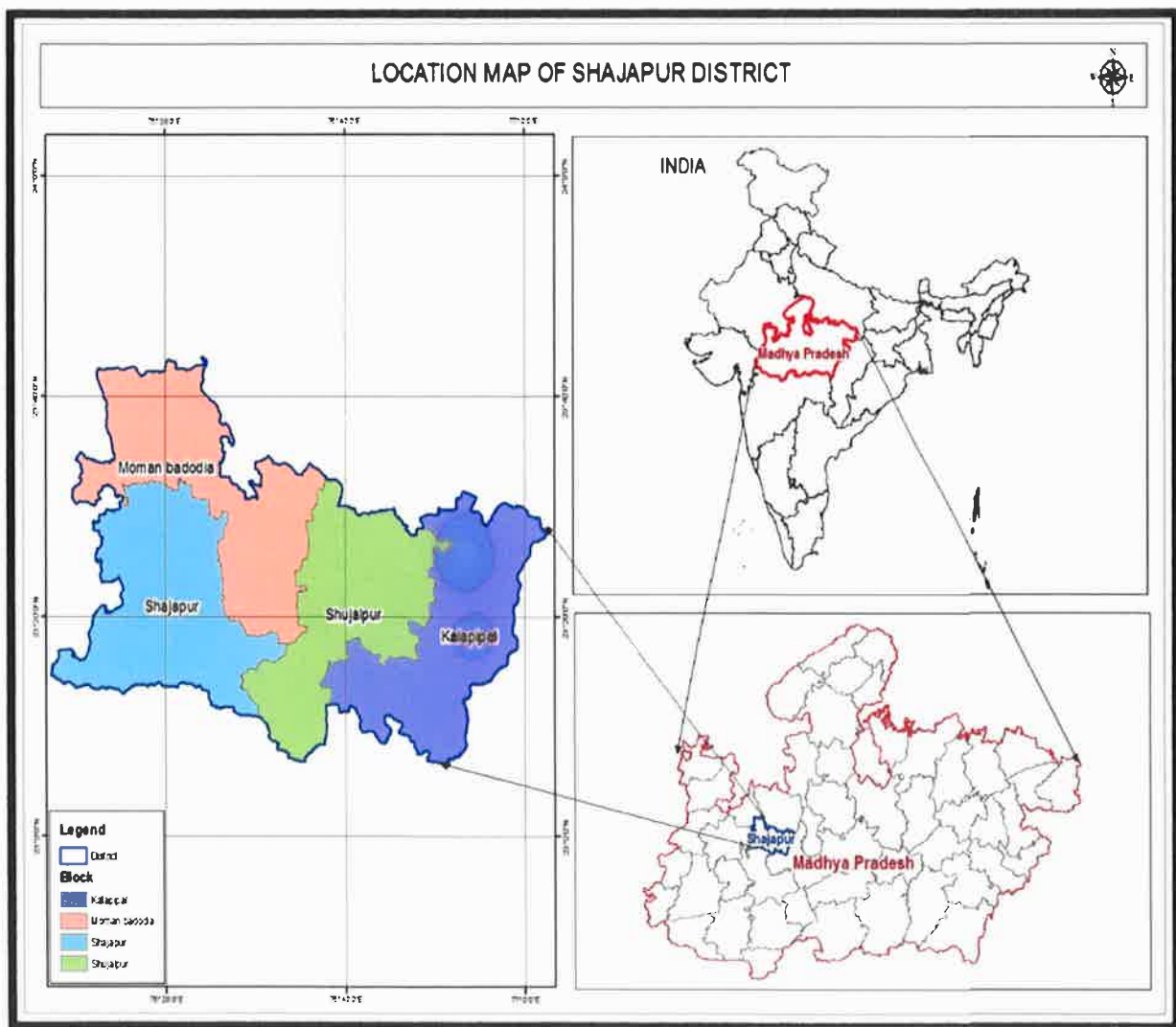


DSR: DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

FOR RIVER SAND MINING

DISTRICT - SHAJAPUR

STATE – MADHYA PRADESH



IN PURSUANCE TO THE GAZETTE NOTIFICATION, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MoEF & CC), THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION Dated, 25 July 2018.

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parikar
E-5, Azad Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

(Signature)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / 486 / खनिज / 2022

शाजापुर, दिनांक 22 / 09 / 2022

प्रति,

✓ सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति
म.प्र. पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय:- 595 राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 22.09.2022 में जिला शाजापुर की रेत सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में चाही गई जानकारी के सम्बंध में।

उपरोक्त विषयांकत जिले की रेत खदानों में रेत मात्रा का आंकलन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित समिति के द्वारा मौका निरीक्षण कर किया गया।

अतः अनुरोध है कि राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 22.09.2022 में की गई चर्चा एवं दिये गये निर्देशानुसार जानकारी निम्नानुसार है :-

- 1- विगत वर्षों में कोविड-19 के संक्रमण के कारण उक्त खदानों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेत खनिज की निकासी नहीं की जा सकी है।
- 2- विगत वर्षों में खनिज की मांग कम होने के कारण उक्त खदानों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रेत खनिज की निकासी नहीं की जा सकी है।
- 3- जिला शाजापुर की नदियों में काली रेत बजरी ही पाई जाती है जिसकी मात्रा बहुत कम है जो पत्थर मिट्टी के साथ मिश्रित रूप में पाई जाती है। जिसमें से लगभग 20-25 प्रतिशत रेत ही विक्रय योग्य प्राप्त होती है।
- 4- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित समिति के द्वारा परीक्षण के दौरान भी उक्त खदानों में दर्शित माईनेवल मात्रा अनुसार रेत खनिज का उल्लेख रिप्लेनिसमेंट प्लान के अध्ययन में भी उक्त खदानों में माईनेवल मात्रा से अधिक रेत खनिज का रिप्लेनिसमेंट होना पाया गया है।

अतः जानकारी अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)

वास्ते-कलेक्टर जिला-शाजापुर (म.प्र.)
शाजापुर, दिनांक / / 2022

पृ. क्रमांक / / खनिज / 2022

प्रतिलिपी:-

- 1- सदस्य, सचिव राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ।
- 2- संचालक, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29 ए खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल(म.प्र.) की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)

वास्ते-कलेक्टर जिला-शाजापुर (म.प्र.)



कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / 435 / खनिज / 2022

शाजापुर, दिनांक 24/8 / 2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति
म.प्र.पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय:- नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) (रेत खनिज) के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म का पत्र क्रमांक 2981 / खनिज / विविध / न.क्रं.
/ 2022 भोपाल दिनांक 03.03.2022।

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत एवं संदर्भित पत्रों के अनुक्रम में लेख है कि सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाइडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिट्रिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 के अंतर्गत शाजापुर जिले में स्थित खनिजों के हेतु प्रारूप जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु जिला स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया गया है। गठित समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रारूप, जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को जनसामान्य के सुझाव हेतु जिला शाजापुर के एन.आई.सी. पोर्टल पर 21 दिवस के लिए दिनांक 03.06.2022 को वेबसाईड पर अपलोड कराया गया था, जिस पर कोई आपत्ति/सुझाव आदि प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

अतः जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) (रेत खनिज) की अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु आपकी ओर पत्र के साथ मूलतः संलग्न कर सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) (दो प्रति)।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)

वास्ते-कलेक्टर जिला-शाजापुर (म.प्र.)
शाजापुर, दिनांक / / 2022

पृ. क्रमांक / / खनिज / 2022

प्रतिलिपी:-

- 1- सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
- 2- संचालक, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29 ए खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर पत्र क्रं. 2981 दिनांक 03.03.2022 के तारतम्य में सादर सूचनार्थ।

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)

वास्ते-कलेक्टर जिला-शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर खनिज शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक /432/खनिज/2022

शाजापुर, दिनांक 22/08/2022



प्रति,

✓ सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आंकलन समिति
म.प्र.पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषय:- नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) (रेत खनिज) के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म का पत्र क्रमांक 2981/खनिज/विविध/न.क्रं.
/2022 भोपाल दिनांक 03.03.2022।

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत एवं संदर्भित पत्रों के अनुक्रम में लेख है कि सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाइडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मॉनिटरिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 गाइडलाईन के पालन में जिले से संबंधित वांछित जानकारियों को अद्यतन करते हुए नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) (रेत खनिज) को तैयार किया गया है। जिला समिति के अनुमोदन उपरांत नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (DSR) (रेत खनिज) पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

संलग्न:- नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) (दो प्रति)।

कलेक्टर

जिला शाजापुर (म.प्र.)
शाजापुर, दिनांक / /2022

पृ. क्रमांक / /खनिज/2022
प्रतिलिपी:-

- 1-- सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कालोनी भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।
- 2-- संचालक, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29 ए खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल (म.प्र.) की ओर सूचनार्थ।

कलेक्टर
जिला-शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

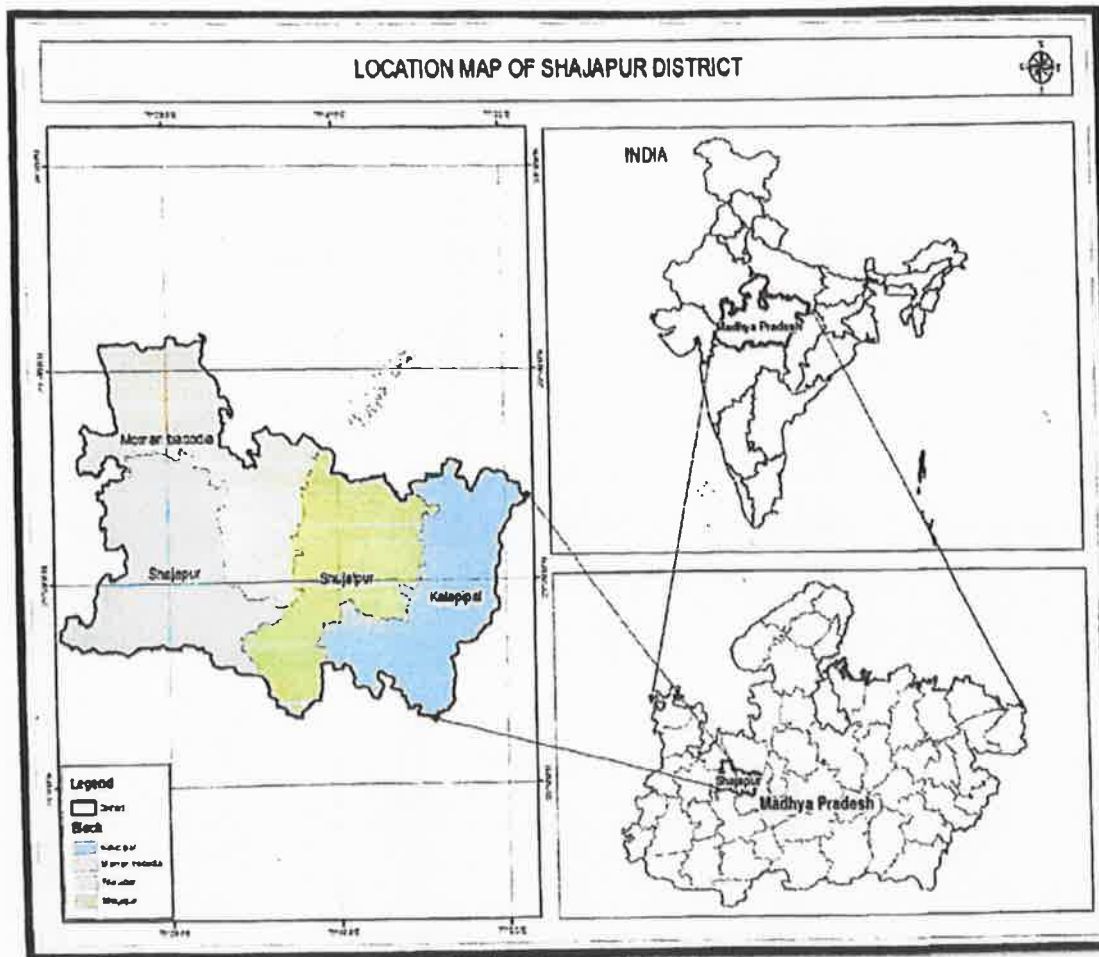
दो गज दूरी, मास्क है जरूरी

DSR: DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

FOR RIVER SAND MINING

DISTRICT - SHAJAPUR

STATE - MADHYA PRADESH



IN PURSUANCE TO THE GAZATTE NOTIFICATION, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MoEF & CC), THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION Dated, 25 July 2018.

वनमंडलाधिकारी
वनमंडल, शाजापुर

Baily
अनुविभागीय अधिकारी
शाजापुर (म. प्र.)

कलाम
कार्यपालक यंत्री
जल संसाधन समीग शाजापुर

[Signature]
अधीक्षक
शाजापुर (म. प्र.)

[Signature]
कलेक्टर
जिला शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCG)
E.S. Aher, Secretary, Parlsar
J. Biswal (M.P.)

INDEX

Sr. No.	Content	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1 - 5
2.	Overview of Mining Activity in the District	6
3.	The List of Mining Lease in the District with location, area and period of validity	7 - 15
4.	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	16
5.	Detail of Production of Sand in last three years	16
6.	Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the district	17 - 22
7.	General Profile of the District	23 - 25
8.	Land Utilization Pattern in the district: Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc.	26 - 28
9.	Physiography of the District	29
10.	Rainfall: month-wise;	30-31
11.	Geology and Mineral Wealth	32 - 33
12.	Drainage and Irrigation Pattern	34 - 35
13.	Surface and Ground Water scenario of the District	36 - 39
14	List of Tables	
	Sand Mining Area based on Pre-Monsoon	40 - 42
	Sand Mining Area based on Post-Monsoon	43 - 45
	Drainage System with description of main rivers	46
	Salient Features of important rivers and streams	46
	Length and width of the sand mines Concession	47 - 51

		area detail	
		Sand Mineral Potential Data	52 - 54
		Details of Annual Deposition	55- 57


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO) M.P.
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

1 Introduction

In pursuance to the Gazette Notification, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF& CC), the **Government of India Notification NoS.O. 141 (E) Appendix-X, Dated 15.01.2016 & S.O. 3611 (E) New Delhi, 25th July 2018** laid procedure for preparation of District Survey Report of sand mining or river bed mining. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report (DSR) is to identify the Sand resources and developing the sand mining activities along with other relevant data of the district.

The process of making a DSR includes:

- Collection of baseline data from the department
- Development of related maps from satellite and secondary sources
- Understanding river flows and sedimentation vis-à-vis sand mining
- Tabulation and mapping of existing sand mining locations and yield
- Correlation with satellite data for pre and post monsoon sand yield
- Suggesting new locations for sand mining approvals
- Design and Development of DSR as per MoEF guidelines
- Interaction with line department for data / document ownership

For the first time, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has released guidelines to monitor and check illegal sand mining in the country.

- Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines (SSMG), 2016 focuses on the management of sand mining, but there was a need to have guidelines for effective enforcement of regulatory provisions and their monitoring.
- The 2020 guidelines are to be enforced simultaneously with the SSMG, 2016, in case of conflict; the new set will hold legal precedence. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has empowered state governments to make rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.
- However, there were a large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties to curb illegal mining.
- Illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining also leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Aera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

The fair and rapid advancement of technology in country has enabled surveillance and remote monitoring in the field of mining for the effective monitoring of the mining activities particularly sand mining. States are now utilizing remote sensing to prevent illegal mining. Rules have been made to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals but in the recent past, it has been observed that there was large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties for curbing illegal mining incidence. The illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment. Thus, an effective policy for monitoring of sand mining in the Country has been enforced focusing on the effective monitoring of the sand mining since from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public.

- Source to Destination Monitoring: The new set of guidelines focuses on the effective monitoring of sand mining from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public and look at a uniform protocol for the whole country.
- Constantly monitor mining with drones and night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.
- Audits: States to carry out river audits put detailed survey reports of all mining areas in the public domain.
- Transparency: Online sales and purchase of sand and other riverbed materials (RBM) for transparency in the process.
- Enforcement: It gives directions to states to set up dedicated task forces at district levels.

In cases where rivers become district boundaries or state boundaries, the districts or states sharing the boundary shall constitute the combined task force for monitoring of mined materials, mining activity and participate in the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR) by providing appropriate inputs.

- Sustainability: Conduct replenishment study for river bed sand in order to nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessive sand extraction.
- While the Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016, require the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease, the government has found that the DSRs carried out by state and district

State Level Environment
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Parvasharan Patilkar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur


administrations are often not comprehensive enough, allowing space for illegal mining.

Shajapur district is situated in north- western part of Madhya Pradesh. It is part of Malwa plateau spanning over an area of 6,195 Sq.km. The district is bounded by Rajgarh District on the west, Ratlam district on the north, Jhalawad district of Rajasthan state and by Dewas and Sehore district in the south. The district extends between the parallel of latitude 23°06' and 24°20' north and between meridians of longitude of 75°41' and 77°02'' falling in survey of India toposheet No. 46M, 54D. Eastern boundaries of the district have natural division and bounded by rivers Parwati, Kali sindh and Chhoti Kali Sindh respectively.

1.1 General Features

Table 1 Administrative Setup of the District

DISTRICT	BLOCK/ TEHSIL
Shajapur	Shajapur
	Mohan Badodiya
	kalapipal
	Gulana
	Shujalpur
	Avantipur Badodiya
	Polay Kalan
Total	7


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

1.2 Location of the District

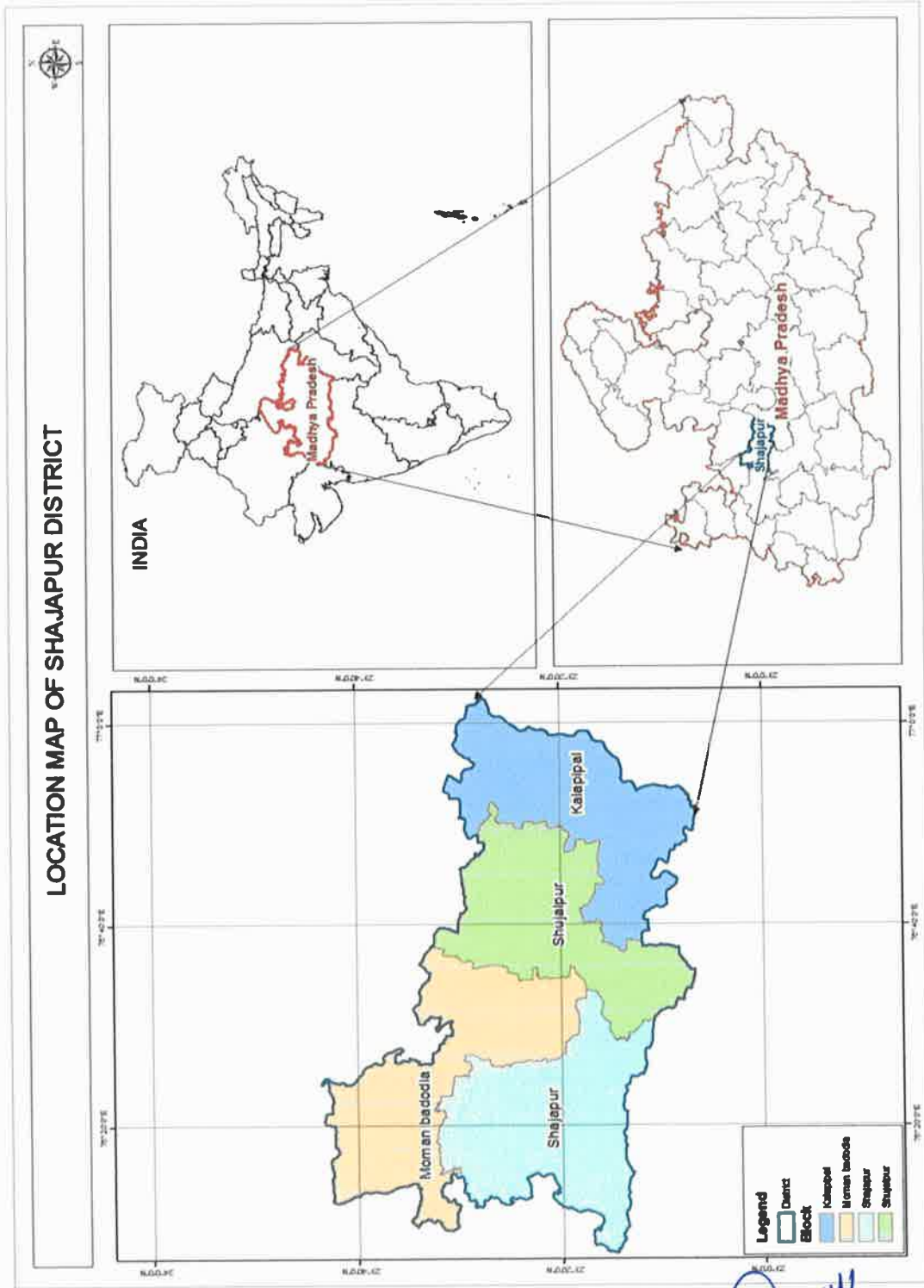


Figure 1 Location Map of the District

[Signature]
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

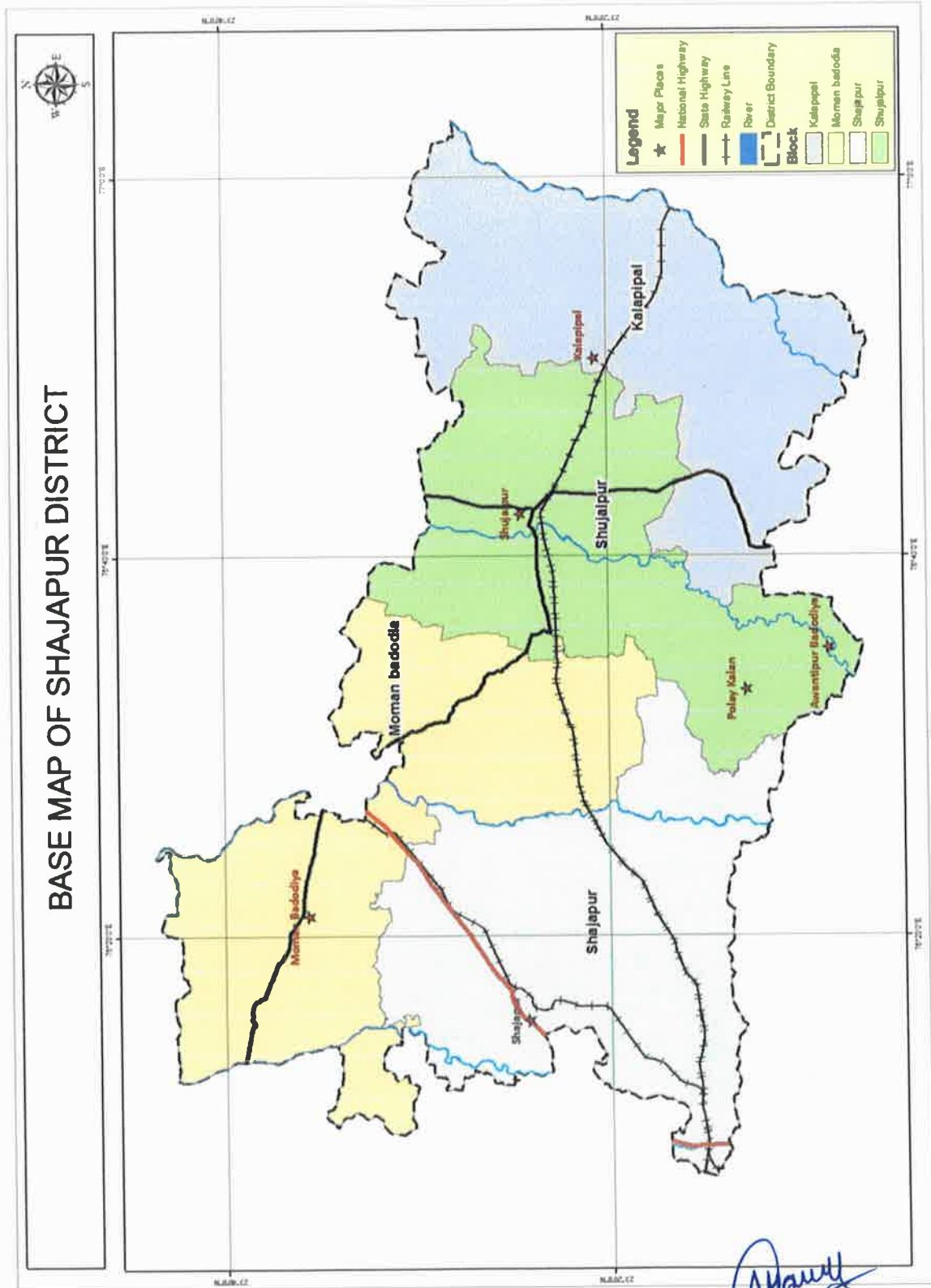


Figure 2 Base Map of the District

Shauq
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(ERCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

2 Overview of Mining Activity in the District

No major minerals are found in the district. Minor minerals are mined abundantly in the district and include minerals like sand, Murram and Stone.

Table 2 Minor Mineral Mining in the District

Sr. No.	Mineral	Production in Metric Tonnes
Major Minerals		
1.	Nil	Nil
Minor Minerals		
2.	Gitti	262101.6
3.	Murram	9162
4.	Sand	32655.64

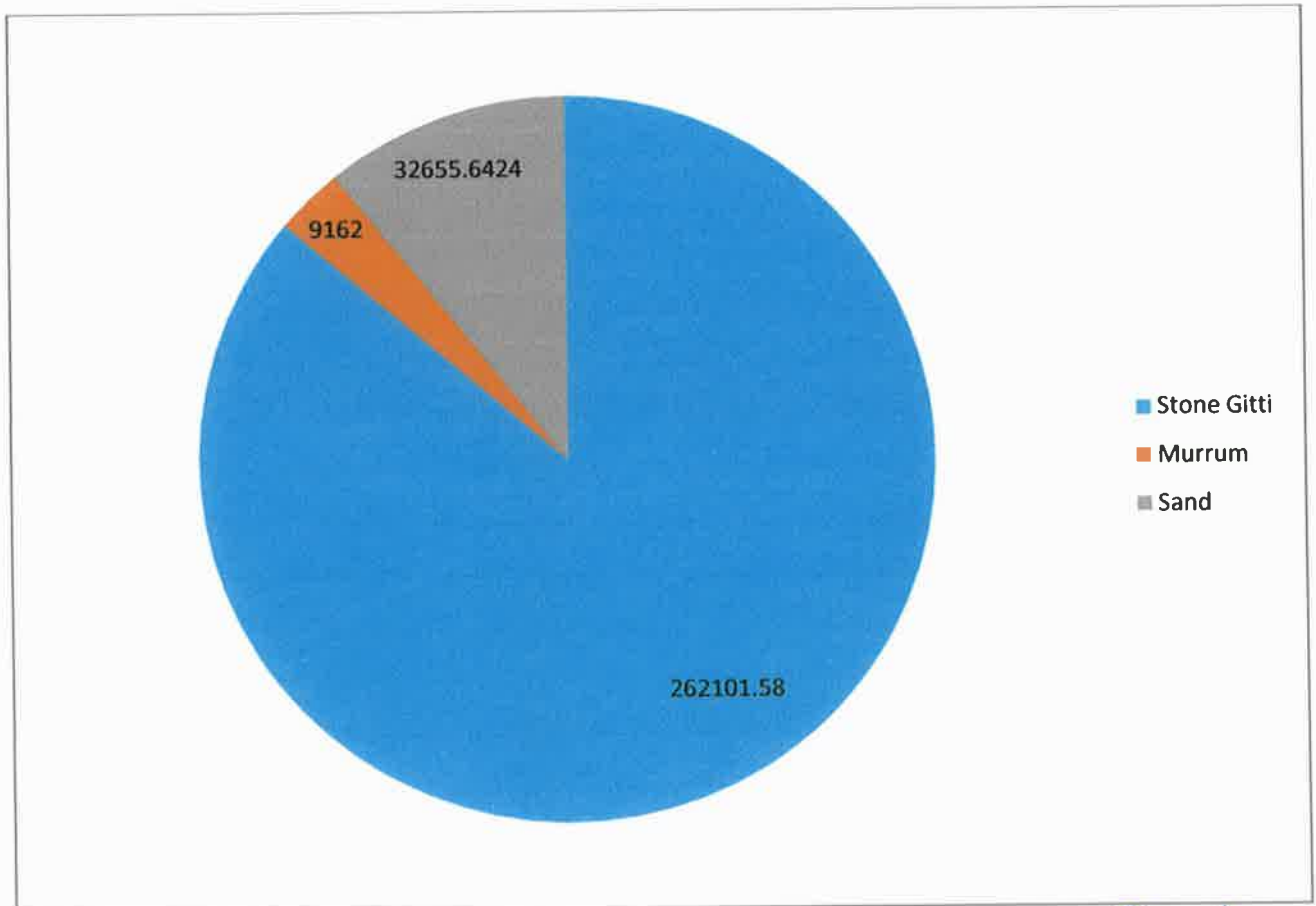




Figure 3 Area Breakup for Minor Mineral Mining in the District


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)
 462 016

CHAPTER No. 03

The list of Sand Mining Leases in the District - Shajapur
With Location, area and Period of Validity

S. No.	River	Lease Detail				Area in Hectare/Quantity in cum	<u>Geo-Coordinates of the Lease</u>		
		District	Tehsil/Gram	Lease Period	Khasra No.		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
1	Kali sindh	Shajapur	Shajapur/ Karadiya	30/06/ 2023	517	2.50/1800	BP. No.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
							1	23°27'54.94"N	76°26'27.69"E
							2	23°28'18.54"N	76°26'47.33"E
							3	23°28'18.08"N	76°26'49.05"E
4	23°27'54.60"N	76°26'28.71"E							
2	Lakhun der	Shajapur	Shajapur/S ajod	30/06/ 2023	256	4.950/1800	BP. No.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
							1	23°20'1.50"N	76°13'33.74"E
							2	23°20'0.68"N	76°13'34.56"E
							3	23°19'47.68"N	76°13'27.30"E
							4	23°19'35.72"N	76°13'34.37"E
							5	23°19'28.55"N	76°13'33.63"E
							6	23°19'26.37"N	76°13'39.10"E
							7	23°19'25.49"N	76°13'38.56"E
							8	23°19'28.84"N	76°13'31.77"E
							9	23°19'31.27"N	76°13'31.27"E
							10	23°19'36.16"N	76°13'33.07"E
							11	23°19'48.33"N	76°13'25.54"E
12	23°19'55.74"N	76°13'28.30"E							


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (E-50)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

3	Kali sindh	Shajapur	Mo. Badodiya/ Karju	30/06/ 2023	373, 896/1	4.00/2500	BP.No.		
							LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
							1	23°40'30.24"N	76°24'9.05"E
							2	23°40'31.90"N	76°24'11.08"E
							3	23°40'22.30"N	76°24'19.98"E
							4	23°40'19.94"N	76°24'16.30"E
							5	23°40'23.31"N	76°24'13.46"E
4	Kali sindh	Shajapur	Mo. Badodiya/ Konta Uttar	30/06/ 2023	555	4.00/2800	BP.		
							LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
							1	23°30'0.39"N	76°27'9.49"E
							2	23°30'02.80"N	76°27'2.31"E
							3	23°30'05.43"N	76°26'56.82"E
							4	23°30'10.62"N	76°26'53.65"E
							5	23°30'17.82"N	76°26'54.36"E
							6	23°30'17.26"N	76°26'56.01"E
							7	23°30'10.59"N	76°26'55.86"E
							8	23°30'05.70"N	76°27'00.03"E
							9	23°30'03.84"N	76°27'04.55"E
							10	23°30'01.86"N	76°27'09.62"E
5	Kali sindh	Shajapur	Mo. Badodiya/ Dhenka	30/06/ 2023	602	4.90/2500	BP.		
							LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
							1	23°37'26.83"N	76°26'22.39"E
							2	23°37'27.92"N	76°26'22.96"E
							3	23°37'27.18"N	76°26'25.35"E
							4	23°37'27.72"N	76°26'29.95"E
							5	23°37'32.51"N	76°26'43.29"E
							6	23°37'28.27"N	76°26'54.22"E
							7	23°37'27.17"N	76°26'53.43"E
							8	23°37'30.57"N	76°26'45.34"E
							9	23°37'25.69"N	76°26'28.41"E
							10	23°37'25.64"N	76°26'25.92"E

BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	23°31'57.27"N	76°28'4.83"E
2	23°31'58.16"N	76°28'6.27"E
3	23°31'50.13"N	76°28'10.37"E
4	23°31'44.48"N	76°28'12.12"E
5	23°31'32.65"N	76°28'10.85"E
6	23°31'32.77"N	76°28'09.03"E
7	23°31'43.32"N	76°28'10.91"E
8	23°31'49.86"N	76°28'8.89"E
BP	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	23°24'38.15"N	76°26'6.64"E
2	23°24'37.77"N	76°26'10.44"E
3	23°24'31.35"N	76°26'12.04"E
4	23°24'27.65"N	76°26'12.78"E
5	23°24'17.54"N	76°26'13.71"E
6	23°24'07.33"N	76°26'13.77"E
7	23°24'07.42"N	76°26'12.46"E
8	23°24'13.20"N	76°26'12.36"E
9	23°24'20.52"N	76°26'11.95"E
10	23°24'25.89"N	76°26'11.38"E
11	23°24'32.16"N	76°26'09.52"E
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	23°18'47.83"N	76°26'21.64"E
2	23°19'00.88"N	76°26'26.68"E
3	23°19'15.32"N	76°26'27.48"E
4	23°19'23.41"N	76°26'30.31"E
5	23°19'23.01"N	76°26'31.53"E
6	23°19'05.84"N	76°26'28.83"E

377,577

30/06/
2023

Mo.
Badodiya/
Kamridpur

Shajapur

Kali
sindh

6

4.90/2500

647

30/06/
2023

Gulana/
Kudana

Shajapur

Kali
sindh

7

4.950/3000

194

30/06/
2023

Gulana/
Ghatiyakh
urd

Shajapur

Kali
sindh

8

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

9

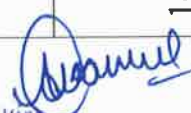
7	23°18'47.52"N	76°26'23.19"E						
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE						
1	23°28'15.93"N	76°26'48.76"E						
2	23°28'15.40"N	76°26'49.76"E						
3	23°28'13.24"N	76°26'48.16"E						
4	23°27'59.58"N	76°26'32.91"E						
5	23°27'55.04"N	76°26'30.40"E						
6	23°27'51.30"N	76°26'29.73"E						
7	23°27'51.37"N	76°26'28.95"E						
8	23°27'57.80"N	76°26'30.44"E						
9	23°28'00.75"N	76°26'32.89"E						
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE						
1	23°24'57.33"N	76°25'58.96"E						
2	23°25'1.36"N	76°25'50.46"E						
3	23°25'9.92"N	76°25'47.48"E						
4	23°25'18.65"N	76°25'56.56"E						
5	23°25'23.78"N	76°25'58.51"E						
6	23°25'23.63"N	76°25'59.92"E						
7	23°25'17.87"N	76°25'58.65"E						
8	23°25'11.03"N	76°25'49.48"E						
9	23°25'03.84"N	76°25'49.79"E						
10	23°25'00.83"N	76°25'53.45"E						
11	23°25'00.34"N	76°25'57.13"E						
12	23°24'58.45"N	76°26'00.27"E						
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE						
1	23°18'9.13"N	76°26'5.20"E						
2	23°18'8.71"N	76°26'7.20"E						
3	23°17'55.98"N	76°26'5.09"E						

9 Kali sindh Shajapur Gulana/ Tiganjpur Kopda 30/06/ 2023 1307, 1350 2.500/3500

10 Kali sindh Shajapur Gulana/ Dastakhedi 30/06/ 2023 469 4.70/3000

11 Kali sindh Shajapur Polaykalan / Jorapur 30/06/ 2023 1 4.950/3000

4	23°17'50.44"N	76°26'6.63"E				
5	23°17'44.31"N	76°26'13.50"E				
6	23°17'42.85"N	76°26'12.88"E				
7	23°17'54.20"N	76°26'03.36"E				
8	23°17'58.39"N	76°26'02.77"E				
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
1	23°24'32.23"N	76°41'27.55"E				
2	23°24'33.01"N	76°41'26.34"E				
3	23°24'35.51"N	76°41'27.91"E				
4	23°24'36.95"N	76°41'31.75"E				
5	23°24'29.80"N	76°41'37.24"E				
6	23°24'28.05"N	76°41'40.01"E				
7	23°24'27.00"N	76°41'39.64"E				
8	23°24'28.81"N	76°41'36.59"E				
9	23°24'34.42"N	76°41'33.39"E				
10	23°24'35.67"N	76°41'30.12"E				
BP. No.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
1	23°25'49.16"N	76°40'57.52"E				
2	23°25'49.21"N	76°40'58.31"E				
3	23°25'25.88"N	76°41'01.74"E				
4	23°25'25.80"N	76°41'00.71"E				
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
1	23°26'13.02"N	76°40'59.28"E				
2	23°26'29.95"N	76°41'05.45"E				
3	23°26'29.39"N	76°41'07.19"E				
4	23°26'12.27"N	76°41'00.85"E				
12	Jamdhar	Shajapur	Shujalpur/ Jhiranya	30/06/ 2023	1,160	2.00/3000
13	Newaj	Shajapur	Shujalpur/ Richoda	30/06/ 2023	225	2.00/3500
14	Newaj	Shajapur	Shujalpur/ Raipur	30/06/ 2023	704	2.750/3500


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavasan Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

15	Newaj	Shajapur	Shujalpur/ Dugdha	30/06/ 2023	435	4.950/2500	BP.	Latitude	Longitude
							1	23°29'52.21"N	76°41'6.70"E
							2	23°29'52.03"N	76°41'8.24"E
							3	23°29'33.72"N	76°41'11.82"E
							4	23°29'24.23"N	76°41'21.38"E
							5	23°29'23.11"N	76°41'20.09"E
							6	23°29'25.87"N	76°41'15.30"E
							7	23°29'33.80"N	76°41'09.89"E
							8	23°29'40.22"N	76°41'08.19"E
16	Newaj	Shajapur	Shujalpur/ Bhyana Jadhapur	30/06/ 2023	282, 364	2.00/2800	BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
							1	23°22'20.06"N	76°40'47.91"E
							2	23°22'29.35"N	76°40'58.82"E
							3	23°22'28.11"N	76°40'59.18"E
							4	23°22'26.11"N	76°40'55.47"E
							5	23°22'22.40"N	76°40'51.76"E
6	23°22'19.45"N	76°40'49.81"E							
17	Newaj	Shajapur	Avantipur Badodiya/ Saliya	30/06/ 2023	320, 248, 237/1/2/3	2.00/2500	BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
							1	23°13'2.04"N	76°36'13.65"E
							2	23°13'2.91"N	76°36'14.18"E
							3	23°13'1.01"N	76°36'15.86"E
							4	23°12'58.96"N	76°36'15.37"E
							5	23°12'49.83"N	76°36'12.79"E
							6	23°12'47.54"N	76°36'13.75"E
							7	23°12'43.35"N	76°36'21.02"E
							8	23°12'42.62"N	76°36'20.96"E
9	23°12'44.04"N	76°36'16.27"E							

										10	23°12'51.41"N	76°36'11.59"E
										11	23°13'00.13"N	76°36'14.70"E
										12	23°13'01.42"N	76°36'14.57"E
										BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
										1	23°17'39.31"N	76°39'57.51"E
										2	23°17'39.35"N	76°39'58.10"E
										3	23°17'26.02"N	76°40'17.30"E
										4	23°17'19.93"N	76°40'16.83"E
										5	23°17'18.80"N	76°40'11.95"E
										6	23°17'14.21"N	76°40'10.91"E
										7	23°17'00.83"N	76°40'15.86"E
										8	23°17'00.80"N	76°40'15.40"E
										9	23°17'15.04"N	76°40'10.20"E
										10	23°17'19.37"N	76°40'12.50"E
										11	23°17'20.66"N	76°40'16.75"E
										12	23°17'26.85"N	76°40'15.11"E
										BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
										1	23°28'52.86"N	76°41'28.79"E
										2	23°28'52.79"N	76°41'30.84"E
										3	23°28'50.49"N	76°41'29.82"E
										4	23°28'42.65"N	76°41'28.74"E
										5	23°28'30.38"N	76°41'30.51"E
										6	23°28'30.15"N	76°41'28.71"E
										7	23°28'42.47"N	76°41'26.94"E
										BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
										1	23°18'20.14"N	76°39'25.29"E
										2	23°18'21.45"N	76°39'27.31"E
										3	23°18'21.29"N	76°39'31.56"E

1,353/1,354
2.520/3000

30/06/2023

Shujalpur/
Dhablagho
si

Shajapur

Doodhi
Newaj

18

1
3.50/3200

30/06/2023

Shujalpur
/Mangrola

Shajapur

Newaj

19

108, 109/1
4.014/3100

30/06/2023

Shujalpur
/Bankakhe
di

Shajapur

Newaj

20

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EIAO)
Parvati Nagar, Bhopal
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

4	23°18'21.07"N	76°39'35.37"E				
5	23°18'21.29"N	76°39'39.15"E				
6	23°18'22.69"N	76°39'46.60"E				
7	23°18'23.90"N	76°39'49.25"E				
8	23°18'26.31"N	76°39'52.12"E				
9	23°18'30.21"N	76°39'53.45"E				
10	23°18'33.59"N	76°39'52.89"E				
11	23°18'39.08"N	76°39'54.66"E				
12	23°18'38.92"N	76°39'56.09"E				
13	23°18'36.54"N	76°39'55.14"E				
14	23°18'32.15"N	76°39'55.53"E				
15	23°18'29.52"N	76°39'55.18"E				
16	23°18'27.19"N	76°39'54.52"E				
17	23°18'26.05"N	76°39'53.76"E				
18	23°18'23.74"N	76°39'51.03"E				
19	23°18'21.78"N	76°39'46.06"E				
20	23°18'20.35"N	76°39'35.10"E				
21	23°18'20.80"N	76°39'27.40"E				
22	23°18'19.75"N	76°39'26.02"E				
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
1	23°15'13.12"N	76°38'5.54"E				
2	23°15'19.98"N	76°38'9.68"E				
3	23°15'25.83"N	76°38'5.80"E				
4	23°15'37.47"N	76°38'9.93"E				
5	23°15'37.41"N	76°38'10.93"E				
6	23°15'25.86"N	76°38'6.69"E				
7	23°15'19.24"N	76°38'11.01"E				
8	23°15'14.15"N	76°38'9.02"E				
9	23°15'12.48"N	76°38'5.85"E				
BP.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
1	23°17'29.34"N	76°59'13.48"E				
2	23°17'29.34"N	76°59'16.07"E				
21	Newaj	Shajapur	Avantipur Badodiya /Bolda	30/06/ 2023	1,322	2.50/2500
22	Parbati	Shajapur	Kalapipal/ Pipalyanagar	30/06/ 2023	459,503	5.00/4000

4 Details of Royalty and Revenue received in last three years for Sand or Minor Mineral (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-2021):


Revenue received in last three years for Sand Mine lease

Year	Revenue (In Rs.)
2019 – 20	57,57,750
2020 – 21	63,02,539
2021 - 22	Nil

5 Details of Sand or Minor Mineral Production in last 3 years (2018-19, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021):

Sand Production in last 3 years

Year	Production(In Cu.Mt)
2019 – 20	32714.4886
2020 – 21	32655.6424
2021 - 22	Nil


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
E-5, ... (M.P.)

6 Process of Deposition of sediments in the rivers of the District

Majority of rivers originate from mountains and as they continue their journey with force, through these mountains, the bigger rocks and boulders disintegrate slowly, and over a period of time, starts rolling down as fragments. These fragments become smaller and smaller due to weathering process by water, wind and other rocks. Thus, developed sand particles are transported, washed and stored; and again transported during floods and deposited at river beds and largely on river shores. In case the sand deposits are mined / removed, cavities are formed in their place and again filled during next cycle(s) of deposition.

River sand is preferred as a source of sand because of the following factors:

- Cities tend to be located near rivers so transport costs are low, the energy in a river grinds rocks into gravels and sands,
- Eliminating the costly step of mining, grinding, and sorting of rocks
- The material produced by rivers tends to consist of resilient minerals of angular shape that are preferred for construction.
- Also, offer the advantages of being naturally sorted by grain-size, easily accessible, and able to be transported inexpensively using barges. Despite plentiful supplies of desert sand (Aeolian) which produce materials unsuitable for making concrete.

A meandering stream has a single channel those winds snakelike through its valley. As water flows around these curves, the outer edge of water is moving faster than the inner edge. This creates an erosion surface on the outer edge (a cut bank) and a depositional surface on the inner edge (a point bar). Where the bends of two meanders meet, they bypass the curve of river, creating an oxbow lake which may then be in-filled with over wash sediment.

Meanders change position by eroding sideways and slightly downstream. The sideways movement occurs because the maximum velocity of the stream shifts toward the outside of the bend, causing erosion of the outer bank. At the same time the reduced current at the inside of the meander results in the deposition of coarse sediment, especially sand. Thus by eroding its outer bank and depositing material along its inner bank, a stream moves sideways without changing its channel size. Due to the slope of the channel, erosion is more effective on the downstream side of a meander.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPGO)
Paryashra Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

The specific gravity of an aggregate is considered as the measure of strength or quality of the material. Specific gravity is defined as the ratio of weight of a given volume of aggregate to the weight of equal volume of water. Aggregates having low specific gravity are generally weaker than those with aggregates having high specific gravity. This property helps in a general identification of aggregates. The specific gravity of (sand) is considered to be around 2.65 to 2.67. Sand particles composed of quartz have a specific gravity between 2.65 to 2.67. While inorganic clays generally range from 2.70 to 2.80. Soils with large amounts of organic matter or porous particles have specific gravity below 2.60 (Some range as low as 2.00).

6.1 Sources of sand

Sand is world's second most consumed natural resource after water. Rapid urbanization and global population growth have created unbound demand for this limited natural resource. With urbanization as key driving factor, construction industry has expanded considerably over the last few decades leading to overuse of river sand for construction purposes. This increasing discrepancy between the need for aggregates in the society and scarcity of natural sand due to exhaustion of resources and environmental considerations, has urged concrete manufacturers to look for a suitable and sustainable alternative fine aggregate. The economical and ecological alternative is manufactured sand.

6.1.1 Natural Sources

Natural sand is produced by natural forces, such as river sand and sea sand. Generally, sand found at foot of mountains is more weathered, containing more mud, organic impurities and light substances. Sea sand often contains shells and other impurities, and its components such as the chlorine, sulfate and magnesium salts may cause corrosion of steel bars. All the components will affect the performance of concrete. Sources of sand can be river bed material, de-siltation pits in reservoirs/dams, agricultural land etc. these can be broadly classified as:

Following are the natural types of the sand:

- **Pit Sand**

This sand is found as deposits in soil and it is obtained by forming pits into soils. It is excavated from a depth of about 1 m to 2 m from ground level. The pit sand consists of sharp angular grains which are free from salts and it proves to be excellent material for mortar or

District Survey Report: Shajapur

concrete work. For making mortar, the clean pit sand free from organic matter and clay should only be used.

- **River Sand**

This sand is obtained from banks or beds of rivers. The river sand consists of fine rounded grains probably due to mutual attrition under the action of water current. The colour of river sand is almost white. As river sand is usually available in clean condition, it is widely used for all purposes.

6.1.2 Manufactured Sand

Manufactured sand (M-Sand) is artificial sand produced from crushing hard stones into small sand sized angular shaped particles (rock particles with a particle size of less than 4.75 mm and is made by artificial crushing and sieving after soil removal treatment), washed and finely graded to be used as construction aggregate. It is a superior alternative to River Sand for construction purpose. The main technical indicators of artificial sand are particle gradation, fineness modulus, stone powder content, void ratio, apparent density, bulk density, methylene blue value (MB), crushing value index, mica content, light-matter content, etc.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Pargana, Parisar
P. O. Akatt, District Shajapur (M.P.)

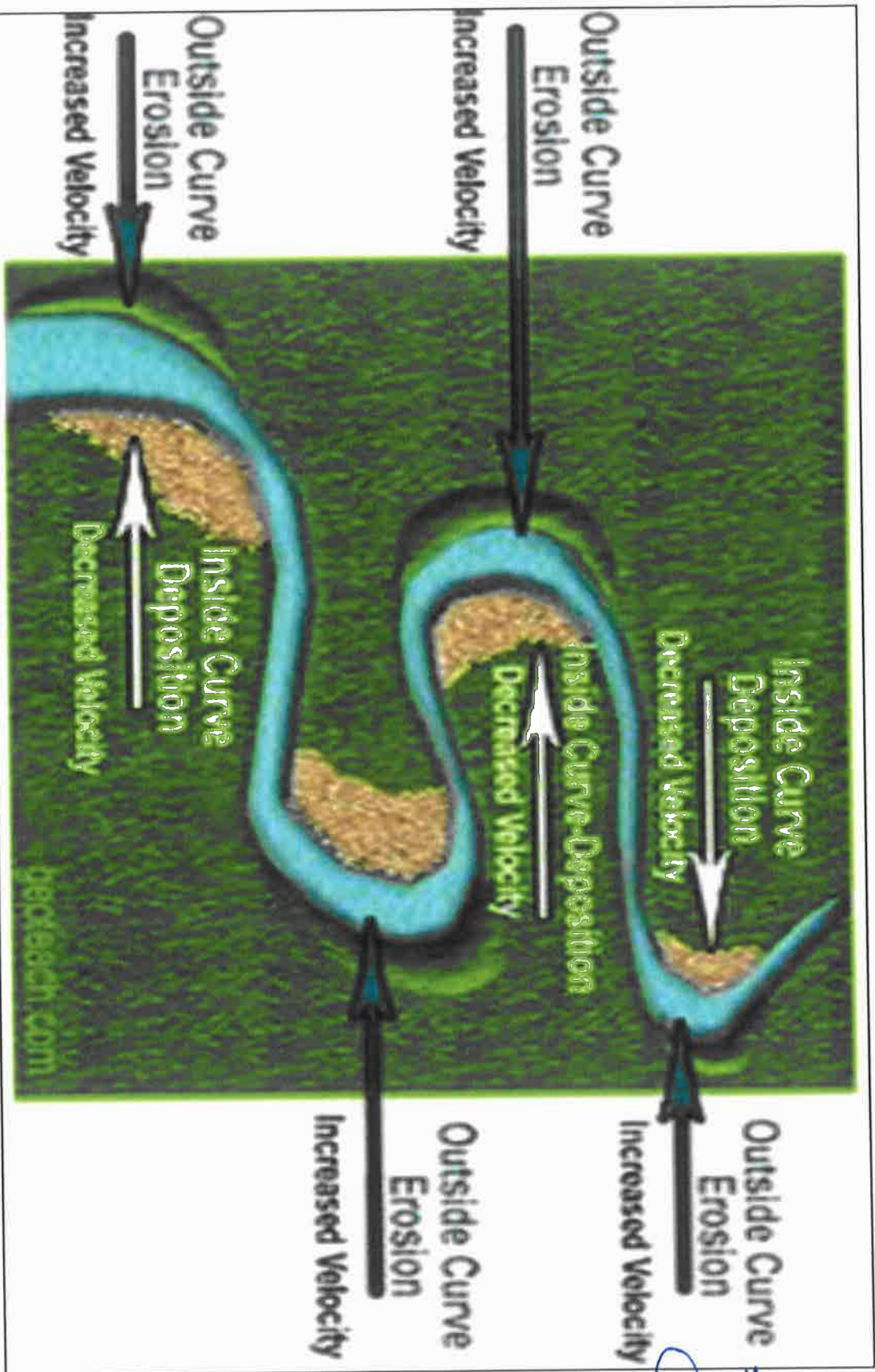


Figure 4 Conduive Areas for sand deposition

[Signature]
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EFLD)
Paryatan Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

6.2 Sand Mining

Sand Mining is an activity referring to the process of the removal of sand from rivers, streams and lakes.

- Sand is mined from beaches and dredged from river beds.
- There are no official figures for the amount of sand mined illegally, but in 2015-16, there were over 19,000 cases of illegal mining of minor minerals, which include sand, in the country.
- To stop illegal mining, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) issued Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand mining.
- These guidelines focus on the effective monitoring of the sand mining.

Following considerations shall be kept in mind for sand mining:


- Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradations shall be identified. The Leaseholder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradations problem.
- Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- Abandoned stream channels on the terrace and inactive floodplains are to be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. The stream should not be diverted to form the inactive channel.
- Layers of sand which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- Sand shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- Segments of the braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- Sand and gravel shall not be extracted up to a distance of 1 kilometre (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on down-stream side, subjected to a

Abany
Assessment & Authority, M.P.
Member
E-5

District Survey Report: Shajapur


minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.

- Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two-thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- The flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there is a significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history. Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, and this sandy-gravelly track constitute excellent conduits and hold the greater potential for groundwater recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.
- Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and distance from the bank should be $\frac{1}{4}$ th or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.
- Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to the start of mining.
- A buffer distance /un-mined block of 50 meters after every block of 1000 meters over which mining is undertaken or at such distance as may be the directed/prescribed by the regulatory authority shall be maintained.
- River bed sand mining shall be restricted within the central $\frac{3}{4}$ th width of the river/rivulet or 7.5 meters (inward) from river banks but up to 10% of the width of the river, as the case may be and decided by regulatory authority while granting environmental clearance in consultation with irrigation department. Regulating authority while regulating the zone of river bed mining shall ensure that the objective to minimize the effects of riverbank erosion and consequential channel migration are achieved to the extent possible. In general, the area for removal of minerals shall not exceed 60% of the mine lease area, and any deviation or relaxation in this regard shall be adequately supported by the scientific report.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)


District Survey Report: Shajapur

- The mining from the area outside river bed shall be permitted subject to the condition that a safety margin of two meters (1 m) shall be maintained above the groundwater table while undertaking mining and no mining operation shall be permissible below this level unless specific permission is obtained from the Competent Authority. Further, the mining should not exceed nine-meter (3 m) at any point in time.
- The permanent boundary pillars need to be erected after identification of an area of aggradations and deposition outside the bank of the river at a safe location for future surveying. The distance between boundary pillars on each side of the bank shall not be more than 100 meters.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

7 General Profile of the District

1. Geographical Position	The district extends between the parallel of latitude 23°06' and 24°20' north and between meridians of longitude of 75°41' and 77°02" falling in survey of India toposheet No. 46M, 54D.
2. Area and Population	<p>I. Geographical Area (Sq.Km) Total Area (Sq.Km): 6195 Km²</p> <p>II. CENSUS 2011</p> <p>I. Population</p> <p>a) Total Population: 1,512,681 b) Male Population: 780,520 c) Female Population: 732,161</p> <p>II. Literates</p> <p>a) Total Literates: 894,612 b) Male: 543,509 c) Female: 351,103</p> <p>III. Main Workers (Census 2011)</p> <p>a) Total Workers: 717,871 b) Male Workers: 431,857 c) Female Workers: 286,014 d) Cultivators: 287,924 e) Agricultural Labourers: 303,157 f) Other Workers: 117,981</p> <p>IV. Languages Spoken in the District Hindi & Malvi</p>
3. Temperature	Plains – Maximum: 39.9°C Plains – Minimum: 9.6°C
4. Rainfall (In mm)	Normal – South West Monsoon: 697.6 mm Annual Rainfall: 1020.2mm
5. Agriculture	<p>a) Total Cultivated Area (Ha): 455 b) Net Area Sown (Ha): 419 c) Area Sown more than once (Ha): 302</p>
6. Rivers, etc.	Name of the Rivers: Kali Sindh, Lakhundar Nevaj, Parbati River Chambal and Ganga basin.


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 Paryayaran Parisar
 E-5, Areta Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

7 General Profile of the District

1. Geographical Position	The district extends between the parallel of latitude 23°06' and 24°20' north and between meridians of longitude of 75°41' and 77°02" falling in survey of India toposheet No. 46M, 54D.
2. Area and Population	<p>I. Geographical Area (Sq.Km) Total Area (Sq.Km): 6195 Km²</p> <p>II. CENSUS 2011</p> <p>I. Population</p> <p>a) Total Population: 1,512,681 b) Male Population: 780,520 c) Female Population: 732,161</p> <p>II. Literates</p> <p>a) Total Literates: 894,612 b) Male: 543,509 c) Female: 351,103</p> <p>III. Main Workers (Census 2011)</p> <p>a) Total Workers: 717,871 b) Male Workers: 431,857 c) Female Workers: 286,014 d) Cultivators: 287,924 e) Agricultural Labourers: 303,157 f) Other Workers: 117,981</p> <p>IV. Languages Spoken in the District Hindi & Malvi</p>
3. Temperature	<p>Plains – Maximum: 39.9°C Plains – Minimum: 9.6°C</p>
4. Rainfall (In mm)	<p>Normal – South West Monsoon: 697.6 mm Annual Rainfall: 1020.2mm</p>
5. Agriculture	<p>a) Total Cultivated Area (Ha): 455 b) Net Area Sown (Ha): 419 c) Area Sown more than once (Ha): 302</p>
6. Rivers, etc.	Name of the Rivers: Kali Sindh, Lakhundar Nevaj, Parbati River Chambal and Ganga basin.


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EFCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-6, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)


District Survey Report: Shajapur

7. Revenue Administrative Divisions	Revenue Divisions: a. Revenue Blocks/ Tehsils: 9 b. Revenue Villages: 635
8. Local Bodies	a. Municipalities: 6 b. Village Panchayats: 326

7.1 Census Data 2011

Table 5 Census Data for year 2011

Description	2011
Actual Population	1,512,681
Male	780,520
Female	732,161
Population Growth	17.20%
Area Sq. km.	6,195
Density/KM ²	244
Proportion to population of Madhya Pradesh	2.08%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	938
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	920
Average Literacy	69.09
Male Literacy	81.47
Female Literacy	55.93
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	217,759
Male Population (0-6 Age)	113,404
Female Population (0-6 Age)	104,355
Literates	894,612
Male Literates	543,509
Female Literates	351,103
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.40%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.53%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.25%


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

8 Land utilization Pattern in the District: Forest, Agricultural, Mining, etc.,

Land use/land cover (LULC) changes are main issues of universal environment change. The Satellite remote sensing data with their monotonous nature have proved to be rather useful in mapping land use/land cover decorations and changes with time. Quantification of such a change is conceivable through GIS techniques even if the subsequent spatial datasets are of dissimilar scales or resolutions. Such studies have helped in considerate the dynamics of human happenings in space and time. Land use refers to man's activities.

Table 6 Land Use Pattern of the Study Area

Sr. No.	Class	Area in Ha.	Percentage of coverage
1.	Agricultural Plantation	400.326703	0.12
2.	Barren rocky	7.179673	0.00
3.	Cropland	306288.6478	88.47
4.	Fallow land	280.376669	0.08
5.	Gullied/Ravinous land	164.918831	0.05
6.	Industrial	744.870591	0.22
7.	Lake/Ponds	2115.249282	0.61
8.	Mining / Quarry	547.151332	0.16
9.	Reservoir/Tank	2607.508096	0.75
10.	River	2122.855655	0.61
11.	Rural	7063.892321	2.04
12.	Scrub land	22701.63109	6.56
13.	Urban	1169.270529	0.34
Total		346213.8785	100


 Assessment Authority, W.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

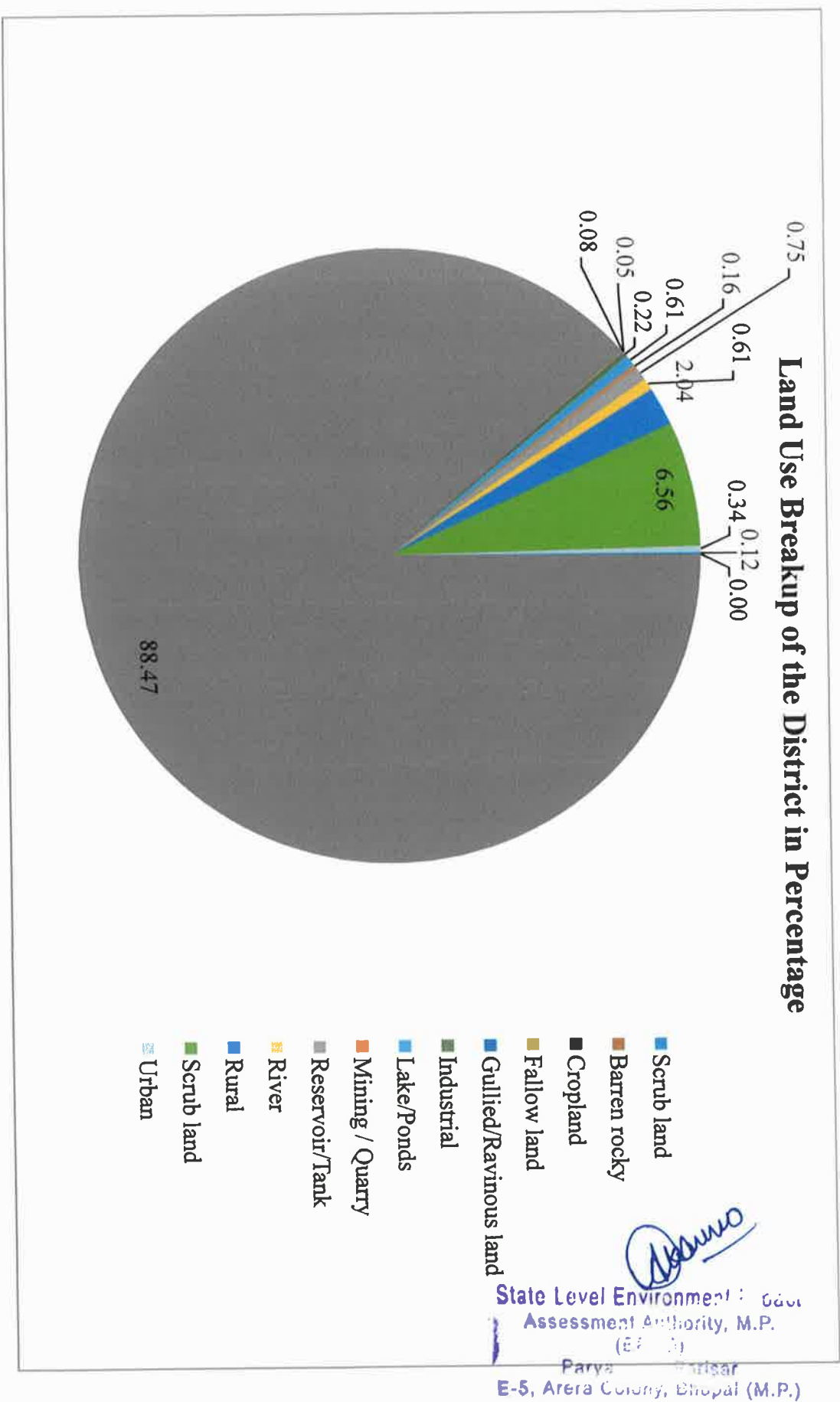


Figure 6 Land Use and Land Cover Breakup of the District

9 Physiography of the District

The entire district is a part of the Deccan Traps flood basalts of the Cretaceous-Paleocene. Alluvium of the recent period is, however, found along the river Parbati in a narrow strip. The district has deep black and shallow black brown and alluvial soils of the northern region. Shajapur is a part of central Madhya Pradesh plateau and Ratlam plateau.

There is a hill tract in the west of Badod town showing scattered hillocks in a north-south direction. The presence of hills in the center has affected the drainage pattern. The height of this tract varies between 500 and 545 meters above the mean sea level and it slopes towards the north.

Shajapur forested upland stretches from north to south in the middle of the district covering considerable portions of Agar Malwa and Shajapur tehsils and a small part of Susner tehsil. It is a part of the Malwa plateau with typical topography. There is a continuous chain of hills throughout the entire region. The height of the region varies between 450 and 530 meters above the mean sea level. The surface height decreases towards the north. Since it is an upland area, a number of seasonal streams originate from this zone and drain mostly towards the east.

The Kali Sindh basin stretches between the southern and northern limits of the district. It occupies the major parts of Susner and Shajapur tehsils and a very small part of Agar tehsil. The southern part of the region is hilly whereas the northern part is plain. The hills gradually decrease in height from south to north. There are a few scattered hillocks in the central and northern parts also. The altitude of the region varies between 450 and 528 meters above the mean sea level. Numerous streams originate from the hilly area and dissect the surface.

Shajapur upland extends over the eastern part of the district covering the entire Shujalpur tehsil and a small segment of Shajapur tehsil. Being a part of the Malwa plateau, it presents a dissected topography. A hill range enters this region from the north and extends towards the south. The southern part of the region is an upland area and northern part is relatively low lying. In the south, the hills are scattered and are eroded by various streams. The height at the region varies between 435 and 507 meters above the main sea level. The 450 meters contour encircles the area along the Newaj River where the small hills are spread, and the Newaj dissects these hills. The eastern part of the region is a low and water dividing line of the western part can be decided by the tributaries of Newaj

10 Details of month wise Rainfall data of 1 year 2021

Dr. M. K. Jadhav
 District Surveyor
 (DSE)
 Shajapur District
 Maharashtra
 14/07/2022

Month	Year	Shajapur		Mohan Badodiya		Shujapur		Kalapipal		Guana		District Total	
		Rainy day	Moeth of Rain	Rainy day	Moeth of Rain	Rainy day	Moeth of Rain	Rainy day	Moeth of Rain	Rainy day	Moeth of Rain	Total Days	Average Rain
June	2021	17	83.2	10	125.0	13	218.0	10	209.0	10	116.0	23	150.2
July	2021	17	311.0	13	539.0	16	353.0	12	295.0	9	322.0	21	364.0
August	2021	15	283.4	12	256.0	14	217.0	12	273.0	11	275.0	15	253.7
September	2021	20	194.0	14	288.0	18	388.0	18	348.0	14	174.0	27	278.4
October	2021	3	62.5	3	80.0	4	72.0	3	74.0	3	91.0	7	75.3
November	2021	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
December	2021	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
January	2022	3	73.0	2	15.0	3	36.0	2	26.0	2	20.0	3	34.0
February	2022	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
March	2022	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		75	1007.1	54	1303.0	68	1284.0	57	1225.0	49	998.0	96	1155.6

District Survey Report: Shajapur

10.1.1 Rainfall of the District and Climate Conditions

10.2 Rainfall

The normal annual rainfall of Shajapur District is 1020.2 mm. Shajapur district receives maximum rainfall during south – west monsoon period i.e. June to September. About 92.3% of the annual rainfall received during monsoon season. Only 7.7% of the annual rainfall takes place between October to May period. Thus surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the south – west monsoon period. The maximum rainfall received at Shajapur is 987.3 mm and minimum is 865.4 mm.

During the south- west monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 88% (July/ August month). The rest of the year is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less than 33%. April is the driest month of the year.

10.3 Climatic Conditions

The climate of Shajapur district MP characterised by hot summer and general dryness except during the south west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the south west monsoon season. October and November form the post monsoon or transition period.

The normal maximum temperature recorded during the month of May is 39.9°C and minimum during the month of January 9.6°C. The normal annual means maximum and minimum temperature of Shajapur district is 31.3°C & 35.5°C respectively.


The wind velocity is higher during the pre monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity is 27.0 km / hr. observed during the month of June and minimum 7.1 km/hr during the month of November. The average normal annual wind velocity of Shajapur district is 15.9 km/hr.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

11 Geology of the District

Geologically, the Malwa plateau refers to the volcanic upland south of the Vindhya, which includes the Malwa region and extends east to include the upper basin of the Betwa and the headwaters of the Dhasan and Ken rivers. The region is composed of dry deciduous forests that are home to a number of tribes, most important of them being the Bhils. The Malwa region occupies a plateau in western Madhya Pradesh and south-eastern Rajasthan with Gujarat in the west. To the south and east is the Vindhya Range and to the north are the Bundelkhand uplands. The plateau is an extension of the Deccan Traps, formed between 60 and 68 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period.

In this region, the main classes of soil are black, brown and stony soil. The volcanic, clay-like soil of the region owes its black colour to the high iron content of the basalt from which it is formed. The soil requires less irrigation because of high moisture retention capacity. The other two soil types are lighter and have a higher proportion of sand.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parikar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

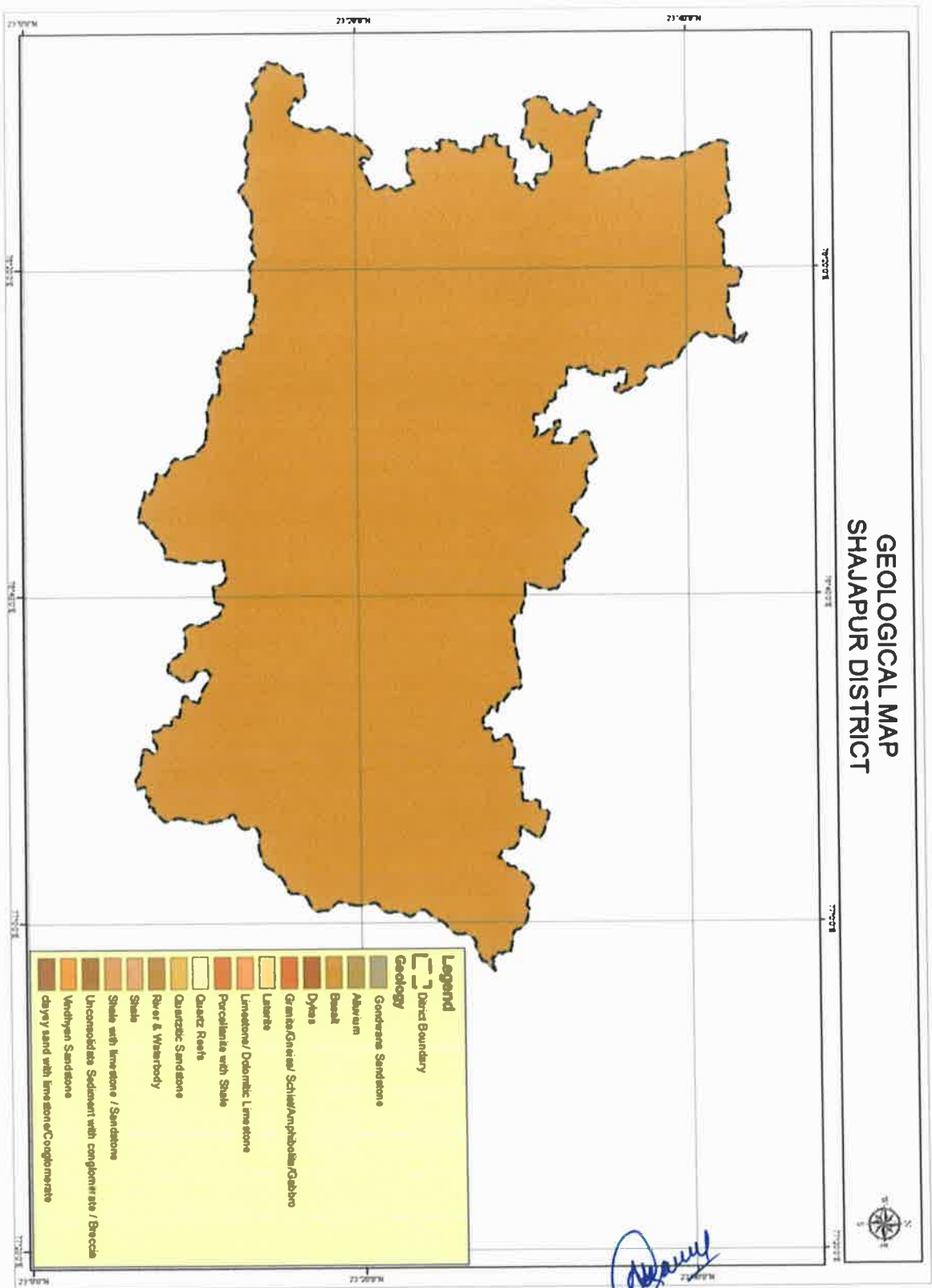



Figure 7 Geological Map of the District


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parkar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)


12 Drainage and Irrigation Pattern

12.1 Drainage Pattern

Entire Shajapur district lies within Yamuna basin, Chambal sub basin and is drained by prominently northerly flowing rivers like Chhoti Kalisindh, Kali Sindh, Lakhunder Newaj and Parvati. These rivers and their streams give dendritic drainage. The district area is located between surface elevation 335 and 608 msl.

12.2 Irrigation Practices

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for normal growth of plants. Water is an important determinant factor for production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depends mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the water supply for agriculture. The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, ordinary wells, springs and channels.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

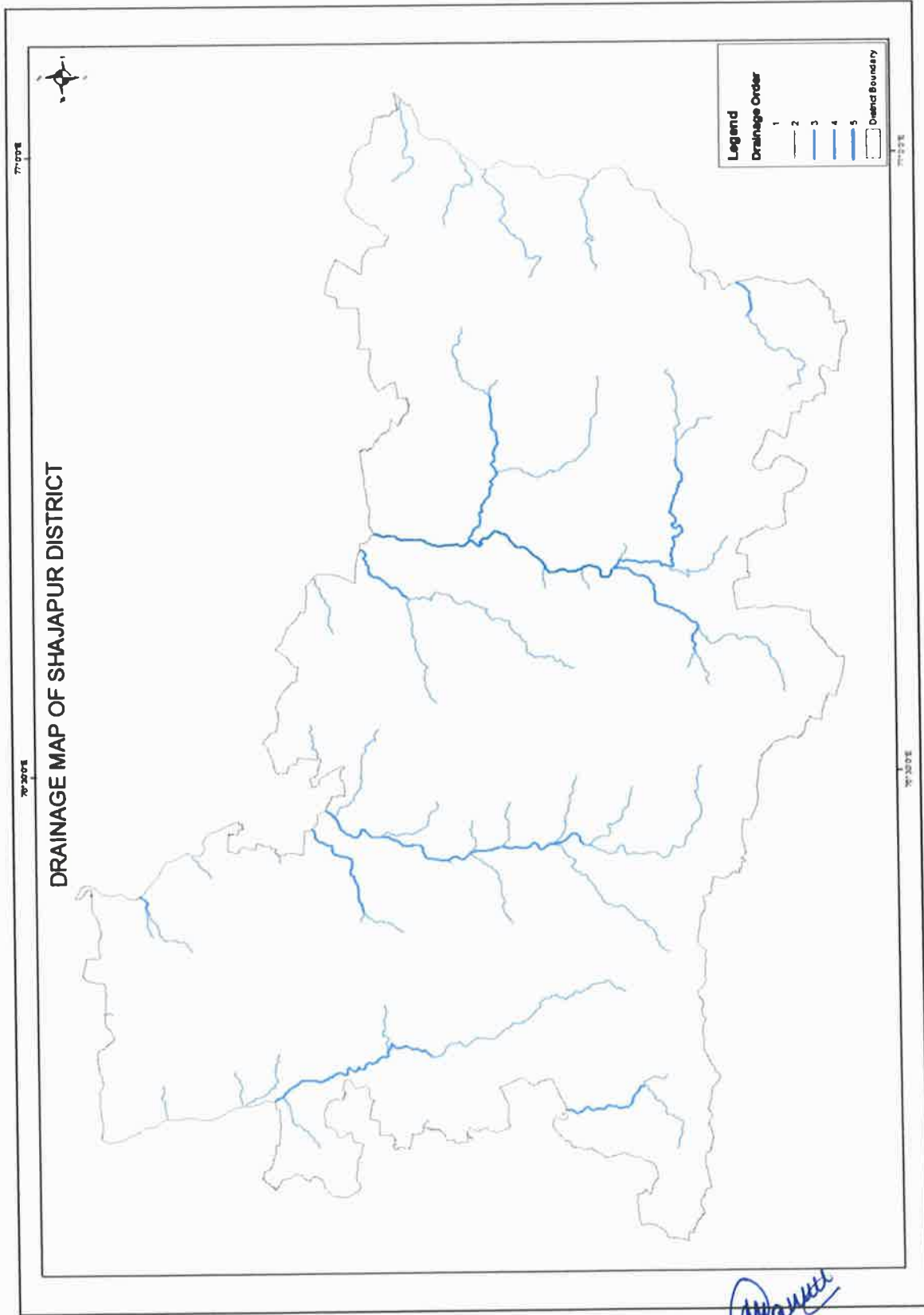


Figure 9 Drainage Map of the District

(Signature)
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parkar
E-5, Area Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

13 Surface Water and Ground water scenario of the District

13.1 Ground Water

Ground Water is found beneath the earth's surface and is an important source of water in most of the Districts in the State. Ground Water is withdrawn for Agriculture, Municipal and industrial use. The depth at which the ground water is called Ground water table.

Ground Water occurs in different lava flows having distinctive feature like significant primary porosity in the form of vesicles lava tubes formed due to emanations of gases in weathered lava flows along with fractures, variation vesicles and its wide spatial and temporal with minerals considerable reduced by filling up with minerals like zeolites, calcite, and silica to form amygdale. Alternating sequences of pervious and compact horizon function as a multi aquifer system. Shallow ground water occurs in the weathered vesicular, jointed fractured zones of basaltic flows generally under unconfined conditions at some places under semi confined to confined condition due to the presence of thickly silty clays overlying the jointed rocks in the cases of deepr aquifer. Shallow aquifer also noticed in alluvium occurs along Lakhunda, Kalisindh, Newaj and Parvati river courses .Laterite development on basalt is not extensive except in and around Agar town where the traps have undergone maximum degree of leaching.

13.2 Surface Water

Entire Shajapur district lies within Yamuna basin, Chambal sub basin and is drained by prominently northerly flowing rivers like Chhoti Kalisindh, Kali Sindh, Lakhunder Newaj and Parvati. These rivers and their streams give dendritic drainage. The district area is located between surface elevation 335 and 608 msl.


State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parishad
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

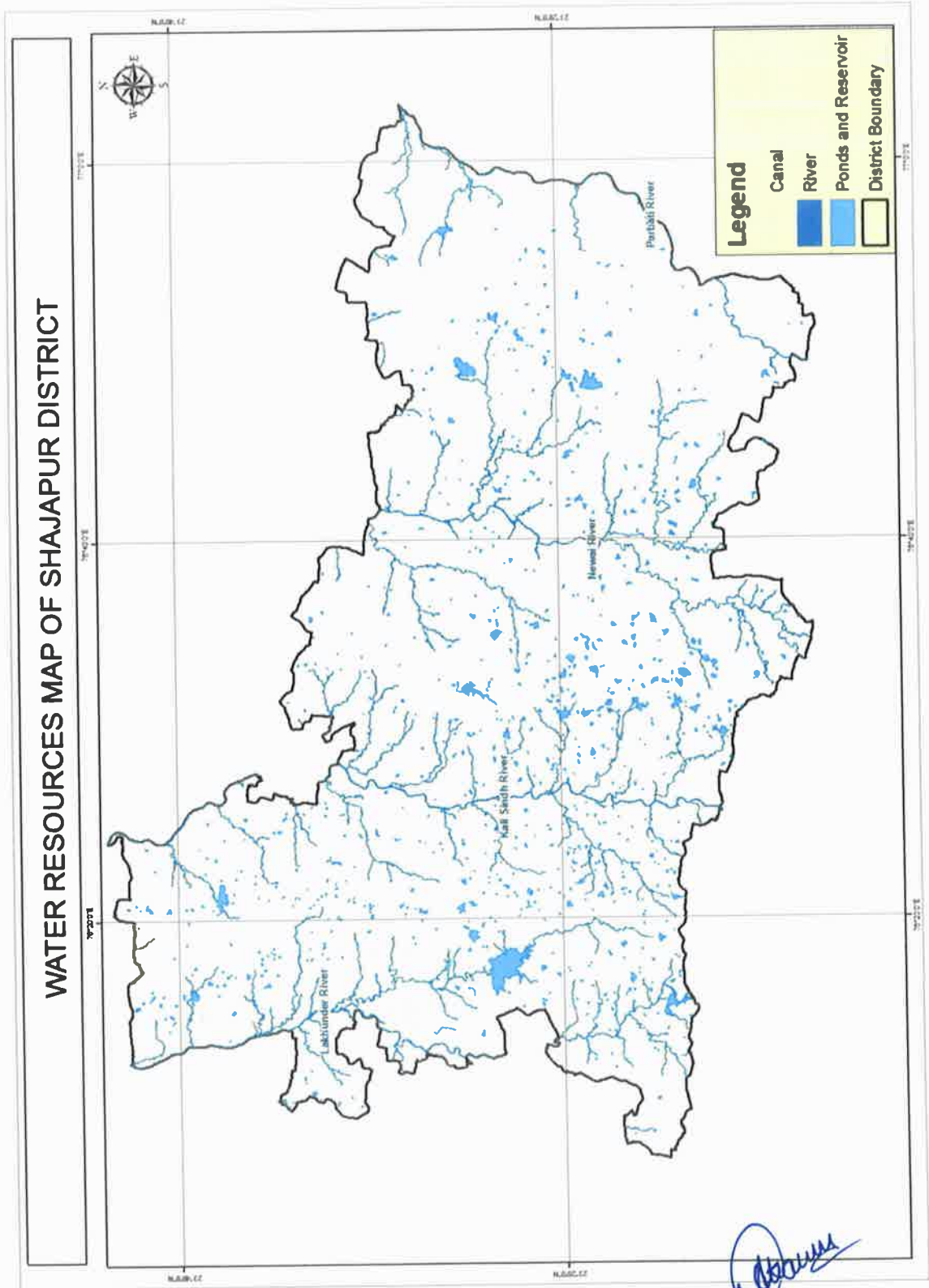


Figure 10 Water Resources Map of the District

(Signature)
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

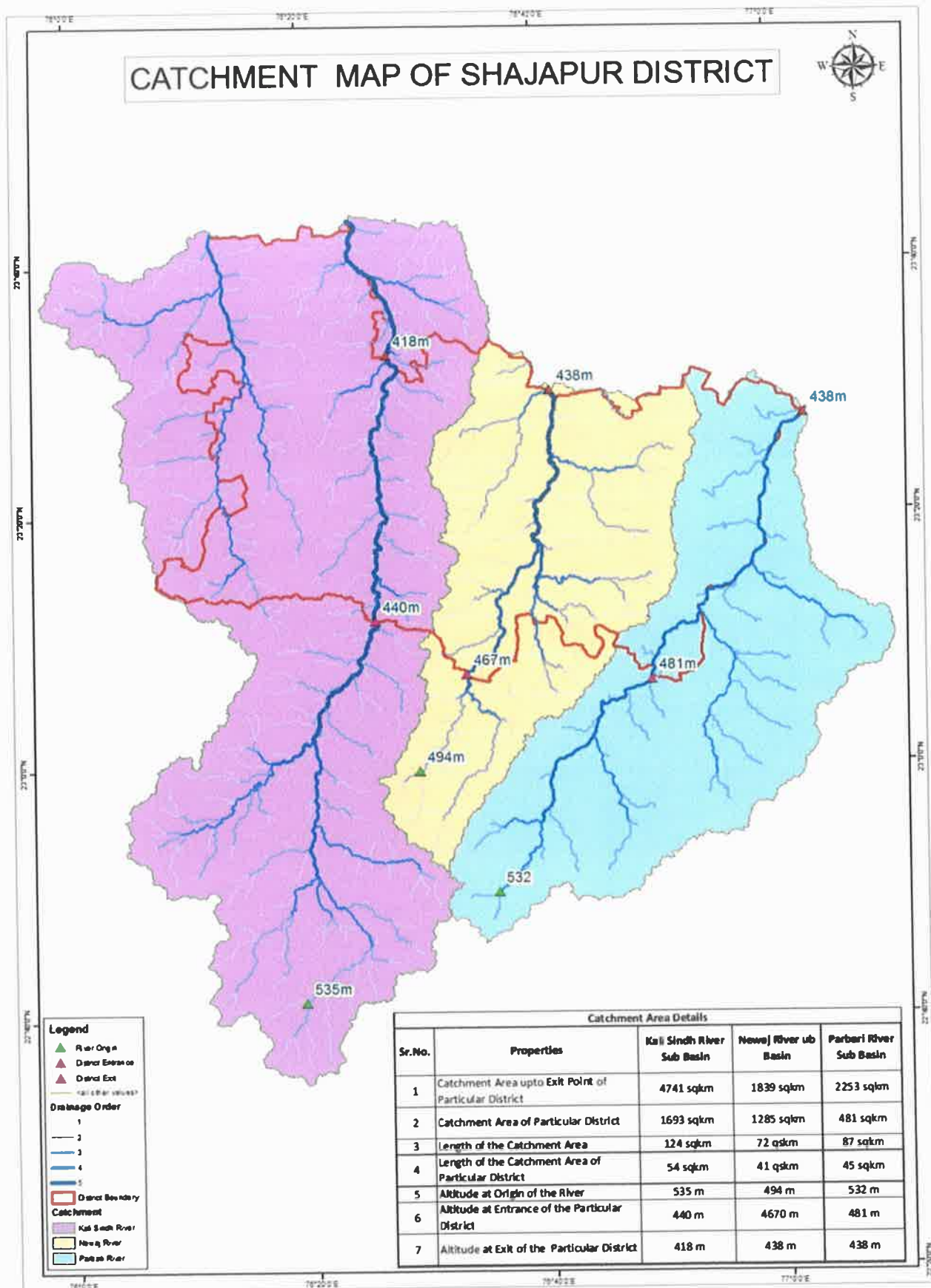



Figure 11 Catchment Map of the District

District Survey Report: Shajapur

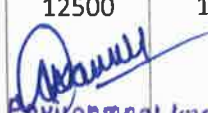
Table 7 Details of the Catchment Area

Sr.No.	Properties	Kali Sindh River Sub Basin	Newaj River Sub Basin	Parbari River Sub Basin
1	Catchment Area upto Exit Point of Particular District	4,741 sq.km	1,839 sq.km	2,253 sq.km
2	Catchment Area of Particular District	1,693 sq.km	1,285 sq.km	481 sq.km
3	Length of the Catchment Area	124 sq.km	72 sq.km	87 sq.km
4	Length of the Catchment Area of Particular District	54 sq.km	41 sq.km	45 sq.km
5	Altitude at Origin of the River	535 m	494 m	532 m
6	Altitude at Entrance of the Particular District	440 m	4670 m	481 m
7	Altitude at Exit of the Particular District	418 m	438 m	438 m



State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryatana, Bhopal
2021 A.P. (M.P.)

SAND QUANTITY BASED ON PRE - MONSOON

SL No	SAND MINE DETAILS	Length of area (in kilo meters)	Average width of area (in meters)	Total Area (in m ²) Area (rounded) x Depth (m)	Total Sand Volume Area x Depth =Volume	
					Cum	Metric Tonne
1	Kalisindh River Village – Karadiya Khasra No. – 517	0.93	26.8	25000 x 0.5	12500	17500
2	Lakhunder River Village – Sajod Khasra No. – 256	1.33	37.2	49500 x 0.5	24750	34650
3	Kalisindh River Village – Karju Khasra No. – 373, 896/1	0.38	105.27	40000 x 0.5	20000	28000
4	Kalisindh River Village – Konta Uttar Khasra No. - 555	0.75	53.30	40000 x 0.5	20000	28000
5	Kalisindh River Village – Dhenka Khasra No. – 602	0.94	52.13	49000 x 0.5	24500	34300
6	Kalisindh River Village – Kamridpur Khasra No. – 377,577	0.81	43.21	35000 x 0.5	17500	24500
7	Kalisindh River Village – Kudana Khasra No. – 647	0.94	52.13	49000 x 0.5	24500	34300
8	Kalisindh River Village – Ghatiyakhurd Khasra No. - 194	1.13	43.8	49500 x 0.5	24750	34650
9	Kalisindh River Village – Tiganjpur Kopda Khasra No. – 1307, 1350	0.96	26	25000 x 0.5	12500	17500


 Slate Level Environment Impac.
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parikar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

10	Kalisindh River Village – Dastakhedi Khasra No. - 469	1.09	43	47000 x 0.5	23500	32900
11	Kalisindh River Village – Jorapur Khasra No. - 1	0.90	55	49500 x 0.5	24750	34650
12	Jamdhari Nala Village – Jhiranya Khasra No. – 1,160	0.55	36.36	20000 x 0.5	10000	14000
13	Newaj River Village – Richoda Khasra No. – 225	0.73	27.4	20000 x 0.5	10000	14000
14	Newaj River Village – Raipur Khasra No. – 704	0.55	50	27500 x 0.5	13750	19250
15	Newaj River Village – Dugdha Khasra No. – 435	1.01	49.25	49500 x 0.5	24750	34650
16	Newaj River Village – Bhyana Jadhapur Khasra No. – 282, 364	0.41	48.78	20000 x 0.5	10000	14000
17	Newaj River Village – Saliya Khasra No. – 320,248,237/1/2/3	0.76	26.32	20000 x 0.5	10000	14000
18	Doodhi Newaj River Village – Dhablaghosi Khasra No. – 1,353/1,354	1.64	15.36	25200 x 0.5	12600	17640
19	Newaj River Village – Mangrola Khasra No. – 1	0.70	50	35000 x 0.5	17500	24500
20	Newaj River Village – Bankakhedi Khasra No. – 108,109/1	1.23	32.6	40140 x 0.5	20070	28098



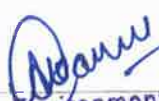
 State Level Enviro
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

21	Newaj River Village – Bolda Khasra No. – 1,322	0.86	29.20	25000 x 0.5	12500	17500
22	Parbati River Village – Pipalyanagar Khasra No. – 459,503	1.06	47.17	50000 x 0.5	25000	35000
23	Kalisindh River Village – Devlavihar Khasra No. – 1636	0.94	42.50	40000 x 0.5	20000	28000
	Total	20.6	43.174 (avg)	830840 x 0.5	415420	581588



**State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)**

SAND QUANTITY BASED ON POST MONSOON

S L · N o	SAND MINE DETAILS	Length of area (in kilo meters)	Average width of area (in meters)	Total Area (in m ²) Area (rounded) x Depth (m)	Total Sand Volume	
					Cum	Metric Tonne
1	Kalisindh River Village – Karadiya Khasra No. – 517	0.93	26.8	25000 x 1	25000	35000
2	Lakhunder River Village –Sajod Khasra No. – 256	1.33	37.2	49500 x 1	49500	69300
3	Kalisindh River Village – Karju Khasra No. – 373, 896/1	0.38	105.27	40000 x 1	40000	56000
4	Kalisindh River Village – Konta Uttar Khasra No. - 555	0.75	53.30	40000 x 1	40000	56000
5	Kalisindh River Village – Dhenka Khasra No. – 602	0.94	52.13	49000 x 1	49000	68600
6	Kalisindh River Village – Kamridpur Khasra No. – 377,577	0.81	43.21	35000 x 1	35000	49000
7	Kalisindh River Village – Kudana Khasra No. – 647	0.94	52.13	49000 x 1	49000	68600
8	Kalisindh River Village – Ghatiyakhurd Khasra No. - 194	1.13	43.8	49500 x 1	49500	69300
9	Kalisindh River Village –Tiganjpur Kopda Khasra No. – 1307, 1350	0.96	26	25000 x 1	25000	35000


 State Level Environment Impac.
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

10	Kalisindh River Village - Dastakhedi Khasra No. - 469	1.09	43	47000 x 1	47000	65800
11	Kalisindh River Village - Jorapur Khasra No. - 1	0.90	55	49500 x 1	49500	69300
12	Jamdhar Nala Village - Jhiranya Khasra No. - 1,160	0.55	36.36	20000 x 1	20000	28000
13	Newaj River Village - Richoda Khasra No. - 225	0.73	27.4	20000 x 1	20000	28000
14	Newaj River Village - Raipur Khasra No. - 704	0.55	50	27500 x 1	27500	38500
15	Newaj River Village - Dugdha Khasra No. - 435	1.01	49.25	49500 x 1	49500	69300
16	Newaj River Village - Bhyana Jadhopur Khasra No. - 282, 364	0.41	48.78	20000 x 1	20000	28000
17	Newaj River Village - Saliya Khasra No. - 320,248,237/1/2/3	0.76	26.32	20000 x 1	20000	28000
18	Doodhi Newaj River Village - Dhablaghosi Khasra No. - 1,353/1,354	1.64	15.36	25200 x 1	25200	35280
19	Newaj River Village - Mangrola Khasra No. - 1	0.70	50	35000 x 1	35000	49000
20	Newaj River Village - Bankakhedi Khasra No. - 108,109/1	1.23	32.6	40140 x 1	40140	56196
21	Newaj River Village - Bolda Khasra No. - 1,322	0.86	29.20	25000 x 1	25000	35000


 State Level Environment Impa.
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

22	Parbati River Village – Pipalyanagar Khasra No. – 459,503	1.06	47.17	50000 x 1	50000	70000
23	Kalisindh River Village – Devlavihar Khasra No. – 1636	0.94	42.50	40000 x 1	40000	56000
	Total	20.6	43.174 (avg)	830840	830840	1163176


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

Drainage System with description of main Rivers

S. NO.	Name of the River	Area Drained (sqkm)	Area Drained in the District (sqkm)	% Area Drained in the District
1	Kali sindh	4,741	1,693	35 % (Approx)
2	Newaj	1,839	1,285	70 % (Approx)
3	Parbati	2,253	481	21 % (Approx)

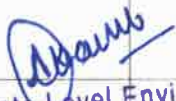
Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams

S. NO.	Name of the River or Stream	Total Length in the District (in km)	Place of Origin	Altitude at origin
1	Kali sindh	54 km	Vindhya Range near Bagli in Dewas district	535m
2	Newaj	41 km	Vindhya Range near bilpan in Dewas district	494 m
3	Parbati	45km	Vindhya range in Sehore district Madhya Pradesh	532 m


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Parvatan Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)


District Survey Report: Shajapur

S.L.N	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in kilometers)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in m ²) Area (rounded) x Depth	Total Sand Potential		Mineable mineral potential (60% of total mineral potential) = Volume x 60/100		Excavated Quantity in Last 3 years
					Cum	Metric Tonne	Cum	Metric Tonne	
1	Kalisindh River Village – Karadiya Khasra No. – 517	0.93	26.8	25000 x 1	25000	35000	15000	21000	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
2	Lakhunder River Village – Sajod Khasra No. – 256	1.33	37.2	49500 x 1	49500	69300	29700	41580	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
3	Kalisindh River Village – Karju Khasra No. – 373, 896/1	0.38	105.27	40000 x 1	40000	56000	24000	33600	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
4	Kalisindh River Village – Konta Uttar Khasra No. – 555	0.75	53.30	40000 x 1	40000	56000	24000	33600	848 cum


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Paryavaran Parisar
 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)


District Survey Report: Shajapur

11	Kalisindh River Village - Jorapur Khasra No. - 1	0.90	55	49500 x 1	49500	69300	29700	41580	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
12	Jamdhar Nala Village - Jhiranya Khasra No. - 1.160	0.55	36.36	20000 x 1	20000	28000	12000	16800	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
13	Newaj River Village - Richoda Khasra No. - 225	0.73	27.4	20000 x 1	20000	28000	12000	16800	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
14	Newaj River Village - Raipur Khasra No. - 704	0.55	50	27500 x 1	27500	38500	16500	23100	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
15	Newaj River Village - Dugdha Khasra No. - 435	1.01	49.25	49500 x 1	49500	69300	29700	41580	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 Panyavaran Parisar
 E-5, 1st Floor, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

16	Newaj River Village – Bhyana Jadhapur Khasra No. – 282, 364	0.41	48.78	20000 x 1	20000	28000	12000	16800	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
17	Newaj River Village – Saliya Khasra No. – 320.248,237/1/2/3	0.76	26.32	20000 x 1	20000	28000	12000	16800	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
18	Doodhi Newaj River Village – Dhablaghosi Khasra No. – 1,353/1,354	1.64	15.36	25200 x 1	25200	35280	15120	21168	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
19	Newaj River Village – Mangrola Khasra No. – 1	0.70	50	35000 x 1	35000	49000	21000	29400	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
20	Newaj River Village – Bankakhedi Khasra No. – 108,109/1	1.23	32.6	40140 x 1	40140	56196	24084	33717.6	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment Clearance
21	Newaj River Village – Bolda Khasra No. – 1.322		29.20	25000 x 1	25000	35000	15000	21000	No Production has been done due to absence of Environment


 2022 Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EFCO)

Parvvaran Parisar
 E-S. Area, Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

									Clearance
22	Parbati River Village – Pipalyanagar Khasra No. – 459,503	1.06	47.17	50000 x 1	50000	70000	30000	42000	Fresh Mine
23	Kalisindh River Village – Devlavihar Khasra No. – 1636	0.94	42.50	40000 x 1	40000	56000	24000	33600	Fresh Mine
	Total	20.6	43.174 (avg)	830840	830840	1163176	498504	697905.6	

Remark: 1 - In shajapur district last 3 year production has been done from wajirpur, chauma, pipalyanagar, semlichacha, sundarsi mines. These mines not included in the list because of new enforcement and monitoring guidelines 2020, these mines fall under 1km distance from the road bridges hence mining will not be possible in these mines.

2 – Sand available in Shajapur district is low quality sand because of stone boulder and soil mixed with sand.

3 – Demand of sand is very less in last 3 years because of Covid-19 and low quality of sand.

4 - Production of sand is very less to nil in sand mines in last 3 years because of tender in the district was terminated and no production has been done.

5 – Sand quantity in the mines in district has been measured by the established committee after field Survey.

District Survey Report: Shajapur

<u>DETAILS OF MINERAL POTENTIAL</u>			
SL. No	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Area (rounded) x Depth	TOTAL MINEABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL IN M ³ Area x Depth = Volume
1	Kalisindh River Village – Karadiya Khasra No. – 517	25000 x 1	25000
2	Lakhunder River Village –Sajod Khasra No. – 256	49500 x 1	49500
3	Kalisindh River Village – Karju Khasra No. – 373, 896/1	40000 x 1	40000
4	Kalisindh River Village – Konta Uttar Khasra No. - 555	40000 x 1	40000
5	Kalisindh River Village – Dhenka Khasra No. – 602	49000 x 1	49000
6	Kalisindh River Village – Kamridpur Khasra No. – 377,577	35000 x 1	35000

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavarán Parisar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

District Survey Report: Shajapur

7	Kalisindh River Village – Kudana Khasra No. – 647	49000 x 1	49000
8	Kalisindh River Village – Ghatiyakhurd Khasra No. - 194	49500 x 1	49500
9	Kalisindh River Village – Tiganjpur Kopda Khasra No. – 1307, 1350	25000 x 1	25000
10	Kalisindh River Village – Dastakhedi Khasra No. - 469	47000 x 1	47000
11	Kalisindh River Village –Jorapur Khasra No. – 1	49500 x 1	49500
12	Jamdhari Nala Village – Jhiranya Khasra No. – 1,160	20000 x 1	20000
13	Newaj River Village – Richoda Khasra No. – 225	20000 x 1	20000
14	Newaj River Village – Raipur Khasra No. – 704	27500 x 1	27500
15	Newaj River Village – Dugdha Khasra No. – 435	49500 x 1	49500

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

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



District Survey Report: Shajapur

16	Newaj River Village – Bhyana Jadhapur Khasra No. – 282, 364	20000 x 1	20000
17	Newaj River Village – Saliya Khasra No. – 320,248,237/1/2/3	20000 x 1	20000
18	Doodhi Newaj River Village – Dhablaghosi Khasra No. – 1,353/1,354	25200 x 1	25200
19	Newaj River Village – Mangrola Khasra No. – 1	35000 x 1	35000
20	Newaj River Village – Bankakhedi Khasra No. – 108,109/1	40140 x 1	40140
21	Newaj River Village – Bolda Khasra No. – 1,322	25000 x 1	25000
22	Parbati River Village – Pipalyanagar Khasra No. – 459,503	50000 x 1	50000
	Kalisindh River Village – Devlavihar Khasra No. – 1636	40000 x 1	40000
	Total	830840	830840


 State Level Environment Impact
 Assessment Authority, M.P.
 (EPCO)
 E-5, Arera Circle, Bhopal

District Survey Report: Shajapur

<u>DETAILS OF ANNUAL DEPOSITION</u>			
SL. No	Portion of the River or Stream	Area x Depth	ANNUAL DEPOSITION Area x Depth = Volume
1	Kalisindh River Village – Karadiya Khasra No. – 517	25000 x 1	25000
2	Lakhunder River Village – Sajod Khasra No. – 256	49500 x 1	49500
	Kalisindh River Village – Karju Khasra No. – 373, 896/1	40000 x 1	40000
	Kalisindh River Village – Konta Uttar Khasra No. - 555	40000 x 1	40000
	Kalisindh River Village – Dhenka Khasra No. – 602	49000 x 1	49000
6	Kalisindh River Village – Kamridpur Khasra No. – 377,577	35000 x 1	35000
7	Kalisindh River Village – Kudana Khasra No. – 647	49000 x 1	49000

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

Parvati, Shajapur (M.P.)
E-5, Ar...

District Survey Report: Shajapur

8	Kalisindh River Village – Ghatiyakhurd Khasra No. - 194	49500 x 1	49500
9	Kalisindh River Village – Tiganjpur Kopda Khasra No. – 1307, 1350	25000 x 1	25000
10	Kalisindh River Village – Dastakhedi Khasra No. - 469	47000 x 1	47000
11	Kalisindh River Village –Jorapur Khasra No. – 1	49500 x 1	49500
12	Jamdhar Nala Village – Jhiranya Khasra No. – 1,160	20000 x 1	20000
13	Newaj River Village – Richoda Khasra No. – 225	20000 x 1	20000
14	Newaj River Village – Raipur Khasra No. – 704	27500 x 1	27500
15	Newaj River Village – Dugdha Khasra No. – 435	49500 x 1	49500



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

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

District Survey Report: Shajapur

16	Newaj River Village – Bhyana Jadhapur Khasra No. – 282, 364	20000 x 1	20000
17	Newaj River Village – Saliya Khasra No. – 320,248,237/1/2/3	20000 x 1	20000
18	Doodhi Newaj River Village – Dhablaghosi Khasra No. – 1,353/1,354	25200 x 1	25200
19	Newaj River Village – Mangrola Khasra No. – 1	35000 x 1	35000
20	Newaj River Village – Bankakhedi Khasra No. – 108,109/1	40140 x 1	40140
21	Newaj River Village – Bolda Khasra No. – 1,322	25000 x 1	25000
22	Parbati River Village – Pipalyanagar Khasra No. – 459,503	50000 x 1	50000
23	Kalisindh River Village – Devlavihar Khasra No. – 1636	40000 x 1	40000
	Total	830840	830840

(Signature)



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

Parveer Pathar
E-5, Areez Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

Tiganjpur Kopda 2.50ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area

1 2 3

शानति धाम

Ram mandir A

4 9

8

5

7 11 16



400 m

Saliya 2.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Dev built mndir khanda khedi

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P.

Legend

- Boundary pillars
- Lease area



300 m

Sajod 4.95ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



- Boundary pillars
- Lease area

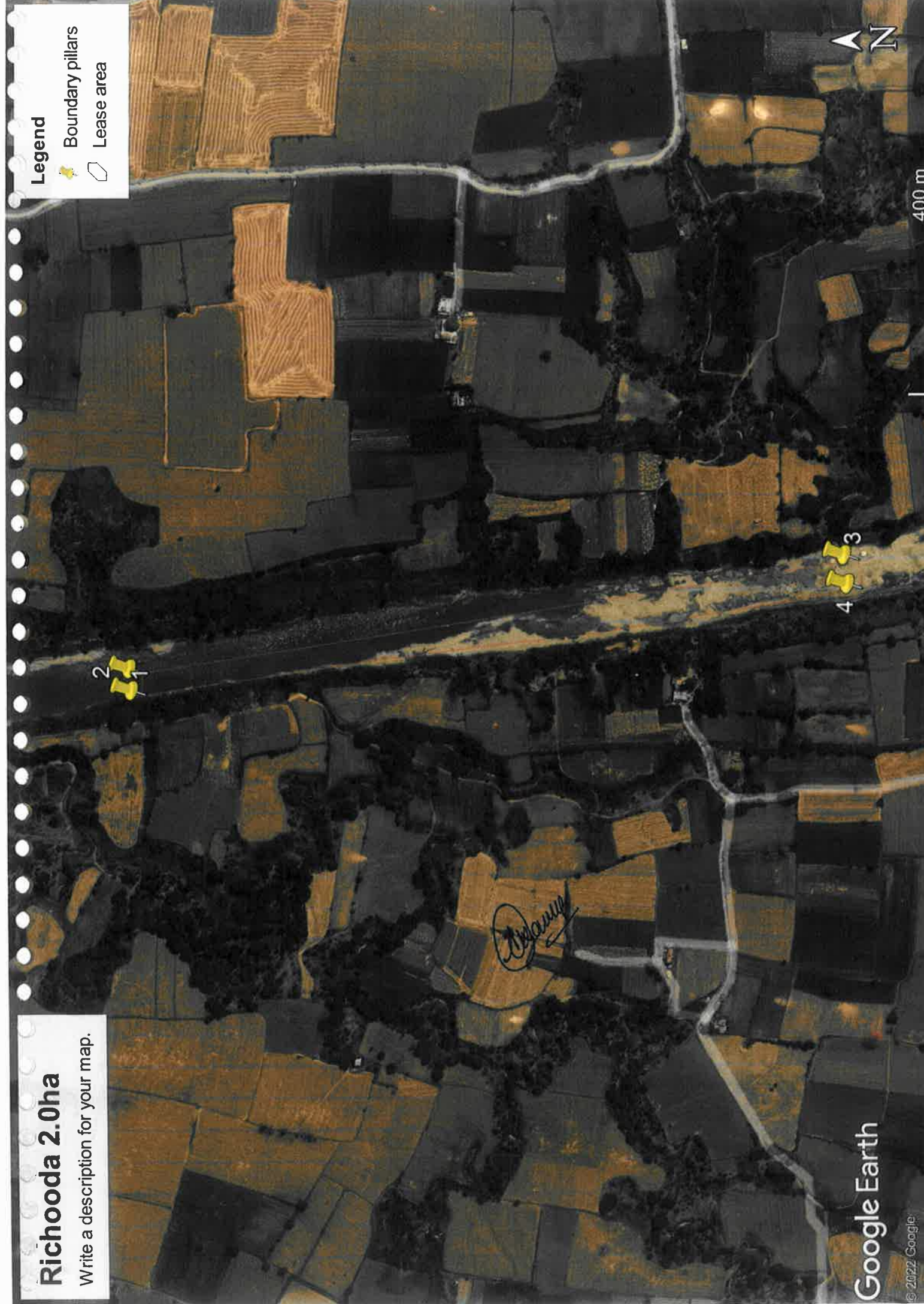


Richooda 2.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



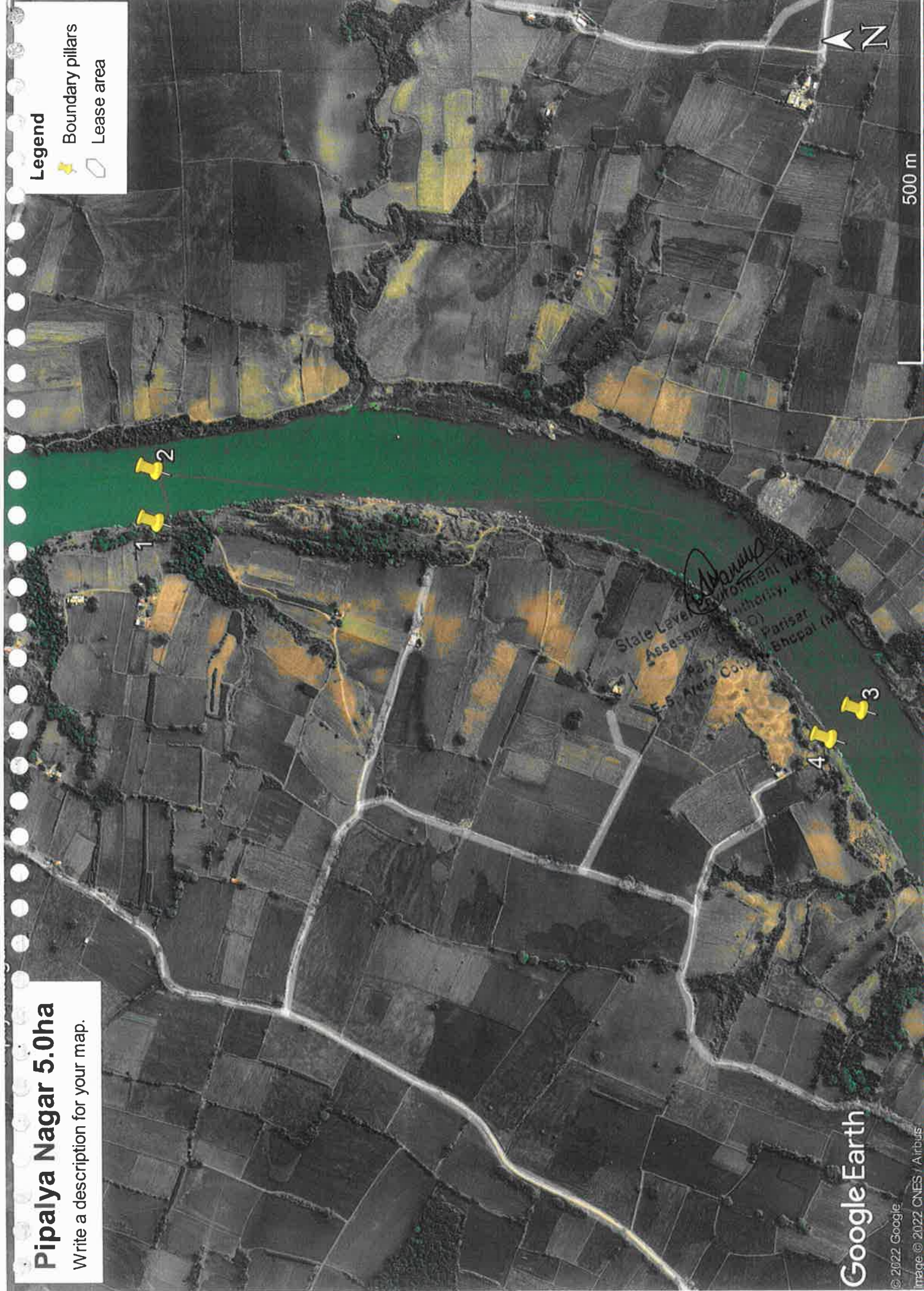
400 m

Pipalya Nagar 5.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



- Boundary pillars
- Lease area

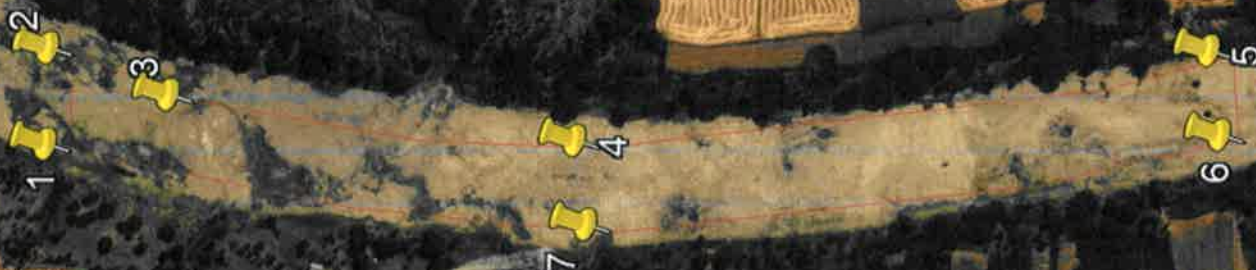


Mangrola Mayapur 3.50ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



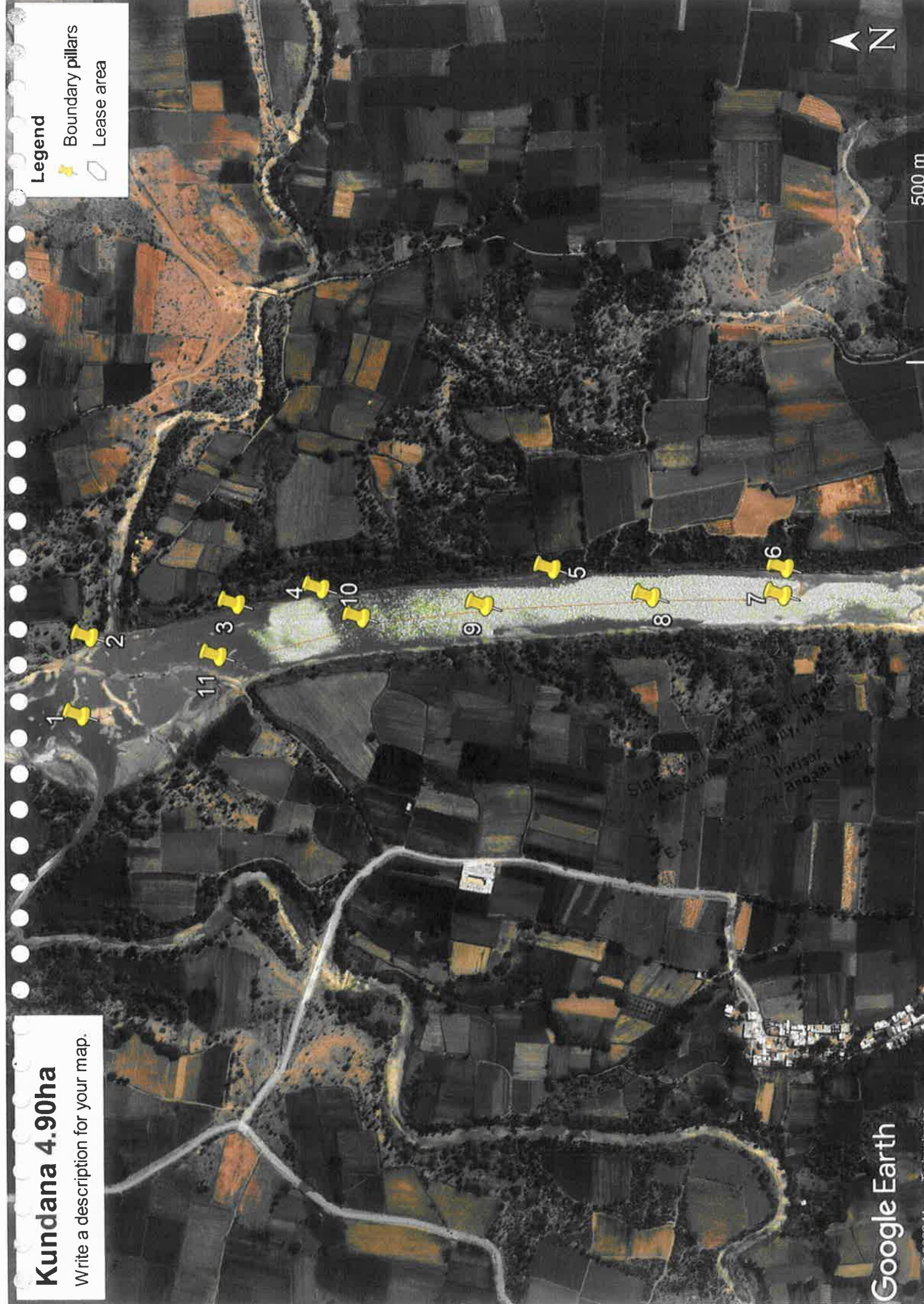
400 m

Kundana 4.90ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



- Boundary pillars
- Lease area

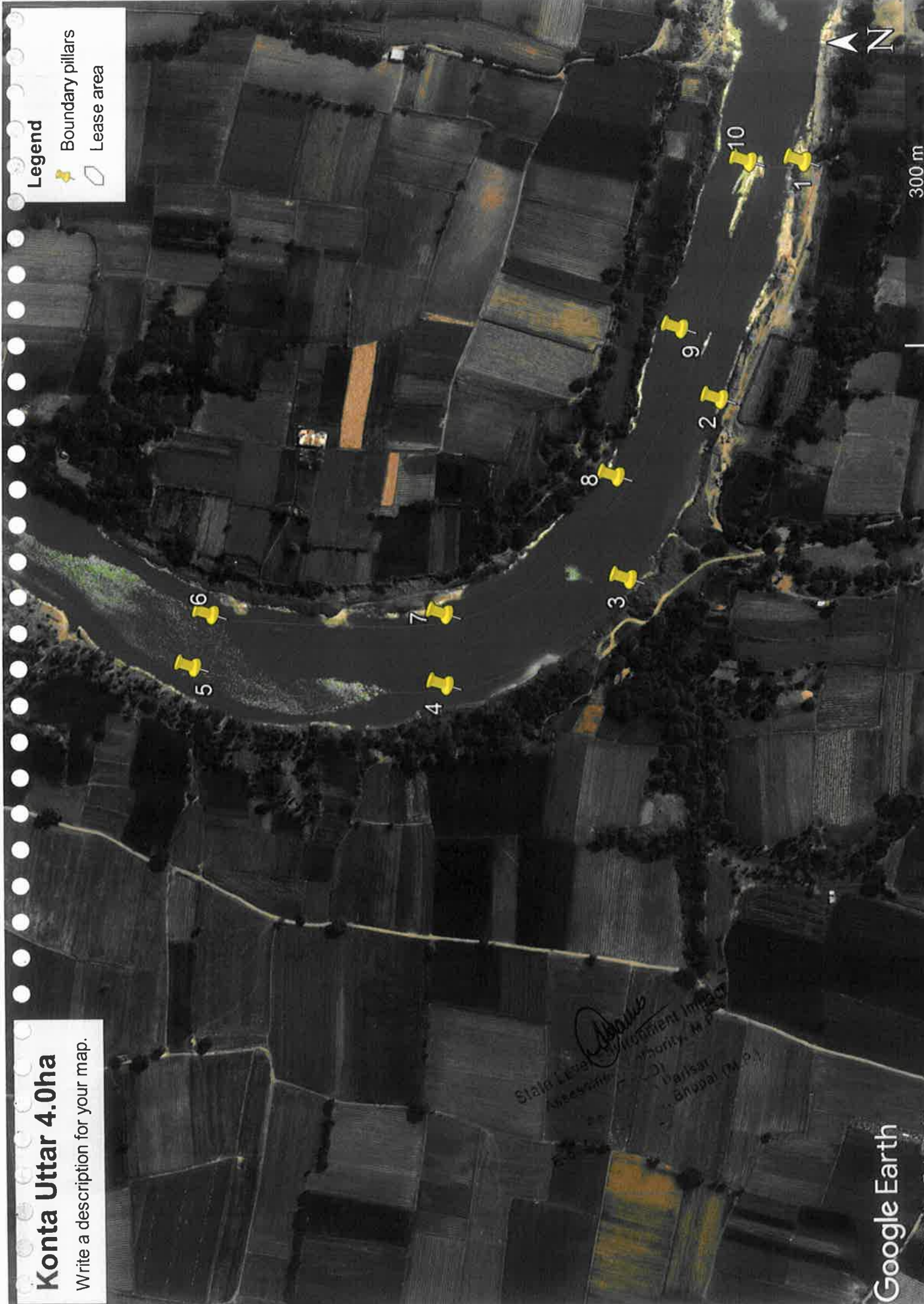


Konta Uttar 4.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



Statai Leta
Aveshwar
2021
Parisar
Bhupal (a.s.)

Karju 4.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

- Boundary pillars
- Lease area

numan Mandir

Bhumaji maharaj

Kali Sindh River



200 m

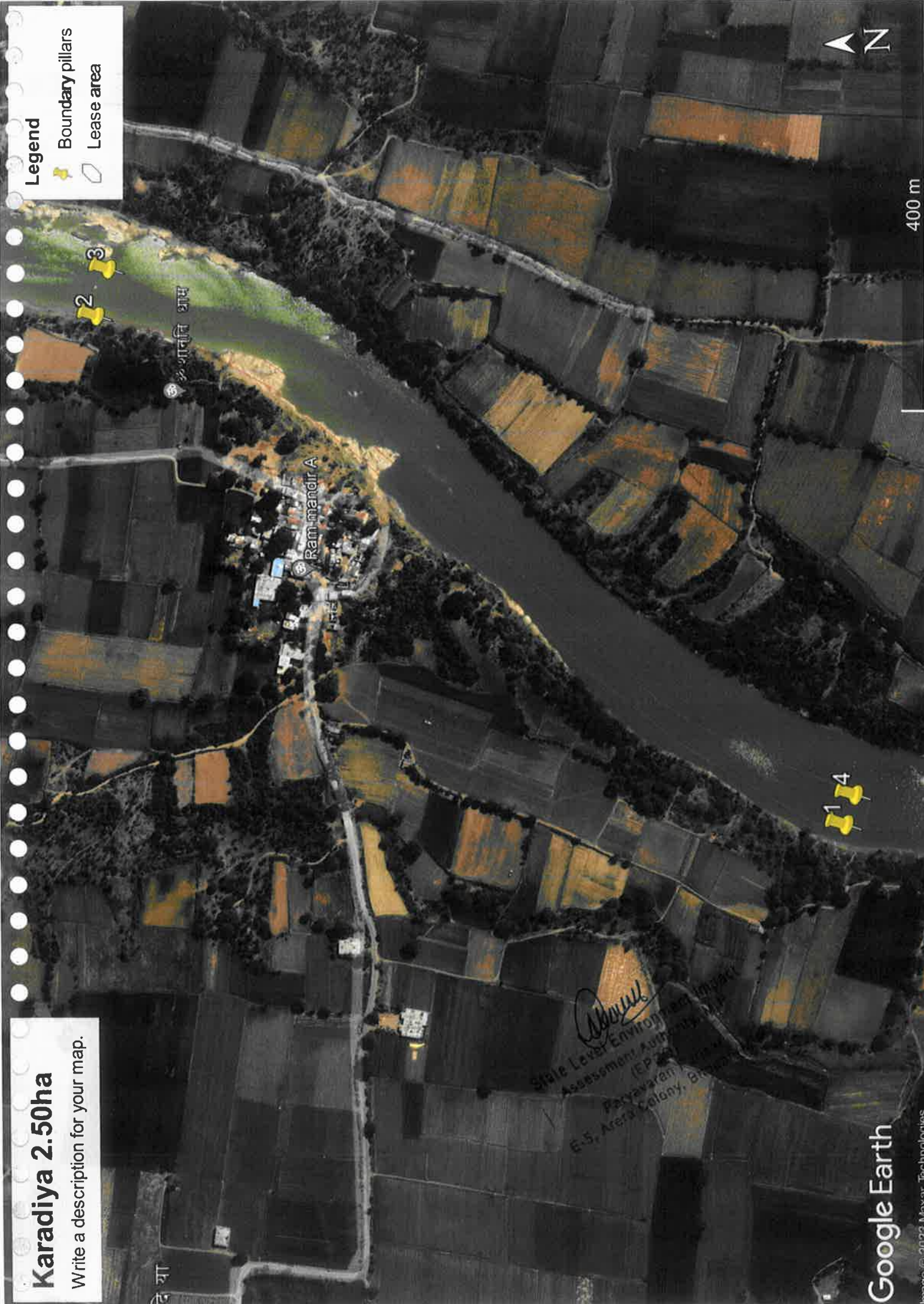
Manu
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Bharvanshi Parisar
EIA, Regulatory, Bhopal (M.P.)

Karadiya 2.50ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

- Boundary pillars
- Lease area

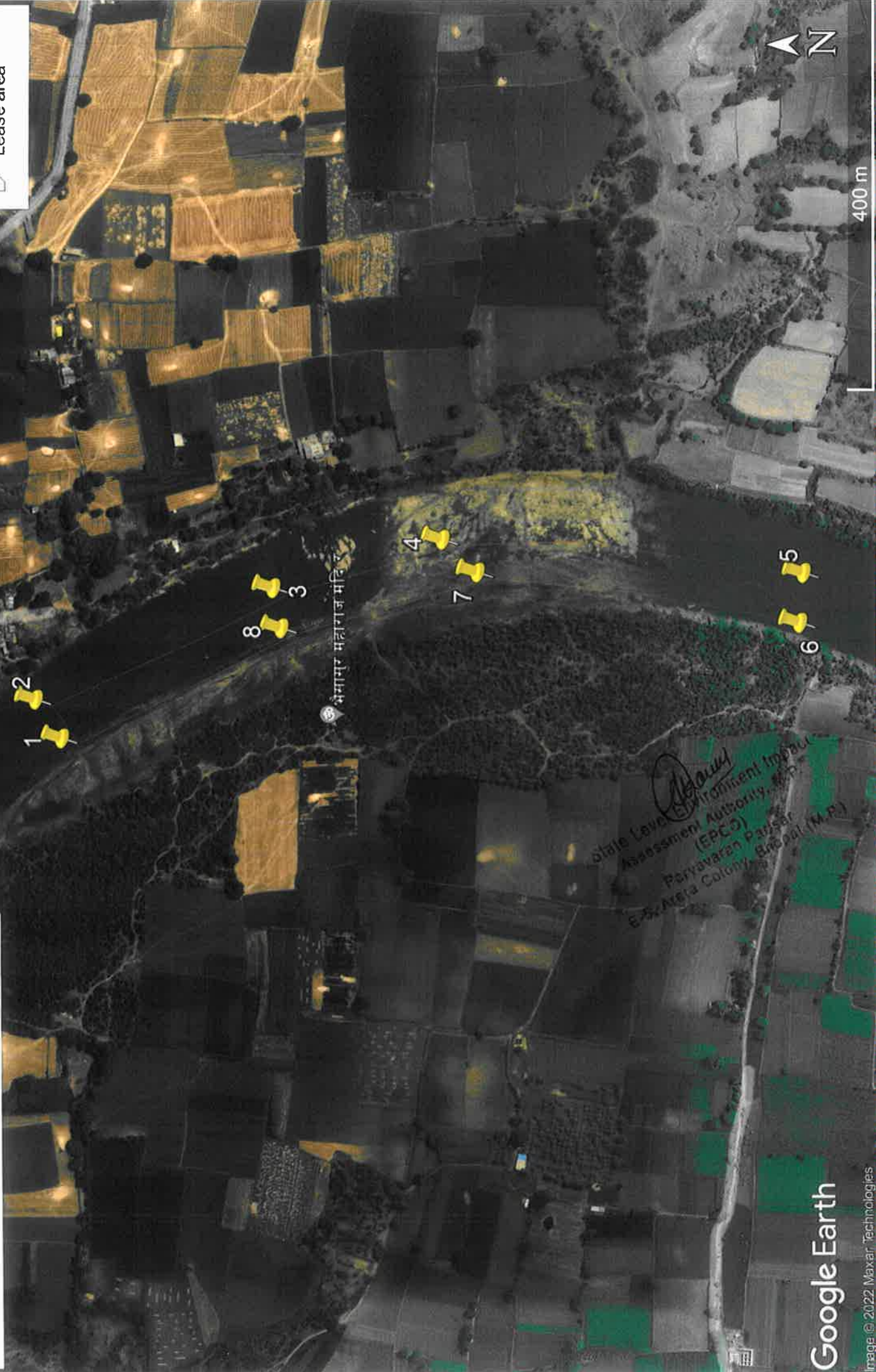


Kamardipur Kamulpur 3.50ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area

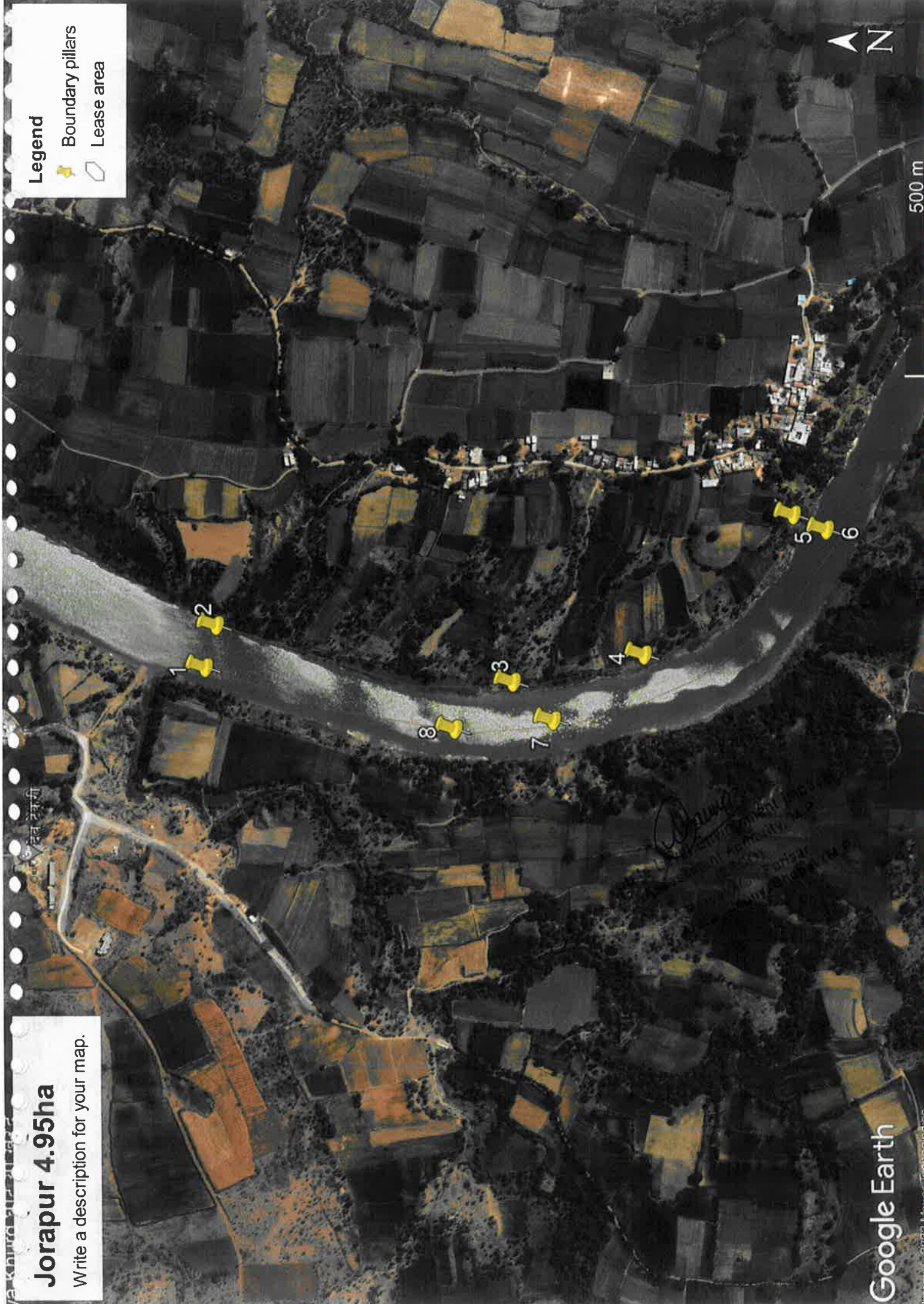


Jorapur 4.95ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area

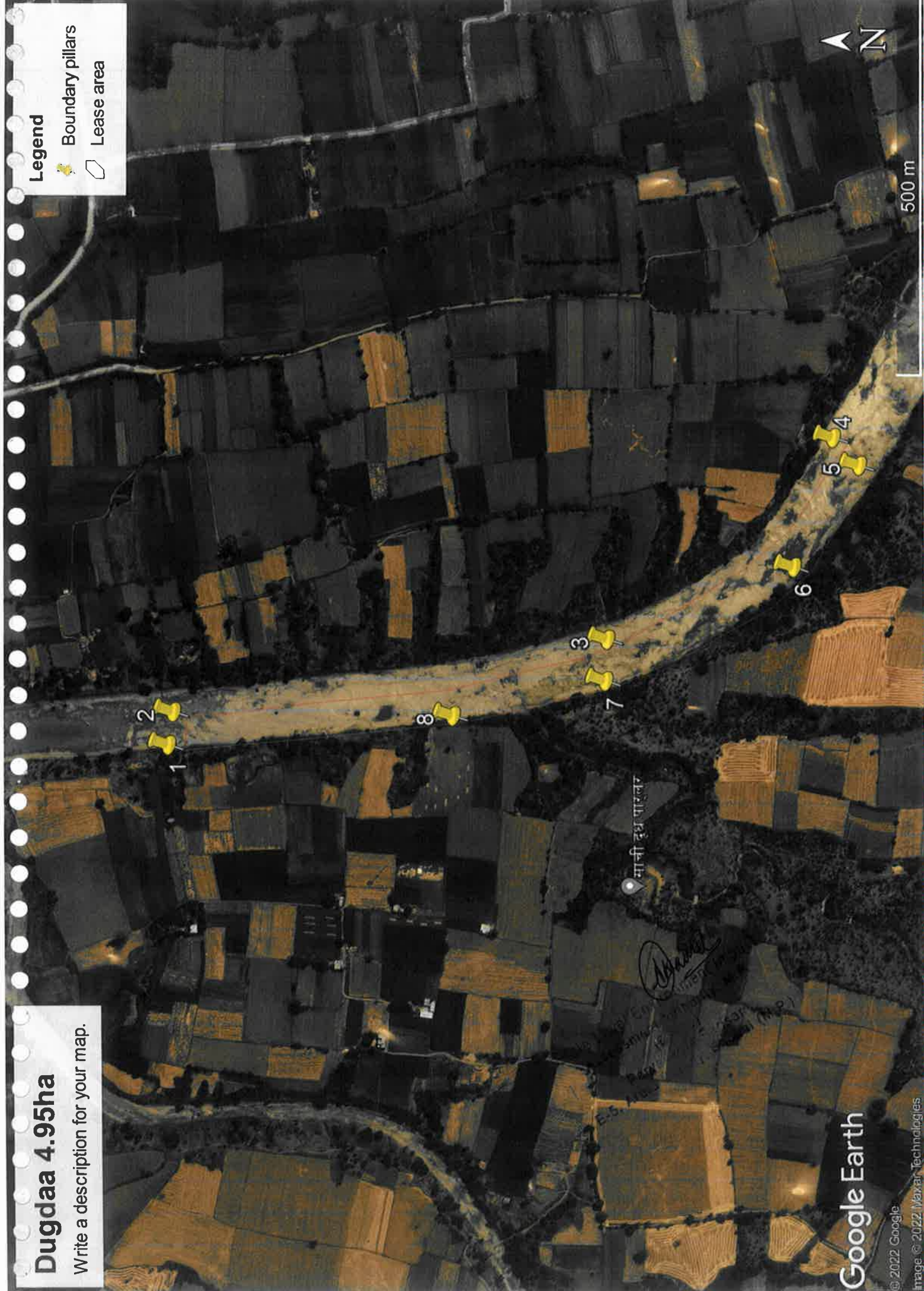


Dugdaa 4.95ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



Google Earth

© 2022 Google
Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies

मानी दध पार्लर



500 m

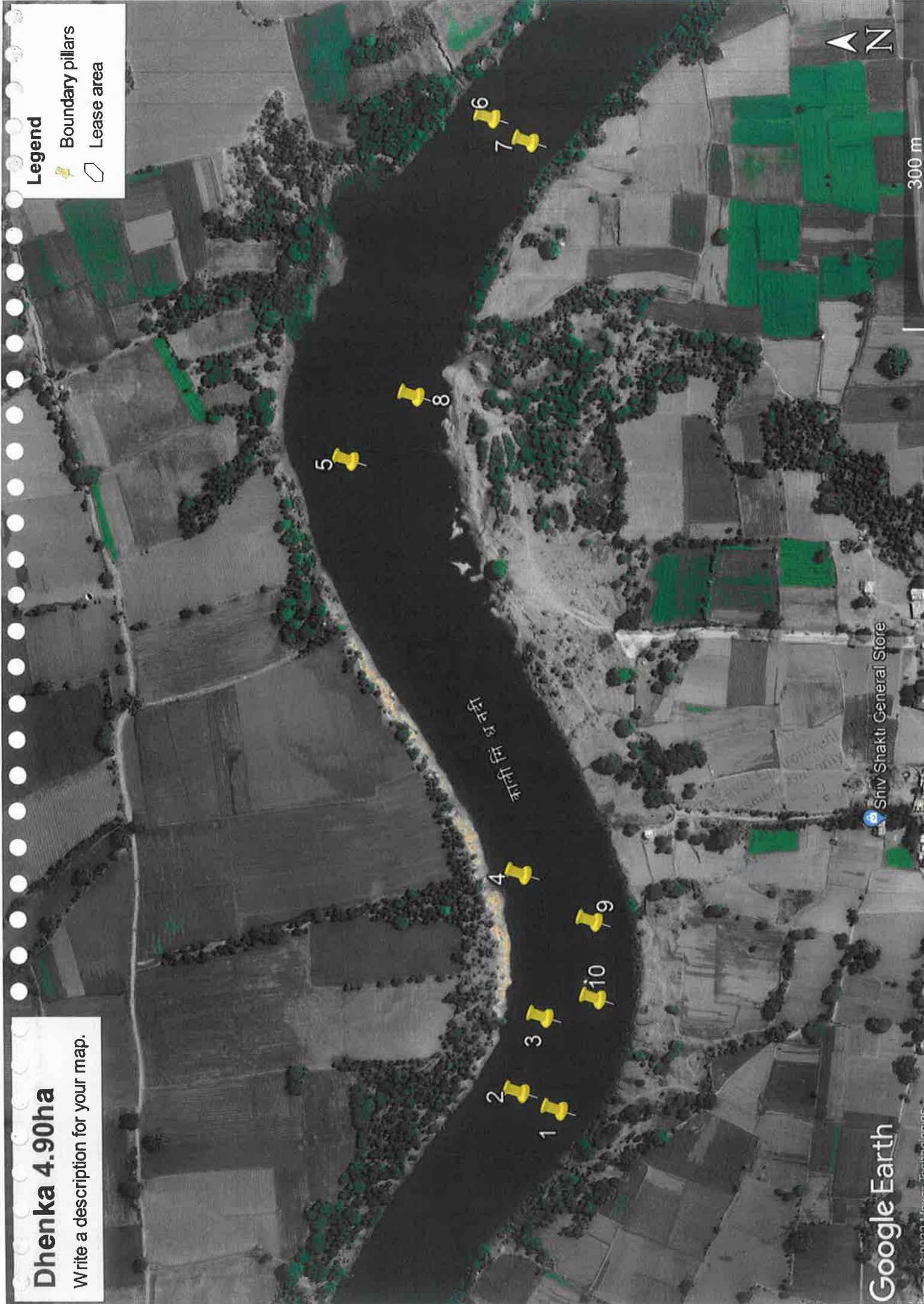


Dhenka 4.90ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend



-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



Dhablaghosi 2.520ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area

Dumel Shiv Temple (शिव मंदिर दुमेल)





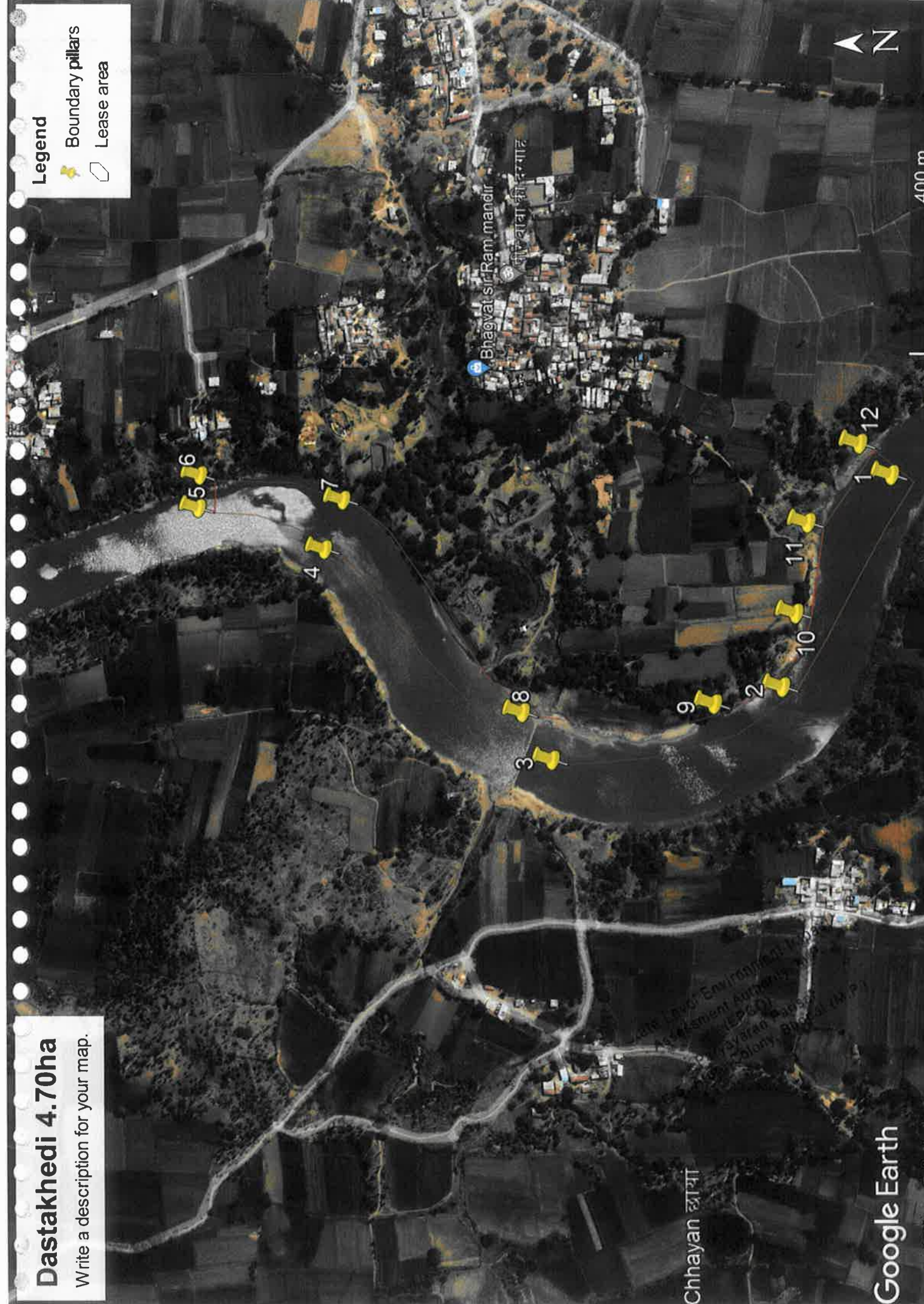
State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority (EPCAA)
Paryavaran, Prerak
Prera Colony, Jaipur

Dastakhedi 4.70ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



Bhagvat sir Ram mandir

Chhayani खेता

Google Earth



Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies

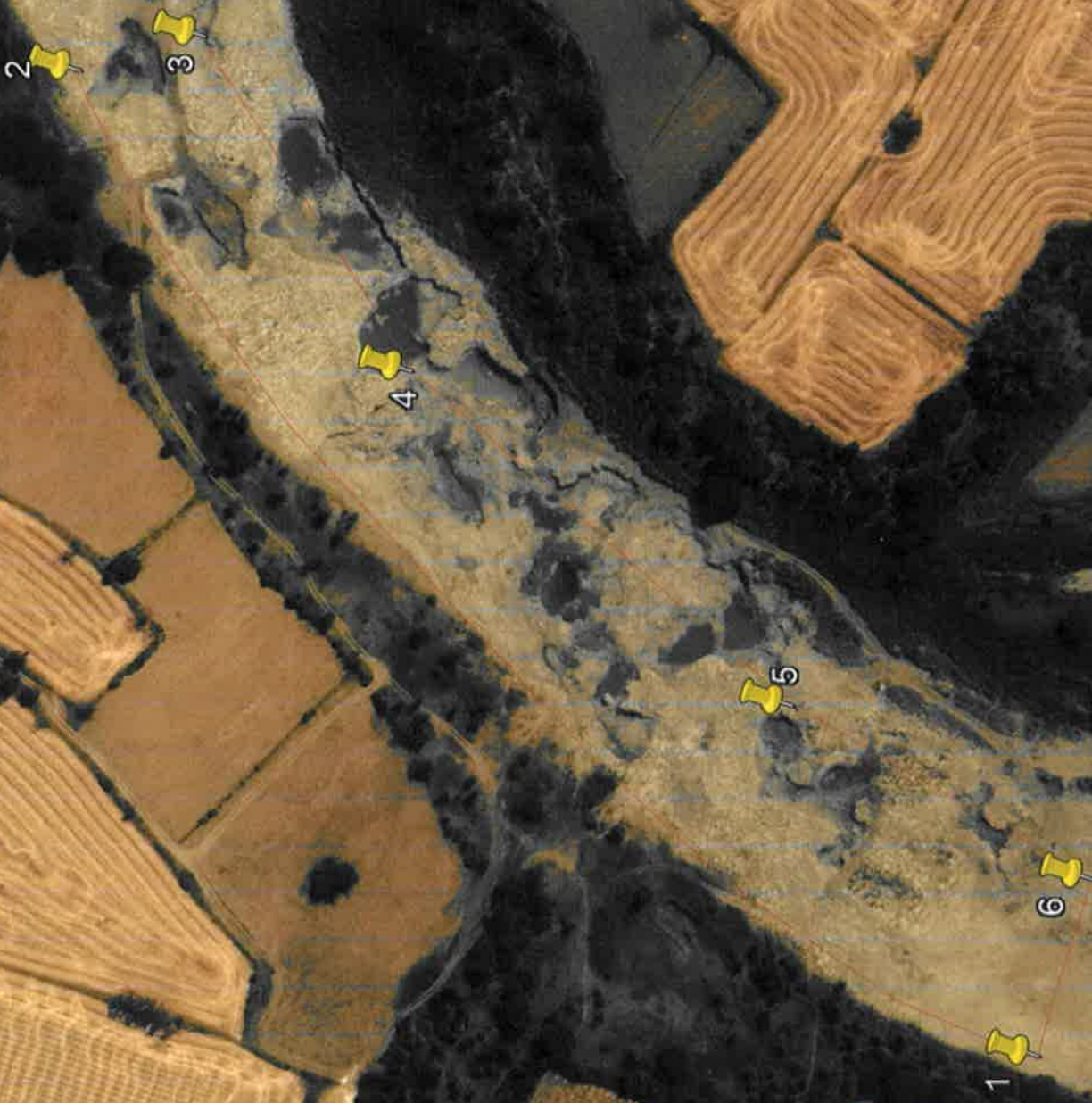
400 m

Bhayana Jodhpur 2.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



100 m

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority (M.P.)
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parkar
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

Signature

Google Earth

© 2022 Google

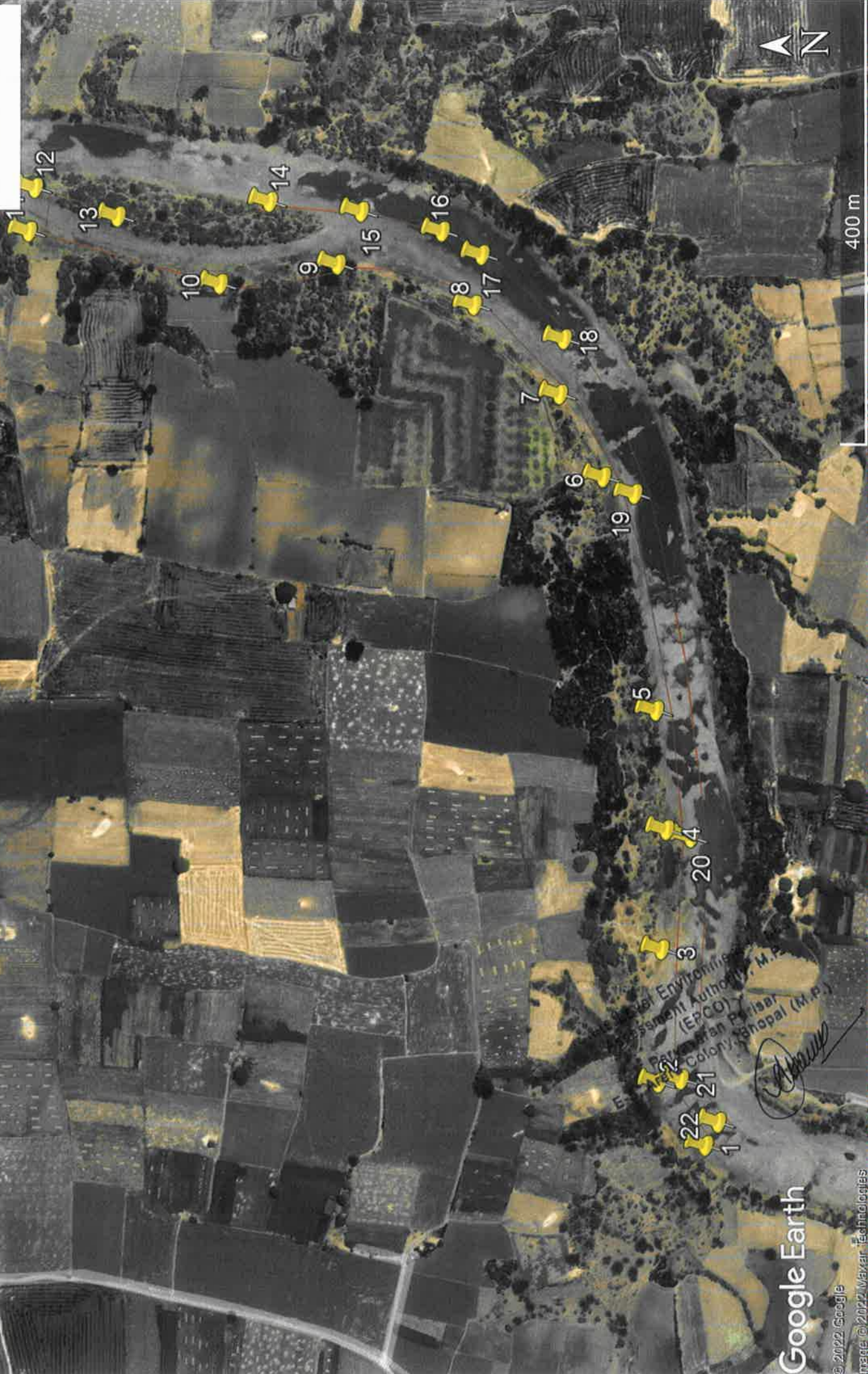
Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies

Bankkhedi 4.0ha

Write a description for your map.

Legend

-  Boundary pillars
-  Lease area



Environmental Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Pavananagar Pillar
Colony, Bahol (M.P.)



**5950hajt; Lrjh; fi'kSk eV; kdu efefr dh eBd
fnukd 22 ft rEcj 2022**

60 ifr'kr ekbusy ikv'k; y 1/3r [kuu grt ehVd Vu ; fuV ea iLr dj nh xbz gA

I febr dh ; g Hkh vuqk k gSfd ftyk Lrj ij ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ r\$ kj djus grq xBr ftyk I febr dh vuqk k rFk dh xbz fjlysu'keV LVMh dh tkudkj 1/4tl ds vk/kkj ij ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ r\$ kj dh xbz gA I e'kr ftyk [kfut vf/kdkjh dk; ky; ea l g{kr j [kh tk; sA vr% I febr dh vuqk k gSfd c\$w ftys dh ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ 1/3r [kfut 1/2 vu'eknu grq fopkjFKZ , o vxkeh dk; bkgg grq jkT; Lrjh; lk; kbj.k I ek?kr fu/kkj.k ikf/kdj.k dh vkj i'kr dh tk; sA

c- xl; xSk [kfut] ftyk & c\$w

dk; ky; dyDVj ds i= dD- 1368 fnukd 19@09@2022 ds ek/; e l s ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ c\$w 1/3r [kfut 1/2 dh ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ mi l ferh dk vu'eknu , o ftyk ikv'k ij j [kus ds mijkr iLr dh xbz gA

ftys dh c\$w ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ 1/4vU; xSk [kfut 1/2 es ik; k x; k fd%

- 1- iLr l akk/kr ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ i; kbj.k] ou , oa tyok; q ifjorU ea-ky; dh vf/kl puk fnukd 25@07@18 es tkudkj fu/kkjzr QkeV 1/46 fclnq/ka okyh Vcy 1/2 ds vuq kj ugh nh x; h gS 1/2 rkydk & 16 ist 30/A
- 2- fi Nysrhu o"l ds n'ku mRiknu fd; s xSk [kfut dk C; k\$ k ugh fn; k x; k gA
- 3- cMekuh ftys es gfjr {k= ds fodkl grq i oZ ds o"kk es yht /kkj dka } kjk fd; s x; s o'kkjki .k dh tkudkj] l [; kj iztkr; ka dh tkudkj dks yht&okj ftl ea; g n'kkz k x; k gksfd fu/kkjzr y{; dsfo: } fdruk ik'kkjki .k fd; k x; k gA bl dks Hkh l fefyr djA

ppkz mijkr I febr dh ; g vuqk k gSfd c\$w ftys dh ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ vU; xSk [kfut dks I febr dh l o'kz x; h mijkr vuqk kvla ds rjre; ea v | ru 1/4 i M 1/2 fd; k tk; s rFk l akk/kr ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ i; kbj.k] ou , oa tyok; q ifjorU ea-ky; dh vf/kl puk fnukd 25@07@18 ds vuq kj i q% iLr dh tkos rRI ak ea mifLFkr [kfut fujh{kd dks Hkh mijkr l mHkz ea l e>kbzk nh x; hA

23. ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ Hktkij 1/3r [kfut 1/2 &

vkt fnukd 21@09@22 dks ftyk lo'k.k fjikVZ ds iLr h dj.k ds n'ku l puky;] Hkdedh , o [kfude] foHkx Hkky l s Jh ih-ih jk; , oa Jh jke fl x mbd} [kfut vf/kdkjh ds l kFk mifLFkr jgsA

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR	SEAC 591 st Meeting dated 27.08.2022

**5950hajt; trjh; fi'kSk eV; kdu tfevr dh Bd
fnukd 22 ft rEcj 2022**

Discussed	
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand Mineral)
Deliberation in the SEAC 591st Meeting dated 27.08.2022	<p>jkt; trjh; eV; kdu tfevr dh 591 Bd fnukd 27@08@22</p> <p>ftyk fo'k.k fjiW/ ktkij jr ftut%&</p> <p>vkt fnukd 27@8@22 dlsftyk lo'k.k fjiW/ks ds iLrhdj.k ds nlsku l pkuky;] Hkgedh , d [kude] foHkx Hkiy l sJh ihih jk; ,oaJh jke fl x mbd] [kft vf/kdkjh miLFkr jgsA uohu ftyk lo'k.k fjiW/jr [kft grqilr dh xb] ftl eai; k %</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ist u0- 40 , d 43 esnf'kr dh x; h rkydk ftl eai h&ekul w jr dh miyC/k ek=k , d ik&V ekul w jr dh miyC/k ek=k , d ik&V ekul w jr dh miyC/k ek=k n'kz h x; h g\$ i jUrqnika rkydkvla ea % ik&V ekul w yht dh y&kb] p&mbz ugh crk; h x; h gA di; k bu rkydkvla dls i qj fkr dJA 2. ist u0- 46 esjr dh feujy ik&V'k; y dh x.kuk djus esyht dh p&mbz dls n'keyo ds rhu v&ks dls Hh n'kz k x; k g\$ s 26-881 eh] 37-218 eh] 105-263 eh- vkfnA vr, o dlk; k p&mbz dls n'keyo ds ckn jk, .M fQxj esfopkj djs , d ; fn fd l h yht fo'kSk esjr dh miyC/k ek=k cgr de gsrks fjekdZ dkye esbl dk mYyqk dJA 3. jr dh miyC/k ek=k dls feujy ik&V'k; y% dls ehV'd Vu ea Hh n'kz A <p>pplz mijkr l fevr dh ; g vuqk k g\$fd 'ktkij ftys dh ftyk lo'k.k fjiW/jr [kft dls l fevr dh l q-kbZ x; h mijkr vuqk kvla ds rkjre; ea v ru %iM% fd; k tk; s rFk l ak&kr ftyk lo'k.k fjiW/ i ; kbj .kj ou , oa tyok; qiforZ ea-ky; dh vf/kl puk fnukd 25@07@18 ds vuq kj i % iLr dh tkos rRl adk eamiLFkr [kft vf/kdkjh dls Hh mijkr l nHk ea l e>kbZk nh x; hA</p>
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Shajapur letter No. 486 dated 22.09.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy
SEAC meeting dated 22/09/22	<p>ftys dh ftyk lo'k.k fjiW/ es rkydk dD- fujad ist u0- 47-49 ea ekbusy feujy ik&V'k; y %kuehVj e% 60% Vky feujy ik&V'k; y] yhtokj] y&kb] p&mbz , d xgjbZ ds l kfk n'kz k g\$, oa foxr 03 o"kk ds mR [kfur jr dh ek=k dk yhtokj ik&V'k; y fn; k x; k gA ft l l s Kkr gks l ds fd ml LFky ij [knku dk feujy ik&V'k; y foxr 03 o"kk esfdruk jgkA</p>

l fevr us ftyk lo'k.k fjiW/ks ds iLrhdj.k , oa ijh{k.k ea ik; k fd jr dh dbZ Lohdr [knkuka ea 60 ifr'kr ekbusy ik&V'k; y rFk foxr-03 l s 05 o"kk ds mR knu dh ek=k ea 10 xpk l s Hh vf/kd dk varj g\$ft l ds l nHk ea miLFkr [kuu- vf/kdkj; ka } jk crk; k x; k fd

5950hajt; Lrjh; fi'kkk eV; kdu efefr dh bD
 fnukd 22 ft rEcj 2022

foxr-02 I s03 o"kk ea dfoM egkekjh ek de gkus bR; kn ds dkj.k dN [knkuka I s jr dh
 fudkl h dkQh de gPZ gSftI dkj.k ;g varj ifjyf{kr gks jgk gA I febr us ppkZ mijkr
 fu.kZ; fy; k fd jr [kuu~ds, d sidj.k tgka 60 ifr'kr ekbusy ikV/k; y rFkk foxr-03 I s
 05 o"kk dsmRiknu dh ek=k ea 05 xpk ; k ml I s I s Hkh vf/kd dk varj gS, d s I Hkh idj. kka ea
 i ; kbj.kh; vfHkLohdrh gsrq idj.k vkk ykbZu iznq djrs le; mudh vuqkfnr [kuu~; kst uk
 ea ml LFky dh I k jxfHkZr fjlysu'keV LVMh iznq dh tk; s rFkk 60 ifr'kr ekbusy
 ikV/k; y dsfo: } 05 xpk ; k ml I s I s Hkh vf/kd jr dh ek=k ds varj dk vkSpR; n'kkZ k
 tk; s A

I febr dh ;g Hkh vuqk k gSfd ftyk Lrj ij ftyk I o'k.k fjikVZ r\$ kj djus gsrq xFB
 ftyk I febr dh vuqk k rFkk dh xbZ fjlysu'keV LVMh dh tkudkjh 1/2 tI ds vk/kkj ij ftyk
 I o'k.k fjikVZ r\$ kj dh xbZ gS I o'k.k ftyk [kfut vf/kdkjh dk; kZ; ea I gf{kr j[kh tk; s A

vr% I febr }kj k I o'k.kZ xbZ mijkr vuqk kvks ds I kFk 'kktki g ftys dh ftyk I o'k.k fjikVZ
 1/2 r [kfut 1/2 vuqknu gsrq fopkj kFkZ , oa vkxkeh dk; Dkgh gsrq jkT; Lrjh; i ; kbj.k I ek?kkW
 fu/kkj.k ikf/kdkj.k dh vkj i'kr fd; k tk; A

1/4 -, - feJKZ
 tnl; tfo

MKW ih-I h- tfoZ
 a/; {k

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. की 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022
का कार्यवाही विवरण

.....समिति की अनुशंसा है कि मुरैना जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज (मुरुम, फर्शी पत्थर, मिट्टी (चिमनी भट्टा), गिट्टी लेटेराईट, एवं शैल) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए मुरैना (अन्य गौण खनिज – रेत को छोड़कर (मुरुम, फर्शी पत्थर, मिट्टी (चिमनी भट्टा), गिट्टी लेटेराईट, एवं शैल) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, मुरैना को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

22. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – बैतूल (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 में बैतूल (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति की अनुशंसा है कि बैतूल जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए बैतूल (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।


तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, बैतूल को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।


23. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – शाजापुर (रेत खनिज)


राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 में शाजापुर (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति की अनुशंसा है कि शाजापुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित किया जाये।


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
सदस्य


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. की 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022
का कार्यवाही विवरण

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए शाजापुर (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, शाजापुर को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

24. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – रतलाम (मुरुम एवं रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 596वीं बैठक दिनांक 23/09/2022 में रतलाम (मुरुम एवं रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

समिति की अनुशंसा है कि रतलाम जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज- मुरुम) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 596वीं बैठक दिनांक 23/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए रतलाम (मुरुम एवं रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, रतलाम को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।


25. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – राजगढ़ (रेत खनिज)


राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 752वीं बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-


राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 596वीं बैठक दिनांक 23/09/2022 में राजगढ़ (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

समिति की अनुशंसा है कि राजगढ़ जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित किया जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 596वीं बैठक दिनांक 23/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए राजगढ़ (रेत खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)
सदस्य


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष



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.)

वेबसाइट- <http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in>

दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859

फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

No: 1949 / SEIAA/2022

Date: 28/10/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला - शाजापुर (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट -शाजापुर (रित खनिज)

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 486/खनिज/2022 दिनांक 22/09/22

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 752वी बैठक दिनांक 15.10.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 में शाजापुर (रित खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

".....समिति की अनुशंसा है कि शाजापुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित किया जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 595वीं बैठक दिनांक 22/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए शाजापुर (रित खनिज) की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, शाजापुर 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 आपकी ओर प्रेषित है।

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
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, भोपाल (म.प्र.)
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