approval of mining plan is subject to compliance and to fulfill the requirements as mentioned in MoEF&CC notification S.O.141(E) dated 15<sup>th</sup> January,2016, MoEF&CC Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2020 and Sand Mining Policy 08/04/2025 & 10/2025.

Approval of the above sand mining plan is subject to compliance and to fulfill the requirement as mentioned in Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction (Development and Regulation) Rules, 2013 & MoEF&CC's Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2020.

Approved Mining Plan (112 Copies)

**Directorate of Geology and Mining,  
 Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur.**

Director, Directorate of Geology & Mining, Regional Office, Nagpur.  
 Shantosh Meshram, TQP, Open Arch Design & Enviro Solution LLP, Office No. 1104 & Teal Tech Park, Sector 30 A, Near Vashi Railway Station, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400705.

**Directorate of Geology and Mining,  
 Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur.**

## तांत्रिक उपसमितीचा अहवाल

मौजा धतूरी (रेतीघाटाचे नाव), ता. पवनी हद्दीतील वाहणाच्या खोली (नदी/ नाल्याचे नाव) नदी/ नाला पात्रात स्वतः हजर राहून वस्तुस्थितीचा पंचनामा करून देतो की, आज दि. \_\_\_\_\_ रोजी खालील पंचांच्या समक्ष आम्ही स्वतः वाळूसाठ्याची पाहणी केलेली आहे. आम्ही सर्वांनी वाळू साठ्याची पाहणी केली असता खालील प्रमाणे वस्तुस्थिती आढळून आली.

खोली नदी / नाला पात्रात वाळूसाठा मुख्यत्वेकरून गट क्र. अंश 180/1 पुर्वत 181, 579 182 लगतचे पात्रात आढळून आला, वाळू चांगल्या प्रतीची/ मिश्रीत आहे. सदर वाळू साठ्याची लांबी, रुंदी व खोली पाहिली असता ती मीटरमध्ये खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

लांबी X रुंदी X खोली (अंदाजीत)

$$450 \times 100 \times 1.50 = (67500 \text{ घन मीटर})$$

रेतीघाटाची एकूण आराजी = 4.50 हे.अर. (23852 क्व.फु.)

वाळू घाटालगत (100 मीटर पर्यंत) कोणतेही पाणी पुरवठा विहीर/ पाण्याची टाकी/ पाईपलाईन आढळून आलेली नाही. तसेच प्रस्तावित स्थळापासून (रेतीघाटापासून) 600 मीटर अंतरावर कोणतेही रेल्वेचे/ रस्त्याचे पुल अस्तित्वात नाही. वाळू बाहूतूकीकरीता रेतीघाटापासून अंश 183 180/2 पर्यंत रस्ता उपलब्ध आहे.

Udhoo  
स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का

(तलाठी)

Udhoo  
मंडळ अधिकारी  
स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का

(मंडळ अधिकारी)

गटविकास अधिकारी  
पंचायत समिती पवनी

Naib Tahsildar Pauni

स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का

(तहसिलदार)

नयापू स्थानापासून दोन्ही बाजूने  
100 मीटर अंतर लावून

सहायक ज्येष्ठ अभियंता  
भूजल अभियंता, भूजल विभाग  
पवनी

तांत्रिक उपसमितीचे संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण दिनांक: \_\_\_\_\_

## विवरणपत्र

रेतीघाटाचे नाव: धात्रेरी

तालुका:

| अ. क्र. | गावाचे नाव | तलाठी साजाचे नाव व क्र.  | नदी/ नाल्याचे नाव | रेतीघाट लगतचे नदीकाठावरील गट क्र./ स.न.   | वाळू साठ्याचे क्षेत्र व परिमाण (मीटरमध्ये) |   |      | आरारजी (लांबी x रुंदी/ 10000)   | प्रस्तावित पांच मार्ग (आहे/ नाही) |
|---------|------------|--|-------------------|---|--|---|------|---|-----------------------------------|
|         |            |  |                   |   | लांबी                                      | रुंदी   | खाली |   |                                   |
| 1       | 2          | 3  | 4                 | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8    | 9   | 10                                |
|         | धात्रेरी   | धात्रेरी   | वेणगंगा           | इंशत: 180/1<br>पुर्वत 181, 53<br>182, 183,<br>180/2   | 1450                                       | 100   | 1-50 | 4.50  | आहे.                              |
|         |            |  |                   | <br>मंडळ अधिकारी<br>स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का<br>(मंडळ अधिकारी) |  | <br>Naib Tahsildar Paunji                                    |      | <br>स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का<br>(तहसिलदार) |                                   |
|         |            | <br>सह उप-अभियंता, जलसंपदा-9<br>गोरीगवत डावा कावला<br>उपनिर्माण क्र. 2 चतारा (अड्याळ) |                   | <br>कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक,                                |  | <br>सह उप-अभियंता<br>कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक,<br>मंडळ कार्यालय, |      |   |                                   |

उप अभियंता, जलसंपदा  
सहायक अभियंता क्षेत्री-१  
विभाग  
जी.सी.एच.दे. डाटा कालवा  
उपविभाग क्र. २ चकारा (अहमदाबाद)

कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक,  
भूविज्ञान व खनिकर्म  
संचालनालय, भंडारा

भूजल सर्वेक्षण विकास यंत्रणा,  
भंडारा

वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी  
वनक्षेत्र पवनी

म.प्र.नि.मं., भंडारा  
यांचे प्रतिनिधी

गट विकास अधिकारी  
पंचायत समिती

पत्र क्र. वपअ/प/१९४५ Dt २०/११/२५ ह्या फाटवो प्रोम्याररील साव्यपत्तिसितीचे रुग्ण केले आहे.  
आपण आपल्या सारखे Approach Road ची परवानगी घेतांना वनक्षेत्रातील (forest land)  
रस्तांच्या वास्तु होणार नाही, त्याची इक्षता घ्यानी, प्ररी त्रिंती करुन्यान घेन आहे.

वपअ  
वपअ पवनी (प्रा), भंडारा  
वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी  
वनक्षेत्र पवनी



**महाराष्ट्र शासन**  
**जिल्हाधिकारी भंडारा यांचे कार्यालय**  
**(खनिकर्म शाखा)**

Email ID : [dmobhandara123@gmail.com](mailto:dmobhandara123@gmail.com)  
क्र.आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि-३१०/2025

दिनांक :- 18 / 11 / 2025

### जिल्हास्तरिय वाळू संनियंत्रण समितीच्या सभेचे इतिवृत

दिनांक 07/11/2025 रोजी सांयकाळी 5.00 वाजता मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली जिल्हास्तरीय वाळू संनियंत्रण समिती आढावा बैठक आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. सदर सभेत खालीलप्रमाणे सदस्य उपस्थित होते.

| अ.क्र. | पदनाम   | समिती वरील पद |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 1.     | मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा                                    | अध्यक्ष       |
| 2.     | मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद भंडारा                | सदस्य         |
| 3.     | पोलीस अधिक्षक, भंडारा                                       | सदस्य         |
| 4.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 5.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, जलसंपदा विभाग, भंडारा                    | सदस्य         |
| 6.     | उपवनसंरक्षक, भंडारा   | सदस्य         |
| 7.     | प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, भंडारा                            | सदस्य         |
| 8.     | प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, भंडारा | सदस्य         |
| 9.     | वरिष्ठ भुवैज्ञानिक, भुजल सर्वेक्षण यंत्रणा, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 10.    | जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी, भंडारा                              | सदस्य सचिव    |

सदर सभेमध्ये सदस्य सचिव जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी यांनी चर्चा करण्यात येणारे विषयांबाबत माहिती सादर केली. जिल्ह्यातील वाळूघाट व इतर गौण खनिज व संबंधित इतर विषयावर खालील प्रमाणे चर्चा करण्यात आली.

• **जिल्ह्यातील अंतिम करण्यात आलेले एकूण 118 रेंतीघाटाबाबत कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत.**

जिल्ह्यातील नदी, नाल्याचे पाहणी व सर्वेक्षण करून एकूण ११८ (प्रती घाट ५ हे.आर. पेक्षा कमी क्षेत्र) रेंतीघाट तालुका स्तरीय तांत्रिक उपसमिती यांचेकडून अंतिम करण्यात आलेले आहे. सदर एकूण ११८ रेंतीघाटांचे जिल्ह्याचे पर्यावरण सल्लागार यांचे मार्फत सर्व तांत्रिक बाबी तपासुण पर्यावरण अनुमती मिळण्या योग्य रेंतीघाटांचे परिपुर्ण प्रस्ताव तयार करून पर्यावरण अनुमती करीता राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समिती यांचेकडे सादर करण्यात येईल. तसेच मार्गदर्शक सुचनेनुसार जिल्हा सर्वेक्षण अहवाल १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता दिनांक

२०/१०/२०२५ रोजी प्रसिध्द करण्यात आले असून १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता अंतिम करण्यात येईल. तसेच पर्यावरण विभाग यांचे दिनांक ०४/११/२०२५ रोजीचे पत्रानुसार ५ आर. पेक्षा कमी असलेल्या क्षेत्रांना जनसुनावणी घेणे आवश्यक नसल्याने रेंतीघाटांकरी जनसुनावणी चा कालावधी लागणार नाही. त्यानुसार जनसुनावणीची कार्यवाही करण्यात येण नाही. सर्व प्रक्रिया करून तदनंतर लगेच पर्यावरणाची प्रक्रिया व लिलावाची प्रक्रिया करण्या येईल असे सर्वानुमते ठरविण्यात आले. खालील प्रमाणे एकूण ११८ रेंतीघाटांची यादी यास सर्व सदस्यांना पुरविण्यात येत आहे.

| Name of Sand Ghat | Taluka   | Name of River | Adjoining Gat. No. / Survey No. / Khasra No.               | Total ar |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|--|----------|
| Wadegaon (Rithi)  | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 1 Part   | 4.६      |
| Mandavi           | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 558, 559, 560, 561, 562                                    | 3.5      |
| Kothurna          | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 573, 571/1, 571/2, 569, 570                                | 1.६      |
| Juni Takli        | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 319/1, 319/2   | 4.८      |
| Bhojapur          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 245                          | 4.5      |
| Chatkheda 1       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 564, 560, 199, 200, 202, 517, 562, 219, 220, 201           | 4.9      |
| Chatkheda 2       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 247, 255   | 4.9      |
| kodambi           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 42, 32, 31, 29, 24, 23                                     | 2.9      |
| Vilam             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 268, 275, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273                          | 4.9      |
| Mangli 1          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 593, 558/1, 558/2  | 4.9      |
| Junona 2          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 419, 415, 413, 412   | 3.0      |
| Yenoda            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 38, 41   | 4.5      |
| Junona            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 62, 61, 59   | 4.5      |
| Gudegaon          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 150, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 189, 190                     | 4.9      |
| Pauni             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 23, 15/3A, 15/3B   | 4.0      |
| Pauni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 86, 85, 82/2/1   | 3.9      |
| Shivnala          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 609, 608, 607, 606   | 4.5      |
| Walni 1           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 4, 5, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885                              | 4.5      |
| Walni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 815, 816, 814  | 4.5      |
| Itgaon            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 691, 27                                | 4.5      |
| Kurza             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 740, 745, 757, 770, 774                                    | 3.1      |
| Ruyad             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 65, 66, 119, 122   | 4.5      |
| Khaksi            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | 4.8      |
| Dhanori           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183                           | 4.5      |
| Visapur           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 32, 69, 70                               | 4.5      |
| Kodurli           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 344, 345   | 2.0      |
| Wattetkar         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 10   | 2.4      |
| Salebardi         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 122, 123, 124, 125   | 1.5      |
| Sasra             | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 553, 556   | 2.7      |
| Khandala          | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 41, 58, 59, 54   | 2.0      |

आदेश पारीत करून उक्त प्रमाणे FIR करण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. त्यानुसार महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांनी दाखल गुन्हाच्या आरोपीविरुद्ध गुन्हाची सिध्दता होण्यासाठी एकमेकांना योग्य ते सहकार्य करावे, त्यामुळे दोन्ही विभाग यांचे मध्ये ताळमेळ राहील. वरील प्रमाणे कार्यवाही लवकरात लवकर व्हावी या करीता दोन्ही विभागांनी वाहन पकडल्यावर एकमेकांना तात्काळ संपर्क साधून सुचना द्यावी.

गौण खनिज बाबतीत विना नंबर प्लेट/ अस्पष्ट नंबर प्लेट असणारे वाहने तसेच परिवहन नियमांचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या वाहनांवर परिवहन नियमानुसार योग्य ती कारवाई करावी व महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांना कळवावे, याबाबत सभेमधील चर्चेनुसार मा. जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी मा. पोलीस अधीक्षक यांची चर्चा करून त्यानुसार निर्देश दिले.

• **पोलीस पाटील यांच्या गौण खनिज चेक पोस्ट व रेंती घाटावरील ड्युटी बाबत.**

जिल्हातील अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याकरीता सर्व तालुक्यात 21 चेक पोस्ट स्थापित करण्यात आले आहे. सदर चेक पोस्टवर महसुल व पोलीस विभाग यांचे ड्युटी कार्यावित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यानुसार तालुक्यातील कर्मचारी यांचा तुटवडा असल्याने पोलीस पाटील यांची अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याचे दृष्टीने चेकपोस्टवर पोलीस पाटील यांची ड्युटी लावण्यात यावे, व याबाबत अडचणी असल्यास तसा अहवाल सादर करावा.

सभेच्या सेवटी उपस्थित सर्व मान्यवराचे आभार मानून मा. अध्यक्ष यांचे समंतीने सभा समाप्त करण्यात आली.

  
सदस्य सचिव  
जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी,  
भंडारा

  
अध्यक्ष  
जिल्हा स्तरिय वाळू संनियंत्रण समिती  
तथा  
जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा

| S. No. | Impact Source          | Impact                                | Control Measure  | Capital Cost (In Rs.) | Recurring cost (In Rs.) |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1      | Transport Road         | On Air Quality                        | Compaction, gradation and drainage on both sides   | ₹ 1,00,177            | ₹ 1,40,819              |
|        |                        | On Land/ Rd Stability/ Rd degradation | Proper maintenance   | ₹ 1,14,488            | ₹ 1,60,936              |
|        |                        |                                       | Regular water spraying   | ₹ 85,866              | ₹ 1,20,702              |
|        |                        |                                       | Health Check-up, Insurance of Employees and Rest shelter for labours (Shacks)  | ₹ 2,14,664            | ₹ 3,01,756              |
| 2      | Truck/Tractor Movement | Air Quality                           | Sand carrying tractor will be effectively covered by tarpaulin to avoid escape of fines to the atmosphere. (2 Tarpaulin) | ₹ 57,244              | ₹ 80,468                |
|        |                        |                                       | Regular monitoring of the exhaust fumes  | ₹ 71,555              | ₹ 1,00,585              |
|        |                        |                                       | Speed breaker & Traffic Management Expenses. (Excluding Man Power Salary which is included in labour costs)              | ₹ 85,866              | ₹ 1,20,702              |
| 3      | Ramp and Sand Reach    | Mining Operation                      | Regular ramp Inspection and Ramp maintenance. (Excluding Man Power Salary which is included in labour costs)             | ₹ 85,866              | ₹ 1,20,702              |
|        |                        |                                       | Provision of dusk masks  | ₹ 57,244              | ₹ 80,468                |

|              |  |   |  |                    |                    |
|--------------|--|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 4            | Bank Management                            | Bank Erosion/<br>Flood Plain management | Green belt along bank (For Green Belt Development)<br>Plantation of wide leaf tall trees on banks and grass along slanting portion of bank | ₹ 8,12,500         | ₹ 4,06,250         |
| 5            | Transportation on Village Roads            | Dust Control                            | Green belt along village Rd (For Green Belt Development)   |                    |                    |
| 6            | Final Mine Closer Plan implementation      | Replenishment of Sand                   | Gabions/ boulders will be arranged as per guidelines   | ₹ 57,244           | ₹ 80,468           |
| 7            | Mobile toilet, sewage handling & treatment |   | Mobile toilet, sewage handling & treatment   | ₹ 2,14,664         | ₹ 3,01,756         |
| 8            | CCTV Monitoring                            |   |  | ₹ 1,86,042         | ₹ 2,61,522         |
| 9            | Ground Water Monitoring                    |   |  | ₹ -                | ₹ 50,000           |
| 10           | Providing Solar Panels                     |   |  | ₹ 1,00,177         | ₹ 1,40,819         |
| <b>Total</b> |  |   |  | <b>₹ 22,43,595</b> | <b>₹ 24,67,955</b> |

| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Cost (INR lakh)</b> |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1              | Providing Solar Lights to the Village                       | 1.00                   |
| 2              | Providing sanitation facilities for Ladies/Gents in Village | 0.60                   |
| 3              | Safe Drinking Water Facility for the Health Centre          | 0.40                   |
| <b>Total</b>   |   | <b>2.00</b>            |

**THANKING YOU**

# ANNEXURE-3



Collector Office Bhandara  
(Mining Section)

E-mail:-dmobhandara123@gmail.com

No.Asan./Mining/Aro/table-14/W.S./42/2025

Date :-01/12/2025

## Undertaking

I, the undersigned the District Collector, District Bhandara, hereby declare:

1. The proposals submitted for obtaining Environment Clearance for proposed sand ghats in District Bhandara are complied with all the conditions of
  - a. The District Survey Report has been prepared as per the MoEF&CC notification dated 27.07.2018 and enforcement and monitoring guidelines for sand mining, MoEF&CC, 2020
  - b. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016,
  - c. Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, MoEF&CC, 2020
  - d. EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006,
  - e. MoEF&CC notification no S. O. 141 dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 2016,
  - f. Maharashtra Minor Mineral (Extraction Development and Regulation) Rules, 2013

Thanking You.

Yours Faithfully

(Sawan Kumar, IAS.)

**District Collector, Bhandara**

1003



**Collector Office Bhandara  
(Mining Section)**

E-mail:-dmobhandara123@gmail.com

No.Asan./Mining/Aro/table-14/W.S./417/2025

Date :- 01/12/2025

To,

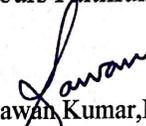
**Member Secretary,**  
State Level Expert Appraisal Committee - 1  
Department of Environment, Government of Maharashtra  
15<sup>th</sup> floor, New Administration Building,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400032

**Subject:** Undertaking for M L Area of Sand Ghats 2025 – 2026

With reference to the above subject I, District Collector, Bhandara hereby declares that the area of sand ghat has been finalized based upon the availability of sand in Sand Ghats as per Sand Mining Policy and Taluka Level Sand Monitoring Committee have personally visited the area for finalizing lease area. I have monitored the proposals and areas proposed are correct so recommended by the District Level Sand Monitoring Committee.

Thanking You.

Yours Faithfully

  
(Sawan Kumar, IAS.)

**District Collector, Bhandara**

1004

CERTIFICATE

District Survey Report (2025-26) preparation has been undertaken in compliance as per notification No. S.O.3611(E) New Delhi, the 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 and Enforcement and monitoring guideline for sand mining, 2020 of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change Government of India.

Every effort has been made to cover sand mining location as well as other mining activities area and overview of mining activity in the district with all its relevant features to geology and mineral wealth in replenishable and non-replenishable areas of rivers, stream and other sand sources.

This report will be a model and guiding document which is a compendium of available mineral resources, geographical set up, environmental and ecological set up of the district and is based on data of various departments, published report and websites. Draft District Survey Report will form the basis for application for environmental clearance, preparation of reports and appraisal of projects.

The DSR (Detailed Survey Report) was open for public comments and suggestions for 30 days. After the 30-day period ended, no comments or suggestions have been received, so the report has been finalized.



District Mining Officer,  
Office of the District Collector,  
Bhandara



District Collector,  
Office of the District Collector,  
Bhandara





1005



Collectrate Office, Bhandara  
(Mining Section)

E-Mail: -dmobhandara123@gmail.com  
Kra. Asan-14/Mining/Aka/Kavi/ 620/2025

Date: - 02/12/2025

## DMO VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have personally visited the proposed Sand Ghat sites located in Bhandara District along with the appointed consultant.

Based on the verified information obtained during the site visits, the Project Impact Assessment has been duly conducted. Furthermore, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared following the provisions outlined in the "Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016 and 2020", along with all relevant memorandums, guidelines, and directives issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India.

After thorough verification and assessment, I hereby recommend that all the proposed sand ghats in [District Name] are geologically feasible and meet the necessary environmental and regulatory standards for sustainable sand mining.

Date: 02/12/2025

Place: Gondia

Signature:

Name: Sachin Rambhau Wadhve

Designation: District Mining Officer,

Collector Office, Bhandara.

# ANNEXURE-4

22

## MINING PLAN

This mining plan is approved by DSM  
vide Letter No. 3909 Dt. 27/11/25

OF

## DHANORI SAND GHAT

(WAINGANGA RIVER BED)

Category- B2

VILLAGE: DHANORI, TEHSIL: PAUNI,

DISTRICT: BHANDARA, STATE: MAHARASHTRA

AREA: 4.5 HA, IN WAINGANGA RIVER BED GUT NO: 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183

[NON-FOREST, GOVERNMENT LAND]

Period: - 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan

i.e. 2025-26

OR

Up to exhaustion of the sand quantity at the abstraction  
rate of 23852 Brass per annum

PROJECT PROPONENT:

**DISTRICT MINING OFFICER, BHANDARA**

PREPARED UNDER MAHARASHTRA MINOR MINERAL EXTRACTION [DEVELOPMENT AND  
REGULATION] RULES, 2013 OF SECTION 15 OF MMDR ACT 1957 [67 OF 1957]  
SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL OF DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND MINING GOVT OF  
MAHARASHTRA



Environment Consultant:



**OPEN ARCH DESIGN & ENVIRO SOLUTIONS LLP**

OFFICE NO. 1104 & 1005, REAL TECH PARK, SECTOR 30 A,  
NEAR VASHI RAILWAY STATION, VASHI, NAVI MUMBAI - 400705

**QCI/ NABET Accreditation No: NABET/EIA/24-27/RA 0356**

Prepared By:

Ashutosh R. Meshram  
Technically Qualified Person

  
ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM  
(Technically Qualified Person)

**NOVEMBER, 2025**

  
Director

Directorate of Geology and Mining  
Gov. of Maharashtra, Nagpur

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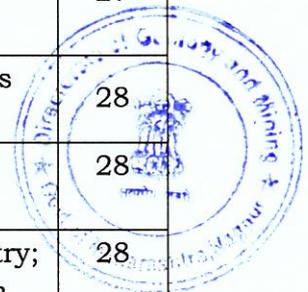
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**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
Area- 4.5 Ha.

*Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara*

**MINING PLAN OF DHANORI SAND GHAT IN VILLAGE DHANORI,  
TEHSIL PAUNI, DISTRICT BHANDARA, M.S ALLOTTED AREA 4.5 HA.**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of Project  | Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat  |
| Area (In Ha.)  | 4.5 HA.   |
| Village  | Dhanori   |
| Tehsil   | Pauni   |
| District   | Bhandara  |
| State  | Maharashtra   |
| Gut No.  | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183   |
| Toposheet No.  | F44T9   |
| Name of Project Proponent  | District Mining Officer, Bhandara, Maharashtra  |
| Mineral which is occurring in area and which the applicant intends to mine | Sand (Minor Mineral)  |
| Period of mining lease is granted  | 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan i.e. 2025-26 Or up to exhaustion of Sand quantity @ 23852 Brass per year.   |
| Name of Technical Qualified Person   | <b>Ashutosh R. Meshram</b><br>MIG 84, 2/4 Rambagh Quarter Medical Square<br>Nagpur-440003<br><a href="mailto:ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com">ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com</a>             |
| Environment Consultant   | <b>Open Arch Design &amp; Enviro Solutions LLP,</b><br>Office No. 1104 & 1005, Real Tech Park, Sector 30 A,<br>Near Vashi Railway Station, Vashi, Navi Mumbai –<br>400705 (Maharashtra) |



**2. INTRODUCTION**

**2.1 Sand deposit**

Sand is an unconsolidated and granular material, which is naturally deposited along moving water bodies like current Rivers/streams in present reference. Sand is a mixture of rounded to sub-rounded and angular to sub-angular fragments of rock(s) and/or mineral(s). The composition of the sand includes various hard, resistant and heavy rock-forming minerals that tentatively indicate its source rocks and distance traveled. Sand contains

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

very fine sand grains (0.0625mm to 0.25mm), medium sand grains (0.25mm to 0.50mm), coarse sand grains (0.5mm to 2.00mm), gravel (2.0mm to 4.0mm), pebble (4.0mm to 64.0mm), cobble (4.0mm to 64.0mm) and boulder (4.0mm to 64.0mm) sized fragments or grain. It is deposited along the paleo, buried, and existing stream channels (flowing water), flood plains, beaches, deserts etc.in the form of alluvial and Aeolian deposits. River bed sand mining is commonly observed, owing to the habitation concentration along the rivers. Sand mining is preferred near the markets and/or along the transportation routes, to reduce the transportation cost.

**2.2 Sources of Sand**

The sources of sand are the rocks that originated/formed millions of years ago largely owing to igneous, metamorphic, sedimentation activities within the Earth and compacted. Rocks are characteristically composed of unique, complex, and coherent aggregate of set of one or more minerals. Rock undergoes earths various detrimental activities, climatic and environmental outrages causing physical and chemical weathering, leading to its fragmentation by disintegration into smaller bits, during prolonged surface exposure. The physical weathering factors include extreme temperature variation, water freezing, and melting, etc. and chemical factors involve solutions (dissolving substances), hydration (forming hydrous compounds), hydrolysis (hydrolytic action of water), oxidation (soil-forming minerals), reduction (removal of oxygen), carbonation, etc. activities on the rock and its mineral components, that split the rock into fragments and/or component mineral grains. At times loosely balanced rocks and boulders roll down by the wind and gravity to break into pieces like sand grains and rock fragments. Wind carrying fine particles in the form of suspension, blowing constantly over the rock at great speed exerts a grinding action whereby the rock gets disintegrated. The eroded rock fragments & minerals are and transported by moving water, which has tremendous capacity of transporting the fragments by jostling and rolling. This also causes tumbling, mutual grinding, abrasion, attrition of the broken fragments to further reduce their size to tiny rounded to subrounded fragments and grains of the hard, resistant and heavy material. This granular material accumulates at suitable locations to form an unconsolidated sedimentary sand deposit.

**2.3 Sand Ghat**

The Sand Ghat under reference is situated in village Dhanori, Tahsil Pauni, District Bhandara, Maharashtra State. The District Collector allotted the work of a mining plan preparation over an area of 4.5 Ha. vide work-order No. आसन-14/खनिज/ अका/कावि-595/2025, dated 27.06.2025 to obtain approval of the Directorate of Geology and Mining. The Mining Plan is

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

prepared and submitted under Rule 23 of MMME (D&R) Rule 2013; MoEF&CC Notification S.O. 141 (E) dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 2016, MoEF&CC Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 and Govt. of Maharashtra Sand Policy dated 08.04.2025 for the approval.

#### 2.4 Reclamation Study

It is observed in the field that the unconsolidated sand is unevenly deposited at the bed of the river and also in flood plains. Sand is spread along river bed of almost NW – SE flowing Wainganga River in Pauni Tehsil of Bhandara district. The sand ghat is located at the SW bank of Wainganga River in the Dhanori village. The Wainganga major River course of transporting the fragments in the form of wash-, suspended bed-, and bed load in Pauni Tehsil of Bhandara district. The upstream catchment of Wainganga River from the area is estimated to spread over 2200 km<sup>2</sup>. Calculation based on Dicken's coefficient and average annual rainfall in the catchment area, it can be suggested that the calculated quantity of sand excavation be restricted to reclaim the quantity annually, provided average rainfall achieved in the district (~1180 mm/y).

Calculation based on the Meyer-Peter analysis, the bed load transport for the studied river Wainganga reach taking average width as 123 meters is 15197 MT/day or 12,15,751 MT/year taking 80 days as river flow suggests feasibility for annual mining i.e. during post monsoon to pre-monsoon period i.e. tentatively from November till next year's June. Cyclic allotment of sand ghat is expected to maintain the sand deposit and environment requirements. The above Calculation is from the 'Principles and Practices of Engineering Hydrology'.

#### 2.5 Feasibility of sand mining

Sand will be mined from surface above the flowing water level, where entire removed material is likely to be almost the same. Sand mining has, neither during mining nor the post-mining undesirable impact on land, air, groundwater, animals, vegetation, microorganism/planktons by strict adherence to the directions. Sand has extensive demand for all type of developmental activities.

About 67500 m<sup>3</sup> sand can be annually removed from the sand ghat located about 1.5 m below general ground level and situated at ~400 m from the transportation road. Sand resources of >67500 m<sup>3</sup> are estimated to exist up to 1.5 m depth. Initially, a moderate quantity of sand shall be mined as essential building material (minor mineral) for all types of constructions and yield maximum quantity during summer till Rain-fall during monsoon.

  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
(Technically Qualified Person)  
Ashutosh R. Meshram  
(Technically Qualified Person)

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

**3. GENERAL**

The Dhanori Sand Ghat has been kept for Auction which is situated at Village Dhanori, Taluka Pauni, and District Bhandara and hence before Auction, a Mining Plan and Environmental Clearance are required and hence Mining Plan is being prepared. The Sand Ghat of ha is located in Gut No. 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183 of Dhanori village of Pauni Tehsil Bhandara district.

| <b>Date of grant</b>        | <b>Period &amp; date of expiry</b>   | <b>Khasra No./Area</b>  | <b>Area in Ha.</b> | <b>Authority</b>                                |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--------------------|---|
| To be granted after auction | 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan i.e. 2025-26 OR up to the exhaustion of the sand quantity at the abstraction rate of 23852 Brass per annum | In Wainganga river bed in Gut No. 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183 | 4.5 Ha             | District Mining Officer Bhandara District, M.S. |

**4. DETAILS OF EXCAVATION OF SAND AS PER SAND POLICY 08.04.2025**

According to the guidelines of the Maharashtra State Government for sand excavation, the area of the sand ghats is restricted between 1 hectare and 5 hectares for the sand excavation and transportation for a period of a maximum of 1 year OR up to the exhaustion of the sand quantity at the abstraction at the rate of 23852 Brass per annum.

The Dhanori sand ghat of 4.5 hectare is located in Taluka Pauni, district Bhandara, which is to be auctioned by the auction committee. Therefore, the mining plan is prepared for EC (environmental clearance) to avoid scarcity of sand, in turn delaying the developmental projects in the area.

Dhanori sand ghat has the feasibility to sand extraction capacity at the rate of 23852 Brass/annum (67500 m<sup>3</sup>) for a couple of years, therefore the Sand ghat area is recommended for grant of EC to maintain a regular supply of the essential sand material for the developmental activities. Likewise, the Dhanori sand ghat can be granted to a deserving mining agency as per rules and regulations for sand mining and transportation for 1 year, or up to the exhaustion of the sand quantity at the abstraction at the rate of 23852 Brass per annum.

  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

**5. THE DETAILS OF SAND GHAT**

The Khasra map of the Sand Ghat area is marked by shaded portion & signed by Government Authorities is enclosed as Plate No – 2. Land details are enclosed with Sand Ghat papers, which depict it as a Government Land. Name & Address of the Applicant: District Mining Officer, Bhandara, Maharashtra.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Status of Applicants:</b>  | <b>Govt. Body District Mining Officer</b>  |
| Mineral which is occurring in the Sand ghat:                            | Sand   |
| Period for Mining to be granted:  | 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan i.e., 2025-26 OR up to the exhaustion of the sand quantity at the abstraction at the rate of 23852 Brass per annum.  |
| Name, Address, and Email of the qualified person Preparing Mining Plan. | <b>Ashutosh R. Meshram</b><br>MIG 84, 2/4 Rambagh Quarter Medical Square<br>Nagpur-440003<br><a href="mailto:ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com">ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com</a>  |
| Name of Prospecting Agency:   | The Geological Survey of India has geologically mapped the area and the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Maharashtra has reported the occurrence of Sand. Geological Plan enclosed as plate No. 4 & 5. |

This Mining Plan is prepared under section 15 of MMDR ACT 1957; Rule 20 & 23 of Maharashtra Minor Minerals Extraction [Development and regulation] Rule 2013 for approval of DGM, Govt. of Maharashtra.

**6. LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY**

The sand ghat of village Dhanori is located at 20°45'37.30"N: 79°41'21.81"E in Pauni Taluka of Bhandara district, Maharashtra. Nagpur is located at ~60 km in the west from the district headquarter Bhandara and Raipur is located at ~225 km in the east. These important towns are connected by National Highway No.247. Road connectivity by NH-247 is also available. Regular public and goods transport services are available for Nagpur and Raipur. It is one of the important divisions of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. Bhandara has fair connectivity to neighboring Madhya Pradesh and the Chhattisgarh States.

Bhandara Road railway station and road transport service satisfy the needs of Bhandara and the district. Bhandara is directly connected to the state

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

capital Mumbai, Raipur, Nagpur, and Kolkata by Indian Railway, and the nearest airport is located at Nagpur.

Sand ghat is at 6km from Tehsil headquarter Pauni and 42km from Bhandara. The Dhanori sand ghat is connected to the approach road by a distance of 1400m in the west, which is further connected to Pauni-Dhanori Pakka Road. The Dhanori sand ghat area is covered in SOI Toposheet F44T9. GPS reading of boundary apex points is given below:

| Boundary points of Dhanori | Latitude      | Longitude     |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| B.P 1                      | 20°45'37.30"N | 79°41'31.27"E |
| B.P 2                      | 20°45'39.77"N | 79°41'33.57"E |
| B.P 3                      | 20°45'49.18"N | 79°41'21.81"E |
| B.P 4                      | 20°45'46.84"N | 79°41'19.49"E |

**7. GEOLOGY**

The Achaean to Mesoproterozoic rocks are regionally exposed occupying most of the Bhandara district. The oldest Amgaon gneissic complex predominantly comprises basement gneiss, granite, migmatite, quartzite and is exposed in almost NE-SW trending central part occupying extensively wide zone across the district. These oldest rocks are exposed across, almost north-south flowing major river Wainganga, which in turn have a wide alluvial zone. The Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic Bijli Rhyolite of Nandgaon group, with inliers of basement rocks and outliers of younger rocks, occupies almost the entire eastern part of the district. The overlying Sakoli group of the Mesoproterozoic period comprised predominantly of meta-sedimentary quartz mica schist and phyllitic rocks is forming an extensive, triangular exposure between Gondia-Sakoli-Lakhandur-Bhandara, with a centrally located large exposure of N-S inverted pear-shaped inlier of the gneissic complex between Lakhni-Morgaon Arjuni area. In the northern parts of Bhandara district, the younger metasedimentary rocks of Sausar Group are exposed almost in the WSW-ENE direction between Tumsar and Bawanthari River. Regionally the quartz and feldspar predominant rocks are exposed in all most all parts of the district. Therefore, all tributaries joining the Wainganga river i.e., from the eastern bank like the Thel, Bagh, Chulband, Garhavi, Khobragadi, and Kathani, etc. and western banks like the Hirri, Chandan, Bawanthari, Sur, Kanhan, and Mul, etc. are almost equally potential to transport and carry the sand and associated sediments to deposits the transported material into the river bed.



**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

**7.1 Geography**

The Bhandara is one of the important districts of Maharashtra state, occupying an area of 3717 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of about 12 lakh. It is known as the "District of Lakes" and has a mixed economy with agriculture, industries, and forest resources and is also known for large rice production. Bhandara is also known as "Brass City" owing to the presence of a large brass products industry.

Bhandara is located at 79°39'E :21°10'N and an administrative district in Nagpur division. The district is engulfed by Balaghat district (Madhya Pradesh) in the north Gondia district in the east, Chandrapur district in the south, and Nagpur mark western borders, respectively. The Bhandara district is divided into 3 sub-divisions named Bhandara, Tumsar and Sakoli and 7 talukas named Bhandara, Pauni, Tumsar, Mohadi, Sakoli, Lakhani, and Lakhandur.

**7.2 Physiography**

The Wainganga River is one of the important streams of the Pranhita-Godavari basin and forms the main catchment and drainage system of the Bhandara district. The Wainganga River originates from Mundara village in the Mahadeo Hills located in Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh and flows down South and joins the Wardha River and is named as Pranhita River. The river flows due south in a partly controlled and partly meandering course through the Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States for ~640 km. Several tributaries join the Wainganga from Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and Gondia, Bhandara, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur, districts of Maharashtra main being the Thel, Bagh, Chulband, Garhavi, Khobragadi, and Kathani joining the eastern bank; and the Hirri, Chandan, Bawanthari, Kanhan, and Mul joining the western bank.

Dhanori sand ghat is located in the bed of River Wainganga at about 80 m away from the nearest SW bank. The slope of the Dhanori Sand ghat is of the tune of 5m observed towards SE direction. Google earth image from 240 to 245 MSL is observed towards SE. Generally, the area is undulatory with SE slope and highest MSL is 245 m while and lowest is 240 m.

**7.3 Climate and Rainfall**

The climate of the district may be divided into a) Moderately warm rainy season during June to Sept., b) Cool and dry season from Oct. to Feb., and c) Hot dry season from March to May. The average temperature of the district is ranging from 6°C during winter to 45°C during summer. During the greater part of the year, the climate is quite pleasant. It receives rainfall mostly from the South-West monsoon. Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

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the district. Average rainfall in Bhandara district is around 1200 mm annual and mostly restricted from June to September.

**7.4 Reserve of Sand in the Sand ghat**

In absence of any detailed exploration, the reserve of Sand has been calculated based on the following parameters.

- i). Sand is exposed in the beds of Wainganga River and Sand Ghat, as well.
- ii). A cross-section has been drawn and area calculated to consider the area in m<sup>2</sup>.
- iii). The bulk density of Sand is considered to be 2.65 due to the granular mixture of minerals [reference from Agriculture information.in]
- iv). The total reserve of Sand Ghat area is calculated based on the mining area granted and depth of sand is recommended by the District planning Committee (i.e., GSDA Report). The details are given below in the Table.

| Av. Length × Av. Width of the Sand Ghat | Area in m <sup>2</sup> | Quantity of sand in m <sup>3</sup> . (L*W*D) | Quantity in Brass                       |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Mining area= 450 m × 100 m              | 45000m <sup>2</sup>    | 450 m × 100 m × 1.5m = 67500m <sup>3</sup>   | 67500 m <sup>3</sup> /2.83 =23852 Brass |

Thus, the net reserve calculated for Mining of Sand in the lease area is >67500 m<sup>3</sup>, which can be worked for a granted period @ 67500 m<sup>3</sup>per year in the period allotted for auction i.e., for 1 Year from the date of approval of mining period i.e., 2025-26 or from the date of auction, whichever is earlier. The life of the deposit is initially considered for 1 years. Geological sources of sand formation are highly potential to annually supply the extracted/mined quantity of sand. However, after an assurance survey of the sand replenishment by the district authorities from the Collector Office, Bhandara, Maharashtra, the sand mining may be allowed for further 1 Year on yearly basis. In case of poor or unsatisfactory replenishment of sand deposit, an interval of **no sand mining activity** may be considered and restrictions imposed for the desired period, so as to replenish the sand to its required level.

**REPLENISHMENT STUDY OF SAND GHAT:**

The deposition in a river bed is more pronounced during rainy season although the quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon numbers of factors such as catchment, lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course where annual



**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

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deposition is one meters, but it is noticed that during flood season whole of the pit so excavated is completely filled up and as such the excavated area is replenished with new harvest of minerals.

The data below represents thickness of sand in respective Sand Ghats which is allowed to be excavated after the Survey carried out by taluka level technical committee who estimated the depth and area of each Sand Ghat as per Sand Mining Policy existing during the surveys. This data shows the trend of replenishing sand each year in the respective Sand Ghat as well as of the River in Nagpur district.

**Methodology adopted for the sand replenishment study**

- 1. Field data collection** followed by cross section survey over the sections of fixed intervals. Along the river showing river bed material (RBM) with present elevations.
- 2. Remote sensing-** used for identification of watershed area relevant to the mine lease. The data used from the latest satellite imagery.
- 3. Estimation of catchment yield and bed load transport.** The catchment yield has been computed using the Strange's runoff method (Strange's Monsoon runoff curves) for the runoff coefficient. The iso-pluvial maps of IMD have been used for estimation of catchment yield and peak flood discharge for the study area by various methods like Dickens, Jarvis, and Rational formula at 25, 50 and 100 years return period. The estimation of bed load transport comprises of use of analytical models namely the Einstein, Meyer Peter and Ackers & White's equation for calculation of bed load transport.

**Study area:**

Proposed leases are located all over the entire district. There are Four major Rivers in the District namely Wainganga, Chulbandh, Bavanthadi and Sur.

**Rainfall Data for the study area:**

The district receives 80% of the total rainfall during June to September. The average rainfall of the district is **1182.32** mm over 52 - 55 rainy days

**Table no. 1 Strange's monsoon rainfall-runoff curves**

| Year | Rainfall (mm) | Year | Rainfall (mm) |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|
| 1998 | 1266          | 2012 | 1363.2        |
| 1999 | 1108.7        | 2013 | 1691.2        |
| 2000 | 1139.5        | 2014 | 799.9         |
| 2001 | 1355.1        | 2015 | 1078.3        |
| 2002 | 1177.7        | 2016 | 927.9         |
| 2003 | 1393.3        | 2017 | 850.5         |
| 2004 | 765.3         | 2018 | 1029.6        |
| 2005 | 1622.8        | 2019 | 1286.5        |

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

|                               |        |             |                |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|
| <b>2006</b>                   | 1031.9 | <b>2020</b> | 1172.4         |
| <b>2007</b>                   | 1313   | <b>2021</b> | 1099.8         |
| <b>2008</b>                   | 974.4  | <b>2022</b> | 1447.9         |
| <b>2009</b>                   | 983.6  | <b>2023</b> | 1142.4         |
| <b>2010</b>                   | 1558.7 | <b>2024</b> | 1232.5         |
| <b>2011</b>                   | 1113.1 | <b>2025</b> | 1180.0         |
| <b>Average Rainfall in mm</b> |        |             | <b>1182.32</b> |

The dependability has been calculated on the basis of last 28 years rainfall, as indicated in Table-2 where water availability has been considered for arriving at 50% dependability (Table-3 and 4), respectively.

**Table no. 2: Rainfall data (Arranged in Ascending order for 22 years)**

| S.N., i.e. order number (m) | Rainfall (mm) | S.N., i.e. order number (m) | Rainfall (mm) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1.                          | 765.3         | 12.                         | 1139.5        |
| 2.                          | 799.9         | 13.                         | 1177.7        |
| 3.                          | 850.5         | 14.                         | 1266          |
| 4.                          | 927.9         | 15.                         | 1286.5        |
| 5.                          | 974.4         | 16.                         | 1313          |
| 6.                          | 983.6         | 17.                         | 1355.1        |
| 7.                          | 1029.6        | 18.                         | 1363.2        |
| 8.                          | 1031.9        | 19.                         | 1393.3        |
| 9.                          | 1078.3        | 20.                         | 1558.7        |
| 10.                         | 1108.7        | 21.                         | 1622.8        |
| 11.                         | 1113.1        | 22.                         | 1691.2        |

**Table no. 3: Calculation of order number (m)**

| <b>Rainfall dependability percentage</b> |                    |
|--|--------------------|
|  | <b>p=50%</b>       |
| <b>m =</b>                               | $N \times p / 100$ |
|  | $N = 28, p = 50$   |
| <b>m =</b>                               | <b>14</b>          |

Here, m = Order number

N = The available rainfall data of the past N years is first of all arranged in the descending order of magnitude

p = Dependability percentage

  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)

**Mining Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**

Area- 4.5 Ha.

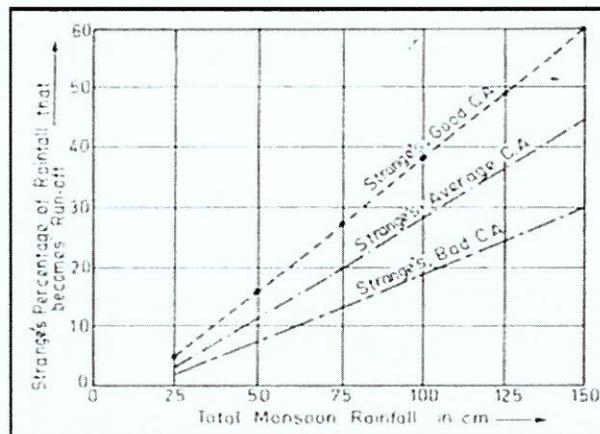
Village- Dhanori, Tehsil- Pauni, District- Bhandara

The rainfall value tabulated above in Table -3, the Order No. 11 has the values of 1266 mm

So,  $P_{50\%} = 111.3 \text{ cm}$

**Average value of Strange's Run off percentage** is calculated from Strange's monsoon rainfall-runoff curves (**Figure-8**) considering the catchment area as good and the Runoff % for the area is:

**Runoff % at 50% dependability of rainfall = 43%**



**Figure: Strang-e's monsoon rainfall-runoff curves**

**Sediment Transport Analysis**

The sediment transport analysis is based on three different steps with various equations pertaining to stream process, dealing with critical dimensionless shear, another one relative roughness and boundary resistance and the last one bed load equations.

**Flow Resistance from Relative Roughness**

Colebrook-White equation, of which a number of variations exist, has the general form  $U/U^* = A \log(B \cdot \text{relative roughness})$

Resistance Factor = velocity / shear velocity =  $U/U^*$

-Where:

$U$  = velocity

$U^*$  = shear velocity

Value varies from about 2 for rough streambeds to 16 for smooth.  $U/U^*$  is related to common resistance equations as follows:

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Manning's roughness coefficient (n):  $U/U^* = R(1/6)/(ng^{0.5})$

D'Arcy-Weisbach friction factor (f):  $U/U^* = (8/f)^{0.5}$

Because the Colebrook-White equation is a function of measurable values; depth and particle size, other roughness coefficients can be made functions of depth and particle size in generally straight uniform gravel-bed streams where resistance is dominated by boundary roughness

**Shield's Threshold of Motion Equation.**

$$D_s = \Delta / ((\Delta_s - \Delta) g 0.06)(304.8)$$

$D_s$  = diameter sediment particle (mm)

$\Delta$  = shear stress =  $(\Delta g)(\text{depth})(\text{slope})$  (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)(N/m<sup>2</sup>)

$\Delta_s$  = density of sediment (5.15 slugs/ft<sup>3</sup>) or (2560 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$\Delta$  = density of water (1.94 slugs/ft<sup>3</sup>) (1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  $g$  = gravitational acceleration (32.2 ft/s<sup>2</sup>) (9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>)

0.06 = Shield's parameter typically in the range of 0.04 to 0.07 Conversion Constant 304.8 mm/ft or 1000 mm/m

In gravel-bed streams at bankfull flow the particle at the threshold of motion is often near in size to the  $D_{50}$  of mobile bed surface material.

**Bedload Sediment Rate**

Three common bed load equations are Ackers and White, Meyer-Peter and Einstein. Many more equations exist, some of which are more appropriate for different conditions. The most appropriate for non-perennial streams applicable to this study is the Meyer-Peter equation, although calculations have been done for all three. Out of the 3 methods considered, the Meyer-Peter equation gives the reliable value for bed load sediment rate calculation. Considering it has the most suitable equation for Non-perennial Rivers of Maharashtra.

**Results**

The sediment transport analysis was performed using "Sediment Equations, version 4.0" software developed by Department of Natural Resources, Ohio University, USA.

**Table no. 4: Analysis result using Threshold of Motion**

| Threshold of Motion |   | Wainganga | Bawanthadi | Chulbandh | Sur     | metric units |
|---------------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| depth               | d | 1.5       | 1          | 1.1       | 1.3     | m            |
| slope               | S | 0.00156   | 0.00142    | 0.00170   | 0.00155 | m/m          |
| diameter sediment   | d | 0.002     | 0.002      | 0.002     | 0.002   | m            |

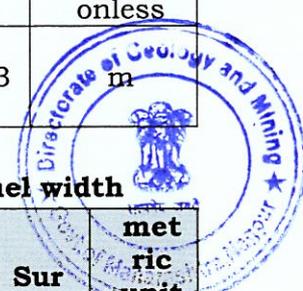


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|                            | s               |       |       |       | <b>2</b> |                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|
| Gravitational acceleration | g               | 9.81  | 9.81  | 9.81  | 9.81     | m/sec <sup>2</sup> |
| density fluid              | r <sub>f</sub>  | 1000  | 1000  | 1000  | 1000     | kg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| density sediment           | r <sub>s</sub>  | 2250  | 2250  | 2250  | 2250     | kg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| specific weight of water   | γ               | 9810  | 9810  | 9810  | 9810     | N/m <sup>3</sup>   |
| shear stress               | t               | 23.0  | 13.9  | 18.3  | 19.8     | N/m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Shields parameter          | τ* <sub>c</sub> | 0.936 | 0.568 | 0.748 | 0.806    | dimensi onless     |
| Particle threshold motion  | D <sub>cr</sub> | 0.03  | 0.02  | 0.02  | 0.03     | m                  |

**Table no. 5: Analysis result for Bedload per unit channel width**

| Bedload per unit channel width               |                | Wainganga      | Bawant hadi    | Chulbandh      | Sur            | metric units      |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| depth  | d              | <b>1.5</b>     | <b>1</b>       | <b>1.1</b>     | <b>1.3</b>     | m                 |
| slope  | S              | <b>0.00156</b> | <b>0.00142</b> | <b>0.0017</b>  | <b>0.00155</b> | m/m               |
| diameter sediment                            | d <sub>s</sub> | <b>0.002</b>   | <b>0.002</b>   | <b>0.002</b>   | <b>0.002</b>   | m                 |
| gravitational acceleration                   | g              | 9.81           | 9.81           | 9.81           | 9.81           | m/s <sup>2</sup>  |
| density fluid                                | r <sub>f</sub> | 1000           | 1000           | 1000           | 1000           | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| density sediment                             | r <sub>s</sub> | 2250           | 2250           | 2250           | 2250           | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| relative density                             | s              | 2.25           | 2.25           | 2.25           | 2.25           |                   |
| shear stress                                 | t              | 23.0           | 13.9           | 18.3           | 19.8           | N/m <sup>2</sup>  |
| dimensionless parameter                      | Y              | 1.07           | 1.76           | 1.34           | 1.24           |                   |
| bed-load transport (Meyer-Peter)             | F              | 6.706          | 3.008          | 4.695          | 5.290          |                   |
|  | q <sub>s</sub> | <b>0.00210</b> | <b>0.00094</b> | <b>0.00147</b> | <b>0.00166</b> | m <sup>2</sup> /s |
| bed-load transport (Einstein <sub>42</sub> ) | F              | 1.416          | 1.080          | 1.275          | 1.324          |                   |
|  | q <sub>s</sub> | <b>0.00044</b> | <b>0.00034</b> | <b>0.00040</b> | <b>0.00041</b> | m <sup>2</sup> /s |
| Ackers and White                             | n              | 0.019          | 0.018          | 0.019          | 0.01           |                   |



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|  |   |              |               |               |             |                  |
|--|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|  |   |              |               |               | 9           |                  |
|  | U | 2.77         | 2.04          | 2.37          | 2.52        | m/s              |
|  | q | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.0003</b> | <b>0.0005</b> | <b>0.00</b> | m <sup>2</sup> / |
|  | b | <b>76</b>    | <b>3</b>      | <b>1</b>      | <b>059</b>  | s                |

1. Therefore, based on the Meyer-Peter analysis, the bed load transport for the studied river Wainganga reach taking average width as 123 meters is **15197 MT/day or 12,15,751 MT/year** taking 80 days as river flow.
2. Therefore, based on the Meyer-Peter analysis, the bed load transport for the studied river Bawanthadi reach taking average width as 120 meters is **8352 MT/day or 6,68,158 MT/year** taking 80 days as river flow.
3. Therefore, based on the Meyer-Peter analysis, the bed load transport for the studied river Chulbandh reach taking average width as 50 meters is **5,535 MT/day or 4,42,844 MT/year** taking 80 days as river flow.
4. Therefore, based on the Meyer-Peter analysis, the bed load transport for the studied river Sur reach taking average width as 50 meters is **6180.20 MT/day or 4,94,416 MT/year** taking 80 days as river flow.



**Table no. 6: Status of Sand Replenishment against annual planned production**

| Total Reserve MT<br>(Considering<br>Proposed mineable<br>depth and reserved<br>depth 2m) | Proposed<br>production<br>MT | Replenishment<br>capacity MT | Status  |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1,48,32,342  | 74,16,171                    | 28,21,169                    | Replenishment is<br>more than planned<br>Excavation |

**8. MINING**

The Dhanori sand ghat of 450m × 100 m = 4.5 Ha, has been surveyed and allowed to excavate a depth of 1.5 m from the top level of sand. The opencast mining method of unconsolidated sand shall be opted by manual stripping and removed material directly loaded for transportation. No sand dumps will be required inside the ghat area, as the entire removed material is saleable. The opencast mining of sand material, shifting, and loading for transportation will be done using map power only. The recommended vehicle of desired capacity will be for transportation of Sand to the dealer

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sites located outside the Sand ghat area. The mining features are shown in Development Plan and enclosed at Plate No. 6 A, 6 B, 6 C.

**This Mine plan is prepared on the basis of survey conducted by Taluka Level Technical Sub Committee and the quantity of mineable sand assessed for the year (2025-26). The Sand being dynamic deposits may vary according to rainfall and replenishment in particular segments of the river. If Any deviation occurs in the resources for mineable sand, then, fresh Mining Plan will be submitted by the Project Proponent for its approval.**

**8.1 Proposed Production & Mining Operations**

The Dhanori sand ghat has enough sand deposit to work at 23852 brass/ year for 1 Year from the date of auction, whichever is earlier as per agreement. Accordingly, the Sand Ghat will be due for another Mining plan. The manual mining will be continued by stripping a maximum 1m upper layer of sand as recommended and gradually advancing the mining from NW to SE direction as per allotted Sand Ghat area. The recommended vehicle with desired capacity will be used for transportation of Sand from the ghat area to the dealer's sites located outside Sand ghat area. The proposed rate of production is given below:

| Year    | Production ROM (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Production ROM Brass                      | Mining loss in Brass | Re handling of waste in m <sup>3</sup> |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| 2025-26 | 67500                            | 67500m <sup>3</sup> /2.83<br>=23852 Brass | -----                | -----                                  |

The working to be commenced from NW part of Sand ghat during 1 Year from the date of approval of mining period as per allotted period. There will be one pit i.e., planned pit in NW-SE. Actual year-wise working is as below:

Area of marked Sand ghat=Length in m × Width in m× recommended depth in meter=450m ×100m × 1.5m =67500m<sup>3</sup>.

Reserve in Brass = Reserve in m<sup>3</sup>. / 2.83 = 67500/2.83=23852 Brass/year

No Machinery shall be deployed for production of 67500 m<sup>3</sup> sand. Sand mining proposed as per allotted to Dhanori Sand Ghat from Wainganga River as per rule of Sand Excavation.

**Manpower Deployment (1 year from the date of approval of mining period)**

| Sr. No.      | Designation      | Qualification | Nos. Required |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.           | Supervisor       | Experienced   | 1 No.         |
| 2.           | Mate             | Experienced   | 2 No.         |
| 3.           | Unskilled Worker | -----         | 50 No.        |
| <b>Total</b> |                  |               | <b>53</b>     |

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### 8.2 Greenbelt Development

Greenbelt Development activities will be carried out at the bank of the river and along the haul roads. This activity will help for maintaining the ecology and environment of the area.

A forestation will be carried out to increase the green cover and create harmony with nature. The area will be afforested with a variety of local saplings. The details of a forestation program are given below. This will be done on the statutory barrier to be left and on the general surface of the lease along the access road at the sand mining site. Total 1625 saplings will be planted (especially Native species).

### 8.3 Loading and Transport

The loading of Sand generated to the recommended vehicle will be done by loaders & material transported to the Dealer site. There is no waste generated in Sand Mining.

**Table showing /day Loading and Transportation for the period of 3 year from the date of approval of mining period**

| Sr. No. | Details                                  | Loading and Transportation Capacity /Annum |
|---------|--|--|
| 1.      | Production during a year                 | 23852 Brass                                |
| 2.      | Excavation per day (except rainy season) | 100 Brass                                  |
| 3.      | Tractor capacity                         | 1 Brass                                    |
| 4.      | No. of Tractor required for one day      | 10 Tractor                                 |
| 5.      | Nos. of trips required per day           | 10 Trips                                   |

**Note:** - No mining will be done during rainy season i.e from 10<sup>th</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September.

### 8.4 Drilling and Blasting

Not applicable in sand Mining.

### 8.5 Conceptual Mining Exploration

There is sufficient reserve of Sand available and likely to replenish entire excavated sand during the yearly monsoon, therefore a conceptual period of mining is likely to be till the availability of sand in the river bed.

Mining - The mining will continue with the present method of open cast working by stripping 1.5 m slice of Sand along the surface profile, by advancing from NW as per allotted area by auction. The production can be at the rate of 67500 m<sup>3</sup> or 23852 brass per year. The size of the pit at the end of mining will be 1.5 m deep in 4.5 Ha.

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**8.6 Backfilling & Reclamation**

Not applicable to sand mining as the sand is likely to replenishes every year during the monsoon.

**9. BLASTING**

Not applicable to Sand Mining.

**10. MINE DRAINAGE**

The Dhanori Sand ghat is within the Wainganga drainage system/ or water regime situated on a gently sloping river bed, therefore, no water accumulation, except in the rainy season, because the static groundwater level is below the mining depth. Hence the sand ghat area does not require any specific drainage pattern plan. Working is not expected below the groundwater table.

**11. STACKING OF MINERAL REJECT /DISPOSAL OF WASTE**

The mining of Sand during the allotted period will not generate any waste. There will be the option of the lessee of stocking material or mineral directly transported to consumer site.

**12. USE OF MINERAL (SAND GRAVEL)**

The Sand or Sand ghat under reference is aimed at exploring Sand as ROM in various sizes i.e., fine to Coarse grain which is Transported to consumer site in outside Sand ghat area, for the infrastructure development i.e., Construction activity to produce Concrete for putting in the floor, roof-slabs, Column, Pillars, Bridges, and Dam construction.

**13. OTHERS**

**Site Services:** - The site services as per statute, like Mine office, storeroom, workshop, first aid Room & water point will be provided in outside Sand ghat area.

**14. MINERAL PROCESSING**

The Sand as exploited /quarried from the pit will be of different sizes. Sand transported to various consumer sites hence no other processing is required & proposed.

**15. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Dhanori sand ghat (4.5 Ha.) at bed of Wainganga River adjacent to gut Nos. 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183 of Dhanori Village in Pauni Tehsil, Bhandara District experiences hot summer and cold winter. The annual

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rainfall is ~1200 mm. The Sand ghat area and its surrounding is plane surface. The ghat started working after the auction and worked till the end of the Sand ghat period as per the agreement, producing about 67500 m<sup>3</sup>. The reserve is enough and can work till a period of no time limit along Wainganga River bed. There is no planning for backfilling and reclamation program. There is no groundwater problem. (Plate - 7).

**15.1 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING THE SYSTEM ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS AND ITS MITIGATIVE MEASURES**

Some of the impacts identified in various phases of operation are insignificant and marginal and do not warrant much attention whereas some others are important especially concerning the present context. Therefore, the objective is to identify those impacts, which are significant and require detailed analysis for decision making or formulating adequate mitigative measures. This section deals with an assessment of the impact of various mining activities on the existing environmental conditions. The environmental components that are likely to be influenced or modified by the continuation of project activities are:

- i. Air Environment
- ii. Noise Environment
- iii. Water Environment
- iv. Top Soil Environment
- v. Land use
- vi. Hydrology
- vii. Geology
- viii. Biological Environment
- ix. Socio-Economic Environment
- x. Solid Waste/ Overburden
- xi. Occupational Health and Safety

**15.1.1 Air Environment**

In river sand mining activities, the vehicle is the source of both particulate and gaseous pollutants while the dust particles of sand act as particulate pollutants especially during loading and transportation. In general SPM (Suspended particulate matters PM<sub>10</sub>) and to a limited extent of Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Nitrous Oxides (NO<sub>2</sub>) will be due to fossil fuel-based vehicles, in the region which may be within the permissible limits, as it is a small-scale quarrying. The dust liberated in mining and other related operations are injurious to health if inhaled in sufficient quantity.

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The fugitive dust generation during mining and transportation requires some mitigation.

The environmental control measures which will be implemented to control the fugitive dust released from the proposed mining are given below:

1. Proper mitigation measures like water sprinkling on haul roads within the lease area and up to the river bank will be adopted to control fugitive dust emission.
2. Overloading of tractors and consequent spillage on the roads will be avoided.
3. Measures such as covering tarpaulins over the loaded material will prevent the spreading of sand from the tractors.
4. Water will be sprinkled at quarry faces & along loading sites to reduce dust emission.

**15.1.2 Impact of Transport of Sand on the Transportation System and On the Surrounding Environment**

Mined out sand will be transported by road. Regular maintenance and water sprinkling on the road will be done to minimize the pollution due to transportation. Hence the impact due to transport will be less.

**Mitigation Measures**

- (1). Transportation will be through covered tippers/tractors.
- (2). Access and internal roads will be regularly maintained to protect the environment from fugitive dust emissions.
- (3). Road wetting at definite intervals will be carried out by mobile tankers on the access and internal roads to suppress fugitive dust emission.
- (4). It will be ensured that all the vehicles are having a valid pollution clearance license from the concerned authority.
- (5). Speed of the vehicles will be limited to control the fugitive dust emission from the roads.

Overall, there will be a marginal rise in the traffic density of both roads. The regular maintenance of vehicles shall limit the pollution within limits. The present road conditions will be improved reasonably for the proposed movement of tractors. All the transportation will be carried out in a covered tractor. Speed of the vehicles will be reduced to control the fugitive dust emission from the roads. Hence, this mining project will add very little impact on the surrounding environment after the implementation of the proposed Environmental Management Plans as discussed above.

  
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**15.1.3 Noise Environment**

Noise will be produced at the quarry due to the movement of tractors only. The noise generated by the quarrying activity is dissipated within a small zone around the quarry. The lease area is not inhabited by any wildlife, as there is no forest cover. Hence there will not be any effect on migration or extinction of wildlife from the lease area as the noise created by the quarry operation is insignificant to cause any impacts. However, the following mitigation measures will be followed to mitigate the noise generation.

**Mitigative Measures**

As the process involves only the extraction of ordinary sand from the river quarry manually, there is no major noise generation; however, the following mitigation measures will be followed to mitigate the noise generation

- (1). Speed of the vehicles in the village area will be restricted to 25 Km/hr.
- (2). Vehicles with good maintenance will be utilized for sand transportation.
- (3). Noise level shall be maintained within prescribed quarry limits in the working zone (for 8hr. Exposure).
- (4). Limiting time exposure of workers to excessive noise.
- (5). Speed of tractors entering or leaving the mine is limited to a moderate speed of 10km/h to prevent undue noise from the empty tractor.

**15.1.4 Vibration Levels**

No vibrations of notable levels will be generated.

**15.1.5 Water Environment**

There will not be any wastewater discharges to water bodies from the mining operations. As observed in the River, the thickness of sand to be excavated will be 1.5m only so there will not be any intersection with the ground water table. It is observed from the dug wells in the adjacent plain area and in the nearby villages that the groundwater table varies depending upon seasonal variations. The depth to water levels in the district ranges from 1.80 to 15.80 m BGL in pre-monsoon season and the depth to water levels in post-monsoon ranges from 0.72 to 18.00 m BGL. As the mining activities presently proposed are maximum upto 1.0m that too within the river course and the total mining operation will be achieved through manual means, there will be no effect on the ground water table. All the stipulations of MoEF for sand mining and guidelines as per the Maharashtra Minor Mineral Extraction [Development and Regulation] Rules, 2013 of Section 15 of MMDR Act 1957 [67 of 1957] will be followed.

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Hence, the impact on the water regime due to the proposed sand mining is not anticipated.

1. Precautionary measures will be initiated for closing the operation and shifting the men and transport vehicles before the onset of monsoon.
2. No oils or lubricants will be discharged in the sand to avoid water pollution.

**15.1.5.1 Waste Water Management**

No wastewater will be generated from the mining activity of minor minerals as the project only involves the lifting of sand from river Quarry in the dry state.

**15.1.6 Soil Environment**

The area is not having any topsoil or fertile soil. The depth of mining shall be restricted to 1.5m. There is no major impact on the soil of the study area is envisaged due to mining activities.

**15.1.7 Land Environment**

The project area does not consist of any forest land. It does not consist of any human habitations. Any change in scope of the mining as per the approved mining plan can lead to bank erosion/cutting and thereby river channel shifting degradation of land, causing loss of properties and degradation of the surrounding landscape. Thus, for environment-friendly river quarry mining, the following control measures will be followed:

1. There is no removal of vegetation such as plants, bushes in the lease area.
2. The proposed sand lease area is situated on the surface of the river quarry. The land is not utilized for any other purposes, as there are no proposals for storage of the mined sand or any development involved in the proposed mining of sand.
3. No effluent generation, because there is no further processing of minerals. Hence, there will be no groundwater contamination due to the proposed mining activity.
4. The depth of mining shall be restricted to Tahsil Level Sub Technical Committee (i.e., GSDA Report) permitted minimum depth.
5. The excavated sand from the mine lease area will be naturally reclaimed with the flow of water during the rainy

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season, hence no change in land use. The mined-out area will be replenished with a sand deposit during monsoons.

**15.1.8 Hydrology**

The will be no change in the water table during the mining operation, as the depth of mining shall be restricted to 1m water level, which is less likely to affect the surface level of the groundwater table. There is no proposal of any stream modification/diversion due to this mining activity hence there will be no impact on the flow of water.

**15.1.9 Geology**

Regional geology plays a major role in the formation of sand deposits because the stream hosting the sand deposit has much larger catchment areas that transport the weathered, disintegrated, and eroded sandy material for longer distances. Due to tumbling, mutual grinding, abrasion, attrition, etc. The sand grains and boulders become rounded to sub-rounded.

There will be no adverse impact in geomorphology due to the mining of sand as it will be excavated at the surface level only. There is no considerable impact due to sand mining operation on habitat, noise, dust, vibrations, erosion, sedimentation, and negligence of the mined site.

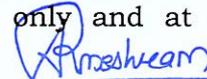
**15.1.10 Biological Environment Including Plantation Development**

The project is only of extraction of minor minerals viz. sand from the river quarry.

Flora: The area is completely barren and devoid of any vegetation in the river. Only a few thorny bushes are seen on the banks of the river.

Fauna: As there is no forest cover, no wildlife can be seen in this area.

1. There will be no significant impact of the river quarry mining project on the biological diversity found in the 5km. the radius of the site.
2. The mining lease area is in non-forest land i.e., sandy river quarry where the presence of fauna is not at all seen. As such, there will be no adverse impact of the manual mining activity on fauna around the mining lease area.
3. No adverse impacts will be envisaged on the existing aquatic fauna, on the downstream side (away from the site) as the mining is confined to above water level only and at all touching/disturbing water table.

  
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**15.1.11 Socio-Economic Environment**

Critically analyzing the existing environmental status of the socio-economic profile and visualizing the scenario with the project, the impacts of the project would be varied and may generate positive impacts of the mining of sand quarry in the region that are stated below:

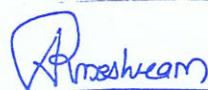
- A. The mining operations will provide direct & indirect employment to village people.
- B. The villages and their inhabitants & domestic animals will not be disturbed due to mining as the quarry is far from their settlements
- C. The local workforce will be given first preference for employment.
- D. Mining activities will benefit the local people due to the provision of more infrastructural facilities (developments of approach routes within the village area)

**15.1.12 Solid Waste/Overburden Management**

There will be no waste/overburden generation during the mining of sand from the lease area.

**15.1.13 Occupational Health and Safety Management**

Dust masks will be provided as additional personal protection equipment (helmet and safety shoes) to the workers working in the dust-prone area if required.



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**PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN  
OF  
DHANORI SAND GHAT**

**VILLAGE: DHANORI, TEHSIL: PAUNI,**

**DISTRICT: BHANDARA, STATE: MAHARASHTRA**

**AREA: 4.5 HA, IN WAINGANGA RIVER BED, GUT Nos: 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579,  
182,183**

**[NON-FOREST GOVERNMENT LAND]**

**Period: - 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan  
i.e. 2025-26**

**OR Up to exhaustion of the sand quantity at the rate of  
23852 Brass per annum**



**PROJECT PROPONENT:**

**DISTRICT MINING OFFICER, BHANDARA**

**PREPARED UNDER MAHARASHTRA MINOR MINERAL EXTRACTION  
[DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION] RULES, 2013 OF SECTION 15 OF  
MMDR ACT 1957 [67 OF 1957]**

**SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL OF DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND  
MINING GOVT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**Environment Consultant:**



**OPEN ARCH DESIGN & ENVIRO SOLUTIONS LLP**

**OFFICE NO. 1104 & 1005, REAL TECH PARK, SECTOR 30 A,  
NEAR VASHI RAILWAY STATION, VASHI, NAVI MUMBAI - 400705**

**QCI/ NABET Accreditation No: NABET/EIA/24-27/RA 0356**

**Prepared By:**

**Ashutosh R. Meshram  
Technically Qualified Person**

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM  
(Technically Qualified Person)**

**NOVEMBER, 2025**

**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
Area- 4.5 Ha.  
Village-Dhanori, Tehsil Pauni, District- Bhandara

**PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| a) | Name & Address of the Applicant                | District Mining Officer Bhandara, Maharashtra  |
| b) | Status of Applicants                           | Government Authorized Body   |
| c) | Name of mineral which applicant intend to mine | Sand   |
| d) | Period for Mining Sand ghat granted            | 1 Year from the date of Approval of Mining Plan i.e. 2025-26 Or up to the exhaustion of Quantity of Sand 23852 Brass per year. |

**1.1 Location and extent of Sand ghat area, type of Sand ghat area [Forest/non-forest, etc.]**

The area under Mining Sand ghat is 4.5 Ha. in the bed of Wainganga River in Gut Nos. 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182,183 of Dhanori village. The land is Government non-forest land. The mining plan is being prepared as per the government of MS Minor Minerals Extraction [Development and Regulation] Rules 2013, by section 15, of Mines and Minerals act 1957 vide government notification Revenue and Forest Department No. Gaukhani10/0812/c.r.613/kh dated 18 July 2013. The Key Location map and Khasra plan is below as plate 1&2. Geographical coordinates of Sand ghat boundary pillars, received from GPS are given below and shown in Plates 3, 4.

| Boundary points of Dhanori | Latitude      | Longitude     |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| B.P 1                      | 20°45'37.30"N | 79°41'31.27"E |
| B.P 2                      | 20°45'39.77"N | 79°41'33.57"E |
| B.P 3                      | 20°45'49.18"N | 79°41'21.81"E |
| B.P 4                      | 20°45'46.84"N | 79°41'19.49"E |

**1.2 Present Land Use**

The Sand ghat area is just at the border and surrounded by agriculture lands. The sand ghat is located in Government barren land. The present Land use in the Sand ghat area is as below:

| Land use             | Area in Ha |
|----------------------|------------|
| Area under sand ghat | 4.5 Ha     |

Land use in the Sand ghat area is shown in Plate 7 i.e., Environment Plan.

  
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**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
Area- 4.5 Ha.  
Village-Dhanori, Tehsil Pauni, District- Bhandara

**1.3 The method of Mining & Operation**

The Mine will be worked by an opencast method by slicing 1.5 m from the top of the sand surface.

**1.4 Reason for closure**

Presently, it is not applicable, as mining will be commenced i.e., Sand ghat period soon after auction, agreement and mandatory clearances and permissions for Sand ghat.

**A). Statutory obligation:** - The Project Proponent will follow to complete all formalities under the provision of MMDR Act 1957 & Government of M.S. Minor Minerals Rule of 2013 and condition by State Government.

**B). Closure Plan preparation**

a). Name & Address of the Applicant: District Mining Officer, Bhandara, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur, Govt of Maharashtra.

Photocopy of undertaking by District Mining Officer, Bhandara (MH) Enclosed as Annexure-I.

b). Name and Address of TQP:

**Ashutosh R. Meshram**

MIG 84, 2/4 Rambagh Quarter Medical Square  
Nagpur-440003

[ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com](mailto:ashutoshmeshram013@gmail.com)



**2. MINE DESCRIPTION**

**2.1 Geology**

The details of Geological information, Physiography are given in chapter 7 of Mining Plan. The local geology is Sand of various sizes up to depths from 1.0-2.5 m.

**2.2 The Geological/Mineable Reserve under UNFC**

Not applicable.

**2.3 Mining Method**

An opencast manual method by slicing of 1.5m from the top of the sand surface.

**2.4 Mineral Beneficiation**

Not applicable.

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**3. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MINING PLAN INCLUDING ONE YEAR PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN UP TO FINAL CLOSURE OF MINE**

This Sand ghat for Sand mining shall be granted by the Additional Collector of Bhandara district. Earlier there was no rule to prepare the Mining plan for hence accordingly no Progressive Mine Closure Plan was prepared. The sand deposit replenishes every monsoon season hence reviewing activity is required. The Project Proponent will adopt all the measures for environment protection, monitoring either individually or Groups of Quarrier, safety, etc. will be adopted as proposed.

**4. CLOSURE PLAN**

**4.1 Mined out Land**

At present, no pit and road are covering an area of Sand ghat. The details are given below:

| Land use             | Area in Ha. |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Area under sand ghat | 4.5         |



These features are shown in surface Plan Plate No – 4. There is no water problem except in the rainy season, the rainwater gets drained. There is no proposal of backfilling reclamation, of any part of the pit as Sand ghat area is of the river bed of Wainganga River.

**4.2 Water Quality Management**

The necessary water requirement for drinking and sprinkling will be met from Dugwell/Borewells out of the Sand ghat area on a purchase basis. The water is potable. There are no chances of any contamination as there is no chemical processing etc. are going to be done in the Sand ghat area.

**4.3 Air Quality Management**

The air quality at present is good. However, the dust due to machine movement may form. The exhaust of the vehicles and Mining machinery may cause NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> % higher. In such cases, air samples will be drawn from near such activities analyzed & necessary protective measures for quality of air will be adopted from the SPM, APM, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, etc. will be checked.

**4.4 Waste Management**

While Mining the Sand and loading sand, there will be negligible Mining losses while transportation. There will be no dumps of soil/waste to maintain for its stability, plantation, etc.

**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
*Area- 4.5 Ha.*  
*Village-Dhanori, Tehsil Pauni, District- Bhandara*

**4.5 Top Soil Management**

Not applicable to Sand mining.

**4.6 Tailing Dam Management**

Not applicable.

**4.7 Infrastructure**

The necessary site services like office, workshop, stores, first aid room will be developed out of Sand ghat. The electricity will be available.

**4.8 Safety and Security**

The necessary safety measure at the time of loading/unloading will be adopted by sirens Red flags indicate & monitored as rules under Mines Act 1957 and mine safety rule 1961.

**4.9 Disposal of Mining Machinery**

This is not applicable at present as the machinery has its life span & will be maintained by regular maintenance process & no proposal for disposal.

**4.10 Disaster Management**

The area does not fall under any seismic zone. The terrain is plain and gentle sloping. There are no chances of landslides during the rainy season & thus no Collapses. There is no problem with any floods. However emergency plans will be prepared and displayed on the notice boards, required arrangements will be done, and training to handle such situations imported with mock rehearsals.

**4.11 Care and maintenance during temporarily discontinue**

All these measures will be planned and adopted by proper fencing to quarries, notices & red flag indication, etc.to such area will be arranged as per MCDR 1988 and rule under Minor Minerals of MS 2013.

**5 ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF CLOSURE OF MINE AND MANPOWER RETRENCHMENT**

- a) Not applicable at present as Mining activity is going to continue for a long and large scale.
- b) Employees will be appointed as per Project Proponent requirement and norms before Mining operation takes up on large scale.
- c) Manpower retrenchment is not an issue and may come up at the end of the Sand ghat period or Exhaustion of pebbles and gravels.

**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
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**5.1 Number of local residents employed in the Mine - Status of continuation of family occupation (For 1 Year)**

In the future, there will be 53 employees of various statuses/qualified /nonqualified. There is no chance of retrenchment immediate future. No effect on the continuation of the family occupation, as most are agriculturists.

**5.2 Compensation to be paid employee connecting with the sustenance of himself and their family members**

The retrenchment compensation to the worker etc. will be done i.e., required as per central labor legislation applicable to Metalliferous Mine.

**5.3 Satellite occupation connected to mining activity industry, number of people engaged there, in continuous of such business after mine closure**

No satellite occupation is connected with mining activity.

**5.4 Continue engagement of employees in the rehabilitated state in the mining Sand ghat area and any other remnant activity**

No scheme is planned today and will be planned when the situation arises.

**5.5 Envisaged repercussions on the expectation of Society around due to closure of the mine**

No repercussions as on date, as there is a good number of Sand quarries in and around this mine. The Society will get the direct benefit, due to this sand quarries and their economic condition will also improve.

**6 TIME SCHEDULE FOR ABANDONMENT**

This is not applicable at the present as the Mining activity will continue for long period i.e., on the renewal and no pit etc. will mature for any abandonment etc. Hence no schedule is proposed.

**7 ABANDONMENT COST**

Not applicable at the present in these sand mining cases. The cost to be estimated based on the activities required for implementing the protective and rehabilitation measures including their maintenance and monitoring program:

Abandonment cost essentially includes settlement of dues of staff and laborers, Government dues such as dead-rent/ surface rent, royalty, cess, etc., and local taxes of gram panchayat, if any. The Project Proponent is

**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
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having an adequate fund to meet these liabilities. The Project Proponent is required to give adequate Financial Assurance at the time of execution of Mining Sand ghat, as safety against these expenses. In case the Project Proponent fails to fulfill the liabilities the concerned department can use the amount of Financial Assurance for the purpose.

### 8 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

The financial assurance can be submitted in different forms as the state in Rule 23(F) of Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules 2008. In the mine closure plan, how the financial has been submitted and it is particular have to be indicated.

The Project Proponent will be disposing of cost for the restoration of ecology and environment of the degraded land in Sand ghat area in form of Bank Guarantee. The Calculation is given below. The financial assurance = Area considered for calculation in ha. × Rs. 50000/ha. [B category manual mine].

| Sr. No | Head  | Area put on use at start of plan [in Ha] | Additional Requirement during Plan period [in Ha] | Total [in Ha] | Area considered as | Net consider for calculation |
|--------|---|--|---|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1      | Area undermining/pit                                | -  | 4.5   | 4.5           | ---                | 4.5                          |
| 2      | Area under dump                                     | NIL                                      | ---   | ---           | ---                |                              |
| 3      | Infrastructure Workshop Administrative Building etc |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 4      | Roads   |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 5      | Mineral reject                                      |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 6      | Green Belt Plantation /Soil dump                    |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 7      | Tailing Dam /pond                                   |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 8      | Effluent Treatment Plant                            |  |   |               |                    |                              |
| 9      | Mineral storage                                     |  |   |               |                    |                              |

**Progressive Mine Closure Plan of Dhanori Sand Ghat,**  
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*Village-Dhanori, Tehsil Pauni, District- Bhandara*

|                    |                  |  |            |            |            |
|--------------------|------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| 10                 | Township area    |  |            |            |            |
| 11                 | Other to specify |  |            |            |            |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |                  |  | <b>4.5</b> | <b>4.5</b> | <b>4.5</b> |

**9 CERTIFICATE**

Undertaking letter from District Collector Bhandara enclosed as Annexure - 1, TQP registration certificate- Annexure-2, Tahsil Level Sub Technical Committee Certificate (i.e., GSDA Report) as Annexure-3 and 4 for Work order copy from Collector Bhandara.

**10 PLANS AND SECTIONS**

Attached separately.



  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHRAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)

# 1042



Collectrate Office, Bhandara  
(Mining Section)

E-Mail: -dmobhandara123@gmail.com

Kra. Asan-14/Mining/Aka/Kavi/ 606 /2025

Date: - 17/11/2025

## CONSENT LETTER

The Mining Plan in respect of Mineral Sand ghat of District Bhandara, State Maharashtra has been preparing by Mr. Ashutosh R Meshram. He is a Geologist and Technically Qualified Person (TQP) by virtue of his academic Qualification & Professional experience. M/s. Open Arch Design & Enviro Solutions LLP, Office No- 1105 & 1106, Real Tech Park, 11<sup>th</sup> floor, Sector 30A, near Vashi Railway Station, Vashi, Navi Mumbai -400705 have appointed Mr. Ashutosh R Meshram for preparing Mining Plans for 54 Sand Ghat in Bhandara District upto the approval specification of Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur.

We request Director, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur to make further Correspondence whenever required of the mining Plan with the Said TQP/RQP on his following Address-MIG 84, 2/4 Rambagh Quarter Medical Square Nagpur-440003, Contact No- 8446800893, email-[pdeshpande@openarch.co.in](mailto:pdeshpande@openarch.co.in)

We hereby undertake that all the modification, if required, so made in the mining plan by the TOP/RQP be deemed to have been made with our knowledge and consent and has been acceptable to us and binding on us in all respects.



District Mining Officer,

Bhandara



**FERGUSSON COLLEGE, PUNE**

An Autonomous College Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE WITH CGPA of 3.62

**Passing Certificate**

This is to certify that

Shri /Smt. **ASHUTOSH MESHAM**

Mother's Name **JYOTI**

has successfully completed the M.Sc.(Geology)

examination conducted by Fergusson College(Autonomous), Pune

(An Autonomous College Under Savitribai Phule Pune University)

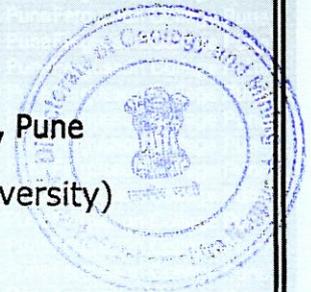
in the month of **APRIL 2019** with " **C** " Grade.

This is further to certify that the student is eligible for the aforesaid degree certificate, whenever the student applies for the same at the University convocation.

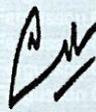
Permanent Reg No : 1710205530

Seat No : 1304

College Code : 002



Date : Jun 13, 2019

  
Principal



महाराष्ट्र शासन  
जिल्हाधिकारी भंडारा यांचे कार्यालय  
(खनिकर्म शाखा)

Email ID : [dmobhandara123@gmail.com](mailto:dmobhandara123@gmail.com)  
क्र.आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि-३१०/२०२५

दिनांक :- 18/ 11/2025

**जिल्हास्तरिय वाळू संनियंत्रण समितीच्या सभेचे इतिवृत**

दिनांक 07/11/2025 रोजी सांयकाळी 5.00 वाजता मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली जिल्हास्तरीय वाळू संनियंत्रण समिती आढावा बैठक आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. सदरहू सभेत खालीलप्रमाणे सदस्य उपस्थित होते.

| अ.क्र. | पदनाम   | समिती वरील पद |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 1.     | मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा                                    | अध्यक्ष       |
| 2.     | मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद भंडारा                | सदस्य         |
| 3.     | पोलीस अधिक्षक, भंडारा                                       | सदस्य         |
| 4.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 5.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, जलसंपदा विभाग, भंडारा                    | सदस्य         |
| 6.     | उपवनसंरक्षक, भंडारा   | सदस्य         |
| 7.     | प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, भंडारा                            | सदस्य         |
| 8.     | प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, भंडारा | सदस्य         |
| 9.     | वरिष्ठ भुवैज्ञानिक, भुजल सर्वेक्षण यंत्रणा, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 10.    | जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी, भंडारा                              | सदस्य सचिव    |

सदर सभेमध्ये सदस्य सचिव जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी यांनी चर्चा करण्यात येणारे विषयांबाबत माहिती सादर केली. जिल्ह्यातील वाळूघाट व इतर गौण खनिज व संबंधित इतर विषयावर खालील प्रमाणे चर्चा करण्यात आली.

- **जिल्ह्यातील अंतिम करण्यात आलेले एकुण 118 रेतीघाटाबाबत कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत.**

जिल्ह्यातील नदी, नाल्याचे पाहणी व सर्वेक्षण करुन एकुण ११८ (प्रती घाट ५ हे.आर. पेक्षा कमी क्षेत्र) रेतीघाट तालुका स्तरीय तांत्रिक उपसमिती यांचेकडुन अंतिम करण्यात आलेले आहे. सदर एकुण ११८ रेतीघाटांचे जिल्ह्याचे पर्यावरण सल्लागार यांचे मार्फत सर्व तांत्रिक बाबी तपासुण पर्यावरण अनुमती मिळण्या योग्य रेतीघाटांचे परिपूर्ण प्रस्ताव तयार करुन पर्यावरण अनुमती करीता राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समिती यांचेकडे सादर करण्यात येईल. तसेच मार्गदर्शक सुचनेनुसार जिल्हा सर्वेक्षण अहवाल १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता दिनांक

२०/१०/२०२५ रोजी प्रसिध्द करण्यात आले असून १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता अंतिम करण्यात येईल. तसेच पर्यावरण विभाग यांचे दिनांक ०४/११/२०२५ रोजीचे पत्रानुसार ५ हे. आर. पेक्षा कमी असलेल्या क्षेत्रांना जनसुनावणी घेणे आवश्यक नसल्याने रेतीघाटांकरीता जनसुनावणी चा कालावधी लागणार नाही. त्यानुसार जनसुनावणीची कार्यवाही करण्यात येणार नाही. सर्व प्रक्रिया करून तद्नंतर लगेच पर्यावरणाची प्रक्रिया व लिलावाची प्रक्रिया करण्यात येईल असे सर्वानुमते ठरविण्यात आले. खालील प्रमाणे एकुण ११८ रेतीघाटांची यादी यासह सर्व सदस्यांना पुरविण्यात येत आहे.

| Sr. No. | Name of Sand Ghat | Taluka   | Name of River | Adjoining Gat. No. / Survey No. / Khasra No.               | Total area (Ha.) |
|---------|-------------------|----------|---------------|--|------------------|
| 1       | Wadegaon (Rithi)  | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 1 Part   | 4.60             |
| 2       | Mandavi           | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 558, 559, 560, 561, 562                                    | 3.50             |
| 3       | Kothurna          | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 573, 571/1, 571/2, 569, 570                                | 1.62             |
| 4       | Juni Takli        | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 319/1, 319/2   | 4.00             |
| 5       | Bhojapur          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 245                          | 4.90             |
| 6       | Khatkheda 1       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 564, 560, 199, 200, 202, 517, 562, 219, 220, 201           | 4.90             |
| 7       | Khatkheda 2       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 247, 255   | 4.96             |
| 8       | kodambi           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 42, 32, 31, 29, 24, 23                                     | 2.97             |
| 9       | Vilam             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 268, 275, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273                          | 4.90             |
| 10      | Mangli 1          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 593, 558/1, 558/2  | 4.90             |
| 11      | Junona 2          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 419, 415, 413, 412   | 3.00             |
| 12      | Yenoda            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 38, 41   | 4.57             |
| 13      | Junona            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 62, 61, 59   | 4.50             |
| 14      | Gudegaon          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 150, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 189, 190                     | 4.90             |
| 15      | Pauni             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 23, 15/3A, 15/3B   | 4.06             |
| 16      | Pauni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 86, 85, 82/2/1   | 3.98             |
| 17      | Shivnala          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 609, 608, 607, 606   | 4.50             |
| 18      | Walni 1           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 4, 5, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885                              | 4.50             |
| 19      | Walni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 815, 816, 814  | 4.50             |
| 20      | Itgaon            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 691, 27                                | 4.55             |
| 21      | Kurza             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 740, 745, 757, 770, 774                                    | 3.15             |
| 22      | Ruyad             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 65, 66, 119, 122   | 4.50             |
| 23      | Khaksi            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | 4.80             |
| 24      | Dhanori           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183                           | 4.50             |
| 25      | Visapur           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 32, 69, 70                               | 4.50             |
| 26      | Kodurli           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 344, 345   | 2.00             |
| 27      | Wattetkar         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 10   | 2.40             |
| 28      | Salebardi         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 122, 123, 124, 125   | 1.50             |
| 29      | Sasra             | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 553, 556   | 2.75             |
| 30      | Khandala          | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 41, 58, 59, 54   | 2.00             |

|    |                     |           |           |  |      |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--|------|
| 31 | Parsodi (Madeghat)  | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 657,656,655,654,653, 540, 581 Part, 541  | 2.50 |
| 32 | Parsodi (Amrai)     | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 530, 531, 525, 533, 534, 536, 537, 539, 538, 532, 529  | 2.00 |
| 33 | Parsodi (Powartoli) | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 824, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 865 Part, 867 Part, 863, 864, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 847, 845 | 3.00 |
| 34 | Mahalgaon           | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 319, 317, 316, 228/1, 212, 225   | 1.10 |
| 35 | Jambhali            | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296   | 1.35 |
| 36 | Nyahaarwani         | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 84/1, 84/2   | 2.00 |
| 37 | Palasgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 6, 17/1/1, 17/2, 17/3, 19/2, 19/3, 19/4, 19/5, 19/6, 19/7, 19/8, 19/9  | 2.50 |
| 38 | Miregaon            | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 307, 306, 305, 304, 303. 302, 620, 301, 619, 300, 297, 294, 287  | 3.20 |
| 39 | Marhegaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 410, 408, 407, 406, 405, 404, 403, 718, 402, 400, 411, 466   | 1.50 |
| 40 | Wakal               | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 155, 158, 391, 163, 164, 165, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182   | 2.48 |
| 41 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 329, 328, 327, 326, 318, 316, 315, 314, 313, 309, 307, 306   | 2.60 |
| 42 | Narwha 1            | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 133, 137, 139, 140, 141, 173, 178, 179, 180  | 3.00 |
| 43 | Narwa 2             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 208, 211, 212, 213, 214  | 3.00 |
| 44 | Narwa 3             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 101/1, 102, 103/1, 104/1, 105/1  | 2.38 |
| 45 | Pathari             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 470, 471, /1   | 3.85 |
| 46 | Khairna             | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 489, 487, 476 & 478  | 4.50 |
| 47 | Kholmara            | Lakhandur | Chulband  | 125, 124, 117, 116, 113, 163   | 3.60 |
| 48 | Lakhandur           | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 132, 143   | 1.50 |
| 49 | Asola               | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 13, 12, 26, 3, 27, 872, 34   | 2.09 |
| 50 | Bhagadi 1           | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 57, 62   | 1.30 |
| 51 | Antargaon Kha.      | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 344/2, 345/3   | 1.25 |
| 52 | Donad               | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 714, 716   | 3.01 |
| 53 | Moharna 2           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 848, 836   | 4.80 |
| 54 | Irali Dambi         | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 654, 464, 447, 446   | 4.80 |
| 55 | Nanded 1            | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 206, 210, 211  | 4.80 |
| 56 | Moharna 1           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 835/1, 835/2, 836  | 4.50 |
| 57 | Gavrala 1           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2, 50   | 4.80 |
| 58 | Gavrala 2           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2   | 4.80 |
| 59 | Gavrala 3           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65, 50, 739  | 4.80 |
| 60 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 248, 249, 252  | 1.60 |
| 61 | Tembhari            | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 13, 15, 14, 1/1  | 4.50 |
| 62 | Itan                | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 18, 19   | 4.30 |

|     |                          |           |            |   |      |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|------------|---|------|
| 63  | Dandegaon                | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259  | 1.11 |
| 64  | Dhamapuri                | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 1, 2, 12, 14  | 2.00 |
| 65  | Kocchi                   | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 17,13,8, 9, 10, 12  | 3.50 |
| 66  | Dighori Mothi            | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 245, 235, 262, 225,248,   | 2.50 |
| 67  | Barvha                   | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 373, 371, 370, 369  | 2.00 |
| 68  | Bhagdi 2                 | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 20, 21, 22, 23  | 1.75 |
| 69  | Soni                     | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 742, 740, 737, 718, 719/1, 739  | 1.00 |
| 70  | Dhiwarwada<br>1          | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 430 A, 431,432,433,434, 435   | 4.80 |
| 71  | Dhiwarwada<br>2          | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 460,461,462   | 4.80 |
| 72  | Mundhri Khu              | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 440,439,438,437,436,431,404,4<br>03,402                                 | 4.20 |
| 73  | Mundhri Bu               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 1, 468 Part   | 4.70 |
| 74  | Kanhalgaon               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 6,381,375,376,374   | 4.20 |
| 75  | Devhada Kh.              | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 31,32,25,24,310   | 1.41 |
| 76  | Nilaj Khu                | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 220,221   | 3.91 |
| 77  | Takli                    | Mohadi    | Sur        | 154,155,158,159,160,203, 205  | 2.25 |
| 78  | Pachgaon-1               | Mohadi    | Sur        | 258,259,260,261,265,264, 266  | 1.20 |
| 79  | Bothali                  | Mohadi    | Sur        | 181,182,183,201   | 2.50 |
| 80  | Mohgaon Devi             | Mohadi    | Sur        | 319,320,321   | 1.11 |
| 81  | Betala South             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 9,52,1,35,103,6,10,37,1040  | 4.80 |
| 82  | Betala North             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 949,887   | 4.80 |
| 83  | Nilaj Bu 1               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 417,416,415,414,413,410,409,4<br>08                                     | 4.90 |
| 84  | Nilaj Bu 2               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 42,429,428  | 4.80 |
| 85  | Nilaj Bu 3               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 65,66,67,70   | 3.60 |
| 86  | Betala<br>(Ghatkuroda)   | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 160,161,171   | 4.80 |
| 87  | Khamari Bu               | Mohadi    | Sur        | 40,41,47,48   | 1.20 |
| 88  | Chikhali 1               | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 515,514,513   | 1.05 |
| 89  | Chikhali 2               | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 489   | 1.20 |
| 90  | Dongri<br>Buzurg 1       | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 220,221,858,957,170,865,177,1<br>66,164,167,168,169,180,490,17<br>1,178 | 1.93 |
| 91  | Dongri<br>Buzurg 2       | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 263,264,265,356,352,353,354,3<br>55                                     | 1.62 |
| 92  | Lobhi 1                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 258, 259, 260, 261 262  | 2.70 |
| 93  | Lobhi 2                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 221, 225/1, 225/2, 226, 227,<br>236, 237                                | 1.46 |
| 94  | Lobhi 3                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62, 63/1, 63/2,<br>63/3                                 | 1.30 |
| 95  | Chandmara 1              | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 97,96,101,92,90   | 3.94 |
| 96  | Chandmara 2              | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 228,215,229, 230, 231   | 1.85 |
| 97  | Aashti Aanjan<br>Vihri 1 | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 1190,1183, 2821, 2818   | 4.50 |
| 98  | Aashti Aanjan<br>Vihri 2 | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 1265,1275, 1270, 1271   | 3.80 |
| 99  | Dhutera 1                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 64,63, 65,66  | 3.36 |
| 100 | Dhutera 2                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 117,118, 128,116,130  | 3.33 |

|              |              |        |            |   |      |
|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|---|------|
| 101          | Dhutera 3    | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 146,147,140,<br>141,142,143,144,145       | 2.13 |
| 102          | Kavlewada 1  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 152,149,148,144                           | 2.78 |
| 103          | Kavlewada 2  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 253,254,255,256,                          | 2.15 |
| 104          | Kavlewada 3  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 237,238,239,240,241                       | 2.67 |
| 105          | Sondya 1     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 235                                       | 4.00 |
| 106          | Sondya 2     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 171, 172, 173                             | 4.60 |
| 107          | Sondya 3     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 48, 47, 46, 45                            | 2.97 |
| 108          | Mandvi 1     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 14  | 4.00 |
| 109          | Mandvi 2     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 29  | 3.66 |
| 110          | Sukli de     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 451, 450, 446                             | 2.00 |
| 111          | Warpindkepar | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 339, 340, 412, 413, 414                   | 3.50 |
| 112          | Chargaon     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 10, 11, 16, 17                            | 4.03 |
| 113          | Umarwada     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 390, 393, 395, 397                        | 4.50 |
| 114          | Panjra Re    | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 132/1, 132/2                              | 4.00 |
| 115          | Tamaswadi    | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 245, 246, 260, 261, 267, 269,<br>270, 271 | 4.00 |
| 116          | Koshti       | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 291, 294, 295, 330, 327, 325              | 3.00 |
| 117          | Bori         | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 160, 161, 176, 177                        | 4.50 |
| 118          | Bamhani      | Tumsa  | Wainganga  | 371, 372, 373, /1, 373/2                  | 3.50 |
| <b>Total</b> |              |        |            |   |      |

• **अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन / वाहतुकीवर कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत:-**

महाराष्ट्र शासन, महसुल व वन विभाग यांचे शासन परिपत्रक क्र. गौखनि-10/0525/प्र.क्र. 179/ख-2 दिनांक 11 जुलै 2025 अन्वये वाळु व इतर गौण खनिजांचे अनधिकृत उत्खनन, वापर, वाहतुक व तस्करी रोखण्यासाठी संबंधितांविरुध विविध कायदे/अधिनियम/ नियम नुसार फौजदारी कारवाई करण्याबाबत शासन परिपत्रकान्वये निर्देशानुसार जिल्ह्यात अवैध गौण खनिजाचे उत्खनन व वाहतुक प्रकरणात महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांचे समन्वयाअभावी असे निर्देशनास येत आहे की, अवैध गौण खनिजाबाबतच्या दंडात्मक कार्यवाही न होता संबंधित वाहने / व्यक्ती न्यायालयीन मार्गाद्वारे परस्पर सुटून जातात, असे निर्देशनास येत आहे. त्यामुळे महसुलाची व पर्यावरणाची हानी मोठया प्रमाणात होत आहे. अवैध प्रकरणांत कारवाई करतांना पोलीस विभाग व महसुल यांच्या समन्वयाअभावी संबंधितांविरुधात योग्य कारवाई करणे कठीण होते.

त्याअनुषंगाने दिनांक 11 जुलै 2025 मधील 1 ते 5 नुसार कार्यवाही करण्याचे अनुषंगाने वाळु व इतर गौण खनिजाची अवैध/अनधिकृत उत्खनन, वापर, वाहतुक व तस्करीमध्ये आढळून आलेल्या व्यक्ती यांच्यावर महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसुल संहिता, 1966 मधील तरतुदीनुसार केवळ दंडात्मक कारवाई न करता संबंधितांविरुध फौजदारी कारवाई म्हणजेच FIR दाखल करण्याची कार्यवाही महसुल विभागाच्या संबंधित अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांनीच करावी असे निर्देश प्राप्त आहे. पोलीस विभागाने वाहन पकडल्यावर त्याबाबत तात्काळ संबंधित तहसिलदार यांना कळविण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. त्याचप्रमाणे महसुल विभाग यांनी वाहन पकडल्यावर पोलीस विभाग यांना कळवावे. दोन्ही विभागांनी संयुक्त पंचनामा / अहवाल तयार करावा व संबंधित वाहनावर दंडाचे



आदेश पारीत करुन उक्त प्रमाणे FIR करण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. त्यानुसार महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांनी दाखल गुन्हाच्या आरोपीविरुद्ध गुन्हाची सिध्दता होण्यासाठी एकमेकांना योग्य ते सहकार्य करावे, त्यामुळे दोन्ही विभाग यांचे मध्ये ताळमेळ राहिल. वरील प्रमाणे कार्यवाही लवकरात लवकर व्हावी या करीता दोन्ही विभागांनी वाहन पकडल्यावर एकमेकांना तात्काळ संपर्क साधुन सुचना द्यावी.

गौण खनिजा बाबतीत विना नंबर प्लेट/ अस्पष्ट नंबर प्लेट असणारे वाहने तसेच परिवहन नियमांचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या वाहनांवर परिवहन नियमानुसार योग्य ती कारवाई करावी व महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांना कळवावे, याबाबत सभेमधील चर्चेनुसार मा. जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी मा. पोलीस अधीक्षक यांची चर्चा करुन त्यानुसार निर्देश दिले.

- **पोलीस पाटील यांच्या गौण खनिज चेक पोस्ट व रेती घाटावरील ड्युटी बाबत.**  
जिल्हातील अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याकरीता सर्व तालुक्यात 21 चेक पोस्ट स्थापित करण्यात आले आहे. सदर चेक पोस्टवर महसुल व पोलीस विभाग यांचे ड्युटी कार्यावित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यानुसार तालुक्यातील कर्मचारी यांचा तुटवडा असल्याने पोलीस पाटील यांची अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याचे दृष्टीने चेकपोस्टवर पोलीस पाटील यांची ड्युटी लावण्यात यावे, व याबाबत अडचणी असल्यास तसा अहवाल सादर करावा.

सभेच्या सेवटी उपस्थित सर्व मान्यवराचे आभार मानुन मा. अध्यक्ष यांचे समंतीने सभा समाप्त करण्यात आली.

  
सदस्य सचिव  
जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी,  
भंडारा

  
अध्यक्ष  
जिल्हा स्तरिय वाळू संनियंत्रण समिती  
तथा  
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क्र.आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि/595/2025

दिनांक:- 27/06/2025

विषय:- वाळू गटाचे पर्यावरण अनुमतीसाठी मान्यता प्राप्त पर्यावरण सल्लागार नियुक्ती करणेबाबत.

- वाचा: 1. या कार्यालयाचे आदेश क्र. आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि/821/2021, दि. 09/09/2021  
2. या कार्यालयाचे मुदतवाढ आदेश क्र. आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि/298/2023, दि. 10/05/2023  
3. या कार्यालयाचे आदेश क्र. आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि/256/2024, दि. 08/05/2024  
4. श्री. रोहीत माईणकर, ओपन आर्च डिझाइन एंड एन्वायरो सॉल्युशन्स एलएलपी मुंबई यांचे विनंती अर्ज दि. 06/05/2025

मुदतवाढ आदेश

ज्याअर्थी संदर्भिय क्र. 1 मधून अन्वये यापूर्वी ओपन आर्च डिझाइन एंड एन्वायरो सॉल्युशन एलएलपी मुंबई, श्री. रोहीत माईणकर यांना भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील रेतीघाटांना पर्यावरण अनुमती मिळण्याच्या अनुषंगाने सर्व प्रक्रीया करणेबाबत आदेश व मुदतवाढ आदेश देण्यात आले आहे. तसेच संदर्भिय क्र. 3 च्या आदेशान्वये पर्यावरण सल्लागार म्हणून सन 2024-25 करीता प्रती रेतीघाट रक्कम रुपये 58,000/- (सर्व करासहीत) दराने संदर्भिय क्र 1 चे आदेशामधील अटी व शर्तीस अधीन राहून ओपन आर्च डिझाइन एंड एन्वायरो सॉल्युशन एलएलपी मुंबई, श्री. रोहीत माईणकर यांना मुदतवाढ देण्यात आलेली होती. सदर आदेशाची मुदत दि. 07/05/2025 रोजी संपुष्टात येत आहे. त्यानुसार पर्यावरण सल्लागार यांच्या मदतीने सर्व प्रक्रीया करून 54 रेतीघाटांनचे प्रस्ताव पर्यावरण अनुमती करीता राज्यस्तरीय तज्ञ मुल्यांकन समिती (पर्यावरण विभाग) यांचेकडे सादर करण्यात आले असून दि. 07/04/2025 रोजीचे समितीच्या बैठकीमध्ये 54 रेतीघाटांचे सादरीकरण करण्यात आले. सदर रेतीघाटांचे प्रस्ताव प्रक्रीयेत असून पर्यावरण अनुमती च्या अनुषंगाने समितीची पुढील बैठक अपेक्षित आहे.

त्याअर्थी उक्त 54 रेतीघाटांना पर्यावरण अनुमती मिळण्याच्या अनुषंगाने पर्यावरण समिती यांचेकडील पुढील सभेत रेतीघाटांचे मांडणी व माहिती सादर करणेकरीता पर्यावरण सल्लागार आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे सदर बाब लक्षात घेता उक्त 54 रेतीघाटांचे पर्यावरण विभागाच्या समितीद्वारे सर्व प्रक्रीया होणे पर्यंत ओपन आर्च डिझाइन एंड एन्वायरो सॉल्युशन एलएलपी मुंबई, श्री. रोहीत माईणकर यांना मुदतवाढ देण्यात येत आहे. ज्या तारखेला राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव मुल्यांकन प्राधिकरण (पर्यावरण विभाग) यांचे द्वारे उक्त 54 रेतीघाटांचे अंतिम इतिवृत्त जाहीर करण्यात येईल, त्या तारखेला या आदेशाची मुदत आपोआप संपुष्टात येईल. संबंधितास संदर्भ क्र. 3 अन्वये मंजूर दरापेक्षा जादाचे दर देय राहणार नाही.

(सचिन वाढवे)

जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी,  
जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, भंडारा

प्रतिलिपी:- श्री. रोहीत माईणकर, ओपन आर्च डिझाइन एंड एन्वायरो सॉल्युशंस एलएलपी, मुंबई यांना उचित कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित.

| Sr. No. | Name of Sand Ghat  | Taluka   | Name of River | Adjoining Gat. No. / Survey No. / Khasra No.               | Length (m) | Depth (m) | Total area (Ha.) | Production | Length of Approach Road | Upset Price/ Project Cost | Plantation |
|---------|--------------------|----------|---------------|--|------------|-----------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
|         |                    |          |               |  |            |           |                  |            |                         |                           |            |
| 1       | Wadegaon (Rithi)   | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 1 Part   | 460        | 1.2       | 4.60             | 19505      | 1500                    | 11703180                  | 1730       |
| 2       | Mandavi            | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 558, 559, 560, 561, 562                                    | 350        | 1         | 3.50             | 12367      | 620                     | 7420495                   | 795        |
| 3       | Kothurna           | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 573, 571/1, 571/2, 569, 570                                | 270        | 1         | 1.62             | 5724       | 1009                    | 3434629                   | 1144       |
| 4       | Juni Takdi         | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 319/1, 319/2   | 400        | 1.2       | 4.00             | 16961      | 1504                    | 10176678                  | 1704       |
| 5       | Bhojapur           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 245                          | 490        | 1         | 4.90             | 17314      | 200                     | 10388693                  | 445        |
| 6       | Khatkheda 1        | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 564, 560, 199, 200, 202, 517, 562, 219, 220, 201           | 490        | 1.5       | 4.90             | 25972      | 890                     | 15583039                  | 1135       |
| 7       | Vilam              | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 268, 275, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273                          | 490        | 1.5       | 4.90             | 25972      | 1000                    | 15583039                  | 1245       |
| 8       | Mangli 1           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 593, 558/1, 558/2  | 490        | 1.5       | 4.90             | 25972      | 850                     | 15583039                  | 1095       |
| 9       | Junona 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 419, 415, 413, 412   | 200        | 1.5       | 3.00             | 15901      | 650                     | 9540636                   | 750        |
| 10      | Yenoda             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 38, 41   | 415        | 1.3       | 4.57             | 20970      | 1250                    | 12581979                  | 1458       |
| 11      | Junona             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 62, 61, 59   | 300        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1000                    | 14310954                  | 1150       |
| 12      | Gudegaon           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 150, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 189, 190                     | 490        | 1.5       | 4.90             | 25972      | 700                     | 15583039                  | 945        |
| 13      | Pauni              | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 23, 15/3A, 15/3B   | 325        | 1.2       | 4.06             | 17226      | 630                     | 10335689                  | 793        |
| 14      | Pauni 2            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 86, 85, 82/2/1   | 215        | 1.3       | 3.98             | 18271      | 600                     | 10962721                  | 708        |
| 15      | Shivnala           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 609, 608, 607, 606   | 250        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1500                    | 14310954                  | 1625       |
| 16      | Walni 1            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 4, 5, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885                              | 250        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1000                    | 14310954                  | 1125       |
| 17      | Walni 2            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 815, 816, 814  | 250        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 800                     | 14310954                  | 925        |
| 18      | Itgaon             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 691, 27                                | 350        | 1         | 4.55             | 16078      | 900                     | 9646643                   | 1075       |
| 19      | Kurza              | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 740, 745, 757, 770, 774                                    | 350        | 1.2       | 3.15             | 13357      | 1500                    | 8014134                   | 1675       |
| 20      | Ruyad              | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 65, 66, 119, 122   | 300        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1530                    | 14310954                  | 1680       |
| 21      | Khaksi             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | 400        | 1.5       | 4.80             | 25442      | 1075                    | 15265018                  | 1275       |
| 22      | Dhanori            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183                           | 450        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1400                    | 14310954                  | 1625       |
| 23      | Visapur            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 32, 69, 70                               | 450        | 1.5       | 4.50             | 23852      | 1130                    | 14310954                  | 1355       |
| 24      | Kodurli            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 344, 345   | 200        | 1.2       | 2.00             | 8481       | 300                     | 5088339                   | 400        |
| 25      | Wattetar           | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 10   | 400        | 1         | 2.40             | 8481       | 660                     | 5088339                   | 860        |
| 26      | Salebardi          | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 122, 123, 124, 125   | 300        | 1         | 1.50             | 5300       | 670                     | 3180212                   | 820        |
| 27      | Sasra              | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 553, 556   | 550        | 1         | 2.75             | 9717       | 1000                    | 5830389                   | 1275       |
| 28      | Khandala           | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 58, 59, 54, 41   | 500        | 1         | 2.00             | 7067       | 1400                    | 4240283                   | 1650       |
| 29      | Parsodi (Madeghat) | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 540, 581, 541, 657, 655, 656, 654, 653                     | 500        | 1         | 2.50             | 8834       | 1300                    | 5300353                   | 1550       |

|    |                     |           |           |  |     |     |      |       |      |          |      |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--|-----|-----|------|-------|------|----------|------|
| 30 | Parsodi (Amrai)     | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 530, 531, 525, 533, 534, 536, 537, 539, 538, 532, 529  | 400 | 1   | 2.00 | 7067  | 1000 | 4240283  | 1200 |
| 31 | Parsodi (Powartoli) | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 865, 867, 863, 864, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 824, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 847, 845 | 500 | 1   | 3.00 | 10601 | 888  |          | 1138 |
| 32 | Mahalgao            | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 319, 317, 316, 228/1, 212, 225   | 220 | 1   | 1.10 | 3887  | 1010 | 6360424  | 1120 |
| 33 | Jambhali            | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296   | 300 | 1   | 1.35 | 4770  | 1000 | 2862191  | 1150 |
| 34 | Nyharwani           | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 84/1, 84/2   | 400 | 1   | 2.00 | 7067  | 1020 | 4240283  | 1220 |
| 35 | Palasgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 6, 17/1/1, 17/2, 17/3, 19/2, 19/3, 19/4, 19/5, 19/6, 19/7, 19/8, 19/9  | 500 | 1.1 | 2.50 | 9717  | 1000 |          | 1250 |
| 36 | Marhegaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 410, 408, 407, 406, 405, 404, 403, 718, 402, 400, 411, 466   | 300 | 0.7 | 1.50 | 3710  | 1518 | 5830389  | 1668 |
| 37 | Wakal               | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 155, 158, 391, 163, 164, 165, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182   | 550 | 1.1 | 2.48 | 9620  | 1236 | 2226148  | 1511 |
| 38 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 329, 328, 327, 326, 318, 316, 315, 314, 313, 309, 307, 306   | 650 | 0.8 | 2.60 | 7350  | 553  | 5772085  | 878  |
| 39 | Narwaha 1           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 137, 139, 140, 141, 173, 178, 179, 180, 133  | 500 | 0.8 | 3.00 | 8481  | 1300 | 4409894  | 1550 |
| 40 | Narwa 2             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 208, 211, 212, 213, 214  | 300 | 0.7 | 3.00 | 7420  | 1500 | 5088339  | 1650 |
| 41 | Pathari             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 470, 471/1   | 340 | 0.7 | 2.38 | 5887  | 1000 | 4452297  | 1170 |
| 42 | Khairma             | Lakhander | Wainganga | 476, 478, 489, 487   | 450 | 1.5 | 4.50 | 23852 | 560  | 3532155  | 785  |
| 43 | Kholmara            | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 125, 124, 117, 116, 113, 163   | 450 | 1   | 3.60 | 12721 | 700  | 14310954 | 925  |
| 44 | Lakhander           | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 132, 143   | 250 | 1   | 1.50 | 5300  | 1330 | 7632509  | 1455 |
| 45 | Asola               | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 13, 12, 26, 3, 27, 872, 34   | 380 | 0.5 | 2.09 | 3693  | 970  | 3180212  | 1160 |
| 46 | Bhagadi 1           | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 57, 62   | 260 | 0.5 | 1.30 | 2297  | 1200 | 2215548  | 1330 |
| 47 | Antargaon Kha.      | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 344/2, 345/3   | 250 | 1   | 1.25 | 4417  | 1400 | 1378092  | 1525 |
| 48 | Donad               | Lakhander | Wainganga | 714, 716   | 230 | 1   | 3.01 | 10647 | 1266 | 2650177  | 1381 |
| 49 | Moharna 2           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 848, 836   | 400 | 1.5 | 4.80 | 25442 | 1000 | 6387986  | 1200 |
| 50 | Irali Dambi         | Lakhander | Wainganga | 654, 664, 447, 446   | 400 | 1.5 | 4.80 | 25442 | 1090 | 15265018 | 1290 |
| 51 | Nanded 1            | Lakhander | Wainganga | 206, 210, 211  | 400 | 1.3 | 4.80 | 22049 | 1450 | 15265018 | 1650 |
| 52 | Moharna 1           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 835/1, 835/2, 836  | 300 | 1.5 | 4.50 | 23852 | 900  | 13229682 | 1050 |
| 53 | Gavrara 1           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2, 50   | 400 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 1000 | 14310954 | 1200 |
| 54 | Gavrara 2           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2   | 400 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 700  | 16282686 | 900  |
| 55 | Gavrara 3           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 65, 50, 739  | 400 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 750  | 16282686 | 950  |
| 56 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhander | Wainganga | 248, 249, 252  | 200 | 0.5 | 1.60 | 2827  | 964  | 1696113  | 1064 |
| 57 | Tembhari            | Lakhander | Wainganga | 13, 15, 14, 1/1  | 450 | 1.5 | 4.50 | 23852 | 1000 | 14310954 | 1225 |
| 58 | Itan                | Lakhander | Wainganga | 18, 19   | 215 | 1.5 | 4.30 | 22792 | 1232 | 13674912 | 1340 |
| 59 | Dandegaon           | Lakhander | Chulbandh | 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259   | 201 | 1   | 1.11 | 3906  | 1500 | 2343816  | 1601 |

|    |                        |           |            |  |     |     |      |       |      |          |      |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------|--|-----|-----|------|-------|------|----------|------|
| 60 | Dhamapuri              | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 1, 2, 12, 14   | 210 | 1.5 | 2.00 | 10574 | 600  | 6344523  | 705  |
| 61 | Kocchi                 | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17   | 500 | 0.5 | 3.50 | 6184  | 620  | 3710247  | 870  |
| 62 | Dighori Mothi          | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 245, 235, 262, 225, 248  | 385 | 0.5 | 2.50 | 4421  | 1200 | 2652827  | 1393 |
| 63 | Barva                  | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 373, 371, 370, 369   | 250 | 1.2 | 2.00 | 8481  | 1250 | 5088339  | 1375 |
| 64 | Bhagdi 2               | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 20, 21, 22, 23   | 350 | 0.5 | 1.75 | 3092  | 700  | 1855124  | 875  |
| 65 | Soni                   | Lakhandur | Chulbandh  | 742, 740, 737, 718, 719/1, 739   | 200 | 1   | 1.00 | 3534  | 1250 | 2120141  | 1350 |
| 66 | Dhiwarwada 1           | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 430 A, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435   | 480 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 1200 | 16282686 | 1440 |
| 67 | Mundhri Khu            | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 440, 439, 438, 437, 436, 431, 404, 403, 402                                    | 350 | 1.7 | 4.20 | 25230 | 1300 | 15137809 | 1475 |
| 68 | Mundhri Bu             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 1, 468   | 470 | 1.6 | 4.70 | 26572 | 1472 | 15943463 | 1707 |
| 69 | Kanhalgaon             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 6, 381, 375, 376, 374  | 600 | 1.5 | 4.20 | 22261 | 526  | 13356890 | 826  |
| 70 | Devhada Kh.            | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 31, 32, 25, 24, 310  | 132 | 1.2 | 1.41 | 5989  | 1253 | 3593385  | 1319 |
| 71 | Nilaj Khu              | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 220, 221   | 460 | 1.5 | 3.91 | 20724 | 1106 | 12434629 | 1336 |
| 72 | Takli                  | Mohadi    | Sur        | 154, 155, 158, 159, 160, 203, 205  | 450 | 0.6 | 2.25 | 4770  | 1000 | 2862191  | 1225 |
| 73 | Pachgaon-1             | Mohadi    | Sur        | 258, 259, 260, 261, 265, 264, 266  | 400 | 0.5 | 1.20 | 2120  | 1200 | 1272085  | 1400 |
| 74 | Bothali                | Mohadi    | Sur        | 181, 182, 183, 201   | 500 | 0.7 | 2.50 | 6184  | 980  | 3710247  | 1230 |
| 75 | Mohgaon Devi           | Mohadi    | Sur        | 319, 320, 321  | 210 | 0.5 | 1.11 | 1966  | 1500 | 1179859  | 1605 |
| 76 | Betala South           | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 952, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1040  | 300 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 800  | 16282686 | 950  |
| 77 | Betala North           | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 949, 887   | 400 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 1200 | 16282686 | 1400 |
| 78 | Nilaj Bu 1             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 417, 416, 415, 414, 413, 410, 409, 408   | 245 | 1.5 | 4.90 | 25972 | 1000 | 15583039 | 1123 |
| 79 | Nilaj Bu 2             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 42, 429, 428   | 400 | 1.6 | 4.80 | 27138 | 900  | 16282686 | 1100 |
| 80 | Betala (Ghatkuroda)    | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 160, 161, 171  | 300 | 1.5 | 4.80 | 25442 | 700  | 15265018 | 850  |
| 81 | Khumari Bu             | Mohadi    | Sur        | 40, 41, 47, 48   | 300 | 0.6 | 1.20 | 2544  | 1000 | 1526502  | 1150 |
| 82 | Chikhali 1             | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 515, 514, 513  | 350 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 4823  | 654  | 2893993  | 829  |
| 83 | Chikhali 2             | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 489  | 300 | 1.2 | 1.20 | 5088  | 1200 | 3053004  | 1350 |
| 84 | Dongri Buzurg 1        | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 220, 221, 858, 957, 490, 171, 178, 170, 865, 177, 166, 164, 167, 168, 169, 180 | 275 | 1   | 1.93 | 6802  | 1100 |          |      |
| 85 | Dongri Buzurg 2        | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 263, 264, 265, 356, 352, 353, 354, 355   | 270 | 1   | 1.62 | 5724  | 860  | 4081272  | 1238 |
| 86 | Lobhi 1                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 258, 259, 260, 261, 262  | 450 | 1.5 | 2.70 | 14311 | 1500 | 3434629  | 995  |
| 87 | Lobhi 2                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 221, 225/1, 225/2, 226, 227, 236, 237  | 225 | 1   | 1.46 | 5168  | 640  | 8586572  | 1725 |
| 88 | Lobhi 3                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62, 63/1, 63/2, 63/3   | 260 | 1.5 | 1.30 | 6890  | 760  | 3100707  | 753  |
| 89 | Chandmara 1            | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 97, 96, 101, 92, 90  | 315 | 1.2 | 3.94 | 16096 | 1000 | 4134276  | 890  |
| 90 | Chandmara 2            | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 228, 216, 229, 230, 231  | 410 | 1.5 | 1.85 | 9779  | 430  | 10017668 | 1158 |
| 91 | Aashti Aanjjan Vihri 1 | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 1190, 1183, 2821, 2818   | 450 | 1.5 | 4.50 | 23852 | 1400 | 5867491  | 635  |
|    |                        |           |            |  |     |     |      |       |      | 14310954 | 1625 |

|              |                          |        |            |  |     |     |      |       |      |             |      |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|--|-----|-----|------|-------|------|-------------|------|
| 92           | Aashti Aanjan<br>Vihri 2 | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 1275, 1270, 1271, 1265                 | 400 | 1.5 | 3.80 | 20141 | 600  | 12084806    | 800  |
| 93           | Dhuttera 1               | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 63, 65, 62, 66                         | 420 | 1   | 3.36 | 11873 | 1000 | 7123675     | 1210 |
| 94           | Dhuttera 2               | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 118, 128, 117, 116, 130                | 475 | 1   | 3.33 | 11749 | 800  | 7049470     | 1038 |
| 95           | Dhuttera 3               | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 | 355 | 1   | 2.13 | 7527  | 760  | 4515901     | 938  |
| 96           | Kavlewada 1              | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 152, 149, 148, 144                     | 555 | 1   | 2.78 | 9806  | 1200 | 5883392     | 1478 |
| 97           | Kavlewada 2              | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 253, 254, 255, 256                     | 330 | 1   | 2.15 | 7580  | 982  | 4547703     | 1147 |
| 98           | Kavlewada 3              | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 237, 238, 239, 240, 241                | 445 | 1   | 2.67 | 9435  | 648  | 5660777     | 871  |
| 99           | Sondya 1                 | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 235                                    | 400 | 1.5 | 4.00 | 21201 | 1456 | 12720848    | 1656 |
| 100          | Sondya 2                 | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 171, 172, 173                          | 460 | 1.5 | 4.60 | 24382 | 688  | 14628975    | 918  |
| 101          | Sondya 3                 | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 48, 47, 46, 45                         | 270 | 1.2 | 2.97 | 12594 | 986  | 7556184     | 1121 |
| 102          | Mandvi 1                 | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 14                                     | 400 | 1.5 | 4.00 | 21201 | 1000 | 12720848    | 1200 |
| 103          | Mandvi 2                 | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 29                                     | 430 | 1.2 | 3.66 | 15498 | 1324 | 9298940     | 1539 |
| 104          | Sukhi de                 | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 451, 450, 446                          | 200 | 1.2 | 2.00 | 8481  | 1422 | 5088339     | 1522 |
| 105          | Warpindkepar             | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 339, 340, 412, 413, 414                | 350 | 1.5 | 3.50 | 18551 | 1500 | 11130742    | 1675 |
| 106          | Chargaon                 | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 10, 11, 16, 17                         | 350 | 1.5 | 4.03 | 21334 | 1428 | 12800353    | 1603 |
| 107          | Umarwada                 | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 390, 393, 395, 397                     | 450 | 1.2 | 4.50 | 19081 | 1258 | 11448763    | 1483 |
| 108          | Panjira Re               | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 132/1, 132/2                           | 400 | 1.5 | 4.00 | 21201 | 1132 | 12720848    | 1332 |
| 109          | Tamaswadi                | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 245, 246, 260, 261, 267, 269, 270, 271 | 400 | 1.5 | 4.00 | 21201 | 1200 | 12720848    | 1400 |
| 110          | Koshthi                  | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 291, 294, 295, 330, 327, 325           | 250 | 1.5 | 3.00 | 15901 | 1598 | 9540636     | 1723 |
| 111          | Bori                     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 160, 161, 176, 177                     | 450 | 1.2 | 4.50 | 19081 | 784  | 11448763    | 1009 |
| 112          | Bamhani                  | Tumsa  | Wainganga  | 371, 372, 373/1, 373/2                 | 350 | 1.5 | 3.50 | 18551 | 898  | 11130742    | 1073 |
| <b>Total</b> |                          |        |            |  |     |     |      |       |      | 988823067.1 |      |

District Mining Officer, Bhandara



## रेतीघाट प्रस्ताव

गावाचे नाव: द्यानेरीरेतीघाट: द्यानेरीतालुका: यवनीजिल्हा: अहमदाबादसन 20 25 ते 20 27

प्रति,

मा. तहसिलदार,  
तहसिल कार्यालय उदोरी  
जिल्हा भंडारा

विषय: सन 2025-26 या वर्षाकरिता रेतीघाटाचा प्रस्ताव सादर करण्याबाबत.

- संदर्भ: 1. वाळू / रेतीचे उत्खनन साठवणूक व ऑनलाईन प्रणालीद्वारे विक्री याबाबतचे सर्वकष धोरण शासन निर्णय क्र. गौखनि-10/1222/प्र.क्र.82/ख-1, दिनांक 19/04/2023.  
2. शासन निर्णय क्र. गौखनि-90/1123/प्र.क्र. 75/ख-9, दिनांक 16/02/2024.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने त. सा. क्र. 37 कडून प्रतीवेदन सादर करण्यात येते की, मौजा द्यालोरी येथील रेतीघाटाची दिनांक 18/13/10/15 सेजी पाहणी केली असता घाटाचे क्षेत्रफळ लांबी 450 मी., रुंदी 100 मी., खोली 1.5 मी. असे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ 4.5 हे. आर. आहे सदर रेतीघाटाला लागून सर्व्हे नं. सा. क्र. 180/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182 लगतचा भाग सदर रेतीघाटाकडे जाण्याकरिता सरकारी जागेतून रस्ता नाही (खाजगी जागेतून रस्ता आहे.) 183

1. सदर रेतीघाट महसूल विभागाच्या अधिपत्याखाली आहे.
2. सदर रेतीघाटाचे क्षेत्रफळ लाल शार्डने दर्शविण्यात आलेले आहे.
3. सदर रेतीघाटाचे अचूक मोजमाप भूमी अभिलेख कार्यालयामार्फत करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

करिता रेतीघाटाचा प्रस्ताव विहित नमुन्यात सात बारा नकाशा व लगतचे सर्व्हे क्र. 7/12 प्रतीवेदनासह सादर करण्यात येत आहे.

सहपत्र-

1. विहित नमुना
2. स. नं स. क्र. अंशतः 180/1, 180/2 लगतचा भाग व त्याचे 7/12
3. नकाशा पुढील: 181, 579, 182, अंशतः 183

### रेतीघाटाचे तपशील

| अ.क्र. | रेतीघाटाचे नाव  | मौजा            | ख.क्र. | लांबी      | रुंदी      | खोली       | आराजी              |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1.     | <u>द्यालोरी</u> | <u>द्यालोरी</u> |        | <u>450</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>1.5</u> | <u>4.5 हे. आर.</u> |

|    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| अ.क्र. | क्षेत्र                                | अंतर      | स्थळ                    |
|--------|--|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | लगतचे रेल्वे किंवा रोडब्रिज            | —         | —                       |
| 2.     | लगतचे रेल्वेलाईन                       | —         | —                       |
| 3.     | लगतचे गाव                              | 1.00 किमी | भोजापूर व धावारी        |
| 4.     | लगतचे राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग               | —         | —                       |
| 5.     | लगतचे राज्य महामार्ग                   | —         | —                       |
| 6.     | लगतचे जिल्हा मार्ग                     | —         | —                       |
| 7.     | लगतचे इतर मार्ग                        | 500       | भोजापूर व धावारी        |
| 8.     | लगतचे कॅनल, तळे,<br>Dam&Reservoir      | —         | —                       |
| 9.     | लगतचे राज्य सिमा                       | —         | —                       |
| 10.    | लगतची वसाहत                            | —         | —                       |
| 11.    | रेतीघाटाचे GPS Co-ordinates            | 1         | 20.767162°N 79.683883°E |
|        |  | 2         | 20.767001°N 79.684203°E |
|        |  | 3         | 20.766962°N 79.684224°E |
|        |  | 4         | 20.766996°N 79.684174°E |
| 12.    | रेतीघाटाचा चिन्हांकित व प्रमाणित नकाशा |           | संलग्न आहे.             |

## विवरण पत्र

रेतीघाटाचा प्रस्ताव

मौजा:- द्यानोरीतहसील:- पयली

| अ. क्र. | रेतीघाटाचे नाव | ग्रामपंचायतचे नाव | रेतीघाट क्षेत्राचा अथवा लागतचा स.न. | नदी/नाल्याचे नाव | क्षेत्रफळ लांबी, रुंदी, खोली | एकुण आराजी हे. आर. चौ. मी. | रेतीघाटाचे गावापासूनचे अंतर | अंदाजे साठा | शेरा रस्ता आहे किंवा नाही ते लिहावे | Cluster चे बाहेरील प्रस्तावित दोन रेतीघाटा मधील असलेले अंतर | Cluster चे एकुण क्षेत्र व दोन प्रस्तावित घाटांची संख्या व नाव | दोन Cluste असले मधील ते अंतर (कि.मी.) | शेरा |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1       | द्यानोरी       | द्यानोरी          | अंशतः 180/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182   | वैजण्ठा नदी      | 450 x 100 x 1.5              | 4.50 हे. आर. चौ. मी.       | 2500 मी.                    | 23852       | आहे                                 | 11  | 12  | 13                                    | 14   |

आज दिनांक 13/10/2018 रोजी मौजा द्यानोरी येथील सर्व्हे क्र. स. क्र. 180/1, 180/2, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000



वाळू / रेतीचे उत्खनन साठवणूक व ऑनलाईन प्रणालीद्वारे विक्री याबाबतचे सर्वकष धोरण शासन निर्णय क्र. गौखनि-10/1222/प्र.क्र.82/ख-1, दिनांक 19/04/2023 व शासन निर्णय क्र. गौखनि-90/1123/प्र.क्र. 75/ख-9, दिनांक 16/02/2024

तालुका स्तरीय वाळू/रेती सनियंत्रण समिती (तांत्रिक उपसमिती)

दिनांक: 13/10/2025

| अ.क्र. |  |              | तपशिल   |
|--------|--|--------------|---|
| 1.     | तालुका   |              | पेवणी   |
| 2.     | मौजा गावांचे नाव   |              | धानोरी  |
| 3.     | ग्रामपंचायत  |              | धानोरी  |
| 4.     | रेतीघाटाचे नाव   |              | धानोरी  |
| 5.     | नदी/नाल्यांचे नाव  |              | वेतगंगा नदी   |
| 6.     | रेतीघाटाचे सर्वे क्रमांक/लगतचे सर्वे क्रमांक   |              | स.क्र. डी.शत. 1801/1802   |
| 7.     |  | लांबी (मीटर) | रूंदी (मीटर)  |
|        |  | 450          | 100   |
|        |  |              | एकुण खोली (मीटर)  |
|        |  |              | १.८०  |
| 8.     | आराजी हे. आर.  |              | ५.५० हे. झाड  |
| 9.     | उत्खननासाठी उपलब्ध होऊ शकणारी खोली (मीटर)  |              | 1.5   |
| 10.    | एकुण अंदाजीत वाळू साठा (ब्रास मध्ये)   |              | 23852   |
| 11.    | वाळू घाटाचे अक्षांश व रेखांश   |              | 1. 20.767152" N 79.688882E<br>2. 20.767001" N 79.684203E<br>3. 20.766962" N 79.68424E<br>4. 20.766996" N 79.684174" E |
| 12.    | वाळू घाटाचे पोच मार्ग<br>1. मुख्य मार्ग<br>2. इतर मार्ग उपलब्ध असल्यास याबाबत माहिती |              | मागील वरून आहे.   |
| 13.    | रेल्वे/रस्ता/पुलापासूनचे अंतर मीटर मध्ये (असल्यास)                                   |              | -   |
| 14.    | कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचे बंधारे इत्यादी पासूनचे अंतर मीटर मध्ये (असल्यास)                  |              | -   |
| 15.    | लगतच्या वाळू घाटाचे अंतर   |              | -   |
| 16.    | वाळू गटाचे स्थळ निरीक्षण करतेवेळी पाणी होते किंवा कसे?                               |              | होय   |
| 17.    | सार्वजनिक पाणवठा/पाणी पुरवठा ठिकाणापासून अंतर मीटरमध्ये (असल्यास)                    |              |   |
| 18.    | वाळू गटाची मागील वर्षी ई निविदा झाली किंवा कसे?                                      |              | नाही  |
| 19.    | समितीचा शेरा   |              |   |

तहसिलदार, उप अभियंता, भूवैज्ञानिक भूविज्ञान, भूवैज्ञानिक भूजल संवर्धन, महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण  
(अध्यक्ष) सहाय्यक अभियंता, भूवैज्ञानिक भूविज्ञान, भूवैज्ञानिक भूजल संवर्धन, व विकास यंत्रणा, नियंत्रण मंडळ  
उपनिर्वाह (सदस्य), उपनिर्वाह (सदस्य), भूजल संवर्धन, व विकास यंत्रणा, नियंत्रण मंडळ (सदस्य)

Naib Tahsildar Pauni

गटविकास अधिकारी  
पंचायत समिती पेवणी

### तांत्रिक उपसमितीचा अहवाल

मौजा - ~~खोली~~ (रेतीघाटाचे नाव), ता. ~~खोली~~ हद्दीतील वाहणाऱ्या ~~खोली~~ (नदी/ नाल्याचे नाव) नदी/ नाला पात्रात स्वतः हजार राहून वस्तुस्थितीचा पंचनामा करून देतो की, आज दि. ~~21/11/2022~~ रोजी खालील पंचाच्या समक्ष आम्ही स्वतः वाळूसाठ्याची पाहणी केलेली आहे. आम्ही सर्वानी वाळू साठ्याची पाहणी केली असता खालील प्रमाणे वस्तुस्थिती आढळून आली.

~~खोली~~ नदी / नाला पात्रात वाळूसाठा मुख्यत्वेकरून गट क्र. ~~अंशतः 180/1~~ पुढील ~~181, 579~~ <sup>182</sup> - लगतचे पात्रात आढळून आला. वाळू चांगल्या प्रतीची/ मिश्रीत आहे. सदर वाळू साठ्याची लांबी, रूंदी व खोली पाहिली असता ती **मीटरमध्ये** खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

लांबी X रूंदी X खोली (अंदाजीत)

$$450 \times 100 \times 1050 = (67500 \text{ चव मीटर})$$

$$\text{रेतीघाटाची एकूण आराजी} = 450 \text{ टॅ.अर.} \times (23852 \text{ क्व.फु.})$$

वाळू घाटालगत (100 मीटर पर्यंत) कोणतेही पाणी पुरवठा विहीर/ पाण्याची टाकी/ पाईपलाईन आढळून आलेली नाही. तसेच प्रस्तावित स्थळापासून (रेतीघाटापासून) 600 मीटर अंतरावर कोणतेही रेल्वेचे/ रस्त्याचे पुल अस्तित्वात नाही. वाळू वाहतूकीकरिता रेतीघाटापासून ~~450 टॅ.अर.~~ पर्यंत रस्ता उपलब्ध आहे.

~~18/11/2022~~  
स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का

(तलाठी)

~~18/11/2022~~  
मंडळ अधिकारी  
स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का

(मंडळ अधिकारी)

Naib Tansildar Pauni

(तहसिलदार)

गटविकास अधिकारी  
पंचायत समिती पवनी



वगविभागाच्या मालकी  
माझे 21/11/2022  
100 टॅ.अर. पर्यंत  
स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का  
येव मिळे

नयापूर (खोली) पात्रात दोन्ही बाजूने  
100 टॅ.अर. (हजार) रूंदी  
वस्तुस्थिती

सहायक ज्येष्ठ अभियंता

पुणे जिल्हा भूवैज्ञानिक विभाग  
पवनी,

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| विभाग, -----<br><br>वन विभाग<br>यांचे प्रतिनिधी | भूविज्ञान व खनिकर्म संचालनालय, भंडारा<br><br> | भूजल सर्वेक्षण विकास यंत्रणा, भंडारा<br><br>                                   |
| वन विभाग<br>यांचे प्रतिनिधी                     | म.प्र.नि.मं., भंडारा<br>यांचे प्रतिनिधी  | <br>यादव विभाग<br>यादव विकास अधिकारी,<br>यादव विकास समिती पवनी<br>पंचायत समिती |

पत्र क्र. वपअ/प/1975 Dt. 20/11/75 ह्या पत्राद्वारे भौमशास्त्रातील सात्यपरीक्षेचे नियम केलेले आहेत. आपण आपल्या स्तरावळी Approach रस्त्याची पक्क्याची देवांना वनक्षेत्रातील रस्त्यांच्या वापर (Forest land) देणार नाही ह्याची कृपया दस्तऐवजी करावी, अशी विनंती करण्यात येत आहे.



  
 वृषांगी नागदेव  
 व.प.अ. पवनी (प्रा), भंडारा  
 वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी  
 वनक्षेत्र पवनी

तांत्रिक उपसमितीचे संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण दिनांक:- 13/11/2025

विवरणपत्र

रेतीघाटाचे नाव: धानोरी

तालुका:

| अ. क्र. | गावाचे नाव                       | तलाठी साजाचे नाव व क्र. | नदी/ नाल्याचे नाव | रेतीघाट लागतच नदीकाठावरील गट क्र./ स.न.             | वाळू साठ्याचे क्षेत्र व परिमाण (मीटरमध्ये) |       |      | आराजी (लांबी x रुंदी/ 10000) | प्रस्तावित पोच मार्ग (आहे/ नाही) |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|-------|------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|         |                                  |                         |                   |   | लांबी                                      | रुंदी | खाली |                              |                                  |
| 1       | धानोरी                           | 3 धानोरी                | वेलगंगा           | अक्षत: 180/1<br>पूर्वत 181,579<br>182,183,<br>180/2 | 6  | 7     | 8    | 9                            | 10                               |
|         |                                  |                         |                   |   | 450  | 100   | 1500 | 4.50                         | 3118                             |
|         | स्वाक्षरी व शिवका (तलाठी)        |                         |                   |   |  |       |      |                              |                                  |
|         | स्वाक्षरी व शिवका (मंडळ अधिकारी) |                         |                   |   |  |       |      |                              |                                  |
|         | स्वाक्षरी व शिवका (तहसिलदार)     |                         |                   |   |  |       |      |                              |                                  |
|         | कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक               |                         |                   |   |  |       |      |                              |                                  |
|         | सहाय्य अभियंता/ जलसंपदानी-9      |                         |                   |   |  |       |      |                              |                                  |



कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक

स्वाक्षरी व शिवका (तहसिलदार)

सहाय्य अभियंता/ जलसंपदानी-9

प्रस्तावित पोच मार्ग (आहे/ नाही)

भूजल सर्वेक्षण विकास यंत्रणा,

भंडारा

कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक,

भूविज्ञान व खनिकर्म

संचालनालय, भंडारा

उप अभियंता, जलसंपदा

सहाय्यक अभियंता शेगाई-१

विभाग, विद्युत डाटा कालता

अजिमाबाग क. २ कावरा (अहमदाबाद)

वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी

खण्डेक्षेत्रीय

म.प्र.नि.म., भंडारा

यांचे प्रतिनिधी

भूजल विकास  
यंत्रणा  
सहाय्यक अभियंता

पंचायत समिती

पत्र क्र. वपडा/प/१५४५ Pt २०/११/२५ ह्या फाटवोर मोठ्यावरील सत्यपतिसितीचे सयग केले होते.  
आपण आपल्या स्तरानर Approach Road ची परवानगी देतांना वन क्षेत्रातील (Forest land)  
दस्त्यांचा वापर होणा नही, त्याची दस्तता घ्यानी करव्यान घेत आहे.

VCM  
दुषाळी नागेवके  
न पडा पवती (प्रा), भंडारा  
वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी





अहवाल दिनांक : 12/11/2025

महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३,५,६ आणि ७ ]



गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

PU-ID : 30570351941

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 180/1

30570351941

भू-धारणा पत्राची : भोगवटादार वर्ग -1

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्षेत्र, एकक व आकाराचा   | खाते क्र.                 | भोगवटादाराचे नांव   | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा.  | कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार  |
|--|---------------------------|---|---------|------|-------|---|--|
| क्षेत्राचे एकक (अ) लामादास चौपकर   | 10026                     | रामदास सुखदेव चौपकर<br>महेश रामदास चौपकर<br>विष्णुदास रामदास चौपकर<br>ब्रम्हा रामदास चौपकर<br>यमुताई रामदास चौपकर | 0.36.00 | 1.00 |       | ( 571 )<br>( 571 )<br>( 571 )<br>( 571 )<br>( 571 ) | कुळाचे नाव व खंड<br>इतर अधिकार<br>इतर<br>मा.तहसीलदार पवनी यांचे कडीत<br>क.कानूनगो /कावी/५७६/२०११ दि.०१२/२०११ चे<br>पत्रान्वये पोटहिस्सा कजाप आकारसंगत करणस<br>नोंद रुजू दि.२०/७/२०१२ ( ३१९१ )<br>प्रलंबित प्रकरण : नव्या<br>शेवटचा पेंसाधार क्रमांक : 571 व दिना<br>09/11/2021 |
| एकुण क्षेत्र   |                           | सामाईक क्षेत्र  | 0.36.00 | 1.00 |       |   |  |
| वर्ग (अ)<br>वर्ग (ब)<br>एकुण क्षेत्र<br>एकुण क्षेत्र<br>आकार<br>जुडी वि<br>विशेष<br>आकार |                           |   |         |      |       |   |  |
| जने पें  | 8 ( 394 ) ( 420 ) ( 443 ) |   |         |      |       |   | सोमा आणि   |

गाव नमुना बारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९ ]

धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 180/1

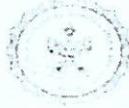
| वर्ष | खाता क्रमांक | पिकाचा प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित | अजल सिंचित | जल सिंचना साधन | सरकारी कात |
|------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 2025 | 10026*       | निभळ          | भात        | 0.3600    |            | सरकारी कात     |            |

टीप : या अहवालास मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणेत आलेली आहे

दर  
केल  
तिकेवळ अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी  
डंड/शिक्षा केली जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."

710000601257400001020251153

*Radha*  
( नाव :- निशाल विठ्ठल जाधव )  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साझा :- धानोरी, तालुका पवनी, जिल्हा भंडारा  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी  
भोजापूर, सा. क्र. ३७  
तालुका पवनी, जि. भंडारा



महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील विभाग २.५६ अन्वये

गाव नमुना : ५१३ )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

PU-180/2 ५१३२ भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 180/2

भू-पत्रक क्र. ५१३२ भोगवटादार वर्ग - १

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्र. | भाते क्र. | भोगवटादाराचे नांव   | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा.  | कुळा   |
|------|-----------|---------------------|---------|------|-------|---------|--|
| १    | ५१३२      | देवदास सुखदेव चौपकर | ०.३६.०० | १.०० |       | ( ६०९ ) | कुळा नं. १०६/२०११<br>इतर नं. ....<br>प्रलंबित नं. ....<br>शेवटचा दिनांक १०/०६/२०११ |



गाव नमुना बारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील विभाग २.५६ अन्वये

शेती नं. ( ५३७४१३ )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

उपविभाग : १८०/२

पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील

| क्र. | पिकाचा प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित    | अजल सिंचित   | जल सिंचित राहिलेले क्षेत्र |
|------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| १    | (४)           | (५)        | (६)          | (७)          | (८)                        |
|      |               |            | हे.आर. चौ.मी | हे.आर. चौ.मी |                            |
| १    | निर्भळ        | भात        | ०.३६००       |              |                            |

टीप : मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणेत आलेली आहे

"अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी वितरण केले जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."

पत्रक क्र. १०७/२०११/२०२५११५५

( नाव :- )

ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साहू :-

ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी

भोजापूर, या. क्र. ३७

तालुका पवनी, जि. भंडारा





अहवाल दिनांक : 06/10/2025

## महाराष्ट्र शासन

## गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३,५,६ आणि ७ ]



23004994990

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

PU-ID : 23004994990

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 579

भू-धारणा पध्दती : भोगवटादार वर्ग -1

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्षेत्र, एकक व आकारणी  | खाते क्र. | भोगवटादाराचे नांव | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा. | कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार   |
|--|-----------|-------------------|---------|------|-------|--------|---|
| क्षेत्राचे एकक हे.आर.चौ.मी.<br>अ) लागवड योग्य क्षेत्र<br>जिरायत 0.60.00<br>बागायत -<br>एकूण ला.या. 0.60.00<br>क्षेत्र<br>ब) पोट-खराब क्षेत्र<br>(लागवड अयोग्य)<br>वर्ग (अ) -<br>वर्ग (ब) -<br>एकूण पो.ख. 0.00.00<br>एकूण क्षेत्र 0.60.00<br>(अ+ब)<br>आकारणी 1.70<br>जुडी किंवा विशेष<br>आकारणी | 188       | रावजी डोमळू वरंभे | 0.60.00 | 1.70 |       | ( 1 )  | कुळाचे नाव व खंड<br>इतर अधिकार<br>प्रलंबित फेरफार : नाही.<br>शेवटचा फेरफार क्रमांक : 444 व दिनांक :<br>05/08/2018 |
| जन फेरफार क्र. ( 428 ) ( 444 )   |           |                   |         |      |       |        | सोमा आणि भूमापन चिन्ह   |

## गाव नमुना बारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९ ]

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 579

| पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील |       |              |               |            |              |              |                  | लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन | शेरा         |      |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------|
| वर्ष                       | हंगाम | खाता क्रमांक | पिकाचा प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित    | अजल सिंचित   | जल सिंचनाचे साधन | स्वरूप                        | क्षेत्र      |      |
| (१)                        | (२)   | (३)          | (४)           | (५)        | (६)          | (७)          | (८)              | (९)                           | (१०)         | (११) |
|                            |       |              |               |            | हे.आर. चौ.मी | हे.आर. चौ.मी |                  |                               | हे.आर. चौ.मी |      |
| 2025-26                    | खरीप  | 188*         | निभळ          | भात        | 0.5800       |              | सरकारी कालवा     |                               |              |      |

टीप : \* सदरची नोंद मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणे आलेली आहे

"सदर दस्तावेज हा केवळ अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी वापर केल्यास योग्य दंड/शिक्षा केली जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."

दिनांक :- 12/10/2025

सांकेतिक क्रमांक :- 2710000601237400001020251158

( नाव :- विमल विठ्ठल जाधव )  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साक्षा :- भोजापूरता :- पावणी जि :- भंडारा

भोजापूर, ता. क. ३७  
महसूल पवनी, जि. भंडारा

अहवाल दिनांक : 06/10/2025



महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

। महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७ ।



37203268214

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

PU-ID : 37203268214

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 182

भू-धारणा पध्दती : भोगवटादार वर्ग -1

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्षेत्र, एकक व आकारणी   | खाते क्र. | भोगवटादाराचे नांव   | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा.  | कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार  |
|---|-----------|---|---------|------|-------|---|--|
| क्षेत्राचे एकक हे.आर.चौ.मी<br>अ) लागवड योग्य क्षेत्र<br>जिरायत 0.55.00<br>बागायत -<br>एकुण ला.या. 0.55.00<br>क्षेत्र<br>ब) पाट-खराब क्षेत्र<br>(लागवड अयोग्य)<br>वर्ग (अ) -<br>वर्ग (ब) -<br>एकुण पो.ख. 0.00.00<br>एकुण क्षेत्र (अ+ब) 0.55.00<br>आकारणी 1.75<br>जूडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी - | 10077     | गणेश रावजी वरंभे<br>चेतन देवकुमार वरंभे वय 3 वर्षे<br>धनश्री देवकुमार वरंभे वय 1 वर्षे<br>अ.पा.क आई संगिता<br>संगिता देवकुमार वरंभे | 0.55.00 | 1.75 |       | ( 329 )<br>( 329 )<br>( 329 )<br>( 329 )<br>( 329 ) | कुळाचे नाव व खंड<br>इतर अधिकार<br>वारस<br>दि. 27/12/12 वारस प्रकरण ( 329 )<br>प्रलंबित फेरफार : नाही.<br>शेवटचा फेरफार क्रमांक : 443 व दिनांक : 29/07/2018 |
| जुने फेरफार क्र. ( 420 ) ( 443 )  |           |   |         |      |       |   | सोमा आणि भूमयन चिन्ह   |

गाव नमुना वारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

। महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९ ।

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 182

| पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील |       |              |               |            |              |              |                  | लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन |              | शेरा |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------|
| वर्ष                       | हंगाम | खाता क्रमांक | पिकाचा प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित    | अजल सिंचित   | जल सिंचनाचे साधन | स्वरूप                        | क्षेत्र      |      |
| (१)                        | (२)   | (३)          | (४)           | (५)        | (६)          | (७)          | (८)              | (९)                           | (१०)         | (११) |
|                            |       |              |               |            | हे.आर. चौ.मी | हे.आर. चौ.मी |                  |                               | हे.आर. चौ.मी |      |
| 2025-26                    | खरीप  | 10077*       | निभळ          | भात        | 0.5300       |              | वाअरवल           |                               |              |      |

टीप : \* सदरची नोंद मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणेत आलेली आहे

"सदर दस्तावेज हा केवळ अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी वापर केल्यास योग्य दंड/शिक्षा केली जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."

दिनांक :- 12/10/2025

सांकेतिक क्रमांक :- 2710000601237400001020251159

( नाव :- विश्वनाथ विठ्ठल जोधव )  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साझा :- भोजापूरता :- पावणी जि :- भंडाराभोजापूर, मा.क्र. ३७  
तालुका पवनी, जि. भंडारा

अहवाल दिनांक : 04/06/2025



महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

। महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७।



35766606721

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )  
PU-ID : 35766606721तालुका :- पवनी  
भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 183

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

भू-धारणा पध्दती : भोगवटादार वर्ग -1

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्षेत्र, एकक व आकारणी  | खाते क्र. | भोगवटादाराचे नांव  | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा.  | कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार  |
|--|-----------|--|---------|------|-------|---|--|
| क्षेत्राचे एकक हे.आर.चौ.मी<br>अ) लागवड योग्य क्षेत्र<br>जिरायत 0.84.00<br>बागायत -<br>एकुण ला.यो. 0.84.00<br>क्षेत्र<br>ब) पोट-खराब क्षेत्र<br>(लागवड अयोग्य)<br>वर्ग (अ) -<br>वर्ग (ब) -<br>एकूण पो.ख. 0.00.00<br>एकूण क्षेत्र 0.84.00<br>(अ+ब)<br>आकारणी 2.10<br>जूडी किंवा -<br>विशेष -<br>आकारणी - | 345       | शिवशंकर विठ्ठल जांभळे<br>रामकरण विठ्ठल जांभळे<br>चंद्रशेखर विठ्ठल जांभळे<br>लिनता चंद्रशेखर जांभळे<br>आरोही चंद्रशेखर जांभळे<br>-----सामाईक क्षेत्र----- | 0.84.00 | 2.10 | 1     | ( 56 )<br>( 56 )<br>( 716 )<br>( 716 )<br>( 716 ) | कुळाचे नाव व खंड<br>.....<br>इतर अधिकार<br>[बोझ] ( 762 )<br>चंद्रशेखर विठ्ठल जांभळे व इतर या धानोरी<br>यांनी दि. भंडारा अर्बन को. आ. लि. भंडारा शाखा<br>पवनी कडून सा.उ.ड. सर्विहीम व पंडप<br>डेकोरेशन कंपनीला 50,000 रु. कर्ज घेऊन जमीन<br>गहान केवी.दि. 24/05/011- ( 762 )<br>.....<br>प्रलवित फेरफार : नाही.<br>शेवटचा फेरफार क्रमांक : 762 व दिनांक :<br>09/01/2025 |
| जुने फेरफार क्र. ( 56 ) ( 299 ) ( 420 ) ( 443 )  |           |  |         |      |       |   | सोमा आणि भूमापन विभाग  |

गाव नमुना वारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

। महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९।

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 183

| पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील |       |                 |                  |            |                 |                 |                        | लागवडीसाठी<br>उपलब्ध नसलेली<br>जमीन | शेरा            |      |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| वर्ष                       | हंगाम | खाता<br>क्रमांक | पिकाचा<br>प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित       | अजल सिंचित      | जल<br>सिंचनाचे<br>साधन | स्वरूप                              | क्षेत्र         |      |
| (१)                        | (२)   | (३)             | (४)              | (५)        | (६)             | (७)             | (८)                    | (९)                                 | (१०)            | (११) |
|                            |       |                 |                  |            | हे.आर.<br>चौ.मी | हे.आर.<br>चौ.मी |                        |                                     | हे.आर.<br>चौ.मी |      |
| 2024-25                    | खरीप  | 345*            | निभळ             | भात        | 0.8200          |                 | सरकारी<br>कालवा        |                                     |                 |      |

टीप : \* सदरची नोंद मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणे आलेली आहे

"सदर दस्तावेज हा केवळ अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी वापर केल्यास योग्य दंड/शिक्षा केली जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."

दिनांक :- 12/10/2025

सांकेतिक क्रमांक :- 2710000601237400001020251160

( नाव :- विशाल विठ्ठल जाधव )  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साक्षात :- भोजपूरता :- पावणी जि :- भंडारा

ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी

महाराष्ट्र, मा. क्र. ३७

तालुका पवनी, जि. भंडारा

अहवाल दिनांक : 03/07/2025



महाराष्ट्र शासन

गाव नमुना सात ( अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७ ]



31574525167

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

PU-ID : 31574525167

भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 440

भू-धारणा पध्दती : भोगवटादार वर्ग - 2

शेताचे स्थानिक नाव :

| क्षेत्र, एकक व आकारणी              | खाते क्र. | भोगवटादाराचे नांव        | क्षेत्र | आकार | पो.ख. | फे.फा. | कुळ, खंड व इतर अधिकार  |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|------|-------|--------|--|
| क्षेत्राचे एकक हे. आर. चौ. मी. 84  |           | नंदेश्वर गिरमा मेश्राम   |         |      |       | ( 24 ) | कुळाचे नाव व खंड   |
| अ) लागवड योग्य क्षेत्र             |           | सुरेश गिरमा मेश्राम      |         |      |       | ( 24 ) | इतर अधिकार   |
| जिरायत 0.23.00                     |           | -----सामाईक क्षेत्र----- | 0.23.00 | 0.20 |       |        | सक्षम प्राधिकार्याच्या पूर्व परवानगी शिवाय हस्तांतरास बंदी - भूमीहीन/शेतमजुर/स्वातंत्र सैनीक यांना वाटप जमीन |
| बागायत -                           |           |                          |         |      |       |        | इतर  |
| एकुण ला. यो. 0.23.00               |           |                          |         |      |       |        | मा.जिल्हाधीकारी भंडारा यांचे पूर्व परवानगी शीवाय जमिन हस्तांतरित करता येणार नाही.                            |
| क्षेत्र                            |           |                          |         |      |       |        | ( 1 )  |
| ब) पोट-खराब क्षेत्र (लागवड अयोग्य) |           |                          |         |      |       |        | इतर  |
| वर्ग (अ) -                         |           |                          |         |      |       |        | दि.09/03/09. ( 247 )   |
| वर्ग (ब) -                         |           |                          |         |      |       |        | प्रलंबित फेरफार : नाही.  |
| एकुण पो.ख. 0.00.00                 |           |                          |         |      |       |        | शेवटचा फेरफार क्रमांक : --- व दिनांक : ---   |
| एकुण क्षेत्र (अ+ब) 0.23.00         |           |                          |         |      |       |        |  |
| आकारणी 0.20                        |           |                          |         |      |       |        |  |
| जुडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी            |           |                          |         |      |       |        |  |
| जने फेरफार क्र. ( 425 )            |           |                          |         |      |       |        | रोमा आणि भूमापन विद्दे   |

गाव नमुना बारा ( पिकांची नोंदवही )

[ महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवहा ( तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे ) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ९९ ]

गाव :- धानोरी ( 537413 )

तालुका :- पवनी

जिल्हा :- भंडारा

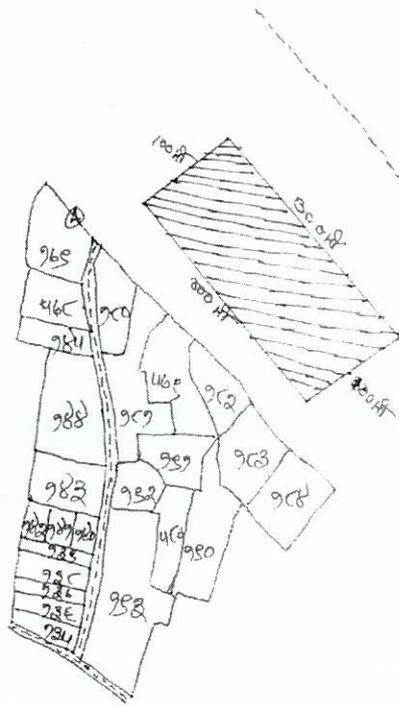
भूमापन क्रमांक व उपविभाग : 440

| पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील |       |              |               |            |              |              |                  | लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन |              | शेरा |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------|
| वर्ष                       | हंगाम | खाता क्रमांक | पिकाचा प्रकार | पिकाचे नाव | जल सिंचित    | अजल सिंचित   | जल सिंचनाचे साधन | स्वरूप                        | क्षेत्र      |      |
| (१)                        | (२)   | (३)          | (४)           | (५)        | (६)          | (७)          | (८)              | (९)                           | (१०)         | (११) |
|                            |       |              |               |            | हे.आर. चौ.मी | हे.आर. चौ.मी |                  |                               | हे.आर. चौ.मी |      |
| 2024-25                    | खरीप  | 84           | निभळ          | भात        |              | 0.2200       |                  |                               |              |      |

टीप : \* सदरची नोंद मोबाइल ॲप द्वारे घेणेत आलेली आहे

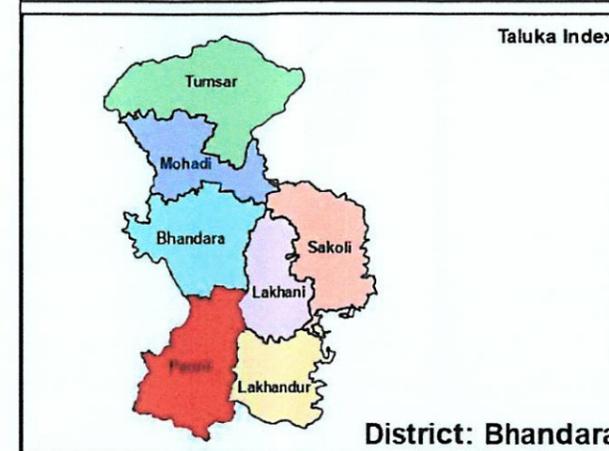
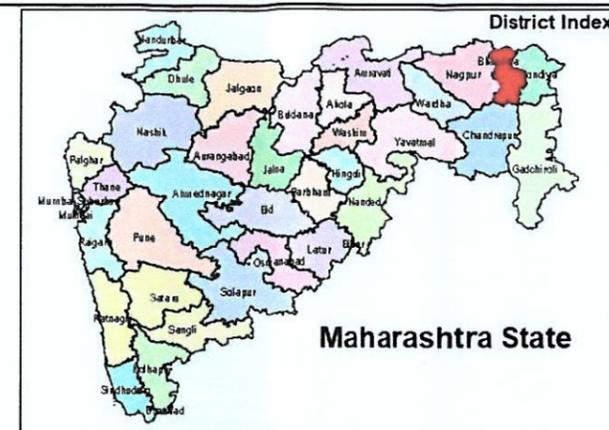
"सदर दस्तावेज हा केवळ अंतर्गत शासकीय कार्यवाहीसाठी उपलब्ध आहे. खाजगी वापर केल्यास योग्य दंड/शिक्षा केली जाईल याची नोंद घ्यावी."  
दिनांक :- 12/10/2025  
सांकेतिक क्रमांक :- 2710000601237400001020251150

( नाव :- वि.म.रा.विठ्ठल जाधव )  
ग्राम महसूल अधिकारी साझा :- भोजापूरता :- पावणी जि :- भंडारा  
सांकेतिक क्रमांक :- 30  
तालुका पवनी, जि. भंडारा



योगा - 100 मी  
ला - 130 मी  
चौड़ाई - 200 मी  
दिशा - उत्तर  
साल - 1950  
प्लान - 1000

1000



Applied Sand Ghat Area

Plate No. 1

### KEY PLAN

### Dhanori Sand Ghat

Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.

| Village | Taluka | District | State       | Area    |
|---------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Dhanori | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra | 4.50 Ha |

Date of survey : 08.10.2025 Scale :- 1 : 50000

This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.

*Ashutosh R. Meshram*  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)

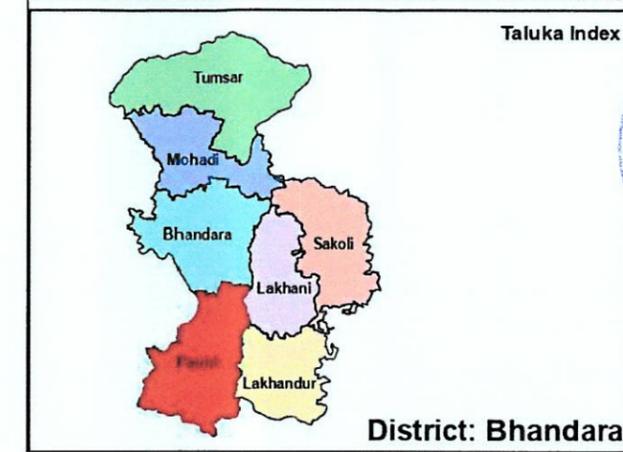
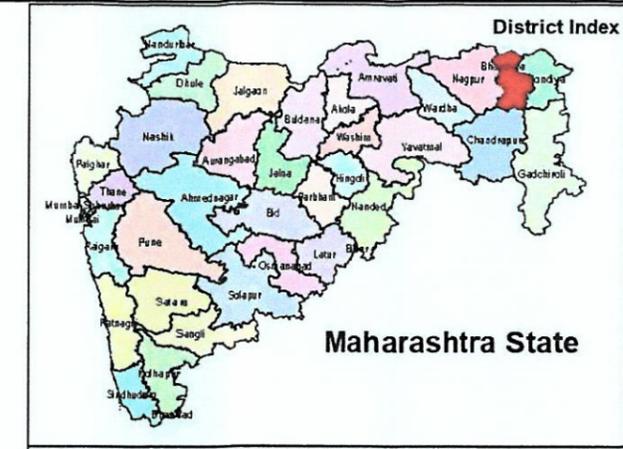
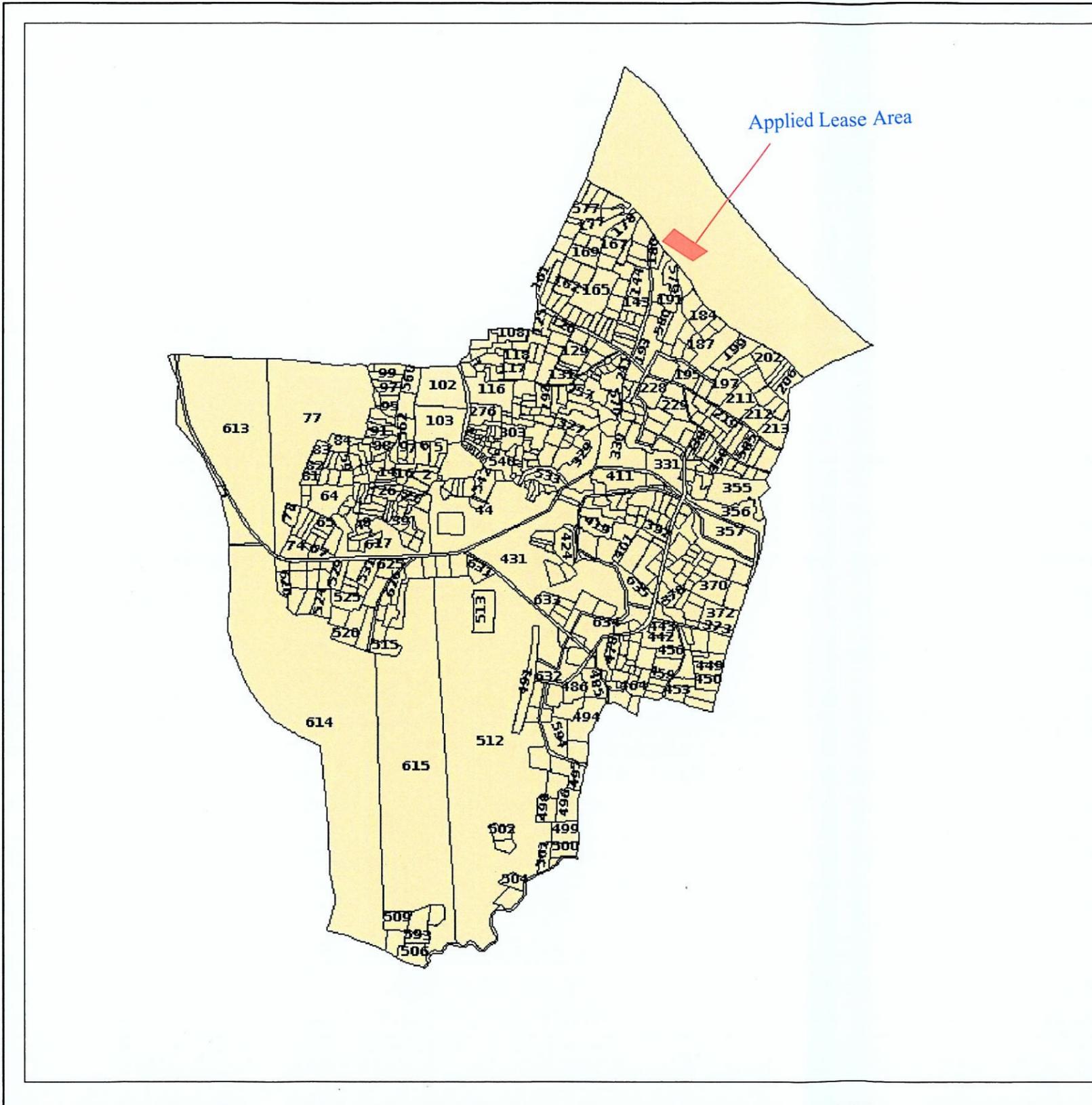


Plate No. 3

Applied Sand Ghat Area

**CADASTRAL PLAN**

**Dhanori Sand Ghat**

Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.

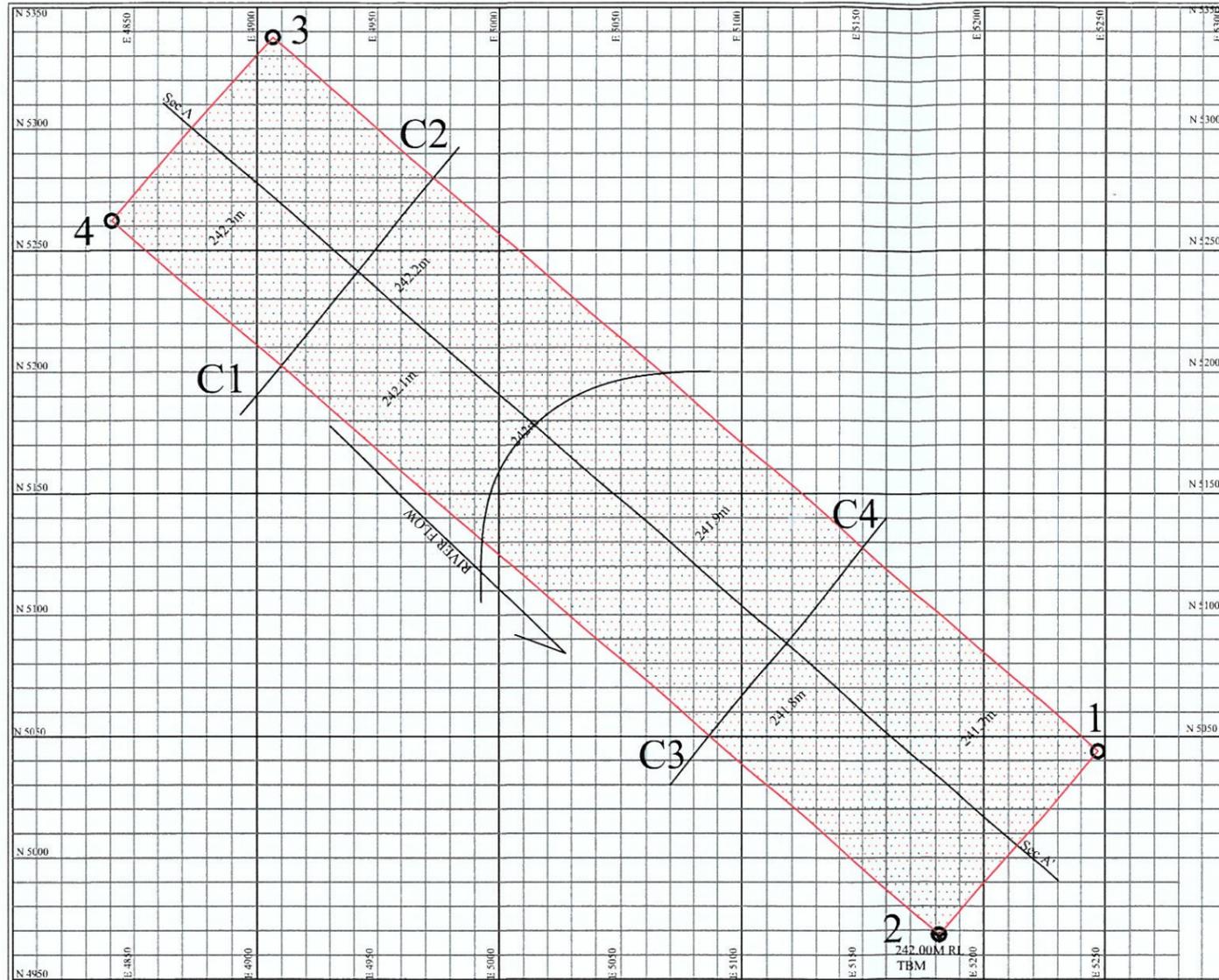
| Village | Taluka | District | State       | Area    |
|---------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Dhanori | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra | 4.50 Ha |

Date of survey : 08.10.2025

Scale :-Not To Scale

This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.

*A. Meshram*  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)



| BOUNDARY PILLAR NO. | LATITUDE (N)   | LONGITUDE (E)  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1                   | 20° 45' 37.30" | 79° 41' 31.27" |
| 2                   | 20° 45' 39.77" | 79° 41' 33.57" |
| 3                   | 20° 45' 49.18" | 79° 42' 21.81" |
| 4                   | 20° 45' 46.84" | 79° 41' 19.49" |

| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |

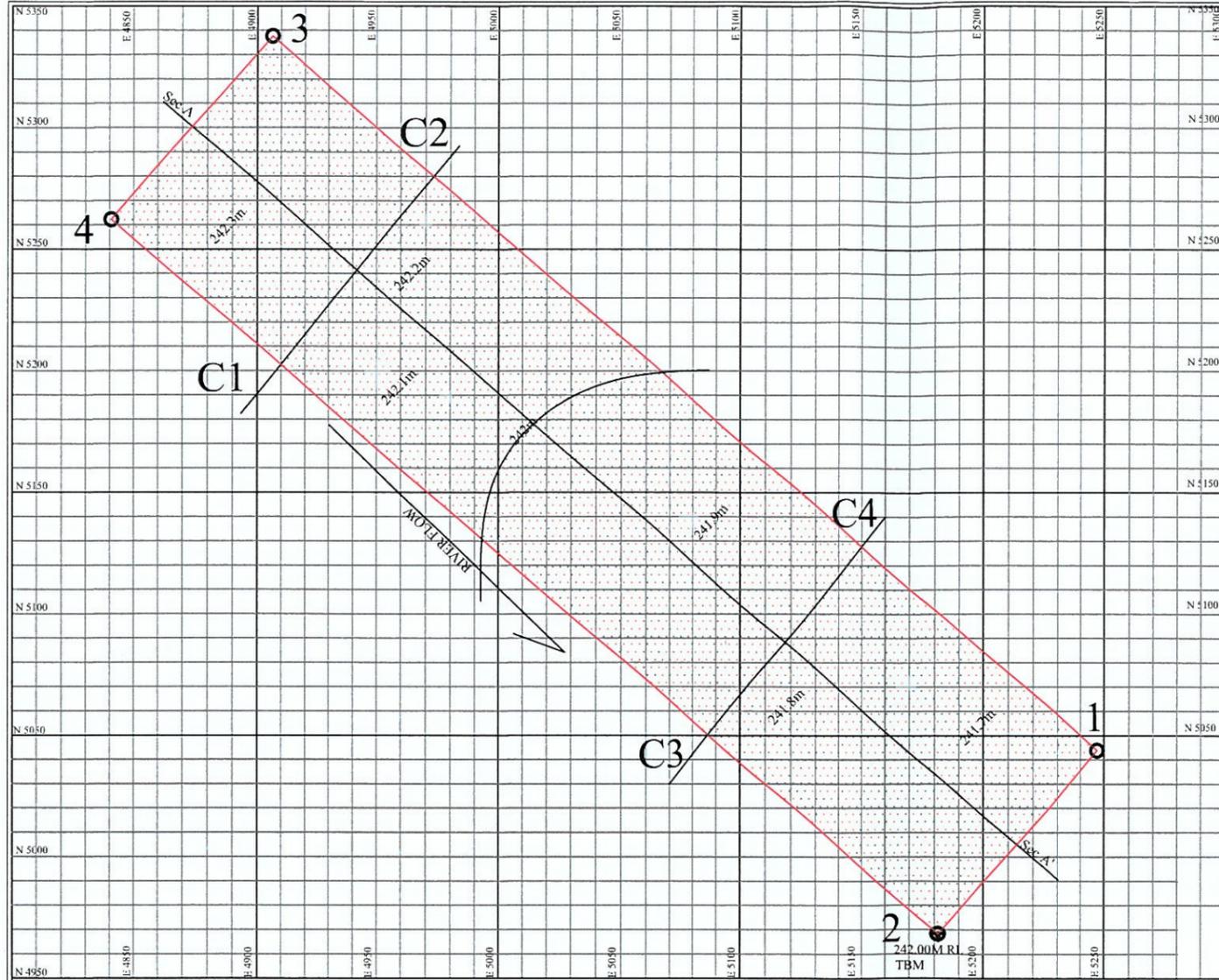


*(Signature)*  
 Director  
 Directorate of Geology and Mining  
 Govt. of Maharashtra, Nagpur.

Plate No.4

| SURFACE PLAN   |        |                   |             |         |
|--|--------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |                   |             |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.   |        |                   |             |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District          | State       | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara          | Maharashtra | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |             |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |                   |             |         |
| <i>(Signature)</i><br>Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(T.Q.P.)  |        |                   |             |         |

*(Signature)*  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)



| BOUNDARY PILLAR NO. | LATITUDE (N)   | LONGITUDE (E)  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1                   | 20° 45' 37.30" | 79° 41' 31.27" |
| 2                   | 20° 45' 39.77" | 79° 41' 33.57" |
| 3                   | 20° 45' 49.18" | 79° 42' 21.81" |
| 4                   | 20° 45' 46.84" | 79° 41' 19.49" |

| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |



*(Signature)*  
 Director  
 Directorate of Geology and Mining  
 Govt. of Maharashtra, Nagpur.

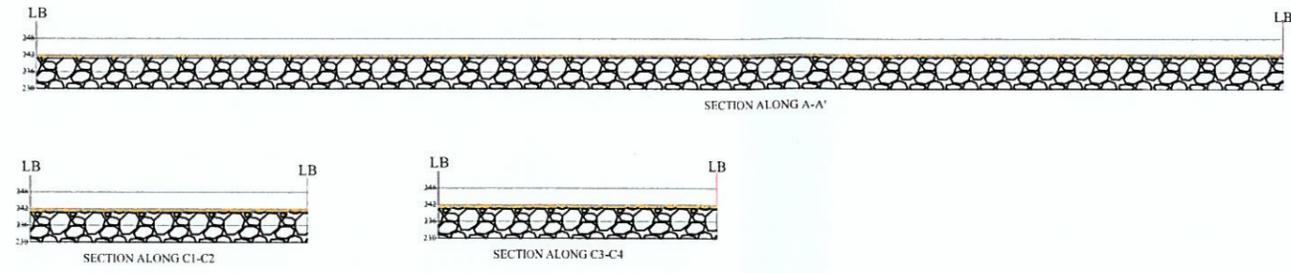
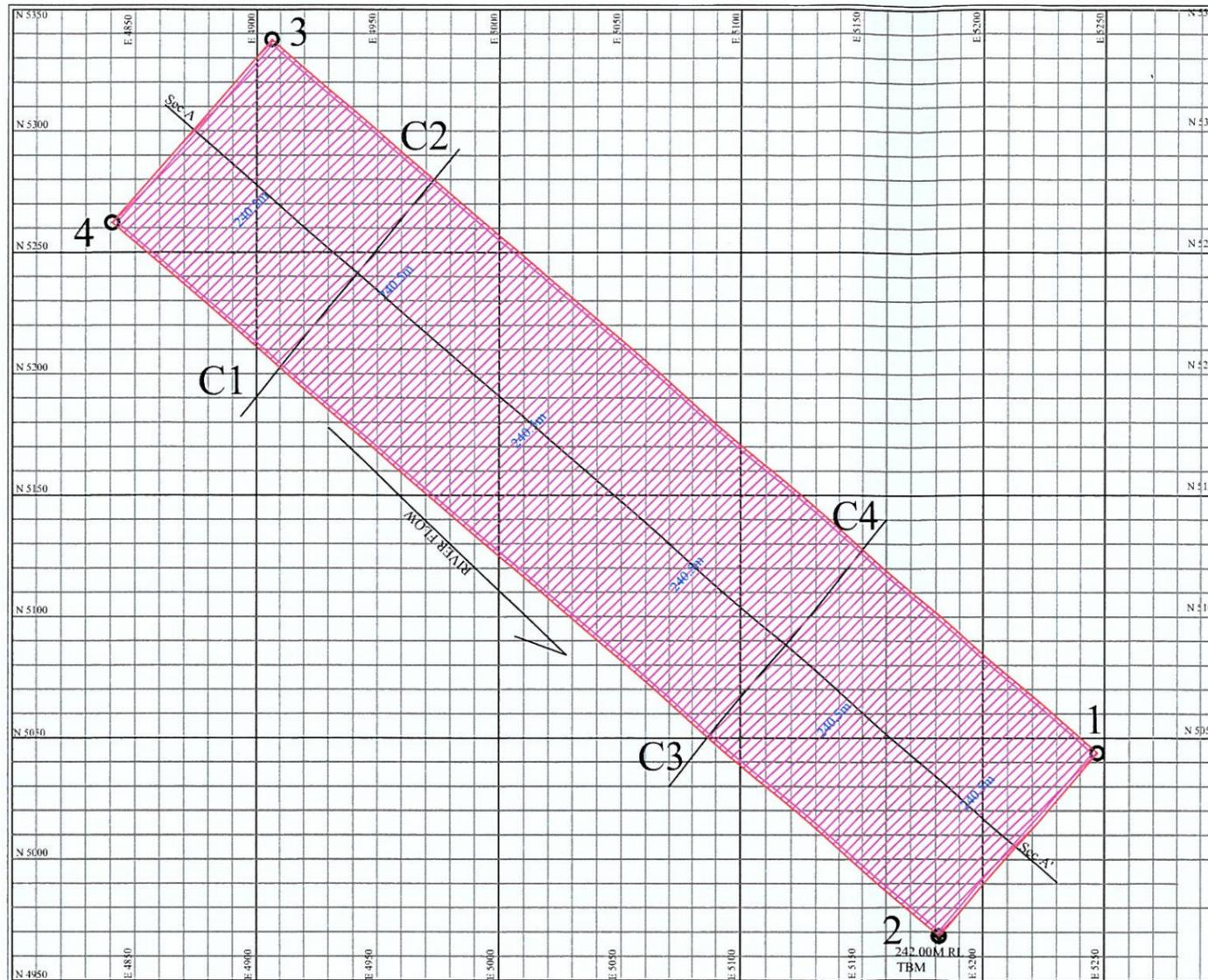


Plate No.5

| GEOLOGICAL PLAN AND SECTION  |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gar Nos : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.  |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |

*(Signature)*  
**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

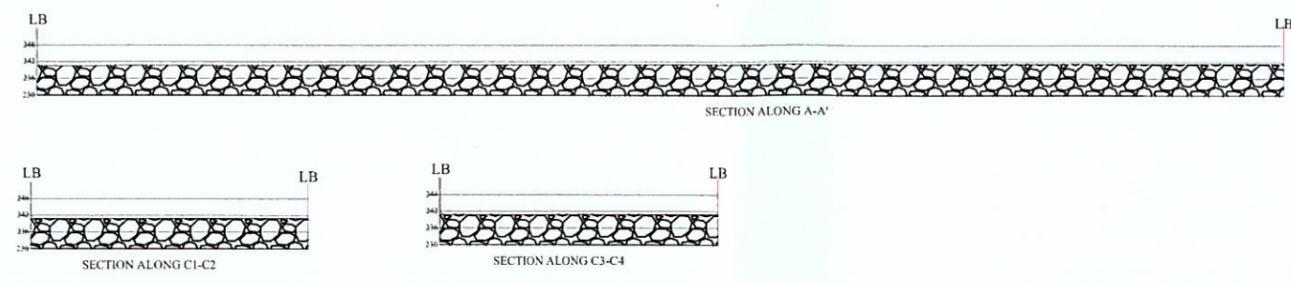
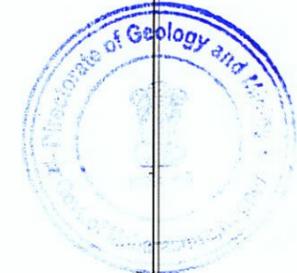
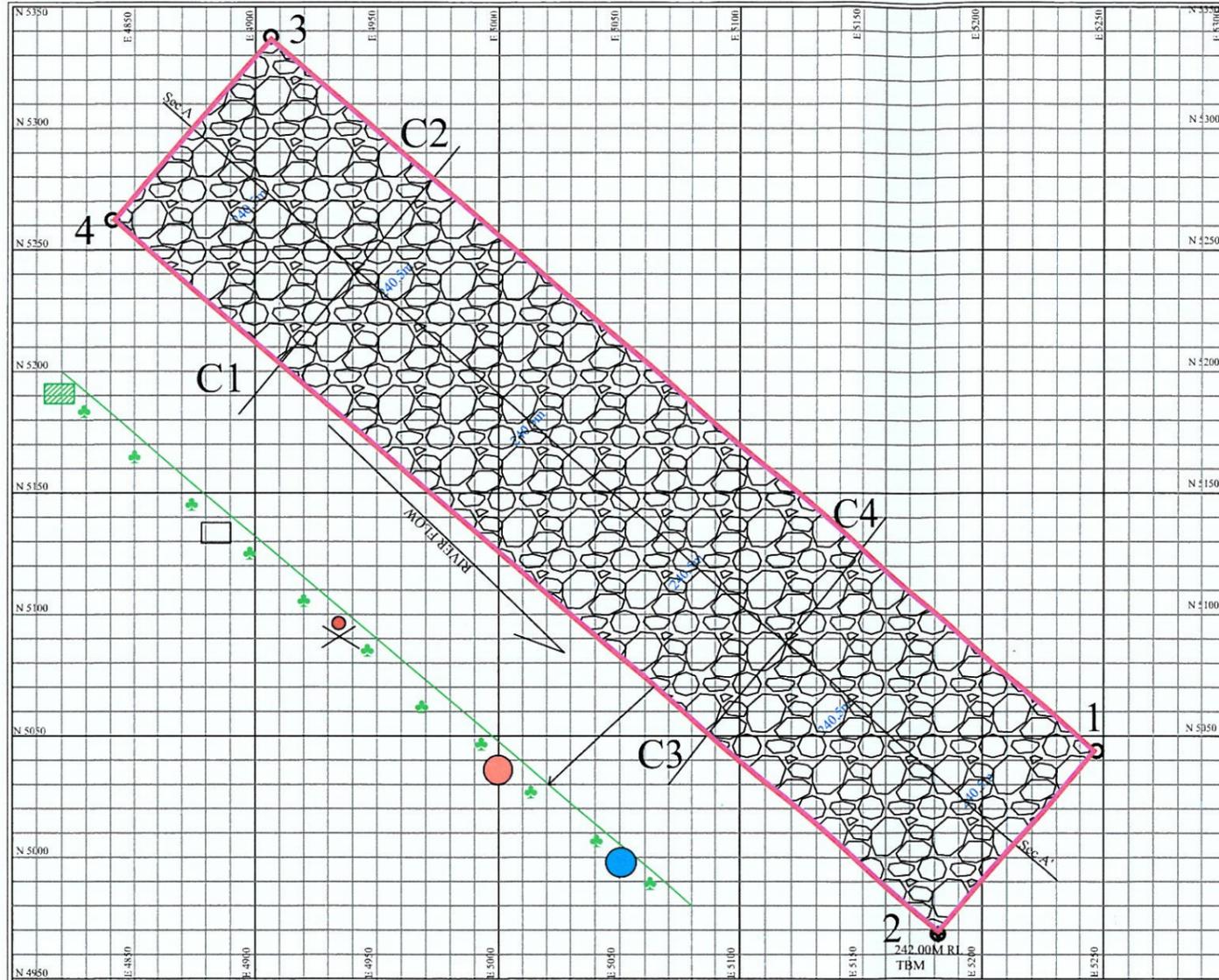


Plate No.6A

| PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SECTION  |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183. Year 2025-26                                      |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(T.Q.P.)  |        |          |                   |         |

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 (Technically Qualified Person)



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

| LEGEND |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
|        | Plantation         |
|        | Monitoring Station |
|        | Alarm(Siren)       |
|        | No Entry Board     |
|        | CC Tv Camera       |
|        | Bio Toilet         |

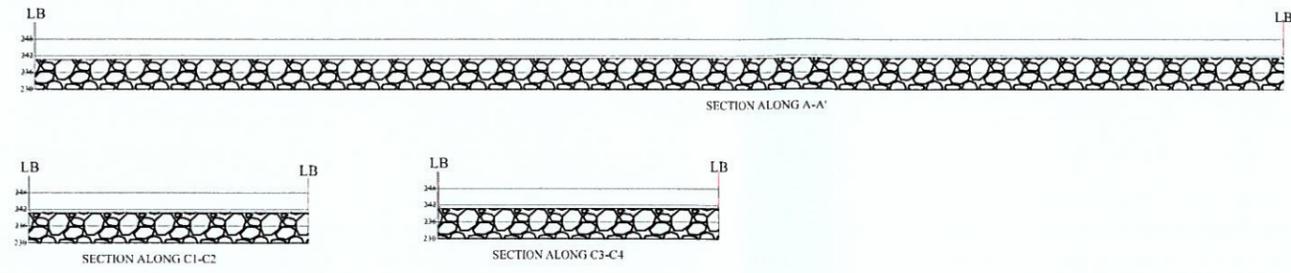
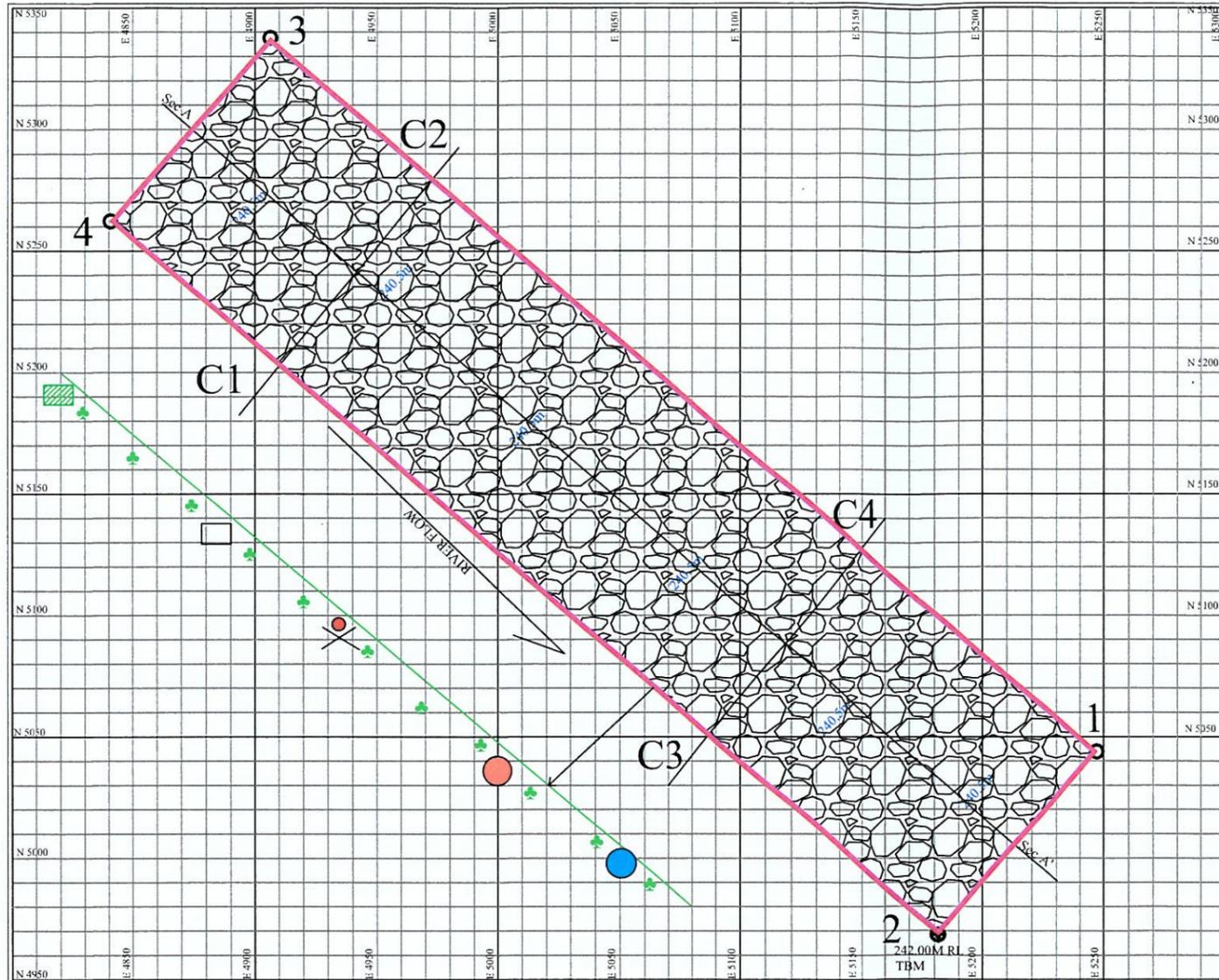


Plate No.7

| ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN  |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.   |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| <br><b>ASHUTOSH R. MESHRAM</b><br>(Technically Qualified Person)                                   |        |          |                   |         |



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

| LEGEND |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
|        | Plantation         |
|        | Monitoring Station |
|        | Alarm(Siren)       |
|        | No Entry Board     |
|        | CC Tv Camera       |
|        | Bio Toilet         |

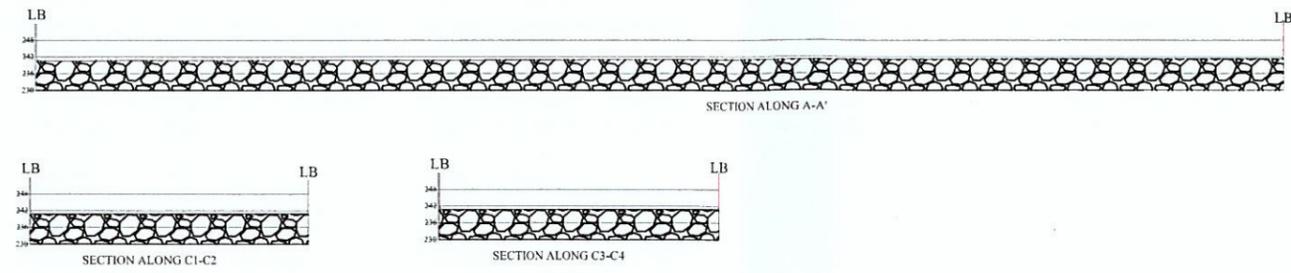
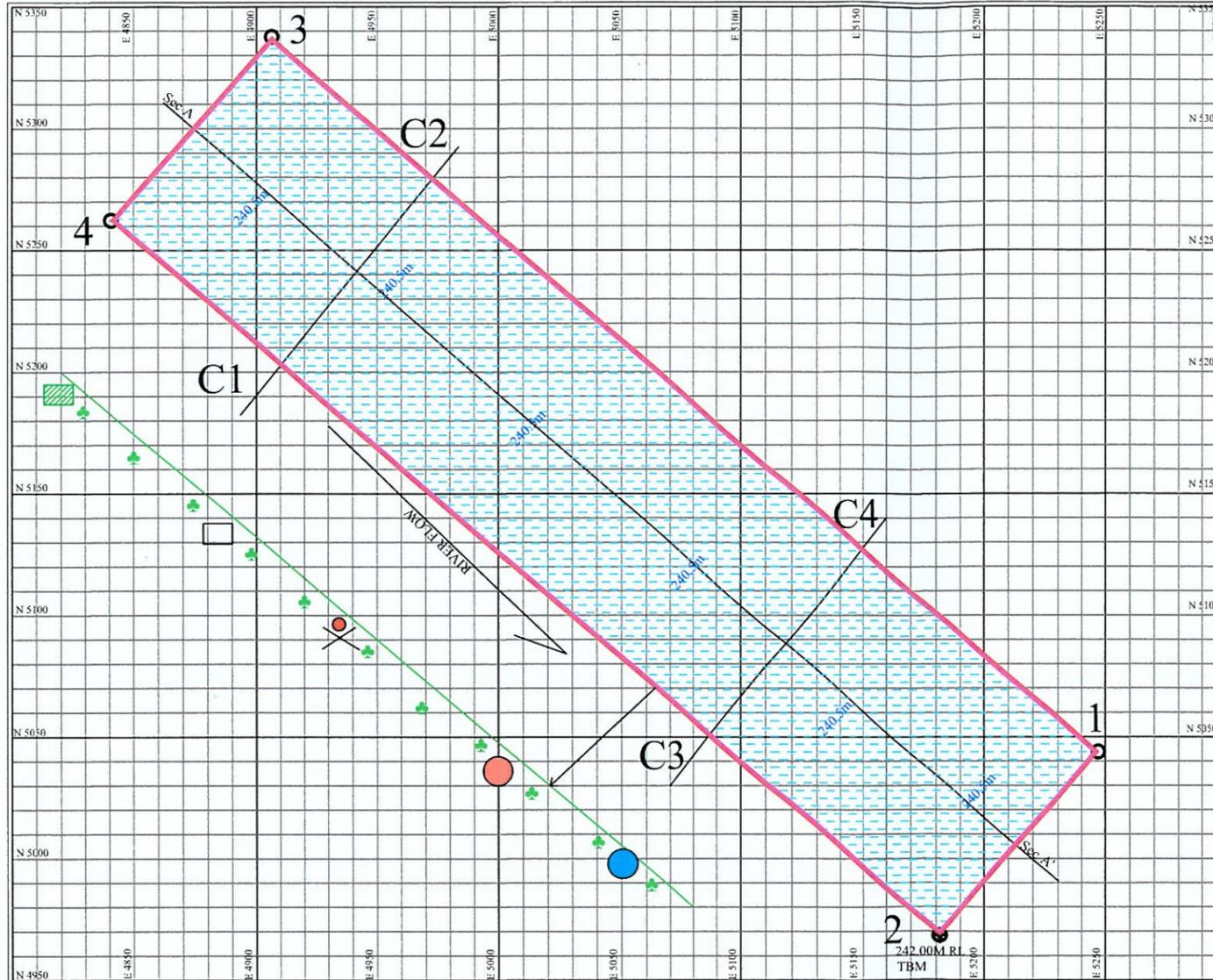


Plate No.8

| PRE MONSOON PLAN   |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.  |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| <br>Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(T.O.P)   |        |          |                   |         |

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM**  
(Technically Qualified Person)



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Water               |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

| LEGEND |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
|        | Plantation         |
|        | Monitoring Station |
|        | Alarm(Siren)       |
|        | No Entry Board     |
|        | CC Tv Camera       |
|        | Bio Toilet         |

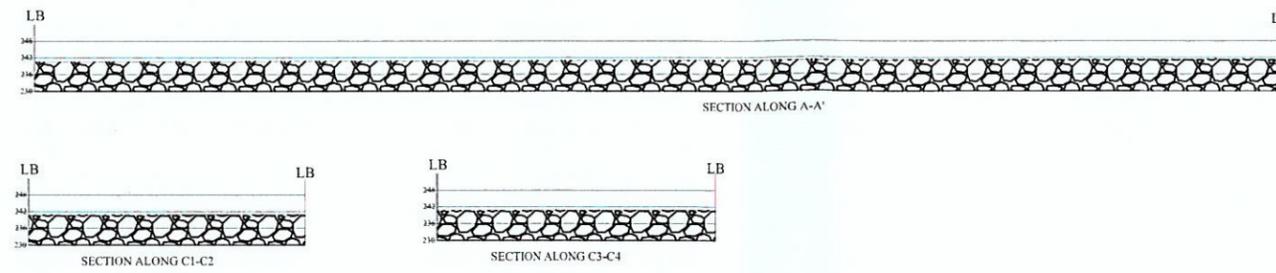
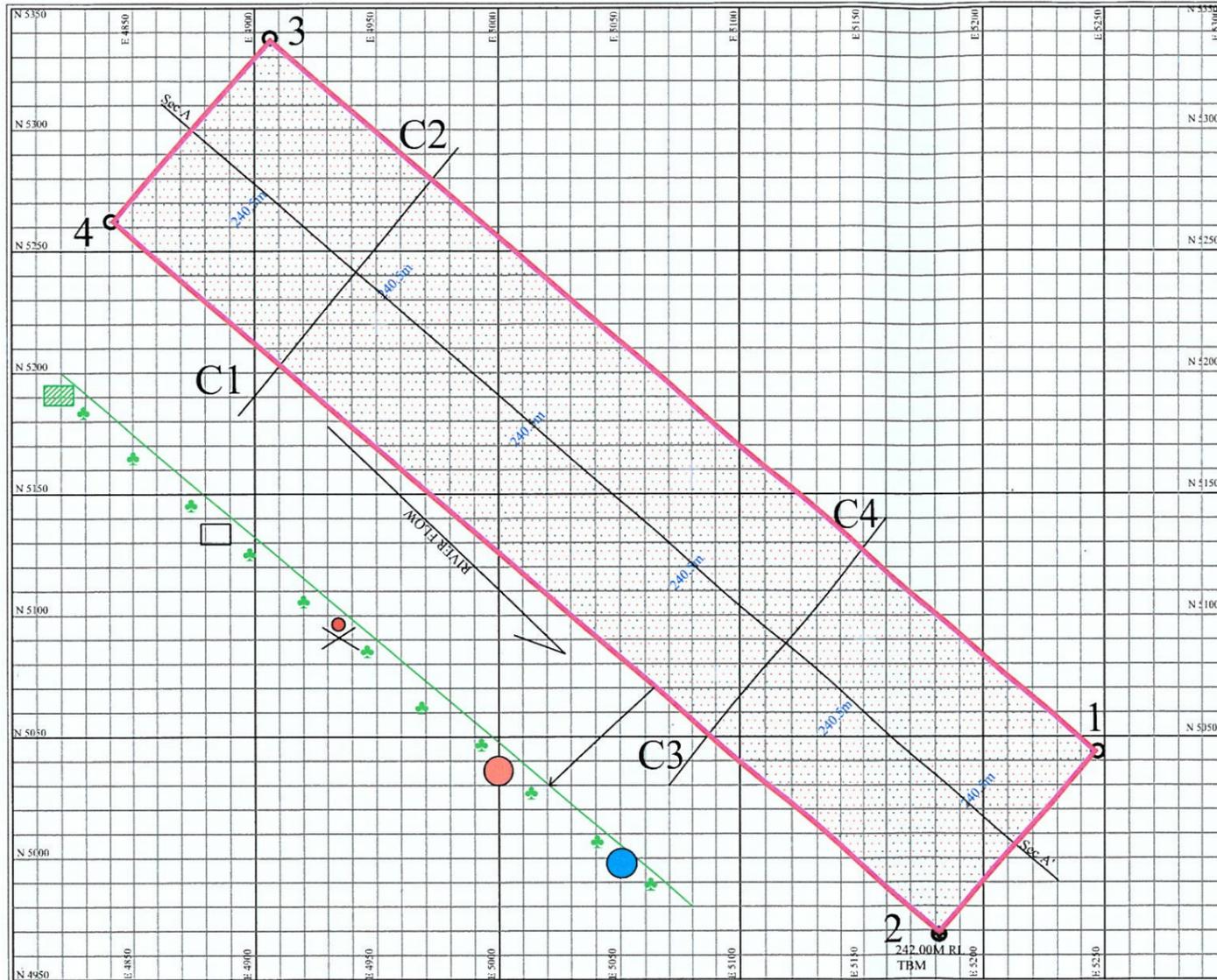


Plate No.9

| MONSOON PLAN   |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.   |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| <br>Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(TQP)   |        |          |                   |         |

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM**  
(Technically Qualified Person)



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

| LEGEND |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
|        | Plantation         |
|        | Monitoring Station |
|        | Alarm(Siren)       |
|        | No Entry Board     |
|        | CC Tv Camera       |
|        | Bio Toilet         |

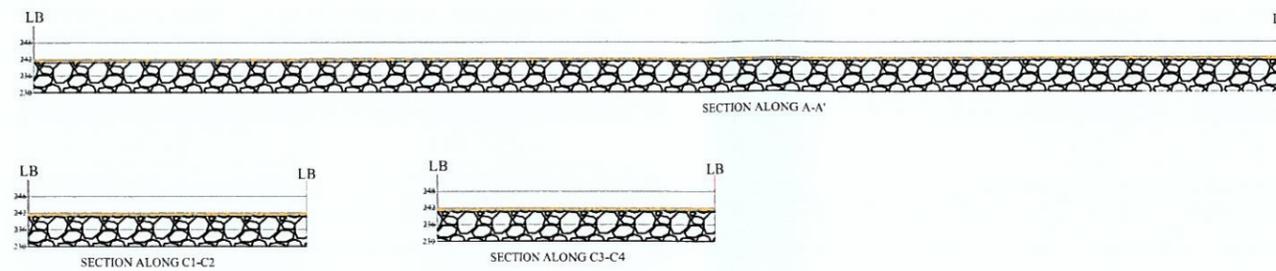
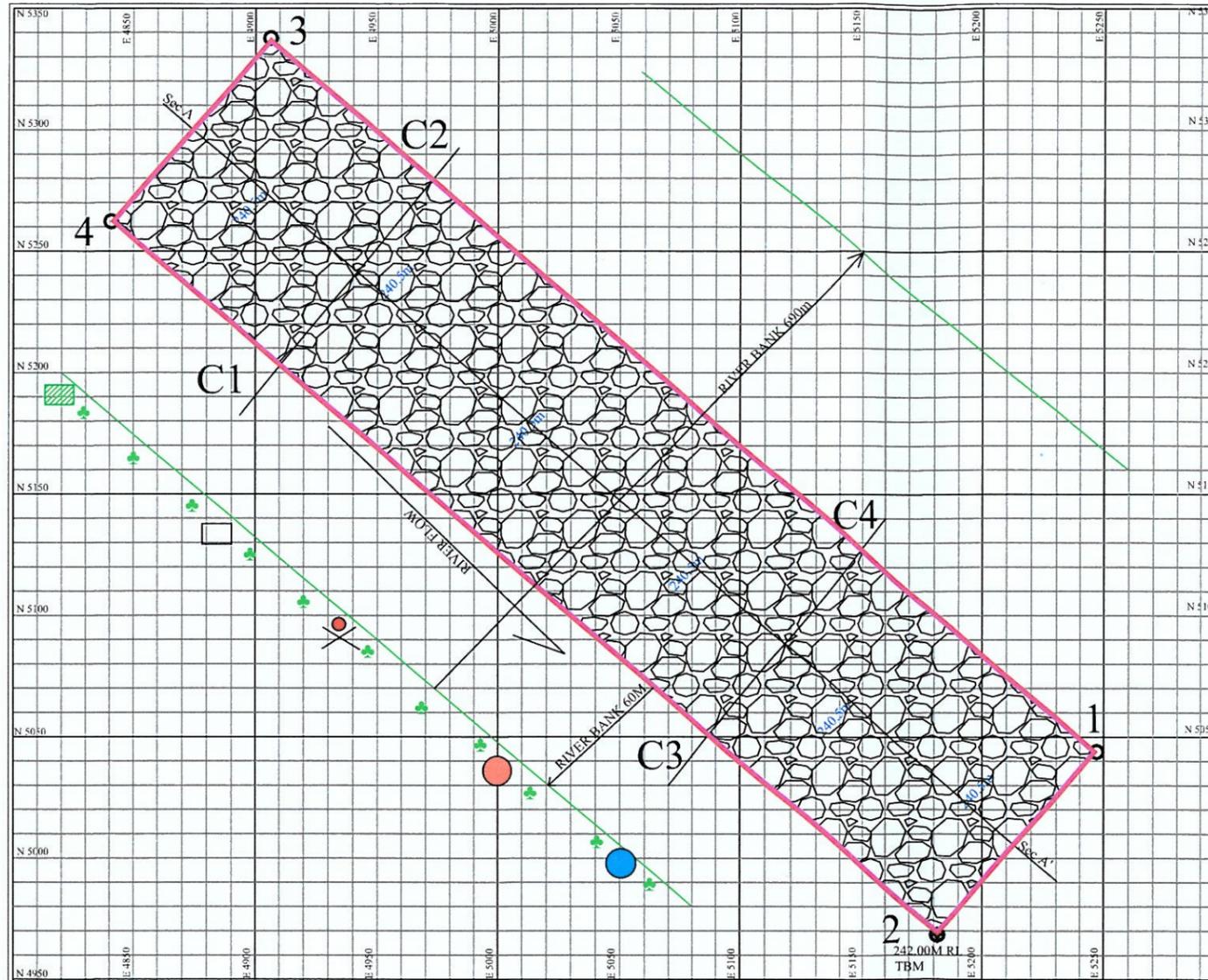


Plate No.10

| POST MONSOON PLAN  |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.   |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauri  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| <br>Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(T.Q.P.)  |        |          |                   |         |

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHARAM**  
(Technically Qualified Person)



| LEGEND |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
|        | M.L Boundary        |
|        | Contour with m RL   |
|        | Grid Lines          |
|        | Bench mark          |
|        | Section Line        |
|        | Boundary Pillar No. |
|        | Gravel              |
|        | Ordinary Sand       |
|        | Working Area        |

| LEGEND |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
|        | Plantation         |
|        | Monitoring Station |
|        | Alarm(Siren)       |
|        | No Entry Board     |
|        | CC Tv Camera       |
|        | Bio Toilet         |

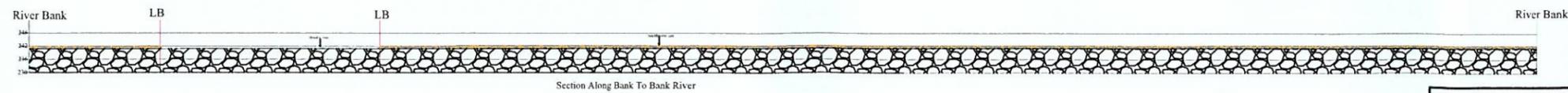


Plate No.11

| BANK TO BANK RIVER CROSS SECTION   |        |          |                   |         |
|--|--------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Dhanori Sand Ghat  |        |          |                   |         |
| Adjacent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.   |        |          |                   |         |
| Village  | Taluka | District | State             | Area    |
| Dhanori  | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra       | 4.50 Ha |
| Date of survey : 08.10.2025  |        |          | Scale :- 1 : 2500 |         |
| This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge. |        |          |                   |         |
| <br>Ashutosh R. Meshram<br>(T. Q. P.)  |        |          |                   |         |

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHRAM**  
(Technically Qualified Person)



| BOUNDARY PILLAR NO. | LATITUDE (N)   | LONGITUDE (E)  |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1                   | 20° 45' 37.30" | 79° 41' 31.27" |
| 2                   | 20° 45' 39.77" | 79° 41' 33.57" |
| 3                   | 20° 45' 49.18" | 79° 42' 21.81" |
| 4                   | 20° 45' 46.84" | 79° 41' 19.49" |

| LEGEND |                         |
|--------|-------------------------|
|        | Lease boundary          |
|        | 500 m Radius from Lease |

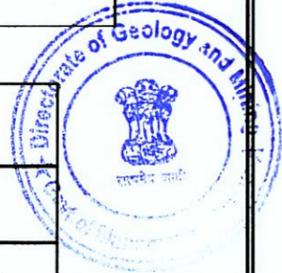


Plate No. 12

### ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

Dhanori Sand Ghat

Adjecent Gat Nos. : 180/1,180/2,181,579,182,183.

| Village | Taluka | District | State       | Area    |
|---------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Dhanori | Pauni  | Bhandara | Maharashtra | 4.50 Ha |

Date of survey : 08.10.2025

Scale :- 1 : 5000

This is to certify that the information given in this Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.

**ASHUTOSH R. MESHAM**  
 Ashutosh R. Meshram  
 (T.Q.P.)

# ANNEXURE-5

1083  
F.No.22-1/2019-IA.III [E116917]

Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
(Impact Assessment Division)

\*\*\*\*\*

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
Aliganj, Jorbagh Road  
New Delhi- 110003

Dated: 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2021

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

### **Sub.: EC application form for B2 category projects – reg.**

The Ministry *vide* Notification dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 2016 amended the EIA Notification 2006 stating that projects regarding mining of minor minerals which fall under category B2 of the Notification shall apply through Form 1M provided in the appendix VIII of the Notification.

2. Further, the Ministry *vide* Office Memorandum dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018 directed that all project, other than projects covered under schedule 8 of the EIA Notification and mining of minor minerals upto five hectares, which are categorized as B2 shall apply for Environmental Clearance as per the provision of Form-2.

3. Subsequently, based on the direction of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* order dated 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 in O.A. No. 186 of 2016 (Satendra Pandey Vs Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change & Anr), use of Form-1M for accepting EC applications for minor minerals upto five hectares has been examined in the Ministry. The matter has also been discussed with various SEIAAs/SEACs.

4. Based on above, the Ministry hereby directs that, henceforth, for all Category "B2" projects [other than those covered in schedule 8 of the EIA Notification 2006], the project proponents shall apply in Form-2 on PARIVESH portal along with requisite documents. On selection of category as "B2", the fields in Form-2 which may not be relevant for such projects, [i.e., EIA Report etc.] shall automatically get disabled.

5. The Office Memorandum dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018 shall get modified to that extent.

6. This is issued with the approval of the competent authority.

  
(A K Agrawal)  
Director

To

1. Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all Expert Appraisal Committees
2. Chairperson/Member Secretaries of all SEIAAs/SEACs
3. All Officers of IA Division

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PS to MoS (EF&CC)
3. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC)
4. PPS to AS (RA)/JS(TK)/JS(SKB)
5. Website of MoEF&CC/Guard file

# ANNEXURE-6

No. J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I)  
Ministry of Environment and Forests

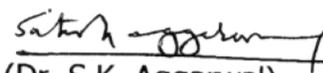
Paryavaran Bhavan,  
C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road,  
New Delhi-110003.  
Telefax: 24362434

Dated the 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010

## **Guidelines for Preparation of pre feasibility report for obtaining prior environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of EIA notification, 2006**

EIA notification, 2006, requires submission of Form I and pre-feasibility report for obtaining prior environmental clearance. It has, however, been observed that the pre-feasibility report submitted by the proponent for seeking prior environment clearance is sometimes sketchy and does not contain all the relevant information required for scoping the project for prescribing the terms of reference for undertaking detailed EIA studies.

The matter has been under consideration of Ministry of Environment and Forests for quite some time and it has now been decided to issue guidelines for preparation of pre-feasibility report. The enclosed guidelines are generic in nature to be followed by all concerned, of course there could be some variations from sector to sector depending on the sector specific requirement of information.

  
(Dr. S.K. Aggarwal)  
Director

To

1. All the Officers of IA Division
2. Chairpersons and Members of Sectoral EACs of MoEF
3. Chairpersons / Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
4. Member Secretaries of all SPCBs / UTPCCs

### **Copy to:-**

1. PS to MEF
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F)
3. PPS to AS(JMM)
4. Advisor (NB)
- ✓ 5. Website, MoEF
6. Guard File

## **Ministry of Environment and Forests**

### **Guidelines for Preparation of pre-feasibility report for obtaining prior environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of EIA notification, 2006**

The EIA notification of 2006 stipulates that the application seeking prior environmental clearance, amongst other things, must provide a copy of the pre-feasibility report along with application in prescribed format (Form I). The contents of the pre-feasibility report though are generally understood; however, in order to ensure that the contents of pre-feasibility report are comprehensive enough and provide necessary information required for scoping the project, following guidelines are provided. The pre-feasibility report should invariably provide a broad outline of the following aspects; however, should details of some of the aspects listed hereunder are not available, project proponent should clearly indicate so and provide an indicative/representative information on such aspects. While the pre-feasibility report should be brief, the minimum information required for scoping and prescribing TORs should be made available therein.

#### **1. Executive Summary**

#### **2. Introduction of the project/ Background information**

- (i) Identification of project and project proponent. In case of mining project, a copy of mining lease/ letter of intent should be given.
- (ii) Brief description of nature of the project.
- (iii) Need for the project and its importance to the country and or region.
- (iv) Demand-Supply Gap.
- (v) Imports vs. Indigenous production.
- (vi) Export Possibility.
- (vii) Domestic / export Markets.
- (viii) Employment Generation (Direct and Indirect) due to the project.

### 3. Project Description

- (i) Type of project including interlinked and interdependent projects, if any.
- (ii) Location (map showing general location, specific location, and project boundary & project site layout) with coordinates.
- (iii) Details of alternate sites considered and the basis of selecting the proposed site, particularly the environmental considerations gone into should be highlighted.
- (iv) Size or magnitude of operation.
- (v) Project description with process details (a schematic diagram/ flow chart showing the project layout, components of the project etc. should be given)
- (vi) Raw material required along with estimated quantity, likely source, marketing area of final product/s, Mode of transport of raw Material and Finished Product.
- (vii) Resource optimization/ recycling and reuse envisaged in the project, if any, should be briefly outlined.
- (viii) Availability of water its source, Energy/ power requirement and source should be given.
- (ix) Quantity of wastes to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management/disposal.
- (x) Schematic representations of the feasibility drawing which give information of EIA purpose.

### 4. Site Analysis

- (i) Connectivity.
- (ii) Land Form, Land use and Land ownership.
- (iii) Topography (along with map).
- (iv) Existing land use pattern (agriculture, non-agriculture, forest, water bodies (including area under CRZ)), shortest distances from the periphery of the project to

periphery of the forests, national park, wild life sanctuary, eco sensitive areas, water bodies (distance from the HFL of the river), CRZ. In case of notified industrial area, a copy of the Gazette notification should be given.

- (v) Existing Infrastructure.
- (vi) Soil classification
- (vii) Climatic data from secondary sources.
- (viii) Social Infrastructure available.

### **5. Planning Brief**

- (i) Planning Concept (type of industries, facilities, transportation etc) Town and Country Planning/Development authority Classification
- (ii) Population Projection
- (iii) Land use planning (breakup along with green belt etc).
- (iv) Assessment of Infrastructure Demand (Physical & Social).
- (v) Amenities/Facilities.

### **6. Proposed Infrastructure**

- (i) Industrial Area (Processing Area).
- (ii) Residential Area (Non Processing Area).
- (iii) Green Belt.
- (iv) Social Infrastructure.
- (v) Connectivity (Traffic and Transportation Road/Rail/Metro/Water ways etc)
- (vi) Drinking Water Management (Source & Supply of water)
- (vii) Sewerage System.
- (viii) Industrial Waste Management.
- (ix) Solid Waste Management.
- (x) Power Requirement & Supply / source.

## **7. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Plan**

- (i) Policy to be adopted (Central/State) in respect of the project affected persons including home oustees, land oustees and landless laborers (a brief outline to be given).

## **8. Project Schedule & Cost Estimates**

- (i) Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion (Time schedule for the project to be given).
- (ii) Estimated project cost along with analysis in terms of economic viability of the project.

## **9. Analysis of proposal (Final Recommendations)**

- (i) Financial and social benefits with special emphasis on the benefit to the local people including tribal population, if any, in the area.

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# ANNEXURE-7



महाराष्ट्र शासन  
जिल्हाधिकारी भंडारा यांचे कार्यालय  
(खनिकर्म शाखा)

Email ID : [dmobhandara123@gmail.com](mailto:dmobhandara123@gmail.com)  
क्र.आसन-14/खनिज/अका/कावि-२१०/2025

दिनांक :- 18/ 11 /2025

## जिल्हास्तरिय वाळू संनियंत्रण समितीच्या सभेचे इतिवृत

दिनांक 07/11/2025 रोजी सांयकाळी 5.00 वाजता मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली जिल्हास्तरीय वाळू संनियंत्रण समिती आढावा बैठक आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. सदरहू सभेत खालीलप्रमाणे सदस्य उपस्थित होते.

| अ.क्र. | पदनाम   | समिती वरील पद |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 1.     | मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा                                    | अध्यक्ष       |
| 2.     | मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद भंडारा                | सदस्य         |
| 3.     | पोलीस अधिक्षक, भंडारा                                       | सदस्य         |
| 4.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 5.     | कार्यकारी अभियंता, जलसंपदा विभाग, भंडारा                    | सदस्य         |
| 6.     | उपवनसंरक्षक, भंडारा   | सदस्य         |
| 7.     | प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, भंडारा                            | सदस्य         |
| 8.     | प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, भंडारा | सदस्य         |
| 9.     | वरिष्ठ भुवैज्ञानिक, भुजल सर्वेक्षण यंत्रणा, भंडारा          | सदस्य         |
| 10.    | जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी, भंडारा                              | सदस्य सचिव    |

सदर सभेमध्ये सदस्य सचिव जिल्हा खनिकर्म अधिकारी यांनी चर्चा करण्यात येणारे विषयांबाबत माहिती सादर केली. जिल्ह्यातील वाळूघाट व इतर गौण खनिज व संबंधित इतर विषयावर खालील प्रमाणे चर्चा करण्यात आली.

- जिल्ह्यातील अंतिम करण्यात आलेले एकुण 118 रेतीघाटाबाबत कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत.

जिल्ह्यातील नदी, नाल्याचे पाहणी व सर्वेक्षण करून एकुण ११८ (प्रती घाट ५ हे.आर. पेक्षा कमी क्षेत्र) रेतीघाट तालुका स्तरीय तांत्रिक उपसमिती यांचेकडून अंतिम करण्यात आलेले आहे. सदर एकुण ११८ रेतीघाटांचे जिल्ह्याचे पर्यावरण सल्लागार यांचे मार्फत सर्व तांत्रिक बाबी तपासुण पर्यावरण अनुमती मिळण्या योग्य रेतीघाटांचे परिपुर्ण प्रस्ताव तयार करून पर्यावरण अनुमती करीता राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समिती यांचेकडे सादर करण्यात येईल. तसेच मार्गदर्शक सुचनेनुसार जिल्हा सर्वेक्षण अहवाल १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता दिनांक



२०/१०/२०२५ रोजी प्रसिध्द करण्यात आले असुन १ महिन्याचे कालावधी करीता अंतिम करण्यात येईल. तसेच पर्यावरण विभाग यांचे दिनांक ०४/११/२०२५ रोजीचे पत्रानुसार ५ हे. आर. पेक्षा कमी असलेल्या क्षेत्रांना जनसुनावणी घेणे आवश्यक नसल्याने रेतीघाटांकरीता जनसुनावणी चा कालावधी लागणार नाही. त्यानुसार जनसुनावणीची कार्यवाही करण्यात येणार नाही. सर्व प्रक्रिया करुन तद्नंतर लगेच पर्यावरणाची प्रक्रिया व लिलावाची प्रक्रिया करण्यात येईल असे सर्वानुमते ठरविण्यात आले. खालील प्रमाणे एकुण ११८ रेतीघाटांची यादी यासह सर्व सदस्यांना पुरविण्यात येत आहे.

| Sr. No. | Name of Sand Ghat | Taluka   | Name of River | Adjoining Gat. No. / Survey No. / Khasra No.               | Total area (Ha.) |
|---------|-------------------|----------|---------------|--|------------------|
| 1       | Wadegaon (Rithi)  | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 1 Part   | 4.60             |
| 2       | Mandavi           | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 558, 559, 560, 561, 562                                    | 3.50             |
| 3       | Kothurna          | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 573, 571/1, 571/2, 569, 570                                | 1.62             |
| 4       | Juni Takli        | Bhandara | Wainganga     | 319/1, 319/2   | 4.00             |
| 5       | Bhojapur          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 245                          | 4.90             |
| 6       | Khatkheda 1       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 564, 560, 199, 200, 202, 517, 562, 219, 220, 201           | 4.90             |
| 7       | Khatkheda 2       | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 247, 255   | 4.96             |
| 8       | kodambi           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 42, 32, 31, 29, 24, 23                                     | 2.97             |
| 9       | Vilam             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 268, 275, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273                          | 4.90             |
| 10      | Mangli 1          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 593, 558/1, 558/2  | 4.90             |
| 11      | Junona 2          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 419, 415, 413, 412   | 3.00             |
| 12      | Yenoda            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 38, 41   | 4.57             |
| 13      | Junona            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 62, 61, 59   | 4.50             |
| 14      | Gudegaon          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 150, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 189, 190                     | 4.90             |
| 15      | Pauni             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 23, 15/3A, 15/3B   | 4.06             |
| 16      | Pauni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 86, 85, 82/2/1   | 3.98             |
| 17      | Shivnala          | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 609, 608, 607, 606   | 4.50             |
| 18      | Walni 1           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 4, 5, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885                              | 4.50             |
| 19      | Walni 2           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 815, 816, 814  | 4.50             |
| 20      | Itgaon            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 691, 27                                | 4.55             |
| 21      | Kurza             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 740, 745, 757, 770, 774                                    | 3.15             |
| 22      | Ruyad             | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 65, 66, 119, 122   | 4.50             |
| 23      | Khaksi            | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 | 4.80             |
| 24      | Dhanori           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 181/1, 180/2, 181, 579, 182, 183                           | 4.50             |
| 25      | Visapur           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 33/1, 33/2, 33/3, 32, 69, 70                               | 4.50             |
| 26      | Kodurli           | Pauni    | Wainganga     | 344, 345   | 2.00             |
| 27      | Wattetkar         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 10   | 2.40             |
| 28      | Salebardi         | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 122, 123, 124, 125   | 1.50             |
| 29      | Sasra             | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 553, 556   | 2.75             |
| 30      | Khandala          | Sakoli   | Chulbandh     | 41, 58, 59, 54   | 2.00             |

|    |                     |           |           |   |      |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---|------|
| 31 | Parsodi (Madeghat)  | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 657,656,655,654,653, 540, 581<br>Part, 541  | 2.50 |
| 32 | Parsodi (Amrai)     | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 530, 531, 525, 533, 534, 536,<br>537,539,538,532,529  | 2.00 |
| 33 | Parsodi (Powartoli) | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 824,829,830,831,832,833,865<br>Part, 867 Part, 863, 864, 835,<br>836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841,<br>842, 843, 844,847,845 | 3.00 |
| 34 | Mahalgaon           | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 319, 317, 316, 228/1, 212, 225  | 1.10 |
| 35 | Jambhali            | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290,<br>293, 294, 295, 296   | 1.35 |
| 36 | Nyaharwani          | Sakoli    | Chulbandh | 84/1,84/2   | 2.00 |
| 37 | Palasgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 6, 17/1/1,<br>17/2,17/3,19/2,19/3,19/4,1<br>9/5,19/6,19/7, 19/8, 19/9   | 2.50 |
| 38 | Miregaon            | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 307, 306, 305, 304, 303. 302,<br>620, 301, 619, 300, 297, 294,<br>287   | 3.20 |
| 39 | Marhegaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 410, 408, 407, 406, 405, 404,<br>403, 718, 402, 400, 411, 466   | 1.50 |
| 40 | Wakal               | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 155, 158, 391, 163, 164, 165,<br>173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178,<br>181, 182  | 2.48 |
| 41 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 329, 328, 327, 326, 318, 316,<br>315, 314, 313, 309, 307, 306   | 2.60 |
| 42 | Narwha 1            | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 133,137, 139, 140, 141, 173,<br>178, 179, 180   | 3.00 |
| 43 | Narwa 2             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 208,211, 212, 213, 214  | 3.00 |
| 44 | Narwa 3             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 101/1, 102, 103/1, 104/1,<br>105/1  | 2.38 |
| 45 | Pathari             | Lakhani   | Chulbandh | 470, 471,/1   | 3.85 |
| 46 | Khairna             | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 489,487,476 & 478   | 4.50 |
| 47 | Kholmara            | Lakhandur | Chulband  | 125, 124, 117, 116, 113, 163  | 3.60 |
| 48 | Lakhandur           | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 132, 143  | 1.50 |
| 49 | Asola               | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 13, 12, 26, 3, 27, 872, 34  | 2.09 |
| 50 | Bhagadi 1           | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 57, 62  | 1.30 |
| 51 | Antargaon Kha.      | Lakhandur | Chulbandh | 344/2, 345/3  | 1.25 |
| 52 | Donad               | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 714, 716  | 3.01 |
| 53 | Moharna 2           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 848, 836  | 4.80 |
| 54 | Irali Dambi         | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 654,464,447,446   | 4.80 |
| 55 | Nanded 1            | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 206, 210, 211   | 4.80 |
| 56 | Moharna 1           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 835/1, 835/2, 836   | 4.50 |
| 57 | Gavralla 1          | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2, 50  | 4.80 |
| 58 | Gavralla 2          | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65/1, 65/2  | 4.80 |
| 59 | Gavralla 3          | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 65,50,739   | 4.80 |
| 60 | Vihirgaon           | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 248, 249, 252   | 1.60 |
| 61 | Tembhari            | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 13, 15, 14,1/1  | 4.50 |
| 62 | Itan                | Lakhandur | Wainganga | 18, 19  | 4.30 |

|     |                          |           |            |   |      |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|------------|---|------|
| 63  | Dandegaon                | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259  | 1.11 |
| 64  | Dhamapuri                | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 1, 2, 12, 14  | 2.00 |
| 65  | Kocchi                   | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 17,13,8, 9, 10, 12  | 3.50 |
| 66  | Dighori Mothi            | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 245, 235, 262, 225,248,   | 2.50 |
| 67  | Barvha                   | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 373, 371, 370, 369  | 2.00 |
| 68  | Bhagdi 2                 | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 20, 21, 22, 23  | 1.75 |
| 69  | Soni                     | Lakhandur | Chulband   | 742, 740, 737, 718, 719/1, 739  | 1.00 |
| 70  | Dhiwarwada<br>1          | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 430 A, 431,432,433,434, 435   | 4.80 |
| 71  | Dhiwarwada<br>2          | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 460,461,462   | 4.80 |
| 72  | Mundhri Khu              | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 440,439,438,437,436,431,404,4<br>03,402                                 | 4.20 |
| 73  | Mundhri Bu               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 1, 468 Part   | 4.70 |
| 74  | Kanhalgaon               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 6,381,375,376,374   | 4.20 |
| 75  | Devhada Kh.              | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 31,32,25,24,310   | 1.41 |
| 76  | Nilaj Khu                | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 220,221   | 3.91 |
| 77  | Takli                    | Mohadi    | Sur        | 154,155,158,159,160,203, 205  | 2.25 |
| 78  | Pachgaon-1               | Mohadi    | Sur        | 258,259,260,261,265,264, 266  | 1.20 |
| 79  | Bothali                  | Mohadi    | Sur        | 181,182,183,201   | 2.50 |
| 80  | Mohgaon Devi             | Mohadi    | Sur        | 319,320,321   | 1.11 |
| 81  | Betala South             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 9,52,1,35,103,6,10,37,1040  | 4.80 |
| 82  | Betala North             | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 949,887   | 4.80 |
| 83  | Nilaj Bu 1               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 417,416,415,414,413,410,409,4<br>08                                     | 4.90 |
| 84  | Nilaj Bu 2               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 42,429,428  | 4.80 |
| 85  | Nilaj Bu 3               | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 65,66,67,70   | 3.60 |
| 86  | Betala<br>(Ghatkuroda)   | Mohadi    | Wainganga  | 160,161,171   | 4.80 |
| 87  | Khamari Bu               | Mohadi    | Sur        | 40,41,47,48   | 1.20 |
| 88  | Chikhali 1               | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 515,514,513   | 1.05 |
| 89  | Chikhali 2               | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 489   | 1.20 |
| 90  | Dongri<br>Buzurg 1       | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 220,221,858,957,170,865,177,1<br>66,164,167,168,169,180,490,17<br>1,178 | 1.93 |
| 91  | Dongri<br>Buzurg 2       | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 263,264,265,356,352,353,354,3<br>55                                     | 1.62 |
| 92  | Lobhi 1                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 258, 259, 260, 261 262  | 2.70 |
| 93  | Lobhi 2                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 221, 225/1, 225/2, 226, 227,<br>236, 237                                | 1.46 |
| 94  | Lobhi 3                  | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 60, 61/1, 61/2, 62, 63/1, 63/2,<br>63/3                                 | 1.30 |
| 95  | Chandmara 1              | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 97,96,101,92,90   | 3.94 |
| 96  | Chandmara 2              | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 228,215,229, 230, 231   | 1.85 |
| 97  | Aashti Aanjan<br>Vihri 1 | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 1190,1183, 2821, 2818   | 4.50 |
| 98  | Aashti Aanjan<br>Vihri 2 | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 1265,1275, 1270, 1271   | 3.80 |
| 99  | Dhutera 1                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 64,63, 65,66  | 3.36 |
| 100 | Dhutera 2                | Tumsar    | Bawanthadi | 117,118, 128,116,130  | 3.33 |

|              |              |        |            |   |      |
|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|---|------|
| 101          | Dhutera 3    | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 146,147,140,<br>141,142,143,144,145       | 2.13 |
| 102          | Kavlewada 1  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 152,149,148,144                           | 2.78 |
| 103          | Kavlewada 2  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 253,254,255,256,                          | 2.15 |
| 104          | Kavlewada 3  | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 237,238,239,240,241                       | 2.67 |
| 105          | Sondya 1     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 235                                       | 4.00 |
| 106          | Sondya 2     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 171, 172, 173                             | 4.60 |
| 107          | Sondya 3     | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 48, 47, 46, 45                            | 2.97 |
| 108          | Mandvi 1     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 14  | 4.00 |
| 109          | Mandvi 2     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 29  | 3.66 |
| 110          | Sukli de     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 451, 450, 446                             | 2.00 |
| 111          | Warpindkepar | Tumsar | Bawanthadi | 339, 340, 412, 413, 414                   | 3.50 |
| 112          | Chargaon     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 10, 11, 16, 17                            | 4.03 |
| 113          | Umarwada     | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 390, 393, 395, 397                        | 4.50 |
| 114          | Panjra Re    | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 132/1, 132/2                              | 4.00 |
| 115          | Tamaswadi    | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 245, 246, 260, 261, 267, 269,<br>270, 271 | 4.00 |
| 116          | Koshti       | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 291, 294, 295, 330, 327, 325              | 3.00 |
| 117          | Bori         | Tumsar | Wainganga  | 160, 161, 176, 177                        | 4.50 |
| 118          | Bamhani      | Tumsa  | Wainganga  | 371, 372, 373, /1, 373/2                  | 3.50 |
| <b>Total</b> |              |        |            |   |      |

• **अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन / वाहतुकीवर कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत:-**

महाराष्ट्र शासन, महसुल व वन विभाग यांचे शासन परिपत्रक क्र. गौखनि-10/0525/प्र.क्र. 179/ख-2 दिनांक 11 जुलै 2025 अन्वये वाळु व इतर गौण खनिजांचे अनधिकृत उत्खनन, वापर, वाहतुक व तस्करी रोखण्यासाठी संबंधितांविरुध्द विविध कायदे/अधिनियम/ नियम नुसार फौजदारी कारवाई करण्याबाबत शासन परिपत्रकान्वये निर्देशानुसार जिल्ह्यात अवैध गौण खनिजाचे उत्खनन व वाहतुक प्रकरणात महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांचे समन्वयाअभावी असे निर्देशनास येत आहे की, अवैध गौण खनिजाबाबतच्या दंडात्मक कार्यवाही न होता संबंधित वाहने / व्यक्ती न्यायालयीन मार्गाद्वारे परस्पर सुटून जातात, असे निर्देशनास येत आहे. त्यामुळे महसुलाची व पर्यावरणाची हानी मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. अवैध प्रकरणांत कारवाई करतांना पोलीस विभाग व महसुल यांच्या समन्वयाअभावी संबंधितांविरुधात योग्य कारवाई करणे कठीण होते.

त्याअनुषंगाने दिनांक 11 जुलै 2025 मधील 1 ते 5 नुसार कार्यवाही करण्याचे अनुषंगाने वाळु व इतर गौण खनिजाची अवैध/अनधिकृत उत्खनन, वापर, वाहतुक व तस्करीमध्ये आढळून आलेल्या व्यक्ती यांच्यावर महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसुल संहिता, 1966 मधील तरतुदीनुसार केवळ दंडात्मक कारवाई न करता संबंधितांविरुध्द फौजदारी कारवाई म्हणजेच FIR दाखल करण्याची कार्यवाही महसुल विभागाच्या संबंधित अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांनीच करावी असे निर्देश प्राप्त आहे. पोलीस विभागाने वाहन पकडल्यावर त्याबाबत तात्काळ संबंधित तहसिलदार यांना कळविण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. त्याचप्रमाणे महसुल विभाग यांनी वाहन पकडल्यावर पोलीस विभाग यांना कळवावे. दोन्ही विभागांनी संयुक्त पंचनामा / अहवाल तयार करावा व संबंधित वाहनावर दंडाचे

आदेश पारीत करुन उक्त प्रमाणे FIR करण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. त्यानुसार महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांनी दाखल गुन्हाच्या आरोपीविरुद्ध गुन्हाची सिध्दता होण्यासाठी एकमेकांना योग्य ते सहकार्य करावे, त्यामुळे दोन्ही विभाग यांचे मध्ये ताळमेळ राहिल. वरील प्रमाणे कार्यवाही लवकरात लवकर व्हावी या करीता दोन्ही विभागांनी वाहन पकडल्यावर एकमेकांना तात्काळ संपर्क साधुन सुचना द्यावी.

गौण खनिजा बाबतीत विना नंबर प्लेट/ अस्पष्ट नंबर प्लेट असणारे वाहने तसेच परिवहन नियमांचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या वाहनांवर परिवहन नियमानुसार योग्य ती कारवाई करावी व महसुल विभाग व पोलीस विभाग यांना कळवावे, याबाबत सभेमधील चर्चेनुसार मा. जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी मा. पोलीस अधीक्षक यांची चर्चा करुन त्यानुसार निर्देश दिले.

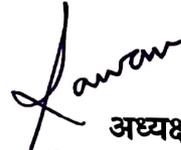
• पोलीस पाटील यांच्या गौण खनिज चेक पोस्ट व रेती घाटावरील ड्युटी बाबत.

जिल्हातील अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याकरीता सर्व तालुक्यात 21 चेक पोस्ट स्थापित करण्यात आले आहे. सदर चेक पोस्टवर महसुल व पोलीस विभाग यांचे ड्युटी कार्यावित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यानुसार तालुक्यातील कर्मचारी यांचा तुटवडा असल्याने पोलीस पाटील यांची अवैध गौण खनिज उत्खनन व वाहतुकीवर आळा घालण्याचे दृष्टीने चेकपोस्टवर पोलीस पाटील यांची ड्युटी लावण्यात यावे, व याबाबत अडचणी असल्यास तसा अहवाल सादर करावा.

सभेच्या सेवटी उपस्थित सर्व मान्यवराचे आभार मानुन मा. अध्यक्ष याचे समंतीने सभा समाप्त करण्यात आली.



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