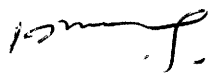


Reply To Pre Bid Queries for Selu Modified Block N/V Selu & Bansliya Tehsil Badgaon, District Udaipur In State Of Rajasthan

Tender No.: MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/137/Udaipur/24-25/9645 [439811]

Forward Auction No. : MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/160/Udaipur/24-25/9669 [439835]

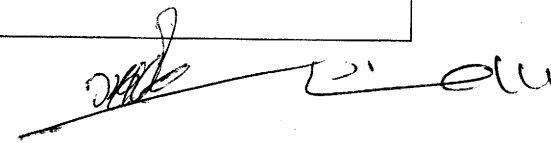
Sl. No.	Bidders Queries	Reply
1	<p>Tender Document NIT Mineral deposit in Govt land and private land As the mineral deposit distribution is not given, it is needed to assess the distribution of mineral in Govt. and private land</p>	<p>One may superimpose the geological map with revenue map annexed with the tender document for said information.</p>
2	<p>MECL geological survey report Flora and Fauna As per the report by MECL the there is a forest land in the nearby vicinity of the block. The clarification is needed to understand the approval requirement needed after becoming the preferred bidder for the block.</p>	<p>No forest land falls in the block and the block is situated more than 25 meters away from the forest.</p>
3	<p>Bid Security Clause 8.1 (a) As per the detailed explanation Bid Security can be issued by any bank covered under the Schedule II of the RBI Act. Does it cover the foreign banks as well.</p>	<p>Please refer to tender document wherein the explanation in this regard is provided.</p>
4	<p>Bid Security Clause 8.1 (a) As per the detailed explanation Bid Security can be issued by any bank covered under the Schedule II of the RBI Act. It prohibits Co-operative banks but as per the revised NHAI auction rules BG's from Co-operative banks having deposits of more than Rs.5000 crore is accepted, then why the department is not allowing BG's from Cooperative banks like Saraswat Cooperative Bank. It is being accepted by all the government tender document</p>	<p>Tender condition prevails.</p>













5	The bidder has enquired about the end use of magnesite.	The representative of MECL conveyed that the end use has been mentioned in the resources chapter of the geological report.
6	The bidder has enquired about the grade of magnesite in this block in comparison to magnesite deposits of Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.	The representative of MECL conveyed that the magnesite of this block is superior in grade with respect to Tamil Nadu and is comparable to the grade of magnesite deposits in Uttarakhand.
7	A bidder enquired about the grade and quantity of ferromanganese in the area as it has been depicted in the geological map of the block.	The representative of MECL conveyed that the ferromanganese is just a surficial capping and no ferromanganese has been intersected in borehole drilling.
8	A bidder enquired whether the surficial rights of the block area has to be taken before start of the mining or they can acquire it in phases as deemed fit.	The bidder may acquire surface rights as deemed fit.
9	A bidder enquired about an alternative of magnesite.	The representative of MECL conveyed that high grade dolomite (MgO > 30%) may serve an alternative of magnesite.
10	A bidder enquired whether dolomite can be used as SMS grade.	The representative of MECL conveyed that dolomite may be used as SMS grade if it stands decrepitation test.
11	A bidder enquired about the exploration charges payable as this block has been explored through NMET fund.	A letter for clarification in this regard has already been sent to NMET.
12	A bidder conveyed there are encroachment in the Govt. land falling the blocks. Will the Govt. help in removing the same?	The Govt. will help to the extent possible. Further, a post auction facilitation cell has been formed at Jaipur for facilitating the bidders.



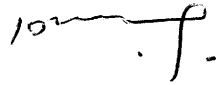





Reply To Pre Bid Queries for Ladana Block Tehsil Mavli, District Udaipur in State Of Rajasthan

Tender No.: MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/138/ Udaipur/24-25/9646 [439812]

Forward Auction No. : MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/161/Udaipur/24-25/9670 [439836]

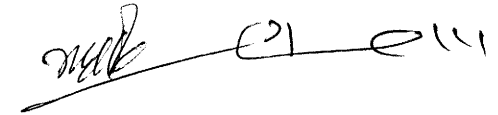
Sl. No.	Bidders Queries	Reply
1	A bidder enquired about mineralization in gap area between this block and Ladana block (G4 level) which has already been auctioned.	The representative of GSI has conveyed the following:- 1. The northern part of the Ladana G2 block has been thoroughly explored for copper mineralization, but unfortunately, the last borehole drilled in the northern corner was unsuccessful. 2. Given our current data and knowledge, it appears that the likelihood of finding copper mineralization in the gap between the two blocks is extremely low."
2	A bidder enquired about extension in timeline.	The timeline may not be extended at this point of time.









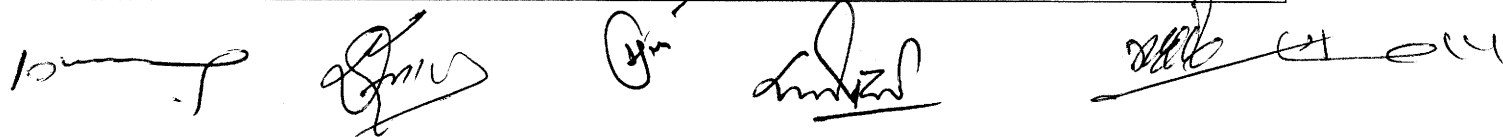


Reply To Pre Bid Queries for Wari Block Tehsil Bhupalsagar & Railmagra, District Chittorgarh & Rajsamand in State Of Rajasthan

Tender No.: MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/136/ Udaipur/24-25/9644 [439810]

Forward Auction No. : MSTC/JPR/Directorate of Mines and Geology Rajasthan, Udaipur/159/Udaipur/24-25/9668 [439834]

Sl. No.	Bidders Queries	Reply
1	<p>Block Summary and Part IV A; Reporting of Mineral Resource Area (hectares/square kilometres): 840 Hectare</p> <p>Reference Executive Summary of Part IV A: MECL has restricted its detailed exploration in this area by carrying out 2072.60 m of drilling in 11 boreholes in Wari B block over a strike length of about 700m and 1921.00m of drilling in 12 boreholes in Wari C block over a strike length of about 600 m between the section lines with average thickness of mineralized zones varies in vertical thickness from +400 mRL to +150 mRL.</p> <p>Block area (840 Ha) having length (North-South) of 3000 meter and Breadth (East-West) as 2800 meters and is being too large in comparison of mineralized area, please clarify as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why block area is taken so large (840 Ha), whereas mineralized zones are very small?2. Except Block B and Block C, there is no drilling in remaining block area of 840 Ha. Why Wari Copper Block is not being put up for auction as Composite License so that extent of ML area of mining lease can be decided by successful bidder after prospecting in whole area?3. Wari Block is having 456.07 Ha as Private land comprising numbers of Khasras and plots. So, whether it is possible to get mining lease be granted on smaller required area without obtaining NOC's from these private land owners? <p>Since private and Charagah land consist almost 92% area of the block it is necessary to know financial implication involved for this block</p>	<p>MECL has carried out detailed exploration (G-2 Level) in two blocks, Block-B and Block -C. The block has been prepared by covering these two individual blocks.</p> <p>The excess area may be used for ancillary purposes bidder. Further, as per Rule 21 of the Minerals (other than Hydrocarbons Energy Minerals), the bidder may surrender area as deemed fit after grant of mining lease.</p>



2

Block Summary

Land Status Summary of Wari Copper Block

S.N.	Category	Area (Ha)
1	Private Land	456.0683
2	Govt Land	59.0389
3	Charagah Land	315.7458
4	Panchayat Land	4.7143
5	Irrigation Land	2.0727
6	Govt School	2.1006
7	SarvajanikShamshan	0.2000
	Total	840.0000

In light of underground method of mining operation, please clarify as follows:

1. Since private area is more than 54 % of total block area and in case successful bidder is required to go underground method of mining, then, whether surface right of undisturbed portion of land is required to be obtained or not?

If Surface right has to be obtained then whether No Objection Certificate from these private land owners will be sufficient or it has to be acquired?

This clarification will help bidders to know about process of surface right to be obtained in the block area.

1. Yes, surface rights in case of underground mining has to be obtained by the bidder.

2. NoC/surface rights can be acquired from these private landowners as deemed appropriate by the bidder.

<p>3</p>	<p>Wari Copper Block-Annexure</p> <p>Page No. 336.</p> <p>Letter (dated 05.05.2023) of Mining Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Chittorgarh says that according to letter of Directorate dated 09.01.2006, the said block does not come in the range of Aravalli Hills.</p> <p>Please clarify as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the status of location of Wari Copper Block with respect to Aravalli Hill Range after the date of 09.01.2006? 2. Whether as on date it is out of purview of Aravalli Hill Range? 3. Is there any change in status I last 18 years? <p>This clarification is needed for status after the date of 09.01.2006</p>	<p>As per 100 meter definition, the block is out of Aravalli hills.</p> <p>At present, the final approval for a mining lease will require permission from the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as mandated by the Supreme Court order dated 09-05-2024, in writ petition (civil) no. 4677/1985, M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India & ORS, along with writ petition (civil) no. 202/1995, T N Godaverman v/s Union of India & ORS, or any subsequent orders issued in these cases.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Wari Copper Block-Annexure</p> <p>Page No. 336.</p> <p>Letter (dated 05.05.2023) of Mining Engineer, Department of Mines and Geology, Chittorgarh says as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no existing (granted) mining lease within the block area of 840 Ha. <p>There is no legal dispute and stay from the Court on the said block</p> <p>The said letter says about status as on 05.05.2023. Since then more than one year is passed. Please clarify as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether any Reconnaissance Permit (RP) or Prospecting License (PL) was granted in past within the block are of Wari? <p>Is there any further development with respect to Wari Copper Block in terms of filing of any Court cases or grant of any new lease of minor minerals after the date of 05.05.2023?</p> <p>This clarification is needed for status after the date of 05.05.2023</p>	<p>There is no change in status.</p>

<p>5</p>	<p>Notice Inviting Tender dated 19th June 2024</p> <p>NIT dated 19th June 2024 says that the mineral concession of the blocks will be granted in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated May 9, 2024 in W.P.C. No 4677/1985 in M C Mehta vs Union of India or any subsequent Orders in this writ petition. Operative Para of Order dated May 9, 2024 is as follows:</p> <p><i>“Until further orders, though all the States in which Aravalli Ranges and Hills are situated would be at liberty to consider and process the applications for grant of mining leases and also for renewal thereof including obtaining statutory clearances from the various authorities, <u>no final permission shall be granted for mining in the Aravalli Hills/Ranges, as defined in the FSI Report dated 25.08.2010, without permission from this Court.</u>”</i></p> <p>Please clarify as follows:</p> <p>Whether for mining operation, successful bidder has to seek permission from Hon'ble Supreme Court or Government of Rajasthan?</p>	<p>At present, the final approval for a mining lease will require permission from the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as mandated by the Supreme Court order dated 09-05-2024, in writ petition (civil) no. 4677/1985, M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India & ORS, along with writ petition (civil) no. 202/1995, T N Godaverman v/s Union of India & ORS, or any subsequent orders issued in these cases.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Tender Document</p> <p>Clause 15.2 The Bid Security shall be INR 4,85,18,406.00 (Indian Rupees Four Crore Eighty-Five Lakh Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Six Only).</p> <p>Proviso of Rule 5 of Mineral Auction Rule: Provided that bid security shall be for an amount equivalent to 0.25% of the value of estimated resources</p> <p>By virtue of Proviso of Rule 5 of Mineral Auction Rule and Clause 15.2 of the tender document, estimated value of resource comes around Rs. 1940 crores.</p> <p>Please let us know what is the average sale price of copper considered while arriving at Estimates Value of Resource?</p>	<p>The average sale price has been calculated as per rule 2(1)(m)(ii) of Mineral Auction Rules 2015.</p>

	This clarification will give clarity about EVR and will bring more transparency among bidders.	
7	<p>Tender Document</p> <p>Clause 5 (e) The bidder must comply with section 6 of MMDR Act, 1957. The bidder shall not acquire area more than the prescribed area under mining lease in MMDR Act including the area of this block.</p> <p>Section 6 (1) (b) of MMDR Act: No person shall acquire in respect of any mineral in a State one or more mining lease covering a total area of more than ten square kilometers.</p> <p>Please clarify whether Government of India has increased the area limit with respect of Copper in the State of Rajasthan or as per Section 6 (1) (b) of MMDR Act area limit for mining lease of copper is 10 Sq. Km?</p> <p>Since present block area is 8.4 Sq. Km and in light of future prospect of Copper in the State of Rajasthan, it is imperative for bidders to know about approval of Government of India (if any) on area beyond prescribed area limit of MMDR Act.</p>	The area limit for ML is 10 Sq.Km as per Section 6(1)(B) of MMDR Act.
8	<p>Block Summary</p> <p>Land under “Private” category is mentioned as 456.07 Ha</p> <p>Please Clarify as follows:</p> <p>1. Procedure for acquisition of private land at the time of mining lease.</p> <p>Charges payable for acquisition of these private land on Hectare basis</p> <p>These details needed for bidder to know about investment to be made and financial implication involved for this block</p>	The onus of getting consent / purchase / acquisition / surface right of private land is on the preferred bidder.

<p>9</p>	<p>Block Summary</p> <p>Land under “Government Land” category is mentioned as 59.04 Ha</p> <p>Please Clarify as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure for transfer/acquisition of Government Land at the stage of Mining Lease. <p>Charges payable for acquisition of Government land on Hectare basis.</p> <p>These details needed for bidder to know about investment to be made and financial implication involved for acquiring surface right under this block.</p>	<p>The mining in Govt. land will be as per Section 89 of LR Act, 1956 by which a bidder can exercise its rights over minerals in Govt. land. The surficial rights need not to be acquired separately.</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Block Summary</p> <p>Charagah Land as 315.75 Ha</p> <p>Please Clarify as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether Charagah land can be diverted for the purpose of mining activities? 2. Whether Charagah land can be part of mining lease or not? 3. Procedure for transfer/acquisition of Charagah Land at the stage of Mining Lease. 4. Tentative charges payable for acquisition of Government land on Hectare basis. 5. Kindly provide relevant circulars and Notification with respect to Charagah land coming in to mining lease area. <p>These details needed for bidder to know about investment to be made and financial implication involved for this block</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes, but after set apart. 3. It will be as per notification / circulars issued by Revenue department, Govt. of Rajasthan. 4. Please refer to Rule 7 of Rajasthan Tenancy (Govt. Rules 1955). 5. The notification dated 31-05-2017, 04-10-2018 and 05-10-2018 is enclosed.

11

Annexure; Land Status Summary

S.N.	Category	Area (Ha)
1	Private Land	456.0683
2	Govt Land	59.0389
3	Charagah Land	315.7458
4	Panchayat Land	4.7143
5	Irrigation Land	2.0727
6	Govt School	2.1600
7	SarvajanikShamshan	0.2000
	Total	840.0000

area is involved

Land Status Summary of Wari Copper Block

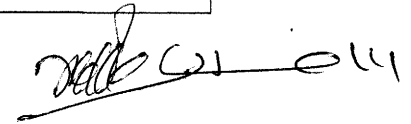
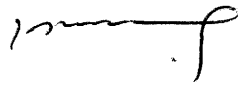
Land coming under category serial no. 4 to 7 is 9.147 Ha area.

Please clarify whether these 9.147 Ha area can / cannot be acquired/relocated in case it is required to optimise mineral potential in the block

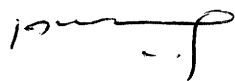
This clarification is necessary as 9.147 Ha

The acquisition / relocation of the land may be done by preferred bidder as deemed fit as per prevailing rules.

<p>12</p>	<p>Tender Document</p> <p>Clause 15.3 “Save and except as provided in this Tender Document, the Bid Security of unsuccessful Bidders will be returned by the State Government, without any interest, <u>as promptly as possible.</u>”</p> <p>There should be some time schedule for return of Bid Security as many States stipulated in their tender document that Bid Security shall be returned within four weeks’ time from the date of final auction (date of Financial bid) or annulment of auction.</p> <p>This clarity is required as Bank Guarantees of the unsuccessful bidders cannot be hold for indefinite time.</p>	<p>Tender condition prevails.</p>
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13	<p>Mine Development and Production Agreement</p> <p>Clause No. 19.4.2; The stamp duty payable for this Agreement shall be borne by the Successful Bidder</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kindly provide the percentage of Stamp duty and Registration charges applicable for execution of mining lease deed for 50 years.2. Whether stamp duty is charged on the basis of on market value of the resources or on the basis of annual rent? <p>Also elaborate the methodology for arriving such charges.</p> <p>These details needed for bidder to know about investment to be made and financial implication involved for this block.</p> <p>These details also helpful in financial modelling for the block.</p>	<p>The stamp duty payable shall be as per Rajasthan Registration and Stamps Act.</p>
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14

Block Summary

Location of the block area

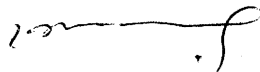
Any temple / structure of historical importance is located in the block area or nearby outside the block area?

Bidders need to know about any sensitive structure within the block area.

Please refer to Part IV A annexed with the tender document.

[Handwritten signatures and marks]

15	<p>Geological Report/Summary of Mineral Block</p> <p>There is total 63 (23 drilled by MECL and 40 bore holes drilled by GSI) bore holes information mentioned in the geological report</p> <p>However, out of 63 boreholes only 58 boreholes data available in the report and remaining 5 GSI boreholes WN-1, WN-15, WN-25, WN-33 and WN-39 of both Litho and elements assay data not available in the report.</p> <p>Please provide remaining 5 bore holes litho and elements assay data in Excel format</p>	<p>MECL Explored boreholes data enclosed as annexure of Geological Reports.</p>
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**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
REVENUE (GROUP-6) DEPARTMENT**

No. F.10(3) Rev-6/2001/ 19

Jaipur, Dated:- 31-05-17

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 257 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Act No. 3 of 1955), the State Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 and orders with reference to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 259 of the said Act that the previous publication of these amendment rules is dispensed with as the State Government considers it necessary that they should be brought into force at once, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of rule 7.- In rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955,-


(i) after the existing first proviso and before the existing second proviso to sub-rule (1), the following new proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided further that the classification of pasture land shall not be changed as unoccupied culturable government land (Sawai Chak) for mining purposes without the prior permission of the State Government. The permission by the State Government shall be granted only if applicant has surrendered equal area of khatedari land in favour of the State Government in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat and has deposited development charges for the development of such surrendered land as pasture land. The development charges for the year 2017-2018 shall be rupees fifty thousand per bigha or

part thereof and for subsequent year it shall be increased by five per cent every year. The Development charges so deposited may also be used for the welfare of the cattle of the village by the village Panchayat with prior approval of the District Collector. The land so classified as unoccupied culturable government land (Sawai Chak) shall always remain and treated as government land for all purposes.”; and

- (ii) in sub-rule (2), for the existing expression “in the same village”, the expression “in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat.” shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor,


(P.S. Bishnoi)

Joint Secretary to the Government

Copy: - Copy forward to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan Jaipur.
2. S.A. to Hon'ble Revenue Minister, Rajasthan Jaipur.
3. P.S. to Chief Secretary, Rajasthan Jaipur.
4. P.S. to Principal Secretary, Department of Mines, Jaipur
5. P.S. to Principal Secretary, Revenue Department, Jaipur
6. Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur
7. All Divisional Commissioners. Rajasthan
8. All Collectors, Rajasthan
9. Deputy Accountant General, SRA, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
10. Registrar, Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.
11. Director Printing and Stationary department for publication of the Notification in the Rajasthan Gazette dated 31.05.12 along with additional copies.
12. Director, Public Relation, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
13. Registrar, Board of Revenue, Ajmer.
14. "RAVIRA" Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.
15. Director, Information & Technology (Computer), Jaipur.
16. Joint Registrar, Library Judges, Supreme Court, New Delhi.
17. Registrar General of High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur.
18. All Joint Secretaries/Dy. Secretaries Department of Revenue.
19. Guard file.


Joint Secretary to the Government

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
REVENUE (GROUP-6) DEPARTMENT**

No. F. 10(3)Rev-6/2001/75

Jaipur, Dated:- 4.10.2018

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 257 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Act No. 3 of 1955), the State Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 and orders with reference to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 259 of the said Act that the previous publication of these amendment rules is dispensed with as the State Government considers it necessary that they should be brought into force at once, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of rule 7.- In rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955,-

- (i) in second proviso to sub-rule (1), after the existing expression "within the same Panchayat" and before the existing expression "and has deposited development charges", the expression ", if applicant is not able to surrender khatedari land in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat, the equal area of khatedari land may be surrendered in the nearby village of adjoining Panchayat and if the land is not available even in the adjoining Panchayat for such purpose, it may be surrendered, in exceptional cases, from the other Panchayat of the District" shall be inserted; and
- (ii) in proviso to sub-rule (2), after the existing expression "lift irrigation pumping station" and before the existing expression "and rehabilitation purpose", the expression ", government buildings, government offices, shamshan, kabristan, gaushala" shall be inserted.

By order of the Governor,




(Anil Kumar Agrawal)

Joint Secretary to the Government

Copy: - Copy forward to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan Jaipur.
2. S.A. to Hon'ble Revenue Minister, Rajasthan Jaipur.
3. P.S. to Chief Secretary, Rajasthan Jaipur.
4. P.S. to secretary, Revenue Department, Jaipur
5. Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur
6. All Divisional Commissioners. Rajasthan
7. All Collectors, Rajasthan
8. Deputy Accountant General, SRA, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
9. Registrar, Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.
10. Director Printing and Stationary department for publication of the Notification in the Rajasthan Gazette dated 04.10.2018 along with additional copies
11. Director, Public Relation, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
12. Registrar, Board of Revenue, Ajmer.
13. "RAVIRA" Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.
14. Director, Information & Technology (Computer), Jaipur.
15. Joint Registrar, Library Judges, Supreme Court, New Delhi.
16. Registrar General of High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur.
17. All Joint Secretaries/Dy. Secretaries Department of Revenue.
18. Joint Secretary Revenue (G-5) Department for uploading on website.
19. Guard file.


Joint Secretary to the Government

राजस्थान सरकार
राजस्व (ग्रुप-6) विभाग

क्रमांक: प. 10 (3) राज-6/2001/06

जयपुर, दिनांक:- 5-10-18

समस्त जिला कलक्टर
राजस्थान।

परिपत्र

विभागीय अधिसूचना क्रमांक प. 10 (3) राज-6/2001/19 दिनांक 31.5.2017 द्वारा राजस्थान काश्तकारी (सरकारी) नियम, 1955 के नियम 7 में संशोधन कर खनन प्रयोजन हेतु चारागाह भूमि वर्गीकरण परिवर्तन राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त कर किये जाने एवं चारागाह की क्षतिपूर्ति उतने ही क्षेत्रफल की आवेदक की निजी खातेदारी भूमि से कराये जाने के प्रावधान किये। साथ ही खनन प्रयोजन हेतु क्षतिपूर्ति उसी ग्राम अथवा उसी ग्राम पंचायत के समीपस्थ ग्राम से किये जाने के प्रावधान किये गये। विभागीय समसंख्यक अधिसूचना क्रमांक 75 दिनांक 4.10.2018 द्वारा उसी ग्राम अथवा उसी ग्राम पंचायत के समीपस्थ ग्राम से चारागाह भूमि की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु आवेदक द्वारा खातेदारी भूमि समर्पण करने में असमर्थ होने पर ऐसी भूमि का समर्पण समीप की ग्राम पंचायत से किया जा सकता है। यदि समीप की ग्राम पंचायत में भी आवेदक की खातेदारी भूमि समर्पण हेतु उपलब्ध नहीं हो तो, अपवाद स्वरूप प्रकरणों में जिले की अन्य ग्राम पंचायत से ऐसी भूमि का समर्पण किये जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

खनन प्रयोजन हेतु चरागाह भूमि वर्गीकरण परिवर्तन के प्रावधान राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त कर किये जाने एवं चरागाह की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु उतने ही क्षेत्रफल की आवेदक की निजी खातेदारी भूमि से कराये जाने के प्रावधानों के क्रम में चरागाह भूमि की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु आवेदक द्वारा राजहक में समर्पित की जाने वाली खातेदारी भूमि के क्षेत्रफल के संबंध में स्पष्टता नहीं होने से चूंकि आवेदक द्वारा छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में खातेदारी भूमि समर्पित की जा सकती है। फलस्वरूप इन टुकड़ों का क्षेत्रफल चारागाह भूमि के बराबर हो सकता है लेकिन इन पृथक टुकड़ों को चारागाह के रूप में विकसित करने में व्यवहारिक कठिनाई आने से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।


उक्त क्रम में मंत्रिमण्डल की आज्ञा क्रमांक 194 दिनांक 3.10.2018 द्वारा चरागाह की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु समर्पित की जाने वाली खातेदारी भूमि का न्यूनतम क्षेत्रफल निर्धारित किये जाने के संबंध में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया है कि:-

1. यदि समर्पित की जाने वाली खातेदारी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल दस हैक्टेयर से अधिक है तो:-
 - 1.1 समर्पित किये जाने वाला पृथक-पृथक टुकड़ा दस हैक्टेयर के क्षेत्रफल से कम नहीं होगा।
 - 1.2 बिंदु संख्या 1.1 अनुसार समर्पण उपरान्त क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए आवेदक द्वारा दी गई खातेदारी भूमि यदि चारागाह के खनन प्रयोजन हेतु किये वर्गीकरण परिवर्तन के क्षेत्रफल

के समान होने से शेष रह जाता है तो समर्पित की जाने वाली भूमि के समस्त टुकड़ों का क्षेत्रफल घटाये जाने के उपरांत अन्तिम भाग दस हैक्टेयर से कम हो सकता है।

2. यदि चारागाह के वर्गीकरण परिवर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित भूमि दस हैक्टेयर या इससे कम है तो चारागाह की क्षतिपूर्ति हेतु समर्पित की जाने वाली खातेदारी भूमि एक ही स्थान पर होगी।
3. चरागाह के लिए समर्पित की जाने वाली समस्त भूमि पर पहुंच मार्ग होना आवश्यक है।

अतः खनन प्रयोजन हेतु चारागाह भूमि के वर्गीकरण परिवर्तन की स्वीकृति हेतु उक्त बिंदुओं को सुनिश्चित करते हुए ही प्रस्ताव भिजवाये जायें।


(अनिल कुमार अग्रवाल)
संयुक्त शासन सचिव

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. विशिष्ट सहायक, मा10 राजस्व मंत्री महोदय।
2. निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, राजस्व विभाग।
3. समस्त संयुक्त शासन सचिव/उप शासन सचिव, राजस्व विभाग।
4. रक्षित पंजीका।


संयुक्त शासन सचिव