

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी भोपाल-462016 (म.प्र.)

बेवसाईट- http://www.mpselaa.nic.in दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859 फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

> No: 2106 / SEIAA/2022 Date: 25/11/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर जिला - शहड़ोल (म.प्र.)

विषयः नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट - शहड़ोल (रेत खनिज)

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 848, दिनांक 04/10/22

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 757वी बैठक दिनांक 18.11.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गयाः-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 604वीं बैठक दिनांक 05/11/2022 में शहड़ोल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है:

"......सिमिति ने परीक्षण उपरांत यह पाया कि शहड़ोल जिले की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को सेक की 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022 को सिया को अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेत् राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) की ओर प्रेषित की गई थी जो कि टाईपोग्राफीकल त्रृटि के कारण यह वाक्य नहीं लिख पाया गया। अतएवं "शहंडोल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) को अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) को प्रेषित है ऐसा पढ़ा जावें, एव पूर्व मे प्रेषित कार्यवाही विवरण 598वीं बैठक दिनांक 21/09/2022 (पृष्ठ क0. 51) मे पूर्ववत जारी अनुशंसा यथावत् रहेगी।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 604वीं बैठक दिनांक 05/11/2022 के अनुमोदन प्रस्ताव को मान्य करते हुए शहड़ोल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, शहड़ोल को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

उपरोक्त निर्णयानुसार कृपया अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करने का कष्ट करें। सुलभ संदर्भ हेतु अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की साफ्टकॉपी ई-मेल के माध्यम से

(मुजीबुर्रहमान खान)

सदस्य सचिव

क्र..

/SEIAA / 2022 भोपाल

दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ ।

2. संचालक, प्रशासन/तकनीकी, संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, भौपाल

3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल (म.प्र) - 462016 की ओर सूचनार्थ।

सदस्य सचिव



STRICT SURVEY REPORT SHAMOON DISTRICT

DSR FOR SAND MINING

Prepared By: DSR Committee Shahdol

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State Level Environment Impact
Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar

E-5, Arera Culony, Shopel (M.P.)

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

आज दिनांक 07 / 10 / 22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय भौतिक एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री अशोक सिंघारे, उप खनिज आधकारी प साथ उपस्थित रहे।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला— अशोकनगर के पार्क 0 150 दिनांक 29/09/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, पौधों की संख्या एंव प्रजाति भी प्रस्तुत कर वी गई है। अतः समिति अशोकनगर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज — रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाधार निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(ज) जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट-शहड़ोल

1. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) शहड़ोल

Mineral	Sand					
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 594 th Meeting dated 21.09.2022					
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand Mineral)					
Deliberation in the SEAC 594 th	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 594वीं बैठक दिनांक 21/09/22					
Meeting dated 21.09.2022	जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – रेत खनिज, जिला – शहड़ोल					
ž.	आज दिनांक 21/9/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्ग, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय एवं श्री प्रमोद शर्मा, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे । जिले की संशोधित शहडोल जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मे पाया गया कि:-					
	 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 की अधिसूचना में निर्देशित की गयी तालिका मे जो लीजवार लंबाई, चौड़ाई एंव गहराई के साथ जो मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना की गयी है उसको पुनः किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। 					
	चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि शहडोल की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति की सुझाई गयी। उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारलम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपरिथत खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।					
Revised DSR received from District	Vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Shahdol letter No. 848 dated 04.10.2022					
Collectorate (Mining)						

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

SEAC meeting dated 07/10/22

जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में तालिका क0. निरंक Annexure-III पेज न0. 60 से 64 में माइनेबल मिनरल पोटेंशियल (घनमीटर में) 60% टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एंव गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है एवं विगत 03 वर्षों के उत्खनित रेत की मात्रा का लीजवार पोटेंशियल दिया गया है। जिससे ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोटेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा।

आज दिनांक 07 / 10 / 22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री श्री प्रमोद शर्मा, खनिज अधिकारी, के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला— शहडोल के पत्र क0 848, दिनांक 04/10/22 के माध्यम से मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपींटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 मुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपिश्यित खनन् अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। सिमिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन् के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन् योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

2. अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर, जिला शहड़ोल

कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क0. 19 दिनांक 07/10/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट— शहड़ोल (अन्य गौण खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एंव जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है।

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठन दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

Mineral	Other than Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 592 th Meeting dated 06.09.22
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then	Recommended for DSR Updation (Other than Sand)
Deliberation in the SEAC 591 th Meeting dated 27.0822	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 591 वीं बैठक दिनांक 27/08/22 आज दिनांक 06/9/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टा के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंय खिनकर्ने, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय एवं श्री प्रमोद शर्मा, खिनज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे । जिले की संशोधित शहडोल जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खिनज) मे पाया गया कि:— 1. पेज 12 टेबल न0.निरंक की तालिका में 16 बिन्दुओं की जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है। जिससे लीज के अक्षांश —देशांश की जानकारी भी नहीं है। 2. लीजवार हरित क्षेत्र विकास की जानकारी भी नहीं दी गयी है। 3. जिले में उपलब्ध कुल खिनज भण्ड़ार की जानकारी देवें। 4. जिले में उपलब्ध कुल खिनज की क्वालिटी /ग्रेड की जानकारी देवें। 5. पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान मांग और पूर्ति की जानकारी देवें। 6. जिले में पारिस्थितिकी, संवेदनशील क्षेत्र (ESZ) यदि कोई हो तो जानकारी देवें। चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि शहडोल की जिलासर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्सबंध में उपरिथत खिनज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Shahdol, No. 19 dated 07.10.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy
SEAC meeting dated 07/10/22	• जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल कमांक—9 (पेज क0. निरंक) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपन्न मे दे दी गई है।
	 जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एंव प्रजातियों की जानकारी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट टेबिल कमांक-9 (पेज क0.निरंक) मे दे दी गई है।

आज दिनांक 07/10/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री प्रमोद शर्मा, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपरिथत रहे।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि, अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला— शहडोल के पत्र क0 19 दिनांक 07/10/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है तथा लीज

598वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 07 अक्टूबर 2022

धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, पौधों की संख्या एंव प्रजाति भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति शहडोल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

(ह) अन्य गौण खनिज, जिला - बैतूल

Mineral	Other than Sand						
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 595 th Meeting dated 22.09.22						
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Other than Sand)						
Deliberation in the SEAC 594 th Meeting dated	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 595 वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/22 कार्यालय कलेक्टर के पत्र क0. 1368 दिनांक 19/09/2022 के माध्यम से जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट- बैतूल (रेत						
22.0922	खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट उप समिती का अनुमोदन एंव जिला पोर्टल पर रखने के उपरांत प्रस्तुत की गई है। जिले की बैतूल जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज) मे पाया गया कि:-						
	 प्रस्तुत संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 में जानकारी निर्धारित फार्मेंट (16 बिन्दुओं वाली टेबल) के अनुसार नहीं दी गयी है (तालिका –16 पेज 30)। पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन किये गौण खनिज का ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है। बड़वानी जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, प्रजातियों की जानकारी को लीज-वार जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विकल्ल कितना पौधारोपण किया गया है। इसको भी सम्मिलित करें। 						
	चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बैतूल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट अन्य गौण खनिज को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपस्थित खनिज निरीक्षक को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।						
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Baitul, No. 1481 dated 07.10.2022						
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy						
SEAC meeting dated 07/10/22	जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल कमांक—9 (पेज क0. 16—34) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपन्न में दे दी गई है।						
	जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी संख्या एंव प्रजातियों की जानकारी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट टेविल कमांक-26 (पेज क0. 56–66) में दें दी गई है।						

• (T)

कार्यालय कर्ल

कार्यालय कलंक्टर (खनि न-शाखा) जिला शहडील म.प्र

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गहडाल, दिमाक बीझक्टबर १७२३

सदस्य गरिवतः राज्य स्तरीय विश्वयत् मृत्याकन गरिवति (८) ४०) भाषान सुप्र

विषय - संशाधित जिला सर्वेक्षण स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में। सदर्भ - SEAC 504वीं बैटक में दिये निर्देशानुसार।

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उपरावत विषयोत्तर्गत संदक्षित का अवलोकत करने का कप्य करें। SEAC 594वी की बेहक दिनाएं 21.09.2022 में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार जिला शहडोल को जिला सर्वेक्षण स्पिटे में आवश्यक मेश्रांधन क संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण स्पिटे प्रस्तृत है। सन्दर्भ उपरावतानसार

प्रभारोडतीयस्य एस्ट्रीडतीयस्य एस्ट्रीसनः

प्. क्रमांक:19 स्त्रीन । २०२२/ **१४** ४ प्रतिनिष ीताताः भारतीत्व मृष्यः । भारतीत्व, दिनांच्यः दृज्यसूत्रस् २०२२

। सदस्य मचिव राज्य महरीय पर्यायरण संघात ममिति (SEIAA) भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ।

2 संचालक भीमिकी नथा खनिकमं मृत्र भोपाल २०.ए खनिज भवन अवेश हिल्म महिमान की और सादर मचनाथ।

हमाद्गाजीयकारा (खानस)

जिला- शहडाल म प्र

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज-शाखा) जिला शहडोल म.प्र.

क्रमांक19/खनिज/2022/ **82**7 प्रति.

शहडोल, दिनांक। १ सितम्बर 2022

सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्याकंन समिति (SEAC) भोपाल म.प्र.

विषय:- 591 वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ ऑकलन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 27.08.2022 में खनिज रेत की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में चाही गई जानकारी के संबंध में।

----0000----उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत जिले की रेत खदानों में रेत मात्रा का ऑकलन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) तैयार करने हेतुगठित सिमति के द्वारा मौका निरीक्षण कर किया गया।

अनुरोध है कि राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ ऑकलन समिति(SEAC) की बैठक दिनांक 27.08.2022 में की गई चर्चा एवं दिये गये निर्देशानुसार जानकारी निम्नानुसार है:-

 विगत वर्षो में कोविड-19 के संक्रमण के कारण उक्त खदानो से पर्याप्त मात्रा रेत खनिज की निकासी नहीं की जा सकी है।

2. विगत वर्षों में खनिज की भाग कम होने के कारण उक्त खदानों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेत खनिज की निकासी नहीं की जासकी है।

3. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) तैयार करने हेतु गठित सिमित के द्वारा परीक्षण के दौरान जिले की रेत खदानों में माईनेबल मात्रा का उल्लेख रिप्लेनिसमेंट प्लान में किया गया है एवं खदानों में माईनेबल मात्रा से अधिक रेत खनिज का रिप्लेनिसमेंट होना पाया गया है। जानकारी अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार

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प्रभारी अधिकारी (स्वतिका)

जिला-शहडील म.प्र.

शहडोल, दिनांक सितम्बर 2022

पृ. क्रमांक19/खनिज/2022/ प्रतिलिपि:-

1. सदस्य सचिव,राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण संघात समिति (SEIAA) भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ।

2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म म.प्र. भोपाल 29-ए खनिज भवन अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल की ओर

सादर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी (स्मित्रज्ञ)

जिजला= शहडील (माप्रा.)

कार्यालय कलंकटर (ख्रानिज-भाग्या) जिला शहडोल म.प्र.

ग्रन्माकाण समित २०२२ / २ **०** २... प्रति

शहर्षान, दिनांक 25गमन 2022

गदम्य ग्रीसद

मान्य मनोगा विशेषज्ञ मृत्याकन

समिति (SLAC) भाषाल मुप्र

यिषय - जिला शहरोल की जिला सर्वेदाण स्पिटे (DSR) के संबंध में।

संदर्भ - संचालक भोमिकी तथा खाँनकर्म म प्र. भाषाल का पत्र क्र 9468 भामिकी 288 2022 भोषाल

दिनांक 12 07 2022

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उपरोक्त संदर्भित विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि शहदोल जिले में गोण खांगजों की जिला सर्वेशण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है, जो शासन निर्देशानुसार गटिन समिति के अनुमोदन उपरान आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु सादर सम्प्रेणित है।

संलग्न:- जिला संबेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR)

Carried Carried (M.S.)

प्.क्रमांक।%र्यातज/2022 🔼 🗨 2_ प्रतिलिपि

- | सदस्य राचिय,राज्य स्तरीय पर्यायरण संघात समिति (SEIAA) भोषाल की ओर सुचनार्थ |
- 2 संचालक भीमिकी तथा खनिकर्म म.प्र. भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्ध।



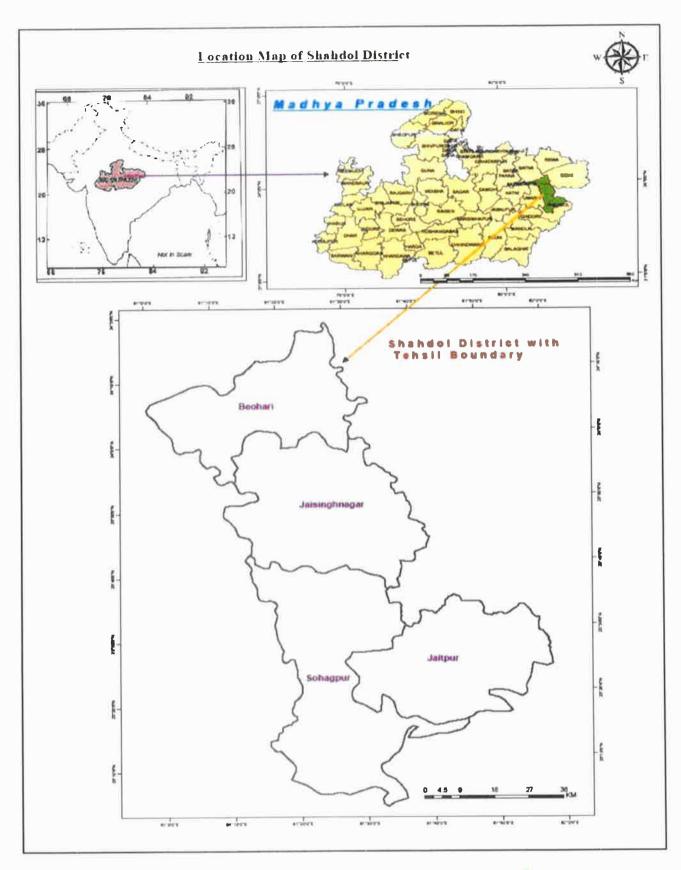
चिम्प्य । सामन्त्रवान सण्ड माहाँनस सन् तम् गाहुस्ताहन 2016 ए**य इनफोर्समेन्ट** शाला:-स्रांन ह मानिजनिश कार सम्म भाइनिश 2020 के अन्तरेत जिला **सर्वेक्षण** प्र अधि भी प्रमाद शका जियाने जियाने (I) S.R.) तथान किये जाने के संबंध में I एस के शुक्ता महा वा कपया कार्यालयीन आदेश पृष्टांकन क्रमांक 19/खनिज/2022/300 दिनांक भ 3 2022 का अवलाकन करने का कप्त करें, जिसके द्वारा जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (D.S.R.) तैयार किये जान देत् कर्मकार महोदय द्वारा समिति का गठन किया गया है ध्यज-अ। क्षात्रीय कार्यालय रीवा से आये हुये श्री बंशत राम सहायक भौमिक विद रीवा के माध्यम से जिला संयेक्षण स्पितं (1) S.R.) तैयार करायी जाकर कलेक्टर महोदय की अनुमति से जिले के पोर्टल पर अपलांड कराया जा चुका है। प्रश्नाधीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (D.S.R.) का अनुमादन शासन के आदेशानुसार गठित समिति के समक्ष प्रस्त कर अनुमोदन कराया जाना है। अतः समिति की बैटक आयोजित किये जाने हेत् पत्र तैयार किया जाकर अवनोकनार्थ एवं हस्ताक्षर हेत् प्रस्तुत है । प्र अधि व उपरोक्त विषयोतर्गत अवलाकन करने का कन्ट करें, सचालक भौमिकी तथा खाँनकर्म मुख्न भोवाल के पत्र के दिनांक 03:03 2022 के निदेशानुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार (DSR) करने हेलु मंदित समिति द्वारा शहडोल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट नेवार की गई, तद्पतंत्र शासन विदेशानुमार उक्त जिल्ह सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) को जिले की वेयसाइड (NIC) पर दिनाक 27,07,2022 को जन सामान्य की आर्जन एवं सुझाय हेत् प्रकाशित कराया गया। नियन अर्थाध के उपरांत आवश्यक सुधारों द्वा समावेश कर संभातकः महोदय के निर्देशानुसार गठित समिति की बैटक में दिनांक 18 08 7022 जिला संवेदान विपोर्ट का अनुमीटन कराया गया है। अतः जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) को भागन निदेशानुसार अन्तर्भा कार्यवाही हेत् सहस्य/ सचिव SEAC को प्रेषित किया जाना उचित होगा। कृपया पत्र अवलोकनाधं एवं हम्ताशसर्थ प्रस्तुत है। प्रअसि ख कलेक्टर महो

बिला सर्वेह्मन रिपोर्ट नेडर दिनार - 12. 2.2022

उपरिशत हाविकारी ल

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

The District Survey Report was prepared by the According to Para 7 (iii) Annexure 10 of the revised notification dated 25 July 2018 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, provisions have been made to prepare a separate district survey report for sand minerals in the Sand and Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020. The main purpose to prepare the district survey report is to identify the land increase or divisional areas and its infrastructure, structure and installation, distance from where the mining is prohibited and re calculation of annual replenishment and time required for replenishment after mining. The district survey report will be based on the application for evaluation of project.

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This report is prepared for Minerals of District Shahdol. District Shahdol comes under Administration of shahdol (M.P.) The District is bounded by sidhi & satna district in north, Umaria in west, Anuppure in south and Chhattisgarh state in east. The Shahdol District is located in the Eastern part of Chhattisgarh state and in covered in Survey of India Degree sheet Nos.' 63D, 63H, 64 A & 64 E between Latitude 23° 03'-24°20' and Longitude 80°58°-81°58". District shahdol covers an area of 5,671 square kilometer.

Shahdol is the district head quarter and Sohagpur, Beohari, jaitpur, Burhar, Gohparu and jaisinghnagar are some of the Tehsil Place. Shahdol is located on the Bilaspur-katni section of the south-eastern railways. All important places within the district are well connected by a network of state highways and all weather roads, The Son River and its tributaries drain central part of the district. Narmada and johilla rivers originate from Amarkantak (1062m).

The Shahdol district in located in the north-eastern part of the deccan plateau, It lies at the trijunction of maikal ranges of the satpura Mountain, the foot of the kymore Range of the Vindhya Mountain. In between these hill ranges lies the narrow valley of the Son and its tributaries.

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Physiographically, structural land forms, represented by plateau and low lying plains with average altitude of 450m to 500m above MSL, are developed in nottheren-easteran and north-western and central parts of the district. In the southern part of the District, hills and highlands of Maikal Range and high to medium level (500 mto 990m) plateau and flat topper,

Step like terraces are developed. Fluvial land forms represented by flood plains are present along the western boundary of the district. The maximum elevation of the area is 1123m above mean sea level at singingarh Hill (23°03' 4": 81°27' 37") in Satpura hills in southern part the district. Tributaries of Son River in the district are Johila, Gujar Kewai and Tipan rivers. The primary occupation of the majority of the population in the district is agriculture and allied activities. On one side the spectrum of its florisic socio-cultural diversity and ethinc history of tribal.

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CHAPTER-2 OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

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Shahdol district is an important district for mineral deposits in Madhya Pradesh, in which coal, coal bed methane gas, fire clay, ocher's and iron ore, are the main minerals. The Minor minerals are Dolerite, Laterite, Marble, stone, murum and River sand etc. are also found in huge quantity in the district.

Shahdol district has 12 coal mines, 01 Coal bed methane gas plant, 172 stone Mines, and 50 sand mine (tender) in total. In which 11 coal mines are operating by south eastern coal mine, this is subsidiary of Coal India limited, 01 coal block is operated by altra Tech. Company, Coal bed methane gas plant is running by Reliance industries. According to previous year and current financial year, shahdol district revenue is continuously increasing.

State Government, is carrying on various infrastructure development projects in all districts, like pachri Nirman, Dams, Over bridge on rivers/ nalla, approach roads etc. in addition to these various power plants, steel plant and cement plants in private sectors are under implementations, all above civil works require stone boulders in different sizes which is in huge in demand.

Total Yearly Revenue in all Minerals during last three financial years is as follows:

S.N	FINANCIAL YEAR	REVENUE	
1	2019 - 20	1501283843.00	
2	2020 - 21	1488011910.00	
3	2021 - 22	2064338928.00	

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CHAPTER-3 THE LIST OF MINING LEASES IN THE DISTRICT WITH

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1		तहमील	N, AREA	रकवा		नदी का	जी पी.एस.रीडिंग
	ग्राम का		खसरा क्रमांक	हेक्टेयर	लीज अवधि	नाम	
1	नाम	का नाम	853/1317	2 023	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°13'52.60"N 81°35'37.90"E B- 23°13'51.73"N 81°35'34.87"E C- 23°13'59.19"N 81°35'33.99"E D- 23°13'59.40"N 81°35'37.24"E
2	बटुग	बुद्धार	1279/1567	5 000	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°12'40.05"N 81°37'4.64"E B- 23°12'38.54"N 81°37'7.60"E C- 23°12'23.81"N 81°36'56.16"E D- 23°12'24.63"N 81°36'53.08"E
4	पोड़ीकला- 1	जयमिंहनगर	2055/2063	3.900	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°51'24.41"N 81°13'23.25"E B- 23°51'20.70"N 81°13'27.76"E C- 23°51'19.64"N 81°13'28.17"E D- 23°51'14.67"N 81°13'25.49"E E- 23°51'16.13"N 81°13'22.30"E F- 23°51'16.78"N 81°13'21.98"E G- 23°51'18.38"N 81°13'19.94"E
	पोड़ीकला- 2		1801/2062	2 4.800	30/06/2023	³ मोन नदी	A- 23°51'41.52"N 81°13'11.42"E B- 23°51'40.56"N 81°13'6.93"E

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6	भटिग वां खुर्द		91	4.800	30/06/2023	चृंदी नदी	C- 23°51'29.45"N 81°13'11.15"E D- 23°51'30.26"N 81°13'15.86"E A- 23°38'34.83"N 81°29'40.27"E B- 23°38'34.01"N 81°29'39.79"E C- 23°38'47.73"N 81°29'1.70"E D- 23°38'46.16"N 81°29'0.43"E
7	ममीरा		39/534	20.000	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°46'9.21"N 81°12'12.86"E B- 23°46'20.09"N 81°12'2.10"E C- 23°46'29.32"N 81°11'56.78"E D- 23°46'30.79"N 81°11'59.85"E E- 23°46'11.65"N 81°12'16.52"E F- 23°45'52.46"N 81°12'27.99"E G- 23°45'32.08"N 81°12'37.61"E H- 23°45'51.35"N 81°12'24.09"E
8	दतारी		191/242	0.829	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°46'34.13"N 81°11'55.18"E B- 23°46'35.15"N 81°11'57.11"E C- 23°46'31.10"N 81°11'59.58"E D- 23°46'30.26"N 81°11'57.80"E

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9	पमौद्र		455/472, 291/471, 7/470	43.303	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°48'13.46"N 81°10'54.52"E B- 23°48'15.21"N 81°10'49.86"E C- 23°47'27.26"N 81°10'56.71"E D- 23°46'40.57"N 81°11'46.92"E E- 23°46'42.92"N 81°11'50.10"E F- 23°47'36.66"N 81°10'53.66"E
10	अटिंग		1, 52	4.490	30/06/2023	हलफल नदी	A- 23°46'27.86"N 81°14'44.40"E B- 23°46'47.27"N 81°14'51.93"E C- 23°46'46.68"N 81°14'52.74"E D- 23°46'27.94"N 81°14'45.59"E E- 23°46'13.35"N 81°14'22.92"E F- 23°46'12.20"N 81°14'23.52"E
11	मेमरपाखा- 2		223/551	6,00	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°52'35.08"N 81°12'50.11"E B- 23°52'35.54"N 81°12'44.09"E C- 23°52'23.77"N 81°12'54.74"E D- 23°52'23.56"N 81°13'1.12"E
12	बरकछ		266/1	10.00	30/06/2023	झाँपर नदी	A- 23°57'27.63"N 81°24'56.54"E B- 23°57'10.65"N 81°24'35.64"E C- 23°57'12.89"N 81°24'34.95"E D- 23°57'29.16"N 81°24'54.68"E

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						E- 23°57'35.81"N 81°25'3.70"E F- 23°57'35.68"N 81°25'22.48"E G- 23°57'33.81"N 81°25'21.41"E H- 23°57'32.37"N 81°25'5.81"E
13	संनौमी	1453	1.457	30/06/2023	बलौढ नदी	A- 23°56'19.59"N 81°28'4.93"E B- 23°56'19.65"N 81°28'6.58"E C- 23°56'19.36"N 81°27'49.52"E D- 23°56'19.03"N 81°27'49.35"E
14	गंधिया	689	7.355	30/06/2023	चूंदी नदी	A- 23°38'24.50"N 81°30'54.57"E B- 23°38'26.33"N 81°30'55.95"E C- 23°38'17.56"N 81°31'10.83"E D- 23°38'3.10"N 81"31'25.62"E E- 23°38'1.67"N 81°31'24.11"E F- 23°38'4.56"N 81°31'19.27"E G- 23°38'15.44"N 81°31'10.43"E H- 23°38'19.86"N 81°31'3.87"E
15	दादर	567, 568	5.000	30/06/2023	चूंदी नदी	A- 23°38'1.50"N 81°31'25.82"E B- 23°38'2.39"N 81°31'26.61"E C- 23°37'52.14"N 81°31'51.05"E D- 23°37'49.81"N 81°32'15.20"E

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16	भांगजीर	22, 178	3.484	30/06/2023	ले डार नाला	E- 23°37'48.95"N 81°32'14.86"E F- 23°37'51.54"N 81°31'49.40"E A- 23°51'27.36"N 81°19'29.15"E B- 23°51'28.11"N 81°19'29.51"E C- 23°51'23.84"N 81°19'39.01"E D- 23°51'19.99"N 81°19'40.18"E E- 23°51'17.65"N 81°19'33.98"E F- 23°51'4.62"N 81°19'39.04"E G- 23°50'59.91"N 81°19'39.26"E H- 23°50'59.34"N 81°19'38.58"E I- 23°51'3.95"N 81°19'38.32"E J- 23°51'17.37"N 81°19'31.47"E
17	दरैन	515/1, 315	2.661	30/06/2023	जगभुल्ला नाला	A- 23°39'31.02"N 81°36'40.76"E B- 23°39'31.06"N 81°36'42.22"E C- 23°39'24.38"N 81°36'36.46"E D- 23°39'22.96"N 81°36'32.25"E E- 23°39'16.99"N 81°36'24.75"E F- 23°39'16.90"N 81°36'25.91"E H- 23°39'26.39"N 81°36'36.98"E

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18	वराद्ध-1		2524	4 734	30/06/2023	झाँपर नदी	A- 23°57'24.58"N 81°26'44.73"E B- 23°57'24.22"N 81°26'40.93"E C- 23°57'44.21"N 81°26'36.70"E D - 23°57'45.43"N 81°26'38.55"E
19	बराछ-2		2126/1, 2490, 2491	8.00	30/06/2023	झांपर नदी	A- 23°57'30.83"N 81°26'10.50"E B- 23°57'33.51"N 81°26'19.51"E C- 23°57'35.96"N 81°26'22.23"E D- 23°57'46.25"N 81°26'30.47"E E- 23°57'42.41"N 81°26'34.05"E F- 23°57'34.23"N 81°26'25.43"E G- 23°57'28.93"N 81°26'11.78"E
20	बगस्त-3		2526, 2573, 2575/1, 626/1, 616	8.00	30/06/2023	झाँपर नदी	A- 23°57'45.42"N 81°26'38.47"E B- 23°57'44.22"N 81°26'36.62"E C- 23°57'45.75"N 81°26'32.16"E D- 23°57'51.03"N 81°26'32.39"E E- 23°57'53.54"N 81°26'34.34"E F- 23°57'57.39"N 81°26'34.60"E G- 23°58'5.59"N 81°26'30.13"E H- 23°58'6.41"N 81°26'35.26"E I- 23°57'53.84"N 81°26'37.70"E

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State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO)

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E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

21	मौंना	380	2.63	30/06/2023	मौममी नाला	J- 23°57'51.59"N 81°26'38.58"E K- 23°57'51.17"N 81°26'36.35"E L- 23°57'49.33"N 81°26'34.84"E A- 23°56'1.20"N 81°22'59.21"E B- 23°56'1.98"N 81°22'59.10"E C- 23°55'55.74"N 81°23'7.45"E D- 23°55'57.36"N 81°23'9.78"E E- 23°55'59.96"N 81°23'12.72"E F- 23°56'4.78"N 81°23'13.91"E G- 23°56'4.61"N 81°23'13.62"E I- 23°55'55.71"N 81°23'10.28"E J- 23°55'55.71"N 81°23'10.28"E J- 23°55'55.29"N 81°23'7.05"E K- 23°55'55.29"N 81°23'6.67"E L- 23°55'55.50"N 81°23'6.67"E L- 23°55'55.50"N 81°23'6.74"E
22	पनेराटोला	139/202	4.500	30/06/2023	मौसमी नाला	A- 23°52'49.65"N 81°18'37.93"E B- 23°52'49.63"N 81°18'37.12"E C- 23°52'58.66"N 81°18'41.70"E D- 23°53'1.91"N 81°18'38.91"E E- 23°53'3.86"N 81°18'38.40"E

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26	नोढ़ी		64	3,173	30/06/2023	चूंदी नदी	A- 23°38'37.69"N 81°29'7.18"E
25	भुग्मी		15	4.0	30/06/2023	अखडार नदी	A- 23°38'37.97"N 81°30'0.93"E B- 23°38'38.72"N 81°30'1.14"E C- 23°38'27.97"N 81°30'53.35"E D- 23°38'27.36"N 81°30'52.95"E
24	नवार्गाव	गोहपार	1, 23	4.973	30/06/2023	चृंदी नदी	A- 23°38'27.91"N 81°26'10.79"E B- 23°38'29.61"N 81°26'8.31"E C- 23°38'41.25"N 81°26'17.10"E D- 23°38'49.42"N 81°26'32.15"E E- 23°38'51.44"N 81°26'44.84"E F- 23°38'50.56"N 81°26'50.56"E G- 23°38'49.83"N 81°26'50.37"E H- 23°38'50.03"N 81°26'44.97"E
23	नेगावर		113	1.404	30/06/2023	मौसमी नाला	F- 23°53'9 67"N 81°18'55.27"E G- 23°53'9.31"N 81°18'55.16"E H- 23°53'1.07"N 81°18'43.26"E A- 23°53'2.93"N 81°22'48.97"E B- 23°53'21.20"N 81°22'54.79"E C- 23°53'21.03"N 81°22'55.49"E D- 23°53'2.91"N 81°22'49.62"E

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27	रसपुर-1	ब्यौहारी	1364, 433, 1316	23.00	30/06/2023	झापर नदी	B- 23°38'38.32"N 81°29'7.86"E C- 23°38'33.99"N 81°29'40.18"E D- 23°38'32.74"N 81°29'40.22"E A- 24° 0'20.41"N 81°27'59.52"E B- 24° 0'11.34"N 81°27'33.02"E C- 23°59'53.90"N 81°27'26.90"E D- 23°59'38.00"N 81°27'51.76"E E- 23°59'36.82"N 81°27'49.84"E F- 23°59'51.72"N 81°27'23.35"E G- 24° 0'7.71"N 81°27'15.16"E H- 24° 0'13.60"N 81°27'31.70"E I- 24° 0'19.22"N 81°27'57.02"E J- 24° 0'22.00"N 81°27'59.70"E
28	बोडिडहा- 2		165	2.314	30/06/2023	बनास नदी	A- 24° 7'14.21"N 81°30'9.87"E B- 24° 7'9.11"N 81°30'16.63"E C- 24° 7'6.90"N 81°30'14.20"E D- 24° 7'12.29"N 81°30'7.52"E
29	वोडिडहा- 1		233	4.50	30/06/2023	वनास नदी	A- 24° 7'36.24"N 81°29'42.42"E B- 24° 7'37.14"N 81°29'45.87"E C- 24° 7'30.08"N 81°29'49.71"E

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							D- 24° 7'24 31"N 81°29'55.35"E E- 24° 7'22.72"N 81°29'53.75"E F- 24° 7'28.05"N
30	खामडाड		197, 203, 187	12.177	30/06/2023	समधिन नदी	81°29'47.66"E A- 24° 3'58.84"N 81°19'59.77"E B- 24° 4'7.43"N 81°20'6.66"E C- 24° 4'22.09"N 81°20'6.50"E D- 24° 4'21.45"N 81°21'10.03"E E- 24° 4'19.64"N 81°21'9.97"E F- 24° 4'15.35"N 81°20'56.80"E G- 24° 4'20.58"N 81°20'7.98"E H- 24° 4'6.80"N 81°20'8.03"E I- 24° 3'58.14"N 81°20'0.73"E
31	जैतपुर		576	2.023	30/06/2023	कृनुक नदी	A- 23°28'41.30"N 81°42'57.70"E B- 23°28'41.80"N 81°42'56.01"E C- 23°28'30.64"N 81°42'56.47"E D- 23°28'30.94"N 81°42'59.27"E
32	कसना	जैतपुर	685	4	30/06/2023	कुनुक नदी	A- 23°27'42.30°N 81°43'27.76"E B- 23°27'34.43"N 81°43'33.89"E C- 23°27'27.15"N 81°43'39.96"E D- 23°27'24.79"N 81°43'38.93"E

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33	कोल्हुवा		1	4.046	30/06/2023	कुनुंक	E- 23°27'32.85"N 81°43'31.81"E F- 23°27'41.14"N 81°43'26.10"E A- 23°27'49.47"N 81°40'11.52"E B- 23°27'48.88"N 81°40'12.55"E C- 23°28'0.47"N 81°40'19.67"E D- 23°28'4.45"N 81°40'33.28"E E- 23°28'5.66"N 81°40'44.55"E F- 23°28'6.50"N 81°40'44.55"E H- 23°28'1.18"N 81°40'31.55"E
34	लुकामपुर		1, 158, 159	3.641	30/06/2023	कुनुक	A- 23°28'13.97"N 81°41'5.73"E B- 23°28'40.95"N 81°41'23.53"E C- 23°28'40.15"N 81°41'24.38"E D- 23°28'21.71"N 81°41'11.81"E E- 23°28'18.14"N 81°41'10.29"E F- 23°28'13.14"N 81°41'6.83"E
35	लालपुर	सोहागपुर	2084	5.00	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°17'26.23"N 81°30'6.85"E B- 23°17'27.90"N 81°30'5.14"E C- 23°17'30.15"N 81°30'27.07"E D- 23°17'27.21"N 81°30'26.55"E

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36	रोहनिया पटामी		167	5.00	30/06/2023 30/06/2023	मोन नदी मोन नदी	A- 23°25'4.91"N 81°24'38.07"E B- 23°25'4.22"N 81°24'38.92"E C- 23°24'23.90"N 81°24'16.06"E D- 23°24'23.96"N 81°24'15.01"E A- 23°24'2.05"N 81°24'28.91"E B- 23°24'3.22"N 81°24'30.31"E C- 23°23'49.25"N 81°24'50.79"E D- 23°23'46.26"N 81°24'48.96"E A- 23°28'45.15"N
38	पैरीबहरा	जैतपुर	718, 559, 574, 572	10.076	30/06/2023	कुनुक नदी	A- 23°28'45.15"N 81°41'24.15"E B- 23°29'4.44"N 81°41'47.29"E C- 23°29'6.33"N 81°42'8.46"E D- 23°29'16.06"N 81°42'22.21"E E- 23°29'14.65"N 81°42'26.80"E F- 23°29'10.34"N 81°42'27.47"E G- 23°29'7.99"N 81°42'35.24"E H- 23°29'7.23"N 81°42'35.02"E I- 23°29'11.82"N 81°42'26.16"E J- 23°29'15.59"N 81°42'24.25"E K- 23°29'4.88"N 81°42'9.02"E L- 23°29'2.82"N 81°41'47.78"E

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39	' पहाडिया		965/2	2.848	30/06/2023	कठिना नदी	M- 23°28'44.05"N 81°41'25.28"E A- 23°48'42.91"N 81°32'44.95"E B- 23°47'50.14"N 81°33'32.72"E C- 23°48'43.12"N 81°32'46.23"E D- 23°47'50.75"N 81°33'32.90"E
40	पोड़ीकला- 3	जयसिंहनगर	1801/2062, 2055/2063, 1857/2064	75.523	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°51'14.20"N 81°13'25.77"E B- 23°51'20.11"N 81°13'28.64"E C- 23°51'14.58"N 81°13'58.37"E D- 23°51'28.57"N 81°14'25.04"E E- 23°51'18.38"N 81°15'35.84"E F- 23°51'11.47"N 81°15'32.75"E G- 23°51'21.16"N 81°14'51.51"E H- 23°51'21.96"N 81°14'28.47"E I- 23°51'6.76"N 81°13'44.22"E J- 23°51'9.56"N 81°13'35.40"E
41	संगरपासा- 1		297/552	4.00	30/06/2023	मोन नदी	A- 23°51'53.29"N 81°13'8.43"E B- 23°51'52.31"N 81°13'3.94"E C- 23°51'42.15"N 81°13'6.71"E D- 23°51'43.29"N 81°13'10.80"E

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42	मोनटीला हरेता टीना		899/982	4.80	30/06/2023	सील सरी	A- 23 23'49 59"N 81 26'8 48"E B- 23 23'52 03"N 81 26'7 72"E C- 23 23'56 64"N 81 26'27 59"E D- 23 23'54 28"N 81 26'28 82"E
43	अमझोर	गोहपार	470, 243, 820	5.260	30/06/2023	छरोछा नदी	A 23 32'9.46"N 81 23'25.90"E B- 23 32'10.62"N 81 23'25.86"E C- 23 32'7.85"N 81 23'28.55"E D- 23 32'2.67"N 81 23'24.78"E E- 23 31'54.71"N 81 23'31.75"E F- 23 31'55.20"N 81 23'36.80"E G- 23 31'50.37"N 81 23'41.32"E H- 23 31'47.49"N 81 23'40.72"E I- 23 31'46.20"N 81 23'42.15"E J- 23 31'46.20"N 81 23'41.90"E K- 23 31'46.29"N 81 23'41.90"E K- 23 31'46.29"N 81 23'38.97"E L- 23 31'50.51"N 81 23'39.29"E M- 23 31'53.52"N 81 23'39.29"E N- 23 31'52.99"N 81 23'32.13"E O 23 32'1.87"N 81 23'22.78"E
44	विश्रनपुर या		363	3 00	30/06/2023	मीन नदी	A- 23"37'20.60"N 81"14'26.19"E

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45	अंकुरी		617	4.00	30/06/2023	सोन नदी	B- 23°37'21.10"N 81°14'28.20"E C- 23°37'8.24"N 81°14'30.80"E D- 23°37'10.03"N 81°14'33.90"E A- 23°34'14.92"N 81°17'3.89"E B- 23°34'11.44"N 81°17'3.79"E C- 23°34'18.93"N 81°16'52.58"E D- 23°34'16.29"N 81°16'49.70"E
46	सेमरा		412, 497	4.047	30/06/2023	छरौछा	
47	रसपुर-2		433	4.00	30/06/2023	झापर नदी	A- 24° 0'14.41"N 81°27'21.60"E B- 24° 0'12.40"N 81°27'21.85"E C- 23°59'55.07"N 81°27'19.22"E D - 23°59'55.50"N 81°27'16.99"E
48	उक्सा	ब्यौहारी	497	5.00	30/06/2023	झापर नदी	A- 24° 0'14.73"N 81°27'31.76"E B- 24° 0'13.75"N 81°27'31.77"E C- 24° 0'13.12"N 81°27'46.36"E D- 24° 0'21.64"N 81°27'59.21"E E- 24° 0'39.43"N 81°27'54.27"E F- 24° 0'38.84"N 81°27'53.08"E
49	झरौसी 1		598	6.163	30/06/2023	झापर नदी	A- 23°59'54.97"N 81°27'19.36"E B- 23°59'55.39"N 81°27'16.28"E

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					C- 23°59'35.40"N 81°27'48.90"E D- 23°59'34 40"N 81°27'46 20"E
50 अरोमी 2	1492	9.203	30/06/2023	आपर नदी	A- 23°59'2 20"N 81°27'54'90"E B- 23°59'7 40"N 81°27'53'70"E C- 23°59'7 00"N 81°27'3 90"E D- 23°59'8 70"N 81°27'2 30"E

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Chapter -4

DETAILS OF ROYALTY OF REVENUE RECEIVED IN LAST THREE YEARS

Year	Royalty / Revenue
	Mineral - Sand
2019-20	9552453
2020-21	11047431
2021-22	470143848

CHAPTER 5

DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF SAND IN LAST THREE YEARS

Financial Year	Sand (in cubic meters)
2019 – 20	270000
2020 – 21	813240
2021 – 22	1136998

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CHAPTER-6

PROCESS OF DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENTS IN THE RIVER OF THE DISTRICT

DRAINAGE:

The entire district is drained by Son river and its tributaries. Thus the area falls in the Ganga basin. The river Son flows due north till the northern extent of the district, making the western boundary of the district Shahdol with Umaria District. Therreafter, the river Son flows due east and marks the northern boundary of shahdol district with Satna district. The inportant tributaries of the Son river are the kunak nadi and the Chuwadi nadi. The river son draining the south eastern parts of the district through its important tributaries like Tipan, Chandas and Bakan flow in the noth- west direction with a dendritic pattern, draining the central plains of the district. Another inportant tributary of the Son River is the Banas river, flowing along the eastern North- western part of the district is drained by the Banas river and its tibutaries namely the janapar river, Kormar nadi, the Rampa nadi, and Odari Nadi, Banas River confluences with the Son River at the northern most tip of Shahdol District.

Son River: The Son originates near Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh, just east of the headwater of Narmada River and flows North- north west though Madhya Pradesh state before turning sharply eastward where it encounter the south west-northeast- running Kaimur Range. The Son parallels eatward where it encounters the south west-northeast- running Kaimur Range. The Son parallels the kaimur hills, flowing east-northeast through Uttar

Pradesh, jharkand and Bihar states to join the Ganges just above patna. Geologically, the lower valley of the Son is an extension of the Narmada Valley, and the Kaimur Range an extension of The Son river at 784 kilometers (487 mi) long, in one of the largest rivers of India.(2) Its chief tributaries are the Riand and the North Koel. The Son has a steep gradient (35-55 cm per Km) with quick run-off and ephemeral regimes, becoming a roaring river with the rain- waters in the eatchment area but turning quickly into a fordable stream. The Son, being wide and shallow, Leaves disconnected pools of water in the remaining part of the year. The channel of the Son is very wide (about 5 km at Dehri on sone) but floodplain is narrow, only 3 to 5 kilometers (2 to 3 mi) wide, in the past, the Son has been notorious for changing course, as it is traceable form the son is very wide (abot 5 Km at dehri on sone) but the floodplain is narrow, only 3 to 5 kilometers (2 to 3 mi) wide. In the past, the Son has been notorious for changing course, as it is

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(M.P.)

traceable form several old beds near its east bank. In modeern times this tendency has been checked with the anicut at Dehir, and now more so with the Indrapuri Barrage.

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The flood of Son is very destretive So mining of sand is inportant for uninterrupted water flow. The erosino nprocess in the catchment area and transportation of sand arong with strong water current during the rainy.

season will augment the process of replenishment in the downstream mining lease area and rhe sand will be deposited in river ear after flooding in monsoon season. Whatever quantity of Sand are extracted from the said land during one year, extracted quantity of the sand are automatically replenished every year by the river it self through its replenishament potential which is generated due to its flow, vel; ocity.

During monsoon this bed replenished to a large extend from the Barakar Sandstons, Talchir stones, etc. of Gondwana Group rock formation due to ersion by haavy flow in higher reach and soon as the stream reaches in older channel downward, shed their loans in river bankd due to decrease in velocity and carrying capacity. The annul deposition of 3 -3.5 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monson season.

Fluvial Process (erosion and dedimentation by bater) is the principal process of sedimentation in the plains. Thus the rivers are the oln! source of depositary sedimentation in the district. Process of deposition is preceded by erosion, transportation and finally environment of deposition. Therefore sedimentation process in dependent upon Gellogy& Geomorphology of the area, the gradinent of river, flow of water or velocity of the river or flow of river in the channel in the volume of. Thus flooding in the upstream higher volume of sediments in the downstrem side. Further geo-technical as well as natural obstacles may also caue the deposition of dediments for example natural levee, meanders and structures.

Samdhin River:-The Samdhin River originated from in between village Bedra and Kothia, Tehsil Beohari Dist. Shahdol Madhya Pradesh, the elevation of origin point is 421m. Amsl, and Samdhin River confluences in son river elevation point is 289m. Amsl it is covered between Latitude 23°58'41.56"-Longitude 81°21'25.17". The catchment area of the Samdhin River is 34345ha. and its flows towards Northern direction. The several nalas are joins Samdhin River near jamodi village and Samdhin River takes wider shape. The length of samdhin river is 39km. the geomorphological features of this catchment is feasible for erosion and deposition of river sand. The flood of Samdhin is destructive so mining of sand is important for uninterrupted water flow. The erosion process in the catchment area and transportation of sand along with strong water current during the rainy season will augment the process of replenishment in the downstream mining lease area and the sand will be deposited in river every year after flooding in monsoon

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Parvaveren Pariser E micra Culony, Bropal (M.D.) season. Whatever quantity of Sand are extracted from the said land during one year; extracted quantity of the sand are automatically replenished every year by the river itself through its replenishment potential which is generated due to its flow, velocity. During monsoon this bed replenished to a large extend from the Barakar Sandstones, Talchir Stones, etc. of Gondwana Group rock formation due to erosion by heavy flow in higher reach and as soon as the stream reaches in older channel downward, shed their loads in river banks due to decrease in velocity and carrying capacity. The annual deposition of 2.5-3 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season.

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Johila River: Origin Maikal Hill from amarkantak (81°45'18.955"E 22°44'12.28"N) Catchment Area: The Johila River originated from Jaleshwar which is about 10 km away from Amarkantak Maikal Hill. After originating from amarkantak teh river flows from Pali manthar of umaria to manpur bijori and meets to Son River near Dashrat Ghat. The elevation of origin point is 1120 m. The total catchment area of Johila River from its origin to dashrat ghat is about 2500 sq km and has a Length of about 235 km. The annual deposition of 2.2 – 2.8 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season. pg. 17

Kunuk River: -Origin Mahora Hill from Bijuri (81°59'3.03"E 23°30'27.76"N) Catchment Area: The Kunuk River originated from Jheenk-Bijuri village which is about 20 km away from Jaitpur (Kmta) Mahora Hill. After originating from Jheenk-Bijuri Village River flows jaitpur (kmta) of Shahdol to Bargawan, Chuhri, Devgarh and meets to Son River near Khairi Kanwahi. The elevation of origin point is 740m. The total catchment area of Johila River from its origin to Khairikanwahi is about 72561km and has a Length of about 69km. The annual deposition of 2. – 2.9 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season.

Chundi River:- Origin from Lapri- Tilauli village (81°59'3.03"E 23°30'27.76"N) The Chundi River originated from Lapri- Tilauli village which is about 15 km away from Khannaudhi. After originating from Lapri Village River flows Bhatigawan Khurd of Jaishing nagar to Barna Nigai Village and meets to Son River near Rupaula Ghat. The elevation of origin point is 620m. The total catchment area of Chundi River from its origin to Rupaula Ghat is about 53212ha. and has a Length of about 59km. The annual deposition of 2 – 3 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season. The chundi watershed, with chundi as a major consequent stream flows east-west having a chatchment area of 532 sq. km impressively decorated with undulated moderately high denudation hills in the east and south –west and wast flat weathered buried bedrock surface termed as pediplain, spread over the rest of the region. The boundary of the watershed is formed by water divide of the chundi river system. It is located Shahdol district covering a total area geographically the chundi watershed is bounded by the

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watershed of Odari nadi in east, halphal and gorna nala in north and south and by the son river in the west, where it meets the son. The major towns of the chundi watershed are jaishingnagar and khannaudhi.

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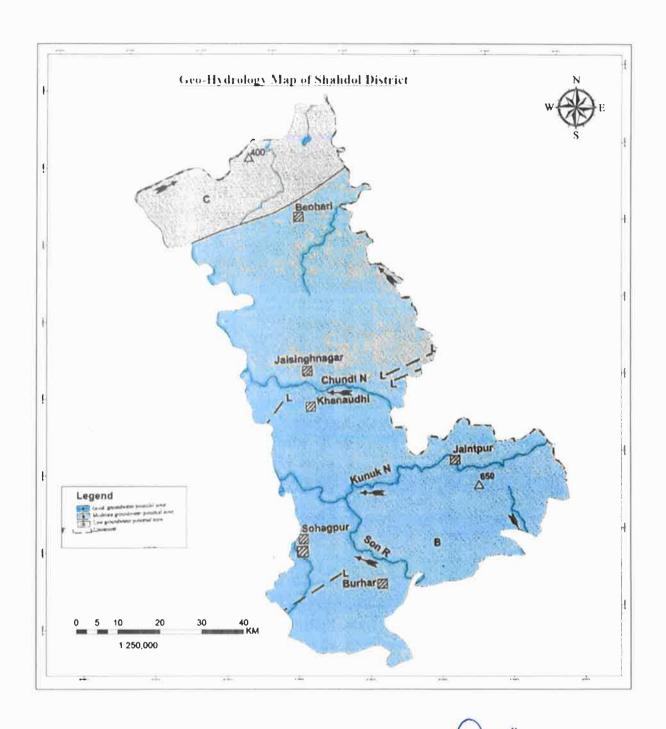
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Banas River:- Origin from Koria Diat, Bharatpur tehsil, Ramdaha village (82° 0'14.19"E 23°36'9.60"N). The Banas River originated from Ramdaha village which is about 43 km away from Bharatpur. After originating from Ramdaha Village River flows Bharatpur, Bansukli Bhamarha to Hathwar Village and meets to Son River near Shikarganj. The elevation of origin point is 770m. The total pg. 18 catchment area of Banas River from its origin to Shikarganj is about 2640sqkm, and has a Length of about 162km, flowing along the eastern boundary of the district, marking the boundary of the district Shahdol with Sidhi District. The north-western part of the district is drained by the Banas River and its tributaries namely the, Kormar nadi, the Rampa nadi, and the Odari Nadi. Banas River confluences with the Son River at the northernmost tip of Shahdol District. The annual deposition of sand 2 - 3 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season. Banas River is located at NE part of the area. The drainage pattern in the area is mostly dendritic to sub-dendritic and the drainage density is low to moderate. Most of the tributary streams go dry during summer but there may be flash during the rainy season. It has been observed that the ground water condition is poor to moderate in major portion of the area thus creating the drought conditions. However, the ground water occurrence is limited to valley fills and pediplains.

Jhapar River: - Origin Village Semra and Tagawar near KARKI (Shahdol dist.) (81°24'15.62"E 23°50'21.35"N) Catchment Area: The Jhanpar River originated from Tagawar village which is about 24 km away from Beohari Tehdil. After originating from Tagawar village, river flows Via Barachh village and meets to Banas River near Bhamaraha. The elevation of origin point is 448 m. The total catchment area of Jhapar River from its origin to Bhamarha is about 20466ha. and has a Length of about 235 km. The annual deposition of 2.2 – 3.0 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season.

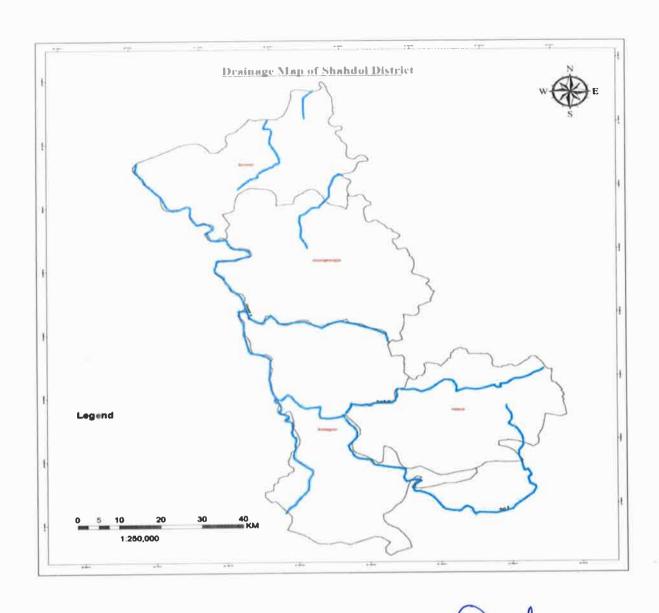
follows: Korma, as are Tributaries Other Tributaries: Other Rampa, Odari, Chuwadi, Audhi, Bakan, and Mudna. These tributaries finally join Son River and Banas rivers of Shahdol District. These tributaries flowing direction from south to North The annual sand deposition of these tributaries are more/less common approx. 2.2 to 2.8 m. the 1.8% 2.2 to arca catchment of slope average

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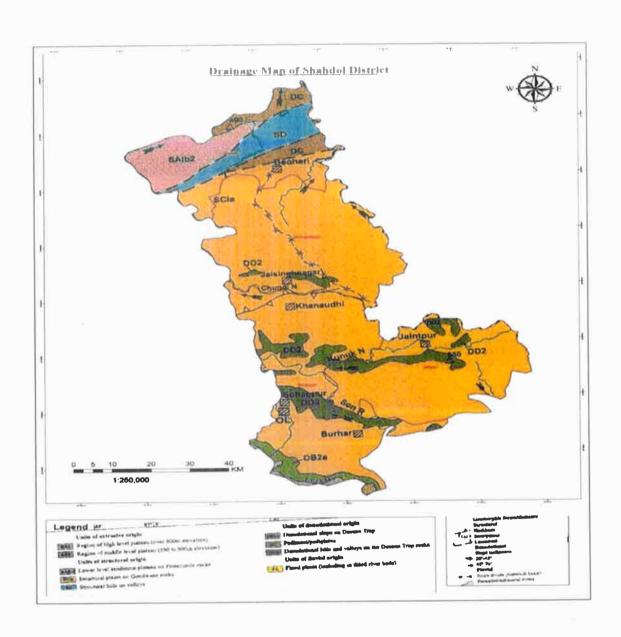
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CHAPTER 7

GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Shahdol District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in east central India. With a total area of 5,671 square kilometers and a population of 908,148. Shahdol is an important district of Madhya Pradesh. The town of Shahdol is the district headquarters. The district is also a Division. Some of the districts in this division are Annupur and Umaria.

The Virateshwar Temple in Sohagpur Vangana is the most important tourist destination of Shahdol and a structural masterpiece. The district extends 110 km from east to west and 170 km from north to south.

The total population of the district is 908,100, out of which 391,027 are Scheduled Tribes and 67,528 are Scheduled Castes.

<u>History</u>

The etymology of the name as ascertained from the local residents points to its derivation from the name of the one ShahdolwaAhir of Sohagpur village. The progenitor of the Ex-Illakadar family of Sohagpur, JamniBhan was the second son of Maharaja Virbhan Singh of Bagelkhand.

He decided to settle at Sohagpur and assured maximum facilities to settler around, and also declared that places settled by clearing forests will be named after the pioneer settlers.

ShahdolwaAhir is believed to have settled the former village of Shahdolwa, about 2.5 km. from the headquarters of Sohagpur after this declaration. Later on, the place used to be the camp site for the Maharaja of Rewaand British officers on tour. More villages were grouped into the village of Shahdol as it grew to a town. The District Headquarters was shifted from Umaria to Shahdol after the merger of princely states took place in 1947.

Origin of the name of the District: Shahdol is named after the headquarters town Shahdol which is located on the Bilaspur-Katni Section of the South-Eastern Railways. The etymology of the name as ascertained from the local residents points to its derivation from the name of the one ShahdoJwaAhir of Sohagpur village. The progenitor of the Ex-Jllakadar family of Sohagpur, JamniBhan was the second son ofMaharaja Virbhan Singh of Bagelkhand. He decided to settle at Sohagpur and assured maximumfacilities to settler around, and also declared that places settled by clearing forests will be named after the pioneer settlers. ShahdolwaAhir is believed to have settled the fonner village of Shahdolwa, about 2.5 km from the headquarters of Sohagpur after this declaration, Lager on, the place used to be the camp site for the Maharaja of Rewa and British officers on tour. More villages were grouped into the village of Shahdol as it grew to a town. The District Headquarters was shifted from Umaria to Shahdol after the merger

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of princely states took place in 1948. With lush green forests, natural wealth of coal, minerals and with primitive tribal population, the district Shahdol is situated among the range of Vindhyachal and heading fast in development track. The district has vast reserves of coal mines.

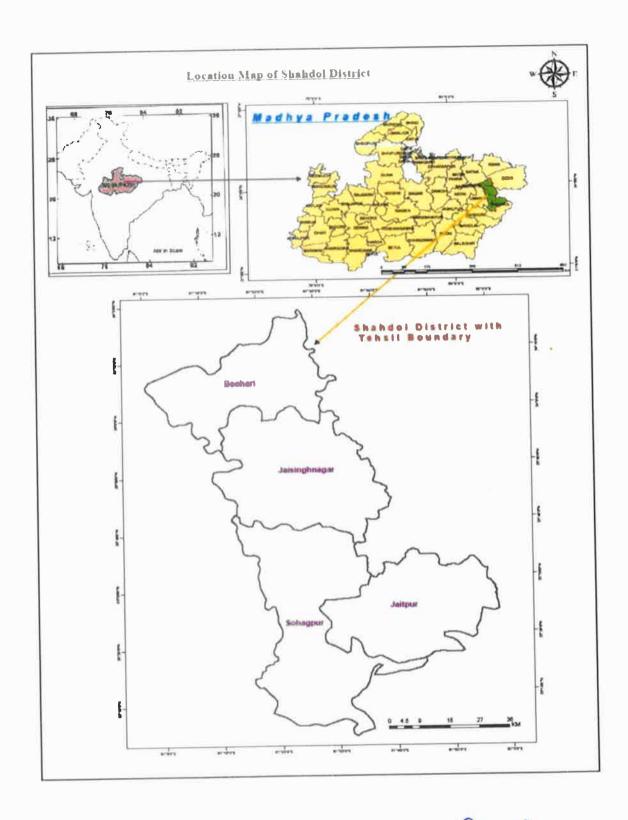
Location

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Shahdol District is situated in the northeastern part of the Madhya Pradesh provinces of India.Because of the division of the district on 15-08-2003, the area of the district remains 5671 km2.It is surrounded by Anuppur in the southeast, Satna&Sidhi in the north and Umaria in the west. The district extends 110 km from east to west and 170 km from north to south. This district is situated between 22⁰38' N latitude to 24 ⁰20' N latitude and 80⁰28' E Longitude to 82 ⁰ 12' E longitude.

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Topography

The District is located in the north- eastern part of the Deccan plateu. It lies at the trijunciton of Makal Ranges of the (Satpura Range), the foot of the (Kymore Range) an extension of the Vindhya Range and a mass of parallel hills which extend over the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in jarkhand. In between these hill ranges lies the narrow valley of the Son and its tributaries, Since the Kymore Range extends physiographic divisions. They are-

- The Maikal Range
- The Hills of Eastern Plateau
- The Upper Son Valley

Geographical scenario

District Shahdol is predominantly hilly district. It is picturesque with certain pockets and belt of SAL and mixed forests. Total geographical area of the district is 5671 km2 Abjacents to the District shahdol are the boarding district Dindori, Satna, Umaria, Anuppur and Rewa.

Main City & Town of the District

Dumar Dola ,Dhanpuri ,Devhara ,Deori ,Nurhar ,Beohari ,Bangawan ,Badra ,Amlai shahdol [Pasan ,(Bansagar)Khand ,Chachai)Kelhauri ,jaisinghnagar ,Kachhar

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No	Name of	Populatio Male Female		Literacy						
	the Thesil		Total	%	Male	%	Female	%		
1	Sohagpur	469242	241433	227809	242043	51.58	148109	61.35	93934	41.23
2	Beohari	168334	86444	81890	83561	49.64	52765	61.04	30796	37.61
3	Jaisingh nagar	161717	82093	79624	63712	39.40	41524	50.58	22188	27.87
4	Jaitpur	108855	54814	54041	42563	39.10	41524	50.58	22188	27.87
	Total-	9081148	464784	443364	431879	47.56	270430	58.18	161449	36.41

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Administrative Structure

This district is divided into 06 Tahsils, 05 Janpads and 391 village Panchayats. There are 02 Nagarpalikas and 04 Nagarpanchayats. One third part of the district is covered with forest.

Economy

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In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Shahdol one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 24 districts in Madhya Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).

Agriculture

District is very backward in the field of agriculture. Tribals of the district prefer the cultivation in the old traditional method. The sizes of the fields are very small and mainly the tribals are marginal fanners. The yearly yield of the products from the fields is not enough for their home use. Hence, for the rest part of the year they work on daily wages. Mahua fruit, wood & seeds are source of income for tribe area people.

Living standard of the tribe

The living standard of tribals is very simple. Their houses are made of mud, bamboo sticks, and paddy straw and local tiles. Tribal men wear Dhoti, Bandi, Fatohi and headgear. Women wear Saree named "Kaansh" saree in the local dialect. The saree is always of body colour. Women in the tribal community prefer to get their body parts hands, legs and neck encovered with colours. They wear different kinds of ornaments made of bamboo, seeds and metals.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Shahdol District has a population of 1,064,989, roughly equal to the nation of Cyprus or the US state of Rhode Island. This gives it a ranking of 427th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 172 inhabitants per square kilometre (450/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was17.27%. Shahdol has a sex ratio of 968 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 68.36%.

Languages

Vemaculars spoken in Shahdol include Bagheli, which has a lexical similarity of 72-91% with Hindi (compared to 60% for German and English) and is spoken by about 7,800,000 people in Bagelkhand.

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<u>CHAPTER – 8</u> LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

S. No.	LAND USE	AREA in (Sq. Km.)
1	Forest Land	2278.85
2	Net Area Sown	1899.96
3	Cultivable Area	425.61
4	Mining Area	103.41

Agriculture

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Paddy, Kodo, Kutko and Maize are the crops of the district. Til, Mustard and Groundnut are the main oilseeds produced here. The farmers have started the production of Sunflowers and Soyabean. In the central and southern part of the district, paddy is the main Crop grown and in the North-West Wheat is the main crop grown.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Area (Hects.)
1	Total Area	561006
2	Net Sown Area	221101
3	Canal Irrigation Area	18296
4	Tubewell Irrigation Area	17158
5	Total Area Irrigation other	31676
6	Total Area Irrigation	67130

CROP PRODUCTION(2019-2020)						
Sr. No.	Crop Name	Area (hect)	Yield/Hect.	Production in 000' MT		
1	Rice	154234	3380	521311		
2	Wheat	64771	22.00	142496		
3	Oil Seeds	14815	789	11689		
4	Pulse	6643	1639	10888		



FARM EQUIPMENTS

The figures of farm equipments existing are as given below:-

S. No	Equipment	Nos.
1.	Seed Dril	178
2.	M.B.Plough	112
3.	Breeder	4800
4.	Low Lift Water Device	1350
5.	Maize Shelter	7882
6.	Others	2115

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS

The distribution of land is as given below:-

S. No	Size of Holding	Nos.
1	Less than 1 hectare	110424
2	Between 1 to 2 hectares	34806
3	Between 2 to 4 Hectares	23424
4	Between 4 to 10 hectares	6258
5	10 Hectares & above	491
	Total	175403

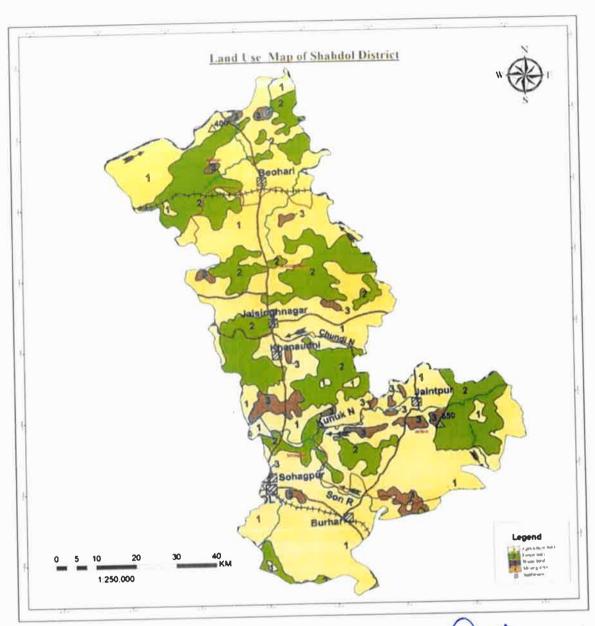
Irrigation Facilities:

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Since this district is mountaineous, irrigation facility is not satisfactory. Only 9% of the total crop gets irrigation facility.

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CHAPTER - 9

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Shahdol district is situated in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and covers an area of 14,028 sq. km. It is covered in Survey of India Degree sheet Nos. 63D, H, 64A and E between Latitude 23° 03'-24°20' and Longitude 80°58'-81°58". The district is bounded by Satna and Rewa district in north, Dindori and Bilaspur district in south, Koriya district in east, and umria district in west and Sidhidistnet in north east. Shahdol is the district headquarters and Sohag'pur, Beohari, Umariya, Rajendragram, Anupur and Jaisinghnagar are some of the major towns. The KatniBilaspur section of the southeastem railway throuh the district. All important places within the district are well connected by a network of state highways and all weather roads, The Son River and its tributaries drain central part of the district. Narmada and Johilla rivers originate from Amarkantak (1065mtr) Physicgraphically, structural landforms represented by plateau, hills and valleys have developed in northem, northeastern and northwestern part of the district. Low lying plains with average altitude of 450m to 500m above MSL are developed in southeastern part, where as high to medium level (500m to 990m) plateau and flat loped, step like terraces are developed in southern and southwestern pan of the district. Denudational hills and Valleys are present in Central part of the Disnict. Fluvial Land Forms represented by flood plains are present along the Western boundary of the district. The maximum and minimum elevation of the area are 1070m and 356m above mean sea level in southern part of Satpura hills and 5 km. southeast of Dhanwahi respectively.

Rock Formations ranging in age form Archaeans to Holocene period are exposed in Shahdol district the older metamorphic rocks comprising Granite gneisses as well as massive granite are exposed in southeastem, western and to a small extent in west southern part of the district. The ENE WSW trending volcano sedimentary sequences of Mahakoshal Group of Palaeoproterozoic age consisting metasediments, crystalline limestone, phyllites, quartzite, BHQ, marble, dolomite, tufts and ash beds are exposed in northern side. Dolerite, pegmatite, granite and vein quartz have intruded these rocks. The dykes exhibit a predominant ENE-WSW trend. Jungel Group of Mesooproterozoic age unconfomably overlies the Mahakosal Group of rocks, consisting ofsandstone and conglomerate occur as small thin bands in the northern part of the district. VindhyanSUpergroup represented by the Semri and Bhander Groups consist of conglomerate, quartzite, Deonarporcellanite, Palkawan shale, limestone, glauconitic bed, olive shale and Bhander shale. Seniri group is mainly exposed in northern part and Bhander shale is exposed as small belt in east central part of the northern side. Talchir Group ofrocks comprising diamietiferous, well-sorted sandstone, and olive green shale with basal conglomerate are exposed

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in southeastern and western part of the district. Barakar Formation conformably overlies the Talchir Formation and comprises yellowish to greyish white felspathic sandstone with carbonaceous grey shale including several coal seams. This rock type is exposed in the central, east central and west central pan of the district. Most part of the district is covered by unclassified Gondwana rocks, which are characterised by femtginised, pinkish to yellowish white, cross-bedded sandstone, greyish shale, green, red fossiliferous clay with basal pebbly conglomerate Lameta beds occur along the fringes of the Deccan Trap covered bills in southwestern part of the district. They rest unconformably over the Gondwana strata consisting of greenish and reddish felspathic sandstone with cherty limestone. Deccan Trap basalt of Cretaceous to Palaeogene age is exposed in southeastern and cmtral part. Dykes and sills of dolerite are common in the area trending ENE WSW to east west. The development of lateritic profile due to weathering of the trap rocks in the southern part resulted in the fonnation of bauxite bodies. Quaternary sediments comprising unconsolidated sand, clay and gravel exposed in the small portion of western and northwestern part of district.

The area presents a complex structural history with a number of assymmetrical folds, faults and fractures including probably a thrust affecting all rock formations In the Gondwana Coal measure, the preservation of the coal as well as associated sediments is mainly due to the trough faulting Enechelon type of boundary faults between Gondwana and Precambrian rocks are noticed in the coalfields. The prominent structural feature of the Sohagpurbasin is the system of ENE WSW to EW trending sub parallel faults.

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The economic minerals occurring in the district are bauxite, coal, clay, dolomite, felspar, gypsum, iron, phosphate and dimensional stone such as granite, marble, sandstone and basalt. Coal is being mined form Sohagpur coal field, UmariyaJohillaKorar coalfield and part of Singrauli coal field. Bauxite mainly occurs in southern pan of the district. Fire clay occurs at Bhamrah, Paperthi, Parsili and Dala. Dolomite occurs at Dalbajtal and Man. Gypsum occurs as veins in Intertrappen and Semri Group of rocks. Iron ore is reported form Hirapur, Deari, Chandaula, Anwae and Dawara. Granite, basalt and sandstone, are extensively quarried as aggregate and blocks for construction purpose.

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CHAPTER - 10

RAINFALL MONTH WISE

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Shahdol district experiences a temperate climate characterized by a hot summer, welldistributed rainfall during the south-west monsoon season and mild winter. The winter season commences from December and lasts till the end of February followed by the summer fromMarch to middle of June. The south-west monsoon or rainy season continues from middle of June to September when south west monsoon is active while October and November months constitute post- monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The climate of Shahdol District, as calculated by Thornthwaite Precipitation Effectiveness Method, is humid climate with forest type vegetation.

The month of May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 41.4°C and mean daily minimum temperature at 26.5°C. With the onset of south-west monsoon during June, there is an appreciable drop in day temperature, while at the end of the September or in early October, there is slight increase in day temperature but nights become progressively cooler. January is generally the coolest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 25.6°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 8.4°C. The average daily maximum temperature is about 41.4°C and minimum temperature is about 26.5°C. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 88% (August month). In rest of the year is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 38%. April is the driest month of the year. The wind velocity is higher during the premonsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity of 6.8 km/hr is observed during the month of June and minimum 2.3 km/hr during the month of December. The average normal annual wind velocity of Shahdol district is 4.3 km/hr.

The normal rainfall of Shahdol district is 1131.4 mm.

As per rainfall statistics, frequency of occurrence of Normal drought in the area is 25 % and that of Mild drought is also 25 % while occurrence of severe droughts in the area is only 5 % i.e. on an average there is a possibility of occurrence of a nonnal or mild drought once in every seven years, while that of severe draughts is once in every 20 years. The area does not experience any most severe drought.

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RAINFALL MONTH WISE 2019 & 2020

Year 2	2019 (in mr	n)	Year	2020 (in mn	n)
Month	Total	Avrage	Month	Total	Avrage
January	39.00	6.5	January	176.00	29.3
February	76.00	12.7	February	188.00	31.3
March	82.00	13.7	March	494.00	82.3
April	49.00	8.2	April	137.00	22.8
May	31.0	5.2	May	145.00	24.2
June	158.0	26.3	June	1253.00	208.8
July	1646.00	274.3	July	1465.00	209.3
August	2479.00	413.2	August	2637.5	376.8
September	1908.00	318.0	September	911.5	130.2
October	121.00	20.2	October	393.0	56.1
November	0.00	0.00	November	21.0	3.0
December	191.00	31.8	December	0.00	0.00
Total	6780.00	1130.1	Total	7821.00	1174.1

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RAINFALL MONTH WISE 2021 & 2022

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Year 2	021 (in mr	n)		Year 2022	(in mm)
Month	Total	Average	Month	Total	Average
January	0	0	January	257	36.7
February	70	0	February	89.5	12.8
March	19	2.7	March	0	0
April	26.5	3.8			
May	677.5	96.8			
June	1612.0	230.3			
July	1861.5	265.9			
August	1991	284.4			
September	1248.5	178.4			
October	170	24.3			
November	0	0			
December	119	17			
Total	7795	1103.6			

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CHAPTER-11

GEOLOGY AND MINNERAL WELTH

General Geological Succession

The Shahdol District is located in the north-eastern part of the Deccan Plateau. It lies at the trijunction of Maikal Ranges of the Satpura Mountain, the foot of the Kymore Range of the Vindhya Mountain. In between these hill ranges lies the narrow valley of the Son and its tributaries.

Physiographically, structural landforms, represented by plateau and low lying plains with average altitude of 450m to 500m above MSL, are developed in northern, north-eastern and north-western and central parts of the district. In the southern part of the District, hills and highlands of Maikal Range and high to medium level (500m to 990m) plateau and flat topped, step like terraces are developed. Fluvial Land Forms represented by flood plains are present along the western boundary of the district. The maximum elevation of the area is 1123m above mean sea level at Singingarh Hill (23°03'40" • 81°27 '37") in Satpura hills, in southern part of the district. The important tributaries of Son River in the district are Johila, Gujar Kewai and Tipan rivers. The primary occupation of the majority of the population in the district is agriculture and allied activities. On one side the spectrum of its floristic sociocultural diversity and ethnic history of tribal.

The stratigraphic sequence of various geological units with their respective rock types are described below.

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AGE	LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC UNIT	LITHOLOGY
Recent to sub recent	Alluvium, Laterite	Sandyloam, siltysand, coarse medium laterite
Cretaceous to Eocene	Deccan Trap	Basaltic lava flows and older doleritedykes and sills.
Upper Cretaceous	Lameta	Sandstone, siliceous limestone, marl and Shales.
Lower Cretaceous	Chandia	White clays andmedium grained sandstone
LateNorian to Rhaetic		Coarse-grained sandstone variegated shale and lilac colouredclays.
Upper Permain toLarnic	Parsora Gondwana Supergroup TihkiPali	Coarsegrained sandstonegrey shale, red shale, redgreen and mottled claywith thin coal bands
LatePermain	Barakar	Sand stone, Shalesand Coal seams
Upper Carboniferous to Lower Permain	Talchir	Tillite, sandstone and green shale
Pre-Cambrian	Lower Vindhyan(Semri series)	Porcellaniteshales sandstone basal conglomerates
	Bijawar	Quartzes, Gneisses
Algonkian	Archaean	Granite, Gneisses, Schists etc.

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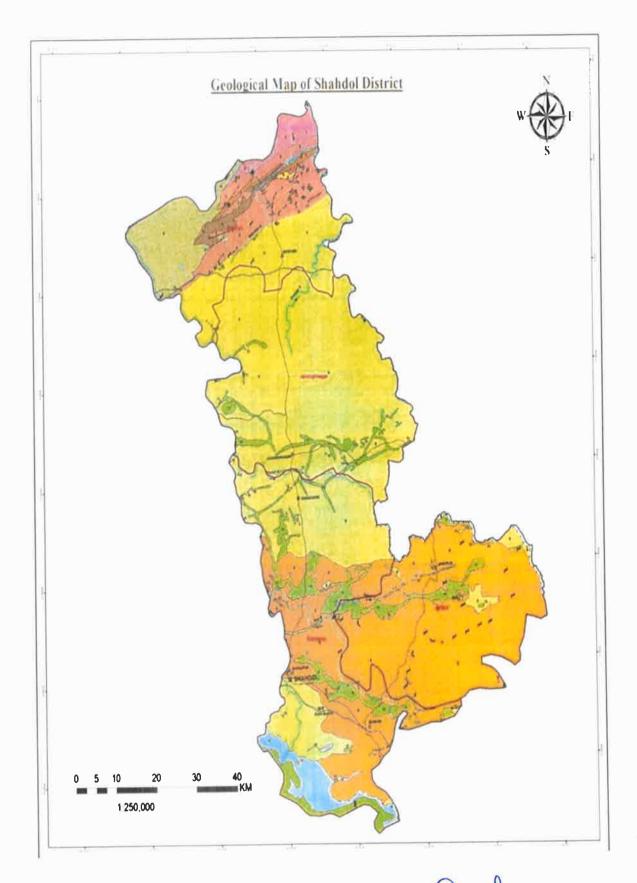
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<u>Mineral resources</u> – District Shahdol is very rich in its mineral resources. Minerals found in district are coal, fire clay, ochers, Iron, Laterrite and marble. Sohagpur Coalfield contributes a major part in the revenue of the state. A brief description of the various occurrences is given below:

Coal: The important coal field in the District is Sohagpur coal field. The Barakars in this area are about 3100 km2 four coal seams have been recorded from the lower Barakars whereas a few thin seams are reported from Upper Barakars. The Lower Barakar coal of lower ash content and better quality as compared to that from Upper Barakars. In general the coal is of low rank, high moisture, high volatiles and non-coking type. A reserve of 4064 million tonnes has been estimated from this field.

Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Gas:- The current source of gas is the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks at Sohagpur East (SP-E) and Sohagpur West (SP-W) located at Shahdol. RIL has been awarded the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks located in Shahdol and Annupur districts of Madhya Pradesh state of India. CBM plateau production from these blocks is expected to be around 3.5 mmscmd. The coal bed methane (CBM) block at Sohagpur is estimated to have 3.75 trillion cubic feet of in-place gas reserves under coal stairs.

Iron & Laterite: Iron & Laterite deposits occur near Budwa, Paparedi, Bagdari, Hathwar, Anhara, Deori in Beohari Tehsil.

Clay: Good black clay deposits occur near Jamuni and Hinota.

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Ochers: Ochers deposit in the Shahdol district is reported from pachdia

Marble: Marble deposits are found near villages Pasgarhi, Bagdari and Paparedi. Details of the deposit to be under search in these areas.

Other Minerals like Flagstone, Slate, Dolerite, Molybdenum, River Sand etc are also found in huge quantity in the district.

During monsoon this bed replenished to a large extend from the Barakar Sandstones, Talchir Stones, etc. of Gondwana Group rock formation due to erosion by heavy flow in higher reach and as soon as the stream reaches in older channel downward, shed their loads in river banks due to decrease in velocity and carrying capacity. The annual deposition of 3-3.5 meters is received. The area will be maintained as it is after monsoon season.

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- 1. Son River: The river Son flows due north till the northern extent of the district, marking the western boundary of the dist Hct Shahdol with Umaria District. Thereafter, the river Son flows due east and marks the northern boundary of Shahdol district with Satna district. The important tributaries of the Son River are the Kunaknadi and the Chuwadinadi. The river son draining the south eastern parts of the district through its important tributaries like Tipan, Chandas and Bakan flow in the north-west direction with a dendritic pattern, draining the central plains of the district.
- 2. River Banas: Banas River flowing along the eastern boundary of the district, marking the boundary of the district Shahdol with Sidhi District. The north-western part of the district is drained by the Banas River and its tributaries namely the Jhanapar River, Kormarnadi, the Rampanadi, and the OdariNadi. Banas River confluences with the Son River at the northernmost tip of Shahdol.

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CHAPTER - 12

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PATTERN:

Drainage Pattern:

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The entire district is drained by Son River and its tributaries. Thus the area falls in the Ganga Basin. The river Son flows due north till the northern extent of the district, marking the western boundary of the district Shahdol with Umaria District. Thereafter, the river Son flows due east and marks the northern boundary of Shahdol district with Satna district. The important tributaries of the Son river are the Kunak nadi and the Chuwadi nadi. The river son draining the south eastern parts of the district through its important tributaries like Tipan, Chandas and Bakan flow in the north-west direction with a dendritic pattern, draining the central plains of the district. Another important tributary of the Son River is the Banas River, flowing along the eastern boundary of the district, marking the boundary of the district Shahdol with Sidhi District. The north-western part of the district is drained by the Banas River and its tributaries namely the Jhanapar River, Kormar nadi, the Rampa nadi, and the Odari Nadi. Banas River confluences with the Son River at the northernmost tip of Shahdol District.

IRRIGATION

Bansagar is a multipurpose river valley project on Son River situated in Ganga Basin in Madhya Pradesh, envisaging both irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The Bansagar Dam across Son River is constructed at village Deolond in Shahdol district on Rewa – Shahdol road. However, irrigation through this Project will benefit only a small area in the north of the District. Shahdol district still has poor irrigation facility. Only 9% of the total crop gets irrigation facility. Tribals of the district prefer the cultivation in the old traditional method and depend mainly on rain. The area irrigated by canals, tubewells, dugwells and tanks are tabulated below in Table below-

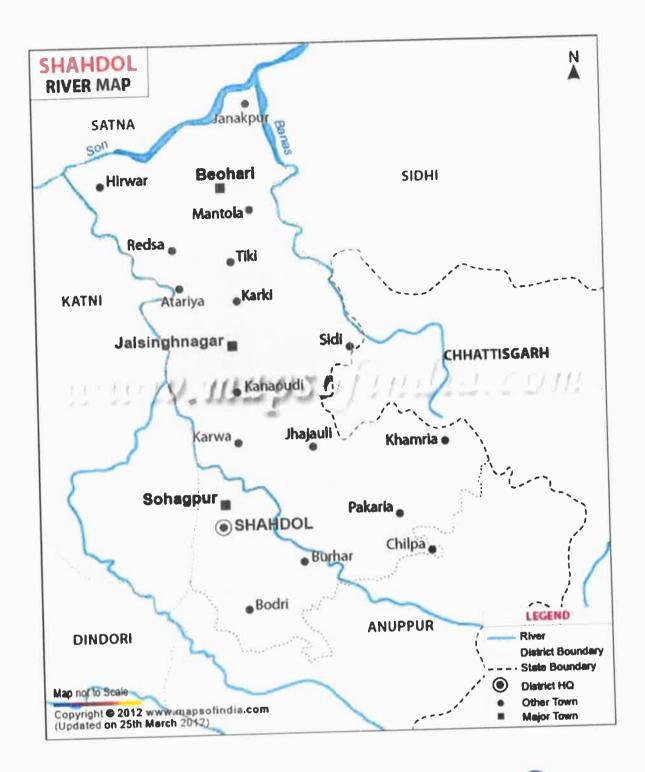
IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT SOURCES					
	Number of Structures	Area (sq km)			
Dugwells	2470	37.98			
Tube wells/Bore wells	513	13			
Tanks/Ponds	457	24			
Canals	76	44			
Other Sources		89.0			
Gross Irrigated Area		208			

State Level Environment Induction Authority, M.P.

Personal Authority, M.P.

(EPCS)

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State Level Environment Impact
Accomment Authority, M.P.

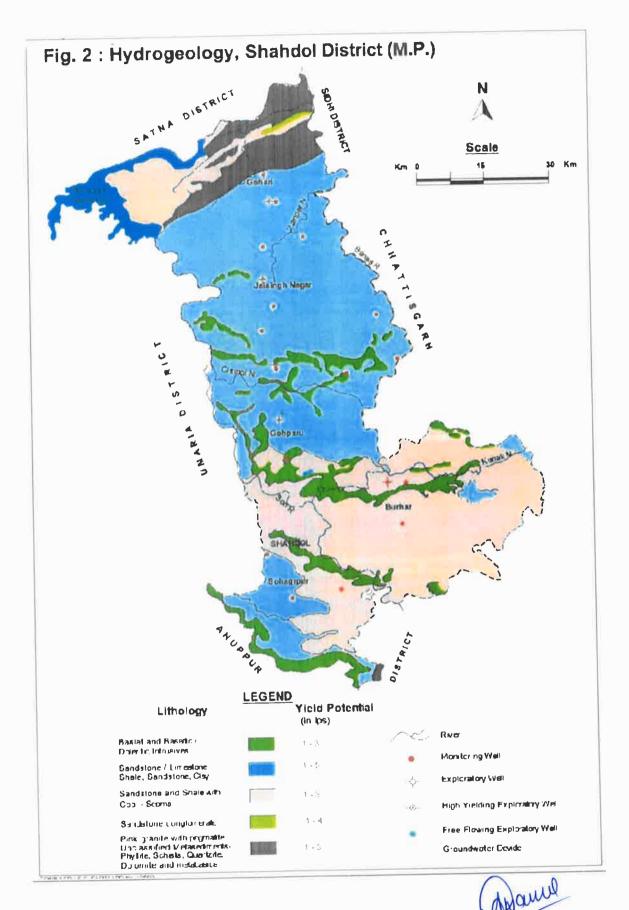
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State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO) Peryevaran Pariear

E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopel (M.P.)

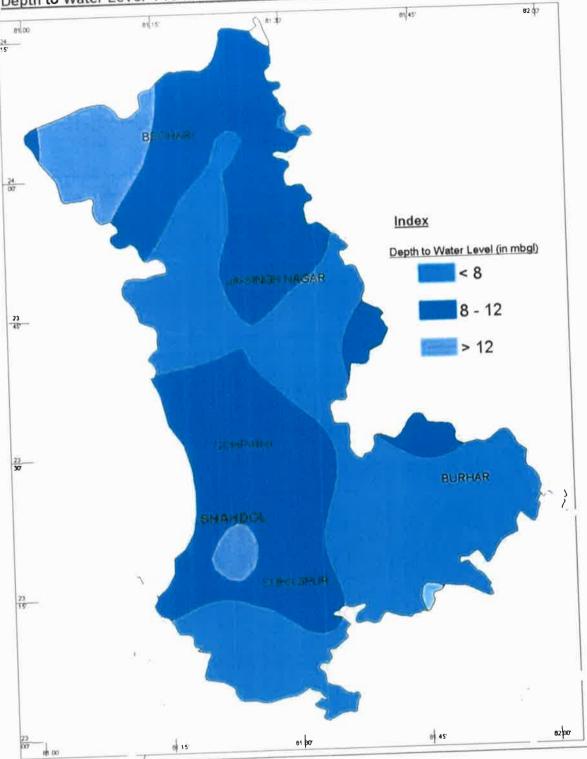
Depth to Water Level- Pre-Monsoon(May'2012) District Shahdol, M.P.

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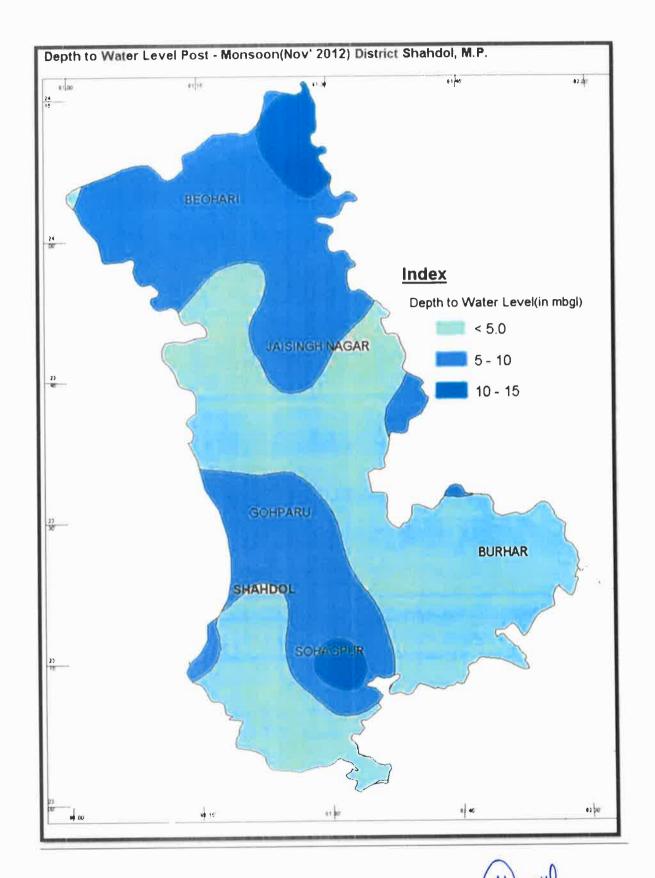
State Level Environment Impact

Assessment Authority, M.P.

(EPCO)

Paryevaran Parisar

2-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



State Level Environment Impact
Accessment Authority, E.P.
(EPCO)
Peryeveran Perisar
E-5, Arera Celony, Bhopal (M.P.)

SAND MINING AREA BASED ON PRE MONSOON

S.N 0.	Name of Mines	Total Area in Sq. meter	Depth (in meter)	Sand Mine Quantity in Cu. Meter
1	Village - Jaitpur, Khasra No - 576, Area - 2.023 Ha	20230	2.50	50575
2	Village – Kamta Khasra No - 685, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	1.0	40000
3	Village –Pairibahara, Khasra No 718,559,574,572, Area - 10.076 Ha	100760	2.50	251900
4	Village –Kolhuwa, Khasra No 1, Area - 4.046 Ha	40460	2.50	101150
5	Village –Lukampur, Khasra No 1,158,159, Area - 3.641 Ha	36410	2.50	91025
6	Village –Lalpur, Khasra No 2084, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	0.50	25000
7	Village –Rohniya Khasra No 167, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	0.70	35000
8	Village –Patasi, Khasra No. 28, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	0.50	25000
9	Village –Batura Khasra No 1279/1567, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	0.6	30000
10	Village – Chaka, Khasra No853/1317, Area – 5.00 Ha	20230	0.3	6069
11	Village –Harratola, Khasra No 899/982, Area - 4.80 Ha	48000	2.0	96000
12	Village – Vishunpurwa, Khasra No 363, Area - 3.00 Ha	30000	2.0	60000
13	Village – Ankuri, Khasra No 617, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000
14	Village –Semra, Khasra No 492,497, Area - 4.047 Ha		No Data Available	
15	Village –Masira, Khasra No 39/534, Area 20.00 Ha	200000	0.50	100000

State Lavel Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Peryeveran Parisar
2-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

16	Village – Datari,			
10	Khasra No 191/242, Area - 0.829 Ha	8290	2.0	16580
17	Village – Pasaudh, Khasra No. 455/472,291/471,7/470, Area - 43.303 Ha	433030	0.5	216515
18	Village – Atariya, Khasra No 1,52, Area - 4.490 Ha	44900	1.3	58370
19	Village – Pondikala-3 Khasra No. 1801/2062,2055/2063, 1857/2064 Area - 75.523 Ha	755230	3	2265690
20	Village - Semarpakha-1, Khasra No 297/552, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3	120000
21	Village –Semarpakha-2, Khasra No 223/551, Area - 6.00 Ha	60000	2	120000
22	Village – Pondikala-2, Khasra No 1801/2062, Area - 4.80 Ha	48000	1.8	86400
23	Village -Pondikala-1, Khasra No 2055/2063, Area - 3.90 Ha	39000	0.60	23400
24	Village – Charakwah, Khasra No 283/290, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	0.5	20000
25	Village – Barachh-1, Khasra No 2524, Area - 4.734 Ha	47340	2.50	118350
26	Village – Barachh-2, Khasra No 2126/1,2490,2491, Area - 8.00 Ha	80000	2.5	200000
27	Village – Barachh, Khasra No 2526,2573,2575/1,626/1, 616, Area - 8.00 Ha	80000	2.5	200000
28	Village – Barkachh, Khasra No 266/1, Area - 10.00 Ha	100000	2.5	250000
29	Village – Sanausi, Khasra No 1453, Area - 1.457 Ha	14570	2.40	34968
30	Village – Raspur-1, Khasra No. 1364,433,1316, Area - 23.00 Ha	230000	2.5	575000

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State Level Sovitonment Impaul Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO) Peryevaran Perisar E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

31	Village – Raspur-2, Khasra No 433, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	0.40	16000
32	Village – Boddiha-1, Khasra No233, Area - 4.50 Ha	45000	0.70	31500
33	Village – Boddiha-2, Khasra No 165, Area - 2.314 Ha	23140	0.5	11570
34	Village –Uksa, Khasra No 497, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	3	150000
35	Village – Khamdand, Khasra No. 197,203,187, Area - 12.177 Ha	121770	1	121770
36	Village – Jharausi-1, Khasra No 598, Area - 6.163 ha	61630	2.60	160238
37	Village – Jharausi-2, Khasra No 1492, Area - 9.023 Ha	90230	3	276090
38	Village – Gandhiya, Khasra No 689, Area - 7.355	73550	2.60	191230
39	Village – Pahdiya, Khasra No 965/2, Area - 2.848 Ha	28480	1.50	42720
40	Village-Bhatigawakhurd, Khasra No 91, Area 4.80 Ha	48000	0.70	33600
41	Village -Dadar, Khasra No567,568, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	2.00	100000
42	Village – Bhangjir, Khasra No22,178, Area - 3.484 Ha	34840	2.00	69680
43	Village – Daren, Khasra No 515/1,315, Area - 2.661 Ha	26610	2.00	53220
44	Village – Amjhor, Khasra No. 470,243,820, Area - 5.26 Ha	52600	1.50	78900
45	Village – Saunta, Khasra No380, Area 2.63 Ha	26300	2.50	65750
46	Village – Pateratola, Khasra No139,202 Area – 4.50 Ha	45000	1.20	54000
47	Village – Tagawar, Khasra No 113, Area – 1.404 Ha	14040	1.20	16848

State Level Environment Impaul
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryevaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Culony, Bhopal (M.P.)

48	Village – Nawagaon, Khasra No1,23, Area - 4.973	49730	1.90	94487
49	Village – Bhursi, Khasra No15, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	0.60	24000
50	Village – Lodhi, Khasra No 64, Area - 3.173 Ha	31730	2.50	79325
	Total	3749100		7002520

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State Level Environment Impact

M. Authority, M.P.

(EPCO)

Peryawaren Parisar

F.-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

SAND MINING AREA BASED ON POST MONSOON

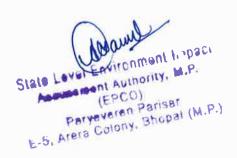
S.N o.	Name of Mines	Total Area in Sq. meter	Depth (in meter)	Sand Mine Quantity in Cu. Meter	
E	Village - Jaitpur, Khasra No - 576, Area - 2.023 Ha	20230	3.0	60690 🗸	
2	Village – Kamta Khasra No - 685, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000	
3	Village –Pairibahara, Khasra No 718,559,574,572, Area - 10.076 Ha	100760	3.0	302280	
4	Village –Kolhuwa, Khasra No 1, Area - 4.046 Ha	40460	3.0	121380 "	
5	Village -Lukampur, Khasra No 1,158,159. Area - 3.641 Ha	36410	3.0	109230	
6	Village –Lalpur, Khasra No 2084, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	3.0	150000	
7	Village –Rohniya Khasra No 167, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	3.0	150000	
8	Village -Patasi, Khasra No. 28, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	3.0	150000	
9	Village -Batura Khasra No 1279/1567, Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	3.0	150000	
10	Village - Chaka, Khasra No853/1317, Area - 5.00 Ha	20230	3.0	60690	
11	Village -Harratola, Khasra No 899/982, Area - 4.80 Ha	48000	3.0	144000	
12	Village – Vishunpurwa, Khasra No 363, Area - 3.00 Ha	30000	3.0	90000	
13	Village – Ankuri, Khasra No 617, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000	
14	Village –Semra, Khasra No 492,497, Area - 4.047 Ha		No Data Available		
15	Village -Masira, Khasra No 39/534, Area 20.00 Ha	200000	3.0	600000	

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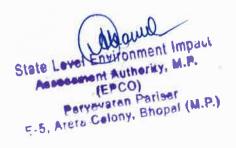
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16	Village - Datari, Khasra No 191/242, Area - 0.829 Ha	8290	3.0	24870
17	Village – Pasaudh, Khasra No. 455/472,291/471,7/470, Area - 43.303 Ha	433030	3.0	1299090
18	Village -Atariya, Khasra No 1,52, Area - 4,490 Ha	44900	3.0	134700
19	Village – Pondikala-3 Khasra No. 1801/2062,2055/2063, 1857/2064 Area - 75.523 Ha	755230	3.0	2265690
20	Village – Semarpakha-1, Khasra No 297/552, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000
21	Village -Semarpakha-2, Khasra No 223/551, Area - 6.00 Ha	60000	3.0	180000
22	Village – Pondikala-2, Khasra No 1801/2062, Area - 4.80 Ha	48000	3.0	144000
23	Village -Pondikala-1, Khasra No 2055/2063, Area - 3.90 Ha	39000	3.0	117000
24	Village – Charakwah, Khasra No 283/290, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000
25	Village – Barachh-I, Khasra No 2524, Area - 4.734 Ha	47340	3.0	142020
26	Village – Barachh-2, Khasra No. 2126/1,2490,2491, Area - 8.00 Ha	80000	3.0	240000
27	Village - Barachh, Khasra No 2526,2573,2575/1,626/1, 616, Area - 8.00 Ha	80000	3.0	240000
28	Village – Barkachh, Khasra No 266/1, Area - 10.00 Ha	100000	3.0	300000
29	Village – Sanausi, Khasra No 1453, Area - 1.457 Ha	14570	3.0	43710
30	Village – Raspur-1 Khasra No. 1364,433,1316, Area - 23.00 Ha	230000	3.0	690000



31	Village - Raspur-2,			
31	Khasra No 433.	40000	3.0	120000
	Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	5.0	120000
32	Village - Boddiha-1,			
34	Khasra No233.	45000	3.0	135000
	Area - 4.50 Ha	45000	5.0	1.75000
33	Village - Boddiha-2,			
33	Khasra No 165,	23140	3.0	69420
	Area - 2.314 Ha	23140	5.0	07420
34	Village –Uksa,			
.14	Khasra No 497.	50000	3.0	150000
	Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	.,.,,	150000
35	Village – Khamdand,			
33	Khasra No.			
	197,203,187,	121770	3.0	365310
	Area - 12.177 Ha			
26	Village - Jharausi-1,			
36	Khasra No 598.	61630	3.0	184890
	Area - 6.163 ha	01000	5.0	107070
37	Village – Jharausi-2,			-
31	Khasra No 1492,	90230	3.0	270690
	Area - 9.023 Ha	70230	3.0	270070
38	Village - Gandhiya,			
30	Khasra No 689,	73550	3.0	220650
	Area - 7.355	13330	3.0	220030
39	Village – Pahdiya,			
39	Khasra No 965/2,	28480	3.0	85440
	Area - 2.848 Ha	20400	5.0	05770
40	Village-Bhatigawakhurd,			
40	Khasra No 91,	48000	3.0	144000
	Area 4.80 Ha	4000	5.0	144000
41	Village –Dadar,			
41	Khasra No567,568,	50000	3.0	150000
	Area - 5.00 Ha	50000	5.0	150000
42	Village – Bhangjir,			
74	Khasra No22,178,	34840	3.0	104520
	Area - 3.484 Ha	37070	5.0	107520
43	Village – Daren,			
7.7	Khasra No 515/1,315,	26610	3.0	79830
	Area - 2.661 Ha	20010	2.0	77050
44	Village – Amjhor,			
TT	Khasra No. 470,243,820,	52600	3.0	157800
	Area - 5.26 Ha	52000	3.0	157000
45	Village – Saunta,			
77	Khasra No380,	26300	3.0	78900
	Area 2.63 Ha	20500	5.0	7,0700
46	Village – Pateratola,			
TU	Khasra No139 / 202	45000	3.0	135000
	Area – 4.50 Ha		5.0	
47	Village - Tagawar,			
• /	Khasra No 113,	14040	3.0	42120
	Area – 1.404 Ha		E-1-17	

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State Level Agvironment Impact
Accomment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Peryevaren Pariser
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

48	Village – Nawagaon, Khasra No1,23, Area - 4.973	49730	3.0	149190
49	Viliage – Bhursi, Khasra No15, Area - 4.00 Ha	40000	3.0	120000
50	Village – Lodhi, Khasra No 64, Area - 3.173 Ha	31730	3.0	95190
	Total	3749100	3.0	11247300

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Size the second Authority, M.P.

(GPCO)

Peryevaren Perham

E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopel (M.P.)

Description of Main River& their drainage system

S.N	Name of River	Drainage area (in KM)	% of drainage area in district
1	Son river	18500	75
2	Mudna	126	70
3	Sarfa	405	100
4	Kunuk	880	97
5	Chundi	550	92
6	Odari	464	82
7	Banas	360	36
8	Jhapar	295	100
9	Samdhin	310	100

ANNEXURE II

Main characteristics of Main River or stream

S.N	Name of river or stream	Total length in district (in km)	Place of origin	Height at place of origin (in mt.)
1	Son river	210	Sonmuda amarkantak	1,048
2	Mudna	42	kelmaniya	571
3	Sarfa	39	Samatpur	607
4	Kunuk	69	Kunuk Chhattisgarh	635
5	Chundi	52	Bhumka Chhattisgarh	509
6	Odari	44	Kavarpur Chhattisgarh	540
7	Banas	102	Chhattisgarh	-
8	Jhapar	25	Bijha	414
9	Samdhin	-	-	-

Association Autority, M.P.

(EPCO)

Perveyeren Pariser

E-5, Arera Colony, Shopal (M.P.)

	Name of the River or Stream Kunuk	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession Village - Jaitpur. Khasra No - 576, Area - 2.023 Ha Village - Kamta Khasra No - 685,	Length of area Recommende d for Mineral Concession (in meters) 332 595	Average width of area Recomme nded for Mineral Concession (in meters)	Area Recommended for Mineral Concession (in square meters) x Depth	Total sand (in M³) Area x Depth = Volume 60690	Total sand Oty (in MT (according to 1.4MT) 84966	Mineable Mineral Potential (in MT) 60% of total mineral potential) x 60/100 50980.	Mineral production in last 3 years (in Cubic Meter) Environment Clearance Pending 2019-20- Nil 2020-21-39600 2021-22-39600
~	Kunuk	Area - 4.00 Ha Village –Pairibahara, Khasra No - 718,559,574,572, Area - 10,076 Ha	2500	40.30	100760x3	302280	423192	253915	
	4 Kunuk	Village –Kolhuwa, Khasra No 1. Area - 4.046 Ha	1160	34.87	40460x3	121380	169932	101959	Environment Clearance Pending
	S Kunuk	Village -Lukampur. Khasra No 1,158,159, Area - 3,641 Ha	970	37.53	36410x3	109230	152922	91753	Environment Clearance Pending 2019-20- Nil
	os 9	Village –Lalpur. Khasra No 2084. Area - 5.00 Ha	644	77.63	50000x3	150000	210000	126000	2020-21-58500
	7 Son	Village –Rohniya Khasra No 167. Area - 5.00 Ha	1450	34.48	\$0000x3	150000	210000	126000	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-125000 2021-22-125000 2019-20- Nil
	8 Son	Village –Patasi. Khasra No. 28.	735	89	50000x3	150000	210000	126000	2020-21-82000

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State Level Environment Impact

(ERCO)

Paryavaran Parisar

E-5, Arera Colony, Phopal (M.P.)

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State Level Environment Lugact

Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO)

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20	Son	Village – Semarpakha, -1 Khasra No 297/552, Area - 4,00 Ha	316	126.58	40000x3	120000	168000	100800	Environment Clearance Pending
12	Son	VillageSemarpakha, -2 Khasra No 223/551. Area - 6.00 Ha	456	131.57	60000x3	180000	252000	151200	Environment Clearance Pending
52	Son	Village – Pondikala-2. Khasra No 1801/2062. Area - 4.80 Ha	360	133.33	48000x3	144000	201600	120960	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-Nil 2021-22-Nil
23	son	Village –Pondikala,-1 Khasra No 2055/2063, Area - 3.90 Ha	191	205	39000x3	117000	163800	98280	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-87750 2021-22-87750
4	Nala	Village – Charakwah. Khasra No 283/290. Area - 4.00 Ha	1240	32.25	40000x3	120000	168000	100800	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-Nil 2021-22-65000
25	Jhapar	Village – Barachh-1 Khasra No 2524. Area - 4,734 Ha	999	71.18	47340x3	142020	198828	119297	2019-20- Nii 2020-21-Nii 2021-22-Nii
26	Jhapar	Village - Barachh-2 Khasra No 2126/1,2490,2491. Area - 8.00 Ha	715	111.88	80000x3	240000	336000	201600	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-Nil 2021-22-Nil
27	Jhapar	Village - Barachh-3 Khasra No 2526.2573.2575/1.626/1.6 16. Area - 8.00 Ha	27.5	103.22	80000x3	240000	336000	201600	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-Nil 2021-22-Nil
78	Jhapar	Village – Barkachh. Khasra No 266/1. Area - 10.00 Ha	1270	78.74	100000x3	300000	420000	252000	2019-20- Nil 2020-21-Nil 2021-22-Nil
29	Balaudh	Village – Sanausi. Khasra No 1453. Area - 1.457 Ha	265	25.78	14570x3	43710	61194	36716	Environment Clearance Pending
30	Jhapar	Village – Raspur-1 Khasra No 1364,433,1316, Area - 23.00 Ha	2680	85.82	230000x3	000069	000996	579600	Environment Clearance Pending

State Level Ecolopies incaci
Accessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Peryeveran Periser
Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

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250 92.56
35.46
2600 46.83
1040 59.26
1520 59.36
1109 66.32
2260 12.60
39.66
1452 34.43
1240 28.89

Parveva: an Pariser

Areta County, Shopel (M. P.)

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5	Jagbhulla Nala	Village – Daren. Khasra No 515/1.315, Area - 2.661 Ha	189	39.07	26610x3	79830	111762	67057	Environment Clearance Pending
4	Charaunch aa Nala	Village – Amjhor. Khasra No. 470,243,820. Area - 5.26 Ha	1160	45.34	52600x3	157800	220920	132552	Environment Clearance Pending
45	Nala	Village – Saunta, Khasra No380, Area 2.63 Ha	069	38.11	26300x3	78900	110460	66276	Environment Clearance Pending
46	Nafa	Village – Pateratola. Khasra No139/202 Area - 4.50 Ha	1180	38.13	45000x3	135000	189000	113400	Environment Clearance Pending
47	Nala	Village – Tagawar, Khasra No113, Area - 1.404Ha	009	23.40	14040x3	42120	58968	35381	Environment Clearance Pending
00	Chundi	Village – Nawagaon. Khasra No1,23, Area - 4.973	1490	33.37	49730x3	149190	208866	125320	Environment Clearance Pending
64	Akhadar	Village – Bhursi, Khasra No15. Area - 4.00 Ha	1700	23.52	40000x3	120000	168000	100800	2019-20- 58410 2020-21-58410 2021-22-58410
50	Chundi	Village – Lodhi. Khasra No 64, Area - 3.173 Ha	086	32.37	31730x3	95190	133266	19960	Environment Clearance Pending
		Total			3749100 X 3	11247300	15746229	9447732	2019-20- 270000 2020-21- 813240 2021-22- 1136998

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Annexure -IV

Mineral Potential

Boulder	Sand	Bajari	Total mineable mineral capacity (in Mt.)
(in Mt.)	(in Mt.)	(in Mt.)	
-	15746220	-	9447732

Annexure -V

Annual Deposition

Boulder	Sand	Bajari	Total mineable mineral capacity (in Mt.)
(in Mt.)	(in Mt.)	(in Mt.)	
-	15746220	-	9447732

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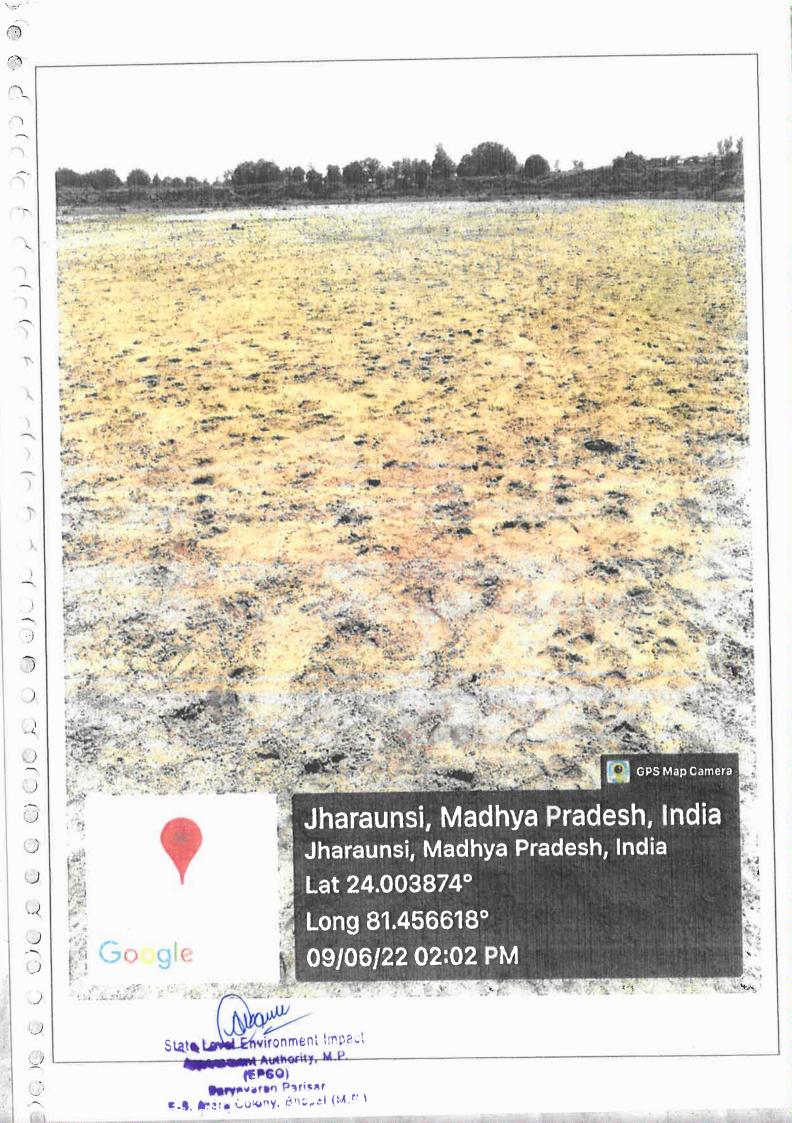
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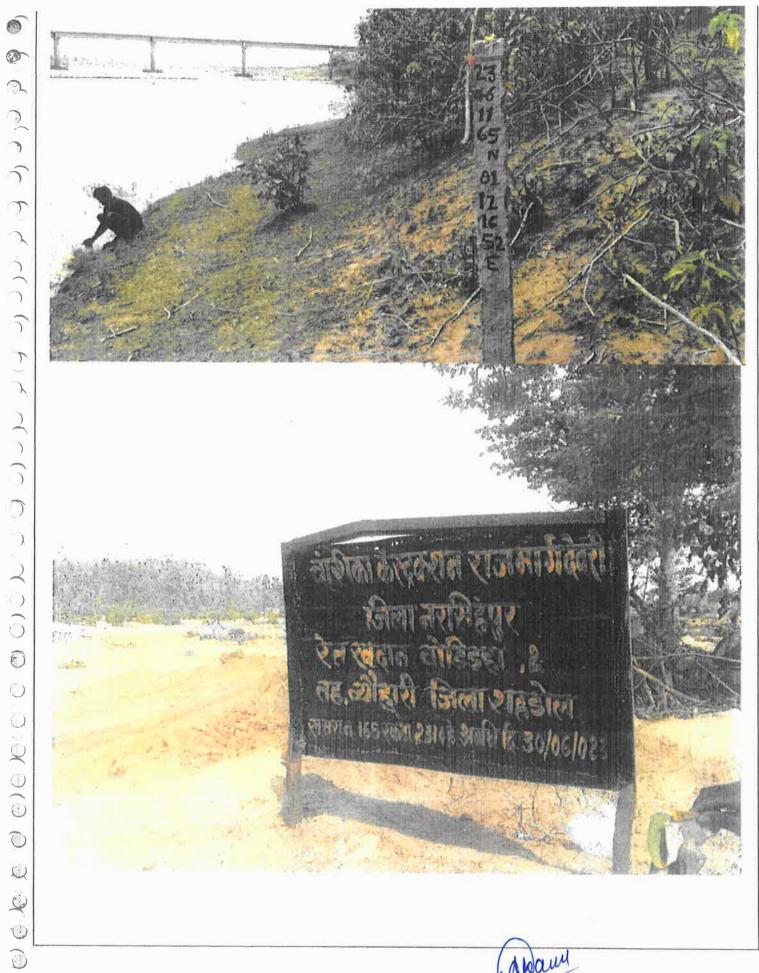




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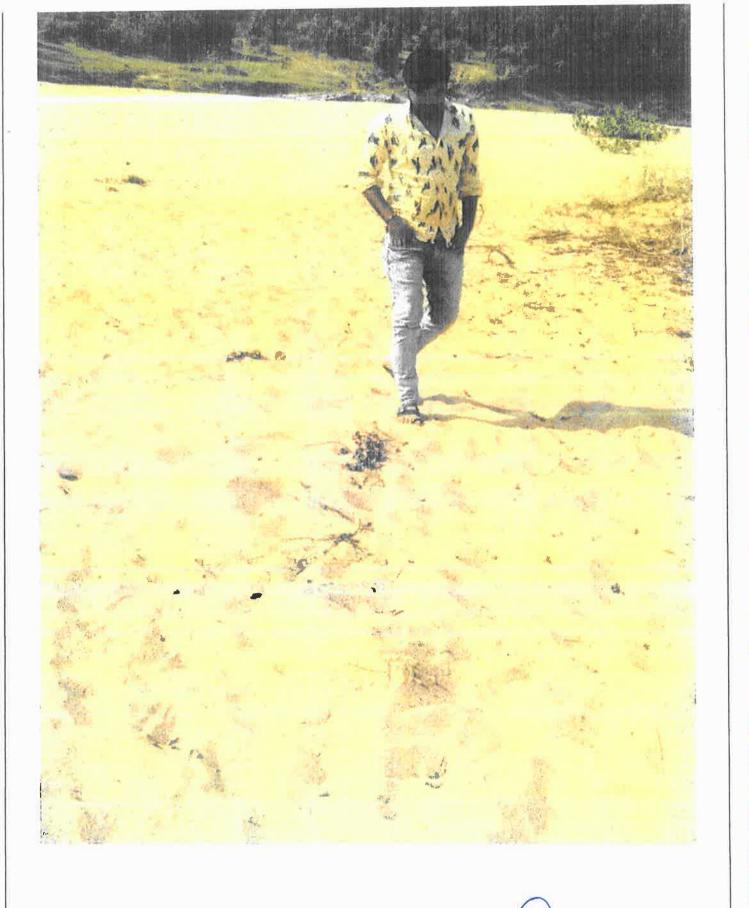
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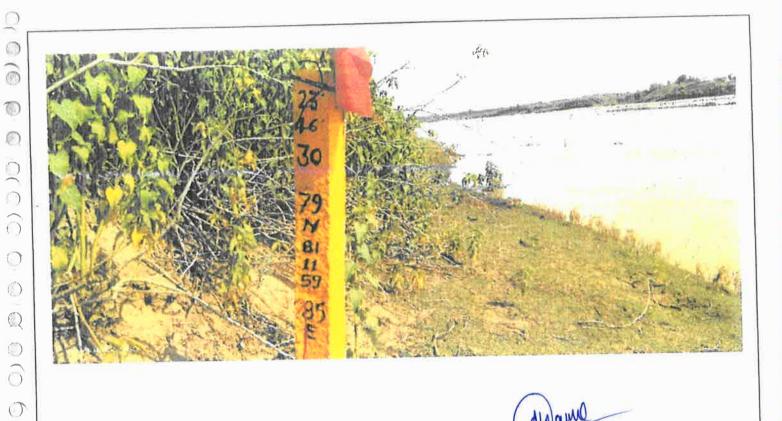
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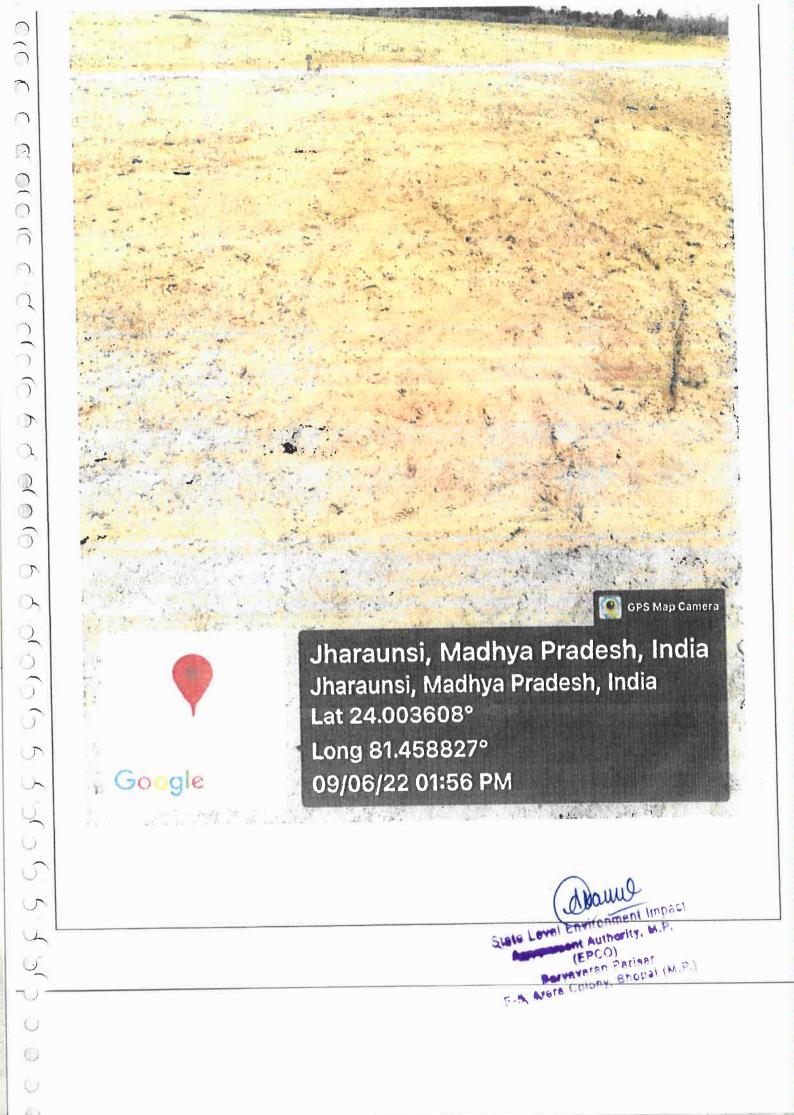
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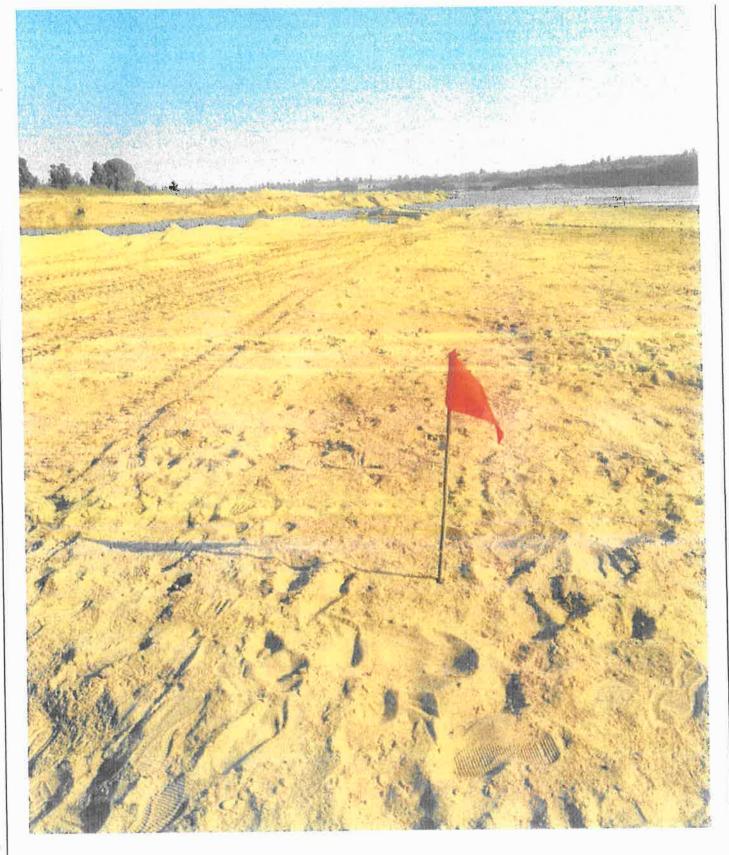
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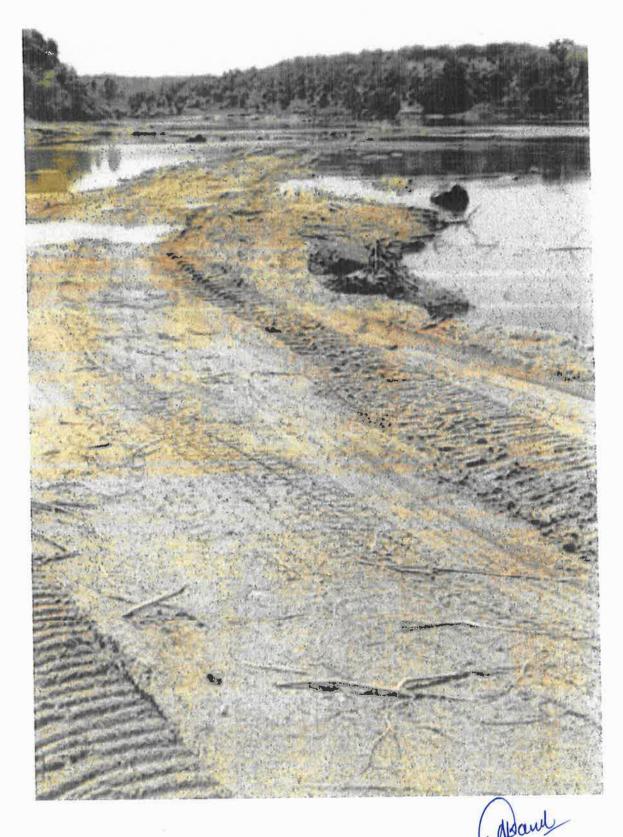


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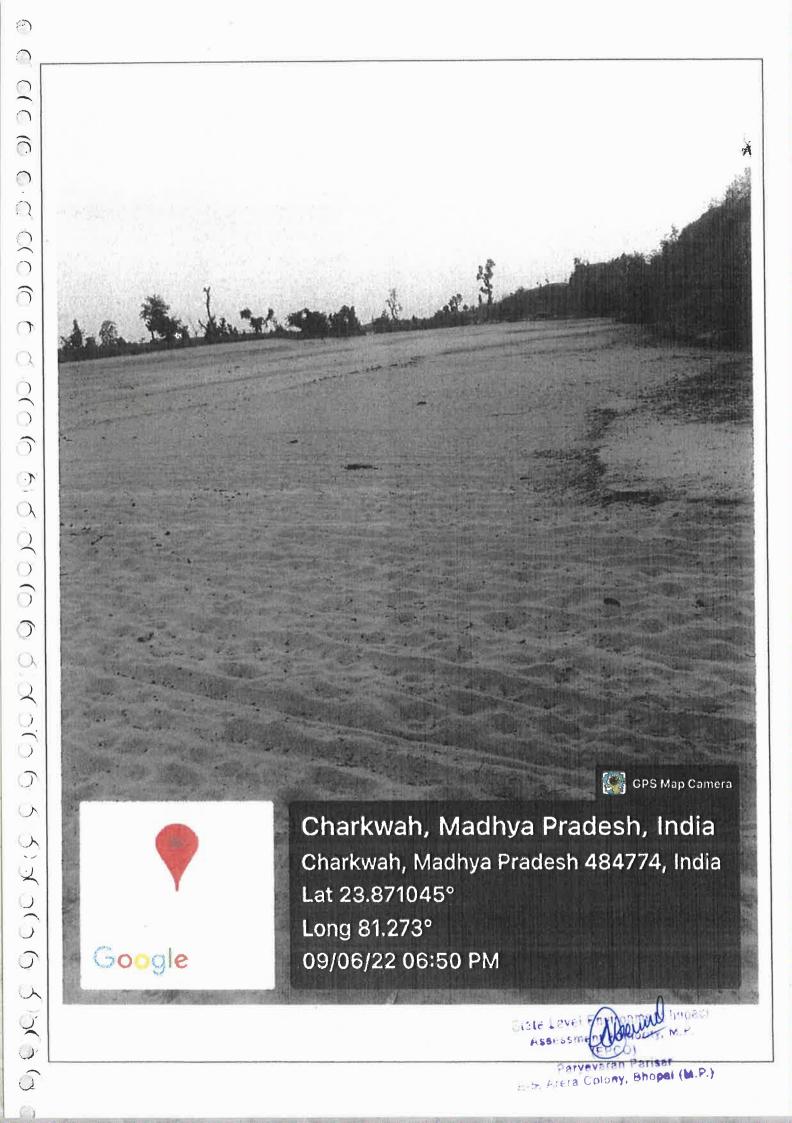
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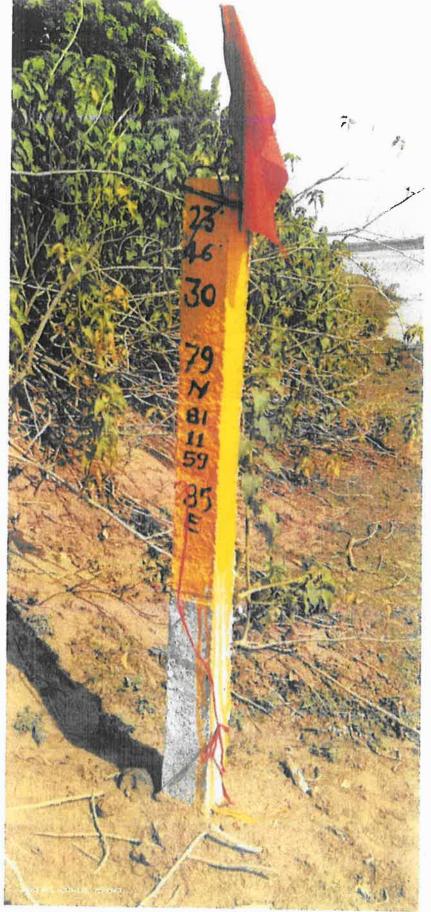
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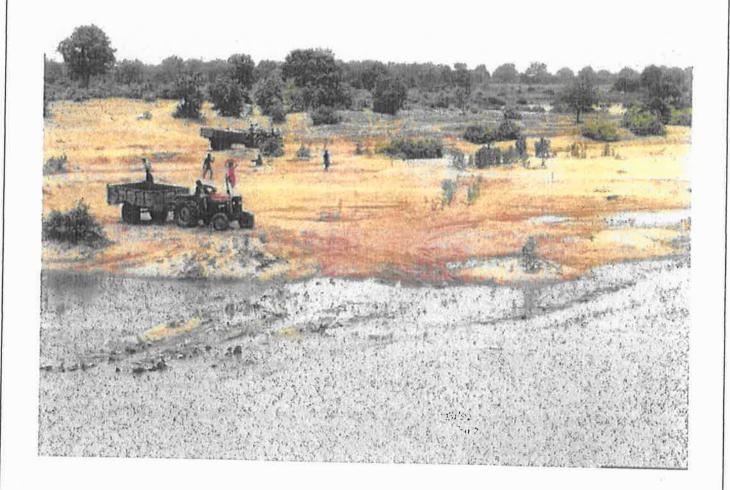




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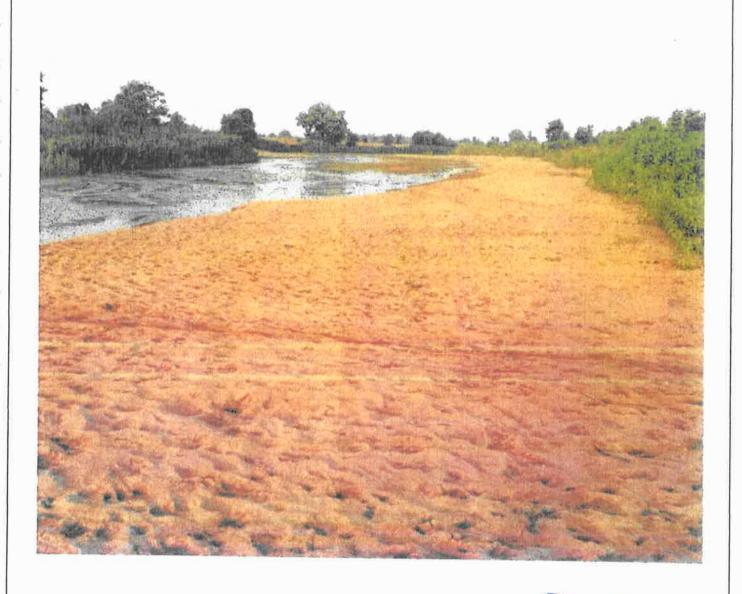
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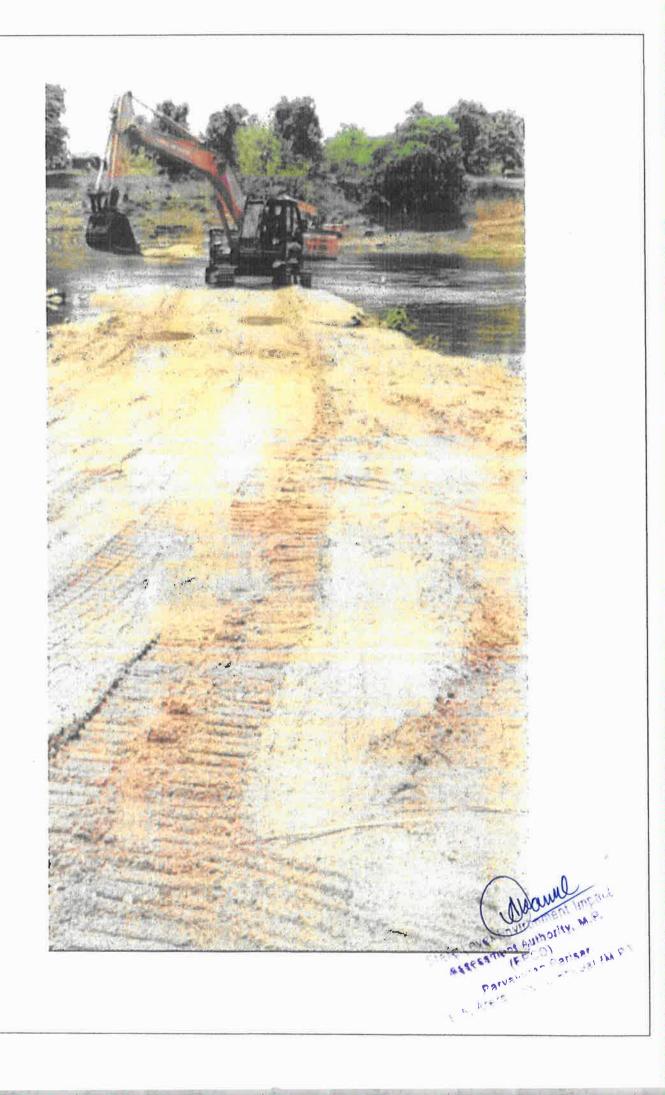
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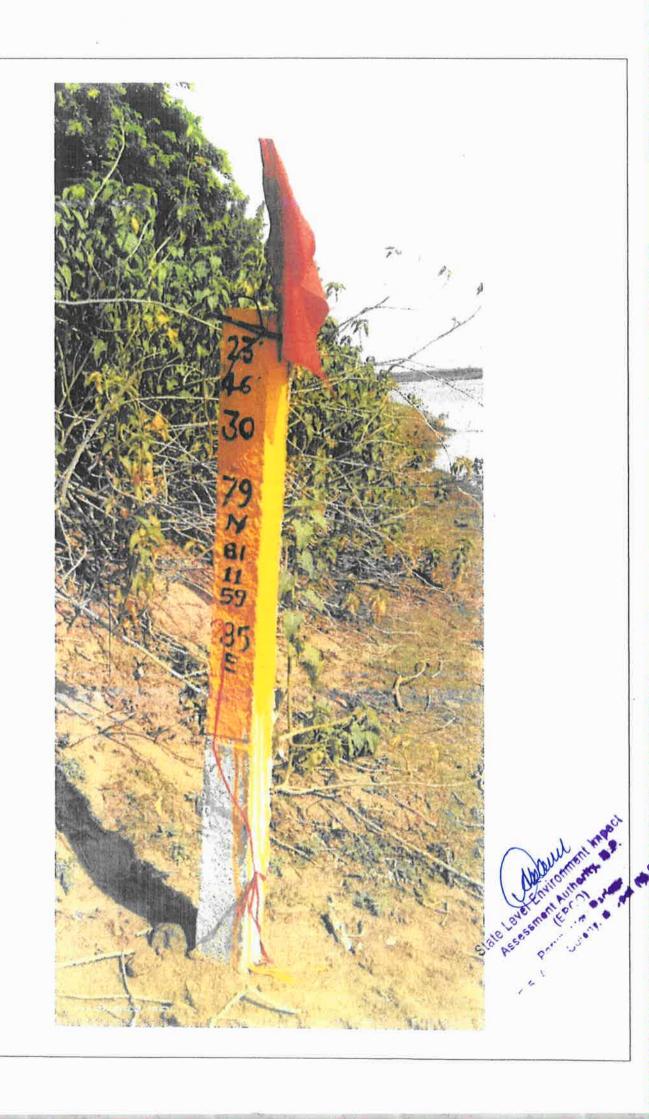


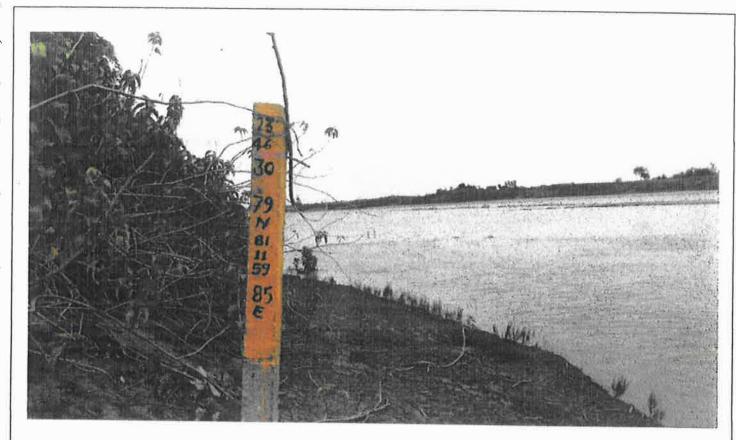
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