

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी अलीगढ़।
(खनन अनुभाग)

संख्या- 3262/डी0एल0आर0सी0-खनन

दिनांक-26-फरवरी, 2026

सार्वजनिक सूचना

सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या- 125 दिनांक-15.01.2016 एवं Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines-2020 तथा Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines Sand Mining-2020 के अनुक्रम में जनपद अलीगढ़ के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में विद्यमान क्षेत्र के साथ नये क्षेत्रों के Updation/Modification एवं संशोधन का कार्य करते हुए जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का नवीन ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया गया है। जिसे गठित SDC समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

जिला अलीगढ़ के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का नवीन ड्राफ्ट तैयार कर सर्वसाधारण से टिप्पणी/आपत्ति प्राप्त किये जाने हेतु जनपद अलीगढ़ की पब्लिक डोमेन <https://Aligarh.nic.in> पर 30 दिन हेतु अपलोड तथा कार्यालय अपर जिलाधिकारी(वि0/रा0) एवं खनिज कार्यालय के नोटिस बोर्ड पर चस्पा किया जाना है। सर्वसाधारण से प्राप्त टिप्पणियों/आपत्तियों पर विचार किया जायेगा और उपयुक्त पाये जाने पर उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने वाली जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट(डी0एस0आर0) में शामिल किया जायेगा। यदि कोई व्यक्ति उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अपना सुझाव/आपत्ति देना चाहता है तो वह 30 दिवस के अन्दर कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी (खनन अनुभाग) जनपद अलीगढ़ में प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।



(संजीव रंजन)
जिलाधिकारी,
अलीगढ़।

संख्या व दिनांक तदैव

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

- 1-सूचना निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क विभाग, उ0प्र0 लखनऊ को सी0डी0/पैन ड्राइव सहित 06 प्रतियों में इस आशय से प्रेषित कि उक्त विज्ञप्ति को प्रचलित दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में निःशुल्क प्रकाशन कराने का कष्ट करें।
- 2-निदेशक भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, खनिज भवन, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ ।
- 3-जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, अलीगढ़ को पब्लिक डोमेन <https://Aligarh.nic.in> पर 30 दिन के लिए अपलोड किये जाने हेतु प्रेषित ।


जिलाधिकारी,
अलीगढ़।



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT (D.S.R)- ALIGARH

(River Bed Mining) YEAR,2024

**As per MoEF&CC Notification No. S.O.141(E) Dated 15-06-2016,
S.O.3611(E) Dated 25-07-2018, Sustainable Sand Mining
Management Guidelines-2016 and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for
Sand Mining 2020**

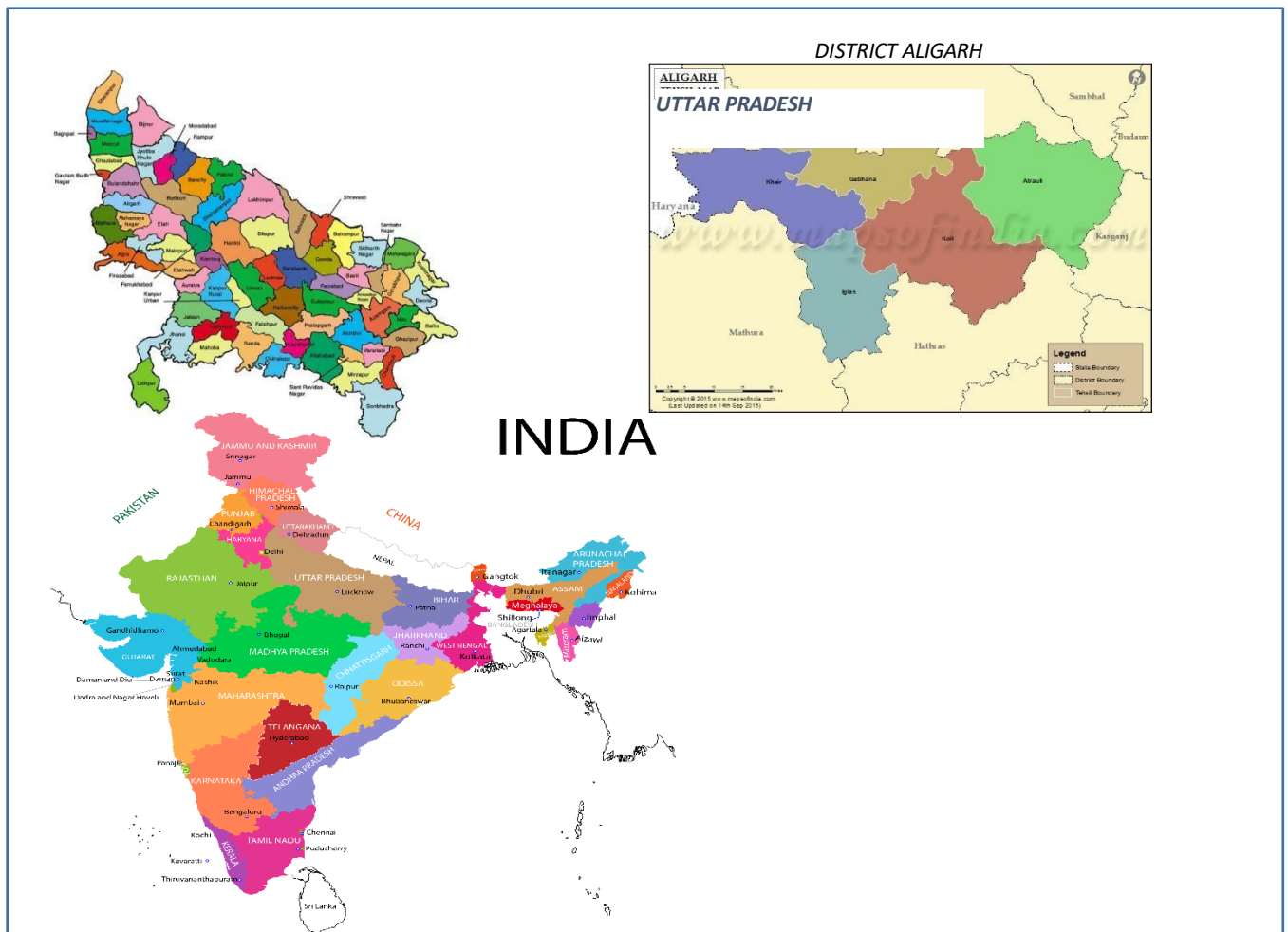


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PREFACE

On January 15th 2016, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India issued a notification and in which Para 7(iii) (a) and Annexure X purpose and structure of District Survey Report has been discussed. District Survey report (DSR) will be prepared in every district for each minor mineral. The District Survey Report will guide systematic and scientific utilization of natural resources, so that present and future generation may be benefitted at large. The purpose of District Survey report (DSR) "Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area". The District Survey report (DSR) will contain mainly data published and endorsed by various departments and websites about Geology of the area. Mineral wealth details of rivers, Details of Lease and Mining activity in the District along with Sand mining and revenue of minerals. This report also contains details of Forest, Rivers, Soil, Agriculture, Road, Transportation and climate etc. Further, MoEF&CC has issued two Guidelines Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines- 2016 (SSMG-2016) and Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020 (EMGSM-2020) and guided that EMGSM-2020 and SSMG- 2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provisions of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail. The Joint Meeting of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) & State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC-1&2) was held in Directorate of Environment, U.P. on 02.02.2024. Regarding procedure for approval of D.S.R. (District Survey Report). The detailed Standard Operating Procedure (S.O.P.) regarding preparation and modification of D.S.R. for Sand Mining or R.B.M. and for in- situ rocks were discussed and formulated. It was resolved that the Secretariat shall forward the approved SOP for preparation and modification of D.S.R. for Sand Mining or R.B.M. and for in- situ rocks to Director-Geology & Mining for its effective implementation by respective Districts.

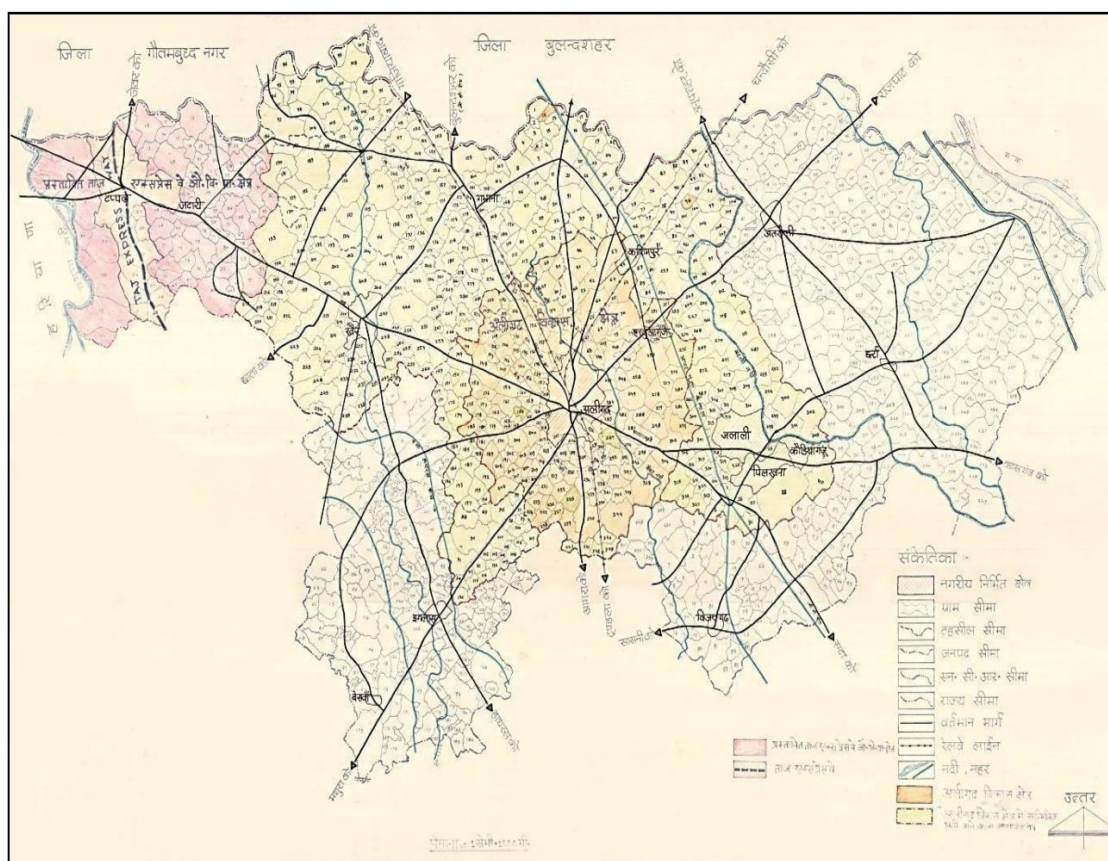
DSR has been prepared in conformity to the SOP issued by SEIAA, UP.

Disclaimer: The data presented here may vary due to flood, heavy rains and other natural calamities. Therefore, it is recommended that SEIAA may take into consideration all its relevant

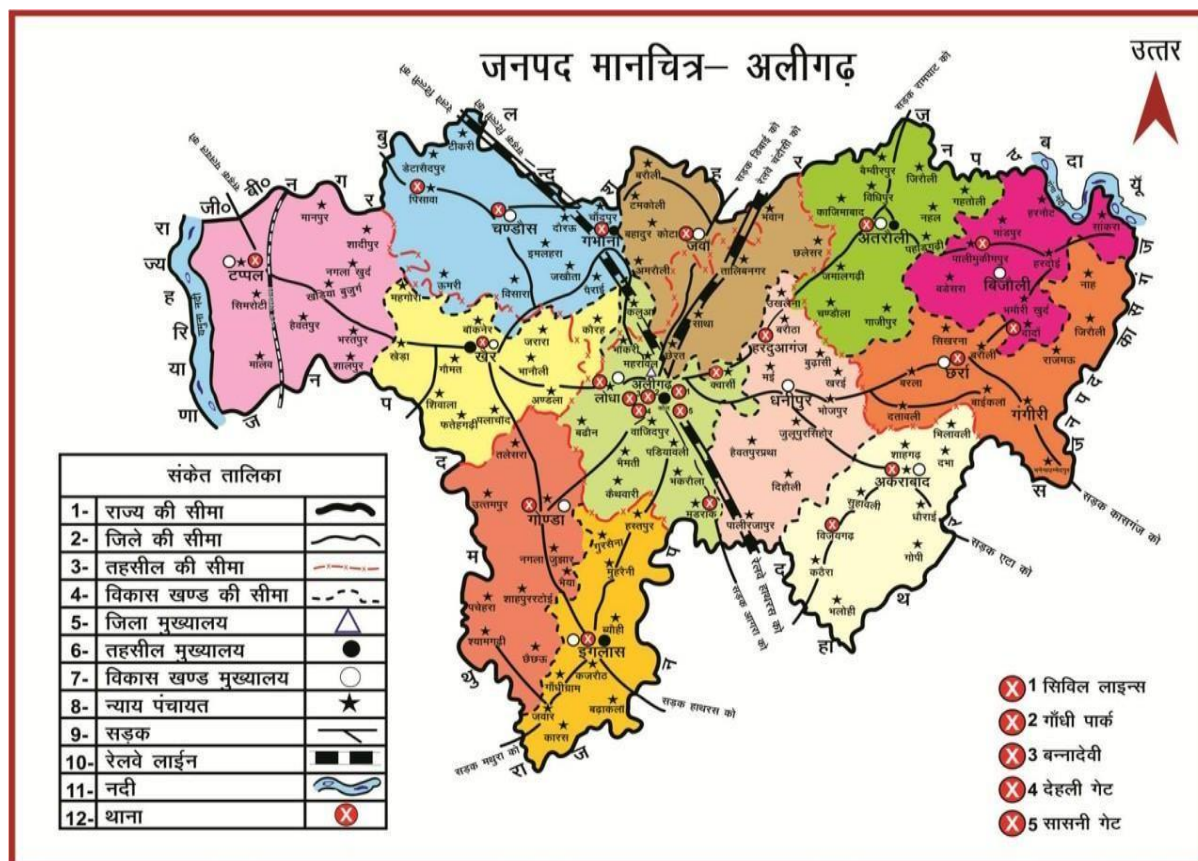
aspects/data while scrutinizing and recommending the application for EC to the concerned Authority.

Introduction: Aligarh district is a district of Uttar Pradesh with its administrative headquarters located at Aligarh city. The city is famous as Talanagri meaning "City of Locks" since there are many lock industries in the city. Prior to 18th century Aligarh was popularly called by its former name i.e. Kol or Koil. But the name Kol covered both the city as well as the entire district. There are many theories regarding the origin of its name.

According to some ancient texts, Kol or Koil might allude to caste, the name of a place or mountain, the name of a sage or demon. It is believed that the people, who came from Kampilya (a place), founded the city and named it Kampilgarh. In course of time its name Kampilgarh changed to Koil and then Aligarh, the current name. During the past period Aligarh fort, the most prominent centre of attraction was also known as Koil fort. At that time Surajmal, a Jat ruler captured the Koil fort with help of Jai Singh from Jaipur and the Muslim army. He then renamed it as Ramgarh. Lastly, Najaf Khan, a Shia commander came to the place and occupied it and he changed the name of the fort to its present name of Aligarh.



DISTRICT MAP SHOWING TEHSIL AND VILLAGES



1. Overview of Mining Activity in the District-

Brick Kiln

District	Total Number of Brick kilns	Obtained EC	EC not obtained	Applied for EC	Notice issued to shutdown	Notice issued by regional office
Aligarh	283	-	283	--	-	-

2. The list of Mining leases with location, area and period of Validity:

(a) List of Ordinary Sand Leases available in 2022 (for 5 years only):

S.No.	Name of the river	Tehsil	Village/Zone No.	Gata No./Khand No.	Total Area (Hectare)	Mineable mineral reserve (Cum)	Valid Upto
1.	River Ganga	Atrauli	Ganeshpur	19	16.00	2,40,000	5 years

			gang				
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(b) List of Ordinary Sand Leases available in 2022 (for 5 years only):

S. No.	Name of the river	Tehsil	Village/ Zone No.	Gata No./ Khand No.	Total Area (Hectare)	Mineable mineral reserve (Cum)	Valid Upto	Remark
1.	River Ganga	Atrauli	Nagla Jogiya	1 gha	16.00	1,80,000	5 years	Due to bridge on ganga river
2.	River Ganga	Atrauli	Ganeshpur gang	19	16.00	2,40,000	5 years	L.O.I have already been issued
3.	River Ganga	Khair	Utasani	625,626, 639,650, 651,652,653, 654,655,656, 657,658,924, 925,926,927	6.6480	83,100	5 years	As per Irrigation Department Report mining operation are not allowed.

3. Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last few years:

S.No.	Year	Revenue Generated (in lakh)
1.	2021-22	385.91
2.	2022-23	130.34
3.	2023– 24	40.51

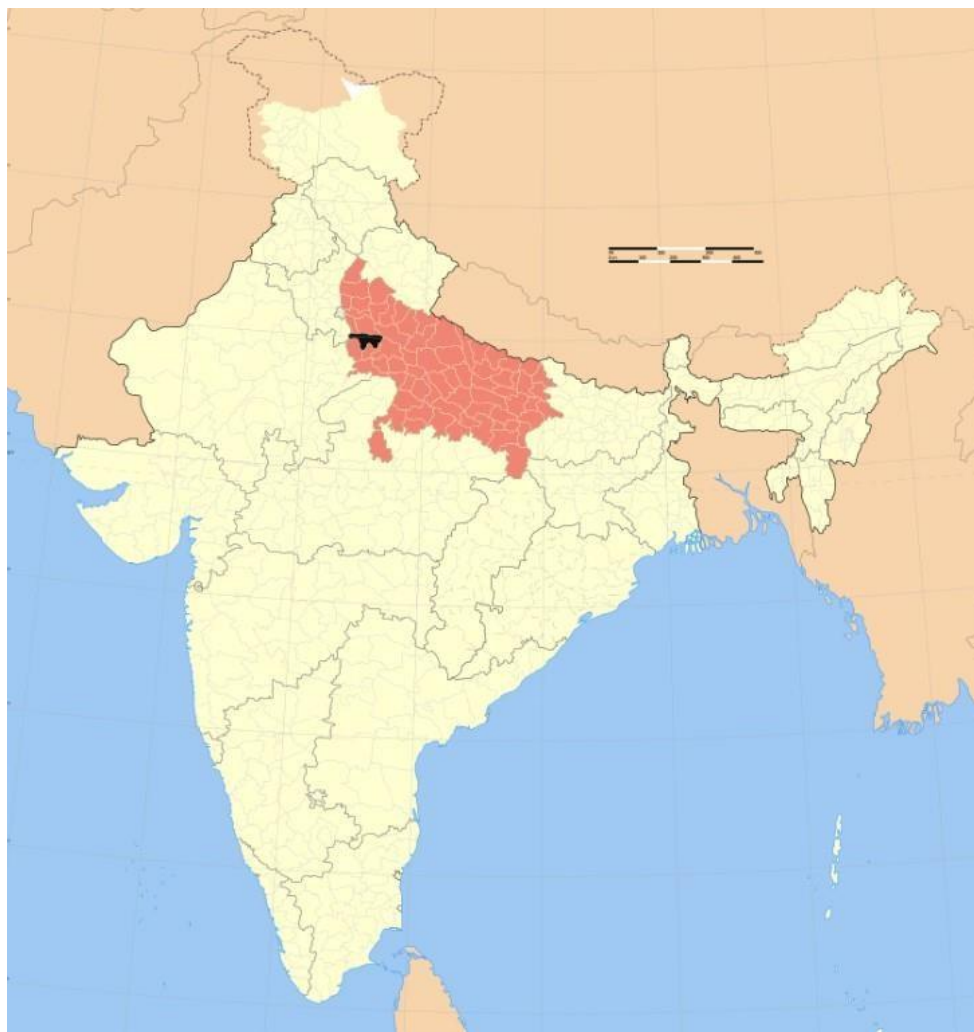
4. Details of Production of sand or Bajari or minor mineral in last few years:

Production of Sand/Morrum:

S. No.	Region	Year	Production (in cum)
1.	Aligarh	2021-22	701818.18
2.	Khair Aligarh	2022-23	236981.81
3.	Atrauli Tehsil	2023-24	73654.54

5. Process of deposition of sediments in the river of the districts: River Ganga, River Yamuna and River Kali are the main river of the district become flooded and torrential during monsoon. The district is mostly covered by the plains of these two rivers. These rivers plays pivotal role in the deposition of sediments. It has been estimated that 1.27cm layer per day of river borne minerals get deposited every year during the inundation caused by the major river.

6. General profile of the District:



LOCATION MAP OF DISTRICT ALIGARH

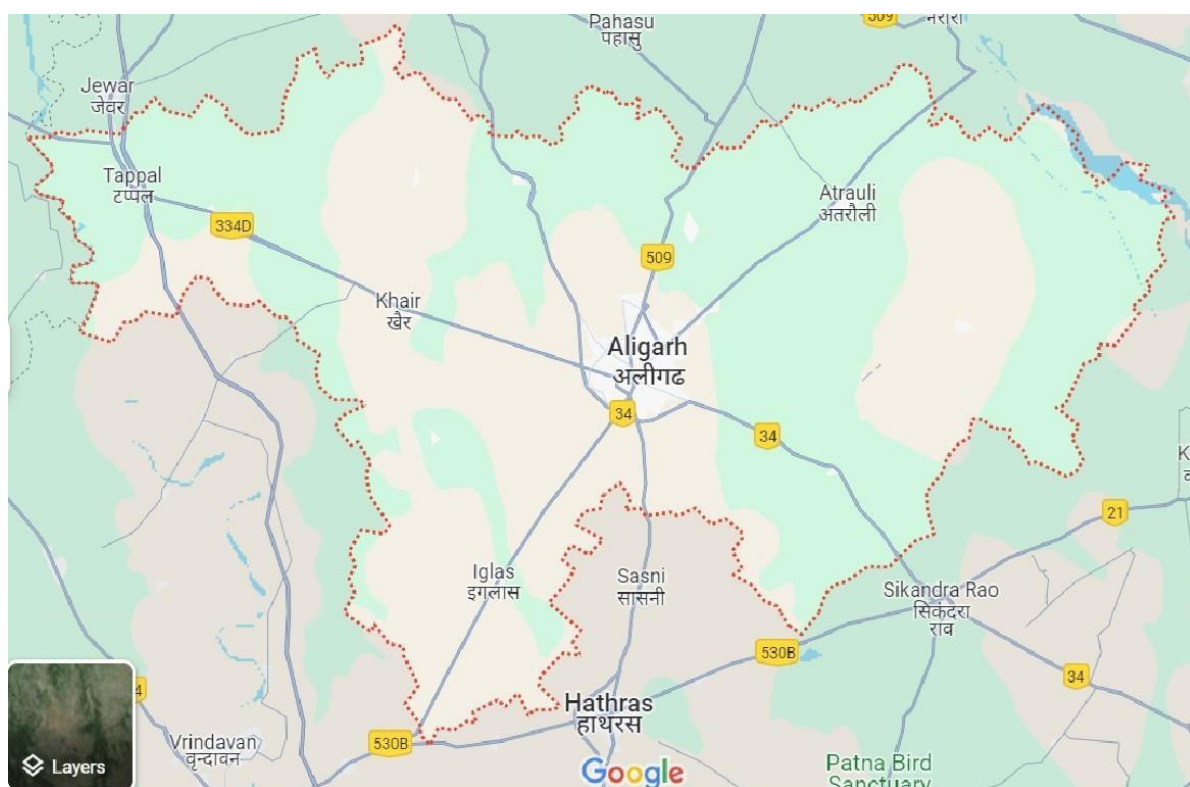
The district is divided into 5 tehsils namely Koil, Khair, Atrauli, Iglas and Gabhana. Moreover, it comprises 24 towns and 1199 villages. There are 2 Lok Sabha seat and 7 Assembly constituencies in the district. Aligarh tehsil comprises the parganas of Koil, Barauli and morthel and has a total area of 921.10 Sq. Km. It is bounded on the north by the Khurja tehsil of Bulandshaher district, on the west by the Khair and Hasangerh parganas, on the south by Hathras and Akrabad and on the east by Kalinadi, which separates it from the Atrauli tehsil. The elevation of Aligarh tehsil is 185.31 m. above the sea level. The following towns, villages and localities within the Aligarh tehsil, are important from vegetation point of view. It is, therefore, desirable to mention these localities in some details.

HARDUAGANJ: The town is situated 27° 65 N latitude and 78° 9 E longitude. It is at a distance of 11 km in the east from Aligarh. Harduaganj railway station is about 6.5 km to west of the town. The site of the town is near the Ganges canal.

JALALI: The town is situated in 27° 62 N latitude and 78° 15 E longitude at a distance of 20 km east of Aligarh. On either side of town flows a large distributary of the Ganges canal.

BUDHANSI: It is a fairly large village situated in 27° 55 N latitude and 78° 13 E longitude near the left bank of the Ganges canal, 2km from Macchua bridge and at a distance of 6.5 km southeast of Harduaganj.

CHERRAT: It is an agricultural village nearly 8 km. north of Aligarh, It is situated in 27° 5 E E longitudes. The central Dairy farm is situated in this village



ALIGARH DISTRICT MAP

According to 2011 census the district has a population of 36,73,889 (persons) including 19,51,996 (males) and 17,21,893 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 882 females for every 1000 males. In the year 2001-2011 the population growth rate in the district was 22.78% (persons) out of which 21.44% (males) and 24.33% (females). The major religion in the district are Hindu and Muslim with 79.05% and 19.85% of the total population.

Demographics

Demographics

Child Population (Age Group 0-6 Years)

(2011)				
Residence	District	Persons	Male	Female
Total	Aligarh	574509	306019	268490
	Uttar Pradesh	30791331	16185581	14605750
	India	164478150	85732470	78745680
	Rank of District in State	15	15	18
	Rank of District in India	49	46	53
Rural	Aligarh	403098	215026	188072
	Uttar Pradesh	25040583	13135595	11904988
	India	121285762	63064665	58221097
	Rank of District in State	28	27	28
	Rank of District in India	73	70	79
Urban	Aligarh	171411	90993	80418
	Uttar Pradesh	5750748	3049986	2700762
	India	43192388	22667805	20524583
	Rank of District in State	10	10	10
	Rank of District in India	59	57	59

Child Sex Ratio (Age Group 0-6 Years)

Female per 1000 Males (2011)			
District	Total	Rural	Urban
Aligarh	877	875	884
Uttar Pradesh	902	906	885
India	919	923	905
Rank of District in State	59	61	48
Rank of District in India	538	536	478

Geography

Boundaries and Area: Geographically, the district lies at 27°89'N latitude, 78°07'E longitude and 180m altitude. The district encompasses a geographical area of 3,650 sq.km. and it is bounded by Gautam Buddha Nagar district and Bulandshahar district on the North, Mathura district and Mahamaya Nagar district on the South, Buduan district and Kanshi Ram Nagar district on the East and Haryana on the West.

Health

Health Institutions in Rural Area

(March 2016)

District	Sub Centres	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	Community Health Centres (CHCs)	Sub Divisional Hospital	District Hospital
Aligarh	351	47	13	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	20521	3497	773	0	160
India	155708	25387	5521	1065	773
Rank of District in State	19	33	19	0	7
Rank of District in India	127	208	134	0	12

Allopathic Medical Institutions

In Nos. (As on 1st Jan. 2014)

District	State Government		Local Bodies and Municipal Board	Private Aided
	Public	Special		
Aligarh	53	6	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	4495	416	124	61
Rank of District in State	41	21	25	0

Homeopathic Govt. Medical Institutions

In Nos. (2013-2014)

District	Hospital and Dispensaries	Beds	Doctors
Aligarh	15	0	15
Uttar Pradesh	1575	388	1610
Rank of District in State	45	0	46

7. Land utilization pattern in the district: Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc.:

Land use of an area is determined by the nature and general layout of physical elements. Classification of land use. The net sown area occupies about 80.54 per cent of the total reported area of the district and thus constitutes the most dominant category of land use. It is followed by the category of land put to non-agricultural uses, which account for 9.19 per cent of the total area. The current and other fallow lands account for 1.35 per cent and 2.43 per cent of the area respectively. Culturable waste land accounts for 1.90 per cent of the reported area. Forests, trees, groves and crops account for only 0.81 per cent of the total reported area.

Cropping Intensity

The economy of Aligarh district is mainly based on agriculture. There are three agricultural seasons in the district viz., Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. Rabi season starts in October or November and harvesting is done in March and April. Kharif season starts in July and the harvesting is done in October or November while. Zaid crops, which are of relatively little importance, occupy the fields from April to July. Cropping intensity is measured in term of the number of times a land is put to agricultural use within a year. The average cropping intensity of twelve developmental blocks of Aligarh district was 168.93 per cent in 2000-2001.

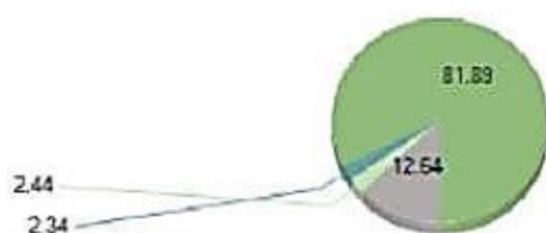
Cropping intensity is not uniformly distributed within the district. Jawan, and Akraabad blocks have the highest value of cropping intensity. The lowest cropping intensity of 135.68 per cent was recorded for Tappal block. Gonda, Dhanipur and Bijauli have the comparatively higher cropping intensity.

Agriculture

Land Utilisation

Particulars	In Hectares (2013-14)		
	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Rank of District in State
i) Reporting Area For Land Utilisation Statistics	371261	24170454	26
- Forests	2577	1658153	47
ii) Not Available for Cultivation			
-Area under Non Agricultural Uses	41011	3026963	34
-Barren and Un Culturable Land	5905	464473	32
-Total	46916	3491436	37
iii) Other Uncultivated Land Excluding Fallow Land			
-Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	1731	65389	10
-Land under Misc Tree Crops and Groves Not Included in Net Area	327	325430	63
-Culturable Waste Land	7013	410154	18
-Total	9071	800973	29
iv) Fallow Land			
-Fallow Lands Other than Current Fallows	5317	538694	36
-Current Fallow	3367	1135310	64
-Total	8684	1674004	52
v) Net Area Sown	304013	16545888	14
vi) Total Cropped Area	546346	25895877	7
vii) Area Sown More than Once	242333	9349989	4

Percentage of Land Utilisation



Livestock

Livestock production considered as the source of income of the farmers has an important role in the rural economy of the district. According to the livestock census of 2003, the present district had a total number of 715774 buffaloes, 143620 cattle, 145471 goats and 9587 sheep. The highest number of livestock is found in Gangiri (133043 heads) while the lowest number of livestock is found in Dhanipur (56286 heads). The highest number of buffalo, cattle, goat and sheep is found in Gangiri (83129), Tappal (14929), Gangiri (34509) and in Gonda (2780) respectively.

Industrial Economy

Aligarh district is famous for the lock production which is produced in numerous lock industries in the city. There are 219 factories registered under Indian Factories Act of 1948, out of which ten are located in rural areas. Small scale industries registered with the Director of Industries, U.P. number 1050, out of which only 106 are located in rural areas. Satha Sugar Mill, Central Dairy Farm, Heinz Laboratories are running in the rural areas. Aligarh is an important centre for building fitting materials, electrical equipments, brass hardware, glass, light engineering and other metal products. Aligarh is also known for the manufacture of handloom garments and cotton carpets, oil pottery, rope making, basket making, leather tanning and carpentry.

Land Utilization			
Total Area	2020-21	371261	Hectare
Forest Cover	2021 – 22	2577	Hectare
Non – Agriculture land	2022 – 23	38668	Hectare
Cultivable Land	2023 – 24	5241	Hectare

- 8. Physiography of the District:** Physiographically, the district forms a part of Yamuna- Ganga Doab. The upper Ganga canal which flows roughly over the water divide from NW to SE direction divides the district into two unequal parts. Topographically, the area is almost open plain, sloping gently from north to south in the western side & North West to west in the eastern side. The highest elevation of the district is 195.072 mamsl and the lowest is 173.76 mamsl. The average gradient of land surface is 2 cm/km.

The district can be grouped into three geomorphic units as detailed below:

Geomorphic Units	Lithology
1. Recent flood plain of stream	yellow coloured clay, silt and sand of various grades.
2. Terrace Zone -	yellow and grey coloured silt, sand and kankar beds.
3. Older Alluvial Plains -	yellow grey coloured silt, sand and kankar beds.

Geomorphology of the district:

Aligarh district falling in Central Ganga Plain lies in the interfluvial tract of Ganga and Yamuna. Hydrogeological data indicates that the area is underlain by moderately thick pile of quaternary sediments, which comprises of sand of various grades clays & kankar. Alluvial sediments overlies Vindhyan group of rocks in an 10 unconformable way. The thickness of deposits varies from 287 to 380 metres.

Older alluvium occupies the upland of the district while the newer alluvium occupies low land area along the courses of Ganga Yamuna & their tributaries and paleochannels of Ganga and Kali rivers.

Major Soil Types:

Soil of the superficial surface covering the earth crust. There is least doubt that soil plays an important role in determining the type of the vegetation of any particular locality. Therefore, it becomes necessary to discuss the different type of all soil in this area, in order to have a clear understanding of the vegetation. In the district of Aligarh six type of soil have been recognized.

There are following four areas having different soils in the district

- (1) The loamy soil tract
- (2) The clayey loam soil tract
- (3) The sandy soil tract
- (4) The sandy loam soil tract

The Loamy Tract: The loamy tract is found between the khadar lands of the river Ganga and Kali nadi. The soil of this tract is very fertile. The surface texture varies from good quality loam to sandy loam. The colour of the soils are light brown to brown and at places dark brown with marked alluviation of clay towards the bottom. The common crops of the area cultivated in this soil type are millets and maize during the Kharif. Mixed cropping of bajra and arher is also prevalent. The common rabi crops are barley and wheat, the former slightly more liked by cultivators. The sub-soils being comparatively heavier retain large quantities of water.

The Clayey Loam Soil Tract: This type of soil runs generally parallel to the course of the river Ganga from north to south. In the monsoon months parts of it suffer from water logging due to bad drainage system. The tract is underlied by a thick pan of Kankar occurring in mild cases in the

form of nodules. This type of soil is sticky and generally clayey or clayey loam in texture. It is gray, ash gray, or dark gray in colour tending to become black when moist on sandy elevated tracts.

The Sandy Soil Tract: Along both sides of river Ganga and Yamuna the sandy tract is located. The colour of the soil varies from light grey to ash grey. The ground water table is usually near the surface and during the monsoon 53 months it remains virtually on the surface itself. This type of soil varies in texture and structure.

The Sandy Loam Soil Tract: The sandy loam soil is spread over a sizeable area of the district. The soil is generally sandy in texture and is brown or reddish in colour. This type of soil occurs in the entire Atrauli tehsil with the exception of narrow depression in the south and near the Ganga river. The soil is more leached than other soils of Aligarh district, because the annual rainfall in this region is more than in other region. Water table is very low, going at places 50 feet from the surface. The pH varies from neutral to slightly alkaline.

TYPE OF SOIL IN ALIGARH DISTRICT

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ganga Khader | Aligarh Type - 1 |
| 2. Eastern Upland | Aligarh Type - 2 |
| 3. Central Lowland | Aligarh Type - 3 |
| 4. Western Upland | Aligarh Type - 4 |
| 5. Jumuna Khader | Aligarh Type - 5 |
| 6. Trans Yamuna Khader | Aligarh Type - 6 |

Considering Aligarh district only, the eastern half of the district beyond the grand trunk road is included in the central lowland (Aligarh Type 3), whereas the remaining half (western) is granted in the western upland (Aligarh Type 4). Besides this, there is narrow strip of "Khadar" along the Kalinadi.

DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL TYPE IN ALIGARH DISTRICT

Characteristics	Type 3 (Central Lowland)	Type 4 (Western Upland)
1. Colour	Grey to dark grey	Brown to Reddish Brown
2. Concretion	Kankar	No
3. Texture	Loam to Clayey	Sandy to Sandy Loam
4. PH	7 – 8 and above	6 – 7.5
5. Drainage	Very poor	Excessive

From the Comparative point of view the eastern tract is inferior to the western tract. The substratum is made up entirely of "Kankar" a formation composed of nodules of impure calcium carbonate and other compounds which are found everywhere at a few meter below the surface. At several places they cement together forming a stiff impenetrable block in the bottom layers. These "Kankar" blocks are very often used for the construction of culver, house building and metal ling road. From a survey of the various types of soil in Aligarh district, it is evident that as a result of defective drainage a vast area of barren land, impregnated with noxious salt 12 which is known as "User" or "reh", occur more frequently in eastern half of the district than the western.

Topography of the district: Topographically the feature of Aligarh district is similar to those found in other parts of the Ganga-Yamuna doab. The physiographic feature of the district contains vast alluvial plains, having a gentle slope from north to south and south east and is drained by the river Ganga in the north east and Yamuna in the north west (Fig. 2.2).

The level of the district rises sharply to the high uplands from the low khadar of the river in the east which crown the old flood bank of the river Ganga then descends inland gradually to a depression, drained by 'Neem' and 'Chhoiya' rivers. Beyond this, it rises against the bank of river 'Kali'. Along the bank of the river Kali is another sandy to silty belt rising from the low and narrow khadar belt of that stream. Adjoining it is a fertile belt of loam soil, which sinks gradually into the broad central depression. A broad belt of low lying land runs from north- west to south east from the centre of the district. This broad low lying belt runs from the district of Meerut, passing through the Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr districts, enters Aligarh district from Gabhana tehsil in the north. The depression is narrow in the north and gets wider towards the south and it eventually passes into the adjoining district of Etawah. It is believed to be a part of a very extensive low lying tract which runs through the entire area of the doab parallel to the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. This tract is characterized by imperfect drainage and numerous in which the surface water collects.

The Surface beyond this depression rises again into wide level plains known as western uplands. The general characteristics of the doab in the north-west are maintained, loam alternating with clay in the depressions and with lighter ground on the banks of the new drainage channels, till finally comes the high cliff of the Yamuna. The level drops from here to the khadar of Yamuna. In the south west of the district are found sandy tracts, with practically no depressions.

Topographically the district represents a shallow trough like appearance. On the basis of topography the district may be divided into three broad divisions.

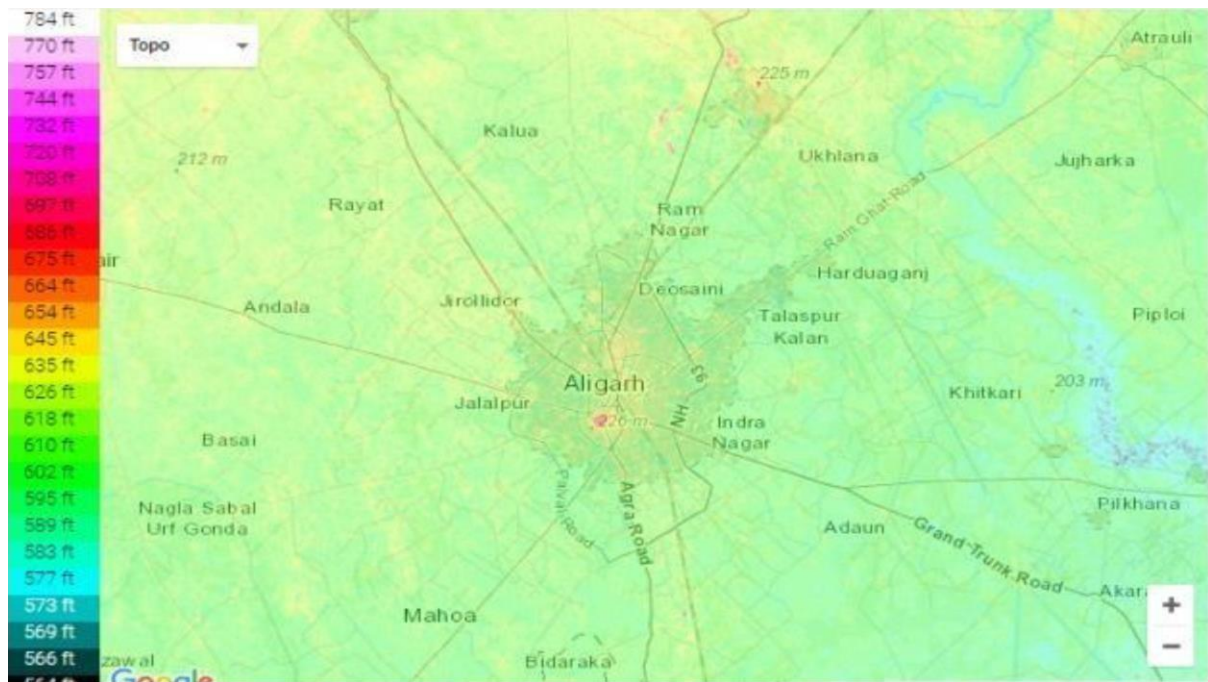
(1) The Khadar plains.

(2) The eastern and western uplands.

(3) The central low lying tract.

However, the district, in all physiographic regions, is overlain by thick sediments. The thickness of sediments in this area is very much debatable matter. A more recent report by the Hydrological Department of Uttar Pradesh (1984), also believes that the alluvium comprising of sand, silt and clay extends down to a depth of 286.69 meters. However the Central Ground Water Board Lucknow (1978) has indicated that the real thickness of the alluvial deposits at Aligarh is only 379.5 metres.

The alluvial deposit is divided into two distinct land features i.e. bhangar and khadar. The khadar lands are newer alluvium while bhangar lands are older alluvium and correspond in age to middle pleistocene period. The khadar lands, newer in age, form the flood plains along the river bank whereas the bhangar lands occupy the higher ground, forming small plateaus in the interior areas, above the general flood levels of the main rivers and their tributaries. The most important material in bhangar lands is clay which at places becomes loam to sandy loam and colour of these lands is rather dark, khadar deposits of various shapes and sizes are also found. Another characteristic of bhangar lands is that large areas of rich agricultural tracts have become unsuitable for cultivation due to the presence of reh. The khadar lands of the district are confined to the vicinity of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. These lands are composed of sand, silt and clay. They are of light colour and generally poor in calcareous matter.



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF DISTRICT ALIGARH

Major Drainage: The district is bounded by river Ganga and Yamuna. Their length is about 15 and 20 kilometer respectively. The drainage pattern of the district is governed by these two mighty rivers which form the doab and receive the water of all the small rivers. These small rivers traverse through the district to join either of these two beyond the boundaries of the district. A remarkable difference between the tributaries of river Ganga and Yamuna is found in the general direction of their flow in the district. Tributaries of river Yamuna which run through the central and the western parts of the district, command a larger catchment area as compared with the tributaries of river Ganga, which run through the eastern parts. The tributaries of river Ganga flow a south easterly course within the district while the tributaries of river Yamuna flow from north to south.

The Ganga River: The source of Ganga River is the snowcaps of the Himalayas. It enters into the great plain at Haridwar and from there it flows southwards upto BulandshahAr and then it enters into Aligarh with a south easterly direction separating Aligarh from Badaun district. The most striking feature of the Ganga is the changing nature of the stream. However, the changes in the course have been reduced to a considerable degree with the construction of the lower Ganga canal at Narora.

The Yamuna River: Yamuna being an important tributary of the Ganga, has its source in the snowy peaks of the Himalayas. It moves along the north western border of Aligarh and then it flows towards the south into Mathura and Agra district.

Rind River: Rind or Arind rises in the low lands of Aligarh and moves southward following a south easterly direction. It is a seasonal stream and its bed is almost dry in cold and hot months but during the rainy season it becomes a river of considerable magnitude. It occupies a shallow alluvial bed which provides a good yield of grain crops with little irrigation in ordinary years.

Sengar: Sengar is a tributary of river Yamuna and rises in Aligarh district and flows in a north south direction upto the southern border of the district. Sengar is usually dry during the summer months, due to scanty supply of water. The river is not useful for irrigation purposes. Kali River: Kali properly known as river Kalindari, rises in Muzaffarnagar and moving southwards through the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr, enters into Aligarh.

Karon River: Karon or Karwan, as it is known in some parts, flows in a north south direction and passes through Khair, Iglas, and Hathras tehsils. It flows in a north south direction. It flows southwards in the district and passing through Mathura and joins the river Yamuna near the city of Agra.

Jhils: There are numerous depressions and jhils in Aligarh district. The important ones are located at Gopi, Bhagwan Garhi, Shaikha, Ikri and gursikaran. A fairly large size jhil, Known as Adhwan is located neart the source of the Senger river. The Sheikh jhils on the border of pargana Husain is also of fair size. A few jhils are situated to the nourth of Aligarh district at Baruly, Cherrat and Sumera. It is important to note that most of the Jhils mentioned in the foregoing account reduce in size during the summer season, where as in rainy season they or considerably large.



TERRAIN MAP OF DISTRICT ALIGARH

- 9. Climate & Rainfall:** Aligarh experiences the tropical monsoon type of climate. Climate is an important unit of physical environment which influences human life and culture in any geographical region. Climate is a combination of several elements; such as temperature, humidity, precipitation, air movement, radio-active conditions, barometric pressure and ionization. Of these temperature and precipitation are the most important.

Climate determines where man may live and thrive, what crops he may raise, what type of animals he may rear, what type of home he may appropriately build, what sort of clothing he needs, and what pests and diseases he must combat. Animal husbandry is affected by the climate in two ways. First, by the direct influence on animal and second, by the indirect effects on the animal's environment. A study of the factors of the climate and the rhythm of seasons in the district, therefore, assumes great significance in understanding the process of agricultural production and their marketing system. The climate of Aligarh district is a typical monsoon type of climate characterized by semi-arid condition. Generally the year is divided into the following four seasons.

- (a) Hot Weather Season (March to mid-June)
- (b) Season of General Rains (mid June to September)
- (c) Season of Retreating Monsoon (October to mid-November)
- (d) Cold Weather Season (mid November to February)

The Hot Weather Season: The season begins in March and continues till Mid-June. The mean maximum and minimum temperature in March are 30.7° C and 14.9° C respectively. The temperature continues to rise in April when the respective maximum and minimum for the month are 41.7° C and 15.6° C. The months of May and June record exceptionally high temperatures. The mean maximum temperature rises to 45° C in both months. Temperature rising above 46.1° C on some hot days during May and June are not uncommon. The hot days are characterized by intense heat, and dry air, with low humidity as low as 24 per cent. In the summer months dry winds of great velocity are a regular phenomenon. The velocity of these winds begins to increase steadily from March when the average wind speed is about 5.5. kms per hour. A peculiar phenomenon of the hot weather is the occurrence of dust and thunderstorms which are caused by the convective currents. They usually occur in the afternoon when the air movement is strongest. Their frequency and strength increases with the advances of the season. There is generally no rain during the summer months except for the small amount accompanied

by the thunderstorms. This, too, is sporadic, short lived and highly variable in its amount and incidence. This however, is of little concern to the cultivators, as the precipitation during this period has little agricultural value.

The Season of General: Rains By the middle of June, a change occurs in the weather which is called the burst of monsoon. The mean monthly temperature falls from 35° C in June to 31.7° C in July. The relative humidity increases from 27 per cent in May to 74 per cent in July. The sky is generally overcast in the rainy season. The time of onset and retreat of the monsoon varies from year to year. The rain generally sets in by the middle of June and continues till the end of the September. The average annual rainfall for the entire district is about 65 cm out of about 90 per cent of the total annual rainfall. The rain diminishes in September and gradually ceases by the end of this month. The incidence of rains during the end of the months is of special value to agriculture.

Season of Retreating Monsoon: The southwest monsoon ends by the end of September, or by the beginning of October. Usually this monsoon retreats gradually and September experiences a hot and sticky weather with a distinct rise in temperature which however, comes down by the end of October, during this period, the skies are clear and relative humidity falls to 47 per cent. However by the end of October, the humid oceanic currents are replaced by the dry continental air. This period is considered a transitional phase between the hot wet weather and cool dry weather. Temperature during this season is uniformly high, about 26° C in the beginning of October, but by November it begins to decrease more sharply and a cool weather sets in by December, during which the whole area comes under the influence of the northeast monsoon.

The Cold Weather Season: The season starts from mid-November and the whole district comes under the influence of the high pressure belt which develops over north India causing to low temperatures. The existence of low pressures in this season over the Indian Ocean the winds blow from the plain towards the sea. The beginning of the cold weather is marked by a fall in temperature. The mean monthly temperature falls from 20° C in November to 16.1° C in December. The temperature shows a considerable fall in January when the average is 15° C. The diurnal range of temperature during the winter months is high, making the nights cold while the days are relatively warm. The prevailing directions of winds during the season are from west and northwest to east and southeast. The winds during the season are very light and generally blow at the average speed of 2.3 kms per hour in Aligarh. An exception to the prevailing fine weather is the occurrence of winter rains brought about by the cold weather storms.

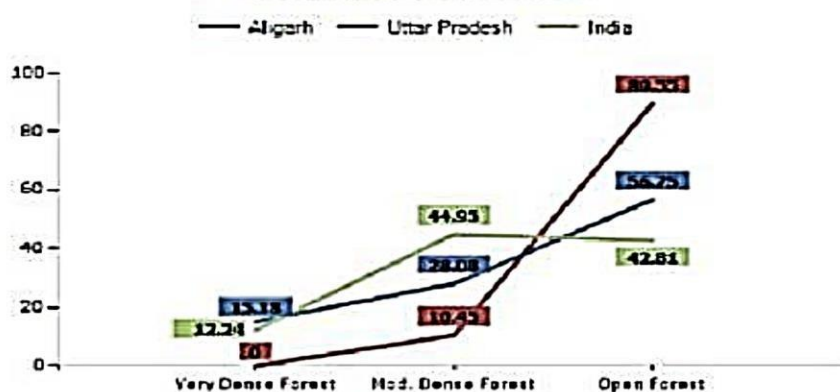
The amount of rainfall caused by these disturbances is small, irregular and sporadic. The total rainfall during December, January and February are 9.7 cm, 1.65 cm and 1.30 cm. respectively. Hailstorms which are sometimes accompanied by the cold weather storms may cause great injury to the flowering plants. However, the area affected by a hailstorm is almost small and within the area it affects in uncontinuous manner, such as, one field is severely damaged, while a few yards away other field is almost untouched.

Environment and Pollution

Forest Cover

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Area in Km ² (2015)	
				Open Forest	Total
Aligarh	3650	0	7	60	67
Uttar Pradesh	240928	2195	4060	8206	14461
India	3287268	85904	315374	300395	701673
Rank of District in State	32	0	44	33	37
Rank of District in India	332	0	500	467	481

Percentage of Forest Cover



Rainfall

Season	Rainfall	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	In mm (2015-2016) Rank of District In State	Rank of District In India
Pre-Monsoon Period (1st March to 31st May 2015)	Actual	90.4	86.4	26	379
	Normal	33.4	30.4	26	440
	%age Deviation	-	184	0	0
South-West Monsoon Period (1st June to 30th Sept. 2015)	Actual	394.1	-	42	313
	Normal	655.7	-	56	193
	%age Deviation	-40	-	43	190
Post Monsoon Period (1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 2015)	Actual	19.9	15.0	46	375
	Normal	49.8	57.9	50	251
	%age Deviation	-60	-74	49	322
Winter Season (1st Jan.- 29th Feb. 2016)	Actual	0.5	5.6	58	453
	Normal	32.1	30.9	18	267
	%age Deviation	-98	-82	4	25
Annual	Actual	504.9	107.0	43	253
	Normal	771.0	119.2	37	128

Geology and Mineral Wealth: According to the geography of Aligarh, the city lies in the rolling fertile plains of north central India. The general slope of the town is the northwest to southeast towards the river Yamuna. The soil of Aligarh is mainly sandy.

Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams:

S.No.	Name of the River or Stream	Total Length in the district (in Km)	Place of Origin
1	Ganga	13.41 (Approx.)	Ganeshpur Gang
2	Yamuna	22.37(Approx.)	Pipli
3	Kali	453.37 (Approx.)	Kaliyanpur

Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in Km)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter)	Mineable mineral potential (in metric ton) (60% of total mineral potential)
Total Mineral (Sand) Production in 2022-23				
Atrauli	0.640 Km (16 Hactr.)	0.250 km	160000 sqm	360000 MT
Total Mineral (Sand) Production in 2022– 23				360000 MT

Data as available

Mineral Potential

Boulder (MT)	Bajari (MT)	Sand (MT)	Total Mineable Mineral Potential (MT)
None	None	3,60,000	3,60,000

Annual Deposition

Boulder (MT)	Bajari (MT)	Sand (MT)	Total Mineable Mineral Potential (MT)
None	None	3,60,000	3,60,000

Floral diversity of District Aligarh

The flora of district is categorized in the ravine lands along the Yamuna and the non- ravined lands including the xerophytic areas. In the first, xerophytic shrubs and stunted trees are also met with,

the most common species being reonj (*Acacia leucophloea*), cheonkar (*Prosopis spicigera*), hins (*Capparis horrida*), pilua (*Salvadora oleoides*), arusa (*Adhatodavatica*), khajur (*Phoenix species*), hingota (*Balanites roxburghii*), kari (*Dichrostachys civera*), kakraunda (*Carissa spicigera*), chapat (*Grewia flavescens*), kairukha (*Diospyros cardifolia*), makoh (*Zizyphus oenoplia*), jharberi (*Zizyphus numularia*) and ber (*Zizyphus xylocarpus*). The forests of the district are of the dry deciduous type due to the low average rainfall. The growing period is limited to the three monsoon months of July, August and September and growth in the rest of the season is not very perceptible. The forest area of the district falls into four categories. The first is the protected forest along the canals; the second is the reserved forest; the third is the un-classed forest and wastelands and the fourth consists of roadside avenues which are controlled by the forest department.

10.0 The guidelines of the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Directorate of Geology and Mining will be followed, the most Important is as under:

- Dry pit mining will be followed which means mining at all times will be above the flowing river water level. Mining activity will be immediately stopped when water comes in the mining pits.
- Sand will be collected in slices up to a depth of 3.00 m or river water levels whichever less than prescribed.
- Mining at the concave side of the river channel will be avoided to prevent bank erosion.
- Mining will be restricted minimum 15% from river bank (or minimum 10m) to lease boundary to minimize effect of river bank erosion and to avoid consequent channel migration. Plantation will be done on such area to isolate mining operation from the rest of the area.
- Area of mining lease will be demarcated prior to mining and pillars will be erected on ground.
- No mining operations shall be carried out in proximity of any bridge and or embankment.
- Working will be during day-time only; i.e. sunrise to sunset only;
- No constructions will be done at site except for construction of initial temporary shelter houses.
- No water intake from river will be done. Water will be supplied by tankers from outside sources.
- No machineries will be used.
- Mining will be completely stopped during monsoon season.

11. The Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines-2016 (SSMG-2016) recommends the following considerations for sand/gravel mining:

- a) Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified first. The Lease holder/Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradation problem.
- b) The distance between sites for sand mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river. Sediment rating curve for the potential sites shall be developed and checked against the extracted volumes of sand and gravel.
- c) Sand may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- d) Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- e) Layers of sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- f) Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- g) Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- h) Sand could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- i) Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there is significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history.
- j) Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- k) Mining in such areas should be preferred in location selected away from the channel bank stretches.
- l) Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meter and distance from the bank should be 10 meter or 15 percent of the river width whichever less.
- m) Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to start of mining.

12.0 Conclusion: Aligarh is one of the seventy one districts of Uttar Pradesh (North India), at a distance of about 126 km from India's capital New Delhi. The district of Aligarh spreads from 27°88'N latitude to 78°08'E longitude at an elevation of 178m. The greatest width from west to east is about 116km and the maximum length from north to south is about 72km and forms part of the fertile Ganga-Yamuna 'Doab'. The district spreads over 4023 square kilometers and this area varies slightly from year to year due to the changing courses of river Ganga and Yamuna. River Ganga separates the district from Budaun for a few kilometers in the northeast while river Yamuna constitutes the dividing line in the North West between Aligarh and Gurgaon district of the state of Haryana to the north, the boundary is formed by Anupshahar and Khurja tehsils of district Bulandshahar. On the west and south west lie Chatta, Mat and Sadabad tehsils of Mathura district while in the southeast and east the boundary is formed by Jalesar, Etawah and Kasganj tehsils of Etah district.

12.0 Reference:

- District Ground Water Brochure Aligarh District, U.P.
- Comprehensive District Agriculture plan- Aligarh

Annexure-I**Details of Sand/M-Sand Sources****a) Rivers:**

River Name/M-Sand Plant	Total Stretch of River (in KM)	Type of River (Perennial or Non-Perennial)
Ganga	75km	Perennial

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

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

c) Patta Lands/Khatedari Land:

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

d) M-Sand Plants:

Plant Name	Owner	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo-tion	Quantity Mines/Annum
N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

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

Annexure-II

List of Potential Mining Leases (existing & proposed) Rivers:

River Details	Lease Details	Area (in Ha)	Distance (in KM) from PA/BR/ WC/	Distance from Forest Area(in KM)	Mining leases within 500 Meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in Tonnes/Annum considering digging depth max As 2.5 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand)	Existing/ Proposed
Ganga	Gata/ Khand No: 19, Vill- Ganeshpur Gang, Teh- Atrauli Dist. Aligarh	16	N.A.	More than 0.01km (100 meter)	No	6,00,000 MT 4,00,000 Cum	360000 MT 2,40,000 Cum	Proposed L.O.I DONE

Patta Lands/Khatedari Land:(Existing & proposed)

S.No	Owner	Area	District	Tehsil	Village/Gata	Total Reserve Cum	TotalMinera lto be mined (MT)	Existing /Proposed
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

DE-Siltation Location:(Lakes/Ponds/ Dams etc.) (Existing & proposed)

Name of Reservoir/Dams	Maintain / Controlled by State Govt./PSUetc .	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Size (Ha)	Quantity MT/Year	Existing /Proposed
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

M-Sand Plants:(existing & proposed)

Plant Name	Owner	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo- location	Quantity Tonnes/Annum	Existing/Proposed
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Annexure-III**Cluster & Contiguous Cluster details Clusters:**

River Name	Cluster No.	Lease No	Location (Riverbed /Patta Land)	Village	Area(in Ha)	Total Excavation (Ton)	Total Mineral Excavation (Ton)
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

River Name	Contiguous Cluster No.	Cluster No	Number of leases in the cluster	Location (Riverbed /Patta Land)	Distance between clusters	Village	Area of Cluster (Ha)	Total Mineral Excavation (Ton)
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Contiguous Clusters:Annexure-IV**Transportation Routes for individual lease/s and leases in Cluster**

Lease No	Transportation Route No	Number Of tippers /day of lease	Number Of tippers /day of all The lease On route	Length of Route In KM	Type Of Road (Black Topped/ Unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
Gata/ Khand No: 19, Vill- Ganeshpur Gang, Teh- Atrauli Dist. Aligarh	1	NA	NA	NA	Black Topped/ unpaved	Black Topped/ unpaved	Govt/ se Owne	Lease Area linked with NH- 509/ By Atrauli Road

Transportation Routes for leases in Cluster: NA

Cluster No	Transportation Route No	Number of tippers/day of cluster	Number of tippers/day of all The clusters on route	Length of Route In KM	Type Of Road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	Recommendation for Road(Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt /Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
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NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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Anexure-V**Final List of Potential Mining Leases (existing & proposed) Rivers**

River Details	Lease Details	Area (in Ha)	Distance (in KM) from PA/BR/W C/	Distance from Forest Area (in KM)	Mining leases within 500 Meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in Tonnes /Annum considering digging depth max As 2.5 meters	Mineral to be mined (Sand)	Existing/ Proposed
Ganga	Gata/ Khand No: 19, Vill- Ganeshpur Gang, Teh- Atrauli Dist. Aligarh	16.00	N.A.	More than 0.01km (100 meter)	No	6,00,000 MT 4,00,000 Cum	360000 MT 2,40,000 Cum	Proposed

S.No	Owner	Area	District	Tehsil	Village/Gata	Total Reserve Cum	Total Mineral to be mined (MT)	Existing /Proposed
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Patta Lands/Khatedari Land:(Existing & proposed)**DE-Siltation Location:(Lakes/Ponds/ Dams etc.) (Existing & proposed)**

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

M-Sand Plants:(existing & proposed)

Plant Name	Owner	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo-location	Quantity Tonnes/Annum	Existing/Proposed
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Annexure-VI**Final List of cluster & contiguous cluster clusters::****Contiguous Clusters:**

River Name	Cluster No.	Lease No	Location (Riverbed /Patta Land)	Village	Area(in Ha)	Total Excavation (Ton)	Total Mineral Excavation (Ton)
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

River Name	Contiguous Cluster No.	Cluster No	Number of leases in the cluster	Location (Riverbed /Patta Land)	Distance between clusters	Village	Area of Cluster (Ha)	Total Mineral Excavation (Ton)
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Annexure-VII**Final Transportation Routes for individual lease and leases in Cluster:**

Lease No	Transportation Route No	Number Of tippers /day of lease	Number Of tippers /day of all The lease On route	Length of Route In KM	Type Of Road (Black Topped/ Unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
Gata/ Khand No: 19, Vill- Ganeshpur Gang, Teh- Atrauli Dist. Aligarh	1	NA	NA	NA	Black Topped/ unpaved	Black Topped/ unpaved	Govt/Lease Owner	

Transportation Routes for leases in Cluster: NA

Cluster No	Transportation Route No	Number of tippers/day of cluster	Number of tippers/day of all The clusters on route	Length of Route In KM	Type Of Road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	Recommendation for Road(Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt /Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TRANSPORTION ROUTE MAP OF LOI ISSUED IN 2022



सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण आख्या

निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र०, खनिज भवन, लखनऊ के कार्यालय आदेश संख्या 85/एम०-87ए/498 (सात) दिनांक 09.04.2024 के अनुपालन में जनपद की तहसील अतरौली के ग्राम गनेशपुर गंग स्थित गाटा संख्या 19 रकबा 16.00 विज्ञप्ति क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल तहसील अतरौली, वरिष्ठ सर्वेक्षक, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, गाजियाबाद एवं खान अधिकारी, अलीगढ़ के द्वारा उच्चतम निविदाकार के प्रतिनिधि श्री निरजेश प्रताप सिंह की उपस्थिति में संयुक्त रूप से निरीक्षण किया गया।

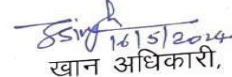
जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय खनिज अनुभाग, अलीगढ़ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये जियो कॉर्डिनेट्स के अनुसार दिनांक 16.05.2024 को जी०पी०एस० की सहायता से क्षेत्र को चिन्हित किया गया। चिन्हांकन के उपरान्त देखा गया कि चिन्हांकित क्षेत्र के अधिकांश भाग में पर्याप्त मात्रा में साधारण बालू उपलब्ध है। क्षेत्र के जियो कॉर्डिनेट्स निम्नवत् हैं :-

क्षेत्र का जियो कॉर्डिनेट्स

क०सं०	ग्राम	A	B	C	D
1	गनेशपुर गंग	N 28 04 34.91" E 78 30 26.05"	N 28 04 36.33" E 78 30 35.76"	N 28 04 16.85" E 78 30 44.85"	N 28 04 15.73" E 78 30 34.97"


16-5-24
क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल
ग्राम गनेशपुर गंग
तहसील अतरौली
जनपद-अलीगढ़।


वरिष्ठ सर्वेक्षक
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
गाजियाबाद


16/5/2024
खान अधिकारी,
अलीगढ़।


(प्रतिनिधि)
प्रमाणित





Hindi

उद्धरण खतौनी (अप्रमाणित प्रति)

29/Feb/2024 12:24:36

क्रम संख्या: 122155
 प्राप्त का नाम (प्राप्त): पंचदेव गंग (गैजटदार) (अंग्रेजी)
 तारीख: २२/०५/२०२०
 नगर: मन्थली
 फाइल नं.: 1428-1433 (01 सूचना, 2020 से 30 म्, 2026)
 पान: 1
 (1) छाप संख्या: 00070

श्रेणी: 6-1 / आकृतिक प्रश्न - वर्तमान प्रश्न ।

[illegible]

श्री १. श्री २. श्री ३. श्री ४. श्री ५. श्री ६. श्री ७. श्री ८. श्री ९. श्री १०. श्री ११. श्री १२. श्री १३. श्री १४. श्री १५. श्री १६. श्री १७. श्री १८. श्री १९. श्री २०. श्री २१. श्री २२. श्री २३. श्री २४. श्री २५. श्री २६. श्री २७. श्री २८. श्री २९. श्री ३०. श्री ३१. श्री ३२. श्री ३३. श्री ३४. श्री ३५. श्री ३६. श्री ३७. श्री ३८. श्री ३९. श्री ४०. श्री ४१. श्री ४२. श्री ४३. श्री ४४. श्री ४५. श्री ४६. श्री ४७. श्री ४८. श्री ४९. श्री ५०. श्री ५१. श्री ५२. श्री ५३. श्री ५४. श्री ५५. श्री ५६. श्री ५७. श्री ५८. श्री ५९. श्री ६०. श्री ६१. श्री ६२. श्री ६३. श्री ६४. श्री ६५. श्री ६६. श्री ६७. श्री ६८. श्री ६९. श्री ७०. श्री ७१. श्री ७२. श्री ७३. श्री ७४. श्री ७५. श्री ७६. श्री ७७. श्री ७८. श्री ७९. श्री ८०. श्री ८१. श्री ८२. श्री ८३. श्री ८४. श्री ८५. श्री ८६. श्री ८७. श्री ८८. श्री ८९. श्री ९०. श्री ९१. श्री ९२. श्री ९३. श्री ९४. श्री ९५. श्री ९६. श्री ९७. श्री ९८. श्री ९९. श्री १००.

क्रमांक	व्यक्ति का नाम	व्यक्ति का पता	व्यक्ति का जन्म तिथि	व्यक्ति का पेशा	व्यक्ति का शिक्षा स्तर	व्यक्ति का सम्पत्ति	व्यक्ति का अन्य विवरण
(10)	व्यक्ति का नाम / सम्पत्ति का विवरण / अन्य विवरण	(11) व्यक्ति का नाम / सम्पत्ति का विवरण / अन्य विवरण	(12) व्यक्ति का पता	(13) व्यक्ति का जन्म तिथि	(14) व्यक्ति का पेशा	(15) व्यक्ति का शिक्षा स्तर	(16) व्यक्ति का सम्पत्ति

कृमय मृत खसो की प्रसिद्धि (भूखंड (गाटा) के बाद गस्त विक्रय / भू-नक्शा / नागांतरण वही) हेतु खसरा संख्या पर नितिक को

Disclaimer: उक्त अंकित मात्र अवलोकनार्थ है, उक्त विवरण अग्रगत है, तहसील कम्प्यूटर केन्द्र एनम सी.एस.सी/तोलोकवाणी केन्द्र से उद्घरण की प्रामाणिक प्रति प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Disclaimer: यह अंश मात्र अवलोकनार्थ है, एक विवरण अंश है, (अंश)।
Above content is for information. The information provided online is updated and no physical visit is required. For Certified copy, apply through e-district portal/CSC/
Tehsil Computer Centre.

Software Powered By: National Informatics Center, Uttar Pradesh State Unit, Lucknow.



29-02-2024.

महोदय

हृदयभा सहायक अभियन्ता - यमुना एड्स जर्मी ब्रिज
आगरा नहर ओबला नई दिल्ली - 25 के पन्ना 52/50
आ. यमुना दिनेश 27/02/2024 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करके
का लोट ऊपर; जिससे आप अटलासो ब्रादर के
निर्माणित गाड़ी का सहायक संपुर्णत रोक द्वाारा
सहायक करके हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

उपरोक्त के लेबल के दिनेश 28/02/2024 को
हैड कर्मी ब्रिज आगरा नहर ओबला की संपुर्णत रोक
जिसके जो जितने-कुछ सौच परीक्षण व सहायक आगरा
सौच परीक्षण व जो अनिल ब्रिज सिंह जी. महोदय के
साथ स्थलीय निरीक्षण व आगमन परीक्षण के
पर जाय है 625, 626, 639, 650, 651, 652, 653
654, 655, 656, 657, 658 व 924, 925, 926, 927
कुछ रकम 6.648 हेक्टेर भूमि जो कि पर बह रही
यमुना नदी के स्थित है।
स्थलीय आब्ला लादा सेवा के प्रेषित है।

3037
6-3-24

सहायक
सीधपरिवेक्षक
6-3-2024

06/03/2024
लेबल

महोदय. आगरा नहर अटलासो ब्रादर के
आगमन पर स्थलीय संपुर्णत आगमन
लादा सेवा के प्रेषित है।

महोदय

संपुर्णत स्थलीय आब्ला सेवा के
साफर प्रेषित है।

06/03/2024
लेबल

लेबल

कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी खैर, अलीगढ़।

पत्रांक- 489 / एस0टी0

दिनांक-06 मार्च 2024

सहायक अभियन्ता-चतुर्थ
हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर
ओखला नई दिल्ली-25

कृपया अपने पत्र संख्या-52/स0अ0-चतुर्थ/ दिनांक 27-02-2024 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जो कि बालू/मौरम के क्षेत्रों से सम्बंधित अनापत्ति उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बंध में है।

उपरोक्त के सम्बंध में तहसीलदार खैर से जांच आख्या प्राप्त की गई। तहसीलदार खैर द्वारा अपनी जांच आख्या में उल्लिखित किया गया है कि "दिनांक 28-02-2024 को हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर ओखला की संयुक्त टीम, जिसमें श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार सींच पर्यवेक्षक व सत्यप्रकाश सींच पर्यवेक्षक व श्री अनिल कुमार सिंह जे0ई0 के साथ स्थलीय निरीक्षण व अभिलेखीय परीक्षण करने पर पाया कि ग्राम ऊँटासानी खादर, परगना टप्पल, तहसील खैर के गाटा संख्या 625, 626, 639, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 653, 657, 658, 924, 925, 926, 927 कुल रकवा 6.648है0 भूमि मौके पर बह रही यमुना नदी में स्थित है।"

अतः तहसीलदार खैर की आख्या मूलरूप में संलग्न कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तानुसार।



(दिग्विजय सिंह)
जिलाधिकारी खैर,
अलीगढ़।

SDC
4/03/2024
AE-IV

अधिकासी अभियन्ता
हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर
ओखला नई दिल्ली-25

प्रेषित,
अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०)
जनपद-अलीगढ़

पत्रांक:- 875

/है०व०ख०/खनन

दिनांक:- 11 /03/2024

विषय:- बालू/मौरम के क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित अनापत्ति उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आपका पत्रांक 327/टी०ए०सी० (खनन)/दिनांक 19.02.2024

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय सन्दर्भित पत्र की अनुपालना में अवगत कराना है कि आपके द्वारा जनपद अलीगढ़ के 05 वर्षीय खनन पट्टे क्षेत्र की सूची जो अधिकासी अभियन्ता नरौरा खण्ड, निचली गंगा नहर अलीगढ़ के पत्रांक 308/नखनिगनअ/खनन/क्षेत्र/दिनांक 21.02.2024 के माध्यम से इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध करायी गयी है। जिसमें इस खण्ड के अन्तर्गत यमुना नदी पर ग्राम ऊँटसानी, तहसील खैर के गाँव सं० 625, 626, 639, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 924, 925, 926, 927 जिसका कुल रकबा 6.648 हेक्टेयर उपलब्ध रिक्त/संचालित बालू/मौरम खनन क्षेत्रों की अनापत्ति उपलब्ध कराने की वॉछना की गयी है। इसके क्रम में सिंचाई विभाग एवं राजस्व विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से दिनांक 28.02.2024 को स्थलीय निरीक्षण व अभिलेखीय परीक्षण किया गया जिसकी आख्या उपजिलाधिकारी, खैर ने अपने पत्रांक 489/एस०टी०/दिनांक 06.03.2024 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) द्वारा इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध करायी है। जिसमें उल्लेखित है कि "ग्राम ऊँटसानी खादर, परगना टप्पल तहसील खैर के गाँव सं० 625, 626, 639, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 924, 925, 926, 927 जिसका कुल रकबा 6.648 हेक्टेयर भूमि मौके पर बह रही यमुना नदी में स्थित है।"

अवगतनीय है कि "उ०प्र० शासन के पत्रांक 1149/18-27-सि०-3-52एल/18 सिंचाई अनुभाग-3 लखनऊ दिनांक 17.10.2018 के द्वारा मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल में विचाराधीन ओ०ए०सं०-200/2014 एम०सी० मेहता बनाम यूनियल ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 13.04.2017 के अनुपालन में गंगा नदी के किनारे से 100 मीटर के क्षेत्र को नो डेवलपमेन्ट/कन्स्ट्रक्शन जोन घोषित किया गया है। शासनादेश के बिन्दू सं० 03 पर नो डेवलपमेन्ट/नो कन्स्ट्रक्शन जोन में किसी भी प्रकार के निर्माण, अतिक्रमण व्यवसायिक गतिविधि, पट्टे नीलामी, प्रदूषण करने वाली गतिविधियाँ एवं सभी गतिविधियाँ प्रतिबन्धित रहेगी। उक्त जोन को प्लड प्लेन जोन के रूप में ही सुरक्षित किया जाये एवं पूर्व में चल रही सभी गतिविधियाँ तत्काल प्रभाव से बन्द या विस्थापित की जाये दर्शाया गया है।"

उक्त बिन्दुओं के आलोक में उपरोक्त गाँवों पर खनन संकिया अनुमन्य नहीं है। अतः तदनुसार अवगत होना चाहें।

संलग्नक:- उपरोक्तानुसार

अधिकासी अभियन्ता
हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर
ओखला नई दिल्ली-25

पत्रांक:- /है०व०ख०/दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है:-

1. अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, तृतीय मण्डल सिंचाई कार्य आगरा।
2. अधिकासी अभियन्ता नरौरा खण्ड, निचली गंगा नहर अलीगढ़।
3. खान अधिकारी, जनपद अलीगढ़।
4. सहायक अभियन्ता-चतुर्थ, हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर ओखला नई दिल्ली को उनके पत्रांक-65 /स०अ०-चतुर्थ/दिनांक-11.03.2024 के क्रम में।
5. उपराजस्व अधिकारी, हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर ओखला नई दिल्ली।

अधिकासी अभियन्ता
हैड वर्क्स खण्ड आगरा नहर
ओखला नई दिल्ली-25

प्रेषक,

अधिकासी अभियन्ता,
नरौरा खण्ड निचली गंगा नहर,
अलीगढ़

06/03/24

प्रेषित,

अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि०/रा०)
जनपद-अलीगढ़

U/L
Amr(FK)
13/24

पत्रांक- 405 /नखनिगनअ/खनन क्षेत्र/ दिनांक- 06.03.2024

विषय:- बालू/मौरम के क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित अनापत्ति उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आपका पत्रांक-327 /टी०ए०सी०(खनन)/दिनांक-19.02.2024

महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भित पत्र का अवलोकन करने की कृपा करें, जिसके माध्यम से जनपद-अलीगढ़ में उपलब्ध रिक्त/संचालित बालू/मौरम खनन क्षेत्रों की सूची संलग्न करते हुए सूची में उल्लिखित बालू/मौरम के क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अनापत्ति उपलब्ध कराने की वांछना की गई है।

उक्त के कम में गंगा नदी के कार्यक्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित सहायक अभियन्ता-द्वितीय, नरौरा खण्ड निचली गंगा नहर, अलीगढ़ ने अपने पत्रांक-65/स०अ०द्वितीय/दिनांक-05.03.2024 के द्वारा अवगत कराया है कि गंगा नदी के प्रश्नगत क्षेत्र में बालू खनन का पट्टा दिये जाने हेतु जिस गाटा संख्या-19 का उल्लेख किया गया है। वह गाटा संख्या संलग्न खतौनी के अनुसार श्री गंगा जी महारानी के नाम दर्ज है। उक्त क्षेत्र में बालू खनन का पट्टा दिये जाने से भारी वाहनों के आवागमन के कारण नहर की पटरी एवं ग्राइन्स (बन्धा) क्षतिग्रस्त होने की पूरी सम्भावना है। बाढ़ सुरक्षा के दृष्टिगत नहर की पटरी एवं ग्राइन्स के मरम्मत कार्य की तुरन्त आवश्यकता होती है।

उक्त गाटा से बालू खनन की सहमति इस प्रतिबन्ध के साथ है कि बालू के परिवहन के दौरान नहर की पटरी एवं ग्राइन्स(बन्धा) के क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर सम्बन्धित पट्टा धारक को मरम्मत करना आवश्यक होगा। मरम्मत कार्य कराने का पर्यवेक्षण एवं नियन्त्रण, खान अधिकारी, अलीगढ़ का होगा।

06/03/24

अधिकासी अभियन्ता
नरौरा खण्ड निचली गंगा नहर,
अलीगढ़

पत्रांक:- /नखनिगनअ/ तदिनांक- 03.2024

प्रतिलिपि सहायक अभियन्ता-द्वितीय, नरौरा खण्ड निचली गंगा नहर, अलीगढ़ को उनके पत्रांक-65/स०अ०द्वितीय/दिनांक-05.03.2024 द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई आख्या के कम में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

अधिकासी अभियन्ता
नरौरा खण्ड निचली गंगा नहर,
अलीगढ़

कार्यालय प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, अलीगढ़।

पत्रांक: 3271/29-5, अलीगढ़: दिनांक: फरवरी: 26 2024

सेवा में,

अपर जिलाधिकारी, वित्त/राजस्व,
अलीगढ़।

02 जनवरी/2024

विषय:- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) के अनुमोदन के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आपका पत्रांक-328/टी.ए.सी. (खनन) दिनांक 17.02.2024

27/2/24

महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषयक सम्बन्ध में सन्दर्भित पत्र द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि संयुक्त समिति (SEAC व SEIAA) द्वारा तैयार की गयी Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) के अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु संलग्न सूची में उल्लिखित बालू/मोरम के क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण कराया गया एवं क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, अतरौली रेंज के पत्रांक-241/29-5 दिनांक 23.02.2024 एवं क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, खैर रेंज के पत्रांक-194/29-5 दिनांक 23.02.2024 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि पत्र में उल्लिखित स्थलों के 100 मीटर की परिधि में कोई आरक्षित/संरक्षित वन स्थित नहीं है।

क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, अतरौली एवं खैर रेंज की स्थल सत्यापन रिपोर्ट से सहमति व्यक्त करते हुये, रिपोर्ट में अंकित स्थलों से मानकों एवं शासनादेश का अनुपालन करते हुए बालू/मोरम के खनन पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

हस्ताक्षर - प्रभोष

भवदीय

26/02/24
(दिवाकर कुमार वशिष्ठ)

प्रभागीय निदेशक,

सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, अलीगढ़।

पत्रांक / 29-5 दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि- क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, अतरौली एवं खैर रेंज को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रभागीय निदेशक,
सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, अलीगढ़।

**BUFFER ZONE OF LOI ISSUED
IN 2022**

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी अलीगढ़

संख्या 370 / खनिज सहायक / बालू

दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2023

सहमति पत्र (लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट)

श्री काविन्द्र रस्तोगी पुत्र श्री सत्य प्रकाश रस्तोगी,
निवासी मौहल्ला चामुण्डा रोड कायस्थान हसनपुर,
तहसील हसनपुर जनपद-अमरोहा।

दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2021 द्वारा प्रख्यापित उ0प्र0 उपखनिज (परिहार) नियमावली, 2021 के नियम 23(1) के अन्तर्गत जियो कॉर्डिनेट्स के साथ प्रदेश में नदी तल में उपलब्ध उपखनिज बालू/मौरम/बजरी आदि के क्षेत्रों को ई-निविदा/ई-नीलामी/ई-निविदा सह ई-नीलामी द्वारा पाँच वर्ष की अवधि हेतु परिहार पर स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु जनपद अलीगढ़ की तहसील अतरौली के ग्राम गनेशपुर गंग के गाटा संख्या 19 रकबा 16.00 है० में से 2,40,000 घन मीटर बालू का खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत किये जाने हेतु विज्ञप्ति संख्या 105/खनिज सहायक दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 2022 को एम0एस0टी0सी0 के ई ऑक्शन पोर्टल www.mstcecommerce.com पर अपलोड करते हुए ई निविदा आमंत्रित की गयी थी। ई-नीलामी सह ई-नीलामी की कार्यवाही राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत नोडल एजेंसी एमएसटीसी के ई मेल पत्र दिनांक 26.12.2022 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि :-

तहसील	नदी का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	गाटा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल (है० में)	बालू की मात्रा (घनमीटर में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
अतरौली	गंगा नदी	गनेशपुर गंग	19	16.00	2,40,000

(मानचित्र संलग्न)

उपरोक्त में आपके द्वारा ई-नीलामी में अधिकतम ऑफर रू० 154/- प्रति घनमीटर दी गयी है। इस प्रकार आपके द्वारा गनेशपुर गंग हेतु बालू की मात्रा 2,40,000 घनमीटर की कुल रू० 3,69,60,000/- प्रथम वर्ष हेतु दी गयी है।

1- निर्बन्धनों एवं शर्तों का यथोचित पालने करने के लिये प्रतिभूति के प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बोली की सकल धनराशि रू० 3,69,60,000/- का 25 प्रतिशत प्रतिभूति की धनराशि तथा स्वामित्व की पहली किश्त के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष के लिए बोली/निविदा की सकल धनराशि का 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि प्रथम माह की किश्त के रूप में दो कार्य दिवसों के अन्दर जमा करना होगा। आप द्वारा पूर्व में प्री बिड अर्नेस्ट मनी रू० 33,00,000/- को प्रथम किश्त में समायोजित करते हुए रू० 1,33,32,000/- (एक करोड़ तेतीस लाख बत्तीस हजार रुपये मात्र) जमा करना होगा। यदि लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी करने के दो कार्य दिवसों में अवशेष धनराशि जमा करने में आप असफल होते हैं तो आप द्वारा जमा अर्नेस्ट मनी राज्य सरकार के पक्ष में जब्त कर ली जायेगी तथा आपके द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रत्यावेदन पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा।

2- पट्टे के प्रथम वर्ष की शेष किश्त एवं अनुवर्ती वर्षों में बोली/निविदा के आधार प्रथम वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित सकल धनराशि पर प्रत्येक वर्ष से 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ नियमावली-2021 के पंचम अनुसूची के अनुसार जमा की जायेगी।

3- आप नियम-17 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्षेत्र का सीमांकन करायेंगे तथा नियम-36 के अनुसार सीमा-स्तम्भ लगायेंगे तथा इसका अनुरक्षण करेंगे।

4- आप नियम-35 के प्राविधानों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर खनन योजना, माइन्स क्लोजर प्लान एवं भारत सरकार के वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.09.2006 सपठित अधिसूचना दिनांक 15.01.2016 तथा समय समय पर यथा संशोधित उपबन्धों के अधीन पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्राप्त कर उसे प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

5- आपके द्वारा नियम-35 के अनुसार क्षेत्र के भूमि-उद्धार और पुर्नवास उपाय हेतु वित्तीय आश्वासन की धनराशि निर्धारित रीति से जमा करेंगे।





- 6- लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी के एक माह के अन्दर अनुमोदन हेतु खनन योजना निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना प्राप्त होने के एक माह के अन्दर सक्षम प्राधिकरण के समक्ष पर्यावरण स्वच्छता पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
- 7- पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र की प्राप्ति के एक माह के भीतर पट्टा विलेख का निष्पादन कराकर खनन संकिया तत्काल प्रारम्भ की जानी होगी।
- 8- आप राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित कर व शुल्क तथा रॉयल्टी पर आयकर का दो प्रतिशत टीसीएस (वर्तमान दर) एवं 10 प्रतिशत धनराशि अलीगढ़ जिला मिनरल फण्ड आदि में नियमानुसार जमा करेंगे।

अन्य शर्त :-

- 1- पट्टाधारक पट्टे के अधीन दिये गये क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन के समय सीमांकित मानचित्र पर खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र का कॉर्डिनेट्स अंकित करेगा तथा पट्टा विलेख निष्पादन करने के पूर्व में पट्टाधारक अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर ऐसे सीमा चिन्ह को और खम्भे को लगायेगा जो पट्टा विलेख से संलग्न नक्शे में दर्शाये गये सीमांकन को इंगित करने को आवश्यक होगा।
- 2- पट्टा विलेख के निष्पादन के दिनांक से छः माह के भीतर खनन संक्रियायें प्रारम्भ करेगा और तत्पश्चात जानबूझकर कोई स्थगन किये बिना ऐसी खनन संक्रियाओं का संचालन उचित और दक्षता पूर्ण कुशल कारीगर की भाँति करेगा।
- 3- पट्टाधारक नियम-35 के अनुसार वाहनों के प्रवेश व किसी पर निगरानी के लिये स्वयं के व्यय पर 360 डिग्री कोण पर दृष्टता रिकार्डिंग के योग्य चार सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाने सहित चैकपोस्ट/गेट का निर्माण करेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त चैकपोस्ट/गेट पर आरएफआईडी स्कैनर भी रखेगा जिससे सम्बन्धित खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र से उपखनिजों के परिवहन हेतु प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक यान के सापेक्ष निर्गत किये गये ई-प्रपत्र एम0एम0-11 पर अंकित बारकोड का डाटा पढ़ने और सुनिश्चित रखने की सुविधा होगी और उसका समुचित रूप से रख रखाव करेगा एवं सदैव उसे चालू रूप में अनुरक्षित रखेगा। पट्टाधारक उक्त सीसीटीवी कैमरे और आरएफआईडी स्कैनरों द्वारा की गयी समस्त रिकॉर्डिंग को कम से कम तीस दिनों तक सुरक्षित रखेगा और नियम-66 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के द्वारा रिकॉर्डिंग मांगे जाने पर रिकार्ड की उपलब्ध करायेगा।
- 4- पट्टाधारक प्रत्येक वाहन को ई-एम0एम0-11 सही विवरण सहित जारी करेगा, प्रत्येक वाहन को निर्गत ई एम0एम0-11 जनित बारकोड को चैक गेट पर पढ़ने तथा दर्ज डाटा सेव करने के लिए आरएफआईडी स्कैनर लगायेगा तथा सदैव उसका अनुरक्षण करेगा और उन्हें सही एवं चालू दशा में रखेगा। उक्त का अनुपालन न करने की दशा में नियामवली 2021 के नियम-59 के अन्तर्गत शास्ति का भागीदार होगा।
- 5- पट्टाधारक तीन मीटर की गहराई अथवा जल स्तर में से जा कम हो से अधिक गहराई में खनन संक्रियायें नहीं करेगा।
- 6- जिलाधिकारी द्वारा चिन्हित सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खनन नहीं किया जायेगा।
- 7- नदी की जल धारा में सक्शन मशीन लिफ्टर आदि मशीन द्वारा खनन कार्य नहीं किया जायेगा।
- 8- स्वीकृत क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहाँ परिवहन प्रपत्र निर्गत किया जायेगा वहाँ पर खनिजों का बिक्रय मूल्य प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा।
- 9- यदि पट्टाधारक द्वारा नियमों व खनन पट्टा पर्यावरण स्वच्छता प्रमाण पत्र, खनन योजना आदि की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो पट्टेदार को अपना मामला बताने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर प्रदान करने के पश्चात जिलाधिकारी अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पट्टा समाप्त किया जा सकता है।
- 10- कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसे खनन पट्टा या खनन अनुज्ञा पत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में किसी भी रूप में अधिकार प्राप्त हो, ऐसी भूमि के पट्टा या खनन अनुज्ञा पत्र धारखनन संक्रियाओं पर कोई प्रतिशेध या निर्बन्धन अधिरोपित करने या उपखनिज हटाने के लिए अधिमूल्य (प्रीमियम)

या स्वामित्व के रूप में कोई धनराशि मांगने का हकदार नहीं होगा ; प्रतिबन्ध यह है कि ऐसा व्यक्ति भूमि की धरातलकी खनन संक्रियाओं के लिये उपयोग करने हेतु खनन पट्टा या खनन अनुज्ञा पत्र के उक्त धारक से ऐसा वार्षिक प्रतिकर पाने का हकदार होगा, जो उनके बीच तय हो ।


जिलाधिकारी,
अलीगढ़।

संख्या व दिनांक उपरोक्तानुसार
प्रतिलिपि :-

- 1- अपर मुख्य सचिव, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, उ०प्र० शासन लखनऊ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित ।
- 2- निदेशक, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म निदेशालय, उ०प्र० खनिज भवन, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित ।


जिलाधिकारी,
अलीगढ़।

