

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनि-शाखा) जिला-सतना (म.प्र.)

E-mail modgmsat@mp.gov.in

पत्र क्र. 790/खनिज/2016.

सतना दिनांक 11/04/2016

प्रति,

संचालक,  
भौतिकी तथा खनिकर्म,  
मध्यप्रदेश, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स,  
खनिज भवन, भोपाल।

विषय:- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने कायदा।

संदर्भ:- कार्यशाला भोपाल दिनांक 04.03.2016 के निर्देशानुसार।

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उपरोक्त विषयांकित संदर्भित आदेश के परिपालन में सतना जिले से सदर आदेश के अनुसार रिपोर्ट तैयार कर 01 प्रति में अवलोकनार्थ एवं अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

11/04/2016  
खनि अधिकारी,

कृते कलेक्टर, जिला सतना, (म.प्र.)

पत्र क्र. 790-3/खनिज/2016.

सतना दिनांक 11/04/2016

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, भौतिकी तथा खनिकर्म, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रीवा की ओर 01 प्रति सहित।
2. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र, सतना की ओर जिले की सूचना प्रदान के लिये।

11/04/2016  
खनि अधिकारी,

कृते कलेक्टर, जिला सतना, (म.प्र.)

# DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

OF  
SATNA DISTRICT



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13/06/2016  
खनि अधिकारी  
हेतु कलेंक्टर  
राज्य (म.प्र.)



## **CHAPTER – 1**

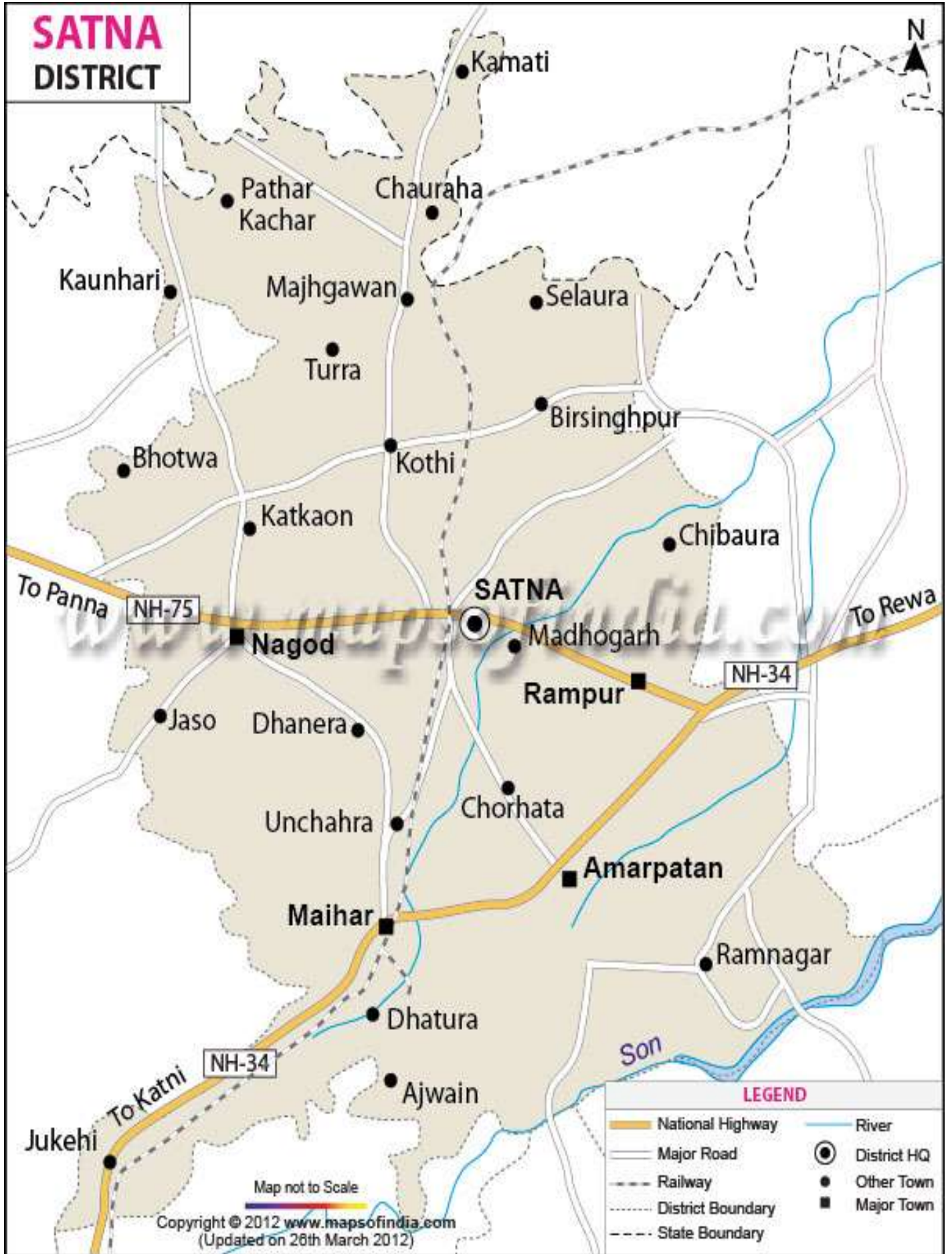
### **INTRODUCTION**

According to Para 7(iii) Paragraph 10 of Notification dated 15 January 2016 of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Ministry Government of India. Mineral wise District Survey report will be prepared in every district for Sand mining or River bed mining and other minerals mining. The main purpose to prepare the district survey report is to identify the land increase or depositional areas and its infrastructure, Structure and installation distance from where the mining is prohibited and re calculation of annual replenishment and time required for replenishment after mining. The district survey report will be based on the application for evaluation of project.

This report is prepared for mineral of District Satna. District Satna comes under Administration divisions of Rewa (M. P.). The district is bounded by Chitrakoot & Banda district (U.P.) in north, Panna in west, Umaria, Shahdol & Katni in south and Rewa in east. The Satna District is located in the Northern part of Madhya Pradesh State and is covered in Survey of India Degree Sheet Nos., 63A, 63C, 63D, & 63H between Latitude 23°58'-25°12' and Longitude 80°21' - 81°23". District Satna covers an area of 7502 square kilometers.

Satna is the district headquarter and Maihar, Unchehara, Nagod, Kotar, Majhgawan, Birsinghpur, Raghurajnagar, Amarpatan, Ramnagar, Rampur Baghelan are some of the Tehsil Place. The Katni-Manikpur section of the west central railway through the district. All important places within the district are well connected by a network of state highways and all weather roads, The Son, Tons, Satna, Paisuni river and its tributaries drain whole area of the district.

# SATNA DISTRICT



Map not to Scale

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(Updated on 26th March 2012)

Tons, Son, and Paisuni are the important rivers of the district draining it into the Bay of the Bengal through the Ganga. The and the Panna hills act as water-divides. Most of the rivers flow towards the east, with an inclination towards the north. The Simrawal and the Satna rivers are, however, inclined towards the south.

Tons (or Tamasa) is the main river of the district, It rises in the hill in the Maihar tehsil, its nominal source, called Tamasa Kund being a tank on the Kymore hills, 2,000 feet above the sea-level. From the point it follows a general north-easterly course, traversing the rough hilly country around Maihar, flowing through the level fertile country of the Amarpatan and Raghuraj Nagar tehsil, and then enters the Rewa district. Satna an important affluent of the Tons, rises in the Panna hills, flows through the northern, narrower portion of the Nagod tehsil almost in a due west-east direction and bends towards the south from the point where it is joined by Aman river. Thereafter it makes the boundary of the Nagod and Raghuraj Nagar tehsils till it meets the Tons a few miles to the south-east of Satna town. Simrawal, another important affluent of the Tons, flows south of Kothi in Raghuraj Nagar tehsil.

The Son, the great river to the south of the hills does not actually enter the district but makes the southern boundary of Amarpatan tehsil with Beohari tehsil of shahdol district. It is joined by the Mahanadi river, which flows along the boundary of Maihar and Beohari tehsils just at the point where the Son takes a turn towards the east between villages Sakwari and Bamaraha.

### **Physical Features:-**

Satna district lies on Vindhyan Plateau, which has an average altitude of 1000' to 11000'. The southern portion of Nagod Tehsil below 24°30' north latitude is a hilly country consisting of a tangled mass of low hills, and enclosing considerable stretches of level ground. The height of the plateau enclosed by these hills is from 1700' to 1800' generally but occasionally, some of the hills in the south of the tahsil rise to more than 800 feet in height above the plateau. The general slope of the country of the tehsil is towards the east, inclined towards the north in the centre of the tehsil.

Satna, the important river of the tehsil rises from the Panna hills and flows east as long as it is in Nagod tehsil. Near village Kathkone in Nagod Tehsil it is joined by the Amran river, and from this point of

junction, it bends towards the south, making the boundary of Nagod and Raghuraj Nagar tehsils, till it meets the Tons river a few miles to the south-east of Satna town. Barua is another river of some importance in the tehsil, which rises from the hills in the south of the tehsil and flowing almost due west joins the Tons a few miles below village Karaia, at the border of Maihar and Nagod tehsils.

Amarpatan Tehsil is bounded on the south by the Son river. The Kaimur ridge, with its scarp side to the south, rises suddenly like a wall about eight miles to the north of Son river, going towards the east, with slight northerly inclination, almost parallel to the Son river. North of Ram Nagar, an isolated small hill rises to 2,354'. Rest of Amarpatan tehsil is again an alluvial plain drained by the Behar river, which flows more or less parallel to the Mirzapur road, in a north-eastern direction.

The south western Maihar tehsil consists mainly of sandstones of Bhandar series, concealed in great part by alluvium. Beyond 80°44' east longitude the Kaimur ridge runs through the heart of the broader eastern portion of the tehsil dividing the basin of the

Mahanadi from that of the Tons. The river Tons, which drains the tehsil runs between the railway line and the Kaimur and is joined by numerous small nullahs which run along the northern slopes of the Kaimur. The south eastern extremity of Maihar tehsil is bound by river Mahanadi, which marches with the boundary of Maihar tehsil first with Murwara tehsil of Katni district and then with Beohari tehsil of Shahdol district.

Raghuraj Nagar tehsil consists in the south of an alluvial plain watered by the Tons and its tributaries the Satna, and the Simrawal from the north-west and the Magardha and Nar from the south. The Panna hills cross the narrowest portion of the tehsil in a west-east direction slightly inclined to the north and separate the valley of the Paisuni, in part ravinous, from the plateau to the south. Further north is Vindhyachal range running from west to east, almost parallel to the Panna hills, through the former sanad states of Baraundha, Patharkachhar and the Chaube jagirs.

### **Mountains And Hills:-**

The Kaimurs, the Panna hills, and the Vindhyachal ranges, all belonging to the Vindhya system together with their spurs constitute the principal hills of the district. The Ky range enters Maihar tahsil of the district at village Jhukehi on the border of Murwara tehsil, and runs through the entire length of Maihar

and Amarpatan tahsil in an easterly direction slightly inclined to the north. At Jhukehi, the strike of the Kaumurs is displaced, producing the only gap in the whole length of the Vindhya. Advantage of the gap is taken in the construction of the Mirzapur road and the Jabalpur-Allahabad section of Bombay - Calcutta railway line. The Panna hills enter northern portion of the district from Panna district and traverse the Raghuraj Nagar tehsil in a west-east direction and enter the Sirmour tehsil of Rewa district. The Vindhyachal range is in the extreme north of the district cutting across in a west-east direction slightly inclined to the north.

## CHAPTER – 2

### OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

जिला सतना अन्तर्गत पाये जाने वाले मुख्य खनिजों में मुख्यतः चूनापत्थर, डोलोमाइट, बाक्साइट, लौह अयस्क आदि हैं एवं गौण खनिजों में मुख्यतः फर्शीपत्थर, रेत, मुरुम, लेटेराइट, ऑकर, निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), छुई मिट्टी, आदि है। खनिजों की उपलब्धता की तहसीलवार जानकारी निम्नानुसार है।

तहसील	मुख्य खनिज	गौण खनिज
रघुराजनगर	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, लेटेराइट
रामपुर बाघेलान	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, लेटेराइट
मैहर	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, लेटेराइट, छुईमिट्टी
श्रामनगर	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, लेटेराइट, छुईमिट्टी
अमरपटन	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, लेटेराइट, छुईमिट्टी
नागौद	चूनापत्थर	निम्न श्रेणी चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन), मुरुम, फर्शीपत्थर
डचेहरा	बाक्साइट	मुरुम, फर्शीपत्थर, लेटेराइट
कोटर	चूनापत्थर	मुरुम, लेटेराइट,
मझगावां	बाक्साइट, लौह अयस्क	मुरुम, लेटेराइट, छुईमिट्टी, रेत, ऑकर
ध्वरसिंहपुर	बाक्साइट	मुरुम, लेटेराइट, छुईमिट्टी, ऑकर

जिले में मुख्य खनिज चूनापत्थर की बहुतायात है, जिसके खनन के दौरान निम्न श्रेणी का चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन) भी सहयोजित खनिज के रूप में निकलता है। इस निम्न श्रेणी का चूना पत्थर (रिजेक्ट स्टोन) का उपयोग क्रशर संयंत्रों में गिट्टी के निर्माण हेतु होता है।

क्र.	सीमेंट निर्माण ईकाइ का नाम	विनिर्मित उत्पाद	तहसील
१.	मे. सतना सीमेंट वर्क्स (बिरला कारपोरेशन की ईकाई)	सीमेंट तथा क्लिंकर	रघुराजनगर