



छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लि.

(छत्तीसगढ़ शासन का एक उपक्रम)

दूरभाष : 4043477, 4283557

फैक्स : (0771) 4001074

मुख्य कार्यालय :

सोनाखान भवन, रिग रोड नं.-1, ग्राम -पुरैना

पो. रविग्राम, रायपुर (छ.ग.) - 492 006

Letter/ 343 /CMDC/2013

Raipur, Date : 14.05.2013

To

The Director & Member Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forest,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi 110030.

Kind Attention: Director, Impact Assessment (Coal)

Sub:- eRc's EAC Review EAC Meet on 6-7 May 2013, Sondiha Coal Block, Tatapani-Ramkola Coalfield, Surguja, Chhattisgarh

Ref:- eRc's representation made to Hon'ble Chairman, EAC (Coal & Thermal) and which was delivered to us by the Hon'ble Chairman during the presentation on 6th May 2013.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above as directed by Hon'ble Chairman, EAC (Coal & Thermal) during the presentation, the pointwise response to the different issues raised by the eRc EIA Resource and Response Center, N-71, Lower Ground Floor, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi -110048 is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1** to this letter.

(2) It can be seen from our response that in the light of facts mentioned therein none of the issues raised by eRc are ~~not~~ acceptable to us. Most of the issues raised by eRc has already been considered by the State and Central Authorities while granting the Stage-I forest and other statutory clearances.

Further, as directed by the EAC in the said meeting CMDC is hereby agreeing to increase the budget provision of *Capital Cost – Tribal Welfare Plan* to Rs. 3.00 crores on the basis of WPI March' 2013 (170.60). The Revised Budget is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-2** to this letter.

(3) Therefore, it is requested to esteemed EAC through your office to consider our case for grant of environmental clearance at the earliest.

Thanking you

Encl:- As above.

Yours faithfully

(P.S. Yadav)

G.M. (Mines)

RESPONSE TO THE ISSUES RAISED BY eRc

Issue No.-1: The Project Site is at a Small Coal Field in Virgin Forest: This coal block falls in Tatapani-Ramkola Coalfield in the virgin forest areas of Surguja and is not opened up. Compared to other major coalfields in nearby regions it is very small. Following is a comparison chart of different coalfields as per SECL information.

Major Coalfields	Coal Mining Area (Sq.KM)	Geological Reserves (Mil Tonnes)	Depth(metres)
Korba	530.0	10115.21	0-600
Central India	5345.0	15613.98	0-1200
Mand-Raigarh	520.0	19106.04	0-1200
Ramkola-Tatapani	260.0	1616.79	0-600
SECL	6655.0	46452.02	0-1200

It can be clearly realized that not only the amount of coal reserve is limited but if compared to the coal mining area, the geological reserve is also very small. It is also worth mentioning that the coalfields of Mand-Raigarh and Central India are still active and sufficient to meet the present coal requirements.

CMDC's Response:

(A) It is true that Tatapani-Ramkola Coalfield is in the virgin forest areas of Surguja and is not opened up. But is not true that the amount of coal reserve/Geological reserve is also very small which is evident from the following facts:-

- (i) As per the Statistic provided by eRc, SECL has total Geological reserves of 46452.02 Million Tonnes in an area of 6655 sq.km, Therefore, the density of geological reserve per sq km of SECL is 6.98 Milliontonnes/sq km. Similarly, the density of geological Reserve of Tatapani-Ramakola coal field is 6.22 Million/Sq.km, hence there is no significant variation in the density of Geological reserve compared to total SECL Coal Field Area.
- (ii) Compared to Ramkola-Tatapani coalfield the other coalfields are extensively explored. Therefore the criteria for comparesion of coalfields on the basis of Geological Reserve per sq km is not justified. It can be justified if all the coal blocks are fully explored.

(B) Whether the active coalfields of Mand-Raigarh and Central India is sufficient to meet the present coal requirement or not is not in the purview of CMDC. Most probably, It might have been considered by the Ministry of Coal while allocating the coal blocks to different agencies to meet out the requirement of Indian industries to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

Therefore once the coal block has been allocated to CMDC and other clearances has been granted to CMDC this matter is not relevant at this moment.

(C) On the request of Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Govt. of India, Ministry of Coal has allocated Sondiha Coal Block to CMDC to supply coal to the small industries situated in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Therefore by not allowing the opening of Sondiha Coal Block will debar the local small industries from their coal requirement. Hence in the interest of local small industries and natural justice like other statutory clearances the environment clearance should also be accorded to CMDC's Sondiha Coal Project.

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Issue No.-2 : Site close to Wildlife Sanctuaries: The project site lies well within 10 km radius of Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary and within 12 km radius from Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary. Both the sanctuaries have good population of Elephants.

Tigers have previously been reported from both these protected areas and are also mentioned in the district's website [http://surguja.nic.in/wild life.htm](http://surguja.nic.in/wild%20life.htm).

Both of the Sanctuaries boasts a myriad biodiversity which includes Scheduled I species like Elephant, Sloth Bear, Pangolin, Monitor Lizard, Peafowl which are also mentioned in the EIA report by the project proponent.

Tamor Pingla is home to another Scheduled-I Species Gaur or Indian Bison and leopards. The same is mentioned in the district's webpage with photograph. Other animals found here include Chital, Sambar, Jungle Cat, Chinkara, Wild Board, Wild Dog etc. So much of wildlife finds refuge in the forest area proposed to be mined.

CMDC's Response:

(A) It is denied that project site lies well within 10 kilometer radius of Tamor Pingla wild life sanctuary which is evident from the following facts:

(i) The vegetation map 64M-2 issued by the Chhattisgarh Forest Department and certified by the concerned DFO (i.e. DFO of North Surguja Division, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh) is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1A** to this response clearly shows that the boundary of Tamorpingla is not within the radius of 10 kilometer from the mining lease boundary .

(B) The issues of tiger and other schedule-I flora and fauna as mentioned in the eRc's letter were related to the protected area (i.e. Tamorpingla and Samarsot wild life sanctuaries) and both these protected areas are away for the radius of 10 kilometer from the project site. Therefore, it is not relevant in the instant case.

(C) It is also denied that the wildlife finds refuge in the forest area proposed to be mined which is clear from the following fact that:

(i) As per authenticated vegetation map of the area under Sondiha Coal Mining Project, protected forest area to the tune of 257.915 ha falls in 3 compartments i.e. P208, P209 and P205. The forest area that will be felled for mining within the mining lease area isolated are small patches of forest and not connected to any continuous patch of forest. The majority of the area in these compartments are either open forest (yellow color) or non-forest (white color). Therefore, the wild animals will avoid taking refuge in this area for the following reasons:-

(a) For the reasons mentioned in above para, there is no sufficient protection/fodder/food/water for wild animals in these compartments to take refuge.

(b) The area in and around these compartment are populated or crop land and therefore, a deterrent for the wild animal to take refuge in these forest compartment.

(ii) However, as directed by EAC during issue of TOR (point xiv) for the project, a study report "Flora & Fauna, Wild Life Conservation and Management Plan for Sondiha Coal Block" harnessing all related information within buffer zone (10 km radius of the project)

has been prepared by subject matter expert along with a budget for conservation of flora and fauna on long term basis. This plan along with the provision budget of Rs. 5.470 for conservation measures has been already been approved by the Govt. of CG vide Van Pra/06 dated Raipur, 04/01/2013. The copy of the approval letter is in enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1B** to this response.

- (iii) From the foregoing paras it is clear that CMDC has already identified the vulnerable points on the front of wild life conservation and all such vulnerabilities will be addressed through implementation of said approved Wild Life Management Plan. The details of the Management are part of the EIA/EMP (Annexure XIV) and already presented to the EAC in 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012.

Issue No.3: Important wildlife Corridor: The proposal aims to clear a significant forest area of 197.257 ha with density 0.4 forest. This is very important wildlife corridor. A large number of man-elephant conflicts have been observed in this region. According to an RTI filed with Forest Department, it was observed that during 01.01.2008 to 31.01.2012, the number of incidents where elephants has damaged crops is highest in North Sarguja Division in the district and second highest in all forest divisions of Chhattisgarh state.

As pointed by EAC in its 47th meeting, Pratappur PF is found within the block and Ranhat PF is at a distance of 0.4 km towards south, Manpura RF is at a distance of 6 km towards north, Kusumkholi RF is at 8.7 km in the south. Andharwa nala originates from the block. Moran River flows at a distance of 2.5 km towards the east. There should be no confusion that this site falls within the patches of forest which is used by elephants and other wild animals as important corridor to and from between Tamar Pingla WLS and Semarsot WLS.

CMDC's Response:

(A) It is denied that the significant forest area of 197.257 ha. is of the density of 0.04 and it is an important elephant corridor which is evident from the following facts:

- (i) The entire area of 388.138 Ha. [Protected forest - 257.915 Ha and Revenue Forest - 130.223 Ha.] for which Stage-I clearance has been granted is of the density ranging from 0.2 to 0.4, which is based on the authenticated records submitted by the State Forest Department for processing of the Stage-I approval. For ready reference the copy of the letter No 619/2012 dated 29/03/2012 of CF, Ambikapur is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1C** to this response. Also, under compensatory afforestation (CA) required under Forest Conservation Act' 1980, diverted forest land will be compensated by equal amount of land for CA along with plan for plantation during the lifetime of the mine. This will create a much better forest cover.
- (ii) Also reference to the report "***Right of Passage: Elephant Corridors of India***" (Menon et al, 2005)" has been made which has primarily identified 88 elephants corridor in India. The Elephant Task Force which published its report on August 31, 2010 named "***Gajah – Securing the Future for Elephants in India***" primarily recommended that the 88 elephant corridors have been identified in the Report "Right of Passage: elephant corridors of India" (Menon et al, 2005) should be notified as state elephant corridors by respective State Government and declared as ecological sensitive area. ***It imperative to mention here that the list of 88 elephant corridors mentioned in the report does not include any such corridor in the area in question.***
- (iii) However the experts in preparation of the Wildlife Management Plan have taken into account the presence of elephants/HEC instances in the core and buffer zone for the last

10 years and accordingly prepared the management plan for reduction of HEC and thereby conservation of Elephants. This plan as stated above has been approved by the State Forest Department.

For the issue raised in the second para need not require any comment as it is based on our own comment.

Issue No.-3: Contamination of Water Bodies: The entire project site falls well within the river bed of the Moran River and drained by several tributaries. The river water is also the source of drinking water for not only wild animals in nearby sanctuaries but also several tribal communities living very closely to forest areas. As it is evident from the EIA report that the soil conditions are strongly acidic, the mine sump and run off will strongly attract heavy metals which will be discharged finally into river leading to bio magnifications and alteration of aquatic ecosystem greatly. Also, contamination of groundwater due to mine sump and intersection of groundwater aquifer during mining will have serious health impact.

CMDC's Response:

(A) The issues raised by the eRc are not acceptable to us for the following reasons:

- (i) The question of dependencies of the wild animals and tribal communities for drinking water has also been studied by experts as part of EIA/EMP as directed by the EAC in the TOR. The Report titled "Report on Study of area drainage, hydrology & Hydrogeology – Sondiha Coal Block" has already been annexed as Annexure XXII of EIA/ EMP and presented to the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012. The expert has concluded under the "5.7 – Peak flow of Moran River at the north of the mine" that no adverse impact will be on the river flow due to mining of Sondiha Coal Block.

Therefore CMDC is in opinion that the concern of the eRc on availability of drinking water from Moran River for wild animals and human population is in general not correct.

- (ii) In the EIA/ EMP the anticipated sources water pollutions have been carefully identified under 4.6. It is imperative to mention that as there will not be any discharge of effluent from the facility and colony area since recirculation and reuse of treated waste water will be followed. From mining, it is estimated that the peak inflow in 25th year shall be 7689.6 KLD and average during life will be 4986 KLD, of which 645 KLD will be utilized for vehicle washing, sprinkling & plantation after treatment, if required. Of the balance, water will be supplied to nearby farmers on demand and only the balance will be discharged to nala. Since the quality of seepage water shall be stringently and continuously monitored prior to discharge and treatment given, if required, therefore negligible impact is envisaged on the surface as well ground water quality.
- (iii) Of several measures proposed in EIA/EMP for water pollution control, garland drains along the periphery of the mining lease boundary are proposed. The study of area drainage, hydrology & Hydrogeology as above also recommends that such garland drain will be feasible on account of the ground profile (contour) all along the mining lease boundary. The garland drain will be followed by a settling tank where various parameters of water will be continuously monitored and provision made for lime dosing to balance pH, if required, during any exigency.
- (iv) The natural surface soils of the region such as red, yellow and laterites are known to be devoid of lime due to heavy rainfall of the region. Thus, time tested technique such as lime dosing along with organic fertilizers, of the surface soils prior to plantation and in consequent years, can easily remedy the pH imbalance.

- (v) The report on **"Report On Study of area drainage, hydrology & Hydrogeology – Sondiha Coal Block"** which encompasses the issues with water has been approved by CGWB vide letter no. 21 – 4(108)/NCCR/CGWA/2011 – 1832, dated 14/12/2011 and based on the study the mitigative measures suggest to abate water pollution have been incorporated in the EIA/EMP and presented to the EAC in 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012.
- (vi) The eRc's statement of presence of acidic water i.e. water with low pH value is also not accepted as there will be no leaching of heavy metals from the coal mine lease area due to the fact the characteristics water is not acidic (point 4.6 of EIA/ EMP). Further the pumped out water from mine sump will fed to settling reservoir on surface. The details are incorporated in the EIA/EMP under 4.5.1 –Impact on Ground Water and presented to the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012.
- (vii) It is worthwhile to mention further that Rs. 60 lacs has been committed for creation of water hole/ water bodies and maintenance of 8 nos of water source for wild animals exclusively in the approved Flora & Fauna Plan as stated above.
- (viii) Also extensive provision for drinking water for population in the core and buffer zone has been made in the budgetary allocation every year under approved R & R Plan by Gram Sabhas and District Level Committee on R & R which under process for final approval from GoCG. However this R & R Plan is on principle approved by the MRD Department of GoCG already.
- (ix) Further, till date 14 nos of boreholes have been drilled amounting approximately Rs.20 Lakhs in the core zone and quality of water is potable which has been appreciated by the local people.

Issue No.-4: Affect to Live hood and Tribal Communities: Most of the people living in the project site are from Scheduled Tribes, who have been living here since a long time. In the Public Hearing for the proposal also, they raised their concerns about livelihood and less compensatory amount by the project proponent. These tribal communities depend largely on agriculture in fringe areas, collect non-timber forest products like Tendu leaves, carry out horticulture activities etc. Displacing them from this land will push them into a state of misery.

CMDC's Response:-

(A) It is fact that most of the population in the project area belongs to schedule tribes and their main source of lively hood is agriculture and non timber forest products like Tendu leaves etc. it is also accepted that due to opening of coal mining project there will be noise, air and sound pollution in the area. CMDC has taken adequate care to protect the lively hood of the project affected population and to reduce the noise, air and sound pollution which is evident from the following facts:-

Issues related to livelihood and tribal communities:

- (i) Before proceeding for the development of coal block CMDC has taken the approval of concerned gram sabhas by calling a gram sabha under the PESA ACT 1996 and Forest Right Act-2005.
- (ii) For the benefits of the project proponent and the project affected population Govt. of Chhattisgarh has framed an ideal R&R Policy 2007 (As ammended). In the said R&R Policy Govt. has kept adequate provision for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected persons. Based on this every project proponent has to prepare a R&R

Plan for their project and as per the procedure laid down in the R&R Policy. The said R&R Plan has to be approved by three levels (i.e. at the level of Gram Panchayat - Through Gram Sabha, at the level of district - Through district level rehabilitation committee consisting of Minister incharge of the District, President of District Panchayat, Nominated Member of Parliament/MLA/s of State Govt. from affected area, Sarpanch of those villages which is being rehabilitated, District officer of the projects administrative dept./District head of the Concerned department., Chief officer of project and District Collector and at the level of state - through state level rehabilitation committee consisting of Chief Minister, Opposition leader, In charge minister of finance department, In charge minister of rehabilitation department, In charge minister of Revenue department, In charge minister of law department, In charge minister of Project administrative department. President District Panchayat of concerning district, Nominated Member of Parliament/M.L.A. of State Govt. from affected zone, Chief Secretary, In charge Secretary of administrative department, Chief officer of project and State Rehabilitation commissioner). For the ready reference the copy of the R&R Policy of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1D** this response.

The R&R Plan of the CMDC is approved from all the three levels and copy of the R&R Plan of CMDC has already been submitted to the Ministry along with EIA/EMP Report. For ready reference the copy of the approval of Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Department of Mineral Resources is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1E** to this response.

- (iii) As per the direction of EAC on its 47th meeting dated 23rd April 2012. CMDC through IIT, BHU has conducted the Social Cost Benefit Analysis and the same was submitted to the Ministry vide CMDC's letter dated 01.02.2013 and Tribal Welfare Plan has also been submitted to the Ministry vide above referred letter and as per the suggestion of EAC we have also increased the budget allocation on capital cost to Rs. 3.00 Crore.

The said report clearly says that the Sondiha Coal Project is beneficial to the society and it having cost benefit ratio of 1 : 2.83.

Impact due to mining activities:

- (iv) The issue related to habitat fragmentation has been explained in detail in the foregoing responses of CMDC. Therefore, no further detailing is required in this issue. So far as the noise pollution, air pollution is concerned the preventive measure to be adopted by CMDC to reduce this pollutions has been explained in detailed by us during public hearing and also the details have been incorporated in our EIA/EMP Report. The salient points related to it is as under:-
- (a) The quantity of explosives used for Open Cast and Underground Mining has been estimated on the basis of industry's prevailing best practices to achieve minimum powder factor and consequently minimum consumption of explosives. The best technology of blasting will be adopted to obtain the estimated PF and DF thus reduction of explosive consumption.
 - (b) The anticipated impacts from noise and vibrations due to blasting has already been discussed in details in EIA and presented the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012.
 - (c) Similarly, the abatement measures those will be adopted to further reduce the impacts from the noise and vibration have been incorporated under 4.7.3 of the EIA/EMP and presented to the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April 2012.
 - (d) Specifically, to abate the impacts of increased noise pollution anticipated from

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Mining Activity on wildlife a strip of 7.5m will be fenced, protected and afforested as safety zone all along the mining lease boundary in compliance to the Stage I forest clearance approval of the MoEF under point (xxiii). CMDC will endeavor to create this safety zone either by itself or through the forest department thickly afforested so that it acts as an active physical barrier to the noise and other air pollution traversing beyond to affect the wildlife habitat.

- (e) Further, directions of gap planting and soil & moisture conservation activities to restock and rejuvenate the degraded open forest, if any, located in the area within 100 m from outer perimeter of the mining lease by itself or through the State Forest Department under point no (xxi) of stage I approval will be complied which will further improve the abatement strategy of reaching sound & other pollution to the wildlife.
- (f) The details of the anticipated impacts and mitigation measures due to blasting have already been discussed under point 6(i) as above.
- (g) The anticipated impacts on ambient air because of pollutants, PM10, PM2.5, SO₂, NO_x and CO to be generated because of mining operation are identified and discussed in details in the EIA under 4.4 and presented to the EAC in 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012. The anticipated impacts are assessed using universally accepted Predictive Gaussian Plume Model (Fugitive Desperation Model – EPA, Govt. US) for each pollutant with receptors in the 10km radius of the Core Zone (Mining Lease Area).
- (h) The results of the predictive model indicates that the concentration of each pollutants in the ambient air after adding the background concentrations observed will remain well below the Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed by the CPBC.
- (i) Further, with an aim to restrict increase in pollution level additional air pollution controlling measures vulnerable source wise, cause wise will be adopted as presented in 4.4.2 of the EIA/ EMP and presented to the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012.
- (j) In similar tone, anticipated impacts in the core & buffer zone from vehicles arising out of deployment of vehicle for coal transport within the mine and vehicles those will be engaged for transportation of coal from mine site to different end use plants have been modeled as above and results of the modeling indicates that concentration of each pollutants from vehicle as source in the ambient air after adding the background concentrations observed will remain well below the Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribed by the CPBC. The results are indicated in 4.4.3 of the EAI and presented to the EAC in the 47th meeting held on 23rd April, 2012

From the responses submitted by CMDC in the forgoing paras it is clear that firstly CMDC has pointed out the various issues related to livelihood of the local population with special thrust to Schedule Tribes, conservation of flora and fauna and environmental damages etc. Thereafter CMDC has made plans to deal with these issues which includes consultation with the Panchayats, Elected Representatives, Techno crates and we have also incorporated the views of the various experts including the EAC members in the above mentioned plans.


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Therefore, in the interest of local population including tribals, local industries and in the interest of Chhattisgarh State we humbly request the Hon'ble Chairman and other members of the EAC to grant environmental clearance to our Sondiha Coal Project at the earliest.

Encl:- As above.

Yours faithfully

(P.S. Yadav)
G.M. (Mines)

GENERAL MANAGER (Mines)
CHHATTISGARH MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED
RAIPUR(C.G.)

TRIBAL PLAN BUDGET ESTIMATION

(CAPITAL COST BASED ON WPI March'2013=170.6)

Sr. No.	Proposed Activity	Capital Cost in Lakh	Recurring cost in Lakh
1	Community Empowerment & Management		
a	Improving Education Level	25.00	10.00
b	Skill up gradation of Affected Families	25.00	15.00
c	Agriculture & Horticulture Development	20.00	10.00
d	Community Infrastructure Development	35.00	20.00
2	LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT		
a	Community Based Forest Management Syatem	30.00	15.00
b	Livestock Production Improvement	30.00	15.00
c	Strengthen off farm and non-farm occupations	25.00	15.00
d	Promote irrigation improve dry land farming Integrate with animal husbandry and watershed development programmes	35.00	20.00
e	Production of goods from Non-Timber Forest Produce	35.00	25.00
f	Need based agricultural extension and support services	20.00	15.00
g	Miscellaneous	20.00	10.00
Grand Total		300.00	170.00


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कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी प्रबंधन एवं जैव विविधता संरक्षण)
सह मुख्य वन्यप्राणी अभिरक्षक, छत्तीसगढ़

मेडिकल कॉलेज रोड, "अरण्य भवन", रायपुर

फोन नं. 0771-2552228 / फैक्स- 0771-2552227

ई-मेल : pccfwl@sify.com/cwlv-cg@nic.in

क्रमांक/व.प्रा./06/
प्रति,

रायपुर, दिनांक 04/01/2013

✓ जनरल मैनेजर (माइन्स)

मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

सोनाखान भवन, रिंग रोड नं.-1,

ग्राम- पुरेना, पोस्ट- रविग्राम

जिला रायपुर, छ.ग.

विषय:- मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को सरगुजा जिले की सौधिया कोल माइन्स परियोजना में भूमिगत तथा खुली खदान हेतु 810.00 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खनन हेतु पर्यावरणीय अनुमति हेतु वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना का अनुमोदन।

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भारत सरकार, वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के पत्र क्रमांक 8-11015/331/2010-IA.II (M) दिनांक 23 दिसंबर, 2010 के पत्र द्वारा पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति हेतु टर्म्स ऑफ रीफरेंस निर्धारित करते हुए पत्र की कंडिका 14 में निम्नानुसार शर्त लगाई गई हैं -

"Study on existing flora and fauna in the study area (10 Km.) carried out by the Institution of relevant discipline and the list of flora and fauna duly authenticated separately for the core and buffer zone and a statement clearly specifying whether the study area forms a part of the migratory corridor of any endangered fauna. If the study area has endangered flora and fauna or the project falls within 15 Km. of an ecologically sensitive area, then a comprehensive conservation plan should be prepared and furnished along with comments from CWLV of the State Government".

2. भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित टर्म्स ऑफ रीफरेंस की उपरोक्त शर्त के अनुसार मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा उपरोक्त परियोजना क्षेत्र के 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि में आने वाले क्षेत्र से संबंधित वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना, जो प्रो. एम.एल. नायक एवं डॉ. संजू सिन्हा द्वारा तैयार की गई है, पत्र क्रमांक 444/CMDC/1112 दिनांक 15/07/2011 एवं पूरक वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना छत्तीसगढ़ सौधिया कोल कंपनी लिमिटेड के पत्र क्रमांक 224(1)/CSCCL/F&F/11-12 दिनांक 22/08/2012 को प्रस्तुत की गई।

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3. प्रस्तुत की गई वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना का परीक्षण इस कार्यालय द्वारा किया गया जिसमें 8 बिन्दुओं पर सुझाव देते हुए वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना को परिवर्तित करने हेतु लेख किया गया था। प्रस्तावकों द्वारा पुनः पुनरीक्षित वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना प्रस्तुत की गई है जिसकी लागत रु. 5.475 करोड़ है और जिसे 12 वर्ष में पूर्ण किया जाना है।

4. इस कोयला उत्खनन परियोजना में 157.257 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में संरक्षित वन तथा 130.223 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में छोटे झाड़ का जंगल सम्मिलित है। इसके अतिरिक्त 37.382 हेक्टेयर शासकीय भूमि तथा 345.144 हेक्टेयर निजी भूमि आ रही हैं। परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रभावित होने वाली कुल भूमि 810.00 हेक्टेयर है।

5. वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना में संरक्षित क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 15 वृक्ष प्रजातियाँ 20 झाड़ी प्रजातियाँ, 33 शाक प्रजातियाँ, 12 घास प्रजाति तथा 11 बेलाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना में 14 प्रकार के औषधि पौधों का भी उल्लेख है जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि प्रभावित होने वाला क्षेत्र वन सम्पदा एवं जैव विविधता से बहुत समृद्ध है। वन्यजीवों में 14 प्रजातियाँ स्तनधारी जीवों की, 22 प्रजातियाँ पक्षियों की, 8 प्रजातियाँ सरीसृपों की, 16 प्रजातियाँ किटों की एवं 6 प्रजातियाँ तितलियों की पायी गई है। यह क्षेत्र वन्यजीवों से भी समृद्ध है।

6. वनमंडलाधिकारी, उत्तर सरगुजा वनमंडल द्वारा प्रेषित प्रतिवेदन में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि हाथी कॉरिडोर परियोजना क्षेत्र की 10 किमी. की परिधि से गुजरता है। जंगली हाथियों का आना-जाना आवेदित क्षेत्र के समीप के क्षेत्रों में होता रहता है। फसल क्षति के 1688 प्रकरण जंगली हाथियों द्वारा पहुँचाई गई क्षति के हैं जिसमें रु. 28.00 लाख की क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान विगत 5 वर्षों में परियोजना क्षेत्र की 10 किमी. की परिधि में आने वाले ग्रामों में किया गया है। वर्ष 2007 से 2012 तक हाथियों द्वारा क्षति पहुँचाने के निम्न प्रकरण घटित हुए हैं -

क्र.	ग्राम	घटित प्रकरणों की संख्या				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	इजानी	1	0	0	0	0
2.	भेड़िया	0	2	11	13	0
3.	पहिया	0	43	94	20	0
4.	दुआरी	0	20	0	29	15
5.	सुरसा	0	29	16	6	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	भगवानपुर	11	14	8	15	0
7.	मजगावा	18	7	20	24	0
8.	झार	39	38	19	77	184
9.	रामपुर	0	2	8	15	2
10.	रेवटी	0	0	0	0	18
11.	भलुई	0	3	0	12	0
12.	डांडकरवा	13	8	16	0	0
13.	पहाड़करवा	1	46	22	45	0
14.	बड़कागांव	0	39	19	18	11
15.	शारदापुर	0	1	0	0	3
16.	शिवरी	13	12	19	14	0
17.	खुन्ही	0	9	44	8	21
18.	जिसत	21	29	0	0	4
19.	चलगली	3	2	1	0	1
20.	बेलिया	1	0	1	14	27
21.	शैरवपुर	0	0	0	6	43
22.	सरस्वतीपुर	0	8	0	0	0
23.	कोदाकी	0	9	2	0	35
24.	दुकलूपारा	0	15	0	0	0
25.	भवनखांड	0	10	0	4	27
26.	लोलकी	0	16	32	9	24
27.	करी	0	3	3	0	47
28.	रनहत	0	0	0	2	41
29.	भगवानपुर खास	1	6	0	17	0
30.	चहानी	0	0	0	6	10
31.	अमडीहा	0	4	0	0	0
32.	झोलीपारा	0	0	0	2	0
33.	कोचारी	0	0	0	4	0
34.	बुढ़ाखंड	0	0	0	3	0

जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि आवेदित क्षेत्र जंगली हाथियों के कॉरिडोर के 10 किमी. की परिधि में है।


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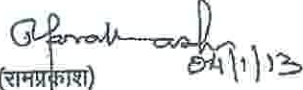
7. प्रस्तुत परियोजना 12 वर्ष के लिए निम्नानुसार अनुमोदित की जाती है -

S. No.	Description	Year of the beginning of Mining					Total
		1	2	3	4	5-12 (8 yrs)	
1	Watch Tower, 5 nos	10.00	10.00	5.00	-	-	25.00
2.1	Station Wagon for Guard Team	-	7.00	-	-	7X1= 7.00	14.00
2.2	VHF equipments for Guard team, one base station + three hand held	-	4.50	-	-	-	4.50
2.3	Salary for Guard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00	24.00
3.1	Fire Protection Measures	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	-	15.00
3.2	Fire fighting incentives and maintenance of fire fighting provisions	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	2X8= 16.00	40.00
4	Creation of hide out	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	-	10.00
5	Creation of water holes/water bodies and maintenance, 8 nos	16.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	1.5X8= 12.00	60.00
6	Provision of salt licks	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50X8= 4.00	10.00
7	Planting shade, flower and fruit trees	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	1X8= 8.00	40.00
8	Study and documentation of Bio Diversity and Preparation Peoples Bio Diversity Register by Biodiversity Board, Chhattisgarh. The amount shall be deposited with the Board.	40.00	30.00	-	-	-	70.00
9. Habitat Improvement, Conservation & Resurrection							
9.1	Soil and Water conservation	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00	25.00
9.2	Water harvesting	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00	25.00
9.3	Assisted natural regeneration	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1X8= 8.00	20.00
9.4	Plantation	2.00	3.00	15.00	15.00	-	35.00
10	Publicity, Training, Wildlife Camp & Creation of awareness	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.25X8= 2.00	10.00
11	Eco-development	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50X8= 4.00	20.00
12	Cattle immunization	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50X8= 4.00	20.00
13	Promotion of ecotourism	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	1X8= 8.00	40.00
14	One time Corpus Fund for compensation for damage from wildlife	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	40.00
	Total	131.00	144.50	79.00	72.00	121.00	547.50
Total Tentative Cost of the Scheme is Rs. 5.475 Crores.							
(Rupees Five Crores Forty Seven lakhs & fifty thousand only)							

7. वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना की लागत रु. 5.475 करोड़ वर्तमान दरों पर है, परियोजना में देरी होने से यह लागत बढ़ेगी जिसमें प्राईस इन्डेक्स के हिसाब से वृद्धि होगी। परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के समय जो भी लागत आयेगी वह परियोजना प्रस्तावकों को वन विभाग में एकमुश्त जमा करानी होगी जिससे मूल्य वृद्धि के प्रभाव को समाप्त किया जा सके। वन विभाग एकमुश्त जमा की गई राशि से वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना क्रियान्वित करेगा।

8. अनुमोदित वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना की एक प्रति संलग्न प्रेषित है। कृपया वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण योजना में प्रावधानित राशि रु. रु. 5.475 करोड़ एकमुश्त जमा कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न- उपरोक्तानुसार।


(रामप्रकाश) 04/11/13

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर

पृ.क्रमांक/व.प्रा./

प्रतिलिपि :- प्रमुख सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, डी.के.एस. भवन, रायपुर की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

रायपुर, दिनांक 04/01/2013

संलग्न - उपरोक्तानुसार

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर


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CORPORATION LIMITED
RAIPUR(C.G.)

2. Pavo Cristatus (Common Peafowl, Indian Peafowl)
3. Melursus ursinus (sloth bear)
4. Manis Crassicauda (Pangolin or scaly anteater)
5. Elephas maximus (Asian elephant) ssp. Indicus (Indian elephant)

Some suggestions to prevent man elephant conflicts and elephant damage have also been given. Conservation plan for medicinal plants has been given for some of the important medicinal plants of the area. Strategy of mitigation of the perceived adverse impact of the project and action plan have also been discussed. Action plan monitoring procedure has also been implemented.

TENTATIVE COST OF IMPLEMENTING THE SCHEME (Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Revised Tentative Cost of Implementing the scheme (Amount in lakhs of Rupees)						
S.No.	Description	Year of the beginning of Mining				
		1	2	3	4	5-12 (8 yrs)
1	Watch Tower, 5 nos	10.00	10.00	5.00	-	-
2.1	Station Wagon for Guard Team	-	7.00	-	-	7X1= 7.00*
2.2	VHF Equipments for Guard Team, one base station + three hand held	-	4.50	-	-	-
2.3	Salary for Guard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00
3.1	Fire Protection Measures	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	-
3.2	Fire fighting incentives and maintenance of fire fighting provisions	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	2X8= 16.00
4	Creation of hide out	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	-
5	Creation of water holes/water bodies and maintenance, 8 nos	16.00	16.00	8.00	8.00	1.5X8= 12.00
6*	Provision of salt licks	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50X8= 4.00
7	Planting shade, flower and fruit trees	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	1X8= 8.00
8	Study of Bio Diversity and Preparation Bio Diversity Register	40.00	30.00	-	-	-
9.	Habitat Improvement, Conservation & Resurrection					
9.1	Soil & water conservation	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00
9.2	Water harvesting	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2X8= 16.00
9.3	Assisted natural regeneration	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1X8= 8.00
9.4	Plantation	2.00	3.00	15.00	15.00	-
10	Publicity, Training, Wildlife Camp & Creation of awareness	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.25X8=2.00
11	Eco-development	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50X8= 4.00
12	Cattle immunization	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50X8= 4.00
13	Promotion of ecotourism	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	1X8= 8.00
14	One time Corpus Fund for compensation for damage from wildlife	20.00	20.00	-	-	-
Total		131.00	144.50	79.00	72.00	121.00
* The Station wagon proposed on second year will be replaced once on 10 th year						
Total Tentative Cost of the Scheme is Rs. 5.475 Crores.						
(Rupees Five crores forty-seven lakhs & fifty thousand only).						

Approved -
[Signature]
 Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)
 Chhattisgarh, Raipur

[Signature]
 GENERAL MANAGER (Mines)
 CHHATTISGARH MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
 CORPORATION LIMITED
 RAIPUR (C.G.)

कार्यालय वन संरक्षक, सरगुजा वनवृत्त, अम्बिकापुर, छत्तीसगढ़

Ph.No. :- (O) 07774- 240544, (R) 240019, (F) 240682 E-Mail :- Cfsurguja@rediffmail.com

क्र०/मा०चि०/६१९/२०१२

अम्बिकापुर, / दिनांक २९/०३/१२

प्रति,

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक,

भू-प्रबंध एवं नोडल अधिकारी (व०स०अ०),

छत्तीसगढ़ रायपुर,

विषय :- उत्तर सरगुजा वनमण्डल अंतर्गत सोनडीहा कोल ब्लॉक हेतु प्रस्तावित संरक्षित वनभूमि 257.915 हे० एवं राजस्व वनभूमि 130.223 हे० कुल 388.138 हे० क्षेत्र में कोयला उत्खनन के गैर वानिकी परियोजना हेतु वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 अंतर्गत वनभूमि प्रत्यावर्तन प्रस्ताव।
(पंजीयन क्रमांक 2011/01)

संदर्भ :- व०स०अ० उत्तर सरगुजा का पत्र क्र०/मा०चि०/1811 दिनांक 28.03.2012.

विषयांतर्गत वनभूमि प्रत्यावर्तन प्रस्ताव वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के दिशा-निर्देश तथा नवीन चेकलिस्ट के अनुसार वनमंडलाधिकारी उत्तर सरगुजा वनमंडल सन्दर्भित पत्र-1, के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रस्ताव का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

प्रकरण में संरक्षित वनभूमि का विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं :-

वन प्रकार	परिक्षेत्र का नाम	कक्ष क्रमांक	कक्ष का कुल रकबा	आवेदित रकबा हे० में
1	2	3	4	5
संरक्षित वन	प्रतापपुर	पी 205	254.327	29.691
		पी 208	325.179	60.658
		पी 209	282.820	167.566
		योग :-		257.915

प्रकरण में उपरोक्तानुसार आवेदित क्षेत्र में वनभूमि के अतिरिक्त निम्न ग्रामों की राजस्व वनभूमि प्रस्तावित, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं :-

क्रमांक	तहसील	ग्राम का नाम	पटवाही हल्का नं०	आवेदित राजस्व वनभूमि हे० में
1	2	3	4	5
1	वाङ्गफनगर	बरतीकला	15	17.233
		सावित्रीपुर	15	9.300
		इंजानी	16	21.240
		भगवानपुर जिरात	17	7.270
		भगवानपुर खास	17	75.180
		योग :-		130.223



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GENERAL MANAGER (Mines)
CHHATTISGARH MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED
RAIPUR(C.G.)

1. उपरोक्तानुसार आवेदनकर्ता छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेव्हलपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड रायपुर द्वारा उत्तर सरगुजा वनमण्डल के प्रतापपुर परिक्षेत्र अंतर्गत संरक्षित वनभूमि 257.915 हे० एवं राजस्व वनभूमि 130.223 हे० कुल 388.138 हे० की मांग सोनडीहा कोल ब्लॉक के लिए की गई है। आवेदित क्षेत्र ग्राम बरतीकला, सावित्रीपुर, इंजानी, भगवानपुर जिरात एवं भगवानपुर खास में स्थित है।
2. आवेदनकर्ता द्वारा प्रस्ताव में शासन आदेशानुसार पंजीयन एवं प्रोसेसिंग शुल्क हेतु रुपये 80000/- जमा किया गया है। प्रस्ताव का पंजीयन क्रमांक 2011/01 है।
3. व्यपवर्तन हेतु प्रस्ताव वनक्षेत्र का घनत्व 0.2 से 0.4 तक है एवं इसमें साल, तिन्सा, खम्हार, महुआ एवं अन्य मिश्रित प्रजाति के वृक्ष खड़े हैं एवं वन की साईड क्वालिटी IV A है।
4. व्यपवर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित वनभूमि पर वनमण्डलाधिकारी का स्थल निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन संलग्न है। निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन अनुसार :-
 1. प्रस्तावित गैर वानिकी कार्य (सोनडीहा कोल ब्लॉक) के लिए कुल वनभूमि 388.138 हे० की मांग की जा रही वनभूमि / राजस्व वनभूमि भारत सरकार कोल मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली के पत्र क्रमांक/एफ -नम्बर 13016/8/ 2007-सी०ए०-आई दिनांक 25.07.2007 द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेव्हलपमेन्ट लिमिटेड रायपुर को आवंटित किया गया है।
 2. व्यपवर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित वनभूमि की मांग न्यूनतम है।
5. प्रस्तावित परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु संबंधित ग्राम पंचायत का अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र संलग्न है।
6. प्रकरण में प्रभावित वनभूमि 388.138 हे० के बदले में बिगड़े वनक्षेत्र 777.000 हे० का क्षतिपूर्ति वृक्षारोपण योजना 7 वर्षीय वर्ष 2012-2013 के निर्धारित दर 96413 प्रति हे० पर तैयार कर परिशिष्ट 02 में संलग्न है। जिसके अनुसार कुल राशि 74913176/- है।
7. व्यपवर्तन हेतु प्रस्तावित वनक्षेत्र के आसपास कोई ऐतिहासिक महत्व का चिन्ह/मूर्ति न होने का प्रमाण पत्र संलग्न है।
8. परियोजना का काष्ठ बेनिफिट एनालिसिस तैयार कर संलग्न प्रस्तुत है। काष्ठ बेनिफिट एनालिसिस के अनुसार रेशियो 1:6:48 है।
9. प्रस्तावित गैर वानिकी परियोजना में आवेदनकर्ता द्वारा वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।
10. आवेदित वनभूमि किसी राष्ट्रीय एवं किसी वन्य प्राणी अभ्यारण्य का भाग नहीं है एवं आवेदित वनक्षेत्र वनभूमि की सीमा से 10 कि०मी० की परिधि में हाथी कॉरीडोर हेतु प्रस्तावित है। प्रस्तावित स्थल हाथी कॉरीडोर के बगल में स्थित है।
11. आवेदक द्वारा प्रकरण में प्रत्याशा मूल्य जमा करने हेतु वचन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है।
12. लैंड रिकलेमेशन/सेफ्टी जॉन/री-सेटलमेन्ट प्लान योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेव्हलपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन रायपुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव की प्रति संलग्न है।
13. प्रकरण में संलिप्त संरक्षित वनभूमि 257.915 हे० एवं राजस्व वनभूमि 130.223 हे० कुल 388.138 हे० क्षेत्र में वन अधिकार अधिनियम अंतर्गत कलेक्टर सरगुजा द्वारा जारी प्रमाण पत्र संलग्न है।

प्रकरण में वनमंडलाधिकारी उत्तर सरगुजा वनमंडल के द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेव्हलपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन रायपुर हेतु कुल वनभूमि 388.138 हे० (संरक्षित वनभूमि 257.915 हे० एवं राजस्व वनभूमि 130.223 हे०) क्षेत्र का ब्यपवर्तन प्रस्ताव अनुशंसा सहित प्रस्तुत किया गया है। प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव 04 प्रतियों में अवलोकनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अनुशंसा सहित संलग्न सम्प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :- प्रस्ताव 04 प्रतियों में।

पृ०क०/मा०चि०/ 625/2012

वन संरक्षक
सरगुजा वनवृत्त, अम्बिकापुर
अम्बिकापुर, दिनांक 29/03/12

प्रतिलिपि:- (1) वनमंडलाधिकारी उत्तर सरगुजा वनमंडल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

(2) छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेव्हलपमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन रायपुर की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

वन संरक्षक
सरगुजा वनवृत्त, अम्बिकापुर

GENERAL MANAGER (Mines)
CHHATTISGARH MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED
RAIPUR(C.G.)

“बिजनेस पोस्ट के अन्तर्गत डाक शुल्क के नगद भुगतान (बिना डाक टिकट) के प्रेषण हेतु अनुमत. क्रमांक जी. 2-22-छत्तीसगढ़ गजट/38 सि. से. भिलाई, दिनांक 30-5-2001.”



पंजीयन क्रमांक •
“छत्तीसगढ़/दुर्ग/09/2007-2009.”

छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र

(असाधारण)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 69-अ]

रायपुर, शुक्रवार, दिनांक 19 मार्च 2010—फाल्गुन 28, शक 1931

राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबन्धन विभाग
मंत्रालय, दाऊ कल्याण सिंह भवन, रायपुर

रायपुर, दिनांक 19 मार्च 2010

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक एफ 7-97/पुनर्वास नीति/2007.—आदर्श पुनर्वास नीति-07 (यथासंशोधित) की कण्डिका क्रमांक 4.1.5 (क) में वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिये भू-अर्जन के मामले में भू-अर्जन अधिनियम के तहत निर्धारित मुआवजे के अतिरिक्त इतनी राशि और भुगतान की जाएगी कि, भूमिस्वामी को प्राप्त होने वाली न्यूनतम कुल राशि में निम्नानुसार संशोधन किया जाता है :—

क्र.	आदर्श पुनर्वास नीति-07 यथासंशोधित की कण्डिका क्रमांक 4.1.5 (क) में प्रावधान	आदर्श पुनर्वास नीति-07 यथासंशोधित के प्रावधान में संशोधन
1.	पड़त भूमि हेतु 50 हजार रु. प्रति एकड़	पड़त भूमि हेतु 50 हजार रु. प्रति एकड़ के स्थान पर 6 लाख रु. प्रति एकड़
2.	असिंचित (एक फसली) भूमि हेतु 75 हजार रु. प्रति एकड़.	असिंचित (एक फसली) भूमि हेतु 75 हजार रु. के स्थान पर 8 लाख रु. प्रति एकड़.
3.	सिंचित (दो फसली) भूमि हेतु 1 लाख रु. प्रति एकड़	सिंचित (दो फसली) भूमि हेतु 1 लाख रु. के स्थान पर 10 लाख रु. प्रति एकड़.

Receipt Copy

ANNEXURE -1E

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
खनिज साधन विभाग
मंत्रालय,
दाऊ कल्याण सिंह भवन, रायपुर

क्रमांक एफ 7-17/2011/12

रायपुर, दिनांक सितम्बर, 2011
29 SEP 2011

कलेक्टर,
जिला सरगुजा
(छत्तीसगढ़)

प्रति :- मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा जिला सरगुजा तहसील वाङ्गफनगर स्थित कोल ब्लॉक "सोडिया" रकबा 810.00 हेक्टर क्षेत्र पर खनिज कोयला खनिजपट्टा स्वीकृति के संबंध में प्रस्तुत पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन योजना बाबत।

—00—

जिला सरगुजा तहसील वाङ्गफनगर स्थित कोल ब्लॉक "सोडिया" कोल परियोजना के पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना के संबंध में मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड से प्राप्त पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन योजना का अनुमोदन किया जाता है। अनुमोदित पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना योजना की प्रति संलग्न है।

2/ मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा आदर्श पुनर्वास नीति के तहत तैयार की गई पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन योजना का छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की आदर्श पुनर्वास नीति, 2007 (यथासंशोधित) के प्रावधान अनुसार प्रकाशन कर प्रभावित व्यक्तियों से सुझाव आमंत्रित करते हुए पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन योजना हेतु नियमानुसार अग्रिम कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।
संलग्न— पुनर्वास योजना (वाल्जूम-1 एवं 2)

(संजय कनकम)
अवर सचिव

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
खनिज साधन विभाग

क्रमांक एफ 7-17/2011/12
प्रतिलिपि :-

रायपुर, दिनांक सितम्बर, 2011

मेसर्स छत्तीसगढ़ मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सोनाखान भवन, रिग रोड नंबर-1, तेलीबांधा, रायपुर की ओर उनके पत्र दिनांक 29.06.2011 के संदर्भ सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

रायपुर
30-9-11
सा. ख. कोयला
कलेक्टर
खनिजपट्टा (वाङ्गफनगर) छ.ग.

GENERAL MANAGER (Mines)
CHHATTISGARH MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED
RAIPUR (C.G.)

अवर सचिव
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
खनिज साधन विभाग