SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Systems and Controls in Assessment and Collection of Revenue from Minor Minerals for the year ended March 2022

Government of Odisha

Report No. 12 of the year 2024

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PREFACE

This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared for submission to the Governor of the State of Odisha under Article 151 of the Constitution of India and under CAG's DPC Act, 1971.

This Report contains results of a Performance Audit of Systems and Controls in Assessment and Collection of Revenue from Minor Minerals which was conducted with the objectives to assess whether grant of mining leases/ permits/ licences, for extraction of minerals, were in accordance with applicable laws, rules and policies; mining activities were being regulated in compliance with statutory and other applicable provisions; assessment and collection of mining revenues was being done in accordance with applicable laws and rules; and internal controls and monitoring mechanisms were functioning effectively, to prevent illegal mining and leakage of mining revenues.

The Performance Audit covered nine selected Districts, 22 Tahasils, Directorate of Minor Minerals and Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

Audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Description of Technical Terms

A number of technical terms have been used in this Audit Report. Description of those technical terms have been compiled relating to minor minerals.

Technical terms relating to Minor Minerals

Additional charge is the amount payable by a successful bidder on unit quantity of minerals towards auction money in addition to other charges leviable under OMMC Rules.

Consent to Establish/ Consent to Operate is the consent required from State Pollution Control Board under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to establish any industry, operation or process.

DGPS Survey is based on Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), an enhancement to the Global Positioning System (GPS), which provides improved location accuracy.

District Mineral Foundation Trust is a Trust notified by the State Government under Section 9B of MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 with the objective to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

Extinction, as per Rule 50-A and B of Tahasil Accounts Manual, when a source does not fetch any income continuously for 3 years and the Revenue Inspector sees no prospect of the source fetching income in future and when a source is required to be closed on account of its historical, archaeological, religious or scientific importance, the Revenue Inspector/ Tahasildar should submit a report/ proposal to the Sub-Collector for extinction. The Collector should pass order for the source to be extinct on recommendation of the Sub-Collector". (Declaring closure of existing quarry).

Gochar Land is the land reserved for grazing of cattle.

Kissam is a variety or classification of land like *Gochar* (grazing land), *Jalasya* (Water body) *etc.*

Lease area is the area specified in the mining lease within which mining operations can be undertaken, includes the non-mineralised area required and approved for the activities falling under the definition of mine.

Mineral concession is a reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence, mining lease, composite licence.

Mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured and indicated mineral resource.

Minimum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) in respect of sources for which the mining plan has been approved is the quantity of extraction approved for the year concerned as per the mining plan and in respect of sources for which mining plan has not been prepared and approved, such extractable quantity as

may be assessed by the Competent Authority with approval of the Controlling Authority as the reasonable quantity that may be extracted from the source considering its potential.

Mining operation is the operation undertaken for the purpose of winning any mineral.

Minor minerals are the building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes, and any other mineral which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a minor mineral.

Prospecting licence-cum-mining lease is a two-stage concession granted for the purpose of undertaking prospecting operations followed by mining operations.

Quarry lease is a lease granted on tenure basis for extraction, collection and/ or removal of minor minerals other than specified minor minerals over a compact area.

Quarry permit is a permit granted for extraction, collection and/ or removal of any specified quantity of minor minerals other than specified minor minerals under Chapter V of OMMC Rules.

Quarrying operation is undertaken for the purpose of winning any minor mineral other than specified minor minerals and shall include erection of machinery, laying of tramways, construction of roads and other preliminary operations for the purpose of quarrying.

Recognised person is a qualified person granted recognition under OMMC Rules for preparation of mining plan.

Responsive bid is the bid for an intending applicant who apply to the Competent Authority in a sealed cover for grant of quarry lease accompanied by the requisite documents and particulars as mentioned under Rule 27(4), in response to the notice inviting applications for grant of quarry lease issued by the Competent Authority under Rule 27(2) of OMMC Rules, has been construed as responsive bidder and his bid as responsive bid.

Royalty is the amount that the holder of a mining lease shall pay in respect of any mineral removed or consumed by him at the rates as specified in the second schedule of the OMMC Rules.

Settlement is the act of granting of sairat source (quarry lease) through public auction, as per Rule-53 of Tahasil Accounts Manual.

Tahasildar is the officer so appointed by the Government for local administration in Tahasil and includes an Additional Tahasildar.

Transit Pass is a printed form and machine numbered in the Government Press and supplied by the competent authority on payment of the cost thereof as fixed by the Director of Mines with the approval of the State Government (Rule 58(2) of OMMC Rules, 2016) to be issued by the competent authority permitting the despatch of minerals.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Receipts from mining of minor minerals form a source of non-tax revenue of the State. During the financial years 2015-22, the total revenue from minor minerals was ₹ 2968.75 crore. The regulation of mines, and assessment and collection of minor mineral revenues, is governed primarily by Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is responsible for regulation of the minor mining sector in the State.

The Performance Audit on "Systems and Controls in Assessment and Collection of Minor Mineral Receipts" was conducted between August 2021 and September 2022. The audit covered the period 2015-22, with a focus on examining issues relating to grant of mining leases/ permits/ licences for extraction of minerals; reporting of mineral despatch and sales by leaseholders; regulation of mining activities in compliance with statutory and other provisions; assessment and collection of mining revenues; and effectiveness of internal controls and monitoring mechanisms.

*In the test-checked 22 Tahasils, out of the existing 520 minor mineral sources, 147 sources (*28.27 *per cent) had been operational, while 373 sources (71.73 per cent) had remained non-operational, as on 31 March 2022.*

Audit noticed irregularities in the finalisation of bidders, in the event of unwillingness of the first highest bidders, resulting in avoidable revenue loss of ₹6.21 crore.

Minor mineral sources[1] *could not be made operational due to non-completion of the pre-requisite formalities before invitation of bids, resulting in non-accrual of mineral revenue of ₹20.10 crore.*

Application of pre-revised rates of rents and royalty, in the assessment of mineral revenue, after revision by Government of Odisha, resulted in revenue loss of ₹8.40 crore. Outstanding mineral dues, together with interest, amounting to ₹92.28 lakh was not realised.

The lessees continued quarrying operation without execution of lease deed and obtaining the Environment Clearance for which the lessees were liable to pay ₹4.38 crore being the price of mineral for the unlawful quarrying.

Quarrying operations in District Level Committee Forest land were allowed without prior approval of the Central Government, and there was non-realisation of ₹51.69 crore, towards the price of 4.77 lakh cum minor minerals quarried without lawful authority.

Quarrying of mineral by the lessees in excess of approved mining plan and non-verification of 'Y' forms by the Tahasildars resulted in unlawful

[1] A place from which minerals originate or can be obtained

production of stone of 80,721.40 cum for which the lessees were liable to pay ₹33.50 crore being the price of mineral.

Non-conduct of joint enquiry and non-issuance of fresh demand for differential dues, even after the order of the Hon'ble High Court, resulted in non-realisation of differential dues of ₹58.63 crore, from a lessee.

Non-adoption of a system of taking measurements of the sources before commencement of quarrying and after closure of the lease periods resulted in theft of 8.50 lakh cum of black stone and loss of mineral revenue of ₹98.30 crore.

Incorporation of provisions in the Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016 for deduction of royalty without other charges, from the bills of contractors, in the event of non-production of transit pass in support of procurement of minor minerals from authorised sources/ agencies, resulted in leakage of mineral revenue of ₹864.45 crore.

In addition, Audit also observed non-adoption of satellite-based monitoring of mining activities through the Odisha Space Application Centre; tardy implementation of the scheme for "prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities"; and a weak and ineffective inspection and monitoring mechanism for preventing illegal quarrying and theft of minor minerals in the State.

Recommendations:

Government may consider:

1. **ensuring integrity of the tendering process, and checking for vitiation of tenders, by imposing penalties in the eventuality of backing out of the highest bidders.**
2. **making penal provisions, (similar to the provisions in Note below Para 3.5.14 of Odisha Public Works Department Code Vol. I) for default by the winning bidders, like debarring such bidders from participation in future bids for quarry leases for three years and conducting negotiations with the second highest bidder to match the highest bid.**
3. **fixing responsibility for non-compliance with provisions of OMMC Rules for selection of bidders by Tahasildars leading to loss of revenue to the State exchequer.**
4. **preparing and obtaining approval of Mining Plans and ECs, before invitation of bids, by the Competent Authorities to avoid delays in the operationalisation of sources, as well as to avoid loss of mineral revenue.**
5. **insisting on production of valid transit passes, along with bills, in support of procurement of minor minerals from authorised sources/ licensees, to curb unlawful quarrying and lifting of minor minerals.**
6. **putting in place a system of assessment/ measurement of the quantities of the minor minerals, extracted by the lessees, after expiry of the lease periods, in order to check unlawful excess extraction, beyond the permitted quantities.**
7. **adopting a satellite-based monitoring system, through ORSAC, at the earliest and implementing all activities, prescribed in the scheme for "prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities".**
8. **putting in place a robust monitoring mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism, to detect the unlawful extraction and transportation of minor minerals.**

CHAPTER I
Introduction

1 Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to the minor mineral resources of Odisha, the organisational structure for regulation of minor mineral resources and the trend of mining revenues. The Chapter also covers the objectives of this performance audit, the audit criteria referred to, scope of the audit, and the methodology adopted.

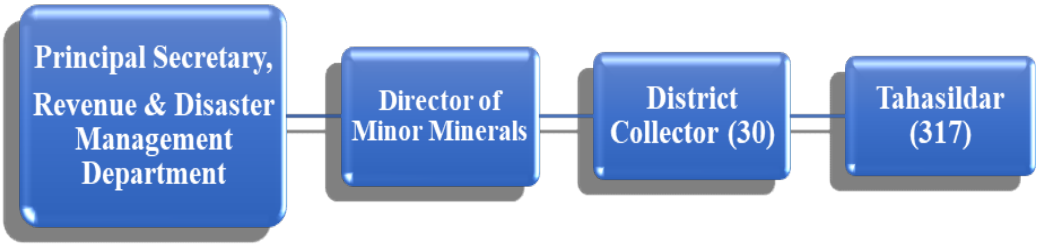
1.1 Minor Mineral Resources of Odisha

Odisha is a mineral rich state occupying a prominent place in the mineral map of the country. The State is endowed with vast reserves of minor minerals like decorative stone quartz, fireclay, ordinary clay, silt, *rehmatti*, ordinary sand, brick-earth, ordinary earth, moorum, laterite slabs, ordinary boulders, road metals including ballasts, chips, *bajri* and rock fines generated from stone crushers, gravels of ordinary stones and river shingles and pebbles.

Receipts from mining of minor minerals form a non-tax revenue of the State. The minor mineral receipts mainly consist of Royalty and Additional charge. The regulation of mines, and assessment and collection of minor mining revenues is governed by the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) enacted by the Central Government empowering the State Governments to make rules in respect of minor minerals. Minor Minerals are the gift of nature, which needs to be exploited scientifically through sustainable mining, without incurring damage to the environment. It is the primary responsibility of the State Government to ensure scientific mining and to maintain continuous supply of minor minerals to all developmental projects including infrastructure and welfare scheme projects and to private projects in a transparent manner in the supply chain from the source to end users.

1.2 Organisational Structure

The regulation of minor minerals is under the control of the Revenue & Disaster Management (R&DM) Department, Government of Odisha (GoO), through the Directorate of Minor Minerals. At the district level, District Collectors are responsible for the regulation of minor minerals and the assessment and collection of mineral receipts through field-level functionaries, *viz.* Tahasildars. The organisational setup for administration of minor minerals is as under:



1.3 Trend of Mining Revenues

The year-wise mining receipts, on account of major and minor minerals, during 2015-23, is shown in **Table 1.1**:

Table 1.1: Trend of mining receipts

(₹ in crore)

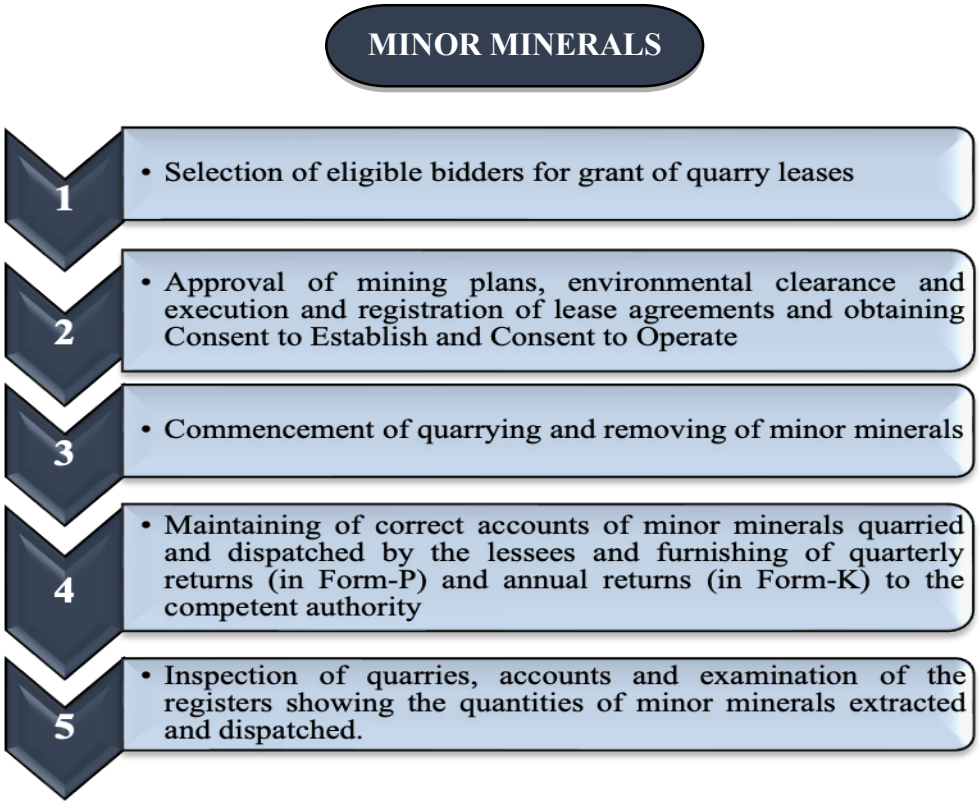
Financial Year	Mineral receipts		Total Mineral Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts of the State	*Percentage* of total Mineral Receipts to total Revenue Receipts of the State
	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals			
2015-16	5,337.32	461.64	5,798.96	68,941	8.41
2016-17	4,599.74	326.05	4,925.79	74,299	6.63
2017-18	5,760.71	370.28	6,130.99	85,204	7.20
2018-19	10,103.39	376.22	10,479.61	99,546	10.53
2019-20	10,664.78	355.24	11,020.02	1,01,568	10.85
2020-21	13,308.39	482.93	13,791.32	1,04,387	13.21
2021-22	48,045.36	596.39	48,641.75	1,53,059	31.78
2022-23	37,568.55	506.49	38,075.04	1,50,462	25.31

Source: (Information furnished by the Department and State Finance Report)

Process for assessment and collection of mining revenues

The prescribed mechanism, for assessment and collection of minor mineral revenues, is depicted in the following schematic Chart:

Chart 1.1: Flow chart showing mechanism of assessment and collection of minor minerals revenue



Source: Provisions of OMMC Rules

1.4 Audit Objectives

The Performance Audit was conducted to examine whether:

i. grants of mining leases/ permits/ licences, for extraction of minerals, were in accordance with applicable laws, rules and policies;

ii. mining activities were being regulated in compliance with statutory and other applicable provisions;

iii. assessment and collection of mining revenues was being done in accordance with applicable laws and rules and

iv. internal controls and monitoring mechanisms were functioning effectively, to prevent illegal mining and leakage of mining revenues.

1.5 Audit Criteria

The audit observations were benchmarked against criteria derived from the following:

Acts and Rules notified by Government of India:

- Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.
- Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Acts and Rules notified by Government of Odisha:

- Odisha Minerals (Prevention of Theft, Smuggling & Illegal Mining and Regulation of Possession, Storage, Trading and Transportation) Rules, 2007.
- Odisha District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2015.
- Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2004 and 2016.
- Odisha Specified Minor Minerals Auction Rules, 2019.
- Tahsil Accounts Manual of Government of Odisha.
- Circulars and other relevant notifications issued by State Government.

1.6 Scope and Methodology

Audit was conducted between July 2021 and March 2022. The Performance Audit covered the period 2015-22, and included coverage of prior/ post periods, wherever relevant or necessary.

Audit test-checked records in the Revenue & Disaster Management (R&DM) Department, the Directorate of Minor Minerals, nine districts[2] and 22 Tahasils[3] in these districts. The districts and Tahasils were selected using stratified random sampling, taking into consideration the collection of revenue by the districts.

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[2] Bargarh, Balangir, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts

[3] Bargarh, Barpali, Kantabanji, Puintala, Balangir, Sambalpur Sadar, Jujumora, Jagatsinghpur, Dharmasala, Jajpur, Jaleswar, Dhenkanal, Parjang, Birmitrapur, Rourkela, Gurundia, Sundargarh, Bhanjanagar, Jagannathprasad, Patrapur, Chikiti and Chhatrapur Tahasils

The methodology of audit included scrutiny of physical and computerised records and joint physical inspection (JPI) of 88 minor mineral quarries, by the Audit team, in the presence of Tahasildars and/ or their representatives.

The Entry Conference was conducted on 12 April 2021, with the Principal Secretary and other officers of the R&DM Department, GoO, in which the audit objectives, criteria, scope and methodology, were discussed. The audit findings were discussed in the Exit Conference, held on 28 June 2023 and replies of the Government furnished in subsequent stages have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

1.7 Acknowledgement

Audit acknowledges the cooperation extended by the R&DM Department, GoO, in providing necessary information and records to Audit, in the conduct of this Performance Audit. Audit records its appreciation to the officers and staff of the departments, for their efforts in providing the necessary information and replies to the Audit observations.

CHAPTER II

Management of Leases of Minor Mineral Resources

2 Management of Leases of Minor Mineral Resources

This chapter contains findings relating to management of leases of minor mineral resources. Significant audit observations include operationalisation of minor mineral sources; irregular selection of bidders in grant of quarry leases; grant of quarry leases without approval of mining plans/ environmental clearances; and quarrying without execution of lease deeds.

2.1 Introduction

As per information furnished by the R&DM Department, there were 4,106 minor mineral sources existing in the State and 1,837 minor mineral sources existing in the sampled districts. Out of these, 1,618 sources in the State and 688 sources in the sampled districts, were operational, as of 31 March, 2022. The year-wise status of the minor mineral sources in the State, as well as in the sampled districts, during 2015-22, was as shown in **Table 2.1.**

Table 2.1*:* Minor mineral sources - existing, operationalised and non-operational *(as on 31 March, 2022)*

Financial Year	Status of sources in the State				Status of sources in the sampled districts			
	No. of sources existing	No. of sources made operational	*Percentage* of operationali-sation	No. of sources that remained non-operational	No. of sources existing	No. of sources made operational	*Percentage* of operationalis-ation	No. of sources that remained non-operational
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
2015-16	4,346	1,174	27.01	3,172	1,748	663	37.93	1,085
2016-17	4,570	1,522	33.30	3,048	2,048	727	35.50	1,321
2017-18	4,479	1,828	40.81	2,651	2,073	878	42.35	1,195
2018-19	4,146	1,978	47.71	2,168	1,792	956	53.35	836
2019-20	4,274	1,910	44.69	2,364	1,980	895	45.16	1,087
2020-21	4,437	1,696	38.21	2,741	2,017	774	38.37	1,243
2021-22	4,106	1,618	39.41	2,488	1,837	688	37.45	1,149

(Source: Information furnished by the R&DM Department)

The year-wise progress, in operationalisation of sources, ranged between 27.01 to 47.71 *per cent,* in the State, and 35.50 to 53.35 *per cent,* in the sampled districts. For the purpose of this Performance Audit, records of the Revenue & Disaster Management (R&DM) Department, the Directorate of Minor Minerals, nine districts[4] and 22 Tahasils[5] in these districts were test checked.

Audit observations, relating to the assessment and collection of minor mineral receipts, are discussed in this chapter.

[4] Bargarh, Balangir, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts

[5] Bargarh, Barpali, Kantabanji, Puintala, Balangir, Sambalpur Sadar, Jujomura, Jagatsinghpur, Dharmasala, Jajpur, Jaleswar, Dhenkanal, Parjang, Birmitrapur, Rourkela, Gurundia, Sundargarh, Bhanjanagar, Jagannathprasad, Patrapur, Chikiti and Chhatrapur Tahasils

2.2 Operationalisation of minor mineral sources

As per Rule-109 of the Tahasil Account Manual (TAM), the Tahasildar should review, at frequent intervals, whether all the sources available for settlement[6], had been settled during the year and should ensure that no source remains undisposed of, without sufficient reasons.

Scrutiny of lease records, in all the selected 22 Tahasils revealed that, out of the existing 520 minor mineral sources, 147 sources had been operational, while 373 sources had remained non-operational, as on 31 March 2022, as detailed in ***Appendix - I***. Reasons for non-operationalisation of the minor mineral sources included non-participation of bidders, non-submission of mining plans and Environmental Clearance certificates, cases being sub-judice in courts of law, and the sources having been proposed for extinction[7] *etc*. As such, only 28.27 *per cent* sources were in operation, leaving 71.73 *per cent* non-operational in the test-checked Tahasils as of March 2022, which indicated inaction on the part of Tahasildars for settlement of revenue potential sources of minor minerals.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that minor mineral sources are being monitored through i4MS system and factual position of the sources like source details, lessee details, statutory clearance details are being monitored on real time basis. The OMMC Rules have been amended and steps are being taken to auction all the potential non-operational sources in a phased manner. However, the fact remains that 71.73 *per cent* sources had not been operationalised in the test-checked 22 Tahasils as of March 2022.

2.3 Grant of quarry leases

2.3.1 Irregular selection of bidders

As per provisions under Rule 27 (2) of the Odisha Minor Mineral Concession (OMMC) Rules, 2016, notices inviting applications for grant of quarry leases are to be issued by the Competent Authorities[8]. As per Rules 27 (4) (iii) (iv) and (5) of the Rules *ibid,* the intending applicant may apply to the Competent Authority, in a sealed cover, for grant of quarry lease, accompanied, *inter alia,* by a solvency certificate or bank guarantee, valid for a period of eighteen months, for an amount not less than the amount of additional charge offered and the royalty payable for the minimum guaranteed quantity (MGQ)[9], for one whole year, and a list of immovable properties (such as agricultural land,

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6 Settlement means granting of lease of quarry through public auction

7 Extinction means declaration of closing of an existing source/ quarry by the Competent Authorities, on account of (i) non-fetching of income for a continuous period of three years, (ii) the source being of historical, archaeological or scientific importance

8 Concerned Tahasildar is the Competent Authority as per Schedule IV of OMMC Rules, 2016

9 In respect of sources for which the mining plan has been approved, minimum guaranteed quantity means the quantity of extraction approved for a year as per the mining plan and in respect of sources for which mining plan has not been prepared and approved, such extractable quantity as may be assessed by the Competent Authority with approval of the Controlling Authority

homestead land, building *etc*.,) from the Revenue Authority (RA). Quarry leases are to be granted in favour of the applicants who have quoted the highest rates of additional charge. In this regard, Audit noticed certain irregularities in the selection of bidders, as discussed below:

2.3.1.1 Non-provision of penalty for quitting lease after selection

Audit noticed (December 2021) that one[10] Tahasildar had failed to promote competition in granting the quarry leases of two sand sources[11] and one stone source[12]. In all the three sources, the first and second highest bidders were relatives of each other, as revealed from their personal details and residential addresses. The Tahasildar selected the highest bidders, in all these cases, and issued them letters of intimation, to convey their acceptance within 15 days. The highest bidders, in all these cases, expressed their unwillingness. Consequently, the Tahasildar selected the second highest bidders, at their quoted rates and hence the second highest bidder managed to secure the leases granted in their favour under Rule 27 (9) of the OMMC Rules, 2016 at a lesser price as shown in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Comparision between price quoted by the highest bidders and second highest bidders

Sl. No.	Source/ Lease period	Highest bidder	Rate of royalty/ Addl. Charge (₹ /cum)	Name of second highest bidder	Rate of royalty/ Addl. Charge (₹ /cum)	Price differ-rence (₹ / cum)	Quantity of minor minerals on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto 03/2022) (in cum)	Amount of mineral revenue involved (in ₹) (7x8)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1	Brahmani River Sand, Jenapur/ 2015-16 to 2019-20	Nabaghana Jena, S/o-Sendha Jena, Vill/PO-Marjitapur, Jajpur	300.00	Jayant Ku Jena, S/o-Nabaghana Jena, Vill/PO-Marjitapur, Jajpur	200.00	100.00	11,220	11,22,000
2	Brahmani River Sand, Brunda-deipur/ 2017-18 to 2021-22	Nabaghana Jena, S/o-Sendha Jena, Vill/PO-Marjitapur, Jajpur	300.00	Jayant Ku Jena, S/o- Nabaghana Jena, Vill/ PO - Marjitapur, Jajpur	200.00	100.00	12,133	12,13,300
3	Barada BSQ No.2/ 2017-18 to 2021-22	Amit Kumar Sahoo, S/o-Late Gokulananda Sahoo, PO-Nihalprasad, Dhenkanal	297.26	Apurba Kumar Sahoo, S/o-Late Gokulananda Sahoo, PO-Nihalprasad, Dhenkanal	105.27	191.99	49,400	94,84,306
	Total						**72,753**	**1,18,19,606**

(Source: Records of Tahasildar, Dharmasala)

From the above Table it is evident that the highest bidders were related to the 2nd highest bidders; hence, after being confirmed from the bidding list that their unwillingness would result in selection of the 2nd highest bidders at lower rate of royalty, expressed their unwillingness.

[10] Tahasildar, Dharmasala, of Jajpur district

[11] Brahmani River Sand, Jenapur and Brahmani River Sand, Brundadeipur

[12] Barada Black Stone Quarry (BSQ) No. 2

Thus, the objective of promoting competition and securing the best competitive prices for the sources leased out was defeated as the bidders had ensured grant of leases, in their favour, at lower prices.

Further, there was no provision of penalty for quitting a lease, after being selected as the highest bidder, which resulted in non-securing of the best competitive prices, in the bidding process, for the sources leased out.

This resulted in loss of potential revenue, amounting to ₹1.18 crore for extraction of 72,753 cum of minor minerals during the lease period of five years.

Accepting the observation of Audit, in reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the provision has been made in the rules to deposit EMD at the time of application for bidding. Revised SoP for bidding process in respect of minor minerals issued during July 2023 and the lessee shall furnish an affidavit stating that none other than him/ her in the family is participating in the bidding process of the particular source and if contrary is observed, the sales if any, shall be rendered infructuous forfeiting the deposits without affording any further scope and the said bidder shall be debarred from participating in auction sale of any minor minerals source of the State for a period of three years. However, the fact remains that non provision of penalty for quitting a lease, after being selected as the highest bidder, resulted in loss of ₹1.18 crore to the State exchequer.

2.3.1.2 Irregular grant of quarry lease to second highest bidders

As per provisions under Rule 27 (9) and (10) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, a quarry lease is to be granted in favour of the applicant who has quoted the highest rate of additional charge. In the event of default by the selected bidder, the Competent Authority may issue an intimation to the next highest bidder, who shall then be required to convey his acceptance and make payment of the security deposit. If the second highest bidder has quoted an unusually low price, in comparison to the highest bidder of the same source or other sources in the vicinity[13], the Competent Authority may bring it to the notice of the Controlling Authority[14], who, after proper verification, and with due justification, may cancel the bid and direct to conduct a fresh auction.

Audit noticed (September 2022) that, in two sampled Tahasils[15] the Tahasildars had selected the second highest bidders for lease of three minor mineral sources (two stones and one sand)[16] as the highest bidders expressed their unwillingness. A comparison of the prices quoted by the highest and the second highest bidders, revealed that the prices quoted by the second highest bidders were unusually low. The differences in prices ranged between ₹140 and ₹1,045 per cum (25 to 87 *per cent* lower than the highest bids) as detailed

[13] Comparison with the price quoted by the highest bidder of the same source or the price at which lease of the nearby source was granted

[14] Collector of the district is the Controlling Authority

[15] Dharmasala and Jajpur Tahasils of Jajpur district

[16] (1) Barada BSQ No.2 (2) Aruha BSQ No.1 of Dharmasala Tahasil and (3) Budha river sand bed, Bhagatpur, of Jajpur Tahasil

in **Table 2.3**. However, the Tahasildars had not brought these facts of unwillingness of the highest bidders after their selection and the unusually low prices quoted by the second highest bidders, to the notice of the Controlling Authority for taking final decision in the matter as required under Rule 27 (10) *ibid*. Thus, grant of quarry leases to the second highest bidders at unusually low prices was irregular. This had resulted in loss of potential revenue of ₹ two crore to the State exchequer, as detailed in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: Comparison between price quoted by the highest bidders and 2nd highest bidders

(Amounts in ₹)

Sl. No.	District/ Tahasil	Source/ Lease period	Highest price bid (₹ /cum)	Second highest price bid (₹ /cum)	Price difference (₹ /cum) (4-5)	Difference in *per cent*, with reference to the highest bid	Total quantity of mineral assessed in cum (up to March 2022)	Loss of revenue (6x8) (₹)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1	Jajpur/ Dharmasala	Aruha Black Stone Quarry No.1/ 2017-18 to 20221-22	₹220	₹80	140	64% less	68,212	95,49,680
2	Jajpur/ Dharmasala	Barada Black Stone Quarry No.1/ 2018-19 to 2022-23	₹1,195	₹150	1,045	87% less	7,344	76,74,480
3	Jajpur/ Jajpur	Budha sand riverbed, Bhagatpur/ 2018-19 to 2022-23	₹2,101	₹1,575	526	25% less	5,258	27,65,708
	Total							**1,99,89,868**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Accepting the observation of Audit, in reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that amendment has been made to the OMMC Rules, 2016. As per Rule 27(9) of OMMC (Amendment) Rules, 2023, in the event of default by the selected bidder, the competent authority may issue intimation as specified in sub-rule (6) to the next highest bidder to meet the highest additional charge offered by highest bidder, who shall then be required to convey his acceptance and make the security deposit within seven days. However, the fact remains that the Tahasildars had not brought the facts of unwillingness of the selected highest bidders and the unusually low prices quoted by the second highest bidders, to the notice of the Controlling Authority for taking final decision in the matter as required under Rule 27 (10) *ibid*, which resulted in loss of ₹ two crore to the State exchequer.

2.3.1.3 Blockage of revenue, due to selection of ineligible bidders

As per Rules 27 (4) (iii) (iv) and (5) of the Rules *ibid,* the intending applicant may apply to the Competent Authority, in a sealed cover, for grant of quarry lease, accompanied, *inter alia,* by a solvency certificate or bank guarantee, valid for a period of eighteen months, for an amount not less than the amount

of additional charge offered and the royalty payable for the minimum guaranteed quantity (MGQ), for one whole year, and a list of immovable properties. Further, Rule 47 of OMMC Rules, 2016 provides that, if the holder of prospecting license-cum-mining lease or mining lease or quarry lease fails to make payment of royalty, rent, fee or any sum payable by him under these rules within the due time, simple interest at the rate of twenty four *per centum* per annum on such dues shall be charged until payment of such dues is made.

Scrutiny of records of Tahasildar, Dharmasala Tahasil of Jajpur District, revealed that applications, for lease of the Rahadpur Black Stone Query (BSQ) No.9/5, were invited (February 2017) for five years (2016-21). Out of four bidders, the highest quoting bidder[17] had submitted a photocopy of the Bank Guarantee (BG) instead of the original BG. Although the application of that bidder was liable to be rejected, the Tahasildar finalised the lease in favour of him and issued (April 2017) an intimation, with instructions to deposit the security deposit and also submit the original BG. The bidder conveyed (April 2017) his acceptance of the terms and conditions of the lease, without submitting the original BG. Consequently, without insisting on the original BG, the Tahasildar requested (June 2017) the bidder to deposit Government dues, amounting to ₹1.13 crore, for the financial year 2017-18. After repeated correspondence[18], the bidder deposited (November 2017) only ₹43.97 lakh, executed the lease deed in December 2017 and operated the quarry. As the lessee did not deposit the balance dues, the Tahasildar cancelled (August 2018) the lease midway. Further, as the original BG was not deposited, the Tahasildar could not encash the BG and the dues of ₹69.27 lakh (₹113.24 lakh – ₹ 43.97 lakh) remained unrealised, till the date of Audit (September 2022). On the above outstanding dues, interest amounting to ₹79.67 lakh[19], calculated for the period from date of execution of lease to the date of audit, became recoverable. Thus, the bidder was liable to pay ₹1.49 crore (₹69.27 lakh + ₹79.67 lakh), towards the outstanding dues, along with interest. No step was, however, taken by the Tahasildar, to realise these outstanding dues.

Similarly, in case of another lessee[20], the lease deed had been executed (23 May 2016) without submission of a solvency certificate by the lessee, even though it was liable for rejection. Subsequently, the lessee extracted the minerals and the Tahasildar assessed ₹79.40 lakh, towards royalty, rent, DMF *etc*., for FY 2016-18. Out of this amount, the lessee deposited (March and October 2017) only ₹60.56 lakh and did not deposit the balance amount, despite repeated reminders. Subsequenlty, the Tahasildar cancelled the lease in August 2018. As such, the balance outstanding dues of ₹18.84 lakh, along

[17] M/s. ST Mineral Pvt. Ltd.

[18] Letter No. 2916 dated 7.6.2017 and No. 3449 dated.31.7.2017, of the Tahasildar, Dharmasala

[19] ₹69,27,429 X 24/100 X 1,749/365

[20] M/s. Dibyajyoti Mines and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., for the quarry lease of Rahadapur BSQ No. 8

with interest of ₹28.63 lakh[21] calculated from the date of execution of lease deed to date of audit, (total amount ₹ 47.47 lakh) remained unrealised.

Thus, selection of ineligible bidders led to cancellation of leases midway, and non-realisation of Government dues of ₹1.96 crore (₹1.49 crore + ₹47.47 lakh), including interest.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that Rule 27 4A to 4F have been inserted to Rule 27(4) of OMMC Rules, 2016 detailing the guidelines for conduct of e-auction in OMMC (Amendment) Rules, 2023. Further, the Government stated that the Tahasildar, Dharmasala has raised the demand and informed the ex-lessee to deposit ₹19,24,147 in respect of BSQ No.8 and ₹69,27,375 in respect of Rahadpur BSQ No.9/5. The reply is not acceptable as the Government failed to realise ₹1.96 crore from the selected ineligible bidders.

2.3.1.4 Avoidable loss due to rejection of eligible bids on extraneous conditions

Scrutiny of records, in the Jaleswar Tahasil of Balasore District, revealed that the bids of the first and second highest bidders, of the Chalanti Sand Source, had been rejected (March 2015) on ground of non-submission of Sales Tax clearance certificates and the bids of the third highest bidder had been accepted. However, as per Rule 27 of the OMMC (Amendment) Rules, 2014, submission of Sales Tax clearance certificates by applicants, with their bids for lease of minor mineral sources, was not required.

Being aggrieved with the decision of the Tahasildar, the highest bidder filed (June 2015) a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Odisha. Consequently, the Collector, Balasore, cancelled (November 2015) the auction process. A fresh tender was invited (March 2016) and the lease deed agreement was executed in February 2018, for five years. Cancellation of the highest offer, on the ground of non-submission of Sales Tax clearance certificate, resulted in non-operationalisation of the sand source during 2015-18. As sand is replenishable after extraction every year, non-operationalisation of the source resulted in avoidable loss of ₹84.61 lakh[22].

Similarly, the offer of the highest bid for the Sikharpur Sand Source, was also rejected (March 2015) on the same ground and the bid of the second highest bidder was selected (March 2015), in contravention of the Rules, resulting in loss of ₹19.63 lakh[23]. Thus, rejection of the highest bids, on extraneous

[21] ₹18.84 lakh X 24/100 X 2,311/365

[22] Royalty: ₹73.57 lakh (39,986 cum {(Annual agreed quantity of extraction during the lease period *i.e.,* 15,000 cum) / 365 x 973 days (Period of delays from 25-06-2015 (after three months from the date of intimation issued by the Tahasildar to the applicant being selected for grant of quarry lease) to 22-02-2018 *i.e.,* date of execution of lease deed of fresh auction)} x ₹184 per cum (Rate of royalty quoted in the irregularly rejected bid)} + DMF: ₹7.36 lakh (10 *per cent* of royalty) + EMF: ₹3.68 lakh (five *per cent* of royalty)

[23] Royalty: ₹17.07 lakh (44,931 Cum (Annual Agreed quantity of extraction, during the lease period from 17.10.2015 to 16.10.2020) x differential rate ₹38 per cum (₹98 – ₹60) + DMF: ₹1.71 lakh (10 *per cent* of royalty) + EMF: ₹0.85 lakh (five *per cent* of royalty)

conditions, resulted in loss of mineral revenue of ₹1.04 crore (₹84.61 lakh + ₹19.63 lakh).

Accepting the observation of Audit, in reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that OMMC Rules have been amended and revised SoP for bidding process has been issued for conduct of e-auction in a fair and transparent manner for better clarity of the field officers during evaluation of tenders. However, the reply did not address the instant matter wherein the Tahasildar had rejected the offers of eligible bidders on the ground of non-submission of Sales Tax clearance certificates, which was not a criteria for rejection.

2.3.2 Grant of quarry lease without approval of mining plan/ environmental clearance

Rule 109 of the Tahasil Account Manual (TAM) stipulates that the Tahasildar should review, at frequent intervals, whether all the sources available for settlement, have been settled during the year and should ensure that no source remains undisposed of, without sufficient reasons. As per provisions under Rule 55 of the TAM and instructions (January 2011) of the R&DM Department, all the minor mineral sources should be auctioned well in advance of the financial year and the bidding should, ordinarily be completed, prior to one month of the commencement of the next financial year.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI, memorandum (May 2012) stipulates that all mining projects of minor minerals, including their renewal, irrespective of the size of the lease, would, henceforth, require prior Environmental Clearance (EC). In a meeting held (December 2014) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Odisha, it was reiterated that: (i) no quarry operation could be undertaken without EC from State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and (ii) SEIAA required approved MP for grant of EC.

Rule 28 (2) read with Rule 27 (3) of the OMMC, Rules, 2016 provide that the Competent Authority may cause the mining plan to be prepared and approved and the cost thereof to be recovered from the selected bidder later. Rule 28 (3) provides that in case the approval under sub-rule (2) has not been obtained by the Competent Authority, the selected bidder shall cause a mining plan to be prepared from a recognized person and approved by the authorised officer having jurisdiction.

Further, Rule 27 (13) of OMMC Rules, 2016 stipulates that the selected bidder shall be required to execute quarry lease within three weeks from the date of intimation of his selection, if the approval of the mining plan and EC had been obtained before auction, and in other cases, three months from the date of intimation, failing which, the intimation shall stand cancelled and the security deposit shall stand forfeited.

Audit observed various deviations from the provisions of Acts/ Rules and instructions of Government, in the test-checked Tahasils, as discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

2.3.2.1 Scrutiny of records (September 2022) of Tahasildar, Jaleswar, in Balasore District, revealed that the Tahasildar had obtained approval for the MP of the Rajnagar Sand Source in November 2018 with the MGQ of 40,002 cum per annum and invited (June 2019) bids for lease of the source, for a period of five years *i.e.,* 2018-23, without obtaining the EC. The Tahasildar selected one bidder, who had quoted the highest rate of additional charge at ₹357 per cum. The Tahasildar forwarded (July 2019) the documents to the Sub-Collector, Balasore for confirmation of sale price of sand, which was returned (September 2019) to the Tahasildar by stating that the Tahasildar was the competent authority for settlement of the source. The Tahasildar submitted (December 2019) the documents received from the lessee to SEIAA for obtaining EC, after lapse of about five months from the date of selection of bidder. Subsequently, the selected bidder applied (September 2020) to SEIAA, Odisha for issue of Terms of Reference (ToR) for the purpose of preparing environment impact assessment report and environment management for obtaining EC. SEIAA supplied the standard ToR and prescribed for public hearing to be held on 28 September 2021 in the locality of the sand bed with copies endorsed to the ADM, Balasore and Tahasildar, Jaleswar to hear the grievances on behalf of the Collector. ADM, Balasore requested (September 2021) the Regional Officer, SPCB, Balasore to make necessary arrangements for the public hearing in consultation with the Tahasildar, Jaleswar. However, neither was the public hearing conducted nor approval of EC was obtained even after a lapse of more than two years and nine months from the date of submission of application for EC, without any further reasons on record, due to which the source remained non-operational till the date of audit (September 2022).

A cause analysis for delay, on the basis of available records, revealed that the Tahasildar deviated from the prescribed provisions and instructions of Government in: (i) applying for EC, immediately after approval of MP, before inviting bids, and (ii) unnecessarily sending bid documents to Sub-Collector for confirmation of sale price of sand, in which considerable time of over seven months (November 2018 to September 2019) was wasted. Further, due to lack of coordinated and effective steps on the part of the SPCB and the ADM, Balasore/ Tahsildar, Jaleswar, the public hearing could not be conducted and EC could not be obtained. Consequently, the source, required to be operationalised from 19 October (three months after issue of letter of intimation, *i.e.,* 19 July 2019) remained non-operational as of 26 September 2022 (1,073 days).

This resulted in loss of royalty, DMF and EMF, amounting to ₹4.67 crore as detailed in **Table 2.4**:

Table 2.4: Details of loss of mineral revenue (Jaleswar Tahasil)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount (in ₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Royalty at the rate of ₹ 35.00 per cum for the extractable quantity of 1,17,594.92 cum (*i.e.,* 40,002 cum /365x1,073days)	41,15,822
2	Additional charge at the rate of ₹357 per cum on the extractable quantity of 1,17,594.92 cum	4,19,81,386
3	District Mineral Foundation: 10 *per cent* of royalty	4,11,582
4	Environment Management Fund: 5 *per cent* of royalty	2,05,791
	Total	**4,67,14,581**

(Source: ***Worked out by audit from the records of Tahasildar*****)**

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that OMMC Rules have been amended and field officers have been asked to verify the potential of the sources and to conduct DGPS survey. Simultaneously, they will fix MGQ and minimum amount of additional charge (MAC) and submit for e-auction. Also, preparation of mining plan and application of EC will be made for the potential and feasible of non-operational sources. The reply was not acceptable, as despite provisions in pre-revised OMMC Rules and orders of the R&DM Department, the Tahasildar had failed to apply for and obtain EC before invitation of bids. He also failed to take effective steps for conduct of public hearing required for grant of EC.

2.3.2.2 Scrutiny of records at the Gurundia Tahasil of the Sundargarh District revealed that the lease period of Narendra Sand Bed-2, (commencement date: 8 February 2016) expired on 8 February 2021. As required under the provisions of TAM and instructions of the R&DM Department (January 2011), the Tahasildar was to apply for and obtain approval of MP and EC before issue of auction notice and complete the auction process one month before expiry of existing lease period. The Tahasildar, however, applied (23 April 2021) for preparation and approval of MP for the source after expiry of existing lease period of the source and issued notice inviting applications for lease of the source in May 2021. The Tahasildar selected (June 2021) the bidder, who had quoted the highest additional charge of ₹762.97 per cum. As the MP with MGQ of 65,000 cum per annum had been approved (July 2021) in the meantime, the Tahasidar asked the bidder to obtain EC and execute agreement within three months from the date of intimation. Only after repeated reminders issued by the Tahasildar, the bidder submitted application with requisite documents for approval of EC to the Tahasildar and the Tahasildar forwarded (December 2021) the same to the SEIAA. Further, after a gap of about six months without any reasons on record, the Tahasildar submitted (June 2022) EIA/ EMP Report and Executive Summary on receipt of standard ToR and Additional ToR from SEIAA, to the SPCB to conduct public hearing. There was nothing on record to ascertain as to whether the public hearing was conducted and the required documents submitted to the SEIAA. However, EC had not been obtained and the source had not been made operational till the date of audit (September 2022).

Thus, failure in obtaining EC before invitation of bid, completion of bidding process before expiry of the existing lease period followed by belated submission of application for grant of EC and non-conduct of public hearing led to non-operation of the source till the date of audit (September 2022), which resulted in non-extraction of 60,904 cum of sand and consequential avoidable loss of revenue of ₹4.89 crore as detailed in **Table 2.5**, below:

Table 2.5: Details of loss of mineral revenue (Gurundia Tahasil)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount (in ₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Royalty at the rate of ₹ 35.00 per cum for the extractable quantity of 60,904 cum [*i.e.,* 65,000 cum /365x 342 days, *i.e.,* from 1 October 2021 (*i.e.,* three months after issue of intimation of to the selected bidder) to 8 September 2022]	21,31,640
2	Additional charge at the rate of ₹762.97 per cum on the extractable quantity of 60,904 cum	4,64,67,925
3	District Mineral Foundation: 10 *per cent* of royalty	2,13,164
4	Environment Management Fund: 5 *per cent* of royalty	1,06,582
	Total	**4,89,19,311**

(Source: ***Worked out by audit from the records of Tahasildar*****)**

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that preparation of mining plan and application of EC will be made for the potential and feasible of non-operational sources. The DDM and MOs have been instructed to follow up with the lessees who failed to obtain EC in time. Also, necessary action as per rule will be initiated against the lessee where the lessee delays the process wilfully. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as the Tahasildar, Gurundia failed to obtain EC before invitation of bid, completion of bidding process before expiry of the existing lease period and non-conduct of public hearing led to non-operational of the source resulted in avoidable loss of revenue of ₹4.89 crore.

2.3.2.3 Scrutiny of records of Jagatsinghpur Tahasil, revealed that the existing lease period of the Alipingal-Adhanga Devi Nadi Sand Quarry expired on 16 October 2020. The approval of MP and EC were to be obtained and the bidding was to be completed before one month of expiry of the existing lease period of the source as per provisions under TAM and instructions of the R&DM Department (January 2011). The Tahasildar, however, applied (November 2020) for approval of MP and invited (December 2020) bids for lease of the said source. As the approval of MP was obtained in December 2020, the Tahasildar issued (January 2021) letter of intimation to the selected bidder, who had quoted highest additional charge of ₹2,951 per cum and for the grant of lease for five years (2020-25) with the direction to obtain EC from the Competent Authority. The Tahasildar submitted (February 2021) the application for grant of EC received from the bidder to the SEIAA. Approval of the EC from the SEIAA, however, was awaited and the source remained non-operational till the date of audit (September 2022). There was no further correspondence available on record, regarding the reason for non-approval of EC by the SEIAA, Thus, failure of

the Tahasildar in obtaining EC before invitation of bids and completion of bidding process before expiry of the existing lease period, followed by non-obtaining of EC led to non-operationalisation of the source from 8 April 2021 (*i.e.,* three months after issue of intimation to the selected bidder) to the date of audit (17 September 2022), for 526 days, resulting in non-extraction of 31,704.11 cum of sand and consequential avoidable loss of revenue of ₹9.48 crore as detailed in **Table 2.6** below:

Table 2.6: Details of loss of mineral revenue (Jagatsinghpur Tahasil)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount(in ₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Royalty at the rate of ₹ 35.00 per cum for the extractable quantity of 31,704.11 cum (*i.e.,* 22,000 cum /365 x 526 days)	11,09,644
2	Additional charge at the rate of ₹2,951 per cum on the extractable quantity of 31,704.11 cum	9,35,58,829
3	District Mineral Foundation: 10 *per cent* of royalty	1,10,964
4	Environment Management Fund: 5 *per cent* of royalty	55,482
	Total	**9,48,34,919**

(Source: ***Worked out by audit from the records of Tahasildar*****)**

Similarly, the existing lease period of Mundilo Patenigaon Devi Nadi Sand Quarry in the Jagatsinghpur Tahasil, expired on 31 March 2020. The Tahasildar applied (November 2020) for preparation and approval of MP after lapse of 231 days from the date of expiry of the existing lease period. The MP was approved in December 2020 with the MGQ of 8,000 cum per annum. Instead of applying for the EC immediately, the Tahasildar issued auction notice in May 2021. The Tahasildar issued (25 June 2021) letter of intimation to the selected bidder, who had quoted the highest additional charge of ₹1,307.50 per cum, with instructions to obtain approval of EC and execute lease agreement for five years (2021-26). After lapse of more than eight months from the date of selection of bidder, the Tahasildar submitted (September 2021) the application for approval of EC. The EC was not received till date of audit (September 2022) without any reasons on record.

Thus, failure of the Tahasildar in obtaining EC before invitation of bids and completion of bidding process before expiry of the existing lease period, followed by non-obtaining of EC led to non-operationalisation of the source for 356 days leading to non-extraction of 7,803 cum of sand resulting in loss of revenue of ₹1.05 crore as detailed in **Table 2.7** below:

Table 2.7: Details of loss of mineral revenue (Jagatsinghpur Tahasil)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount(in ₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Royalty at the rate of ₹ 35.00 per cum for the extractable quantity of 7,803 cum (*i.e.,* 8,000 cum /365x 356 days)	2,73,096
2	Additional charge at the rate of ₹1,307.50 per cum on the extractable quantity of 7,803 cum	1,02,02,423
3	District Mineral Foundation: 10 *per cent* of royalty	27,310
4	Environment Management Fund: 5 *per cent* of royalty	13,655
	Total	**1,05,16,484**

(Source: ***Worked out by audit from the records of Tahasildar*****)**

The failure in completion of auction process before expiry of existing lease periods of the above two sand sources led to non-operationalisation of the sources and resulted in loss of revenue of ₹10.54 crore to the State exchequer.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that Mining plans for Alipingal Adhanga Devi Nadi sand quarry and Mundilo Patenigaon Devi Nadi sand quarry have been applied by the Tahasildar, Jagatsinghpur immediately after the expiry of previous lease period in the year 2020 after preparation of District Survey Reports for Minor Minerals. The EC has been applied after finalisation of highest bidder through auction process.The delay in operationalization of sources is due to the delay of approval of EC at SEIAA, Bhubaneswar as the area of both the sources are above 5 Ha which was coming under B2 category. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as the Tahasildar, Jagatsinghpur failed to obtain EC before invitation of bids and complete bidding process before expiry of the existing lease period, led to non-operationalisation of the source resulting in loss of revenue of ₹1.05 crore.

2.3.2.4 Scrutiny of lease records, in five test-checked Tahasils[24], revealed that the Tahasildars had invited (December 2014 to June 2018) bids for six sand sources, without obtaining approval of the MPs and ECs. After selection (April 2015 to July 2018) of bidders, the Tahasildars had instructed the bidders to obtain approval of the MPs and ECs and execute lease deeds. Following inordinate delays at various stages and at different levels, lease deeds were executed, between October 2015 and April 2019, after lapse of periods ranging from 7 to 13 months from the date of selection of the bidders to the dates of execution of the lease deeds. Thus, one lease year had elapsed in the process of obtaining approval of the MPs and ECs, during which 47,590.23 cum of sand could not be extracted, resulting in loss of revenue of ₹44.86 lakh, as detailed in ***Appendix – II***. Had the Tahasildars taken effective steps for auction of the sources, well in advance of the financial year, revenue of ₹44.86 lakh could have been realised.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that after taking over of the sources from R&DM Department and as per the amendment of OMMC Rules, 2016, sources are being allowed for operation by scrupulously adhering to the OMMC Rules and no sources are allowed to operate prior to obtaining of all statutory clearances including EC and CTO. Instructions have been issued to all DDMs and Mining Officers to verify all the non-operational sand sources viable for e-auction. However, the Government should take appropriate timely action to obtain the ECs to make the sources operational.

[24] Rourkela, Sundargarh, Jagatsinghpur, Parjang and Dhenkanal

CHAPTER III

Assessment and Collection of Minor Mineral Receipts

3 Assessment and Collection of Minor Mineral Receipts

This chapter contains findings relating to the assessment and collection of minor mineral receipts. Significant audit observations include non-realisation of mineral dues; short assessment of revenue; quarrying without execution of lease deeds; extraction of minor mineral in forest land; mining of minor minerals during non-lease periods; extraction of minor minerals beyond permissible depth; non-measurement of the quantum of extraction of minor minerals after expiry of the lease period; non-verification of transit passes for minor minerals transported.

3.1 Introduction

Audit observations, relating to the assessment and collection of minor mineral receipts and mining activities in violation of rules which resulted in revenue loss are discussed in this chapter.

3.2 Assessment and Collection of Minor Mineral Receipts

3.2.1 Non-realisation of mineral dues

Rule 65 of the OMMC Rules, 2004 and Rule 47 of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulate that, if the holder of a prospecting license-cum-lease holder, fails to make payment of mining dues, within the due time, simple interest, at the rate of twenty four *per cent* per annum, on such dues, shall be charged, until payment of such dues is made.

Scrutiny of records, in six Tahasils[25], revealed that mineral revenue of ₹2.82 crore, for the period 2015-22, was to be realised, from 10 sources (three stones and seven sands). Out of this, ₹ 2.29 crore had been realised by the Tahasildars, leaving an unrealised balance of ₹52.27 lakh. Further, interest of ₹40.01 lakh was to be levied on the unrealised balance amount, at the rate of twenty four *per cent*. As such, the lessees were liable to pay ₹92.28 lakh, towards outstanding mineral dues, along with interest, as detailed in ***Appendix – III***.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildars, Barpali, Birmitrapur, Bhanjanagar, Dharmasala, Jaganathprasad and Jajpur are being directed to realise the amount as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the Government failed to realise the outstanding dues, along with interest of ₹92.28 lakh from the lessees.

[25] Barpali, Birmitrapur, Bhanjanagar, Dharmasala, Jagannathprasad and Jajpur

3.2.2 Non-application of revised rates in assessment of mining dues

As per Rule 28 of the OMMC Rules, 2004, read with Rules 32 and 33 of the OMMC Rules, 2016, all lessees for minor minerals are liable, to pay every year, royalty, dead rent (DR), surface rent (SR), additional charge and the amount of contribution payable to District Mineral foundation fund (DMF) and Environment Management Fund (EMF), at the rates specified in Schedules I and II. The Rules provide that the State Government, may, by notification in the official gazette, amend Schedules I and II, to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable, in respect of any mineral.

Scrutiny of records of the Dharmasala Tahasil revealed that, during assessment of royalty, additional charges, DR, SR, DMF and EMF on the minor minerals extracted in respect of nine minor mineral (stone) sources, the rates had not been adopted, as per the revised rates prescribed in Schedules I and II of the OMMC Rules, 2016. The Tahsildar had assessed the royalty, DR, SR *etc*., amounting to ₹14.43 crore, at the pre-revised rate, during the entire lease period and had collected ₹14.35 crore. However, as per the revised rates, the revenue realisable worked out to ₹18.58 crore. As such, ₹4.23 crore, along with interest of ₹4.17 crore (at the rate of 24 *per cent* per annum), was to be recovered from the lease holders, as detailed in ***Appendix – IV***. Thus, failure in assessment of royalty, SR and additional charges, at revised rates, led to under assessment and non-realisation of mining dues, together with interest, amounting to ₹8.40 crore.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildar, Dharmasala is being directed to reassess the demand and realise the same from the concerned lessee as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the reply is futuristic and not acceptable as the Government failed to realise the outstanding mining dues, along with interest of ₹8.40 crore from the lessees.

3.3 Mining activities in violation of rules

3.3.1 Quarrying without execution of lease deeds

Rule 61 (4) of the OMMC Rules, 2004, stipulates that no minor mineral shall be extracted or removed, before registration of the executed lease deed, except with the prior approval of the controlling authority. Further, Rule 51 (4) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever the person wins, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar or Mining Officer or Deputy Director or Divisional Forest Officer, as the case may be, may recover from such person the mineral so won, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.

3.3.1.1 Scrutiny of lease records of Bargarh Tahasil in Bargarh district revealed (August 2022) that the Tahasildar had invited (February 2015/ March 2016) applications for quarry leases of 13 sand sources and two stone sources. After selection, the Tahasildar asked the selected bidders to obtain approval of MP and EC. The selected bidders obtained MP and applied for EC between

July 2015 and September 2016, which was still awaited (as of March 2022). However, the selected bidders extracted 1.41 lakh cum of minor minerals from the sources and admitted the same before the Tahasildar, at the end of each financial year. Basing on the quantity approved in the MP, the Tahasildar assessed the amount of royalty and contribution towards DMF and EMF, including penalty amounting to ₹85,03,490, out of which ₹37,76,898 was realised. However, the action of the selected bidders had been in violation of Rule 68(4) of OMMC Rules, 2004, as no lease deed was executed and no approval of the controlling authority obtained before extraction/ removal of the minor minerals. Hence, in addition to the rent, royalty etc., price of the unauthorisedly extracted mineral was also recoverable. However, in these cases, the price of the mineral so extracted was neither demanded nor realised. Further, the Tahasildar did not take any step to stop such illegal quarrying and the quarrying continued during the entire lease period. Audit worked out the price of minerals and royalty, as well as contribution towards DMF and EMF as being ₹1.31 crore, which remained outstanding as on 31 March 2022, as detailed in ***Appendix - V***.

The Government accepting the fact stated (March 2024) that Tahasildar, Bargarh is being directed to assess the demand for illegal quarry and to realise the same from the concerned lessee as per rule including initiation of certificate cases under OPDR Act. However, the Government should ensure the realisation of the revenue of ₹1.31 crore from the concerned lessees for illegal quarrying.

3.3.1.2 Further, scrutiny of records (September 2022) of Tahasildar, Balangir, revealed that auction of stone quarries No.1 to 4, of village Basupali, for the financial year 2014-15, had been granted (May 2014) in favour of M/s D. K. Construction, and royalty of ₹20.13 lakh had been collected, for extraction of 20,333 cum of stone ballast. However, without obtaining approved MP, EC and executing lease deed, the auction holder operated the quarries unlawfully and supplied 27,995 cum of stone ballast, to the Railway Authority, Sambalpur and claimed reimbursement towards royalty.

However, instead of taking penal action, the Tahasildar confirmed receipt of royalty and allowed the Railway Authority to accept the reimbursement claim of M/s D. K. Construction. The Tahasildar did not demand the price of the stone ballast extracted unauthorisedly (*i.e.,* without any lease) in addition to the royalty, as provided in Rule 68(4) of OMMC Rules, 2004.

This resulted in non-realisation of revenue of ₹3.07 crore[26] (calculated by Audit), from the lessee, for unlawful extraction of stone ballast. Moreover, allowing unauthorised quarrying activities, without obtaining environment clearance, defeated the purpose of having monitoring mechanism for environment conservation.

The Government accepting the fact stated (March 2024) that Tahasildar, Balangir is being directed to assess the demand for illegal quarry and to realise the same from the concerned lessee as per rule including initiation of certificate cases under OPDR Act. However, the Government should ensure

[26] Cost of materials: ₹3,06,61,244 (₹1,095.24 (price of mineral) x 27,995 cum)

the realisation of the revenue of ₹3.07 crore from the concerned lessee for unlawfully quarrying of stone ballast.

3.3.2 Extraction of minor minerals in forest land

Sub-Section (iii) of Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government. Rule 4(7) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that no quarry lease shall be executed in any forest land, without prior approval of GoI, as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Besides, Rule 68 (4) of the OMMC Rules, 2004 and 51(4) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer/ Deputy Director/ Divisional Forest Officer, may recover, from such person, the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover, from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.

Scrutiny of lease records at the Jujomura Tahasil of the Sambalpur district, revealed (August 2022) that quarry leases, for two minor mineral sources (stones)[27], had been granted (December 2015/ May 2016) to a lessee[28], for 2015-20. Condition No. Part – II (v)/ (vi) of the lease deed agreements executed (December 2015/ May 2016) with the lessee, stipulated that the auction holder/ lessee would not undertake any operation in any forest area, without obtaining prior permission from the concerned authority of Forest Department. In the meantime, the Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF), Sambalpur Forest Division (SFD), reported (March 2018) to the Collector, Sambalpur, that the entire area of the said quarries, fall under forest land and recommended for cancellation of the lease. The Collector, however, did not take any step to stop the quarrying operations or to obtain approval of GoI as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. The lessee was also not directed to obtain the necessary permission from the concerned authorities. The quarrying operations continued and the Tahasildar assessed and demanded ₹7.79 crore, towards royalty, surface rent *etc*., for extraction of 4,76,527.50 cum of stone, from both the quarries, during 2015-20, as detailed in **Table 3.1**.

[27] Hatibari Stone Quarry - 01 (Area-5.059 Ha-Khata No-169/554) and Hatibari Stone Quarry -02 (Area - 5.06 Ha, Khata No.169/554)

[28] Radhika Agrawall and Partner, Jaiguru Stone Works

Table 3.1: Quantum of extraction of minor mineral

Financial Year	Quantity of extraction (in cum)		Rate of royalty (₹ per cum)		Amount of royalty assessed (₹)		Amount of other levies towards surface rent etc.	
	Quarry-1	Quarry- 2	Quarry-1	Quarry- 2	Quarry-1	Quarry- 2	Quarry - 1	Quarry - 2
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*
2015-16	68,265.00	28,800.00	103.00	201.11	70,31,295	57,91,968	3,52,958	9,86,252
2016-17	75,330.00	27,787.50	130.00	201.11	97,92,900	55,88,344	1,30,522	9,51,637
2017-18	75,150.00	28,192.50	130.00	201.11	97,69,500	56,69,794	19,55,921	11,35,980
2018-19	74,704.50	32,130.00	130.00	201.11	97,11,585	64,61,664	19,44,338	3,44,110
2019-20	66,168.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	86,01,840	0	17,22,389	0
Sub-Total	**3,59,617.50**	**1,16,910.00**			**4,49,07,120**	**2,35,11,770**	**61,06,128**	**34,17,979**
Total	**4,76,527.50**				6,84,18,890		95,24,107	
Price of the minerals extracted without approval of GoI (calculated at the rate of ₹1,084.76 per cum -rate for the item as per SoR of OPWD)						**₹51,69,17,971**		

Further, it was noticed that the above two sources had been newly identified (during November 2014/ February 2015) and had been approved, as a cluster[29], by the Collector, without ascertaining from the Divisional Forest Officer whether the land fall under forest land. Further, no enquiry in this regard had been made from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, before granting EC.

Thus, quarrying of 4,76,527.50 cum of stone from forest land, without prior permission of GoI, in violation of condition No. Part – II (v) of the lease deed, attracted punishment under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, and OMMC Rules, and constituted unlawful extraction of minerals. Hence, the price of these minor minerals (₹51.69 crore) was recoverable from the lessee, as detailed in **Table 3.1.**

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that on intimation by the ACF, Sambalpur about the status of Hatibari Stone Quarry-1 and 2, immediate steps were taken to cease the quarrying activities and the closure of the sources were initiated by the Tahasildar, Jujomara after obtaining approval from Collector, Sambalpur. The Audit has noted the prevailing price as ₹1,084.76 per cum, whereas the scheduled rate by 2014-15 for stone was ₹101 per cum which later was upgraded to ₹130 per cum as per OMMC Rules, 2016. The lessee has quoted ₹103 per cum for Hatibari Stone Quarry-1 which was upgraded to ₹130 per cum after enactment of OMMC Rules, 2016. For Hatibari Stone quarry-2, l
essee has quoted ₹201.11 which remained same for the entire lease period. Accordingly, the demand was communicated to the lessee and has also been duly paid by the lessee. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as the ACF reported the matter in March 2018 to the Collector, Sambalpur, but the quarrying operations had been continued up to March 2020. Further, as the quarrying operations had been illegal, the cost price of the minerals extracted without approval of GoI, had to be recovered from the lessee and the price was calculated as ₹1,084.76 per cum for Sambalpur district as per SoR of 2017.

[29] Individual quarries covering an area less than five hectares each and in total not more than one hundred hectares in a development block are clubbed and declared as 'cluster' by the Competent Authority

3.3.3 Extraction of minor minerals without obtaining CTO

The Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) directed (May 2016) the lease holders of all minor mineral mines in the State, to apply for consent of the Board, and operate such mines only after obtaining Consent To Operate (CTO) from the Board, reiterating that operation of any minor mineral mine in the State, without consent from the Board would be considered as a violation under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as well as under Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and would lead to initiation of appropriate legal action. The R&DM Department also issued (July 2016) instructions regarding quarry permits, of minor minerals, to ensure that, before operating any source, the permit holders would obtain CTO from the Board.

Further, Rule 51 (4) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever the person wins, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar or Mining Officer or Deputy Director or Divisional Forest Officer, as the case may be, may recover from such person the mineral so won, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.

Scrutiny of records (August/ September 2022) of 11 Tahasils[30] revealed that the lease holders in these Tahasils had operated 52 minor mineral sources (25 stone and 27 sand), during June 2016 to March 2022, without obtaining CTO from OSPCB. The lease holders had quarried 6,31,645.42 cum of minor minerals valuing ₹17.95 crore, as detailed in ***Appendix-VI.*** However, neither had OSPCB taken (August/ September 2022) any legal action against the lease holders for violation of provisions of relevant Acts, nor had the Tahasildars insisted for compliance to the instructions of R&DM Department (July 2016).

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildars, Balangir, Bargarh, Barpali, Chikiti, Kantabanji, Puintala, Biramitrapur, Dharmasala, Gurundia and Sundargarh are being directed to take legal action under relevant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981 against the lessees who operated the source without CTO. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as operationalisation of the sources without obtaining CTO from the OSPCB, was in violation of the extant provisions and calls for legal action to realise minor minerals valuing ₹17.95 crore.

[30] Balangir, Bargarh, Barpali, Birmitrapur, Chikiti, Dharmasala, Gurundia, Jagatsinghpur, Kantabanji, Puintala and Sundargarh

3.3.4 Mining of minor minerals during non-lease period

Photograph No. 1: Gengutia Barada Sand Quarry

As per Rule 3 (1) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, no person shall undertake any quarrying operation for minor minerals in any area, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a quarry lease or a quarry permit, as the case may be, granted under these rules.

Scrutiny of records of the Tahasildar, Dhenkanal, revealed that the Gengutia Barada Sand Quarry, had been leased (January 2018) to a lessee[31], for extraction of 1,25,000 cum per year, during 2017-22. The Tahasildar assessed the mining dues of ₹4.75 crore for the FY 2017-18, out of which, the lessee deposited only ₹1.31 crore. Subsequently, the lease had been cancelled (September 2021), due to default in deposit of the dues amounting to ₹3.44 crore in respect of the first year of lease (FY 2017-18) and as per records, the source had remained non-operational thereafter.

The Joint Physical Inspection (JPI) conducted by Audit, in the presence of Tahasildar (23 December 2021), revealed evidence of extraction and transportation of sand from the quarry area (**Photograph No.1**). Since, the lease was cancelled in September 2021, any extraction of sand from the quarry area during non-lease period was illegal. Thus, the Tahasildar had failed to ensure prevention of illegal mining of minor minerals.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that steps are being taken for auction of all the potential and feasible non-operational sources and the sources, where the lease period has been expired. SoP for prevention of theft of minor minerals has been issued for better monitoring of the minor mineral sources during the non-lease period. However, the reply of the Government is futuristic and not tenable, as the Tahsildar had failed to ensure operationlisation of the source through re-tendering, and to prevent illegal mining, through proper enforcement.

3.3.5 Non-verification of transit passes for minor minerals transported

As per Rule 58 (1) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, no holder of a prospecting license-cum-mining lease or mining lease or quarry lease or quarry permit or auction purchaser, shall despatch any minerals from an area, without a valid transit pass, in Form – Y, issued by the DDM or MO, having jurisdiction in case of specified minor minerals, and the Competent Authority, in case of other minerals.

[31] M/s RLR Mercantiles

Further, Rule 51 (4) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever the person wins, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar or Mining Officer or Deputy Director or Divisional Forest Officer, as the case may be, may recover from such person the mineral so won, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.

Scrutiny of records, in three-test checked Tahasils[32], revealed (September 2021) that the concerned Tahasildars had not maintained any account of the quantity of minerals extracted and royalty paid by the lessees and had only kept note of the quantity approved in the MP. Further, they had also not verified the quantity approved in MPs with reference to the quarterly/ annual returns submitted by the lessees and the quantities mentioned in the used 'Y' forms (Transit Pass) furnished by them. The used 'Y' forms, furnished by the lessees, revealed that the lessees had extracted 80,721.40 cum of stone, in excess of the quantity of 1,92,251 cum approved in their MPs, which constituted unlawful extraction of minerals, in contravention of the provisions contained in Clause 3 of Part IV of the quarry lease in Form N, which provides that "The lessee shall undertake mining operation only in accordance with approved mining plan or scheme of mining, as the case may be." The lessees not only extracted the minerals in excess of the quantity approved in their MPs, but also did not pay the royalty, surface rent, additional charge *etc*., on the same. Thus, the price of the unlawfully extracted quantity of minerals, along with royalty, contribution towards DMF, EMF and Income Tax of ₹9.66 crore, was to be realised from the lessees, as detailed in ***Appendix - VII***.

It is apparent from the above observation, that the concerned Tahasildars did not cross check the quantity approved in the MPs with the quantity declared in the quarterly returns/ quantity transported through transit passes, which led to extraction and transportation of excess quantity causing revenue loss to the exchequer.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the volumetric assessment has been made by the Tahasildar, Dharmasala by employing high-resolution archival satellite imagery approved by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, in respect of Rahadpur BSQ (Ac.6.00) after getting due approval of the Collector, Jajpur. A show cause notice has been issued to the concerned lessee for over extraction of 32,859 cum of black stone and the hearing process is going on. E-transit pass has been implemented through i4MS portal. The Tahasildars, Kantabanji, Rourkela, are being directed to assess the demand and to take steps for realisation of the same as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the quantities extracted were in excess of the quantities approved in MPs and the Government failed to recover ₹9.66 crore for the unlawfully extracted quantity of minerals, from the lessees.

[32] Kantabanji Tahasil of the Balangir district, Dharmasala Tahasil of the Jajpur district and Rourkela Tahasil of the Sundargarh district

3.3.6 Extraction of mineral beyond approved quantity

Rule 51(1) (i) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever any person is found extracting or transporting any minor mineral, otherwise than in accordance with these rules, that person shall be presumed to be a party to the illegal extraction and Rule 51(4) of the Rules applies, which stipulates that, whenever any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer/ Deputy Director/ Divisional Forest Officer, may recover, from such person, the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land had been occupied by such person, without any lawful authority.

3.3.6.1 Scrutiny of records in the Dharmasala Tahasil revealed (September 2022) that the lease deed for Rahadpur BSQ No. 5 had been executed (April 2016) for the period 2015-20. After operation of the stone quarry, the MP had been modified (May 2017), to permit total production up to 1,00,362 cum, for the period 2016-20. On receipt of complaints from the local people, regarding illegal extraction, the Tahasildar directed (June 2019) the Revenue Inspector (RI) to conduct a field visit. The RI demarcated the lease area, in the presence of the lessee and noticed that two lakh cum of stone had been extracted from the lease area and the adjacent area outside it, as of June 2019. As such, 99,638 cum of stone had been illegally extracted beyond the approved quantity without any prior permission/ authority, on which mining dues of ₹ 11.52 crore[33] were to be realised from the lessee.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the volumetric assessment has been made by the Tahasildar, Dharmasala by employing high-resolution archival satellite imagery approved by the NRSC, lSRO, in respect of Rahadpur BSQ No.5 after getting due approval of the Collector, Jajpur. A show cause notice has been issued to the concerned lessee for over extraction of 60,041 cum of black stone and the hearing process is going on. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the quantities extracted were in excess of the quantities approved in MP and the Government failed to recover ₹ 11.52 crore for the unlawfully extracted quantity of minerals, from the lessee.

3.3.6.2 Scrutiny of records (September 2022) of the Collectorate, Balangir, revealed that one temporary quarry permit, had been granted in favour of an executant[34] of public projects, up to March 2019, by the Tahasildar, Khaprakhol, for extraction of 5,500 cum of stone, from two stone sources[35] of the Karuanjhar hill. On the instructions of the Tahasildar, the RI inspected one of the quarries and reported (November 2018) that the permit holder had extracted approximately 38,000 cum of stone, against the permitted quantity of 4,500 cum, from that source. Accordingly, the Tahasildar,

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[33] Price of the mineral: ₹9.96 crore (99,638 x ₹1,000 per cum), Royalty: ₹1.30 crore (99,638 cum X 130 per cum), DMF: ₹12.95 lakh (10 *per cent* of royalty), EMF: ₹ 6.48 lakh (Five *per cent* of royalty), Additional charge: ₹6.48 lakh (Five *per cent* of royalty)

[34] M/s UMSL Limited

[35] One source: 4,500 cum + another source: 1,000 cum

Khaprakhol, issued (December 2018/ February 2019) demand notice and directed the permit holder to deposit rent, royalty *etc*., as well as penalty, on the excess extraction. The same had, however, not been deposited (as of September 2022). Acting on the suggestion (October 2021) of Audit, the Tahasildar conducted a joint field inspection of both the quarries (12 December 2021) by a team[36]. As per the joint enquiry report, the permit holder had extracted 1,03,684 cum from both the quarries, against the permitted quantity of 5,500 cum. Thus, the agency had extracted 98,184 cum of stone, in excess of the approved quantity, without lawful authority and violated the provisions of the OMMC Rules. As such, the agency was liable for payment of royalty, rent and price of minerals, amounting to ₹12.32 crore, as shown in **Table 3.2.**

Table 3.2: Details of mining dues recoverable from the executant

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount (₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Royalty for 98,184 cum, at the rate of ₹130 per cum	1,27,63,920
2	DMF, at the rate of 30 *per cent* of royalty	38,29,176
3	EMF, at the rate of 5 *per cent* of royalty	6,38,196
4	IT, at the rate of 2 *per cent* of royalty	2,55,278
5	Price of 98,184 cum of stone, at the rate of ₹1,076.19 per cum	10,56,64,639
	Total	**12,31,51,209**

(Source: Compiled by Audit from the records of Collectorate, Balangir)

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildar, Khaprakhol is being directed to assess the demand and to take steps for realisation of the same as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the quantities extracted were in excess of the quantities approved in MP and the Government failed to recover ₹ 12.32 crore for the unlawfully extracted quantity of minerals, from the lessee.

3.3.7 Extraction of minor minerals beyond the permissible depth

As per Rule 37(1) (a) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, the depth of the quarry, below the surface, shall not exceed six meters. Further, as per the conditions of EC, as entered in the lease agreements, the project proponent shall ensure that no mining activity takes place beyond 6 m below the ground level.

Scrutiny of records in three test-checked Tahasils[37] revealed (August to December 2021) that lease deeds, for five stone sources, had been executed between August 2015 and June 2018, for operation during FYs 2015-16 to 2022-23, for extraction of 5.81 lakh cum stones, out of the mineable reserve[38] of 18.82 lakh cum, existing in the sources, as detailed in ***Appendix - VIII***.

[36] The team comprised of Deputy Director, Geology, Balangir; representative of the permit holder, M/S USML Ltd, Bhubaneswar; the Revenue Inspector, Lathor Circle; and other supporting Revenue staff of the Khaprakhol Tahasil

[37] Dharmasala, Rourkela and Sambalpur

[38] The extractable quantity available in the quarry

However, the concerned Tahasildars did not conduct monthly/ fortnightly inspections of the sources to ensure actual extraction, during the periods of operation of these sources.

Joint physical inspections of five stone quarries were conducted, along with the Tahasildar/ Additional Tahasildar and RI, and it was revealed that the permit holders had extracted stones beyond the permissible depth, with the actual depths of quarrying ranging from 8 meters to 26 meters from the ground level. As such, the possibility of extraction in excess of the approved quantities could not be ruled out.

Further, in case of the Dharmasala Tahasil, it was seen that lease deed of one stone quarry[39] had been executed (February 2016) for five years (2015-20) for extraction of 63,610 cum of stone. The MP had subsequently been modified (May 2016), for extraction of 5,61,500 cum during FYs 2016-17 to 2019-20, out of the total balance reserve[40] of 9,16,011 cum (as of April 2016). For extraction of 5,61,500 cum of stone, upto FY 2019-20, the MP mentioned that mining should be started from the highest contour of the deposit, at 60 m reduced level (RL)[41], upto 26 m RL. However, the lease holder expressed intention (February 2019) to surrender the lease, from the financial year 2019-20 onwards, on the ground of non-requirement of stone due to completion of State Government Road project, for which the quarry lease had been taken by the lease holder. The Tahasildar had assessed government dues towards extraction of 3,50,265 cum[42] from FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19 (which formed 62.38 *per cent* of the approved production quantity). The Tahasildar requested (March 2019) the Deputy Director, Mines, Jajpur, to depute his technical team, to ascertain the quantity of minor mineral extracted by the lessee. However, the same had not been ascertained (as of September 2022). JPI of the site conducted (17 November 2021) by Audit, in presence of the Additional Tahasildar, revealed that excess mining activity had been carried out in violation of the conditions of the EC, as can be seen from the **Photograph No. 2**.

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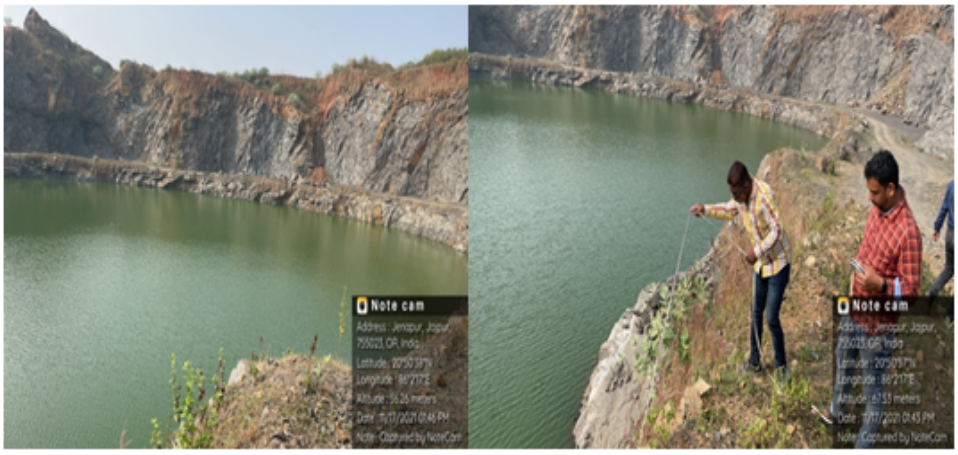
[39] Anjira BSQ No.10

[40] The balance mineable mineral quantity after extraction out of the mineable reserve as per Mining Plan.

[41] Reduced level refers to the elevation from 'datum' (an arbitrary reference point of height applicable to the whole site)

[42] 12,926 cum during FY 2015-16 + 57,959 cum during FY 2016-17 + 1,415,72 cum during FY 2017-18 + 1,37,808 cum during FY 2018- 19 cum = 3,50,265 cum

Photograph No. 2: Photographs showing excess mining activities



Photographs of Anjira BSQ No.10 taken during JPI on 17.11.2021 conducted Audit in presence of Tahasildar, *Dharmasala*

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildars, Dharmasala, Sambalpur and Rourkela are being directed to assess the quantum of excess extraction and demand thereof and to realise the same as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the extracted stones had been beyond the permissible depth and necessary action had not been taken against the lessees. Moreover, the fact remained that even after lapse of two years from surrender of the sources, no action had been taken by the DDM, Jajpur to ascertain the extracted quantity in respect of Dharmasala Tahasil.

3.3.8 Excess extraction of stones, beyond the mining lease area

Rule 51(4) of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates that, whenever any person wins, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land, the Tahasildar/ Mining Officer/ Deputy Director/ Divisional Forest Officer, may recover, from such person, the mineral so raised, or, where such mineral has already been disposed of, the price thereof, and may also recover, from such person, rent, royalty or tax, as the case may be, for the period during which the land was occupied by such person without any lawful authority.

Scrutiny of records of the Jujomura Tahasil, revealed that lease deed of Barloi Stone quarry No. 04, was executed on 28 April 2018, for the lease period from FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23 for extraction of 36,287 cum at additional charge of ₹12 per cum. During field visit of the source by the ADM (Revenue), Sambalpur along with the Tahasildar, Jujomura on 9 August 2020, it was seen that the lessee was involved in illegal extraction activity of minor mineral beyond the allotted quantity. As per report of the Revenue Inspector, Jujomura, 36,968 cum of minor mineral in excess of the quantity permitted in mining plan had been extracted. Moreover, the extraction had not only been carried out in the lease area but also in the adjacent area. Extraction of excess quantity, without prior permission of competent authority, was illegal and extraction from the area outside the lease area was unauthorised; hence, the lessee was liable to pay price of the stone along with royalty, DMF and EMF as provided in Rule 51(4) of OMMC Rules.

Audit noticed that the Tahasildar, instead of charging the price of the stone and other levies (additional charges, DMF and EMF), had raised demand (November 2020) of ₹50.06 lakh towards royalty and penalty only. This resulted in non-realisation of mineral dues of ₹ 4.13 crore, which constituted extension of undue financial benefit to the defaulter, as detailed in **Table 3.3.**

Table 3.3: Details of mineral dues short levied

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Amount (₹)*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Price of 36,968 cum stone at the rate of ₹1,084.76 per cum	4,01,01,408
2	Additional charges at the rate of ₹12.00 per cum	4,43,616
3	District Mineral Foundation: 10 *per cent* of royalty (₹48,05,840 *i.e.,* 36,968 cum x ₹130 per cum)	4,80,584
4	Environment Management Fund: 5 *per cent* of royalty (₹48,05,840 *i.e.,* 36,968 cum x ₹130 per cum)	2,40,292
	Total	**4,12,65,900**

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildar, Jujomara intimated that the royalty at ₹130 per cum was calculated as per the schedule-II of OMMC Rules, 2016 for excess extraction of stone of 36,968 cum from Barloi Stone Quarry-4 by the lessee and the amount has already been collected. The demand for additional charge, EMF and DMF will be communicated to the lessee. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the extracted stones had been beyond the permissible mining lease area and necessary action had not been taken against the lessees. Moreover, the fact remains that the Government failed to recover ₹4.12 crore for the unlawfully extracted quantity of minerals, from the lessees.

3.3.9 Non-realisation of royalty for excess extraction of black stone

Scrutiny of records of Tahasildar, Dharmasala, revealed that the Dankari black stone quarry had been newly created in the year 2002 on an area of 41.50 acres and had been leased out to a lessee for the period 2002-03 to 2016-17 on long term basis and the lessee had paid ₹6.65 crore towards royalty for 14,15,596 cum of black stone as shown in the **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Details of quantity of minerals extracted and royalty paid

Sl. No.	Lease period	Quantity of black stone extracted from the quarry (in cum)	Amount of royalty paid by the lease holder (in ₹)
1	01 November 2002 to 31 October 2005	2,85,265	1,03,17,880
2	01 November 2005 to 31 October 2008	8,48,731	3,28,52,500
3	01 November 2008 to 31 October 2011	1,33,800	91,57,728
4	26 November 2012 to 27 November 2015	1,47,800	1,41,61,800
	Total	**14,15,596**	**6,64,89,908**

(Source: ***Compiled from the records of the Tahasildar, Dharmasala*****)**

Further, scrutiny of records revealed that the last lease deed was executed (December 2012) for a period of five years (November 2012 to November 2017). The OSPCB granted (26 November 2012) Consent to Establish under Section 25 of the Water (PCP) Act 1974 and Section 21 of the Air (PCP) Act, 1981 for manufacture/ production of boulders of quantity 5,000 MT/ Month (revised to 1,20,200 MT/ Month in January 2013), subject to the condition that the lessee had to apply for grant of Consent to Operate under Section 25 of Water (PCP) Act, 1974 and section 21 of Air (PCP) Act, 1981 from the OSPCB at least three months before operation of the stone quarry. However, the lessee did not apply for the same and operated the quarry. Consequently, the Regional Officer, OSPCB, Kalinganagar, Jajpur requested (August/ November 2015) the Collector, Jajpur to stop mining activities forthwith and take action against the lessee for operating the quarry without applying for CTO. Consequently, under the orders of the Collector, the Tahasildar instructed (27 November 2015) the lessee and the mining activities were stopped.

The Collector physically verified (December 2015) the quarry and instructed the DDM, Jajpur to assess actual quantities of minerals extracted. The DDM assessed the total quantity removed from the quarry since inception in November 2002 to November 2015 (when the mining was stopped) as 73,38,012 cum. As the lessee had been holding the lease of the quarry since inception, the total quantity removed was attributable only to him; hence after deducting the quantity for which the lessee had already been assessed *i.e.,* 14,15,596 cum (as detailed in **Table 3.4**), the quantity of black stone extracted by the lessee was 59,22,416 cum, for which no royalty, *etc.,* had been paid by the lessee. The Tahasildar assessed the quantity and issued (May 2016) a demand notice to deposit ₹58.63[43] crore towards royalty.

Aggrieved with the demand notice, the lessee filed (June 2016) a writ petition, in the Hon'ble High Court (HC) of Odisha. The Hon'ble HC quashed (September 2016) the order of the Tahasildar and ordered that the Tahasildar would have the liberty to pass fresh orders after giving opportunity of hearing to the concerned parties. Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble HC, the Collector, Jajpur, constituted (November 2017) a team,[44] for reassessment of the minor minerals extracted and loss of revenue sustained to Government with the assistance of State Level Enforcement Squad (SLES) of the Director of Mines (DoM). The Collector, Jajpur requested (February 2018/ October 2018) the DoM to fix the date and time and make necessary arrangements to depute the SLES for this purpose. No response, however, had been received from the DoM, Odisha, till the date of audit (September 2022).

Thus, owing to lackadaisical attitude of the department, the quantity extracted could not be reassessed and fresh orders could not be passed as per the directions of the Hon'ble HC, resulting in non-recovery of mineral revenue of ₹58.63 crore.

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[43] ₹58.63 crore = 59,22,416 cum x ₹99 (Royalty per cum)

[44] Comprising the Sub-Collector, Jajpur as Chairman, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jajpur, Deputy Director of Mines, Jajpur and Tahasildar, Dharmasala as members

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildar, Dharmasala is being directed to reassess the quantity extracted and to raise demand thereof to realise the same as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the unlawfully extracted stones could not be reassessed and orders had not been passed to realise the mineral revenue of ₹58.63 crore.

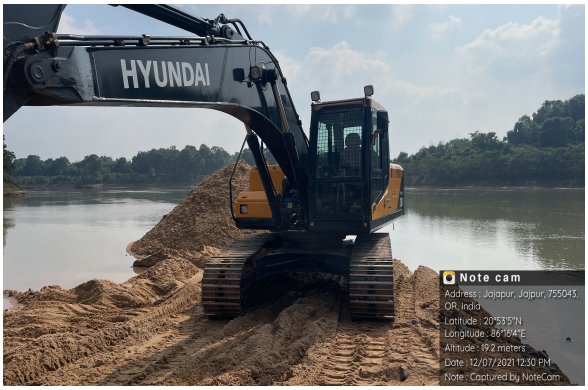
3.3.10 Sand mining activities using mechanised means

As per the guidelines issued (April 2019) by the R&DM Department, unscientific sand quarrying and illegal lifting causes loss of revenue to the State exchequer and distorts the natural equilibrium of rivers. As such, no quarrying operation of sand is allowed through mechanised means and by using the suction method.

Photograph No. 3: Sand mining by mechanical means, in Brahamani River Sand bed, Brundadeipur

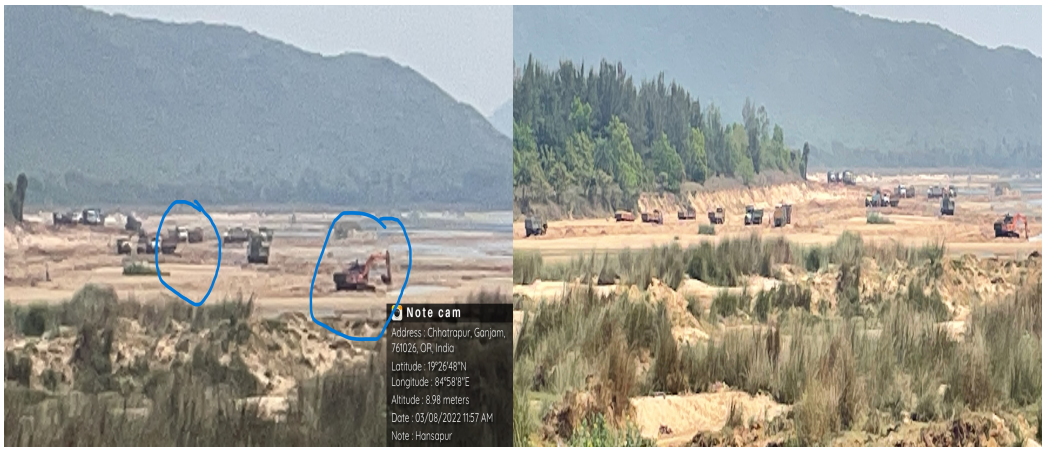
JPIs were conducted by Audit, with the Additional Tahasildar, Dharmasala Tahasil (on 17 November 2021) and with the Revenue Supervisor, Jajpur Tahasil (on 7 December 2021). During these JPIs, quarrying of sand, with the help of mechanical excavators, was noticed, as discussed below:

- Sand quarrying operations were being carried out, in the river bed below the water level, with the help of mechanised excavators, from Brahmani River Sand, in the Brundadeipur and Raichhanda villages of the Dharmasala Tahasil, despite the previous lease periods of the Brundadeipur sand source and the Raichhanda sand source having expired in March 2020 and March 2021 respectively. As on the dates of JPIs, no lease for sand quarrying in these sources was in force.
- Sand mining activities were being carried out, by using mechanical means, in the Bhagatpur sand source and Tipra sand source of the Budha River. Both these sources were operational, with lease periods of FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23 and FYs 2020-21 to 2024-25, respectively.



Photograph No. 4: Mechanical mining of sand from Budha River, Bhagatpur and Tipra

- Another JPI was conducted (on 8 March 2022), by Audit, with the Revenue Supervisor, Chhatrapur Tahasil. During this JPI, it was noticed that quarrying operations were being carried out, in the sand bed of the Rushikulya river, at Hansapur, using mechanical excavators.



Photograph No. 5: Mechanical mining of sand from Rushikulya river at Hansapur

Thus, sand mining, by mechanical means, had continued till date, even after it had been disallowed by GoO. This was indicative of ineffective monitoring.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that as per the provision of Odisha Sand Policy, a detailed guidelines regarding sand quarrying has been issued (December 2023) by Steel & Mines department wherein it is stipulated that quarry operation shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved mining plan duly adhering to the provisions of OMMC Rules, 2016 and terms and conditions of respective statutory clearances and approvals. The mining plan shall be prepared by following the guidelines of MoEF & CC formulated in their Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 which prescribed standard environmental condition for sand mining depending upon the location, thickness of sand, deposition, agricultural land/ riverbed, the method of mining may be manual, semi-mechanised or mechanised. However, manual method of mining shall be preferred over any other method. The Hon'ble High Court, Odisha vide judgement (February 2024) in W.P.(C) No.637 of 2023 disposed the writ petition directing the State Government to scrupulously follow the guidelines framed by them in December 2023 and also adhere to the conditions stipulated in the lease deed executed between the lessee and the State giving priority to the sand mining by manually. However, the fact remains that the sand mining, by mechanical means, had been continued, even after it had been disallowed by the GoO. Moreover, the department failed to monitor effectively to check the mechanised means of sand mining.

3.3.11 Non-measurement of the actual quantities of minor minerals extracted, at the expiry of the lease periods

The R&DM Department, GoO, conveyed (January 2011/ March 2012) the measures to be taken by field functionaries, for curbing unauthorised and illegal mining of minerals. It was directed that: (i) depending on the potential

of the source, the Sub-Collectors, Tahasildars and Revenue Inspectors (RIs), should be assigned to visit the minor mineral sairat sources under their control regularly, and they should also take all steps for preventing unauthorised quarrying, (ii) the RI and Tahasildar/ Additional Tahasildar, for the area concerned is to be held accountable for any cases of theft of minor minerals, (iii) the next higher authorities should visit the non settled sources and satisfy themselves that no unauthorised quarrying is going on at these sources and (iv) the Tahasildars should inspect each quarrying site, under their jurisdiction, for which permission has been granted, at least once in every fortnight, and submit a fortnightly report in this regard to the Sub-Collectors.

3.3.11.1 Scrutiny of records (August/ September 2022) of 22 selected Tahasils, revealed that leases for 185 minor mineral sources (sand and stone), had been granted, for extraction of 60.65 lakh cum (13.37 *per cent)* of mineable reserve quantity in the sources, during 2015-22, in the 22 selected Tahasils, as detailed in ***Appendix - IX.***

Audit called for information about the Balance Mineable Reserve of minerals in the test checked 185 mineral resources, from the concerned Tahasildars. None of the Tahasildars could provide the requisite information as the concerned Tahasildars had not measured the actual quantity of minor minerals extracted by the lessees, and balance reserve available at the sources, at the closure of the lease period. Thus, the Tahasildars had no information on the actual quantities of minor minerals extracted from these sources, and they had only kept note of the quantities approved in the MPs, based on which, assessments for rents, royalty *etc*., had been made.

Non-adoption of a system of measurement of the quantum of minor minerals actually extracted at the end of the lease periods, was fraught with the potential risk of unauthorised extraction, in excess of the agreed/ authorised quantities as discussed in **Para 3.3.9**.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the concerned Tahasildars are being directed to assess the excess quantity extracted and demand thereof to realise the same as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the compliance of the Government is futuristic and not acceptable as the Government failed to measure the actual quantity of minor minerals extracted by the lessees at the closure of the lease period.

3.3.11.2 Further, scrutiny of records of the Dharmasala Tahasil revealed (December 2021) that five minor mineral sources of road metal were existing in the Aruha Hill Block area, under the Dharmasala Tahasil, namely Aruha BSQ 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Out of these five sources, three sources (Aruha BSQ 3, 5 and 4) had been settled on long-term lease basis, during FY 2015-16, in the names of two lessees[45], while Aruha BSQ No. 2 and BSQ No.1 had been settled during FY 2016-17 and 2017-18, respectively, for five years, in favour of one lessee[46]. Aruha BSQ No. 1 was operational, while the remaining four sources had not been operated, due to return of the EC proposals, by the

[45] Aruha BSQ No. 3 & 5, settled, during FY 2015-16, in favour of Sri Dilip Kumar Bal; and BSQ No. 4 in favour of Shri Akshya Kumar Das

[46] Shri Trinath Jena

SEIAA, with the direction to prepare MPs in cluster (preparation of one Mining Plan by combining the small sources). The MPs of these five sources had, thereafter, been prepared in a cluster[47] and submitted, which, subsequently, remained pending with the SEIAA, for grant of EC, due to which the sources had not been operationalised (September 2022).

In the meantime, a complaint was filed (10 December 2020), before the Hon'ble Chairman, Lokayukta, Odisha, regarding loss of revenue to the State exchequer, due to illegal extraction by a lessee. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Lokayukta, the R&DM department requested (July 2021) the Collector, Jajpur, to conduct an inquiry into the matter and furnish a detailed factual report thereon. The Collector, Jajpur, constituted (July 2021) a committee and conducted joint enquiry and measured all five sources, *viz*. Aruha BSQ 1 to 5. The committee measured the sources on 10 August / 26 August 2021 and found that 8,87,836.90 cum (5920.60 cum from Aruha BSQ 1; 31,548.30 cum from Aruha BSQ 2; and 8,50,368 cum from Aruha BSQ 3, 4 and 5) of road metal had been illegally extracted from these five sources. It was recommended that the Tahasildar should issue a demand notice, to the lessee of Aruha BSQ 1 and 2, to deposit the royalty, and penalty fixed by the Competent Authority, for extraction of excess quantity from these quarries. Acordingly, the Tahasildar, Dharmasala, issued (October/ November 2021) demand notices, to the lessee, to deposit the price, along with royalty, rent *etc*., amounting to ₹10.03 crore, for unlawful extraction of excess quantity of 37,468.90 cum, from Aruha BSQ 1 and 2.

However, due to non-measurement of the sources before commencement of quarrying operations by the selected lessees, or after closure of the previous lease, the committee could not establish whether the illegal extraction of road metal from Aruha BSQ 3, 4 and 5 had been done by previous lessees or if the current lessees had illegally extracted the remaining 8,50,368 cum. Hence, demand could not be raised for realisation of the price along with royalty, rent *etc*., amounting to ₹98.30[48] crore for this quantity, which resulted in loss to the State exchequer.

Thus, non-measurement of the quarry before commencement of quarrying operations as well as after closure of the lease, led to excess and illegal extraction of road metal, leaving no scope for the district administration to identify the defaulter(s). No accountability was fixed on the official(s) responsible for the failure to prevent the illegal extraction and theft of road metal, which had resulted in loss of revenue to Government.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Hon'ble Lokayukta in the case No.LY-1355/2020 has directed (December 2023) to initiate disciplinary and criminal action against Government officials, the lessee and the Recognised Qualified Person (RQP). Accordingly, Director of Mines and

[47] A cluster shall be formed when the distance between the peripheries of one lease is less than 500 meters from the periphery of other lease in a homogeneous area

[48] ₹98.30 crore = (Price = 8,50,368 cum x ₹1,000 per cum = ₹85,03,68,000) + (Royalty = 8,50,368 cum x ₹130 per cum = ₹11,05,47,840) + (DMF: 11,054,784 (10 *per cent* of royalty) + EMF: 55,27,392 (five *per cent* of royalty) + Additional charge: 55,27,392 (five *per cent* of royalty)

Geology has been requested to blacklist the RQP. R & DM Department has also been requested to initiate departmental proceedings against the concerned erring Revenue Officers. However, the reply is not acceptable as the Government had not taken any effective steps against the erring officials till date.

3.4 Short realisation of contribution towards DMF

Rule 9 (2) (a) of the ODMF Rules, 2015 (as amended till February 2016), stipulates that all holders of minor mineral leases shall pay an amount equal to 30 *per cent* of the royalty, w.e.f. 12 January 2015, if the lease has not been granted through auction.

Scrutiny of records, in five selected Tahasils[49], revealed that, in three Tahasils[50], the contribution towards DMF had been collected from 10 lessees during 2015-22, at rates ranging from 10 to 15 *per cent,* instead of 30 *per cent*, despite these lessees not having been granted mining leases through auction. Similarly, in two Tahasils[51], contribution towards DMF had not been collected from four quarry permit holders. In total 4,35,160 cum of earth/ stone/ sand/ murrum, had been extracted, resulting in short realisation of ₹47.30 lakh, towards DMF contribution, as detailed in ***Appendix – X***.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that the Tahasildars, Bargarh, Birmitrapur, Dharmasala, Jujomura and Parjang are being directed to reassess the demand to realise the same from the concerned lessee as per rule including initiation of certificate case through OPDR Act. However, the reply is futuristic and not acceptable as the Government failed to realise the outstanding mining dues, along with interest of ₹47.30 lakh from the lessees.

3.5 Non-deduction of additional charges, DMF and EMF dues, for procurement of minor minerals, by executants of public projects, from unauthorised sources

Rule 58 of the OMMC Rules, 2016, stipulates, *inter alia*, that (a) no holder of prospecting license-cum-mining lease or mining lease or quarry lease or quarry permit or auction purchaser, shall despatch any minerals from an area without a valid transit pass in Form-Y; (b) no authority in charge of execution of public works, may pass any bill for reimbursement of royalty paid on any minor mineral, unless, the person claiming such reimbursement produces the transit pass; (c) in case of any bill claiming reimbursement of cost for purchase of any minor mineral submitted before any authority in charge of execution of public works, such authority shall not pass the bill unless the receipt of the amount so paid is produced; and (d) in case the executant fails to produce transit pass and money receipt in support of payment of royalty, the public works authority shall deduct the royalty and the cost of mineral and remit it to the Government account in the Government Treasury.

[49] Bargarh, Birmitrapur, Dharamsala, Jujomura and Parjang
[50] Dharamsala, Jujomura and Birmitrapur
[51] Bargarh and Parjang

Further, as per the decision taken in a meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of the R&DM Department, held during September 2018, the bid documents of all developmental and infrastructure projects were required to stipulate that the contractor should use material only from authorised sources and certify the same.

Scrutiny of records and information, supplied by the R&DM Department, revealed that, the executants of public works in the State, had supplied minor minerals, to the authorities in-charge of public projects, without submitting: (i) valid transit passes in Form – Y, and (ii) money receipts, in support of payment of royalty, for procurement of the same from authorised sources. Consequently, the authorities in charge of public projects, had deducted royalty, amounting to ₹4,624.58 crore, from the bills of executants/ contractors, during 2015-22, due to non-production of valid transit passes and purchase receipts in support of purchase from authorised sources, as detailed in ***Appendix - XI***. The royalty deducted from the bills of executants was 355.73 *per cent* of the royalty of ₹1,300.03 crore collected from the minor mineral sources leased out during 2015-22.

As such, additional charge, DMF and EMF on royalty, amounting to ₹885.70 crore, was to be realised in the State, during 2016-22. However, the authorities in-charge of public projects in 14 districts had realised only ₹21.25 crore, against ₹399.91 crore, while the authorities in-charge of public projects in the remaining 16 districts had not collected any additional charge, DMF and EMF of ₹485.79 crore, collectable on royalty deducted from the bills of contractors. This had resulted in short/ non-collection of mineral revenue of ₹864.45 crore, in the State.

Further, checking of records of selected Tahasils revealed that ₹107.64 crore was collected, towards royalty, from authorised leaseholders, while the authorities in charge of public projects had deducted ₹588.35 crore, from the bills of contractors, due to non-production of transit passes during 2015-22. However, the Tahasildars had neither obtained information on the quantities of different category-wise minor minerals supplied by the contractors and used in public projects without valid transit passes, nor had they raised demand for payment of additional charge, DMF and EMF, on royalty so deducted from their bills, alongwith the cost of minerals so used.

Thus, with the knowledge of the Government, minor minerals, with a royalty amount of ₹4,624.58 crore, had been extracted unlawfully and used in public projects, during 2015-22.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that a letter has been issued (November 2022) for realisation of additional Charge along with DMF and EMF from the work bills of Works and other Engineering Departments in addition to royalty of the minor minerals used in the project. However, the Government failed to collect the additional charge, DMF and EMF, on royalty from minor minerals supplied by the contractors and used in public projects without valid transit passes amounting to ₹4,624.58 crore.

CHAPTER IV

Internal Controls and Monitoring

4 Internal Controls and Monitoring

This chapter contains audit findings on implementation of scheme for "Prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities, tardy implementation of the scheme, monitoring of operational and non-operational sources, idle expenditure on satellite-based monitoring of minor mineral sources through the Odisha Space Application Centre and non-creation of Minor Mineral Enforcement Cell in Tahasils.

4.1 Introduction

A robust system of internal controls is vital for monitoring the mining activities of leaseholders and safeguarding the interest of the Government. In pursuance of this objective, the rules and notifications of the Government provide for verification of minor mineral quarries; issuance of transit passes to authorise despatch of minerals from lease areas; checking of transit passes of the minor mineral Despatched; and a system of periodic and surprise inspections by departmental officials and special squads, to exercise check over illegal mining.

By virtue of powers conferred under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Government framed Odisha Minerals (Prevention of Theft, Smuggling & Illegal Mining and Regulation of Possession, Storage, Trading and Transportation) (OMPTS) Rules, 2007, for prevention of theft, smuggling and illegal mining and to regulate the possession, storage, trading and transportation of minerals in the State of Odisha. The Rules provide for establishment of check-post(s) with or without barrier(s) at any place within the State to check the transport and storage of minerals raised without lawful authority and to check the quantity of minerals transported from lease-hold areas.

Audit observations, in this regard, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 Implementation of scheme for "Prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities"

GoO resolution (June 2018) introduced principles/ procedure for implementation of a scheme "Prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities," from FY 2018-19 onwards, with the objective of strengthening monitoring mechanisms, to prevent illegal lifting/ theft of minor minerals, using technological interventions.

Analysis of records and information furnished by the Department, in regard to the sampled districts and Tahasils, revealed tardy implementation of the scheme, as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.2.1.1 Non-utilisation of funds

Scrutiny of records of the R&DM Department and the selected Tahasils revealed that ₹5.00 crore had been released (July 2018), to all 30 districts of the State, during FY 2018-19, with the instructions that: (i) the funds were to be utilised for implementation of the works prescribed by GoO for implementation of the Scheme and (ii) utilisation certificates (UCs) must be submitted by the end of April of the succeeding financial year. It was also instructed that the money should not be kept idle, in banks or cash.

However, without ensuring utilisation of the above funds, the R&DM Department again sanctioned ₹12.08 crore, during 2019-22. Out of the total sanctioned amount of ₹17.08 crore, UCs amounting to only ₹4.70 crore, had been received from the districts (as of March 2022).

Further, the sampled nine districts had received ₹5.74 crore, during 2018-22, out of which ₹5.01 crore had been released to Tahasils, for implementation of the Scheme. UCs amounting to ₹1.48 crore, had been submitted to Government and ₹73 lakh had been kept idle with the districts. No record relating to utilisation of the remaining ₹3.53 crore was made available for audit.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that UCs for remaining amount of ₹ 3.53 crore are being obtained. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as the records regarding utilisation of funds of ₹3.53 crore had not been furnished to Audit for verification.

4.2.1.2 Tardy implementation of the scheme

As per resolution issued (June 2018) by the GoO, different activities were to be undertaken under the scheme. These included pillar posting[52] on the perimeter of sources, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)[53] surveys, web-based monitoring[54] of sources, setting up of weigh bridges/ check gates, installation of CCTV cameras, real-time monitoring of transport vehicles *etc.,*

Scrutiny of records and information, furnished by 20 out of the 22 selected Tahasils, revealed that the Tahasildars of the test-checked Tahasils received funds of ₹1.22 crore, during 2018-22, and had incurred expenditure of ₹67.89 lakh (56 *per cent*), leaving balance of ₹54.11 lakh (44 *per cent*) unutilised.

Audit noted the following status of implementation, in regard to the above activities:

[52] Posting cement concrete pillar on the perimeter of the source for its demarcation

[53] A Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) is an enhancement to the Global Positioning System (GPS) which provides improved location accuracy

[54] Web Based Monitoring System empowers administrators to monitor the sources from web browser

i. Funds had been spent by only 16 Tahasildars, on hiring of vehicles for survey teams and enforcement activities, and purchase of related equipment and machinery.

ii. Setting up of weigh bridges/ check gates at square points of Blocks/ Tahasils and lifting points, installation of CCTV cameras, DGPS survey and real-time monitoring of transport vehicles with GPS, had not been taken up in all the 20 Tahasils, for which information had been furnished.

iii. Web-based monitoring of the mineral sources had not been carried out, in 17 out of 20 selected Tahasils.

Thus, despite availability of funds at the District and Tahasil levels, the activities prescribed under the scheme had not been taken up.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that UCs for remaining amount of ₹ 54.11 lakh are being obtained. The reply of the Government is not acceptable as Web-based monitoring of the mineral sources had not been carried out, despite availability of funds at the District and Tahasil levels which indicated improper monitoring of the sources by the department.

4.2.2 Poor monitoring of operational and non-operational sources

As per instructions (January 2011/ March 2012) of the R&DM Department: (i) all minor mineral sources were to be clearly demarcated; (ii) signboards, with the contact numbers of Tahasildars, were to be displayed, at the site of both operational and not operational sources; (iii) the Tahasildars were to inspect each of the quarrying sites under their jurisdiction, at least once in every fortnight and submit fortnightly reports, giving a detailed narration of their inspection, findings, action taken, fines and penal measures resorted to by them with regard to each quarry, to the concerned Sub-Collector, with a copy to the Collector, by the end of each fortnight; and (iv) all complaints of unauthorised quarrying were to be inquired into within 48 hours and results intimated to the petitioners as well as the next higher authorities of the officer receiving such complaint.

i. Scrutiny of records and information furnished by the 22 test-checked Tahasils, revealed that fortnightly inspections, of the sources under their jurisdictions, had not been conducted and no reports had been furnished to the Sub-Collectors concerned. Further, none of the test-checked Tahasils had maintained any complaint registers.

ii. Joint Physical Inspections of 88 mineral sources, under selected Tahasils, were conducted (between August 2021 and March 2022), by Audit, with the Tahasildars, Revenue Supervisors and RIs, and the findings are as below:

- Pillar posting had not been done in 73 sources, due to which it was not possible for the authorities to ascertain whether quarrying was being done within or beyond the lease area.

- Contact numbers of Tahasildars were not available in 62 signboards. Thus, the public did not have ready information, for making any complaints regarding illegal quarrying.

After this was pointed out by Audit, nine[55] Tahasildars stated that monthly and fortnightly inspections had been conducted from February 2021 onwards and data had been uploaded in the Dynamic Web Information Systems of the Tahasil (DWIST) portal. Three[56] Tahasildars stated that inspections were being conducted regularly. Tahasildar, Jajpur, replied that steps were being taken to conduct inspections as per schedule, at the sites of the sources and instructions were accordingly being issued to field staff. Tahasildar, Parjang, stated that monthly inspection report and MPR had been submitted to Collector, Dhenkanal in June 2020. Tahasildar, Sambalpur stated that the sources had been visited frequently, but inspection notes had not been prepared. Six[57] Tahasildars had not furnished any reply.

Relevant records, in support of such inspections, were not furnished to Audit by any of the Tahasildars. Further, the details of inspections uploaded in the DWIST portal were not made available to Audit.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that minor mineral sources are being monitored through i4MS system and factual position of the sources like source details, lessee details, statutory clearance details are being monitored on real time basis. However, the fact remains that the Government has failed to implement monitoring mechanism to ascertain whether quarrying was being done within or beyond the lease area.

4.2.3 Idle expenditure on satellite-based monitoring of minor mineral sources, through the Odisha Space Application Centre

In order to make the administration of minor mineral sources more efficient and systematic, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey of all minor mineral sources, was proposed to be undertaken, by the Steel and Mines Department (December 2016), through Odisha Space Application Centre (ORSAC).

Scrutiny of records of the R&DM Department revealed that the Steel and Mines (S&M) Department had released ₹ one crore, to ORSAC, for DGPS survey of all minor mineral sources of the State, for better monitoring. The Tahasildars were instructed (May 2017) to carry out the survey work of sairat sources, pillar posting, preparation of maps of minor mineral areas to complete the work by 31 July 2017 and thereafter, supply the required data to ORSAC, to complete the DGPS survey, by 31 March 2018. Further, the S&M Department had released (December 2017/ March 2018), funds of ₹1.86 crore (₹60.02 lakh + ₹1.26 crore) in two phases[58], to the District Collectors, for

[55] Balangir, Bargarh, Barpali, Bhanjanagar, Chhatrapur, Chikiti, Kantabanji, Patrapur and Puintala

[56] Birmitrapur, Dharmasala and Sadar Sundargarh

[57] Dhenkanal, Gurundia, Jagannathprasad, Jagatsinghpur, Jaleswar and Rourkela

[58] ₹60.02 lakh vide sanction order No.10577 dated 23.12.2017 and ₹126.27 lakh vide sanction order No.1797 dated 13.3.2018

pillar posting on the perimeter of 4,239 sources. Of the above funds, ₹64.54 lakh had not been drawn/ surrendered, by 12 Collectors[59]. Out of the balance ₹1.21 crore, UC amounting to ₹52 lakh had been submitted, while the balance UC, for ₹69 lakh had not been submitted, as the funds had not been utilised for pillar posting (as of September 2022).

As per the status submitted (July 2020) by ORSAC[60], out of the 4,239 sources, in 317 Tahasils of the State, DGPS survey of only 532 minor mineral sources, in 48 Tahasils, had been completed. No information was available regarding further progress upto March 2022.

Scrutiny of records of the 22 test-checked Tahasils, showed that, out of the total 520 sources in these Tahasils, pillar posting had been completed only for 192 sources in 17 Tahasils, while no information was available in regard to five Tahasils. Data regarding DGPS survey was also not available.

Thus, the planned target, for satellite-based monitoring of minor mineral sources, had not been achieved (as of March 2022) and funds of ₹2.22 crore, incurred on pillar posting and DGPS survey, had remained idle (as on the date of audit, *i.e.,* September 2022)

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that DGPS survey for 1,183 minor mineral sources was completed by R&DM Department. After transfer of the subject "Minor Minerals" from R&DM Department to S&M Department, DGPS survey have been completed for 2,054 minor mineral sources as on 06 March 2024. During the year 2017-18, funds to the tune of ₹ 1.86 crores has been allotted by S&M Department to the District Collectors for DGPS Survey of Minor Mineral sources. UCs to the tune of ₹ 26.67 lakh has been received by R&DM Department. However, the fact remains that the Government has failed to conduct DGPS survey of all sources for satellite-based monitoring of minor mineral sources.

4.2.4 Non-creation of Minor Mineral Enforcement Cell in Tahasils

To ensure better management of minor minerals in 144 mineral-rich Tahasils identified in the State, GoO decided (November 2019) to create 144 Enforcement Cells, 144 additional posts of R.I. and 144 posts of Amin,[61] to be deployed in those Tahasils, for better management of mineral resources and augmentation of revenue from these sources. The enforcement cell in each Tahasil was to be headed by an Additional Tahasildar. The identified 144 mineral rich Tahasils included 12[62] out of the 22 Tahasils selected for audit.

Scrutiny of records of the selected Tahasils revealed that enforcement cells had not been constituted in any of the 12 mineral rich Tahasils, as on the date

[59] Balasore, Balangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Khurda, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh

[60] Vide letter No.1982 dated 14.7.2020 of ORSAC

[61] 'Amin' is a group C level Government official, responsible for measurement and evaluation of land and structures

[62] Barpali, Balangir, Dharmasala, Dhenkanal, Jagannathprasad, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jaleswar, Kantabanji, Patrapur, Puintala and Sundargarh

of audit (September 2022). Further, there was shortage of manpower, against the sanctioned strength, in the 22 selected Tahasils: 10 posts of Additional Tahasildars, 37 posts of RIs, 100 posts of Assistant Revenue Inspector (ARI) and 89 posts of Amin, were lying vacant in 22 Tahasils, as detailed in ***Appendix – XII***. Thus, not only had the enforcement cells not been created, but adequate manpower was also not available in the Tahasils, for achieving the desired objectives.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that guideline for operation of State Level Enforcement Squad has been issued by S&M Department on 25 October 2023. Seven SLESs/ DLESs will be constituted under the seven DIG ranges of Odisha. However, the Government compliance is futuristic and subject to actual implementation.

4.2.5 Deployment of Odisha Industrial Security Force personnel in sensitive Tahasils

The R&DM Department decided (February 2018) to deploy one section of police personnel, at each of the 10 Tahasils/ two Sub-divisions[63] identified as 'sensitive', to protect mineral sources and prevent illegal lifting and theft of minor minerals. It was reiterated (August 2018) that the services of these forces were to be extensively utilised by Tahasildars, in a planned manner, to prevent illegal lifting of minor minerals. An Action Plan, for the same, was to be prepared in advance and the police teams were to be led by the concerned police officer and accompanied by the concerned Additional Tahasildar/ Tahasildar. GoO instructed (October 2018) that the services of the Armed Police Reserve (APR) Force, be utilised at least thrice a week in the Tahasil and detailed reports furnished to the R&DM Department.

Scrutiny of records in two test-checked Tahasils[64], included in the above 10 identified Tahasils, revealed that no Action Plans had been prepared by them, for deployment of the APR Force. Against the required 1,062 enforcement/ raids, during October 2018 to March 2022, only 16[65] raids (1.51 *per cent*) had been conducted. Thus, adequate measures, to protect mineral sources, were not being taken.

In reply, the Government stated (March 2024) that seven SLESs/ DLESs will be constituted under the seven DIG ranges of Odisha. However, the Government compliance is futuristic, subject to actual implementation and adequate action was not being taken for protecting mineral sources.

[63] Anandapur, Baranga, Bhanjanagar Sub-division, Cuttack Sadar, Chhatrapur Sub-division, Dharmasala, Jaleswar, Jharsuguda/ Lakhanpur/ Brajarajnagar on rotation basis, Ranapur and Tangi

[64] Dharmasala Tahasil of the Jajpur district and Jaleswar Tahasil of the Balasore district

[65] Dharmasala Tahasil: 14 and Jaleswar Tahasil: 2

CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Recommendations

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter contains conclusions and recommendations of audit findings as per audit objective-wise as discussed in Chapter II, III and IV.

5.1 Conclusion

Receipts from mining of minor minerals form a source of non-tax revenue of the State. During the financial year 2021-22, the total revenue from minor minerals was ₹ 596.39 crore. The regulation of mines, and assessment and collection of minor mineral revenues, is governed primarily by Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016. The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is responsible for regulation of the minor mining sector in the State.

The Performance Audit on "Systems and Controls in Assessment and Collection of Minor Mineral Receipts" was conducted between August 2021 and September 2022. The audit covered the period 2015-22, with a focus on examining issues relating to grant of mining leases/ permits/ licences for extraction of minerals; regulation of mining activities in compliance with statutory and other provisions; assessment and collection of mining revenues; and effectiveness of internal controls and monitoring mechanisms.

In the test-checked 22 Tahasils, out of the existing 520 minor mineral sources, 147 sources (28.27 *per cent*) had been operational, while 373 sources (71.73 *per cent*) had remained non-operational, as on 31 March 2022 due to non-participation of bidders, non-submission of mining plans and Environmental Clearance certificates, cases being sub-judice in courts of law, and the sources having been proposed for extinction *etc.*

Audit noticed that there was no provision of penalty for quitting lease after being selected, as the highest bidder, which resulted in non-securing of the best competitive prices, in the bidding process, for the sources leased out.

Further, quarry lease had been granted to second highest bidder as the highest bidder expressed unwillingness, Tahasildars had not brought these facts of unwillingness of the highest bidders after their selection and the unusually low prices quoted by the second highest bidders, to the notice of the Controlling Authority for taking final decision. Selection of ineligible bidders led to cancellation of leases midway, and non-realisation of Government dues. Eligible bids were rejected on extraneous conditions like non-submission of sales tax clearance certificate which resulted in avoidable revenue loss of ₹6.21 crore.

The Tahasildars, Jaleswar, Gurundia and Jagatsinghpur Tahasils had not applied for EC, immediately after approval of Mining Plan, and before inviting bids. As a result, the bidding process could not be completed before

expiry of the existing lease periods for which the sources remained non-operational and resulted in loss of revenue of ₹20.10 crore.

Mineral dues of ₹ 92.28 lakh, along with interest had not been collected from 10 lessees. Had five Tahasildars taken effective steps for auction of the sources, well in advance of the financial year, revenue of ₹44.86 lakh could have been realised.

Failure in assessment of royalty, Surface Rent and additional charges, at revised rates, led to under assessment and non-realisation of mining dues, together with interest, amounting to ₹ 8.40 crore by the Tahasildar, Dharmasala.

The lessees continued quarrying operation without execution of lease deed and obtaining the Environment Clearance for which the lessees were liable to pay ₹4.38 crore being the price of mineral for the unlawful quarrying. Allowing unauthorised quarrying activities, without obtaining environment clearance, defeated the purpose of having monitoring mechanism for environment conservation.

Quarrying of 4,76,527.50 cum of stone from forest land, without prior permission of GoI, in violation of condition of the lease deed, attracted punishment under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, and OMMC Rules, and constituted unlawful extraction of minerals. Hence, the price of ₹ 51.69 crore of these minor minerals was recoverable from the lessee.

The lease holders in 11 Tahasils had operated 52 minor mineral sources (25 stone and 27 sand), during June 2016 to March 2022, without obtaining CTO from OSPCB. The lease holders had quarried 6,31,645.42 cum of minor minerals valuing ₹ 17.95 crore**.** However, neither had OSPCB taken any legal action against the lease holders for violation of provisions of relevant Acts, nor had the Tahasildars insisted for compliance to the instructions of R&DM Department (July 2016).

The Joint Physical Inspection conducted by Audit, in the presence of Tahasildar, Dhenkanal (23 December 2021), revealed evidence of extraction and transportation of sand from the quarry area during non-lease period of Gengutia Barada Sand Quarry. Since the lease was cancelled in September 2021, any extraction of sand from the quarry area during non-lease period was illegal. Thus, the Tahasildar had failed to ensure prevention of illegal mining of minor minerals.

Three Tahasildars did not cross check the quantity approved in the MPs with the quantity declared in the quarterly returns/ quantity transported through transit passes, which led to extraction and transportation of excess quantity causing revenue loss ₹ 9.66 crore to the State exchequer.

In Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 5 under Dharmasala Tahasil, 99,638 cum of stone had been illegally extracted beyond the approved quantity without any prior permission/ authority, on which mining dues of ₹ 11.52 crore were to be realised from the lessee.

As per the joint enquiry conducted by a team comprising of Deputy Director, Geology, Balangir, representative of the permit holder, M/S USML Ltd., Bhubaneswar; the Revenue Inspector, Lathor Circle; and other supporting

Revenue staff of the Khaprakhol Tahasil, the permit holder had extracted 1,03,684 cum from both the quarries, against the permitted quantity of 5,500 cum. Thus, the agency had extracted 98,184 cum of stone, in excess of the approved quantity, without lawful authority and violated the provisions of the OMMC Rules. As such, the agency was liable for payment of royalty, rent and price of minerals, amounting to ₹12.32 crore.

Joint physical inspections of five stone quarries under three Tahasils namely Dharmasala, Rourkela and Sambalpur were conducted, along with the Tahasildar/ Additional Tahasildar and RI, and revealed that the permit holders had extracted stones beyond the permissible depth of six meter, with the actual depths of quarrying ranging from 8 meters to 26 meters from the ground level. As such, the possibility of extraction in excess of the approved quantities could not be ruled out.

The Tahasildar, Jujomura instead of charging the price of the stone and other levies *i.e.,* additional charges, DMF and EMF, had raised demand (November 2020) of ₹50.06 lakh towards royalty and penalty only against the lessee of Barloi Stone quarry No. 04. This had non-realisation of mineral dues of ₹ 4.13 crore, resulting in extension of undue financial benefit to the lessee.

Owing to lackadaisical attitude of the department, the excess quantity extracted in Dankari black stone quarry under Dharmasala Tahasil could not be reassessed and fresh orders could not be passed as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, resulting in non-recovery of mineral revenue of ₹ 58.63 crore.

Joint Physical Inspections were conducted by Audit, with the Additional Tahasildar, Dharmasala, with the Revenue Supervisor, Jajpur and Revenue Supervisor, Chhatrapur Tahasil. It was observed that sand quarrying operations were being carried out, in the river bed below the water level, with the help of mechanised excavators, from Brahmani River Sand bed, in the Brundadeipur, Raichhanda villages of the Dharmasala Tahasil and in the sand bed of the Rushikulya river, at Hansapur, even after it had been disallowed by Government of Odisha and the previous lease periods of the Brundadeipur sand source, and the Raichhanda sand source having expired in March 2020 and March 2021 respectively.

Non-measurement of the quarry before commencement of quarrying operations as well as after closure of the lease, led to excess and illegal extraction of road metal, leaving no scope for the district administration to identify the defaulter(s). No accountability was fixed on the official(s) responsible for the failure to prevent the illegal extraction and theft of road metal, which had resulted in loss of revenue to Government.

Additional charge, DMF and EMF on royalty of ₹4,624.58 crore, an amount of ₹ 885.70 crore, was to be realised in the State, during 2016-22. However, the authorities in-charge of public projects in 14 districts had realised only ₹21.25 crore, against ₹399.91 crore, while the authorities in-charge of public projects in the remaining 16 districts had not collected any additional charge, DMF and EMF of ₹485.79 crore, collectable on royalty deducted from the bills of contractors. This had resulted in short/ non-collection of mineral revenue of ₹864.45 crore, in the State. Thus, with the knowledge of the Government,

minor minerals, with a royalty amount of ₹ 4,624.58 crore, had been extracted unlawfully and used in public projects, during 2015-22.

It was revealed in the selected Tahasils that Tahasildars had received funds of ₹1.22 crore towards pillar posting on the perimeter of sources, Differential Global Positioning System surveys, web-based monitoring of sources, setting up of weigh bridges/ check gates, installation of CCTV cameras, real-time monitoring of transport vehicles *etc.,* during 2018-22. The Tahasildars had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 67.89 lakh (56 *per cent*), leaving balance of ₹54.11 lakh (44 *per cent*) unutilised. Despite availability of funds at the District and Tahasil levels, the activities prescribed under the scheme had not been taken up.

Joint Physical Inspections of 88 mineral sources, under selected Tahasils, were conducted (between August 2021 and March 2022), by Audit, with the Tahasildars, Revenue Supervisors and RIs. It was revealed that Pillar posting had not been done in 73 sources, due to which it was not possible for the authorities to ascertain whether quarrying was being done within or beyond the lease area. Contact numbers of Tahasildars were not available on 62 signboards. Thus, the public did not have ready information for making any complaints regarding illegal quarrying.

In addition, Audit also observed non-adoption of satellite-based monitoring of mining activities through the Odisha Space Application Centre; tardy implementation of the scheme for "prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities"; and a weak and ineffective inspection and monitoring mechanism for preventing illegal quarrying and theft of minor minerals in the State.

To ensure better management of minor minerals in 144 mineral-rich Tahasils identified in the State, GoO decided (November 2019) to create 144 Enforcement Cells, 144 additional posts of RI and 144 posts of Amin, to be deployed in those Tahasils, for better management of mineral resources and augmentation of revenue from these sources. It was revealed that enforcement cells had not been constituted in any of the 12 mineral rich Tahasils, as on the date of Audit (September 2022).

5.2 Recommendations

Government may consider:

1. **ensuring integrity of the tendering process, and checking for vitiation of tenders, by imposing penalties in the eventuality of backing out of the highest bidders.**
2. **making penal provisions, (similar to the provisions in Note below Para 3.5.14 of Odisha Public Works Department Code Vol. I) for default by the winning bidders, like debarring such bidders from participation in future bids for quarry leases for three years and conducting negotiations with the second highest bidder to match the highest bid.**
3. **fixing responsibility for non-compliance with provisions of OMMC Rules for selection of bidders by Tahasildars leading to loss of revenue to the State exchequer.**

4. **preparing and obtaining approval of Mining Plans and ECs, before invitation of bids, by the Competent Authorities to avoid delays in the operationalisation of sources, as well as to avoid loss of mineral revenue.**
5. **insisting on production of valid transit passes, along with bills, in support of procurement of minor minerals from authorised sources/ licensees, to curb unlawful quarrying and lifting of minor minerals.**
6. **putting in place a system of assessment/ measurement of the quantities of the minor minerals, extracted by the lessees, after expiry of the lease periods, in order to check unlawful excess extraction, beyond the permitted quantities.**
7. **adopting a satellite-based monitoring system, through ORSAC, at the earliest and implementing all activities, prescribed in the scheme for "prevention of theft of minor minerals and eviction activities".**
8. **putting in place a robust monitoring mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism, to detect the unlawful extraction and transportation of minor minerals.**

Bhubaneswar
The

(ATUL PRAKASH)
Accountant General (Audit-II), Odisha

Countersigned

New Delhi
The

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Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Appendices

Appendix- I
(Refer paragraph 2.2 at page 6)
Status of minor mineral sources in the selected Tahasils of the sampled districts

Sl. No.	District	Tahasil	Total number of minor mineral sources existing (as of March 2022)	Number of minor mineral sources that were operational (as of March 2022)	Number of minor mineral sources that were non-operational (as of March 2022)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1	Bargarh	Barpali	13	1	12
		Bargarh	52	12	40
2	Sambalpur	Jujomura	15	2	13
		Sadar, Sambalpur	10	3	7
3	Balangir	Kantabanji	15	9	6
		Puintala	20	5	15
		Balangir	19	13	6
4	Sundargarh	Rourkela	10	8	2
		Birmitrapur	11	4	7
		Gurundia	11	4	7
		Sundargarh	7	6	1
5	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	3	0	3
6	Jajpur	Dharmasala	99	22	77
		Jajpur	19	14	5
7	Dhenkanal	Parjanga	29	3	26
		Dhenkanal	14	11	3
8	Balasore	Jaleswar	27	1	26
9	Ganjam	Chikiti	26	8	18
		Jaganathprasad	48	5	43
		Chatrapur	18	11	7
		Bhanjanagar	16	1	15
		Patrapur	38	4	34
Total			**520**	**147**	**373**

(Source: Information furnished by the* Tahasildars of the selected Tahasils*)

Appendix-II
(Refer paragraph 2.3.2.4 at page 17)
Loss of revenue towards mining dues, due to inordinate delays in obtaining approvals of Mining Plans and Environmental Clearances

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	District / Tahasil	Sand source	Date of issue of intimation to the selected bidder	Date of execution of the lease deed agreement	Delay (in months)	Annual extraction of mineral, as per MP (in cum)	Quantity of minerals not extracted on *prorata* basis	Rate of royalty	Loss of revenue towards mining dues				
									Royalty	DMF (10 *per cent*)	EMF (5 *per cent*)	TCS (2 *per cent*)	Total
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*
1	Sundargarh/ Sundargarh	Samina Sand Bed	21/01/2015	16/11/2015	11	2,021.7	1,853.23	89	1,64,937	16,494	8,247	3,299	1,92,976
2	Jagatsinghpur / Jagatsinghpur	Alipingal-adhangaDevinadi Sand Quarry	20/04/2015	17/10/2015	7	8,000	4,667	222	10,36,074	1,03,607	51,804	20,721	12,12,206
3	Dhenkanal/ Parjang	Damal Sand Quarry	02/05/2015	10/05/2016	13	13,500	14,625	42	6,14,250	61,425	30,713	12,285	7,18,673
4	Dhenkanal/ Parjang	Khalpal Sand Quarry	25/04/2015	29/02/2016	11	6,000	5,500	139	7,64,500	76,450	38,225	15,290	8,94,465
5	Dhenkanal/ Dhenkanal	Badanagena Sand Quarry	13/05/2015	09/02/2016	10	18,000	15,000	29	4,35,000	43,500	21,750	8,700	5,08,950
6	Sundargarh/ Rourkela	Tarkera Sand Bed III	23/07/2018	26/04/2019	10	7,134	5,945	153*	9,09,585**	20,808	10,404	18,192	9,58,989
Total						**54,655.70**	**47,590.23**		**39,24,346**	**3,22,284**	**1,61,143**	**78,487**	**44,86,259**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

*This includes additional charge of ₹118. As such, royalty was ₹35, on which DMF and EMF was calculated.

** The figure includes additional charge and royalty.

Appendix- III
(Refer paragraph 3.2.1 at page 19)
Outstanding mineral dues along with interest remained unrealised

(Quantity in cum and amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	District	Tahasil	Source	Total quantity	Total recoverable amount	Total amount realised	Amount outstanding	Amount of interest on the outstanding dues	Total unrealised outstanding Government dues, including interest *(8+9)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bargarh	Barpali	Chikinipali Stone Quarry	4,070	6,30,503	40,000	5,90,503	5,21,855	11,12,358
2	Jajpur	Dharmasala	Brahmani River Sand, Marjitapur	13,591	22,74,410	13,57,238	9,17,172	5,92,180	15,09,352
3	Jajpur	Jajpur	Budha River Sand Bed, Mallikapur	10,292	34,39,153	32,62,002	1,77,151	2,71,028	4,48,179
4	Jajpur	Jajpur	Budha River Sand Bed, Adanga	31,450	1,43,13,406	1,28,11,209	15,02,197	14,15,198	29,17,395
5	Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	Andharikothi Stone Quarry-I	10,352	29,18,187	28,48,154	70,033	72,495	1,42,528
6	Ganjam	Jagannathprasad	Nimapadar Sand Quarry	15,167	13,96,970	5,58,557	8,38,413	1,85,860	10,24,273
7	Ganjam	Jagannathprasad	Chhamunda Stone Quarry	7,020	11,15,936	8,76,570	2,39,366	1,48,724	3,88,090
8	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	Jahartoli Sand Bed	7,934	6,76,969	5,69,442	1,07,527	66,580	1,74,107
9	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	Lankoi Sand Bed	7,847	7,15,170	3,67,616	3,47,554	3,18,913	6,66,467
10	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	Goppur Sand Bed	7,950	6,81,914	2,45,238	4,36,676	4,08,671	8,45,347
		Total		**1,15,673**	**2,81,62,618**	**2,29,36,026**	**52,26,592**	**40,01,504**	**92,28,096**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix-IV

(Refer paragraph 3.2.2 at page 20)

Loss of revenue of ₹8.41 crore, due to application of pre-revised rate of royalty, in the assessment of royalty and other dues

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Sources	Lessee	Date of execution of agreement	Rate of royalty (per cum)	Total quantity assessed (in cum)	Amount assessed by Tahasildar	Amount realised by Tahasildar	Amount receivable at the revised rate of ₹130 per cum	Dues outstanding *(9-8)*	Interest on outstanding dues	Total outstanding dues *(10 + 11)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
1	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 10	M/s NKC Projects Pvt. Ltd.	15/2/2016	105	4,24,096	4,47,95,871	4,52,12,526	6,35,90,857	1,83,78,331	2,11,65,828	3,95,44,159
2	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 9	Ajay Agrawal	30/5/2016	108	1,31,081	1,63,24,715	1,64,62,622	2,05,73,286	41,10,664	32,74,647	73,85,311
3	Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 4	Ajit Sahu	2/3/2016	100.06	1,58,889	2,34,88,659	2,29,48,372	2,50,59,305	21,10,933	8,91,973	30,02,906
4	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No. 2	Srinibas Jena	5/4/2016	100	52,120	72,66,112	72,95,252	82,24,344	9,29,092	6,18,275	15,47,367
5	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 12	Ajay Agrawal	30/5/2016	108	1,33,678	1,60,45,487	1,69,67,848	2,10,70,967	41,03,119	34,57,826	75,60,945
6	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 5	Akshya Parida	8/4/2016	100	1,25,460	1,06,48,684	1,09,21,816	1,91,61,893	82,40,077	82,84,309	1,65,24,386
7	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 8	P K Routray	23/5/2016	110	55,910	79,39,922	60,55,759	83,19,297	22,63,538	24,31,970	46,95,508
8	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 4	Ashis Ranjan Nayak	27/4/2016	107	44,900	62,72,090	61,16,041	69,44,716	8,28,675	7,05,937	15,34,612
9	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (Case No. 31/2015-16)	Ayash Kanta Rout	27/4/2016	105	83,475	1,15,00,944	1,15,58,064	1,29,18,802	13,60,738	8,06,135	21,66,873
	Total				**12,09,609**	**14,42,82,484**	**14,35,38,300**	**18,58,63,467**	**4,23,25,169**	**4,16,36,900**	**8,39,62,067**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildar, Dharmasala)

Appendix-V
(Refer paragraph 3.3.1.1 at page 20)
Calculation of mineral dues, along with cost price of minerals quarried unlawfully, without execution of lease deed agreements as on 31 March 2022

Name of the Source/ Name of the leasee	Area in hactares	Financial year	Demand assessed by Tahasil-dar (in ₹)	Quantity (Cum)	Rate of Royalty per Cum (in ₹)	Royalty (in ₹)	Additional Charge[66] (in ₹)	Income Tax[67] (in ₹)	Surface Rent (in ₹)	Environment Management Fund[68] (in ₹)	District Mineral Foundation[69] (in ₹)	Penalty (in ₹)	Cost price per Cum (in ₹)	Cost price of the mineral (in ₹)	Total dues recoverable (in ₹)	Total dues realised (in ₹)	Short realisation of dues (in ₹)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*		*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*
Ambapali Zeera River Sand Bed – D/ Sapan Kumar Dash	5.06	2016-17	1,45,840	2,810.00	35.00	98,35	4,918	1,967	1,822	4,918	9,835	25,000	45.71	1,28,445	2,75,254	1,45,840	1,29,414
		2017-18	1,37,572	2,741.50	35.00	95,95	4,798	1,919	1,822	4,798	9,595	35,000	45.71	1,25,314	2,79,198	1,37,572	1,41,626
		2018-19	2,05,882	2,812.50	35.00	98,43	4,922	1,969	1,822	4,922	9,844	30,000	45.71	1,28,559	2,80,475	2,19,183	61,292
		2019-20	2,06,871	2,835.50	35.00	99,24	4,962	1,985	1,822	4,962	9,924	30,000	45.71	1,29,611	2,82,508	0	2,82,508
Total			**6,96,165**	**11,199.50**								**1,20,000**		**5,11,929**	**11,17,435**	**5,02,595**	**6,14,840**
Bausenpali DantaNadi- C/ Brundaban Mahakur	5.08	2015-16	66,682	1,000.00	30.00	30,00	0	600	711	1500	3000	10,000	45.71	45,710	91,521	10,000	81,521
		2016-17	67,998	1,000.00	35.00	35,00	1,750	700	1,829	1,750	3,500	25,000	45.71	45,710	1,15,239	67,998	47,241
		2017-18	73,579	1,000.00	35.00	35,00	1,750	700	1,829	1,750	3,500		45.71	45,710	90,239	73,579	16,660
Total			**2,08,259**	**3,000.00**								**35,000**		**1,37,130**	**2,96,999**	**1,51,577**	**1,454,22**
Gaisima Rajadunguri Stone/ Biranchi Narayan Dass	0.85	2015-16	37,927	234.00	102.00	23,86	0	477	119	1,193	2,387	10,000	1,112.38	2,60,297	2,98,342	0	2,98,342
		2016-17	56,067	270.00	130.00	35,10	1,755	702	307	1,755	3,510	15,000	1,112.38	3,00,343	3,58,472	0	3,58,472
		2017-18	64,510	324.00	130.00	42,12	2,106	842	307	2,106	4,212		1,112.38	3,60,411	4,12,105	64,510	3,47,595
		2018-19	94633	400.00	130.00	52,00	2,600	1040	307	2,600	5,200	15,000	1,112.38	4,44,952	5,23,699	94,633	4,29,066
Total			**2,53,137**	**1,228.00**								**40,000**		**13,66,003**	**15,92,618**	**1,59,143**	**14,33,475**
Rungunia Zeera River Sand Bed/ Lalit Mohan Kar	6.07	2015-16	2,07,733	4,900.20	30.00	1,47,00	0	2,940	850	7,350	14,701	10,000	45.71	2,23,988	4,06,835	0	4,06,835
		2016-17	2,25,704	4,901.20	35.00	1,71,54	8,577	3,431	2,185	8,577	17,154	25,000	45.71	2,24,034	4,60,500	1,00,000	3,60,500
		2017-18		4,900.20	35.00	1,71,50	8,575	3,430	2,185	8,575	17,151	0	45.71	2,23,988	4,35,412	0	4,35,412
		2018-19	3,06,616	4,900.20	35.00	1,71,50	8,575	3,430	2,185	8,575	17,151	30,000	45.71	2,23,988	4,65,412	89,780	3,75,632
Total			**7,40,053**	**19,601.80**								**65,000**		**8,95,998**	**17,68,159**	**1,89,780**	**15,78,379**
Dhanger Zeera River A/ Lalit Mohan Kar	5.10	2015-16	1,75,701	4,104.00	30.00	1,23,12	0	2,462	714	6,156	12,312	10,000	45.71	1,87,594	3,42,358	0	3,42,358
		2016-17	2,01,462	4,104.00	35.00	1,43,64	7,182	2,873	1,836	7,182	14,364	25,000	45.71	1,87,594	3,89,670	0	3,89,670
		2017-18	1,87,658	4,104.00	35.00	1,43,64	7,182	2,873	1,836	7,182	14,364	35,000	45.71	1,87,594	3,99,670	0	3,99,670
		2018-19	2,61,847	4,104.00	35.00	1,43,64	7,182	2,873	1,836	7,182	14,364	30,000	45.71	1,87,594	3,94,670	0	3,94,670
Total			**8,26,668**	**16,416.00**								**1,00,000**		**7,50,376**	**15,26,368**	**0**	**15,26,368**
Kuruan Danta River /	5.06	2015-16	1,05,716	1,500.00	42.30	63,45	0	1,269	708	3,173	6,345	10,000	45.71	68,565	1,53,510	1,05,716	47,794
		2016-17	1,02,948	1,500.00	42.30	63,45	3,173	1,269	1,822	3,173	6,345	25,000	45.71	68,565	1,72,796	1,02,948	69,848

[66] Five *per cent* of royalty
[67] Two *per cent* of royalty
[68] Five *per cent* of royalty
[69] 10 *per cent* of royalty

Name of the Source/ Name of the leasee	Area in hactares	Financial year	Demand assessed by Tahasil-dar (in ₹)	Quantity (Cum)	Rate of Royalty per Cum (in ₹)	Royalty (in ₹)	Additional Charge[66] (in ₹)	Income Tax[67] (in ₹)	Surface Rent (in ₹)	Environment Management Fund[68] (in ₹)	District Mineral Foundation[69] (in ₹)	Penalty (in ₹)	Cost price per Cum (in ₹)	Cost price of the mineral (in ₹)	Total dues recoverable (in ₹)	Total dues realised (in ₹)	Short realisation of dues (in ₹)
Brundaban Mahakur		2017-18	90,272	1,500.00	42.30	63,45	3,173	1,269	1,822	3,173	6,345		45.71	68,565	1,47,796	90,272	57,524
		2018-19	1,57,892	1,500.00	42.30	63,45	3,173	1,269	1,822	3,173	6,345	25,000	45.71	68,565	1,72,796	1,64,142	8,654
Total			**4,56,828**	**6,000.00**								**60000**		**2,74,260**	**6,46,898**	**4,63,078**	**1,83,820**
Gaisima Malipali Stone/ Biranchi Narayan Dass	1.10	2015-16	46,520	306.00	102.00	31,21	0	624	153	1,561	3,121	10,000	1,112.38	3,40,388	3,87,059	0	3,87,059
		2016-17	64,756	360.00	130.00	46,80	2,340	936	393	2,340	4,680	10,000	1,112.38	4,00,457	4,67,946	0	4,67,946
		2017-18	75,453	440.00	130.00	57,20	2,860	1,144	393	2,860	5,720	15,000	1,112.38	4,89,447	5,74,624	0	5,74,624
		2018-19	109902	500.00	130.00	65,00	3,250	1,300	393	3,250	6,500	10,000	1,112.38	5,56,190	6,45,883	0	6,45,883
Total			**296631**	**1606.00**								**45000**		**1786482**	**2075512**	**0**	**20,75,512**
Barahguda Danta River Sand B/ Trilochan Biswal	6.02	2015-16	1,58,089	2,419.20	38.00	91,93	0	1,839	843	4,596	9,193	25,000	45.71	1,10,582	2,43,982	1,58,089	85,893
		2016-17	1,33,445	2,442.80	38.00	92,82	4,641	1,857	2,167	4,641	9,283	25,000	45.71	1,11,660	2,52,076	1,33,445	1,18,631
		2017-18	1,20,325	2,262.80	38.00	85,98	4,299	1,720	2,167	4,299	8,599	25,000	45.71	1,03,433	2,35,503	1,20,325	1,15,178
		2018-19	2,00,451	2,250.80	38.00	85,53	4,277	1,711	2,167	4,277	8,553	30,000	45.71	1,02,884	2,39,398	0	2,39,398
		2019-20	1,55,349	2,237.20	38.00	85,01	4,251	1,700	2,167	4,251	8,501		45.71	1,02,262	2,08,146	1,55,349	52,797
Total			**7,67,659**	**11,612.80**								**1,05,000**		**5,30,821**	**11,79,105**	**5,67,207**	**6,11,897**
Talsrigida Danta River/ Sapan Kumar Dash	6.80	2015-16	1,99,732	1,083.00	127.00	13754	0	2,751	952	6,877	13,754	10,000	45.71	49,504	2,21,379	1,99,723	21,656
Total			**1,99,732**	**1,083.00**											**221379**	**199723**	**21,656**
Zeera River Sand A/ Trilochan Biswal	5.06	2015-16	1,24,622	2,215.20	30.00	66,45	0	1,329	708	3,323	6,646	25,000	45.71	1,01,257	2,04,718	1,24,622	80,096
		2016-17	1,15,369	2,206.80	35.00	77,23	3,862	1,545	1,821	3,862	7,724	25,000	45.71	1,00,873	2,21,924	0	2,21,924
		2017-18	1,17,172	2,186.40	35.00	76,52	3,826	1,530	1,821	3,826	7,652	35,000	45.71	99,940	2,30,121	0	2,30,121
		2018-19	1,79,994	2,210.40	35.00	77,36	3,868	1,547	1,821	3,868	7,736	30,000	45.71	1,01,037	2,27,242	0	2,27,242
		2019-20	1,80,200	2,215.20	35.00	77,53	3,877	1,551	1,821	3,877	7,753	30,000	45.71	1,01,257	2,27,667	0	2,27,667
Total			**7,17,357**	**11,034.00**								**1,45,000**		**5,04,364**	**11,11,672**	**1,24,622**	**9,87,050**
Dang Grisulnala D/ Trilochan Biswal	5.26	2015-16	1,11,905	1,833.60	30.10	55,19	0	1,104	737	2,760	5,519	25,000	45.71	83,814	1,74,124	1,11,905	62,219
		2016-17	99,889	1,828.80	35.00	64,00	3,200	1,280	1,894	3,200	6,401	25,000	45.71	83,594	1,88,578	70,000	1,18,578
		2017-18	5,20,000	12,000.00	35.00	4,20,00	21,000	8,400	1,894	21,000	42,000	1,00,000	45.71	5,48,520	11,62,814	0	11,62,814
Total			**7,31,794**	**15,662.40**								**1,50,000**		**7,15,928**	**15,25,516**	**1,81,905**	**13,43,611**
Bargarh Zeera River Sand B/ Sapan Kumar Dash	5.06	2016-17	1,43,673	2,760.00	35.00	96,60	4,830	1,932	1,822	4,830	9,660	25,000	45.71	1,26,160	2,70,833	1,43,673	1,27,160
		2017-18	1,38,252	2,760.00	35.00	96,60	4,830	1,932	1,822	4,830	9,660	35,000	45.71	1,26,160	2,80,833	1,38,252	1,42,581
		2018-19	2,03,540	2,758.00	35.00	96,53	4,827	1,931	1,822	4,827	9,653	30,000	45.71	1,26,068	2,75,656	2,16,841	58,815
		2019-20	2,03,496	2,757.00	35.00	96,49	4,825	1,930	1,822	4,825	9,650	30,000	45.71	1,26,022	2,75,568	0	2,75,568
Total			**6,88,961**	**11,035.00**								**1,20,000**		**5,04,410**	**11,02,890**	**4,98,766**	**6,04,124**
Sayan Zeera River Sand Bed/ SekhNasimuddin	5.26	2015-16	1,68,265	2,799.60	41.50	1,16,18	0	2,324	737	5,809	11,618	10,000	45.71	1,27,970	2,74,641	1,68,265	1,06,376
		2016-17	1,67,752	3,486.00	41.50	1,44,66	7,233	2,893	1,894	7,233	14,467	25,000	45.71	1,59,345	3,62,735	1,25,000	2,37,735
		2017-18	1,53,077	2,799.60	41.50	1,16,18	5,809	2,324	1,894	5,809	11,618	35,000	45.71	1,27,970	3,06,607	73,077	2,33,530
		2018-19	2,29,610	2,799.60	41.50	1,16,18	5,809	2,324	1,894	5,809	11,618	30,000	45.71	1,27,970	3,01,607	0	3,01,607
		2019-20	2,29,610	2,799.60	41.50	1,16,18	5,809	2,324	1,894	5,809	11,618	30,000	45.71	1,27,970	3,01,607	0	3,01,607
Total			**9,48,314**	**14,684.40**								**1,30,000**		**6,71,225**	**15,47,197**	**3,66,342**	**11,80,855**
Dang Bardol	5.07	2015-16	94,816	1,545.00	35.00	54,07	0	1,082	710	2,704	5,408	10,000	45.71	70,622	1,44,600	94,815	49,785

Name of the Source/ Name of the leasee	Area in hactares	Financial year	Demand assessed by Tahasil-dar (in ₹)	Quantity (Cum)	Rate of Royalty per Cum (in ₹)	Royalty (in ₹)	Additional Charge[66] (in ₹)	Income Tax[67] (in ₹)	Surface Rent (in ₹)	Environment Management Fund[68] (in ₹)	District Mineral Foundation[69] (in ₹)	Penalty (in ₹)	Cost price per Cum (in ₹)	Cost price of the mineral (in ₹)	Total dues recoverable (in ₹)	Total dues realised (in ₹)	Short realisation of dues (in ₹)
Grisulnala A/ Rohit Kumar Patel		2016-17	95,947	1,650.00	35.00	57,75	2,888	1,155	1,827	2,888	5,775	25,000	45.71	75,422	1,72,703	95,947	76,756
		2017-18	97,463	1,650.00	35.00	57,75	2,888	1,155	1,827	2,888	5,775		45.71	75,422	1,47,703	97,463	50,240
		2018-19	1,56,008	1,650.00	35.00	57,75	2,888	1,155	1,827	2,888	5,775	30,000	45.71	75,422	1,77,703	0	1,77,703
		2019-20	1,60,522	1,755.00	35.00	61,42	3,071	1,229	1,827	3,071	6,143	30,000	45.71	80,221	1,86,986	0	1,86,986
Total			**6,04,756**	**8,250.00**								**95,000**		**3,77,109**	**8,29,695**	**2,88,225**	**5,41,470**
Jamurda Danta River A/ Jitendra Kumar Panda	5.26	2017-18	83,934	1,280.00	35.00	44,80	2,240	896	1,894	2,240	4,480		45.71	58,509	1,15,058	83,934	31,124
		2018-19	1,40,601	1,360.00	35.00	47,60	2,380	952	1,894	2,380	4,760	25,000	45.71	62,166	1,47,131	0	1,47,131
		2019-20	1,42,641	1,408.00	35.00	49,28	2,464	986	1,894	2,464	4,928		45.71	64,360	1,26,375	0	1,26,375
Total			**3,67,176**	**4,048.00**								**25,000**		**1,85,034**	**3,88,565**	**83,934**	**3,04,630**
Grand Total			**85,03,490**	**1,36,461**								**12,35,000**		**92,11,070**	**1,69,30,007**	**37,76,897**	**1,31,31,453**

(Source: Records/ information furnished by the Tahasildar, Bargarh)

Appendix-VI
(Refer Paragraph 3.3.3 at page 24)
Details of quarrying of 4.61 lakh cum of minor minerals, from 52 sources, without obtaining a Consent to Operate from the Odisha State Pollution Control Board

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Source	Area in hectares	Lessee	Date of agreement	Quantity of minor minerals extracted and disposed off			Cost price per Cum as per SOR (In ₹)	Total value of minerals (In ₹)
						From	To	Quantity (in cum)		
1	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
1	Balangir	Barkani Stone Quarry	0.72	Mahesh Choudhury	19-01-2017	January-2017	March-2020	4,000.00	1,076.19	43,04,760.00
2		Basupali Stone Quarry-5	1.82	Hemanta Kumar Mishra	19-02-2016	June-2016	March-2020	14,490.00	1,076.19	1,55,93,993.10
3		Bhanpur Stone Quarry-3	0.40	Umakant Naik	29-03-2016	June-2016	March-2020	4,692.00	1,076.19	50,49,483.48
4		Chandanbhati Sand Quarry	3.24	Pritam Kumar Panigrahi	08-03-2016	June-2016	March-2020	17,250.00	45.71	7,88,497.50
5		Kutumdola Sand Quarry	1.61	Kailash Chandra Singhdeo	14-12-2015	June-2016	March-2020	13,416.67	45.71	6,13,275.99
6	Kantabanji	Chatuanka Stone Quarry-I	2.63	Jagabandhu Behera	03-12-2015	June-2016	March-2020	5,623.50	1,076.19	60,51,954.47
7		Dhumsu Stone Quarry-I	2.15	Jasobant Singh Saluja	17-11-2015	June-2016	November-2020	6041.13	1,076.19	65,01,403.69
8		Dhumsu Stone Quarry-II	2.14	Parameswar Nag	20-11-2015	June-2016	November-2020	6072.00	1,076.19	65,34,625.68
9		Dhumsu Stone Quarry-III	2.15	Rama Agrawal	19-12-2017	December-2017	March-2022	8,775.00	1,076.19	94,43,567.25
10		Dhamandanga Stone Quarry	2.02	Purnadananda Mohanty	12-03-2019	March-2019	March-2022	3,175.83	1,076.19	34,17,796.49
11		Kukudahad Stone Quarry	0.83	Rama Agrawal	19-12-2017	December-2017	March-2022	3,198.00	1,076.19	34,41,655.62
12		Sandhibahal Stone Quarry	2.42	Sanjay Kumar Agrawal	01-11-2017	November-2017	March-2022	4,571.25	1,076.19	49,19,533.54
13		Tikrapada Sand Quarry	1.21	Munna Ahmad	31-01-2018	January-2018	March-2022	2,975.00	45.71	1,35,987.25
14	Puintala	Bilaisarda Sand Quarry	5.06	Hemanta Kumar Mishra	26-11-2018	November-2018	March-2020	4,675.00	45.71	2,13,694.25
15		Mahadevpali Stone Quarry	0.81	Lalmohan Panda	23-03-2017	March-2017	March-2022	2,988.00	1,076.19	32,15,655.72
16		Sankarbhoji Sand Quarry	5.06	Sitanshu Sekhar Mishra	30-11-2015	June-2016	March-2020	13,416.67	45.71	6,13,275.99
17		Durgapali Sand Quarry	5.06	Sitanshu Sekhar Mishra	30-11-2015	June-16	March-2020	13,416.67	45.71	6,13,275.99
18		Patharla Stone Quarry-B	2.02	Sitanshu Sekhar Mishra	27-03-2018	March-2018	March-2022	7,350.00	1,076.19	79,09,996.50
19		Badbukabahal Stone Quarry	2.02	Lalmohan Panda	23-03-2017	March-2017	March-2022	10,732.67	1,076.19	1,15,50,392.13
20		Pipirda Sand Quarry	5.67	Sitanshu Sekhar Mishra	30-11-2015	June-2016	March-2020	15,333.33	45.71	7,00,886.51
21		Kutenpali Stone Quarry	2.02	Anurag Agrawal	26-04-2016	June-2016	March-2022	7,305.05	1,076.19	78,61,621.76
22	Bargarh	Turunga stone Quary C	2.51	Rushi Pradhan	26-07-2016	July-2016	March-2020	2,025.00	1,084.76	21,96,639.00
23		Turunga stone Quary A	1.34	Srikanta Panda	22-03-2016	June-2016	March-2020	1,204.00	1,084.76	13,06,051.04
24		Turunga Ubhababa B	2.18	Srikanta Panda	22-03-2016	June-2016	March-2020	3,933.33	1,084.76	42,66,719.05
25		Turunga Ubhababa A	2.42	Sudhansu Bhusan Gartia	08-02-2018	February-2018	March-2021	3,932.50	1,084.76	42,65,818.70
26		Khuntpali Ganjiatikra Stone Quary	1.36	KarunakarSahu	13-06-2016	June-2016	March-2020	1,190.00	1,084.76	12,90,864.40
27		Birmal Stone Quary	0.12	Chandrasekhar Dash	04-06-2016	June-2016	March-2020	1,958.67	1,084.76	21,24,686.87

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Source	Area in hectares	Lessee	Date of agreement	Quantity of minor minerals extracted and disposed off			Cost price per Cum as per SOR (In ₹)	Total value of minerals
						From	To	Quantity (in cum)		(In ₹)
1	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
28		Tora stone quary B	3.85	Hrushikesh Sahu	04-01-2017	January-2017	June-2019	2,430.00	1,084.76	26,35,966.80
29	Barpali	Baramkela sand Quarry	5.05	Pradeep Kumar Sahu	18-09-2017	September-2017	March-2022	15,752.25	45.71	7,20,035.35
30		Bahyapadar Stone Quarry	1.06	Januarymajaya Das	22-07-2016	July-2016	March-2020	280.00	1,084.76	3,03,732.80
31		Chikinipali Stone Quarry	1.08	Jagannatha Parida	22-07-2016	July-2016	Marchch-2020	6,060.00	1,084.76	65,73,645.60
32	Dharmasala	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry	2.42	M/s Utkal Highways	10-02-2016	June-2016	March-2020	23,873.00	1,000.00	2,38,73,000.00
33	Chikiti	Sundarada Sand Quarry	7.32	Jogendranath Behera	03-03-2016	June-2016	March-2021	12,775.00	53.33	6,81,290.75
34		Chadipada Sand Quarry	5.03	B Bhaskar	03-03-2016	June-2016	March-2021	13,208.33	53.33	7,04,400.24
35		Kalabada Sand Quarry-I	5.06	BabuliSahu	29-01-2016	June-2016	January-2021	9,520.00	53.33	5,07,701.60
36		Chilladi Sand Quarry-II	5.02	Sachidananda Patra	29-01-2016	June-2016	March-2020	9,905.33	53.33	5,28,251.25
37		Parasama Sand Quarry	6.16	Jyotiraj Pandey	22-01-2016	June-2016	March-2020	8,406.50	53.33	4,48,318.65
38	Birmitrapur	Jahartoli Sand Bed	5.08	M/s Premex	11-01-2016	June-2016	March-2020	8,275.00	43.81	3,62,527.75
39		Teterkela Sand Bed	6.61	M/s Premex	11-01-2016	June-2016	March-2020	17,705.00	43.81	7,75,656.05
40		Lankoi Sand Bed	5.62	M/s Premex	11-01-2016	June-2016	March-2019	6,796.00	43.81	2,97,732.76
41		Goppur Sand Bed	5.26	M/s Premex	11-01-2016	June-2016	March-19	7,020.00	43.81	3,07,546.20
42	Gurundia	Narendra Sand Bed	8.01	Madhab Chandra Majhi	08-02-2016	June-2016	February-2021	1,67,792.00	43.81	73,50,967.52
43		Sanmushaposh Stone Quarry - 1	7.00	Mukundlal Chowhan	08-02-2016	June-2016	March-2020	12,634.67	1,028.57	1,29,95,642.52
44	Sundargarh	Samina Sand Bed	0.97	Arvind Kumar Sahu	16-11-2015	June-2016	November-2020	9,762.23	43.81	4,27,683.30
45		Chitbhanga Sand Bed	4.13	Manoj Kumar Sahu	12-08-2015	June-2016	August-2020	7,198.25	43.81	3,15,355.33
46		Badkachhar Sand Bed	4.39	Manoj Kumar Awasty	15-09-2016	September-2016	September-2020	11,444.25	43.81	5,01,372.59
47		Bhasma Sand Bed	3.76	Sundarmani Naik	27-07-2015	June-2016	March-2020	15,380.30	43.81	6,73,810.94
48		Lankahuda Sand Bed	1.98	Nirlipta Kumar Beura	12-08-2015	June-2016	August-2020	7,709.78	43.81	3,37,765.46
49		Kaintara Sand Bed	1.42	Sundarmani Naik	30-09-2015	June-2016	March-2020	24,090.97	43.81	10,55,425.40
50		Nua-Amlipalli Sand Bed	5.21	Manoj Kumar Sahu	21-07-2015	June-2016	March-2020	11,551.95	43.81	5,06,090.93
51	Jagatsinghpur	Alipingala-Adhanga Sand Quarry	8.82	Rabindranath Jena	17-10-2015	June-2016	March-2020	30,666.67	42.86	13,14,373.48
52		Mundilo-Patenigaon Sand Quarry	6.07	Sanjit Kumar Sahoo	13-06-2016	June-2016	March-2020	7,666.67	42.86	3,28,593.48
	Total		**184.32**					**6,31,645.42**		**17,94,52,998.69**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix-VII
(Refer paragraph 3.3.5 at page 25)
Extraction of minor minerals, permitted and non-realisation of dues from lessees

(Quantity in cum and amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Minor Mineral source	Period of lease	Quantity permitted, as per Mining Plan	Quantity extracted, as per Form- Y/ annual returns	Excess quantity extracted	Price of the mineral per cum	Rate of royalty per cum	Rate of Additional Charges per cum	Amount of mineral dues not realised						
										Total price of the excess quantity extracted	Total royalty	Total additional charge	Environment Management Fund, at the rate of 5 *per cent* of royalty	District Mineral Foundation Fund, at the rate of 10 *per cent* of royalty	Income Tax, at the rate of 2 *per cent* of royalty	Total
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
1	Kantabanji	Kukudahad Stone Quarry	2017-18	738	1,400	662	1,076.19	130	10.00	7,12,438	86,060	6,620	4,303	8,606	1,721	8,19,748
			2019-20	738	2,800	2,062	1,076.19	130	10.00	22,19,104	2,68,060	20,620	13,403	26,806	5,361	25,53,354
2		Sandhibahal Stone Quarry	2017-18	1,035	4,095	3,060	1,076.19	130	31.00	32,93,141	3,97,800	94,860	19,890	39,780	7,956	38,53,427
			2018-19	1,035	1,502	467	1,076.19	130	31.00	5,02,581	60,710	14,477	3,036	6,071	1,214	5,88,089
			2019-20	1,035	1,134.8	99.8	1,076.19	130	31.00	1,07,404	12,974	3,094	649	1,297	259	1,25,677
3	Dharmasala	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 4	2017-18	3,477	4,356	879	1,000.00	130	340.00	8,79,000	1,14,270	2,98,860	5,714	11,427	2,285	13,11,556
			2018-19	3,534	3,600.6	66.6	1,000.00	130	340.00	66,600	8,658	22,644	433	866	173	99,374
4		Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 3	2017-18	15,734	19,530	3,796	1,000.00	130	6.50	37,96,000	4,93,480	24,674	24,674	49,348	9,870	43,98,046
5		Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 4	2017-18	4,872	11,381	6,509	1,000.00	130	6.50	65,09,000	8,46,170	42,309	42,309	84,617	16,923	75,41,328
			2018-19	48,360	75,830	27,470	1,000.00	130	6.50	2,74,70,000	35,71,100	1,78,555	1,78,555	3,57,110	71,422	3,18,26,742
6		Bajabati BSQNo. 2	2016-17	1,530	1,800	270	1,000.00	130	6.50	2,70,000	35,100	1,755	1,755	3,510	702	3,12,822
			2017-18	12,020	13,356	1,336	1,000.00	130	6.50	13,36,000	1,73,680	8,684	8,684	17,368	3,474	15,47,890
			2018-19	12,506	13,896	1,390	1,000.00	130	6.50	13,90,000	1,80,700	9,035	9,035	18,070	3,614	16,10,454
			2019-20	13,014	14,460	1,446	1,000.00	130	6.50	14,46,000	1,87,980	9,399	9,399	18,798	3,760	16,75,336
7		Anjira BSQ No. 12	2018-19	30,951	32,580	1,629	1,000.00	130	6.50	16,29,000	2,11,770	10,589	10,589	21,177	4,235	18,87,360

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Minor Mineral source	Period of lease	Quantity permitted, as per Mining Plan	Quantity extracted, as per Form- Y/ annual returns	Excess quantity extracted	Price of the mineral per cum	Rate of royalty per cum	Rate of Additional Charges per cum	Amount of mineral dues not realised						
										Total price of the excess quantity extracted	Total royalty	Total additional charge	Environment Management Fund, at the rate of 5 *per cent* of royalty	District Mineral Foundation Fund, at the rate of 10 *per cent* of royalty	Income Tax, at the rate of 2 *per cent* of royalty	Total
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*
8		Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 2	2019-20	10,908	13,129	2,221	1,000.00	130	105.27	22,21,000	2,88,730	2,33,805	14,437	28,873	5,775	27,92,620
9		Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 2	2017-18	9,360	11,650	2,290	1,000.00	142	7.10	22,90,000	3,25,180	16,259	16,259	32,518	6,504	26,86,720
10		Aruha Black Stone Quarry No. 1	2018-19	10,084.2	22,940	12,855.8	1,000.00	130	80.00	1,28,55,800	16,71,254	10,28,464	83,563	1,67,125	33,425	1,58,39,631
			2019-20	10,152.8	19,921	9,768.2	1,000.00	130	80.00	97,68,200	12,69,866	7,81,456	63,493	1,26,987	25,397	1,20,35,399
11	Rourkela	Jharabahal stone quarry-II	2017-18	1,167	3,611	2,444	1,028.57	130	88.50	25,13,825	3,17,720	2,16,294	15,886	31,772	6,354	31,01,851
			Total	**1,92,251**	**2,72,972.40**	**80,721.40**				**8,12,75,093**	**1,05,21,262**	**30,22,453**	**5,26,066**	**10,52,126**	**2,10,424**	**9,66,07,424**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix-VIII
(Refer paragraph 3.3.7 at page 28)
Details of minor mineral sources from which excess minerals were extracted beyond the permissible depth

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Source	Lease holder	Date of execution of agreement	Period of lease (FYs)	Quantity approved for extraction, as per the mining plan (In cum)	Mineable quantity reserve, as per the mining plan (In cum)	Date of JPI	Actual depth of quarrying from the ground level (in meters)
1	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
1	Dharmasala	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No.10	Project Manager, NKC Projects Pvt. Ltd.	15/2/2016	2015-16 to 2019-20	4,59,378.00	9,04,165.00	17/11/2021	26
2	Sambalpur Sadar	Sikirdi-4 Stone Quarry	Neeraj Agrawal	27/4/2018	2018-19 to 2019-20	68,110.00	3,53,623.50	31/8/2021	15
3	Sambalpur Sadar	Raghunathpalli Stone Quarry	Bijay Kumar Trivedi	07/6/2016	2015-16 to 2019-20	3,960.00	68,220.00	31/8/2021	8
4	Rourkela	Jharabahal Stone Quarry- I	Balaram Lohar	30/1/2017	2017-18 to 2022-23	41,169.33	5,07,241.80	22/9/2021	15
5	Rourkela	Tangarpalli Stone Quarry	Sudhir Kumar Harichandan	22/8/2015	2015-16 to 2019-20	8,375.00	48,600.00	22/9/2021	12
		Total				**5,80,992.33**	**18,81,850.30**		

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix – IX
(Refer paragraph 3.3.11.1 at page 35)
Quantity of mineable reserve and quantity of minor mineral extracted, mineral dues assessed and demanded (up to March 2022)

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1	Balangir	1	Barkani Stone Quarry	19-01-2017	19,656.00	4,000.00	15,656.00
		2	Basupali Stone Quarry-5	19-02-2016	78,525.00	16,065.00	62,460.00
		3	Bhanpur Stone Quarry-3	29.03.2016	9,180.00	5,202.00	3,978.00
		4	Chandanbhati Sand Quarry	08-03-2016	21,850.00	19,125.00	2,725.00
		5	Kutumdola Sand Quarry	14-12-2015	20,550.00	16,041.67	4,508.33
		6	Bhutiarbahal Stone Quarry-B	27-11-2017	56,254.00	18,801.00	37,453.00
		7	Dhulusar Stone Quarry	23-12-2015	59,400.00	10,108.00	49,292.00
		8	Basupali Stone Quarry-2	06-01-2018	1,34,622.00	10,200.00	1,24,422.00
		9	Basupali Stone Quarry-4	06-01-2018	1,39,545.00	10,216.67	1,29,328.33
		10	Bhutiarbahal Stone Quarry-A	06-12-2017	91,497.00	18,855.00	72,642.00
		11	Bhutiarbahal Stone Quarry-C	27-11-2017	2,14,392.00	18,873.00	1,95,519.00
			Sub-total		**8,45,471.00**	**1,47,487.34**	**6,97,983.66**
2	Kantabanji	12	Chatuanka Stone Quarry-I	03-12-2015	1,41,331.50	6,968.25	1,34,363.25
		13	Dhumsu Stone Quarry-I	17-11-2015	2,04,601.50	9,164.00	1,95,437.50
		14	Dhumsu Stone Quarry-II	20-11-2015	2,25,758.00	9,171.00	2,16,587.00
		15	Dhumsu Stone Quarry-III	19-12-2017	97,780.00	10,125.00	87,655.00
		16	Mahakhand Stone Quarry-I	12-04-2016	1,43,535.50	7,432.00	1,36,103.50
		17	Dhamandanga Stone Quarry	12-03-2019	1,53,926.00	4,120.00	1,49,806.00
		18	Kukudahad Stone Quarry	19-12-2017	,30,901.00	3,690.00	27,211.00
		19	Sandhibahal Stone Quarry	01-11-2017	2,93,112.00	5,175.00	2,87,937.00
		20	Tikrapada Sand Quarry	31-01-2018	7,311.00	3,500.00	3,811.00
		21	Dabri Stone Quarry	28-11-2018	19,1,088.00	4,104.00	1,86,984.00
		22	Simanbahal Stone Quarry-II	17-11-2015	89,860.50	8,939.70	80,920.80
			Sub-total		**1579,205.00**	**72,388.95**	**15,06,816.05**
3	Puintala	23	Bilaisarda Sand Quarry	26-11-2018	16,500.00	1,040.00	15,460.00
		24	Mahadevpali Stone Quarry	23-03-2017	35,012.00	3,483.00	31,529.00
		25	Sankarbhoji Sand Quarry	30-11-2015	39,500.00	17,500.00	22,000.00
		26	Durgapali Sand Quarry	30-11-2015	40,135.00	17,500.00	22,635.00
		27	Patharla Stone Quarry-B	27-03-2018	56,700.00	7,650.00	49,050.00
		28	Badbukabahal Stone Quarry	23-03-2017	4,50,126.00	12,610.00	4,37,516.00
		29	Pipirda Sand Quarry	30-11-2015	43,500.00	20,000.00	23,500.00
		30	Kutenpali Stone Quarry	26-04-2016	1,22,400.00	17,820.00	1,04,580.00
		31	Duhel A Stone Quarry	23-03-2018	1,05,750.00	4,293.00	1,01,457.00
			Sub-total		**9,09,623.00**	**1,01,896.00**	**8,07,727.00**
4	Bargarh	32	Turunga Stone Quary C	26-07-2016	1,20,195.00	2,925.00	1,17,270.00
		33	Turunga Stone Quary A	22-03-2016	61,560.00	1,488.00	60,072.00
		34	Turunga Ubhababa Stone Quary B	22-03-2016	1,14,240.00	4,880.00	1,09,360.00
		35	Turunga Ubhababa Stone Quary A	08-02-2018	1,28,605.00	5,555.00	1,23,050.00
		36	Khuntpali Ganjiatikra Stone Quary	13-06-2016	1,19,417.00	1,890.00	1,17,527.00
		37	Birmal stone Quary	04-06-2016	3,743.00	2,304.00	1,439.00
		38	Tora stone quary B	04-01-2017	82,400.00	3,440.00	78,960.00

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
		39	Khuntpali Pudiatikra Stone Quary E	22-03-2016	2,54,263.00	13,400.00	2,40,863.00
			Sub-total		**8,84,423.00**	**35,882.00**	**8,48,541.00**
5	Barpali	40	Baramkela Sand Bed	18-09-2017	29,149.00	14,251.00	14,898.00
			Baramkela Sand Bed	22-09-2020	16,330.00	3,000.00	13,330.00
		41	Bahyapadar Stone Quarry	22-07-2016	15,580.00	,942.00	14,638.00
		42	Chikinipali Stone Quarry	22-07-2016	66,420.00	4,347.00	62,073.00
			Sub-total		**1,27,479.00**	**22,540.00**	**104,939.00**
6	Bhanjanagar	43	Kullada Sand Quarry	09-10-2015	19,360.00	10,239.00	9,121.00
		44	Gallery Stone Quarry	04-12-2015	8,17,908.00	9,920.00	807,988.00
		45	Baruda Sand Quarry	16-02-2016	11,779.20	11,414.00	,365.20
		46	Bhereda Sand Quarry	10-05-2016	48,604.00	26,900.00	21,704.00
		47	Badakodanda Sand Quarry-I	29-04-2017	29,532.00	8,700.00	20,832.00
		48	Andharikote Stone Quarry-II	28-06-2016	12,53,803.00	7,920.00	1245,883.00
		49	Andharikote Stone Quarry-I	16-02-2016	621,328.00	11,928.00	609,400.00
			Sub-total		**28,02,314.20**	**87,021.00**	**2715,293.20**
7	Jagannathprasad	50	Landeihill Stone Quarry	09-06-2016	4,43,165.50	9,500.00	433,665.50
		51	Samarbandha Stone Quarry	27-06-2016	76,176.00	8,100.00	68,076.00
		52	Chamunda Stone Quarry	24-12-2016	86,940.00	8,424.00	78,516.00
		53	Nimapadar Sand Quarry	07-12-2017	20,444.00	17,500.00	2,944.00
		54	Tentulia Sand Quarry	04-12-2017	37,201.00	20,000.00	17,201.00
		55	Haripur Stone Quarry	25-05-2016	11,95,425.00	11,700.00	1183,725.00
		56	Baniapali Stone Quarry	26-09-2015	226,100.00	12,000.00	214,100.00
			Sub-total		**20,85,451.50**	**87,224.00**	**19,98,227.50**
8	Chikiti	57	Chadiapada Sand Quarry	03-03-2016	20,895.00	16,300.00	4,595.00
		58	Bholasinghi Sand Quarry	10-05-2017	1,40,800.00	99,407.00	41,393.00
		59	Parasama Sand Quarry	22-01-2016	13,708.00	10,965.00	2,743.00
		60	Badabaranga Sand Quarry-II	09-11-2018	26,521.00	11,150.00	15,371.00
		61	Badabaranga Sand Quarry-I	09-11-2018	33,316.00	11,150.00	22,166.00
		62	Girisola Stone Quarry-I	22-03-2016	43,40,110.00	10,700.00	43,29,410.00
		63	Govindanagar Stone Quarry-II	02-08-2019	6,43,743.00	4,160.00	6,39,583.00
		64	Chilladi Sand Quarry-II	29-01-2016	16,146.00	12,920.00	3,226.00
		65	Sundarada Sand Quarry	03-03-2016	19,312.00	15,700.00	3,612.00
		66	Kalabada Sand Quarry-II	21-01-2016	18,561.00	17,320.00	1,241.00
		67	Kalabada Sand Quarry-I	29-01-2016	12,724.00	11,900.00	824.00
			Sub-total		**52,85,836.00**	**2,21,672.00**	**50,64,164.00**
9	Patrapur	68	Srirampur Stone Quarry	30-05-2016	26,400.00	1,960.00	24,440.00
		69	Kesapur Stone Quarry	30-05-2016	554,002.00	23,131.00	530,871.00
		70	Koliala Sand Quarry	21-12-2015	19,481.00	17,923.00	1,558.00
		71	Nandigam Sand Quarry	26-04-2017	58,489.00	29,883.33	28,606.67
			Sub-total		**6,58,372.00**	**72,897.33**	**5,85,475.67**
10	Chatrapur	72	Badamadhapur Sand Bed	30-06-2016	84,469.00	47,191.00	37,278.00
		73	Hansapur Sand Bed	04-03-2016	1,76,160.00	1,22,067.20	54,092.80
		74	Paitari Stone Quarry -A	15-02-2017	19,56,042.00	8,05,462.00	1150,580.00
		75	Sundarpur Stone Quarry	27-08-2018	1,45,935.00	4,133.00	141,802.00
		76	Gangapur Stone Quarry	16-12-2016	8,38,100.00	5,130.00	832,970.00
		77	Paitari Stone Quarry	17-11-2016	72,202.50	7,149.50	65,053.00

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
		78	Bipulingi Stone Quarry	29-06-2016	25,500.00	5,709.00	19,791.00
		79	Paitari Stone Quarry -B	18-10-2019	25,48,542.50	3,1,250.00	2517,292.50
		80	Baranga Sand Bed	23-12-2016	1,87,507.00	3,5,283.00	152,224.00
		81	Sundarpur Stone Quarry	02-06-2016	8,43,300.00	6,192.00	837,108.00
		82	Pottlampur Sand Bed	04-03-2016	1,74,038.00	5,2,240.00	121,798.00
			Sub-total		**70,51,796.00**	**11,21,806.70**	**59,29,989.30**
11	Jujomura	83	Hatibari Stone Quarry-1	23-12-2015	3,59,640.00	3,59,618.00	22.00
		84	Hatibari Stone Quarry-3	26-05-2016	12,73,991.00	77,977.00	11,96,014.00
		85	Hatibari Stone Quarry-4	14-03-2016	4,74,039.00	89,195.00	3,84,844.00
		86	Mundher Stone Quarry-1	04-01-2016	2,45,105.00	9,828.00	2,35,277.00
		87	Mundher Stone Quarry-3	18-03-2016	28,980.00	23,058.00	5,922.00
		88	Mundher Stone Quarry-4	15-12-2016	48,715.00	5,020.00	43,695.00
		89	Mundher Stone Quarry-5	11-07-2016	44,676.00	4,212.00	40,464.00
		90	Dudkakud Stone Quarry-1	15-07-2016	6,159.00	3,830.00	2,329.00
		91	Dudkakud Stone Quarry-2	15-07-2016	7,720.00	283.00	7,437.00
		92	Babupali Stone Quarry	22-12-2015	2,56,428.00	10,296.00	2,46,132.00
		93	Barloi Stone Quarry-2	01-07-2016	6,954.00	4,785.00	2,169.00
		94	Barloi Stone Quarry-4	26-04-2018	61,650.00	43,464.00	18,186.00
		95	Kusanpuri Stone Quarry	22-12-2015	68,124.00	9,140.00	58,984.00
			Sub-total		**28,82,181.00**	**6,40,706.00**	**5.00**
12	Sadar Sambalpur	96	Raghunathpali Stone Quarry	06-07-2016	68,220.00	3,960.00	64,260.00
				17-02-2021	80,151.50	2,612.50	77,539.00
		97	Sikirdi-2 Stone Quarry	14-03-2018	360035.10	11,160.00	3,48,875.10
		98	Sikirdi-3 Stone Quarry	14-03-2018	4,67,273.30	41,147.60	4,26,125.70
		99	Sikirdi-4 Stone Quarry	26-05-2016	3,53,623.00	3,19,195.00	34,428.00
				08-06-2018	6,98,741.40	88,286.00	6,10,455.40
		100	Talab-1 Stone Quarry	20-03-2018	2,07,212.40	22,784.80	1,84,427.60
		101	Talab-2 Stone Quarry	20-03-2018	32,590.80	11,689.40	20,901.40
		102	Jamadarpali Stone Quarry	14-08-2016	3,05,392.00	11,490.00	2,93,902.00
			Sub-total		**25,73,239.50**	**5,12,325.30**	**20,60,914.20**
13	Rourkela	103	Tarkera Sand bed-1	21-09-2017	1,65,226.50	30,000.00	1,35,226.50
		104	Tarkera Sand bed-2	01-08-2018	1,42,470.00	20,280.00	1,22,190.00
		105	Tarkera Sand bed-3	26-04-2019	1,93,920.00	28,536.00	1,65,384.00
		106	Tumekela Sand bed	28-08-2015	51,602.00	40,618.80	10,983.20
		107	Luakera Sand bed	22-09-2017	2,06,240.00	37,832.20	1,68,407.80
		108	Jharabahal Stone Quarry.1	30-11-2017	5,07,241.80	41,169.33	4,66,072.47
		109	Jharabahal Stone Quarry.2	14-11-2017	1,05,030.00	17,093.00	87,937.00
		110	Tangarpali Stone Quarry No,1	20-08-2015	1,58,705.00	11,696.00	1,47,009.00
			Sub-total		**15,30,435.30**	**2,27,225.33**	**13,03,209.97**
14	Birmitrapur	111	Jaharitoli Sand Bed	11-01-2016	10,850.00	10,850.00	0.00
		112	Teterkela Sand Bed	11-01-2016	60,243.00	22,655.00	37,588.00
		113	Lankoi Sand Bed	11-01-2016	1,43,060.00	12,612.00	1,30,448.00
				12-02-2021	17,642.80	4,725.75	12,917.05
		114	Goppur Sand Bed	11-01-2016	55,040.00	12,040.00	43,000.00
				12-02-2021	34,087.20	4,860.00	29,227.20
			Sub-total		**3,20,923.00**	**67,742.75**	**2,53,180.25**
15	Gurundia	115	Naarendra Sand Bed-2	08-02-2016	1,67,424.00	1,67,424.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
		116	San-Mushaposh Stone Quarry-1	08-02-2016	24,19,083.00	16,480.00	24,02,603.00
			Sub-total		**25,86,507.00**	**1,83,904.00**	**24,02,603.00**
16	Sundargarh Sadar	117	Kaintara Sand Bed	30-09-2015	67,335.00	31420.00	35,915.00
		118	Bhasma Sand Bed	31-07-2015	46,272.00	20,051.00	26,221.00
				08-04-2021	31,816.00	10,181.00	21,635.00
		119	Lankahuda Sand Bed	12-08-2015	21,540.00	10,052.00	11,488.00
				27-01-2021	19,723.00	8,875.00	10,848.00
		120	Samina Sand Bed	16-11-2015	10,109.00	10,109.00	0.00
		121	Chitabhanga Sand Bed	12-08-2015	46,311.00	9,262.00	37,049.00
				31-08-2021	96,756.00	3,000.00	93,756.00
		122	Badkachhar Sand Bed	14-09-2015	25,031.00	13,487.00	11,544.00
		123	Nuamalipali Sand Bed	21-07-2015	61,824.00	15,056.00	46,768.00
				10-11-2021	61,706.00	4,800.00	56,906.00
			Sub-total		**4,88,423.00**	**1,36,293.00**	**30.00**
17	Jagatsinghpur	124	Alipingal-Adhanga Devi Nadi Sand Source	17-10-2015	1,05,663.00	40,000.00	65,663.00
		125	Mundilo-Patenigaon Devinadi Sand source	13-06-2016	1,72,605.00	8,000.00	1,64,605.00
			Sub-total		**2,78,268.00**	**48,000.00**	**2,30,268.00**
18	Parjang	126	Sarang Sand Quarry	15-02-2018	1,64,044.00	25,800.00	1,38,244.00
				27-04-2021	82,732.00	17,000.00	65,732.00
		127	Damol Sand Quarry	10-05-2016	72,003.00	57,003.00	15,000.00
		128	Khalpal Sand Quarry	29-02-2016	11,14,540.00	30,000.00	10,84,540.00
		129	Basulei Sand Quarry	01-03-2016	3,51,170.00	24,000.00	3,27,170.00
		130	Badakamar Sand Quarry	29-02-2016	3,28,480.00	15,000.00	3,13,480.00
			Sub-total		**21,12,969.00**	**1,68,803.00**	**19,44,166.00**
19	Dhenkanal	131	Bhapur Road Metal Quarry No-3	01-10-2015	1,18,168.00	19,252.00	98,916.00
		132	Badanagena Sand Quarry	09-02-2016	2,19,696.00	95,330.00	1,24,366.00
		133	Bhapur Road Metal Quarry No-1	14-10-2015	6,46,869.00	20,378.00	6,26,491.00
		134	Beltikiri Laterite Stone Quarry	16-07-2015	5,714.00	5,222.00	492.00
		135	Lochapalli Laterite Stone Quarry	03-08-2015	6,566.00	6,540.00	26.00
		136	Bhapur Road Metal Quarry No-4	22-11-2016	50,190.00	11,640.00	38,550.00
		137	Katakamada Road Metal Quarry No-2	30-10-2015	98,990.00	30,000.00	68,990.00
		138	Kumardeipur Sand Quarry	02-03-2017	1,21,140.00	63,000.00	58,140.00
			Sub-total		**12,67,333.00**	**2,51,362.00**	**10,15,971.00**
20	Jaleswar	139	Chalanti Sand Source	22-02-2018	75,000.00	45,000.00	30,000.00
		140	Sikharpur Sand Source	17-10-2015	43,300.00	41,931.00	1,369.00
		141	Mahammadnagarpatna "Ka" Sand Sairat Source	17-12-2015	46,210.00	23,790.00	22,420.00
		142	Mahammadnagarpatna "Kha" Sand Sairat Source	23-12-2015	1,03,700.00	83,640.00	20,060.00

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
		143	Mahammadnagarpatna "Ga" Sand Sairat Source	17-12-2015	48,945.00	23,000.00	25,945.00
		144	Mahammadnagarpatna "Gha" Sand Sairat Source	26-11-2015	42,650.00	28,500.00	14,150.00
		145	Kantapal Sand Source	19-10-2015	3,52,755.00	3,52,620.00	135.00
		146	River Block "Ka" Sand Source	18-01-2018	1,00,000.00	46,667.00	53,333.00
		147	River Block "Kha" Sand Source	23-03-2018	1,00,000.00	46,667.00	53,333.00
		148	Balikbad Sand Source	27-07-2016	1,08,680.00	69,030.00	39,650.00
			Sub-total		**10,21,240.00**	**7,60,845.00**	**2,60,395.00**
21	Jajpur	149	Budha River Sand Bed, Mallikapur	04-03-2016	16,874.00	10,000.00	6,874.00
		150	Budha River Sand Bed, Adang	11-04-2016	49,135.00	25,111.00	24,024.00
		151	Budha River Sand bed, Bhagatpur	02-04-2018	22,062.00	9,660.00	12,402.00
		152	Budha River Sand bed, Malandpur	11-04-2016	42,818.00	25,516.00	17,302.00
			Sub-total		**1,30,889.00**	**70,287.00**	**60,602.00**
22	Dharnasala	153	Brahamani River Sand Marjitapur	01-11-2016	18,680.00	15,580.00	3,100.00
		154	Brahamani River Sand Brundadeipur	30-05-2017	44,610.00	12,133.00	32,477.00
		155	Brahamani River Sand Jenapur	19-03-2016	44,230.00	11,220.00	33,010.00
		156	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 1	03-08-2018	1,50,967.00	9,391.00	1,41,576.00
		157	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 02	12-05-2017	5,02,873.00	30,960.00	4,71,913.00
		158	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 05	03-08-2018	6,18,852.00	7,821.00	6,11,031.00
		159	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 04	01-06-2017	4,38,915.00	10,602.00	4,28,313.00
		160	Lunibar Black Stone Quarry No. 03	12-05-2017	2,45,092.00	52,057.00	1,93,035.00
		161	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 4	18-02-2016	2,69,397.00	18,672.00	2,50,725.00
		162	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 7	11-06-2018	4,03,206.00	20,000.00	3,83,206.00
		163	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No 12	30-05-2016	3,49,596.00	1,02,670.00	2,46,926.00
		164	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No.09	30-05-2016	7,70,297.00	40,230.00	7,30,067.00
		165	Baraman Black Stone Quarry No.2	17-02-2016	1,27,974.00	6,720.00	1,21,254.00
		166	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 16	22-02-2016	3,64,162.00	11,389.00	3,52,773.00
		167	Anjira Black Stone Quarry No. 17	07-06-2016	3,85,057.00	14,297.00	3,70,760.00

Sl. No.	Tahasil	Sl. No.	Source	Date of registration of lease deed	Mineable reserve quantity in the source as per Mining Plan (in cum)	Quantity of minor mineral on which mineral dues were assessed and demanded (upto March 2022)	Quantity exceeding the leased quantity (in cum)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
		168	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 4	27-04-2016	81,968.00	21,365.00	60,603.00
		169	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 5	08-04-2016	1,50,760.00	1,00,362.00	50,398.00
		170	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 7	10-02-2016	82,750.00	30,000.00	52,750.00
		171	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry No. 9/5	06-12-2017	2,99,341.00	50,274.00	2,49,067.00
		172	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (Case no. 32/2015-16)	10-02-2016	1,14,376.00	29,993.00	84,383.00
		173	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (Case no. 30/2015-16)	10-11-2017	10,94,380.00	1,01,700.00	9,92,680.00
		174	Rahadpur Black Stone Quarry (Case no. 31/2015-16)	27-04-2016	2,75,893.00	75,165.00	2,00,728.00
		175	Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 01	04-08-2018	35,262.00	3,272.00	31,990.00
		176	Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 02	03-01-2019	1,98,562.00	21,483.00	1,77,079.00
		177	Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 03	07-04-2016	1,21,708.00	22,590.00	99,118.00
		178	Barada Black Stone Quarry No. 04	02-03-2016	2,70,005.00	24,595.00	2,45,410.00
		179	Barada Black Stone Quarry	08-04-2016	1,28,514.00	39,421.00	89,093.00
		180	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No.1	30-05-2018	2,52,562.00	20,736.00	2,31,826.00
		181	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No.2	05-04-2016	1,19,031.00	39,870.00	79,161.00
		182	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No.3	23-04-2018	2,15,690.00	20,666.00	195,024.00
		183	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No.4	23-04-2018	67,492.00	10,208.00	57,284.00
		184	Bajabati Black Stone Quarry No.5	23-04-2018	1,99,586.00	20,558.00	1,79,028.00
		185	Aruha Black Stone Quarry No.1	04-12-2017	1,91,179.00	30,253.00	1,60,926.00
			Sub-total		**86,32,967.00**	**10,26,253.00**	**76,06,714.00**
		185	**Grand total**		**4,60,55,345.50**	**60,64,561.70**	**3,99,90,784.80**

(Source: Information/ Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix-X
(Refer paragraph 3.4 at page 37)
Short realisation of contribution towards District Mineral Foundation Fund

Sl. No.	District	Tahasil	Financial Year	Permit holder	Minor mineral	Touzi Misc. Case No./Year	Quantity permitted (in cum)	Rate of Royalty (in ₹)	Amount of Royalty (in ₹)	DMF (30 *per cent* of Royalty) (in ₹)	DMF collected (Ranging from 10 to 15 *per cent*) (in ₹)	Short realisation of DMF (in ₹)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
1	Jajpur	Dharmasala	2019-20	Ajit Kumar Sahoo	Earth	1/2019-20	54,000	35	18,90,000	5,67,000	1,89,000	3,78,000
2			2019-20	Gangadhar Ojha	Earth	2/2019-20	50,000	35	17,50,000	5,25,000	1,75,000	3,50,000
3			2019-20	Prahallad Lenka	Earth	3/2019-20	1,00,000	35	35,00,000	10,50,000	3,50,000	7,00,000
4	Sambalpur	Jujomura	2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	1/2017-18	21,725	35	7,60,375	2,28,113	76,038	1,52,075
5			2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	2/2017-18	9,000	35	3,15,000	94,500	31,500	63,000
6			2017-18	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	1/2018-19	20,000	130	26,00,000	7,80,000	2,60,000	5,20,000
7			2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	2/2018-19	4,800	35	1,68,000	50,400	16,800	33,600
8			2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	3/2018-19	5,520	35	1,93,200	57,960	19,320	38,640
9			2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	4/2018-19	7,230	35	2,53,050	75,915	25,305	50,610
10			2017-18	M/s Gayatri Projects Ltd.	Earth	5/2018-19	4,385	35	1,53,475	46,043	15,348	30,695
11			2017-18	Sarat Kumar Gupta	Stone	2/2019-20	1,000	130	1,30,000	39,000	13,000	26,000
12			2017-18	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	4/2019-20	5,000	130	6,50,000	1,95,000	65,000	1,30,000
13			2020-21	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	1/2020-21	15,000	130	19,50,000	5,85,000	1,95,000	3,90,000
14			2020-21	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	2/2020-21	15,000	130	19,50,000	5,85,000	1,95,000	3,90,000

Sl. No.	District	Tahasil	Financial Year	Permit holder	Minor mineral	Touzi Misc. Case No./Year	Quantity permitted (in cum)	Rate of Royalty (in ₹)	Amount of Royalty (in ₹)	DMF (30 *per cent* of Royalty) (in ₹)	DMF collected (Ranging from 10 to 15 *per cent*) (in ₹)	Short realisation of DMF (in ₹)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
15			2020-21	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	3/2020-21	15,000	130	19,50,000	5,85,000	1,95,000	3,90,000
16			2021-22	M/s Punj Lioyd Ltd.	Stone	1/2021-22	7,000	130	9,10,000	2,73,000	91,000	1,82,000
17	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	2019-20	M/s Maa Shakti Enterprenure	Stone	10/2019	600	138	82,800	24,800	8,280	16,560
18			2019-20	M/s Maa Shakti Enterprenure	Stone	21/2019	900	138	1,24,200	37,260	12,420	24,840
19			2019-20	Jishu Krishna Patra 'A' Class Contractor	Murrum	26/2019	600	35	21,000	6,300	2,100	4,200
20			2019-20	Jadabananda Hazra	Sand	30/2019	900	51	45,900	13,770	4,590	9,180
21			2019-20	M/s Maa Shakti Enterprises	Stone	01/2020	600	146	87,600	26,280	8,760	17,520
22			2019-20	M/s Maa Shakti Enterprenure	Stone	37/2020	900	146	1,31,400	39,420	13,140	26280
23	Bargarh	Bargarh	2015-16	V. S. Chawala	Earth	NA	1,000	28	28,000	8,400	0	8,400
24			2015-16	M. Pardha Saradhi	Earth	149/2015-16	70,000	28	19,60,000	5,88,000	0	5,88,000
25	Dhenkanal	Parjang	2015-16	Banamber Bhutia	Sand	1/2015-16	3,000	28	84,000	25,200	0	25,200
26			2015-16	Sudhakar Jena	Sand	2/2015-16	22,000	28	6,16,000	1,84,000	0	1,84,000
		Total					**4,35,160**		**2,23,04,000**	**66,91,200**	**19,61,601**	**47,29,599**

(Source: Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix-XI

(Refer paragraph 3.5 at page 37)

Leakage/ loss of mineral revenue, due to failure in assessment, demand and collection of additional charges, contribution towards Environment Management Fund and District Mineral Foundation, on royalty, in the State during 2015-16 to 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Total mineral revenue received from authorized sources	Royalty deducted from the bills of contractors	Other dues realisable on royalty deducted from the bills of contractors				Other dues realised on royalty deducted from the bills of contractors				Short/ non-realisation of revenue
			Additional charge at the rate of five *per cent* of royalty	District Mineral Foundation at the rate of 10 *per cent* of royalty	Environment Management Fund at the rate of five *per cent* of royalty	Total	Additional charge at the rate of five *per cent* of royalty	District Mineral Foundation Fund at the rate of 10 *per cent* of royalty	Environment Management Fund at the rate of five *per cent* of royalty	Total	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
2015-16	88.43	391.03	0.00	39.10	19.55	58.66	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.19	58.47
2016-17	109.05	393.26	0.00	39.33	19.66	58.99	0.00	0.37	0.05	0.42	58.57
2017-18	122.38	476.17	23.81	47.62	23.81	95.23	0.00	0.36	0.30	0.66	94.57
2018-19	146.76	1,713.91	85.70	171.39	85.70	342.78	0.01	0.39	0.10	0.50	342.28
2019-20	170.00	507.02	25.35	50.70	25.35	101.40	0.87	1.55	0.18	2.60	98.81
2020-21	313.32	542.83	27.14	54.28	27.14	108.57	3.74	2.03	0.27	6.03	102.53
2021-22	350.10	600.36	30.02	60.04	30.02	120.07	9.07	1.59	0.20	10.87	109.21
Total	**1,300.03**	**4,624.58**	**231.23**	**462.46**	**231.23**	**885.70**	**13.70**	**6.37**	**1.19**	**21.26**	**864.44**

(Source: Information/ Records of the Tahasildars)

Appendix- XII
(Refer Paragraph 4.2.4 at page 45)
Sanctioned strength and Men-in-Position, in selected Tahasils (as on 31 March 2022)

Sl. No.	District	Tahasil	Sanctioned Strength					Men-in position					Vacant				
			Tahasildar	Additional Tahasildar	Revenue Inspector	Assistant Revenue Inspector	Amin	Tahasildar	Additional Tahasildar	Revenue Inspector	Assistant Revenue Inspector	Amin	Tahasildar	Additional Tahasildar	Revenue Inspector	Assistant Revenue Inspector	Amin
1	Bargarh	Barpali	1	2	11	10	14	1	1	10	4	4	0	1	1	6	10
2		Bargarh	1	3	13	12	17	1	3	12	6	9	0	0	1	6	8
3	Balangir	Kantabanji	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	4	1
4		Balangir	1	2	9	9	7	1	1	6	0	4	0	1	3	9	3
5		Puintala	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	6	8	0
6	Jajpur	Dharmasala	1	2	15	8	6	1	2	15	3	3	0	0	0	5	3
7		Jajpur	1	3	11	10	4	1	3	10	4	1	0	0	1	6	3
8	Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	1	1	9	8	10	1	0	8	3	7	0	1	1	5	3
9		Jagannathprasad	1	1	9	8	10	1	1	9	3	4	0	0	0	5	6
10		Patrapur	1	1	9	8	10	1	1	8	3	5	0	0	1	5	5
11		Chikiti	1	1	7	7	9	1	1	7	4	7	0	0	0	3	2
12		Chhatrapur	1	2	12	10	13	1	2	12	6	11	0	0	0	4	2
13	Sambalpur	Jujomura	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	2
14		Sambalpur Sadar	1	3	10	9	20	1	1	10	5	16	0	2	0	4	4
15	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	1	1	7	7	4	1	1	7	3	2	0	0	0	4	2
16		Rourkela	1	4	13	13	15	1	1	11	3	4	0	3	2	10	11
17		SundargarhSadar	1	1	8	7	4	1	1	7	4	4	0	0	1	3	0
18		Gurundia	1	1	6	6	4	1	0	6	4	4	0	1	0	2	0
19	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	1	3	10	9	14	1	2	7	4	4	0	1	3	5	10
20	Dhenkanal	Parjang	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	2	6	4	0	0	4	0	0
21		Dhenkanal	1	1	12	11	7	1	1	6	8	2	0	0	6	3	5
22	Balasore	Jaleswar	1	1	13	6	13	1	1	7	3	4	0	0	6	3	9
	Total		**22**	**37**	**207**	**181**	**195**	**22**	**27**	**170**	**81**	**106**	**0**	**10**	**37**	**100**	**89**

(Source: Information furnished by the Tahasildars)

Glossary of Abbreviations

Glossary of abbreviations

Sl. No.	Abbreviations	Description
1	BG	Bank Guarantee
2	BSQ	Black Stone Quarry
3	CCTV	Closed-circuit television
4	CTO	Consent to Operate
5	DEIAA	District Environment Impact Assessment Authority
6	DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
7	DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
8	DLC	District Level Committee
9	DMF	District Mineral Foundation Fund
10	EC	Environment Clearance
11	EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
12	EMF	Environment Management Fund
13	GoI	Government of India
14	GoO	Government of Odisha
15	JPI	Joint Physical Inspection
16	MC Rules	Mineral Concession Rules
17	MCR	Mineral Concession Rules
18	MGQ	Minimum Guaranteed Quantity
19	MMDR Act	Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act
20	MO	Mining Officer
21	MP	Mining Plan
22	MT	Metric Tonne
23	OMC Rules	Odisha Mineral Concession Rules
24	OMMC Rules	Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules
25	OPDR Act	Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act
26	ORSAC	Odisha Space Application Centre
27	OSPCB	Odisha State Pollution Control Board
28	R&DM	Revenue & Disaster Management
29	RA	Revenue Authority
30	RI	Revenue Inspector
31	RML	Renewal of Mining Lease
32	S&M	Steel & Mines
33	SEIAA	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
34	TAM	Tahasil Account Manual
35	UC	Utilisation Certificate
36	Water PCP Act	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act

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