

VINDHYAN ECOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY FOUNDATION

Reg. Office: 36/30, Shivpuri Colony Station Road, Mirzapur- 231001 (U.P.)

www.vindhyabachao.org | [@vindhyabachao](https://twitter.com/vindhyabachao)

To,
The Secretary,
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
New Delhi

28 June 2024

Subject: Request for urgent intervention regarding serious and grave violation of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 in Mirzapur Forest Division of Uttar Pradesh and severe damage to environment, forest and wildlife

Respected Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you as the Founder and Managing Trustee of the 'Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation,' a voluntary research group comprising reputed scientists, GIS experts, lawyers, and residents concerned about the forests, wildlife, and people of Mirzapur landscape in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Since 2010, we have been working in this landscape, closely monitoring and documenting its rich wildlife and ethnobotany, and raising awareness at village and district levels for human-wildlife co-existence. Members of VENHF have been independently assisting the State Forest Department, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, academic institutions, non-profits, and local communities for the protection and conservation of wildlife. Our efforts have been recognised and awarded by the Government of India and other esteemed conservation organisations and leading media houses.

The VENHF has undertaken the first-ever scientific survey of wildlife in the Mirzapur Forest Division and Kaimoor Wildlife Division, using direct evidence surveys and camera trap surveys between 2016 and 2018. This initiative, in partnership with the Forest Division, has resulted in the documentation of several new species from the landscape. Based on this, a 'Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve' was proposed by the then Divisional Forest Office-Mirzapur Forest Division in Marihan, Sukrit, and Chunar Ranges in 2019.

This representation is to bring to your kind attention that there has been a serious and grave violation of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and Rules, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the Marihan Range of Mirzapur Forest Division in Uttar Pradesh. This area is part of the proposed *Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve* and is a crucial habitat for exceptionally rich and threatened wildlife of the savannah and tropical dry deciduous hill forests of the unique Vindhyan-Kaimoor ecosystem. This ecosystem includes at least 24 terrestrial animals listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, well documented and recorded. This includes animals like Sloth Bear, Leopard, Bengal Fox, Striped Hyena, Asiatic Wild Cat, Rusty Spotted Cat, Sambar, Chinkara, Blackbuck, Mugger Crocodile, and many other wild animals. The range is also a haven for birding, with grassland species like Indian Courser, Yellow-Wattled Lapwing, Sandgrouse, Savannah Nightjar, Indian Nightjar; raptors like Red-headed Vulture, Griffon Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, Indian Eagle Owl, Mottled Wood Owl, Short-eared Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Common Kestrel, Lesser Kestrel, Short-Toed Snake Eagle, and several other species, many of which are endemic, threatened, and migratory. The region has exceptional diversity in medicinal plants, fossils, and rock paintings, many of which are yet to be explored and discovered. There are also reports of tiger movements as reported by local media for many years, which shows there is active movement of tigers from nearby Tiger Reserves.

I wish to draw your attention to the following violations that need your immediate intervention for the protection of the forests and wildlife in the Mirzapur Forest Division:

1. Large-scale clearing of vegetation has taken place using heavy machinery, roads are being built, and construction activities have started in the forest adjoining Dadri Khurd, Sarso-Kumbia Marg, and Jogia Dari waterfall in the last couple of days. There has been massive earthwork already undertaken to clear vegetation, dig out soil, and construct a road. Some photographs from the site clicked on 27th June 2024 are attached for your perusal as **Annex I**.
2. The same site was once proposed for a 1320 MW Coal-based Thermal Power Plant by M/S Welspun Energy (U.P.) Pvt Ltd, which was later transferred to Mirzapur Energy (U.P.) Pvt. Ltd. owned by the Adani group. The

Environmental Clearance of the said project was set aside by the Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi, in *Debadityo Sinha v. Union of India (Appeal 79/2014)* on 21st December 2016, with a direction to restore the site to its original condition. The Tribunal, while disposing of the case, also observed that *‘the entire process of consideration and appraisal of the proposal to grant EC is found tainted so as to render it less creditworthy than the one expected by law and as such makes it even more difficult to suggest the safeguards in order to render the project a sustainable one.’* The NGT also agreed with the applicant’s issue of involvement of forest land and wildlife habitat while deciding the judgment. The review petition by the project proponent in the NGT was dismissed, and they withdrew their appeal in the Supreme Court in 2017. As per information accessed by me under RTI, the project proponents have consistently tried to create a false interpretation of the judgment to persuade the local administration and the MoEFCC to allow the project, despite the invalid EC. I have personally written several times to the government, to prevent any misinformation as and when it came to my knowledge.

3. I wish to particularly draw your attention to my last representation to the Chief Conservator of Forest, Mirzapur Mandal, which was also marked to the MoEFCC, dated 21 January 2023, where similar violations were reported. In that representation, I brought to the kind notice of the MoEFCC about the efforts to build a road in the same area. The Assistant IGF, MoEFCC, vide letter no. FC-11/136/2020-FC dated 24.01.2023, apprised the Principal Secretary, U.P. Government, of the violations. We are grateful for the prompt action by the MoEFCC and the Mirzapur Forest Division, which stopped the work immediately. Kindly see **Annex II**, which is self-explanatory.
4. As mentioned in my last representation, the said parcel of land is not only a forest but is also supposed to be notified as a forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (IFA). As per an Uttar Pradesh Gazette Notification No. 617/XIV dated October 18, 1952- Forest Department, available with the Directorate of Printing and Stationery UP- Prayagraj, 1643 Acres (665 Ha) of land in village Dadri Khurd, where this site is located, was already allotted to the ‘Forest Department’ in the exercise of Section 117 of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950. As per the official documents accessed at Divisional Forest Office-Mirzapur, in this particular site, only 262.16 acres (106 ha) of land was notified under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, while the remaining 1380.84 acres (558.8 ha) of land, although yet to be notified under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, is recorded as ‘forest’ in the 1952 notification.
5. The fact is also evident from the letter from DFO-Mirzapur to CCF-Mirzapur, dated 15th January 2020, where he raised a query about the same. It is particularly important to mention that the DFO, in his letter, also states that the entire forest range is environmentally very sensitive and is the catchment of several tributaries of the river Ganga, which flows to the north. He also mentions that the site is near several tourist spots like Wyndham Fall, Kharanja Fall, Siddhanath ki Dari, Chuna Dari, etc. He also mentioned how the proposed project will affect critical water resources, archaeological sites, the quality of the forest, conservation of the wildlife, and increase human-wildlife conflicts. The letter alongwith the excerpts from the UP-Gazette Notification No. 617/XIV 9as mentioned in point 4 above) relevant for this case is attached as **Annex III**.

In addition to my submission above, I wish to highlight that a large scale of forest land in the Mirzapur Division and the State of Uttar Pradesh is awaiting notification under Section 4 and Section 20 of the IFA. Several of these lands are currently encroached upon by powerful and politically well-connected people, which also includes individuals and people connected in bureaucratic positions in the state services. I wish to highlight following key enforcement and policy level issues which needs your intervention to protect Mirzapur’s, and one of India’s most unique natural heritage and wildlife from getting permanently extinct.

- A. There was a High-Level Committee at the State level that was constituted under the directions of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of the State to ascertain the gravity of the situation under the chairmanship of IAS Renuka Kumar in 2019. The final report was never made public. However, I have accessed the information submitted by the then DFO-Mirzapur to one of the High-Level Committee Members on 31 December 2019, where it was mentioned that 102362.8961 Ha was notified under Section 4, and 73793.3630 Ha under Section 20 of the IFA in the Mirzapur Forest Division. However, in 7324.7906 Ha of land, the process of Section 4-19 was completed but awaiting Section 20; and 14,369.563 Ha of forest land is still under the process of Section 6-19 in the Mirzapur Division alone. Kindly see **Annex IV** for the letter of DFO-Mirzapur to the Member of High-Level Working Group dated 31st December 2019 which has greater details about the status of forests in Mirzapur.
- B. As per the information obtained from the Office of PCCF- Uttar Pradesh under RTI dated 25th January 2022, across 88 Forest Divisions in U.P., a total of 12,62,562.58 Ha is notified under Section 4 and 7,41,942.75 Ha is notified under Section 20 of the IFA. A staggering area of 88,084.08 Ha of forest land is yet to be notified under Section 4 and 4,64,311 Ha is yet to be notified under Section 20 in the entire State. These lands include not only forests but also several threatened ecosystems unique to this landscape like scrub-forests, grasslands, open rocky savannah lands, hills, wetlands, as well as fertile alluvial lands around rivers and wetlands, which

makes them severely threatened from encroachments from agriculture, fancy farmhouses, and various other developmental activities. This land use change has immense and irreparable impact on the wildlife habitats, pushing many of the species to go extinct from the landscape. The information provided by the PCCF about the status of forests in 88 districts of U.P. is provided as **Annex V**.

- C. I also wish to highlight that the entire Kaimoor range of eastern U.P. is particularly rich in sandstone, quartzite, and many other minerals, resulting in significant damage from illegal mining and stone crushers, with irreversible damage to the ecosystems, public health and wildlife. Even though their formal notification as forest is pending, and their identification may have been neglected, they still qualify as 'forest' as per the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the *T.N. Godavarman case*.
- D. The State government has failed in its Constitutional mandate to protect its natural forests and wildlife, especially those outside National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, even though scientific evidence shows their immense richness in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Mirzapur Forest Division is an important landscape of the unique Kaimoor ecosystem within the Vindhyan range and connects the Eastern Kaimoor landscapes adjoining Panna Tiger Reserve, Bagdhara Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary, and Ranipur Tiger Reserve to the western landscape of Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary and the proposed Kaimoor Tiger Reserve in Bihar. The Division also adjoins Sajay Dubri National Park and Son Gharial Sanctuary in the south. The Mirzapur Forest Division, particularly Marihan, Sukrit, Patehara, Drammadganj, and some parts of Chunar and Lalganj ranges, have some of the last remaining natural forests of the Vindhyan range in Uttar Pradesh, with exceptionally rich scenic beauty and unique wildlife.
- E. The State, which has just 6% of its geographic area as forest cover, has rich wildlife diversity in the forests of Mirzapur and adjoining districts of Sonbhadra and Chandauli. These forests have a very rich wildlife history and was once the most popular hunting ground in the entire country. Unfortunately, corrupt practices and neglect by the State have ruined its wildlife from most of its former region. The government must protect the last remaining patches of this great forest from any degradation by taking strict action against defaulters and taking necessary actions to protect and preserve it as national heritage.

Based on the facts and circumstances above, I kindly request you to consider the following:

- I. Immediately stop the construction activity as highlighted near Dadri Khurd in the Marihan Forest Range of the Mirzapur Forest Division and direct the district administration to restore the area and ensure continuous monitoring of the site by establishing a forest department check post given the repeat violations by the project proponent.
- II. Direct the State Government to submit a report on the status of restoration of the land in compliance with the NGT Judgment dated 21st December 2016, where the project proponent Welspun Energy (U.P.) Pvt Ltd was required to restore the land to its original condition. A copy of the judgment is attached as **Annex VI**.
- III. Immediately direct the State government to initiate the proceedings for the declaration of the 'Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve,' which has been pending since 2019. The status of the proposal as informed by DFO-Mirzapur as on 31 December 2021 obtained under RTI along with the original report titled 'Wildlife Inventory and Proposal for Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve in Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape' dated July 2019 are attached as **Annex VII**. *[Please note, after the recent amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act in 2023, several of the wildlife species reported in the survey are now upgraded protection under Schedule I of the Act.]*
- IV. Commission a study by premier research institutions like Wildlife Institute of India and Zoological Survey of India to undertake a comprehensive biodiversity and ecosystem services assessment of the entire Mirzapur Forest Division, including revenue lands, rivers, and wetlands, for a scientifically informed conservation action plan.
- V. Constitute an independent High-Level Committee at the Central level to investigate the status of the unclassified forests, including their land use status in the present day, and reasons for the failure to notify the forest lands under the IFA, for the entire State.
- VI. While the Ministry is empowered under forest and wildlife legislation to take immediate action, to prevent such activities from ongoing in the entire district, the MOEFCC is requested to invoke powers under *sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986* to restrict any construction activity in the forest areas earmarked as per the UP gazette notification 1952 in the region until the State government confirms the completion of transfer of control of such forests following all due procedures and studies.
- VII. The Central and State government must provide necessary financial, technical, and administrative support to ensure that the forest lands which are not currently under the control of the Forest Department due to the historic failure of notifying them or due to encroachments, must be acquired immediately, ecologically restored, and notified under relevant forest and wildlife laws in a time-bound manner. Remote Sensing and GIS

applications must be used to verify encroachments, and the rights of original traditional forest dwellers must be safeguarded.

- VIII. Direct the State government to make public the report of the High-Level Committee chaired by Renuka Kumar (IAS) regarding the land grabbing case in Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandauli Districts of U.P. The State government must be directed to also share the action taken report after the committee submitted its report to the designated authority.
- IX. Take strict disciplinary action against government officials who are found to be negligent and involved in land-grabbing practices.
- X. Undertake an enquiry by highest investigation agencies like the CBI and Enforcement Directorate to assess the scale and impact of land-grabbing activities ongoing in Mirzapur and adjoining districts in Uttar Pradesh for decades.

Sincerely,



Debadityo Sinha
Managing Trustee,
Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation, Mirzapur

For any communication kindly write to:

*Vindhya Bachao Secretariat,
c/o Shiv Kumar Upadhyaya,
36/30, Shivpuri Colony, Station Road
Mirzapur 231001*

Email: debadityo@vindyabachao.org
Mobile: +91-9540857338

Copy Marked to:

1. Director General of Forest and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India
2. Inspector General of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India
3. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
4. Principal Secretary- Forests, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
5. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest- HOD, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
6. Commissioner-Mirzapur, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
7. District Magistrate-Mirzapur, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
8. Chief Conservator of Forests- Mirzapur, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9. Divisional Forest Officer- Mirzapur, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

ANNEX-I



Clearing of forests to create approach road to the project site



Construction materials are being dumped in the area. Clearing of forests and levelling of soil going on to raise constructions.



Photos showing under construction buildings for workers accommodation. Similar levelling of land and clearing of vegetation is now undergoing since past 3-4 days in an area of approx. 1200 acres of the site with significant damage to forest, soil and wildlife.

ANNEX II

FC-11/136/2020-FC

I/37858/2023

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Forest Conservation Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bag Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi - 110003

Dated: 24th January, 2023

To,

The Principal Secretary (Forests),
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.

Subject: Representation received from Shri Debadityo Sinha, Managing Trustee, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Madam/Sir,

I am directed to refer to a representation received from Shri Debadityo Sinha, Managing Trustee, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh which is self-explanatory **(Copy enclosed)**.

In this regard, the State Govt. is requested to take immediate necessary action into the matter as per prevalent Acts, Rules and Guidelines.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Suneet Bhardwaj)

Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. The PCCF (HoFF), Department of Forest, Government of Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow;
2. The Regional Officer, Integrated Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Lucknow;
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), Department of Forest, Government of Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow;
4. Shri Debadityo Sinha, Managing Trustee, Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

Signed by Suneet Bhardwaj

Date: 27-01-2023 18:20:31

Email

PAMPOSH MOHAN KOUL

Fwd: Damage to the forest land by constructing illegal approach road in Mirzapur Forest Division

From : Ramesh Pandey <ramesh.pandey@nic.in> Sat, Jan 21, 2023 09:29 PM
Subject : Fwd: Damage to the forest land by constructing illegal approach road in Mirzapur Forest Division 3 attachments
To : Suneet Bhardwaj <hp179.ifs@nic.in>
Cc : PAMPOSH MOHAN KOUL <pmkoul.87@gov.in>

send it to state govt for the needful please

From: debadityo@vindhya Bachao.org
To: "CCF Mirzapur, UP" <ccfmi-up@nic.in>, "Sanjeev Kumar" <dfomi-up@nic.in>, "dmimir" <dmimir@nic.in>, "Superintendent of Police Mirzapur" <spmzr-up@nic.in>, "commissinor" <commmir@nic.in>, "CHIEF SECRETARY OFFCE GOVT OF UP" <csup@nic.in>, "PCCF UP" <pccf-up@nic.in>, "IRO, Lucknow" <roc.lko-mef@nic.in>, "Ramesh Pandey" <ramesh.pandey@nic.in>
Cc: vindhya-bachao@googlegroups.com
Sent: Saturday, January 21, 2023 2:26:28 PM
Subject: Damage to the forest land by constructing illegal approach road in Mirzapur Forest Division

Dear Sir,

Please find attached a detailed complaint regarding severe damage caused to the forest land by constructing an illegal approach road in the Marihan Forest Range towards the proposed site of M/s Mirzapur Energy (U.P.) Pvt Ltd in village Dadri Khurd, District Mirzapur (U.P.). The forest is the habitat of at least 24 wildlife species protected under Schedule I (WLPA) and is a catchment of many rivers that originates here. The forest range is part of the proposed 'Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve', is known for several rare species of wildlife, and is also believed to be the only habitat for Asiatic Wild Cats in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

I am also sending images from today morning and the Google Earth location file of the concerned violation as an Annexure for your reference.

I request you take strict action against the violators and impose compensation for damage to the flora and fauna inside the forest.

Thanks and regards,
Debadityo Sinha
Mobile: +91-9540857338

Founder & Managing Trustee,
Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation



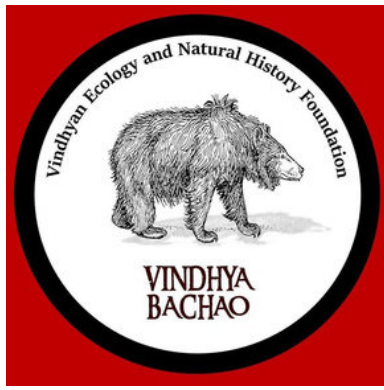
Registered Address:
Vindhya Bachao Secretariat
36/30, Shivpuri Colony, Station Road
Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231001 (India)
wwww.vindyabachao.org

*Member, IUCN SSC- BSG-Sloth Bear Expert Team
recipient- The Sanctuary Wildlife Service Award 2019*

Vindhyan Ecology & Natural History Foundation is a self-financed voluntary organization based in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. We do not have regular funding from any government, corporate, or foreign-based organization and we are dependent on our members and individual donations to meet our expenses.



-
-  **Complaint_Illegal_Road_Mirzapur.pdf**
1 MB
 -  **Annexure.pdf**
1 MB
 -  **Google Earth Location.kml**
3 KB
-



Reg. Office: 36/30, Shivpuri Colony
Station Road, Mirzapur- 231001
UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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VINDHYAN ECOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY FOUNDATION

21st January 2023

The Chief Conservator of Forests- Mirzapur Mandal
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Sub- Damage to the forest land by constructing illegal approach road in Marihan Forest Range (Mirzapur Forest Division) towards the proposed site of M/s Mirzapur Energy (U.P.) Pvt Ltd in village Dadri Khurd, District Mirzapur (U.P.)

Sir,

I am writing this to apprise you about the illegal activities in the Marihan Forest Range in relation to the 1320 MW Mirzapur coal-based thermal power plant proposed in Dadri Khurd, Mirzapur by M/s Welspun Energy (U.P.) Pvt Ltd which is now owned by the Adani group.

I came to know that last night, there has been some construction activity inside Marihan Forest Range to construct an approach road to the proposed site for Mirzapur thermal power plant in the village Dadri Khurd. It is submitted that previously a small footpath (*pagdandi*) used to exist, which has been widened to approx. 3 meters now. There has been a massive clearing of trees, shrubs, and grasses, and the removal of rocky outcrops to level the land using heavy machinery. The forest area is catchment of several rivers and habitat of several protected wildlife species which is affected by such activity. As of the morning of 21st January 2023, they have started construction of the road till 1 km starting from the forest boundary on SH-5 at 24°58'19.90"N, 82°38'51.87"E till 24°58'33.25"N, 82°39'20.93"E inside the forest. As the work has been started only last night, we expect further widening and construction of the road on the particular land. Images of the under-construction road, a Google Earth screenshot of the location and a GPS file are attached as Annexure.

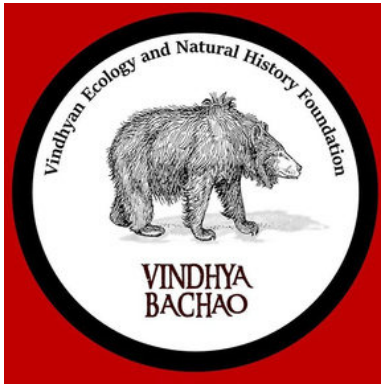
I submit that carrying out any non-forest activity inside the forest without required permissions is an offense under Indian Forest Act 1927, and the Forest Conservation Act 1980 as well as contempt of Supreme Court directions in the *T.N. Godavarman case*.

The 'Environment Clearance' of the project was set aside by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 21st December 2016 vide judgment in Appeal No. 79/2014 (*Debadityo Sinha & Ors v Union of India & Ors*). The judgment observed that '*the entire process of consideration and appraisal of the proposal to grant EC is found tainted so as to render it less creditworthy than the one expected by law and as such makes it even more difficult to suggest the safeguards in order to render the project sustainable one.*' The judgment made a categorical direction that the proponent shall not carry out any developmental work at the project site and shall restore the area to its original condition.

The appellant gave several representations to the authorities regarding the involvement of forest land in the project site as well as project components like approach road, transmission line, water pipeline, etc which will fragment the forest, and wildlife habitats and destroy several water streams and catchment areas. The project proponent applied for forest clearance for the approach road and water pipeline (FP/UP/THE/14236/2015). As per the Parivesh portal of Govt of India, the proposal is yet to receive a forest clearance.

The forest clearance application (FP/UP/THE/14236/2015) applies for a diversion of only 8.34 Ha, while the area of the project site as mentioned in the Environment Clearance application was 445 Ha. The project site including the adjacent forests is rich in at least 24 Schedule I fauna (Wildlife Protection Amendment Act 2022) recorded with evidence which includes Sloth Bear, Striped Hyena, Leopard, Rusty Spotted Cat, Jungle Cat, Desert Cat, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Bengal Fox, Asian Palm Civet, Small Indian Civet, Sambar Deer, Grey Mongoose, Ruddy Mongoose, Mugger Crocodile, Indian Courser, Egyptian Vulture, Indian Vulture, Bengal Monitor, Indian Spotted Eagle, Indian Peafowl and many other protected wildlife species. The forest range where the project site is situated is the only habitat of Asiatic Wild Cats (Desert Cat) in the entire state of Uttar Pradesh. In fact, in the year 2019, based on a camera trap study, a proposal for the declaration of the 'Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve' was forwarded by the Divisional Forest Officer, Mirzapur.

The fact that the project site itself is forest and rich in wildlife has been one of the grounds based on which the National Green Tribunal delivered the judgment dated 21 December 2016 categorically observing that, '*Facts revealed before us do not show that any member of the EAC or Expert member of WII conducted any site visit of the project to assess the gravity of exception taken to the project upon the issues raised in relation to the forest and wildlife. Appraisal of the project in this regard, therefore, becomes questionable.*'



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VINDHYAN ECOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY FOUNDATION

I also wish to highlight that the project site itself is proposed on forest and no permission under Section 2 of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has been sought by the project proponent. The proposed project site is contiguous to Reserve Forests from all sides of the proposed project boundary. As per an Uttar Pradesh Gazette Notification No. 617/XIV dated October 18, 1952- Forest Department, available with the Directorate Printing and Stationery UP- Prayagraj, 1643 Acres (665 Ha) land in village Dadri Khurd where the project site proposed, was already allotted to 'Forest Department' in the exercise of Section 117 of U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950. As per the documents accessed at Divisional Forest Office-Mirzapur, only 262.16 acres (106 ha) of land was notified under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 while the remaining 1380.84 acres (558.8 ha) of land, although yet to be notified under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 is recorded as 'forest' in the 1952 notification.

Therefore, any activity in and around the project site will attract provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 as well as directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the *T.N. Godavarman case*.

I informed the Range Officer, Marihan Forest Range on the telephone today morning i.e 21.01.2023. I was informed that there has been no forest clearance granted to the project site or any component of the project including approach road.

I request you take strict action against the violators and impose compensation for damage to the flora and fauna inside the forest.

Thanks and Regards,

Debadityo Sinha
Managing Trustee,
Vindhyan Ecology & Natural History Foundation
36/30, Shivpuri Colony, Station Road
Mirzapur, U.P.- 201304
www.vindhyabachao.org

*Recipient Sanctuary Wildlife Service Award, 2019
Member, IUCN- Species Survival Commission- Bear Specialist Group*

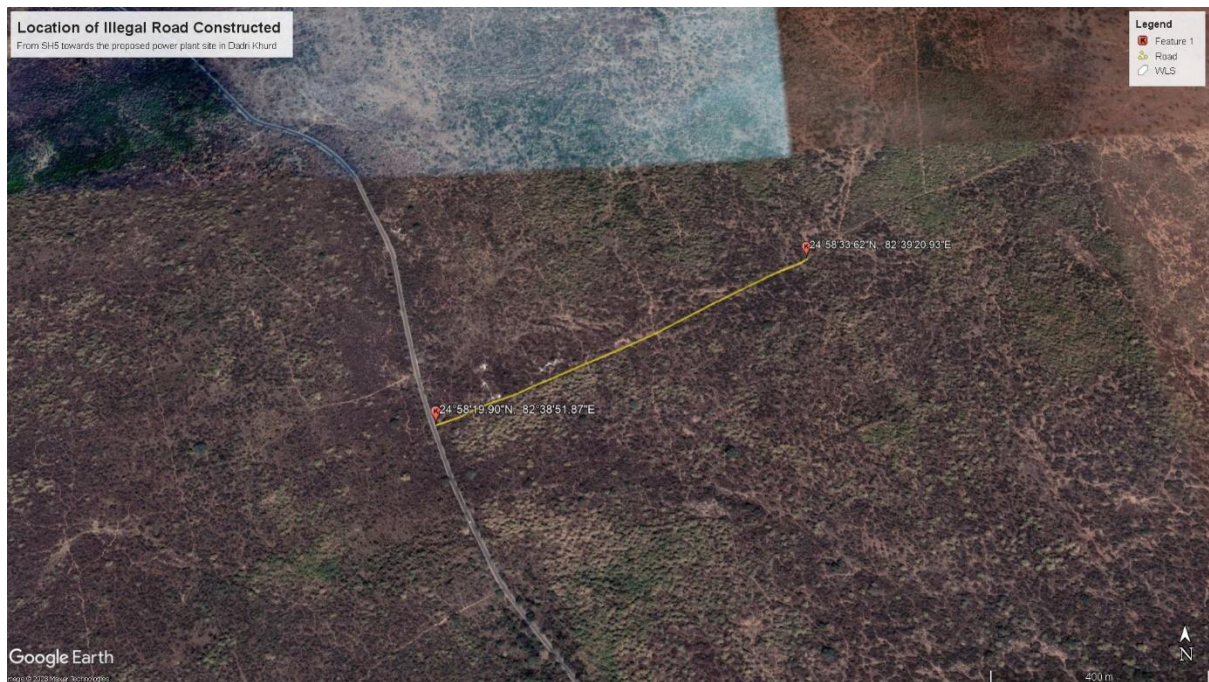
Copy to:

- Divisional Forest Officer- Mirzapur
- District Magistrate, Mirzapur
- Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur
- Commissioner, Mirzapur
- Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
- Principal Chief Conservator of Forest- HOFF, U.P.
- Addl Principal Conservator of Forest, Regional Office- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India
- Inspector General of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India

Annexure







Map can be viewed and downloaded at:

https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1dBJYNNWchJAAW-pUEY9c_c1s227pA1M&ll=24.97409301487431%2C82.6517965&z=18

Short link:

https://bit.ly/road_dadri

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर
पत्रांक- ६८ / मीरजापुर / दिनांक मीरजापुर जनवरी 15, 2020

सेवा में,

मुख्य वन संरक्षक,
मीरजापुर क्षेत्र,
मीरजापुर।

विषय- नोडल अधिकारी/जनपद मीरजापुर (प्रमुख सचिव, परिवहन उ०प्र० शासन लखनऊ) का शासन की प्राथमिकताओं एवं विकास कार्यों के प्रभावी अनुश्रवण एवं स्थलीय निरीक्षण दिनांक 18.10.2019 के कार्यवृत्त के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ- आपका कार्यालय पत्रांक- 2996/मी०/33 दिनांक 28.12.2019।

महोदय,

आपके उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र द्वारा प्रमुख सचिव, परिवहन द्वारा जनपद मीरजापुर के निरीक्षणोपरान्त निर्गत टिप्पणी में वनविभाग से सम्बन्धित निम्न दो प्रकरणों की अध्यावधिक स्थिति की अपेक्षा की गयी है। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:-

- 1-(i) मे० अदानी पावर ग्रुप द्वारा ग्राम-ददरी खुर्द, तहसील-सदर, जिला मीरजापुर में सौर ऊर्जा इकाई की स्थापना- के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि सौरऊर्जा से सम्बन्धित कोई भी प्रकरण इस स्तर पर विचाराधीन नहीं है बल्कि वेलेस्पन एनर्जी यू०पी०प्रा०लि० द्वारा ग्राम-ददरी खुर्द तहसील-सदर, जिला- मीरजापुर में प्रस्तावित 1320(2x660) मेगावाट ताप विद्युत गृह की स्थापना हेतु जलापूर्ति बावत् भूमिगत वाटर पाइप लाइन एवं सम्पर्क मार्ग निर्माण हेतु 8.3551 हे० आरक्षित वन भूमि के गैर वानिकी प्रयोग एवं बाधक 296 वृक्षों के पातन की अनुमति के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या-8बी/०8/38/2016/एफ०सी०/478 दिनांक 11.01.2017 (संलग्नक संख्या-1) उ०प्र० शासन का पत्रांक-2691/14-2-2018-800 (64)2016 दिनांक 27.08.2018(संलग्नक संख्या-2) के क्रम में मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के पत्रांक- 469/11-सी/ एफ०सी०/यू०पी०/थर्मल/ 14236/2015 दिनांक 29.08.2018 (संलग्नक संख्या-3)में उल्लिखित बिन्दु संख्या-3 की वांछित आख्या/ अभिलेख उपलब्ध कराने की अपेक्षा की गयी, प्रकरण में भारत सरकार के पत्र में उद्धृत-In pursuance of order of Hon'ble NGT in appeal no 79 of 2014. Department of Forests, UP may review its stand on the proposal अपील

संख्या- 79/2014 में दिनांक 21.12.2016 को मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण के पूरे निर्णय का संज्ञान लेते हुये दिनांक 01.05.2017 को मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय के आलोक में पुनः वन विभाग द्वारा क्षेत्र की पर्यावरणीय महत्व के कम में स्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुये पुनरीक्षण आख्या प्रेषित किये जाने की अपेक्षा की गयी। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत आख्या इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-286/मी0/15 दिनांक 16.07.2018 (संलग्नक संख्या-4) द्वारा मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को निम्न प्रकार प्रेषित की गयी:-

ग्राम-ददरी खुर्द, तहसील-सदर, जिला-मीरजापुर में उ0प्र0 गजट , वन विभाग, (विविध) के अन्तर्गत विज्ञप्ति संख्या- 617 दिनांकित 11 अक्टूबर 1952 की अनुसूची-II के पृष्ठ संख्या 1225 के क्रम संख्या-244 पर 800 एकड़ एवं क्रम संख्या 248 पर 843 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित की गयी है उक्त विज्ञप्ति में उल्लिखित है कि **"Particulars of Forest and the extent to which they shall not vest in Gaon Samajs"** (संलग्नक संख्या-5)।

धारा-4 उप धारा 1(सी) विज्ञप्ति संख्या- 5564 दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 1955 द्वारा उक्त ग्राम की मात्र 800 एकड़ भूमि धारा-4 भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 के अन्तर्गत उ0प्र0 गजट में विज्ञापित एवं प्रकाशित की गयी है। (संलग्नक संख्या-6)

पुनः आंशिक परिस्कार करते हुए विज्ञप्ति संख्या- 23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24 जुलाई 1967 द्वारा मात्र 423 बीघा 12 बिस्वा (264.88 एकड़) रक्षित वन धारा-4 भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 के अन्तर्गत विज्ञापित एवं प्रकाशित की गयी (संलग्नक संख्या-7)।

विज्ञप्ति संख्या-4646/14-2-20 (41)-77 दिनांकित 20.07.1977 द्वारा 419 बीघा 9 बिस्वा (262.29 एकड़) अन्तर्गत धारा-20 भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 रक्षित वन विज्ञापित किया गया (संलग्नक संख्या-8)।

उपरोक्त के आलोक में प्रस्तावित परियोजना में ग्राम ददरी खुर्द में उपयोग किये जाने वाली भूमि का सक्षम स्तर से विधिक परीक्षण इस समाधान हेतु आवश्यक है कि परियोजना हेतु क्रय की गयी भूमि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित विज्ञप्ति से आच्छादित है अथवा नहीं। उक्त परिपेक्ष्य में शासनादेश संख्या-वी0आई0पी0-23/14-2-2019-190जी0/2018 दिनांक 28.06.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-9) के अनुपालन में जिलाधिकारी मीरजापुर का निम्नलिखित प्रमाण पत्र अपेक्षित होगा :-

"प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु प्रस्तावित की गयी भूमि निर्विवाद रूप से गैर वन भूमि है एवं इसका शासनादेश संख्या-वी0आई0पी0-23/14-2-2019-190जी0/2018 दिनांक 28.06.2019 के प्रस्ताव-2 में वर्णित बिन्दुओं के अनुसार परीक्षण कर लिया गया है।"

प्रस्तावित परियोजना ग्राम- ददरी खुर्द, तहसील-सदर, जिला- मीरजापुर के सीमा से जुड़े दक्षिण में दांती आरक्षित वन (क्षेत्रफल-7985.00 एकड़), उत्तर में सुखनई आरक्षित वन तथा पूरब में दाढीराम आरक्षित वन (क्षेत्रफल-9309.52 एकड़)

स्थित है। इस प्रकार उक्त परियोजना तीन ओर से सघन आरक्षित वन से घिरी हुई है। सम्पूर्ण आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र चैम्पियन एवं सेठ के वनों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार 5बी/ई-1 (एनागाईसेस पेडुला फारेस्ट), 5बी/ई-2 (बांसविलिया सेराटा फारेस्ट), 5बी/ई-5 (ब्यूटिया मोनोस्पर्मा फारेस्ट), 5बी/ई-9 (ड्राई बेम्बू फारेस्ट) शुष्क पर्णपाती वनों की श्रेणी में आता है जो विन्ध्यक्षेत्र की विशिष्ट वन सम्पदा है। उक्त सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल जैव विविधता से परिपूर्ण है एवं वन्य जीव भालू, काला हिरन, चीतल, सांभर, लकड़बग्घा, सियार, लोमड़ी, विभिन्न सर्प, आगरा मानीटर लिजार्ड, जंगली बिल्ली, जंगली सूअर, विभिन्न प्रजातियों के पक्षी आदि का वास स्थल है। परियोजना का प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रफल उपरोक्तानुसार सघन आरक्षित वन से घिरा हुआ है। निकटतम रेल हेड सरसो प्रस्तावित परियोजना स्थल से 15.500 किमी की दूरी पर है तथा राज्य मार्ग 1.695 किमी⁰ की दूरी पर है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में रेलवे तक अप्रोच, मुख्य सड़क से सम्पर्क मार्ग एवं पाइपलाइन कोरिडोर में प्रयुक्त होने वाली भूमि सघन आरक्षित वन भूमि है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना में 8.3581 हे० वन भूमि सघन आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र में मुख्य सड़क से सम्पर्क मार्ग एवं पाइप लाइन कोरिडोर हेतु आवश्यक होगी। जिसका गैर वानिकी उपयोग परियोजना में किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना का वन्य जीवों (वन्य वनस्पतियों तथा वन्य जन्तुओं) जैव विविधता एवं वनों की साइट क्वालिटी पर कोयले के ढुलान, पाइप लाइन कोरिडोर और सम्पर्क मार्ग के सघन आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र से गुजरने के कारण प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र पर्यावरणीय रूप से संवेदनशील है। सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रफल में क्वार्टजाइट, सैण्ड स्टोन आदि खनिज की बहुतायत है जो कि विन्ध्यक्षेत्र के विशिष्ट वन क्षेत्रों के विकास में सर्वथा सहायक है एवं शरीसृप वर्ग के वन्य जन्तु तथा माइक्रोफ्लोरा की अभिवृद्धि एवं संरक्षण में सहायक है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना क्षेत्र के 25.00 किमी⁰ वाह्य परिधि के अन्तर्गत ही कैमूर वन्य जीव विहार की सीमा आती है। सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील एवं विन्ध्य क्षेत्र का विशिष्ट वन क्षेत्र है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना के 10.00 किमी की परिधि के अन्तर्गत ही कई टूरिस्ट स्पॉट है, यथा विण्ढमफाल, खडंजा फाल, सिद्धनाथ दरी फाल, चूनादरी फाल आदि। मीरजापुर जनपद में स्थित शुष्क पर्णपाती वन जो कि विन्ध्य क्षेत्र के विशिष्ट वन क्षेत्रों में से एक है, के उत्तरी सीमा से गंगा नदी इन्ही विशिष्ट वन क्षेत्रों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों से गुजरने वाली विभिन्न सहायक नदियों के जल को समेटती हुई प्रवाहित होती है। प्रस्तावित परियोजना के कारण जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने से सतह जल भण्डारण एवं प्रवाह तथा सम्पूर्ण वन्य जीवन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और नदियों की जल वहन क्षमता तथा जल की गुणवत्ता दोनों प्रभावित होगी। प्रस्तावित परियोजना के कारण पूर्व में स्थापित विभिन्न कोयला आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के दुष्प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुये श्वासजनित बीमारियां, वनों की साइट क्वालिटी में गिरावट, वन्य जीवन व जैव विविधता में ह्रास एवं तापमान में वृद्धि तथा भू-जल रिचार्ज में कमी जैसे दुष्प्रभाव तथा समीपवर्ती ग्रामों के निवासियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाभाविक है।

परियोजना में उत्सर्जित फ्लाई ऐश से सम्पूर्ण पादप एवं वन्य जीवन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। फ्लाई ऐश से श्वासजनित बीमारियां बढ़ने तथा तापीय परियोजना से क्षेत्र के तापमान में भी अनियमित वृद्धि होना स्वाभाविक है। पूर्व में स्थापित विभिन्न कोयला आधारित तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के द्वारा उत्सर्जित फ्लाई ऐश एवं कार्बन डाई आक्साईड, कार्बन मोनोक्साईड एवं अन्य हानिकारक गैसों के कारण निम्नलिखित दुष्प्रभाव परिलक्षित हुए हैं—

- क्षेत्र के तापमान में वृद्धि
- वन एवं वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण में ह्रास
- वन की साइट गुणवत्ता में ह्रास
- जल संरक्षण में कमी
- भू-जल रिचार्ज में कमी
- सतह जल भण्डारण की गुणवत्ता व मात्रा में कमी।
- श्वासजनित बीमारियों में वृद्धि
- पुरातात्विक व पर्यटन के क्षेत्रों में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव
- सम्पूर्ण पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र पर दुष्प्रभाव
- वन्य जीव मानव संघर्ष की घटनाओं में वृद्धि
- नदियों के जल वहन क्षमता व जल की गुणवत्ता में ह्रास।

ये सभी अर्न्तवलित समस्याएं हैं जो विभिन्न तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं के पूर्व के दुष्प्रभावों के अनुभवों पर आधारित हैं साथ ही ये अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अगणित समस्याओं को सृजित करेंगी। इस प्रकार से प्रस्तावित परियोजना के कारण उक्त क्षेत्र की पूरी पारिस्थितिकी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाभाविक है।

- (ii) मा0 एन0जी0टी0 के अपील संख्या— 79/2014 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 21.12.2016 एवं 01.05.2017 के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि ग्राम— ददरी खुर्द , तहसील— सदर, जिला मीरजापुर में विज्ञापित तो नहीं है। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक— 4599/मी0/15 दिनांक 25.05.2019 द्वारा जिलाधिकारी मीरजापुर से अनुरोध किया गया है कि “ग्राम—ददरी खुर्द, तहसील— सदर, जिला—मीरजापुर में उ0प्र0 जमींदारी विनाश अधिनियम की धारा—117 (6) के अन्तर्गत विज्ञप्ति संख्या— 617 दिनांकित 11 अक्टूबर 1952 के तहत वन विभाग को पृष्ठ संख्या 1225 के क्रम संख्या 244 पर 800 एकड़ एवं पृष्ठ संख्या 1225 के क्रम संख्या 248 पर 843 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित की गयी तथा पुनः आंशिक परिस्कार करते हुए धारा—4 की विज्ञप्ति संख्या—5564 दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 1955 द्वारा उक्त ग्राम के 800 एकड़ भूमि का अन्तर्गत धारा—4 उपधारा—1(सी) भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 विज्ञापित की गयी। विज्ञप्ति संख्या— 23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24 जुलाई 1967 द्वारा 423 बीघा 12 बिस्वा रक्षित वन के रूप में विज्ञापित की गयी। विज्ञप्ति संख्या—4646/14-2-20 (41)-77 दिनांकित 20.07.1977 द्वारा

419 बीघा 9 बिस्वा अन्तर्गत धारा-20 भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 रक्षित वन विज्ञापित किया गया ।

अतः अनुरोध है कि उक्त के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें कि उ०प्र० जमींदारी विनाश अधिनियम की धारा-117 (6) के अन्तर्गत विज्ञप्ति संख्या-617 दिनांकित 11 अक्टूबर 1952 के तहत विज्ञापित भूमि 800 एवं 843 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित हुई जिसके विरुद्ध मात्र 423 बीघा 12 बिस्वा धारा-4 व 419 बीघा 9 बिस्वा धारा-20 के उपरांत वन विभाग को प्राप्त हुई। परियोजना हेतु क्रय भूमि के सम्बन्ध में यह समाधान आवश्यक है कि उक्त क्रय भूमि उ०प्र० जमींदारी विनाश अधिनियम की धारा-117 (6) के अन्तर्गत विज्ञप्ति संख्या- 617 दिनांकित 11 अक्टूबर 1952 के अन्तर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि से आच्छादित तो नहीं है”।

- (iii)- उ०प्र० शासन, पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, अनुभाग-2 के पत्र संख्या-1705/81-2-2019-800(64)/2016 दिनांक 26.08.2019 के क्रम में मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के पत्रांक- 398/11-सी-एफ०पी०/ यू०पी०/थर्मल/14236/2015 लखनऊ दिनांक 27.08.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-11)द्वारा ग्राम- ददरी खुर्द , जनपद मीरजापुर में विज्ञप्ति संख्या 617 दिनांक 11.10.1952 द्वारा 1643 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित हुयी एवं कालान्तर में धारा- 20 के अन्तर्गत 262.16 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित हुयी। अवशेष 1380.84 एकड़ भूमि के सम्बन्ध में अभिलेखों की विधिवत् जाँचकर प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर एवं जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर से शासनादेश दिनांक 28.06.2019 के द्वारा निर्धारित की गयी प्रक्रियानुसार परीक्षण आख्या प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि मे० वेलेस्पन द्वारा क्रय की गयी भूमि 834.68 एकड़ में वन भूमि निहित तो नहीं है।

उक्त के सम्बन्ध में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-924/मी०/15 दिनांक 03.09.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-12) द्वारा जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर से उक्त अपेक्षित आख्या/सूचना के सम्बन्ध में अनुरोध किया गया कि बेलेस्पन एनर्जी यू०पी० प्रा०लि० द्वारा ग्राम-ददरी खुर्द तहसील-सदर, जिला मीरजापुर में प्रस्तावित 1320 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत गृह की स्थापना हेतु (बावत् भूमिगत वाटर पाइप लाइन एवं सम्पर्क मार्ग निर्माण हेतु 8.3581 हे० आरक्षित वन भूमि के गैर वानिकी प्रयोग एवं बाधक 296 वृक्षों के पातन के सम्बन्ध में) उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र (छाया प्रति संलग्न) द्वारा ग्राम-ददरी खुर्द जनपद-मीरजापुर में विज्ञप्ति संख्या-617, दिनांक 11.10.1952 द्वारा 1643 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित हुयी एवं कालान्तर में धारा-20 के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1977 में 262.16 एकड़ भूमि विज्ञापित हुयी। अवशेष 1380.84 एकड़ भूमि के सम्बन्ध में शासन के पत्रांक-वी०आई०पी०-23/14-2-2019-190-जी०/2018, दिनांक 28.06.2019 (छाया प्रति संलग्न) द्वारा निर्धारित की गयी प्रक्रिया अनुसार परीक्षण आख्या की अपेक्षा की गयी है ताकि यह समाधान हो सके कि वेलेस्पन एनर्जी द्वारा क्रय की गयी 843.68 एकड़ में वन भूमि निहित है अथवा नहीं।

2- मे0 आदित्य बिरला ग्रुप द्वारा जे0पी0 सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री चुनार का अधिग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में- अवगत कराना है कि मे0 जय प्रकाश एसोसिएट्स को स्वीकृत खनन पट्टों से आच्छादित वन भूमि के बदले राजस्व भूमि वन विभाग को उपलब्ध कराये जाने बावत् दिनांक 18.10.2019 के कार्यवृत्त के साथ संलग्न कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक-348/जि0भू0 व्यय0लि0/पुर्नग्रहण/ पत्रा0-49/2019 दिनांक 26.06.2019 एवं पत्रांक-349/जि0भू0व्यव0लि0/पुर्नग्रहण पत्रा0-49/2019 दिनांक 26.06.2019 जो प्रमुख सचिव, उ0प्र0 शासन, राजस्व अनुभाग-1 लखनऊ को सम्बोधित है।

- (i) अवगत कराना है कि वन भूमि के बदले ग्राम सभा की पुर्नग्रहीत की गयी भूमि का अनुबन्ध पत्र निस्तारित कराये जाने के सम्बन्ध में जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय से प्राप्त ग्रामवार/गाटावार सूची (जो जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय द्वारा इस कार्यालय को अनौपचारिक रूप से इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध करायी गयी) की जाँच सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, पटेहरा चुनार से अभिलेखीय आधार पर जाचोपरान्त इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-4960/मी0/33, दिनांक 25.06.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-13) द्वारा जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर को प्रेषित की गयी।
- (ii)- कार्यालय अपर जिलाधिकारी, (भू-राजस्व) मीरजापुर के पत्रांक- 347/DLRC-2019/भूमि उपलब्धता दिनांक 26.06.2019(संलग्नक संख्या-14) द्वारा अपेक्षित आख्या के आधार पर ही उच्च स्तर को प्रेषित की गयी तथा उक्त के सम्बन्ध में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक- 4992/मीरजापुर/33 दिनांक 26.06.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-15)द्वारा मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को प्रेषित की गयी, जिसकी प्रति मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ को पृष्ठांकित है।
- (iii)- कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक-356/जि0भू0व्यय0लि0/ भूमि/2018 दिनांक 01.07.2019(संलग्नक संख्या-16) द्वारा ग्राम-महुआरी, तहसील-सदर, ग्राम-लेदुकी, तहसील- मड़िहान, ग्राम- मतवार, नदना, बबुरा रघुनाथ सिंह , भैसोड़बलाय पहाड़, जैकर खुर्द तहसील लालगंज के ग्रामों की भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 की धारा-4 व 20 की विज्ञप्ति कब निर्गत हुयी, की सूचना की अपेक्षा की गयी , जिसके सम्बन्ध में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-6/मीरजापुर/33 दिनांक 01.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-17) द्वारा जिलाधिकारी , मीरजापुर को अवगत कराया गया।
- (iv) कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ के पत्रांक-14/11-सी-लखनऊ दिनांक 02.07.2019(संलग्नक संख्या-18) द्वारा मे0 जय प्रकाश एसोसिएट्स को स्वीकृत खनन पट्टों से आच्छादित वन भूमि के बदले राजस्व भूमि वन विभाग को उपलब्ध कराये जाने के सम्बन्ध में पर्यावरण , वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-2 के शासनादेश संख्या- वी0आई0पी0-23/14-2-2019-190-जी/2018 दिनांक 28.06.2019 में निर्गत दिशा निर्देशों का सज्ञान लेते हुये आख्या/प्रमाण पत्र की अपेक्षा की गयी । उक्त के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक- 85/मी0/33 दिनांक 04.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-19)द्वारा अपेक्षित बिन्दुवार आख्या व प्रमाण पत्र तैयार कर मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र,

मीरजापुर को उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिसकी प्रति मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, मीरजापुर उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को प्रेषित की थी।

- (v)– सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन के पत्र संख्या– वी०आई०पी०–23/14-2-2019-190 जी–2018 दिनांक 28.06.2019 व उप सचिव उ०प्र० शासन के पत्रांक– यू०ओ०–27/14-2-2019 दिनांक 01.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–20) के साथ संलग्न प्रारूप में उल्लिखित बिन्दुओं पर आख्या/अभिमत हेतु मय संलग्नक जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर को इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक– 189/मी०/33 दिनांक 10.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–21) द्वारा पत्र लिखा गया, जिसके क्रम में कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक–377/जी०भू०व्य०लि०/वन भूमि, दिनांक 11.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–22) द्वारा मे० जय प्रकाश एसोसिएट्स को स्वीकृत खनन पट्टे से आच्छादित वन भूमि के बदले जनपद मीरजापुर में कुल 85 गाटा, रकबा 370.304 हे० ग्राम सभा की भूमि क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु प्रस्तावित भूमि के सम्बन्ध में उप जिलाधिकारी/ वन वन्दोवस्त अधिकारी, मड़िहान व लालगंज एवं वन वन्दोवस्त अधिकारी, मीरजापुर द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित प्रमाण पत्र उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिसपर प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर व प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कैमूर वन्य जीव प्रभाग, मीरजापुर द्वारा हस्ताक्षर कर इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक– 207/मीरजापुर/15 दिनांक 11.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–23) द्वारा मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिसकी प्रति मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को ईमेल के माध्यम से प्रेषित की गयी।
- (vi)– कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक– 343/मी०क्षे०/33 दिनांक 18.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–24) द्वारा प्रकरण में शासन द्वारा उठायी गयी आपत्तियों के निवारण हेतु निर्देश प्राप्त हुयी जिनका निवारण करते हुये इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक– 326/मी०/15 दिनांक 18.07.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–25) द्वारा मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिसकी प्रति मुख्य वन संरक्षक/ नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को प्रेषित की गयी।
- (vii) कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक–600/जि०भू०व्यव लि०/पत्रां० संख्या–65/पुर्नग्रहण/2018 दिनांक 11.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–26) जो प्रबन्ध निदेशक मे० जे०पी०एसोसिएट्स लि० लखनऊ को सम्बोधित है तथा प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग एवं कैमूर वन्य जीव प्रभाग को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित है कि उत्तर प्रदेश शासन राजस्व अनुभाग–1 संख्या–1773/एक–1-2019-24(1)/2018 लखनऊ दिनांक 31.10.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–27) के पैरा–3 में उल्लिखित निर्देशों के क्रम में भूमि का मूल्य एवं उसपर 10 वर्षों के अनुरक्षण सहित वृक्षारोपण व्यय को कोष में जमा करते हुये त्रिस्तरीय अनुबन्ध पत्र में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले बिन्दुओं के सम्बन्ध में बिन्दुवार आख्या की अपेक्षा की गयी, जिसके अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक–1749/मी०/33 दिनांक 14.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या–28) द्वारा मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग से सम्बाधित में

जो 10/10/19 को सौंपा गया था। क माध्यम से मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग को उपलब्ध करायी जाने वाली गैर वनभूमि कुल 25 गाटाओं की 276.472 हे० गैर वन भूमि पर 10 वर्षों के अनुरक्षण सहित मु० 38581048.00 रूपये का प्रॉक्कलन संलग्नकर इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित किया गया कि वन भूमि हस्तान्तरण प्रक्रिया के दौरान भारत सरकार पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, के सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृति में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण की धनराशि कैम्पा मद में कैम्पा द्वारा जनरेटेड ई-चालान के माध्यम से जमा करायी जाती है जिसकी प्रति मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को उपलब्ध करायी गयी ।

(viii) कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के पत्रांक-1013/11-सी, दिनांक 21.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-29) द्वारा क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु प्रस्तावित उक्त भूमि का कैडस्टल मैप तैयार किये जाने हेतु सम्बन्धित ग्रामों का सजरा मानचित्र, प्राप्त भूमि का सजरा, क्षेत्रफल विवरण एवं ग्राम सीमा स्तम्भ का जी०पी०एस० कोआर्डिनेट आई०टी० सेल लखनऊ को उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया। उक्त के क्रम में अपेक्षित अभिलेखों हेतु इस कार्यालय पत्रांक-1899/मी०/दिनांक 22.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-30) द्वारा प्रभारी राजस्व अभिलेखागार, मीरजापुर एवं पत्रांक-1950/मी०/33 दिनांक 25.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-31) द्वारा उप जिलाधिकारी, लालगंज, चुनार, मड़िहान एवं मीरजापुर से अनुरोध किया गया। जिसके क्रम में कार्यालय तहसीलदार, सदर, मीरजापुर के पत्रांक- मेमो/र०का०नक्शा-2019 दिनांक 26.11.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-32) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि तहसील सदर अभिलेखागार में ग्राम- सिन्धौरा का नक्शा संचित होना नहीं पाया जाता है तथा क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल एवं राजस्व निरीक्षक की आख्यानसार ग्राम सिन्धौरा का नक्शा फटा एवं जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है तथा उक्त का शेष भाग दो अनुपलब्ध होने की बात कही गयी। कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के उपरोक्त निर्देश दिनांक 21.11.2019 के क्रम में सूचना/अभिलेख की अद्यतन स्थिति से इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-2024/मी०/33 दिनांक 02.12.2019 (संलग्नक संख्या-33) द्वारा मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र, मीरजापुर को प्रेषित की गयी, जिसकी प्रति अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, आई०टी०, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक/नोडल अधिकारी, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को उपलब्ध करायी गयी ।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(राकेश चौधरी)
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग मीरजापुर

FOREST DEPARTMENT

GAZETTE 617

MISCELLANEOUS

October 11, 1952

No. 617/XIV—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 117 of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act I of 1951), the Governor is pleased to declare that as from the first day of November 1952,

(1) all land whether cultivable or otherwise except land for the time being comprised in any holding or grove, and

(2) all forests within the village boundaries, situated in a circle, which have vested in the State under the said Act, shall, subject to the exceptions shown in Schedules I and II hereto, vest in the Gaon Samaj established for the Circle.

Schedule I

Particulars of uncultivated land and the extent to which they shall not vest in Gaon Samajs

District	Tahsil	Pargana	Village	Extent to which the uncultivated land (to be demarcated) shall not vest
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Western Dehra	1. Kayerkull Bhatta	2,087
			2. Birani	110
			3. Chalang	161
			4. Khurawan	183
			5. Garhi Mohan	106
			6. Gumaniwala	194
			7. Raiwala	303
			8. Badarna	201
			9. Gadul	4,208
			10. Nali	140
			11. Strayari	212
			12. Silla	240
Nakur	Nakur	Gangoh	13. Ram Raikhor	155
			14. Rajpur Latifpur	170
			15. Boteara	515
			16. Boor Khori Musalman	236
			17. Khairaul	108
			18. Haidarpur	307
			19. Shitalpur	205
			20. Shorpur	458
			21. Ranipur Baral (Alluvial)	200
			22. Tajpura	122
			23. Darya Baranad	111
			24. Jandheri	134
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Gordhanpur	1. Khanpur	380 (in Aiki).
			2. Idriepur	232 (in Chakheri).
			3. Mara Baila	1,671 (in Banuwala).
			4. Farakhpur	287 (in Panchli).
			5. Farakhpur	229 (in Eastmandi).
			6. Abdipur	194
			7. Khairi	284 (in Marakhpur).
			8. Kherki	252 (in Bokunthpur).
			9. Husainpur	170
			10. Bhadauli	140 (in Bhololpur).
			11. Kalaiya	244
			12. Jogawala	418 (in Udiawali).
			13. Barhiwala	146
			14. Bortiwala	320 (in Bhainsiwala).
			15. Almawala	124
			16. Mohamdpur	131 (in Zhiwarwar).
			17. Dhamapur	490
			18. Yahyapur	231
			19. Shahpur	283 (in Madarpur).
			20. Mohamdpur	186 (in Dhamat).
			21. Farakhpur	331
			22. Shaipur	308 (in Rizkallapur).
			23. Balawali	497 (in Shahpur Khadar).
			24. Badshahpur	700 (in Hinnatpur Badli).
			25. Badshahpur	245 (in Ramnathwala).
			26. Regana	173
			27. Bibipur Jalavpur	200
			28. Phawati Khurd	473
			29. Kherikhushnam	366
			30. Garhi Husanpur	103
			31. Khodasbha	849
			32. Sakauti	675
			33. Manaura	504
			34. Dalthara	689
			35. Bhalal Garhi	482
			36. Yauspur inf. Ghautra	1,181

Mithapur

Kanun

215. Patluki
216. Sura Pratap S
217. Tula S
218. Rali
219. Mondh
220. Panduria Khurd
221. Saurai
222. Anoi
223. Ghosur
224. Murilani
225. Deori Kolan
226. Khucheloy
227. Kubarai Patihara
228. Kacanda
229. Pathoor
230. Rakhara
231. Piprai
232. Harid Kolan
233. Banki
234. Harid Misar
235. Kulkanki
236. Anoi
237. Patwar
238. Karamdh
239. Deori Duwar
240. Khandwar, Midhan
241. Deori Uttar
242. Minanti Raja
243. Bedauli
244. Dadi Khand
245. Chaudhwa Khurd
246. Gahwa
247. Minanti
248. Dadi Khand
249. Umariya Bardar
250. Rompa
251. Gaccha
252. Pallapur
253. Bagar Semar
254. Samari Bagarda
255. Gopalpur

Area in Acre

- 146
- 185
- 571
- 393
- 189
- 116
- 988
- 824
- 1468
- 309
- 219
- 410
- 708
- 318
- 317
- 721
- 362
- 1,381
- 1516
- 148
- 186
- 281
- 229
- 196
- 225
- 144
- 1,186
- 334
- 374
- 309
- 270
- 209
- 1,224
- 843
- 631
- 451
- 681
- 159
- 122
- 153
- 3,121

Chunar

Almura

256. Baghwa
257. Baghwa
258. Kachpur
259. Churehi
260. Madhupur
261. Noghonharoliya
262. Bantara
263. Chhoto Hincata
264. Janniyai par, Siur
265. Rompur Dhubai
266. Lalipur, Manikpur

- 635
- 684
- 911
- 60
- 3,392
- 2,134
- 1,311
- 2,111

Saketgarh

267. Lohara, Gagadara
268. Rajapur Dholwah
269. Naulim Lalpur
270. Daula, Bishunpur, Motihari
271. Dadauli
272. Bahura
273. Chaudhwa
274. Barao
275. Somri
276. Nilouka
277. Bijapur
278. Titwa
279. Kooba Khurd, Kooba Kolan
280. Saktesgarh, Khamwa Jayati
281. Matpur
282. Bhondil
283. Dhorthara
284. Dampur
285. Kotonari Moti
286. Dhurhar
287. Khandi

- 2,170
- 3,567
- 60
- 2,090
- 445
- 95
- 210
- 1,360
- 1,450
- 2,170
- 500
- 149
- 1,283
- 7,280
- 359
- 700
- 400
- 135
- 1,153
- 403
- 66
- 159

Robertganj

Barhar

288. Khatibata
289. Doda Dheri
290. Baschi
291. Tuli Pokhar
292. Dhali
293. Babhani
294. Kambari
295. Majumari
296. Lab

- 110
- 306
- 128
- 311
- 320
- 301
- 2,470
- 184
- 229

Bijaygarh

297. Khatibata
298. Bichhi Gora
299. Pipri

- 236
- 148
- 16

FOREST DEPARTMENT

MISCELLANEOUS

December 27, 1955

Sadri Khurd on page no. 6 S.No. 57

No. 5564/XIV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Forest Act (1927) and in continuation of notification no. 5056/XIV, dated November 12, 1955, the Governor is pleased to declare that it has been decided to constitute the land shown in the subjoined Schedule in Mirzapur District reserved forests.

Under section 1(c) of section 4 of the said Act, the Sub-Divisional Officers of the sub-division concerned are hereby appointed Forest Settlement Officer and under section 17 of the said Act, the Additional Commissioner, Banaras Division, is empowered to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officers.

Schedule

	Tahsil	Pargana	Village	Block no.	Boundary of the block	Area in acres	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Mirzapur							
Mirzapur ..	Kantib	..	Rampur Machwa ..	24	South—Uttar Doori Forest. West—Fields of Uttar Doori. North—Cultivated area of Rampur Machwa village. East—Rampur Thakurdayal village boundary.	119	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Samri Magardha ..	25	South—Sahira village boundary West—Ditto North—Ranibari Forest. East—Cultivated area of Samri Magardha.	153	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Gahara ..	26	South—Village boundaries of Gahara and Magardha Kalan and Khurd. West—Daulhuwa village boundary. North—Argajapandeypur village boundary. East—Cultivated area of Karanpura.	248	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Rehi ..	27	South—Kothi village boundary West—Majhyar Forest. North—Belahi village boundary. East—Belahi and Kothi villages.	303	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Doori Dubar Khas ..	28	South—Agricultural fields of Doori Dubar Khas. West—Purwa and Amoi village boundary. North—Doori Uttar Forest. East—Pathaur Forest.	280	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Barkachha Kalan ..	29	South—Gurtotwa village boundary. West—Belahi Forest and Belahra Forest. North—Agricultural fields of Barkachha Kalan. East—Khajuri Nadi.	3,605	
Do. ..	Do.	..	Belahi ..	30	South—Common boundaries of Belahi, Rehi and Kothi villages. West—Village boundaries of Rehi and Gangahara village. North—Village boundary of Kalwari Khurd. East—Chitang village boundary.	1,392	

By Order,
ZAFURUL HASAN, Secretary

Block no.	Boundary of the block	Area in acres	Remarks	Tahsil	Pargana
5	6	7	8	2	
15,371					
55	South—Siktahi River and Forest West—Common boundary of Kotwa and Bela villages. North—Danti Forest. East—Danti and Sourai Forest.	1,183		Mirzapur	Rantli
56	South—Bela and Sourai Forest. West—Kotwa village boundary and Khajuri River. North—Gaura Bessin Forest and Jhingwa Barkachha Road. East—Ukhdaud and Dadri Gairah Forest.	738			
57	South—Danti Forest West—Agricultural fields of Dadri Khurd and Dadri Gehra. North—Sukhnai Forest. East—Dachiram Forest.	809			Do.
58	South—Cultivated area of Marihan village and Patowar Forest. West—Deori Kalan fields. North—Dachiram Forest. East—Tahsil boundary of Mirzapur and Chunar Tahsils.	309			
59	South—Darchi Ram Forest West—Darchi Ram village boundary. North—Agricultural fields of Raksha Kalan village. East—Darchi Ram forest and Pachokhra fields.	239		Do.	Do.
60	South—Dadri Khurd and Dachiram Forest. West—Ukhdaud Forest. North—Agricultural fields of Sukhnai and Umeria villages. East—Darchi Ram village boundary.	314		Do.	Do.
61	South—Common boundary of Marihan and Dachiram villages and then Darchi Ram and Deori Kalan. West—Common boundary of Dadri Khurd and Dachiram villages and then Dachiram and Sukhnai village. North—Agricultural fields of Dachiram village, Raksha Kalan forest and then Pachokhra fields. East—Forest boundary of Umeria Sardar and then Tahsil boundary of Mirzapur and Chunar Tahsils.	8,056			Do.
62	North—Darchi Ram forest West—Ditto. South—Ditto. East—Tahsil boundary of Mirzapur and Chunar tahsils.	744			
63	South—Common boundary of Karanpura and Rajapur village and then Karanpur Kalwari villages. West—Boundary of Barni and Magardah forests. East—Boundary of Pagor and Pandepur forests. North—Agricultural fields of Karanpura and Harrai forest.	1,268			
27,717					

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श्रीमान वन बनाया जाय

अतएव, अब, उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में गया लघोचित इंडियन फॉरेस्ट ऐक्ट १९२७ (ऐक्ट संख्या १६/१९२७) की धारा ४ की उपधारा (१) के खंड (ए) के अधीन अधिकारों का प्रयोग करके और चिह्नित संख्या ११६४/१४ दिनांक २७ दिसम्बर १९४४ का आशित परिष्कार करके राज्यपाल घोषणा करते हैं कि नीचे दी गयी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि को शीत वन बनाया निर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

२-राज्यपाल, उपर्युक्त ऐक्ट की धारा ४ की उपधारा (१) के खंड (सी) के अधीन श्री उमासुरत मिश्र, डिप्टी कलेक्टर मिर्जापुर को वन भूखंड के आयोजनों के लिए वन वनोद्भूत अधिकारी नियुक्त करते हैं।

अनुसूची

नामी राम ब्लाक

जिला	तहसील	परगना	तप्पा	ब्लाक के ग्रामों का क्रमांक	ग्राम का नाम	वसरा प्लॉट संख्या	क्षेत्रफल
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
मिर्जापुर	मिर्जापुर	कतित	५४	१	सुखनई	३७१	७ १६ ०
						३५२	१ ५५ ०
						३५३	३ ३ ०
						३५४	३ १ ०
						३५५	३ १ ०
						३५६	३ १ ०
						३५७	३ १ ०
						३५८	३ १ ०
						३५९	३ १ ०
						३६०	३ १ ०
						३६१	३ १ ०
						३६२	३ १ ०
						३६३	३ १ ०
						३६४	३ १ ०
						३६५	३ १ ०
						३६६	३ १ ०
						३६७	३ १ ०
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						३६९	३ १ ०
						३७०	३ १ ०
						३७१	३ १ ०
						३७२	३ १ ०
						३७३	३ १ ०
						३७४	३ १ ०
						३७५	३ १ ०
						३७६	३ १ ०
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						३९६	३ १ ०
						३९७	३ १ ०
						३९८	३ १ ०
						३९९	३ १ ०
						४००	३ १ ०

1961

बम ब्लाक दा. १६/११

मिर्जापुर मिर्जापुर कतिब ८४ १ उमरिया मरवार

दी०	वि०	दि०
७५	१०	१०
७६	३	१०
७७	१४	१०
७८	७	१०
७९	१२	१०
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८१	१	१०
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८३	१४	१०
८४	१४	१०
८५	१४	१०

६ मडिहान

८६	१	१०
८७	०	१०
८८	११	१०
८९	१७	१०
९०-मि०	२	१०
९१-मि०	१४	१०
९२-मि०	१४	१०
९३-मि०	१४	१०
९४-मि०	१४	१०

७ पडेवर

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योग

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अथवा
१५,००० १५ ०

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20 जुलाई, 1977 ई०

अनुसूची-2

संलग्नक - (3)

अधिसूचना

सं० 4646/14-2-20(41)-77-अधिसूचना संख्या 23 (2)-36(ब)-14-ख-67, दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1967 द्वारा अधोलिखित अनुसूची 'क' में निदिष्ट भूमि को, भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 (अधिनियम संख्या 16, 1927) के अधीन, आरक्षित वन बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था ;

और, उक्त भूमि में अधिकारों के दावों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा निदिष्ट अवधि समाप्त हो गयी है ; और ऐसे कोई दावे स्वीकार नहीं किये गये हैं, किन्तु अनुसूची 'ख' में दी गयी सीमा तक रियायतें दी गयी हैं ;

अतएव, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 20 के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके, उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 1978 से अनुसूची 'क' में उल्लिखित उक्त भूमि को आरक्षित वन घोषित करते हैं :

अनुसूची 'क'

ब्लाक दाढ़ी रामे-रियात और क्षेत्रफल

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
ग्राम-सुखनई	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०	बी०बि०बि०
		416	0 9 0				
		417	1 3 0	457	0 16 0	2509	1 12 0
875	7 19 0	418	0 16 0	458	0 14 0	2510	892 14 0
382 ✓	1 9 0	419	0 4 0	459	1 0 0	2511	72 6 0
383	2 3 0	420	0 14 0	460	1 14 0	2512	1 6 0
384	3 18 0	421	0 14 0	461	1 8 0	2513	20 7 0
		422	0 6 0	462	1 17 0	2514	1 11 0
385	3 14 0	423	0 2 0	463	1 1 0	2515	4 19 0
386	1 1 0	424	0 8 0	464	2 3 0	2516	3 14 0
387	1 3 0	425	0 14 0	465	1 11 0	2517	23 19 0
		426	0 3 0	466	7 3 0	2518	0 16 0
388	0 4 0	427	0 11 0	467	6 9 0	2519	6 4 0
389	0 4 0	428	0 1 0	468	4 2 0	2520	4 0 0
390	1 7 0	429	1 7 0	469	3 3 0	2521	340 1 0
391	0 7 0	430	1 4 0	470	8 10 0	2522	176 12 0
392	0 14 0	431	1 4 0	471	3 5 0	2523	0 18 0
393	0 17 0	432	1 4 0	472	1 1 0	2524	39 10 0
394	1 11 0	433	1 8 0	473	0 8 0	2525	3 8 0
395	0 13 0	434	1 1 0	474	0 8 0	2526	43 13 0
396	0 16 0	435	0 4 0	475	0 14 0	2527	0 16 0
397	0 13 0	436	0 15 0	476	2 4 0	2528	169 4 0
398	0 4 0	437	0 11 0	477	0 7 0	2529	0 14 0
399	0 10 0	438	1 1 0	478	0 9 0	2542	134 16 0
400	1 0 0	439	0 8 0	479	0 10 0	2543	66 8 0
401	0 17 0	440	0 11 0	480	1 3 0	2544	115 19 0
402	1 4 0	441	0 19 0	481	3 10 0	2545	1 8 0
403	0 7 0	442	1 4 0	482	0 9 0	2546	74 4 0
404	1 10 0	443	1 7 0	483	10 5 0	2547	68 14 0
405	0 4 0	444	1 0 0	484	0 6 0	2548	161 0 0
406	1 1 0	445	1 7 0	485	1 7 0	2549	0 8 0
407	0 4 0	446	1 0 0	486	0 10 0	2550	70 17 0
408	0 7 0	447	1 0 0	487-मि०	250 10 0	2551	3 11 0
409	0 16 0	448	1 0 0	488	0 9 0	2552	2 2 0
410	1 16 0	449	0 8 0	योग	394 4 10	2553	1 11 0
411	0 4 0	450	0 12 0	क्षेत्रफल		2554	3 6 0
412	1 10 0	451	0 10 0	2391-मी०	51 0 0	2555	0 6 0
413	0 12 0	452	0 10 0	2506-मी०	90 0 0	2556	18 4 0
414	0 12 0	453	0 19 0	932	236 16 0	2557	0 4 0
415	0 10 0	454	1 0 0	2078-मी०	153 0 0	2558	2 11 0
		455	0 13 0	2507	2 3 0	2559	0 4 0
		456	2 5 0	2508	158 2 0	2560	0 12 0

2	1	2	1	2	1	2
बी० बि० बि०	गांव-पेदेवर	बी० बि० बि०	गांव-पेदेवर	बी० बि० बि०	गांव-पेदेवर	बी० बि० बि०
82 150 10 0	1 1 18 0	33-मी० 1 19 15	15-मी० 150 1 0			
83 44 1 0	2-मी० 40 9 0	34 1 0 0	24-मी० 131 9 0			
84 36 0 0	17-मी० 1 8 0	35-मी० 4 17 0	73/1 14 15 0			
योग .. 1,108 11 0	18-मी० 2 15 0	36 2 8 0	74-मी० 4 0 0			
वि-मड़िहान	19-मी० 4 12 0	42 0 3 0	184 105 12 0			
1 19 0	23-मी० 11 15 0	43-मी० 29 12 0	185 13 12 0			
0 8 0	24 3 6 0	46 0 11 0	योग 419 9 0			
112 12 0	25-मी० 47 7 0	47-मी० 30 9 0	कुल योग 14895 17 5			
4-मी० 27 8 0	26 37 4 0	48 8 1 0	या			
20-मी० 3 0 0	27 0 10 0	49-मी० 17 0 0	9809.52			
44-मी० 145 1 0	28/1 4 11 0	50-मी० 5 0 0	एकड़ या			
45 1 11 0	29 4 13 0	योग .. 298 3 15	3767.594			
46-मी० 1 0 0	30 36 15 0		हेक्टेयर			
योग .. 292 19 0						

सीमा का वर्णन

मुनारा संख्या	मुनारे की स्थिति	अगले मुनारे की लगभग दिशा	लगभग विवरण		अगले मुनारे की लगभग दूरी (जरीबों में)	अगले मुनारे की सीमा का प्रकार	विवरण
1	2	3	अग्रिम	पार्श्व	6	7	8
			फारेस्ट ब्लॉक नं० 1				
1	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546-598 एवं 551 के जोड़ पर	—	—	—	14.50	देढ़ी लाइन	ग्राम दादी राम व बहुती के दो-
2	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546-मी० के दक्षिणी उ०प०उ० मेंड पर		319.00	139.30	5.38	सीधी लाइन	हरे से अ० चु० कोण 93.00
3	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546 एवं 545 के उ०प०उ० उभयनिष्ठ सीमा पर		12.00	192.00	10.25	"	प० च० कोण 273.00 दूरी
4	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546-मी० के पश्चिमी मेंड पर	प०उ०प०	313.00	133.00	6.50	"	17 जरीब 25 कड़ी पर पी० नं० 1 प्रारम्भ
5	"	"	283.00	103.00	3.82	"	
6	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546 एवं 545 के उभयनिष्ठ सीमा पर	प०उ०प०	46.00	226.00	8.60	"	
7	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546 में	"	118.00	298.00	7.00	"	
7-क	"	"	118.00	298.00	7.00	"	
8	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 546 व 532 व 551 के जोड़ पर	प०उ०प०	118.00	298.00	8.60	"	
9	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 532 एवं 551 के सीमा पर	प०उ०प०	18.00	198.00	10.60	"	
9-क	वन क्षेत्र सं० 532 में	उ०प०उ०	18.00	198.00	3.60	"	
10	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 510 के दक्षिणी मेंड पर	द०प०द०	197.00	17.00	12.00	"	
11	वन क्षेत्र सं० 532-मी० के पश्चिमी मेंड पर	"	198.00	18.00	3.80	"	
12	कृषि क्षेत्र सं० 533 के द०प० कोण पर	प०उ०प०	278.30	9.30	3.21	"	
13	वन क्षेत्र सं० 532-मी० के प० मेंड पर	द०प०द०	204.00	24.00	6.40	"	

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर

पत्रांक- 2449 / मीरजापुर / दिनांक मीरजापुर दिसम्बर 31 2019

सेवा में,

श्री रमेश कुमार पाण्डेय,
मुख्य वन संरक्षक / सदस्य
उच्च स्तरीय जाँच समिति, उ०प्र०
लखनऊ।

विषय-

जनपद सोनभद्र एवं मीरजापुर में वन विभाग की भूमियों का राजस्व अभिलेखों से मिलान तथा उनपर अवैध कब्जे अथवा अतिक्रमण की सूचना पर उपलब्ध कराने विषयक।

सन्दर्भ-


संयुक्त सचिव, अध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, उच्च स्तरीय जाँच समिति का पत्रांक- 79/शिविर कार्यालय/सदस्य/समन्वयक/उ०स्त०जा०स०/2019 लखनऊ दिनांक 26.12.2019।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भित पत्र के अनुपालन में निर्देशानुसार अपेक्षित वांछित सूचना निर्धारित प्रारूप-क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, च एवं छ में तैयार कर संलग्नकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।


भवदीय,

()
(राकेश चौधरी)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर

संख्या 2449 अ/समदिनांक

1. प्रतिलिपि प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक और विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या- 389/11-बी-6 दिनांक 26.12.2019 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. प्रतिलिपि मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

()
(राकेश चौधरी)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर

तालिका (क) भीरजपुर प्रभाग अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त भूमियों का ग्रामवार विवरण

सप्तिका (क) भीरजपुर प्रभाग अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कला से प्राप्त भूमि का प्रानवार विवरण					जिलाधिकारी द्वारा पुनर्विभाग से प्राप्त भूमि (है.मी.)		अन्य प्रकार से प्राप्त भूमि (है.मी.)		कुल प्राप्त भूमियों का योग (है.मी.)	
क्र.सं.	प्रभाग का नाम	खेतीय का नाम	पेज का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	विस्तार सेंटीमीटर-617/1451 दिनांक 11.10.1982 हात प्राप्त भूमि (है.मी.)					
1	2	3	4	5	अनुसूची-1	अनुसूची-2	योग	6	7	8
1	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	बुनार खुर्द	161.9433198		161.9433198			
2	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	बक गमीरा	79.75708502	91.09311741	170.8502024			
3	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	जोगड़ा	149.7975709		149.7975709			
4	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	खानवा जमली	905.2631579		905.2631579			
5	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	बजापुर	302.6437247	202.4291498	506.0728745			
6	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	समुद्रा	154.6558704		154.6558704			
7	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	रजगांव	195.1174617	342.5101215	535.6275832			
8	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	मौला	661.9433198	176.9230769	838.8663968			
9	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	मोहरदहा	211.3360324		211.3360324			
10	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	मुनार दंगर	99.5951417		99.5951417			
11	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	मझका	71.2556673	141.7004049	212.9554722			
12	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	सातखरीवा	48.58299597	173.2793522	221.8623482			
13	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	लोनाहीट	161.9433198	1633.198381	1195.1417			
14	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	रामपुर शकोरगढ़	531.1740891		931.1740891			
15	भीरजपुर	बुनार	बुनार	नौनीनी	291.4979757		291.4979757			
16	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	सेमरी	473.2793522	587.0445344	1060.323887			
17	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	मजुआ	136.437247	50.20242915	186.6396761			
18	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	करीदा	153.8461538	67.20647773	221.0526316			
19	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	अरुली	195.1417004		195.1417004			
20	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	मैवेडेवा कोटवा	175.3036437		175.3036437			
21	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	मोन्दा	65.99190283		65.99190283			
22	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	राहीराम	1196.761134	2064.777328	3261.538462			
23	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	चमरिया सरदार	45.74958785	255.465587	301.2145749			
24	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	जैवली	530.3643725		530.3643725			
25	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवाली गल्ली	386.2348178	466.8016194	853.0364372			
26	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	मोन्दा	202.4291498	161.9433198	364.3724696			
27	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	गजवा	712.18574	295.5465567	1007.692308			
28	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	हरनी कला	1376.923077	559.1093117	1936.032389			
29	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	भरतपुर गांवदेवा	80.97165992		80.97165992			
30	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	समदीया	47.36842105		47.36842105			
31	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	हिनीवा कला	202.8340081		202.8340081			
32	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	खसारी	137.2469636		137.2469636			
33	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	लोहा	478.9473684		478.9473684			
34	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	बीर कला	82.59109312		82.59109312			
35	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	अरुली महिदग	48.58299595		48.58299595			
36	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	रामपुर गांवदेवा	100		100			
37	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	अरुली	941.7004049	332.383664	1274.089069			
38	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	लेखा	490.3562753	590.2834008	1086.639676			
39	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	लेखा	757.0850252	291.902834	1048.987854			
40	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	लेखा	2280.161943		2280.161943			
41	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	पिरावा	66.89167943	146.5587045	213.3603239			
42	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	राह कला	117.0040436		117.0040436			
43	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	पिरावा	48.58299595		48.58299595			
44	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	नीमहीट	151.8218623	78.94736842	230.7692308			
45	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	121.8623482	75.30364372	197.1659919			
46	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	पुनारीवा	186.6396761		186.6396761			
47	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	163.1578947		163.1578947			
48	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	480.1619433	1311.578947	1811.740891		10.00	
49	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	387.0415344		387.0415344			
50	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	15.11983836	438.0566802	453.1765182			
51	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	615.7894737		615.7894737			
52	भीरजपुर	महिदग	महिदग	कलवा	244.9392713		244.9392713			
53	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	भारवड़	73.2793522	355.6007287	428.880081			
54	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	बनारेश	265.5870445		265.5870445			
55	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	बरवाण खुर्द	355.8461538		355.8461538			
56	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	मिनाहरी	72.06477733		72.06477733			
57	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	गौरा घिसन	110.5263158		110.5263158			
58	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	कलवा	1480.831179		1480.831179			
59	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	एटा	46.15384615		46.15384615			
60	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	हसीरी	51.82186235		51.82186235		5.00	
61	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	नागनेर	382.5910931		382.5910931			
62	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	अनोही	1263.562753		1263.562753			
63	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	बस्ती भुल्लपुर	206.4777328		206.4777328			
64	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	बोहरा खुर्द	335.2226721		335.2226721			
65	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	गौरा सला	479.3522267		479.3522267			
66	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	भारवड़ कला	42.51012156		42.51012156			
67	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	भारवड़ खुर्द	61.53846154		61.53846154			
68	भीरजपुर	सदर	भीरजपुर	ग्रामला पान्देवा	205.6680162		205.6680162			
69	भीरजपुर	सदर	महिदग	सोनपुर	179.242915		179.242915			
70	भीरजपुर	सदर	महिदग	उखरवा	327.5363644		327.5363644			
71	भीरजपुर	सदर	महिदग	देवी	2857.611326		2857.611326			
72	भीरजपुर	सदर	महिदग	मौला	478.9473684		478.9473684			
73	भीरजपुर	सदर	महिदग	राउरवा	127.1255661		127.1255661			

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74	मीरजापुर	सदर	महिहान	महिहा	88.25910931		88.25910931		
75	मीरजापुर	सदर	महिहान	सोनबरसा	44.12955466		44.12955466		
76	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	पगार	410.5263158		410.5263158		
77	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	पाण्डेय पूर	86.63967611		86.63967611		
78	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	विजयपुर	1844.534413	583.4008097	2427.935223		
79	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	महुवाही कला	242.1052632		242.1052632		
80	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	मत्तपुरा	338.8663968		338.8663968		
81	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	ददरी नहिहा	329.5546559		329.5546559		
82	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	चान्दोवा कला	295.5465587		295.5465587		
83	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	जखडा	234.0080972		234.0080972		
84	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	धीरपुर	140.0809717		140.0809717		
85	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	मिदि	113.7651822		113.7651822		
86	मीरजापुर	सदर	विण्ढमकाल	तुर्जवा	77.32793522		77.32793522		
87	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	करवाडा	537.6518219		537.6518219		
88	मीरजापुर	सदर	सालगंज	करवापुरा	513.3603239		513.3603239		
89	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	तेन्दुआ कला	61.53846154		61.53846154		
90	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	तेन्दुआ खुर्द	42.91497976		42.91497976		
91	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	गारजडा	246.1538462		246.1538462		
92	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	बरागा पाण्डेय	61.13360324		61.13360324		
93	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	जैकर खुर्द	52.63157895		52.63157895		
94	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	काठवा	53.84615385		53.84615385		
95	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	सागरखेरी	587.854251		587.854251		
96	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	जैकर कला	578.1376518		578.1376518		
97	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	रोटुगिया	272.0647773		272.0647773		
98	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	पगार	41.29554656		41.29554656		
99	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	पारली बगारिहा	42.10526316		42.10526316		
100	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मगिया	153.8461538		153.8461538		
101	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मूलीपुर	101.6194332		101.6194332		
102	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	रानीशारी	157.4492927		187.4493927		
103	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	रुहिरा	148.582996		148.582996		
104	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	कालकम कला	214.1700405		214.1700405		
105	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	नचनी	89.87854251		89.87854251		
106	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मराडा	92.71255061	423.8866397	516.5991903		
107	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	राजपुर	75.70850292		75.70850292		
108	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	दीर्घा	55.87044534		55.87044534		
109	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	दुगलपुर राजा	64.77732794		64.77732794		
110	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	धुसेरा	171.2550607		171.2550607		
111	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	दुबरा	101.6194332		101.6194332		
112	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मिजोर	524.291498		524.291498		
113	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	अवरी	106.8825911		106.8825911		
114	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	देवरी दुबार खास	113.3603239		113.3603239		
115	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	रामपुर मडवा	48.17813765		48.17813765		
116	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मेवाटेगा	101.6194332		101.6194332		
117	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	गोहरखुर्द	106.8825911		106.8825911		
118	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	मालार	394.3319838		394.3319838		
119	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	बागरी	174.0890688		174.0890688		
120	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	पातर कला	85.02024291		85.02024291		
121	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	महादेव	685.4251812	427.1255061	1112.550607		
122	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	जहीर	294.3319838		294.3319838		
123	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	मोरा	47.77327935	24.29149798	72.06477733		
124	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	गोहर कला	238.0566802		238.0566802		
125	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	जयगोहरा	319.4331984		319.4331984		
126	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	नवागंज	501.2145749		501.2145749		
127	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	बरका	40.89068826		40.89068826		
128	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	झींगहा	87.85425101		87.85425101		
129	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	खमरिया खुर्द	104.4534413		104.4534413		
130	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	देवकटा पाण्डेय	81.37651822		81.37651822		
131	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	गंजारी	202.8340081		202.8340081		
132	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	सरसवा	56.27530364		56.27530364		
133	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	खरिहड खुर्द	325.1012146		325.1012146		
134	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पटेहरा	खमरिया कला	129.9595142		129.9595142		
135	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	बेलगा	163.8259109	44.93927126	213.7651822		
136	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	नीलोडबलाय पठाण	991.902834		991.902834		
137	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	करवापुरा	321.0526316		321.0526316		
138	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	रजपुर	120.242915		120.242915		
139	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	रजपुर	1031.912140		1031.912140		
140	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	पटेहरा	815.7894737		815.7894737		
141	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	बहुरा रघुनाथ सिंह	916.5921903	632.388664	1548.987854		
142	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	नंदी कटारी	54.25101215		54.25101215		
143	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	मडवा घनाल	437.6518219	207.6923077	645.3441296		
144	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	बंजारी कला	1172.374154	840.0809717	2012.955466		
145	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	रजपुर	118.2186235		118.2186235		
146	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	मिहटा	144.9392713		144.9392713		
147	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	सोमगडा	604.4534413	1621.862348	2226.315789	91.616	
148	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	दुमण्डगंज	देवकटा	952.6315789		952.6315789		
149	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	मीरजापुर	दुरकहा	746.9635628		746.9635628		
150	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सुपुत	सुपुत	78.94736842	1506.072874	1585.020243		
151	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सुपुत	नागजार हरिया	202.4291498	3688.259109	3890.688259		
152	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	झींग और जैकर कला		71.65991903	71.65991903		
153	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	बागरी		366.8016194	366.8016194		
	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	समीशारी		410.9311741	410.9311741		

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154	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	रानीबाग	159.1093117	159.1093117		
155	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	राजपुर	261.5384615	261.5384615		
156	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	पट्टेहरा	नया गांव	166.3967611	166.3967611		
157	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	गुदगुदी	611.7408907	611.7408907		
158	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सातगंज	बुररी पट्टेहरा	286.6396761	286.6396761		
159	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	ककरद	11.33603239	11.33603239		
160	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	रैकरा	291.902834	291.902834		
161	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	देवपुरा	554.6558704	554.6558704		
162	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सुकुत	धनसिरिया	22.26720648	22.26720648		
163	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	जंगलमोहाल	2082.186235	2082.186235	41.30	
164	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	सेनारबरही	608.097166	608.097166		
165	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	तलर	78.13765182	78.13765182		
166	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	दादो	176.9230769	176.9230769		
167	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	खानसाजमपुर	124.291498	124.291498		
168	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	लोहरा	888.6639676	888.6639676		
169	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	ललीकपुर	526.3157895	526.3157895		
170	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	बल्लीपुर	92.71255061	92.71255061		
171	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	मेडी	151.0121457	151.0121457		
172	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	बीखडा	98.3805668	98.3805668		
173	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	गोबरदहा	143.3198381	143.3198381		
174	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	दवरा रामपुर	182.1862348	182.1862348		
175	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	राजपुर	80.16194332	80.16194332		
176	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	कुकाकला	70.04048583	70.04048583		
177	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	लोहरा	61.13360324	61.13360324		
178	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	पोखरी	411.3360324	411.3360324		
179	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	पूरिया सानी	57.89473684	57.89473684		
180	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	समदा	238.4615385	238.4615385		
181	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	काडगांव	510.1214575	510.1214575		
182	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	छातो	537.6518219	537.6518219		
183	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	रामपुर	46.15384615	46.15384615		
184	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	छातो हिनीगा	1369.230769	1369.230769		
185	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	जीमगापुर सिखर	985.4251012	985.4251012		
186	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	रामपुर बगई	532.388664	532.388664		
187	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	ललीकपुर, मानिकपुर	888.2591093	888.2591093		
188	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	छोखडा	97.1659919	97.1659919		
189	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	सिता	60.32388664	60.32388664		
190	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	गडगा	141.7004049	141.7004049		
191	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	मेडी	283.4008097	283.4008097		
192	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	निलरिगा	685.0202429	685.0202429		
193	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	धिराज	43.72469636	43.72469636		
194	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	रामपुर 38	831.1740891	831.1740891		
195	मीरजापुर	बुनार	बुनार	सकोरागढ़, महवाजगती	2947.368421	2947.368421		
196	मीरजापुर	बुनार	महिहान	बुलीडी	53.84615385	53.84615385		
197	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	बहलीमला	103.6437247	103.6437247		
198	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	पतुली	59.10931174	59.10931174		
199	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	सेनारप्रताप सिंह	74.89878543	74.89878543		
200	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	तुलसी	231.1740891	231.1740891		
201	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	मेवडी	72.87449393	72.87449393		
202	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	देवरीपुआर	91.09311741	91.09311741		
203	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	खडकगंजरी	58.29959514	58.29959514		
204	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	सातगंज	बनोरा	24.29149798	24.29149798		
205	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	पट्टेहरा	बोमहा देवपटा	50.20242915	50.20242915		
206	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	पट्टेहरा	गोहरकला	52.22672065	52.22672065		
207	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	कटरा	312.5506073	312.5506073		
208	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	देवहट	255.8704453	255.8704453		
209	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	गैडी	511.3360324	511.3360324		
210	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	कलामपुर	156.6801619	156.6801619		
211	मीरजापुर	सातगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	बडगा	97.1659919	97.1659919		
212	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	महिहान	125.1012146	125.1012146		
213	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	देवरीकला	88.66396761	88.66396761		
214	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	खुबनाडी	178.1376518	178.1376518		
215	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	करोना	53.03643725	53.03643725		
216	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	92.71255061	92.71255061		
217	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	हिनीगिराजा	135.2226721	135.2226721		
218	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	गहिरा	108.9068826	108.9068826		
219	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	सातगंज, बरगाव	144.8877915	144.8877915	70.22	
220	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	सरसी	546.5587045	546.5587045		
221	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	पडरिगाखुर्द	46.96356275	46.96356275		
222	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	रैकरा	57.08502024	57.08502024		
223	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	बांणी	62.34817814	62.34817814		
224	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	धुखर	161.9433198	161.9433198		
225	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	बुररी पट्टेहरा	286.6396761	286.6396761		
226	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सातगंज	पडरिगा	128.340081	128.340081		
227	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सातगंज	हरदीगिरा	59.91902834	59.91902834		
228	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सातगंज	अमोई	113.7651822	113.7651822		
229	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सातगंज	देवरी खल	484.2105263	484.2105263		

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230	मीरजापुर	सावर	खालगंज	सोमरी मगरबह		61.94331984	61.94331984		
231	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सुझत	निकारिका		838.0566802	838.0566802		
232	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सुझत	ददरा		181.3765182	181.3765182		
233	मीरजापुर	महिहान	मीरजापुर	धनावत		40.89068826	40.89068826		
234	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	टांगा		182.5910931	182.5910931		
235	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	छोतगुपर		73.68421053	73.68421053		
236	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	बांदलेवा खुद्र		93.11740891	93.11740891		
237	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	दिनोती		495.5465587	495.5465587		
238	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	जरहा		275.708502	275.708502		
239	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	सागरसेमर		49.39271255	49.39271255		
240	मीरजापुर	सावर	महिहान	कोटवा		21.86234818	21.86234818		
241	मीरजापुर	सावर	महिहान	सोनरई		400.00	400		
242	मीरजापुर	सावर	महिहान	ददरीखुई		323.8866397	323.8866397		
243	मीरजापुर	सावर	महिहान	ददरीखुई		341.2955466	341.2955466		
243	मीरजापुर	सावर	महिहान	नागनार हरया		368.4210526	368.4210526		
योग (240-243) से 243 तक					50150.20243	49802.83401	99953.03644		
244	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	विजवाही		56.68016194	56.68016194		
245	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	सिकटही		358.7044534	358.7044534		
246	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	मानी देवपुरा		55.06072874	55.06072874		
247	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	मनी दासनगर		60.72874494	60.72874494		
248	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	बेरीही		128.340081	232.388664	360.7287449	
249	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	गोपलपुर		112.145749	1263.562753	1375.708502	
250	मीरजापुर	महिहान	खालगंज	गारहा		47.36842105	47.36842105		
251	मीरजापुर	सावर	मीरजापुर	नारवही		108.9068826	108.9068826		
252	मीरजापुर	सावर	मीरजापुर	भलुहा		47.36842105	47.36842105		
253	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	बैरुखिया		114.1700405	114.1700405		
254	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	सुदमा कला		116.5991903	116.5991903		
255	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	हरउहा		264.3724696	264.3724696		
256	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	जुल		119.0283401	119.0283401		
257	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	गोपालपुर मलवा		159.1093117	159.1093117		
258	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	दुलत		44.53441296	44.53441296		
259	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	गोरही		190.2834008	190.2834008		
260	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	कुलपुर		80.97165992	80.97165992		
261	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	परिया		72.87449393	72.87449393		
262	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	लेदुआ कला		42.51012146	42.51012146		
263	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	लहुरा गमरवा		854.2510121	854.2510121		
264	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	दुराकाला दुवाखुई		521.4574899	521.4574899		
265	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	मोहिहा लालपुर		20.24291498	20.24291498		
266	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	सरिहा विचुगपुर, मोतीहारी		846.1538462	846.1538462		
267	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	कच्छा		72.87449393	72.87449393		
268	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	पल्लवपुरा		50.20242915	50.20242915		
269	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	रेमपुर		60.72874494	60.72874494		
270	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	कुण्डी		60.72874494	60.72874494		
271	मीरजापुर	महिहान	सुझत	रेदुआ		26.31578947	26.31578947		
272	मीरजापुर	सावर	विश्वमकाल	पल्लवपुर		64.37246964	64.37246964		
योग (240-244) से 272 तक					1748.582596	4504.453441	6253.056437		
योग (273-277) से 272 तक					51898.78543	54307.28745	106206.0729		
273	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	बड़गा				320.538	
274	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	दुलहा रोल				167.519	
275	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	कुसुमी				52.747	
276	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	टुलगा				3.189	
277	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	टुलगा				41.114	
278	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	गुजो				487.86	
279	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	सैमपुर				259.241	
280	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	मोरवा				46.38	
281	मीरजापुर	धुनार	धुनार	बेलखरा				127.393	
282	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	बोरेवा				102.518	
283	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	खवहा				224.658	
284	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	हवरा				19.557	
285	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	माला				46.759	
286	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	मनी बांध				27.126	
287	मीरजापुर	खालगंज	खालगंज	गोरी				50	
288	मीरजापुर	महिहान	महिहान	अमोई पुरवा				483.683	
289	मीरजापुर	महिहान	खालगंज	अमोई				396.532	
290	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	हडोरा				261.618	
291	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	बोरा खर				20.510	
292	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	कचईपुर				31.912	
293	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	लगावदिवा				66.95	
294	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	गोरा				22.887	
295	मीरजापुर	महिहान	खालगंज	गोरा				19.647	
296	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	गोरा				15.581	
297	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पटेहरा	बमनी धपनवा				27.278	
298	मीरजापुर	महिहान	मीरजापुर	बेलहरा				88.81	
								76.279	

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298	मीरजापुर	महिहान	पट्टेहरा	धौरहा बगती					
299	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	शिरोबरपुर				22.821	
300	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	सिरसी बघेल				83.607	
301	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	बिलथडी				10.748	
302	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	ठिल्ली				68.05	
303	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	जंरगी सरपती				39.785	
304	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	जसोवर				135.126	
305	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	पहाडी				7.613	
306	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरोधा बाहर				71.857	
307	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा हनुमान				3.06	
308	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा कंगाल				45.78	
309	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा मानसा				18.451	
310	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	गहुवरिया				8.994	
311	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	देवखरा				1.404	
312	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी				45.407	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी				64.282	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी				5.135	
313	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	हुड्डा				64.341	
314	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	वीरपुर				99.405	
315	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	सिरसी गहरवार				72.215	
316	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	लोरीया				44.253	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	लोरीया				8.058	
317	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	खुटडा सातु				3.528	
318	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	मोहनपुर मीरख				21.342	
319	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	मिलगो				115.76	
320	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	ठांसवा परसिया				12.264	
321	मीरजापुर	सदर	महिहान	जगरीया				19.949	
322	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	रसना				38.62	
323	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	वेन्दुली				44.629	
324	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	मदनपुर				21.265	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	मदनपुर				13.523	
325	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	कोटवा मोहनपुर				20.607	
326	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	हल्का				56.71	
327	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	बोडरी				65.811	
328	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	दयालपुर दातु				11.701	
329	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	गहीरा				19.962	
330	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	विठोहिया				108.891	
331	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	मनोहरपुर				18.241	
332	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	सखी				23.025	
333	मीरजापुर	सदर	विश्वम्भकाल	भानापुर				6.518	
334	मीरजापुर	सदर	महिहान	रेवसा कला				69.999	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	महिहान	रेवसा कला				40.037	
335	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	दुबरा पहाडी				23.04	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	दुबरा पहाडी				9.251	
	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	दुबरा पहाडी				3.401	
336	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरास तिवारी				65.81	
337	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	छांगुर मझगरी				43.291	
338	मीरजापुर	सदर	मीरजापुर	मिश्रपुर				44.199	
339	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मधुपुर				63.232	
340	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	गोटवारी खुर्द				13.738	
341	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	मेडा				21.43	
342	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	कोटी (मझगरी)				122.57	
343	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	सोडार-अ				207.605	
	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	सोडार-ब				4.68	
	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	सोडार-स				18.013	
344	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	सालगंज	बरास राजा				7.81	
345	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	द्वगंधगंज	महुगद				39.734	
346	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	द्वगंधगंज	नौगा				33.806	
347	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	द्वगंधगंज	जहुनी कला				128.35	
348	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	द्वगंधगंज	इन्दवार				48.911	
349	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	द्वगंधगंज	गडबड				46.05	
350	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	बडीगा				133.863	
351	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	कोबर				47.317	
352	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	उसरी खगरीया				242.058	
	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	उसरी खगरीया				6.076	
353	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	बारीपुर				51.38	
354	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	मोडरकला				42.316	
355	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	बयोखरा				293.709	
356	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	खारिहट कला				42.729	
357	मीरजापुर	सालगंज	पट्टेहरा	दौरहा				102.24	
								48.202	
योग (2098-273 से 357 तक)								7101.677	
सम्पूर्ण योग				51898.78543	54307.28745			7101.677	
								219.696	113527.446

उपरोक्त शासन की विज्ञापित संख्या 617/140 दिनांक 11.10.1952 के द्वारा मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग की 272 ग्रामों में कुल 100208.0729 हे० भूमि प्राप्त है।
उपरोक्त के जोरिखत जिलाधिकारी मीरजापुर द्वारा पुनर्विभाग से कुल 65 ग्रामों में विभिन्न क्रमांक 273 से 357 तक पंजीकृत किया है, 7401.677 हे० प्राप्त है।
धारा-4 की विज्ञापितों का मिलान करने पर स्पष्ट होता है कि कार्योपयोग में आने वाले जिलाधिकारी मीरजापुर द्वारा पुनर्विभाग से प्राप्त वन भूमि 2603.552 के स्थान पर वास्तुतः 7101.677 हे० है।
इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य श्रोतों से 6 ग्रामों में कुल 219.696 हे० भूमि प्राप्त हुई।
इस प्रकार विभिन्न श्रोतों से 357 ग्रामों में कुल 113527.446 हे० भूमि प्राप्त हुई।

उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
मीरजापुर उप वन प्रभाग
मीरजापुर

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर

तालिका (ख) भारतीय वन अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित वन भूमियों का विवरण

क्र० सं०	तहसील का नाम	रेज का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	विज्ञापित संख्या व दिनांक	धारा-4 के अन्तर्गत कुल अधिसूचित वन भूमि क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	अधिसूचित विज्ञापित के सापेक्ष तहसील स्तर से प्राप्त वास्तविक अमलदरामद क्षेत्रफल	अमलदरामद में कमी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सदर	लालगंज	करनपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	354.2390	262.7500	91.4890
2	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	दौली	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	2650.1591	0.0000	2650.1591
3	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	सागर सेमर	23(2)/16/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	32.9420	0.0000	32.9420
4	सदर	मडिहान	ददरी गहीरा	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	441.2494	0.0000	441.2494
5	लालगंज	लालगंज	झंगर खेरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	582.8540	763.6090	-180.7550
6	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बबुरा रघुनाथ सिंह	23(3)/48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1988	1648.3225	1538.8900	109.4325
7	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बंजारीकलां	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	2254.6700	2126.3800	128.2900
8	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	राजपुर मझगाँवाँ	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	491.1634	491.6450	-0.4816
9	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बढवार	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	182.5950	183.7170	-1.1220
10	लालगंज	लालगंज	कहनुनिया	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	208.9200	28.1650	180.7550
11	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	कटरा	5627/14-1927 दिनांक 21.10.1955	1139.9781	0.0000	1139.9781
12	मडिहान	मडिहान	मडिहानी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	524.8101	456.5910	68.2191
13	मडिहान	पटेहरा	भरेठा	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	403.2380	369.0380	34.2000
14	मडिहान	पटेहरा	असाडी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	69.1530	64.6210	4.5320
15	मडिहान	पटेहरा	हिनीती राजा	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	204.0350	183.2600	20.7750
16	मडिहान	पटेहरा	सिरसी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1023.7580	965.6100	58.1480
17	मडिहान	पटेहरा	लेदुकी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	3566.1608	1582.2740	1983.8868
18	मडिहान	पटेहरा	सरसवाँ	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	140.5544	31.2910	109.2634
19	मडिहान	पटेहरा	हर्दीकला	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1305.1645	1378.2270	-73.0625
20	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पिपरावाँ	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	65.0730	94.3190	-29.2460
21	मडिहान	लालगंज	खनवर मझारी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	223.4900	229.4900	-6.0000
22	मडिहान	विण्ढमफाल	उखदण्ड	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	495.1455	0.0000	495.1455
23	मडिहान	पटेहरा	अतरैया पाण्डे	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1.8820	43.7590	-41.8770
24	चुनार	चुनार	नुनीटी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	904.5500	859.7820	44.7680
25	चुनार	चुनार	बडागाँव	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	511.8240	511.8240	0.0000
26	चुनार	विण्ढमफाल	छीतमपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	17.177	16.896	0.2814
27	चुनार	सुकृत	छौती	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	1192.405	20.4850	1171.9200
28	चुनार	मडिहान	पुरेनियासानी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	476.036	475.6400	0.3960
29	चुनार	मडिहान	गोल्हनपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	98.938	98.7980	0.1400
30	चुनार	मडिहान	लहौरा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	729.303	728.6300	0.6729
31	चुनार	मडिहान	जौगढ़	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	569.140	466.3630	102.7770
32	चुनार	चुनार	खरीहटी	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	24.190	24.1550	0.0350
33	चुनार	चुनार	सिउर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	334.798	334.4870	0.3105
34	चुनार	चुनार	दादो	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	239.254	232.4600	6.7935
35	चुनार	चुनार	जंगलमहाल उत्तरी	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	550.780	5161.1730	326.3918
36	चुनार	चुनार	जंगलमहाल (दक्षिणी)	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	4936.785	298.5330	0.9260
37	चुनार	चुनार	कूबा खुर्द	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	280.049	29.2640	1.9860
38	चुनार	चुनार	कूबाकलां	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	19.410	52.9550	-3.0560
39	चुनार	चुनार	समुदवा (अ)	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	49.899	251.0480	5.4889
40	चुनार	चुनार	समुदवा (ब)	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	90.784		
41	चुनार	चुनार	हिनीता	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	674.975	57.4780	617.4967
42	चुनार	चुनार	जमैयतपुर	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	985.425	297.9060	687.5191
43	चुनार	चुनार	बडागाँव	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	320.538	312.0270	8.5114
44	चुनार	चुनार	रामपुर शक्तेशगढ़	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	851.190	773.8400	77.3502
45	चुनार	चुनार	डुलाहाडौल	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	167.519	152.5590	14.9597
46	चुनार	चुनार	मड़फा	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	36.456	156.1230	3.5725
47	चुनार	चुनार	मड़फा	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	123.240		
	चुनार	चुनार	बकगम्भीरा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	272.869	428.2880	-155.4187
	चुनार	चुनार	भेदी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	253.866	299.3680	176.6703
	चुनार	चुनार	भेदी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	222.172		

48	चुनार	चुनार	कुसमी	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	52.747	52.4070	0.3400
49	चुनार	चुनार	तितावा	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	60.329	60.2140	0.1150
50	चुनार	चुनार	टकटैया	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	3.189	44.2650	0.0376
51	चुनार	चुनार	टकटैया	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	41.114		
52	चुनार	चुनार	बलुआ बजाहुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	420.759	396.4500	24.3094
53	चुनार	चुनार	खमया जमती	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1129.418	1125.2000	4.2180
54	चुनार	चुनार	नुआंव	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	487.860	487.1420	0.7184
55	चुनार	चुनार	धौहा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	151.810	326.0750	7.3794
56	चुनार	चुनार	घोहा	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	181.645		
57	चुनार	चुनार	वैरमपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	259.241	255.2770	3.9635
58	चुनार	चुनार	मानिकपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	215.494	214.4740	1.0200
59	चुनार	चुनार	शेरवां	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	46.380	46.0460	0.3341
60	चुनार	चुनार	लतीफपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	546.076	546.0750	0.0009
61	चुनार	चुनार	रामपुर ढवई (उत्तरी)	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	23.672	405.8240	1.7344
62	चुनार	चुनार	रामपुर ढवई (दक्षिणी)	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	383.886		
63	चुनार	चुनार	बेलखरा	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	127.393	123.2630	4.1297
64	चुनार	चुनार	बहेरवां	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	102.518	102.3860	0.1324
65	चुनार	चुनार	इमिलियावन	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	231.000	294.3500	0.3833
66	चुनार	चुनार	इमिलियावन	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	63.733		
67	चुनार	चुनार	बल्लीपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	72.924	91.4830	0.2913
68	मडिहान	मडिहान	बल्लीपुर	207/14-ख-4(36)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	18.850		
69	मडिहान	मडिहान	खचहो	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	224.658	224.2710	0.3869
70	मडिहान	मडिहान	हसरा	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	19.557	19.4980	0.0586
71	मडिहान	मडिहान	देवरीकलां	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	380.531	375.3440	5.1873
72	मडिहान	मडिहान	सोनरई	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	567.861	0.0000	567.8611
73	मडिहान	मडिहान	मलुवा	23(2)32/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	16.380	0.0000	16.3797
74	मडिहान	मडिहान	मलुवा	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	82.949	73.4610	9.4878
75	मडिहान	मडिहान	करोदा	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	185.570	185.2090	0.3606
76	मडिहान	मडिहान	अमोई	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	217.025	204.7220	12.3030
77	मडिहान	मडिहान	मडिहान	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	74.331	74.1370	0.1940
78	मडिहान	मडिहान	पटेवर	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	75.761	75.4420	0.3190
79	मडिहान	मडिहान	सरसों	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	196.980	195.9880	0.9920
80	मडिहान	मडिहान	सेमरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	493.464	432.9180	60.5460
81	मडिहान	मडिहान	सेमरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	463.783	0.0000	463.7830
82	मडिहान	मडिहान	मझवानी	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	36.078	36.3800	-0.3020
83	मडिहान	मडिहान	पौखरोध	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	614.898	497.0440	117.8539
84	मडिहान	मडिहान	ददरी मु० रामपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	68.050	183.7170	-115.6669
85	मडिहान	मडिहान	बोदाकलां	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	103.733	103.6020	0.1313
86	मडिहान	मडिहान	चाल्हा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	46.759	46.2410	0.5182
87	मडिहान	मडिहान	रैकरा	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	1143.544	1036.0120	107.5323
88	मडिहान	मडिहान	गढवां	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	687.844	681.5500	6.2937
89	मडिहान	मडिहान	लालगंज	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	443.549	443.0420	0.5070
90	मडिहान	मडिहान	पटेहरा	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	2.947	2.4070	0.5398
91	मडिहान	मडिहान	करोदा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	28.053	27.6550	0.3980
92	मडिहान	मडिहान	पड़रिया कलां	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	141.470	57.0030	84.4670
93	मडिहान	मडिहान	घनरी बाँध	23(2)95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	27.126	27.0260	0.1000
94	मडिहान	मडिहान	घोरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	50.000	19.6370	30.3630
95	मडिहान	मडिहान	सुकुत	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	66.683	66.6530	0.0302
96	मडिहान	मडिहान	खटखरिया	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	371.240	370.6210	0.6192
97	मडिहान	मडिहान	लालगंज	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	146.310	145.0610	1.2490
98	मडिहान	मडिहान	मुशिकरा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	202.139	261.7468	0.3926
99	मडिहान	मडिहान	देवरी दुवार खास	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	483.683	483.2950	0.3883
100	मडिहान	मडिहान	अमोई पुरवा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	566.658	564.1710	2.4873
101	मडिहान	मडिहान	पथरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	396.532	394.5830	1.9486
102	मडिहान	मडिहान	अमोई	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	261.618	261.6930	-0.0750
103	मडिहान	मडिहान	लालगंज	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	31.632	31.5410	0.0910
104	मडिहान	मडिहान	हडौरा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	28.287	28.2260	0.0610
105	मडिहान	मडिहान	हरदी मिश्रा(अ)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1048.358	1017.7170	30.6408
106	मडिहान	मडिहान	हरदी मिश्रा(ब)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	46.904	46.5900	0.3140
107	मडिहान	मडिहान	राजपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	215.494	214.7620	0.7329
108	मडिहान	मडिहान	कंकवाह	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	55.810	54.8480	0.9620
109	मडिहान	मडिहान	नीमडीह	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	26.316	25.2800	1.0360
110	मडिहान	मडिहान	अतरी दक्खिन	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	31.912	2.5550	29.3570
111	मडिहान	मडिहान	बोदा खुर्द				
112	मडिहान	मडिहान	कन्हौपुर				

102	मडिहान	पटेहरा	शेरुआ	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	1008.875	978.9420	29.9330
103	मडिहान	पटेहरा	ककरद	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	53.624	45.1400	8.4841
104	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पिउरी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	27.2776	46.5960	-19.3184
105	मडिहान	पटेहरा	समसदिया	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	20.570	0.0000	20.5700
106	मडिहान	पटेहरा	धुरकर	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	66.950	29.1870	37.7630
107	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पडरिया खुर्द	सं०-23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	313.970	112.1260	201.8440
108	मडिहान	पटेहरा	गोडा	सं०-23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	161.000	65.1770	95.8230
			गोडा	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	22.887	0.0000	22.8870
109	मडिहान	पटेहरा	भवानीपुर	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	19.647	19.6370	0.0100
110	मडिहान	सुकृत	तालर	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	510.253	512.3850	-2.1325
111	मडिहान	सुकृत	पिपरवार	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	93.725	92.3600	1.3650
112	मडिहान	सुकृत	निकरिका	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	29.629	29.5930	0.0360
113	मडिहान	सुकृत	खोराडीह	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1240.671	1254.2870	-13.6160
114	मडिहान	लालगंज	गुलालपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1476.607	1475.2980	1.3086
115	मडिहान	लालगंज	अटारी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	15.581	14.9990	0.5820
116	मडिहान	लालगंज	कटुया उर्फ फरचुआ	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	64.282	56.6810	7.6010
117	मडिहान	लालगंज	कुहकी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	196.716	196.3500	0.3660
118	मडिहान	लालगंज	देवरी उत्तर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	469.918	479.9840	-10.0660
119	मडिहान	लालगंज	बहुती	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	463.658	216.1120	247.5463
	मडिहान	लालगंज	बहुती	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	1836.429	18.9120	1817.5170
120	मडिहान	लालगंज	गजारी	1738/14-2-2012-4(8)/2012 दिनांक 16.11.2012	10.0000	10.0000	0.0000
121	मडिहान	सुकृत	रामपुर -38	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	167.086	164.2640	2.8220
122	मडिहान	सुकृत	सेमरा बरहो	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	729.594	769.5200	-39.9260
123	मडिहान	पटेहरा	राहकला	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	668.202	667.6030	0.5992
	मडिहान	पटेहरा	राहकला	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	4.595	4.5930	0.0019
124	मडिहान	पटेहरा	बनकी	23(2)-96/14-ख-67, दिनांक 18.03.1968	795.7138	714.6240	81.0898
125	मडिहान	पटेहरा	कलवारी माफी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	27.278	0.0000	27.2776
126	मडिहान	पटेहरा	बमनी थपनवा	सं०-23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	285.920	0.0000	285.9200
127	मडिहान	लालगंज	रामपुर ठाकुर दयाल	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	88.810	0.0000	88.8100
128	मडिहान	मीरजापुर	बेलहरा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	59.830	58.9330	0.8970
129	मडिहान	बिष्टमफाल	कोटवा पाण्डे	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	76.279	76.6445	-0.3655
130	मडिहान	सुकृत	दरवान	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	21.353	21.6740	-0.3210
	मडिहान	सुकृत	दरवान	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	6.3260	6.3250	0.0010
131	मडिहान	मीरजापुर	धनावल	23(3)-48/14-ख-68 30 जुलाई 1968	644.0578	644.0578	0.0000
132	मडिहान	पटेहरा	धौरहा बगाही	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	17.034	16.4450	0.5890
133	सदर	मीरजापुर	हरई	23(2)95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	22.821	22.8150	0.0060
134	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा खुर्द	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	17.826	9.7120	8.1140
135	सदर	मीरजापुर	विशेषपुर	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	335.417	334.3910	1.0258
136	सदर	मीरजापुर	सिरसी बघेल	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	83.607	83.1360	0.4713
137	सदर	मीरजापुर	छीतपुर	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	10.748	10.7400	0.0079
138	सदर	मीरजापुर	टोंड	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	143.291	138.4590	4.8321
139	सदर	मीरजापुर	बिलसडी	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	201.000	68.9990	132.0010
140	सदर	मीरजापुर	देवरीमुतलीका (बिरोही)	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	68.050	8.1080	59.9421
141	सदर	मीरजापुर	छिलपी	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	68.050	67.7150	0.3351
142	सदर	मीरजापुर	अरंगी सरपती	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	39.785	39.7350	0.0498
143	सदर	मीरजापुर	भिरकुरी	सं०-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	135.126	134.6750	0.4507
		मीरजापुर	भिरकुरी	सं०-23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	14.922	83.445	-9.1250
144	सदर	मीरजापुर	जसोवर	सं०-23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	59.398		
145	सदर	मीरजापुर	पहाडी	सं०-23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	7.613	7.3480	0.2650
146	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा हनुमान	सं०-23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	3.060	3.1850	-0.1250
147	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा कंगाल	सं०-23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	45.780	45.5870	0.1930
148	सदर	मीरजापुर	पडरा मानस	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	18.451	17.8060	0.6450
149	सदर	मीरजापुर	महुवरिया	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	8.994	8.8550	0.1390
150	सदर	मीरजापुर	देवखरा	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	1.404	1.3540	0.0500
151	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	45.407	45.5950	-0.1880
152	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी	23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	5.135	4.958	64.5182
153	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछाकला	23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	64.341		
	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछाकला	23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	297.844	293.9262	10.2658
	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछाकला निकट	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	5.463		
	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	0.885		
	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	267.6472	267.6472	0.0000
					3.6826	3.6826	0.0000

154	सदर	मीरजापुर	दुहोवा	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	99.405	96.5600	2.8450
155	सदर	मीरजापुर	गहीरा	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	49.873	0.0000	49.8734
156	सदर	मीरजापुर	महुआरीकलां	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	44.671	232.8730	148.6421
		मीरजापुर	महुआरीकलां	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	102.503		
		लालगंज	महुआरीकलां	23/3-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	234.341		
157	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	बभनदेवा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	246.007	245.5060	0.5010
158	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	वीरपुर	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	72.215	68.5200	3.6948
159	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	सिरसी गहरवार	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	44.253	38.2260	6.0270
160	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	लउरिया	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	8.058	7.7730	3.8130
		विण्ढमफाल	लउरिया	23(2)-29(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	3.528		
161	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	खुटहा साहू	23(2)33/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	21.342	19.6250	1.7168
162	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	सिद्धि	23(2)33/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	7.729	7.0886	0.6404
		विण्ढमफाल	सिद्धि	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	27.278	27.2550	0.0226
163	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	दाढीराम भाग	23(2)33/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	33.295	0.0000	33.2950
164	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	मोहनपुर भवरख	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	115.760	115.7620	-0.0020
165	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	भिलगो	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	12.264	12.2580	0.0063
166	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	तोसवा परसिया	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	19.949	19.9450	0.0040
167	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	उमरिया	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	38.620	38.6090	0.0110
168	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	रसीना	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	44.629	43.0360	1.5930
169	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	रुर्जवार	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	79.037	79.0370	0.0000
170	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	अतरौरा	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	12.852	12.7470	0.1050
171	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	भरपुरा	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	68.803	0.0000	68.8030
	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	भरपुरा	23 (2)-27/14-ख-67 21 जनवरी 1971	293.2840	296.5750	-3.2910
172	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	चैन्दुली	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	21.265	21.2650	0.0000
173	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	मदनपुर	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	13.523	34.1300	0.0000
		विण्ढमफाल	मदनपुर	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	20.607		
174	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	नेवदिया कोटवां	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	186.512	184.3340	2.1780
175	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	कोटवां (मोहनपुर के निकट)	23(2)27/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	56.710	54.9230	1.7870
176	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	बजीमुन्दपुर	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	202.273	201.8330	0.4400
177	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	हल्का	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	65.811	65.7610	0.0503
178	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गौडरी	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	11.701	11.4440	0.2570
179	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	करनपुर	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	138.835	138.4850	0.3500
180	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गोपालपुर	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	108.752	105.1350	3.6170
181	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	दयालपुर राजा	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	65.603	56.5680	9.0350
182	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	दयालपुर बाबू	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	19.962	17.5310	2.4310
183	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गौरा विशेष	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	53.889	51.2270	2.6620
184	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गौरा राजा	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	463.319	422.2050	41.1140
185	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गहिरा	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	108.891	108.6580	0.2330
186	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	गिरौहिया	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	18.241	16.9560	1.2850
187	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	चौदलेवा खुर्द	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	139.785	131.7160	8.0688
188	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	हिनाली	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	674.975	650.2630	24.7117
189	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	ढांगा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	195.063	185.4560	9.6067
190	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	चौदलेवा कला	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	271.899	270.0740	1.8247
191	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	मनोहरपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	23.025	23.0000	0.0250
192	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	जरहो	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	370.319	348.5285	21.7908
193	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	लखमीपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	6.518	6.3900	0.1281
194	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	थानापुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	69.999	69.9020	0.0974
195	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	सुखनई	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	99.745	99.7010	0.0440
196	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	दाढीराम	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	3220.932	3035.2410	185.6910
197	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	उमरिया सरदार	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	124.172	280.0960	-155.9240
198	सदर	मडिहान	रेक्साकलां	23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	40.037	61.7260	1.3510
		मडिहान	रेक्साकलां	23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	23.040		
199	सदर	लालगंज	वधेड़ा खुर्द	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	452.556	437.4550	15.1010
200	सदर	लालगंज	वरबटा	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	595.291	0.0000	595.2908
201	सदर	लालगंज	बोडई	23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	33.482	32.9480	0.5340
202	सदर	लालगंज	मगरदहा खुर्द (अ)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	6.354	49.8924	13.1193
		लालगंज	मगरदहा खुर्द (ब)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	56.658		
203	सदर	लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (अ)	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	9.251	77.5230	0.9386
		लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (ब)	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	3.401		
		लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (स)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	65.810		
204	सदर	लालगंज	चरकई	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	55.936	55.7120	0.2242
205	सदर	लालगंज	मगरदहा कला	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	68.734	68.0820	0.6515
206	सदर	लालगंज	अरगजा पाण्डेय (अ)	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	84.355	177.1610	10.2404

207	सदर	लालगंज	मिरजापुर	अकोदी	23(2)96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	112.050		
208	सदर	लालगंज	मिरजापुर	महुवारी खुर्द	23/(3)-48/14-ख-66 दिनांक 23.09.1966	1180.162	1147.5670	32.5950
209	सदर	लालगंज	मिरजापुर	बघरा तिवारी	23/(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	104.228	104.0420	0.1856
210	सदर	लालगंज	मिरजापुर	भागदेवर	23/(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	43.291	0.0000	43.2911
211	सदर	लालगंज	मिरजापुर	भोकवा	23/(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	381.810	0.0000	381.8101
212	सदर	लालगंज	विजयपुर		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	78.177	74.3110	3.8656
213	सदर	मडिहान	पहली		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	2633.324	2462.6830	170.6408
214	सदर	मडिहान	ददरी खुर्द		23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	59.619	59.6190	0.0000
215	सदर	मडिहान	बेला		23(2)36(ब)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	107.171	106.1380	1.0330
			बेला-भाग		23(2)36/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	65.088	64.9028	0.1854
216	सदर	मिरजापुर	हडई		23(2)67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 06.01.1968	79.037	67.5540	11.4830
	सदर	मिरजापुर	हडई		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	109.363	0.0000	109.3630
217	लालगंज	लालगंज	तिखोर		4109/14-2-2011 दिनांक 16.03.2012	5.0000	5.0000	0.0000
218	लालगंज	लालगंज	कठवार		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	544.012	544.2670	-0.2546
219	लालगंज	लालगंज	बसही खुर्द		23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	58.020	42.0870	15.9326
220	लालगंज	लालगंज	नदनी		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	23.284	22.6862	0.5978
221	लालगंज	लालगंज	तुलसी		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	113.761	113.7104	0.0503
222	लालगंज	लालगंज	छांगर मझगवां		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	223.811	223.8072	0.0041
223	लालगंज	लालगंज	पतुलकी		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	44.199	44.1989	0.0001
224	लालगंज	लालगंज	जैकर खुर्द		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	69.796	52.2010	17.5950
225	लालगंज	लालगंज	बसही कला		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	43.694	231.7870	-188.0930
226	लालगंज	लालगंज	सेमरा प्रताप सिंह		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	163.308	116.8560	46.4524
			सेमरा प्रताप सिंह		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	114.038	104.4130	10.6247
227	लालगंज	लालगंज	मिश्रपुर		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	1.000		
228	लालगंज	लालगंज	चरकी बगरिया		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	63.232	63.0940	0.1380
229	लालगंज	लालगंज	चरकहा		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	385.097	65.1653	319.9318
230	लालगंज	लालगंज	कोलकम कला		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	290.431	33.1260	257.3047
231	लालगंज	लालगंज	तेन्दुआकला		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	28.950	36.5743	-7.6246
232	लालगंज	लालगंज	तेन्दुआ खुर्द		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	105.627	91.5850	14.0420
233	लालगंज	लालगंज	रानीवारी		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	64.553	64.2062	0.3468
234	लालगंज	लालगंज	साहिरा		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	464.304	410.7482	53.5555
			साहिरा		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	133.354	138.7570	62.2925
			साहिरा		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	57.886		
235	लालगंज	लालगंज	मथुरापुर		23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	9.810		
236	लालगंज	लालगंज	मटियारी खुर्द		23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	13.738	13.7400	-0.0020
237	लालगंज	लालगंज	बस्तरा पाण्डेय		23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	21.430	21.3467	0.0831
238	लालगंज	लालगंज	मेवडी		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	31.253	6.6830	24.5702
239	लालगंज	लालगंज	मुंशीपुर		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	43.694	43.6809	0.0131
240	लालगंज	लालगंज	पपरा		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	95.051	94.8610	0.1900
241	लालगंज	लालगंज	मझियार		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	208.858	56.6560	152.2020
242	लालगंज	लालगंज	भेड़ा		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	56.961	121.0370	-64.0760
243	लालगंज	लालगंज	धसडा		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	122.570	116.4218	6.1482
244	लालगंज	लालगंज	बामी		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	510.734	505.0625	5.6714
245	लालगंज	लालगंज	कोठी(मड़वानेवादा)		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	447.873	447.5200	0.3531
246	लालगंज	लालगंज	राजापुर		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	207.605	33.3510	174.2540
247	लालगंज	लालगंज	पाण्डेयपुर (अ)		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	10.310	10.1980	0.1120
			पाण्डेयपुर (ब)		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	67.709	62.7615	17.1054
248	लालगंज	लालगंज	सेतुहार (अ)		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	12.158		
			सेतुहार (ब)		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	4.680	30.3212	0.1813
			सेतुहार (स)		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	18.013		
249	लालगंज	लालगंज	लेहडिया		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	7.810		
250	लालगंज	लालगंज	नेवडिया		23/(3)-59/14-ख-68, दिनांक 31.08.1968	202.532	201.4811	1.0505
251	लालगंज	लालगंज	सेमरी मगरदहा		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	32.389	32.3480	0.0410
252	लालगंज	लालगंज	कुशियरा		2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	47.329	47.1207	0.2079
253	लालगंज	लालगंज	जैकर कला		23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	159.830	159.7610	0.0690
						496.994	450.2040	46.7900

254	लालगंज	लालगंज	पुंगार	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	256.279	227.1170	29.1615
255	लालगंज	लालगंज	बस्तरा राजा	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	39.734	39.2901	0.4435
256	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	महुगढ़	23/(2)-55/14-ख-67, दिनांक 14.09.1967	33.806	33.8110	-0.0050
257	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	नीगवां	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	128.350	51.9040	76.4460
258	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	अहुगीकलां	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	48.911	39.2540	9.6570
259	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	बेलगवां	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	9.038	9.1090	-0.0706
260	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	देवहट	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	491.1634	223.9020	267.2614
261	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	डिमोर	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	1080.960	232.9200	848.0400
262	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	सिकटा	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1733.696	1683.5620	50.1338
263	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	मडवा धनावल	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	268.718	264.5690	4.1490
264	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	इन्द्रवार	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	712.696	692.8890	19.8072
265	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	करनपुरा	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	46.050	45.9957	0.0540
266	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	नैडी कटारी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	354.430	271.4500	82.9803
267	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	महुगढ़ी	23(2)/36(ग)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	226.060	91.0647	134.9953
268	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	भैसाडबलायपहाड़	23(3)/48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	2260.377	507.8910	1752.4860
269	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	सोनगढ़ा	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	2872.510	947.3550	1925.1550
270	लालगंज	डूमण्डगंज	सोनगढ़ा	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	2170.582	2163.9634	6.6183
271	लालगंज	पटेहरा	गडबड़	1738/14-2-2012-4(8)/2012 दिनांक 16.11.2012	91.6160	91.6160	0.0000
272	लालगंज	पटेहरा	झिंगहा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	133.863	101.1210	32.7420
273	लालगंज	पटेहरा	बरकछ	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	87.703	86.1060	1.5969
274	लालगंज	पटेहरा	नयामाँव	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	29.756	29.7400	0.0157
275	लालगंज	पटेहरा	गोडरखुर्द	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	683.506	665.3060	18.2001
276	लालगंज	पटेहरा	बढीना	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	106.480	102.1340	4.3461
277	लालगंज	पटेहरा	मुहुलार	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	47.317	47.2010	0.1160
278	लालगंज	पटेहरा	जहिदर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	359.620	358.7350	0.8846
279	लालगंज	पटेहरा	रुदमी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	235.772	171.8110	63.9612
280	लालगंज	पटेहरा	खरिहटखुर्द	23/(2)-55-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1969	40.910	40.8890	0.0214
281	लालगंज	पटेहरा	देवघटा पाण्डेय	23/(2)-86(ए)/14-बी-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	311.481	311.4820	-0.0010
282	लालगंज	पटेहरा	केडवर	23/(2)-86(ए)/14-बी-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	98.860	53.7760	45.0840
283	लालगंज	पटेहरा	महादेव	23/(2)-86(ए)/14-बी-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	242.058	241.7840	0.2740
284	लालगंज	पटेहरा	पतारकलां	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	971.747	965.6000	6.1465
285	लालगंज	पटेहरा	धोवहा देवघटा	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	212.220	81.8490	130.3710
286	लालगंज	पटेहरा	उसरी खम्हरिया	23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	107.745	113.5000	-5.7551
287	लालगंज	पटेहरा	उसरी खम्हरिया	23(2)/55/14-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1967	6.076	26.8700	30.5859
288	लालगंज	पटेहरा	बारीपुर	23(2)/55/14-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1967	51.380		
289	लालगंज	पटेहरा	गोडरकलां	23(2)/55/14-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1967	42.316	42.7700	-0.4536
290	लालगंज	पटेहरा	पचोखर	23(2)/55/14-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1967	293.709	293.2660	0.4428
291	लालगंज	मीरजापुर	तुरकहा अ व व	23(2)/50/14-ख-68 दिनांक 31.08.1968	42.729	0.2270	42.5020
292	लालगंज	लालगंज	खरिहट कला	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	522.639	517.2690	5.3700
293	लालगंज	पटेहरा	बमनी	23/(2)-55-ख-67 दिनांक 14.09.1969	102.240	71.0170	31.2233
294	लालगंज	पटेहरा	झौरहा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	196.025	184.0090	12.0163
295	लालगंज	मीरजापुर	गेरुआ	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	48.202	47.9860	0.2162
296	लालगंज	मीरजापुर	नागनाथहरैया	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	111.607	109.1630	2.4444
297	लालगंज	सुकृत	नागनाथहरैया	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	14.182	14.1400	0.0420
298	लालगंज	सुकृत	लोहरा	23(2)-95/14-ख-67 22 फरवरी 1968	266.2600	266.3887	-0.1287
299	लालगंज	सुकृत	खानेआजमपुर	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	373.826	360.4460	13.3800
300	लालगंज	सुकृत	सुकृत	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	63.658	54.4180	9.2403
301	लालगंज	सुकृत	सुकृत	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1082.505	0.0000	1082.5045
302	लालगंज	सुकृत	सुकृत	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	102352.8961	77803.3347	24549.5614

1- उपरोक्त शासन की विज्ञापित संख्या 617/14बी दिनांक 11.10.1952 के द्वारा मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग को प्राप्त 29 ग्रामों में कुल 6233.008 हे० व जारा-4 की कार्यवाही अवशेष है। जिलाधिकारी, मीरजापुर के पत्र संख्या- 650/मि०/१००००००० दिनांक 20.12.2019 द्वारा अवगत कराया है कि भारतीय वन अधिनियम की धारा- 4 के विज्ञापित के उपरान्त सम्बन्धित ग्राम में विज्ञापित 30-617 द्वारा विज्ञापित भूमि के अनुरूप 117 की भूमि भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

2- 6 ग्रामों में कुल 219.696 हे०, जो अन्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त है, धारा-4 की कार्यवाही प्रगति पर है।

3- ग्राम तेन्दुआ कलां में 42.4911 हे० व कूबा खर्द में 480.5916 हे० भूमि स्थानीय ग्रामीणों को पट्टा हो जाने के कारण माल कागजात में पट्टा धारकों का नाम अंकित है, जिससे धारा-4 की कार्यवाही लम्बित है।

4- अमलदरामद की सूचना तहसील स्तर से प्राप्त दिनांक 01.01.2020 तक प्राप्त ग्राम सूची के अनुसार अध्यावधिक।

तालिका (ग)- भारतीय वन अधिनियम की धारा, 20 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित वन भूमियों का विवरण

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	वन का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	विशेषीकरण एवं दिनांक	धारा-20 के अन्तर्गत कुल अधिसूचित वन भूमि क्षेत्रफल (हे० मी)	अधिसूचित विस्तार के समस्त तहसील स्तर से प्राप्त वार्षिक अगलदरमद क्षेत्रफल	अगलदरमद में कमी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	गुजरात	मिन्धनवाला	जगतपुर	1038 / 14-2-20(39)-80, दिनांक 30.07.1983	16.396	18.896	0.000
2	गुजरात	सुख	जंजी	5974 / 14-2-20(113)-78 30 दिनांक 1977	578.9016	20.4850	556.417
3	गुजरात	महेशान	पुरेनियासानी	6727 / 14-2-20(65)-76 22.02.1968	475.6400	475.6400	0.000
4	गुजरात	महेशान	नोवदनपुर	6727 / 14-2-20(66)70 दिनांक 23.11.1977	98.7900	98.7900	0.000
5	गुजरात	महेशान	सहीरा	6727 / 14-2-20(65)-76 दिनांक 28.01.1977	728.8220	728.8300	0.192
6	गुजरात	महेशान	जोगडा	7127 / 14-2-20(85)70 दिनांक 01.02.1977	563.1420	466.3630	96.779
7	गुजरात	सुमार	खरीहटी	8349 / 14-2-20 (16)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	24.1650	24.1550	0.010
8	गुजरात	सुमार	सिउर	8349 / 14-2-20 (18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	334.5630	334.4870	0.086
9	गुजरात	सुमार	दादो	8349 / 14-2-20 (18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	239.0980	232.4600	6.638
10	गुजरात	सुमार	जंगलमहाल उत्तरी	7125 / 14-2-20(84)76 दिनांक 30.04.1977	549.3020	5161.1730	354.567
			जंगलमहाल (दक्षिणी)	10379 / 14-2-20(120)67 दिनांक 24.11.1981	4966.8380		
11	गुजरात	सुमार	कुवा खुई	7684 / 14-2-20-(69) 77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	279.7130	298.5330	0.097
			कुवा खुई	7684 / 14-2-20-(69) 77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	18.9170		
12	गुजरात	सुमार	कूराकरा	253 / 14-2-20(34)-74 दिनांक 01.05.1974	29.2640	29.2640	0.000
13	गुजरात	सुमार	गोवरदहा	7678 / 14-2-20(6)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	52.9550	52.9550	0.000
14	गुजरात	सुमार	समुद्रवा (अ)	7676 / 14-2-20(6)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	126.2838	251.0480	22.210
			समुद्रवा (ब)	7676 / 14-2-20(6)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	146.9740		
15	गुजरात	सुमार	हिनाडा	5974 / 14-2-20(11)-76 दिनांक 15.11.1977	740.2350	57.4790	682.757
16	गुजरात	सुमार	पारेदपुर	5974 / 14-2-20(11)-76 दिनांक 15.11.1977	705.0000	297.9060	407.094
17	गुजरात	सुमार	बड़मवा	8321 / 14-2-20(71)-77 दिनांक 06.12.1977	312.0270	312.0270	0.000
18	गुजरात	सुमार	समुद्र शस्तेशमड	9423 / 14-2-20(91)77 दिनांक 15.01.1978	648.8000	773.8400	75.040
19	गुजरात	सुमार	हुनाहमोल	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	152.5580	152.5580	0.000
20	गुजरात	सुमार	मकुफा	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	35.9260	156.1230	3.220
			मकुफा	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	123.4170		
21	गुजरात	सुमार	वदनमौरा	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	428.2880	428.2880	0.000
22	गुजरात	सुमार	गोडा	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	78.2750	299.3680	1.084
			गोडा	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	223.1770		
23	गुजरात	सुमार	कुली	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	52.7990	52.4070	0.392
24	गुजरात	सुमार	सिवा	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	60.2140	60.2140	0.000
25	गुजरात	सुमार	एकटया	9673 / 14-2-20(17)-81 दिनांक 05.08.1982	3.1620	44.2950	0.617
			एकटया	140 / 14-2-20(1)-78 दिनांक 24.02.1978	41.0800		
26	गुजरात	सुमार	बनुआ बजापुर	809 / 14-2-20(34)-80 दिनांक अगस्त 1981	419.1817	36.4500	22.732
27	गुजरात	सुमार	यमना जमदी	809 / 14-2-20(34)-80 दिनांक अगस्त 1981	1145.6230	1125.2090	20.413
28	गुजरात	सुमार	मुजरा	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	487.2700	487.1420	0.128
29	गुजरात	सुमार	पेडा	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	150.8140	326.0750	0.129
			पेडा	9673 / 14-2-20(17)-81 दिनांक 05.08.1982	175.3900		
30	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	5924 / 14-2-20(47)-82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	255.2770	255.2770	0.000
31	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	5924 / 14-2-20(47)-82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	215.3550	214.4740	0.881
32	गुजरात	सुमार	शरवा	5924 / 14-2-20(47)-82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	46.0460	46.0460	0.000
33	गुजरात	सुमार	सलीमपुर	5924 / 14-2-20(47)-82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	546.0750	546.0750	0.000
34	गुजरात	सुमार	समुद्र बडई (उत्तरी)	6725 / 14-2-20(67)76 दिनांक 31.01.1977	23.6220	405.8240	0.000
			समुद्र बडई (दक्षिणी)	5924 / 14-2-20(47)-82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	382.2020		
35	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	5924 / 14-2-20(47)82 दिनांक 10.12.1983	123.2630	123.2630	0.000
36	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	9673 / 14-2-20(17)-81 दिनांक 05.08.1982	102.4200	102.3560	0.064
37	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	10379 / 14-2-20(120)-67 दिनांक 24.11.1981	290.6520	294.3500	0.000
			सुमार	1045 / 14-2-20(28)-72 दिनांक 15.12.1972	63.6980		
38	गुजरात	सुमार	सुमार	635 / 14-2-20(189)-71 दिनांक 29.12.1971	72.8450	91.4830	0.000
			सुमार	9674 / 14-2-20(18)-81 दिनांक 13.10.1981	18.6380		
39	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	764 / 14-2-20(37)82 दिनांक 29.01.1983	19.4980	19.4980	0.0000
40	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	698 / 14-2-20(54) / 82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	375.3410	375.3440	0.0000
41	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	698 / 14-2-20(54) / 82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	597.5740	0.0000	597.5748
42	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	696 / 14-2-20(54) / 82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	26.1820	0.0000	26.1826
43	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	1037 / 14-2-20(20)-72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	73.4610	73.4610	0.0000
44	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	698 / 14-2-20(54) / 82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	185.2090	185.2090	0.0000
45	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	612 / 14-2-20(54)-20(20)93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	204.7220	204.7220	0.0000
46	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	23(2)-36(सि)-14-2-67 दिनांक 30.01.1978	74.1370	74.1370	0.0000
47	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	सुमार	23(2)-36(सि)-14-2-67 दिनांक 30.01.1978	75.4420	75.4420	0.0000

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48	महिहान	महिहान	सरसो	7127 / 14-2-20-(85)-76 दिनांक 15.05.1977	195.9880	195.9880	0.0000
49	महिहान	महिहान	रोमरी	9424 / 14-2-20(92)-77 दिनांक 15.11.1977	403.4640	432.9180	30.5460
50	महिहान	महिहान	गणवानी	9424 / 14-2-20(92)-77 दिनांक 30.12.1997	462.7830	0.0000	462.7830
				721 / 14-2-92-20(27)-1989 दिनांक 04.01.1992	36.0380	36.0380	0.0000
51	महिहान	महिहान	वीखरोध	7680 / 14-2-20(66)/77 दिनांक 30.12.1977	497.0440	497.0440	0.0000
52	महिहान	महिहान	दरसी गुण रामपुर	7680 / 14-2-20(66)/77 दिनांक 30.12.1977	183.7170	183.7170	0.0000
53	महिहान	पटहरा	बोदाकला	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	103.6330	103.6020	0.03100
54	महिहान	पटहरा	घातहा	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	46.2410	46.2410	0.0000
55	महिहान	पटहरा	रैकरा	618 / 14-2-94-20(11)-93 दिनांक 01.08.1994	1036.0120	1036.0120	0.0000
56	महिहान	पटहरा	मठवा	618 / 14-2-94-20(11)-93 दिनांक 01.08.1994	681.5500	681.5500	0.0000
57	महिहान	सालगंज	पटहरा कला	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	443.0420	443.0420	0.0000
		पटहरा	पटहरा कला	557 / 14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	2.4070	2.4070	0.0000
58	महिहान	पटहरा	करोडा	624 / 14-2-94-20(12)93 दिनांक 01.07.1994	27.6550	27.6550	0.0000
59	महिहान	पटहरा	पड़रिया कला	3290 / 14-2-20(34)-78 दिनांक 01.10.1978	57.0030	57.0030	0.0000
60	महिहान	पटहरा	घनरी बांध	8352 / 14-ख-20(190)-71 दिनांक 31.05.1972	27.0260	27.0260	0.0000
61	महिहान	पटहरा	घोरी	9516 / 14-2-20(44)-83 दिनांक 11.04.1984	19.6370	19.6370	0.0000
62	महिहान	सुकुत	घोखड़ा	4918 / 14-2-20(46)-77 05 अक्टूबर 1977	66.6530	66.6530	0.0000
63	महिहान	सुकुत	खटखरिया	4924 / 14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	370.6210	370.6210	0.0000
64	महिहान	सालगंज	मुहिकरा	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	145.0610	145.0610	0.0000
65	महिहान	सालगंज	देवरी दुबार खास	612 / 14-2-94-20(20)93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	261.7468	261.7468	0.0000
66	महिहान	सालगंज	अगोई पुरवा	612 / 14-2-94-20(20)93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	483.2950	483.2950	0.0000
67	महिहान	सालगंज	पधरी	612 / 14-2-94-20(20)93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	564.1710	564.1710	0.0000
68	महिहान	पटहरा	अगोई	6209 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	394.5830	394.5830	0.0000
69	महिहान	सालगंज	हजोरा	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	261.6930	261.6930	0.0000
70	महिहान	सालगंज	हरदी गिरा(अ)	1041 / 14-ख-20(24)-72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	31.5410	31.5410	0.0000
		सालगंज	हरदी गिरा(ब)	1041 / 14-ख-20(24)-72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	28.2260	28.2260	0.0000
71	महिहान	महिहान	राजपुर	4947 / 14-19-20(145)70, दिनांक 11.03.1971	1036.3576	1017.7170	20.6406
72	महिहान	पटहरा	देकवाह	4947 / 14-19-20(145)70, दिनांक 11.03.1971	46.6040	46.5900	0.0140
73	महिहान	पटहरा	नीमडीह	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	215.3160	214.7620	0.5540
74	महिहान	पटहरा	अतरी दखिन	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	55.3450	54.8480	0.4970
75	महिहान	पटहरा	बोवा खुर्द	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	26.3060	25.0280	1.2780
76	महिहान	पटहरा	कटुवापुर	6209 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	31.4240	2.5550	28.8690
77	महिहान	पटहरा	शेरुआ	618 / 14-2-94-20(11)-93 दिनांक 01.08.1994	1010.4730	978.9420	31.5310
78	महिहान	पटहरा	ककरुद	557 / 14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	54.6912	46.1400	9.5512
79	महिहान	पटहरा	पिउरी	557 / 14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	76.5986	46.5986	29.9726
			पिउरी	557 / 14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	6.0150	0.0000	6.0150
80	महिहान	पटहरा	रागसदिया	614 / 14-2-94-20(23)-1993 दिनांक 30.07.1994	66.3510	29.1870	37.1640
81	महिहान	पटहरा	दुकर	7679 / 14-2-20(65)-77 दिनांक 15.12.1977	112.1960	112.1260	0.0700
82	महिहान	पटहरा	पड़रिया खुर्द	3290 / 14-2-20(34)-78 दिनांक 01.10.1978	65.1770	65.1770	0.0000
83	महिहान	पटहरा	गोडा	5438 / 14-2-20(7)-83 दिनांक 15.11.1964	22.8090	0.0000	22.8090
			गोडा	23(2)-96 / 14-ख-07 दिनांक 29.03.1970	19.6370	19.6370	0.0000
84	महिहान	पटहरा	मवानीपुर	4583 / 14-2-20(40)-77 30.01.1978	513.5300	512.5850	1.1450
85	महिहान	सुकुत	वालर	9092 / 14-2-20(63)-77 15 दिसम्बर 1977	92.3880	92.3600	0.0280
86	महिहान	सुकुत	पिपरवार	4924 / 14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	29.6290	29.5930	0.0360
87	महिहान	सुकुत	गिरिका	4924 / 14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	1254.2870	1254.2870	0.0000
88	महिहान	सुकुत	खोसडीह	4924 / 14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	1476.8330	1475.2980	1.5350
89	महिहान	सालगंज	गुजालपुर	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	15.5890	14.9990	0.5900
90	महिहान	सालगंज	अटारी	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	64.3010	66.6810	7.6200
91	महिहान	सालगंज	कटुवा उर्फ करमुआ	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	196.7630	196.3500	0.4130
92	महिहान	सालगंज	कुठकी	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	480.1930	479.8810	0.1390
93	महिहान	सालगंज	कनत उत्तर	612 / 14-2-94-20(20)93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	456.2430	216.1120	240.1310
94	महिहान	सालगंज	बहुली	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	1836.0340	18.9120	1817.1220
95	महिहान	सालगंज	गंजारी	4642 / 14-2-20-(44) दिनांक 06.01.1979	167.1360	164.2640	2.8720
96	महिहान	सुकुत	रामपुर -38	5847 / 14-2-20(50)-77 30 दिसम्बर 1977	769.5200	769.5200	0.0000
97	महिहान	सुकुत	रोमरा बरहो	4924 / 14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	607.6030	607.6030	0.0000
98	महिहान	पटहरा	सहकला	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	4.5930	4.5930	0.0000
99	महिहान	पटहरा	बननी	557 / 14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	27.2660	0.0000	27.2660
100	महिहान	पटहरा	कलवारी माफी	5229 / 14-2-20(32)-76 दिनांक 30.12.1976	115.7440	0.0000	115.7440
101	महिहान	पटहरा	बगनी धपनवा	4549 / 14-2-20(39)-78 दिनांक 15.03.1978	35.8940	0.0000	35.8940
102	महिहान	सालगंज	रामपुर ठाकुर दयाल	168 / 14-2-20 (24)-80 02.06.1983	58.9330	58.9330	0.0000
103	महिहान	मीरजपुर	बेलहरा	224 / 14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	76.6460	76.6460	0.0000
104	महिहान	विन्ध्यकाल	कोटवा पाण्डे	721 / 14-2-92-20(27)-83 दिनांक 22.01.1992	21.0740	21.6740	0.0000

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105	महोदय	सुपुल	दरबान	843/14-2-4(1)-81 13 अगस्त 1983	6.3250	6.3250	0.0000
106	महोदय	मीरजापुर	घनावल	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	18.4450	18.4450	0.0000
107	महोदय	पट्टेरा	मोरहा बागही	9319/14-2-20(83)77 दिनांक 15.11.1977	22.8150	22.8150	0.0000
108	सदर	मीरजापुर	हरई	4299/14-2-20(38)-77 12.07.1977	18.0480	9.7120	8.336
109	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा खुर्द	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	334.3910	334.3910	0.000
110	सदर	मीरजापुर	विश्वरूप	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	83.1820	83.1360	0.046
111	सदर	मीरजापुर	सिरसी बंधेल	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	10.7570	10.7400	0.017
112	सदर	मीरजापुर	छातपुर	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	142.3860	138.4590	3.927
113	सदर	मीरजापुर	टोंड	5776/14-2-20 (49)-77 दिनांक 15.12.1977	74.6640	68.9990	5.665
114	सदर	मीरजापुर	बिलसडी	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	8.3310	8.1080	0.223
115	सदर	मीरजापुर	देवरी मुतालीका (विरोही)	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	67.7340	67.7150	0.019
116	सदर	मीरजापुर	छिलपी	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	39.7670	38.7350	0.032
117	सदर	मीरजापुर	अरुणी सरपती	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	134.6750	134.6750	0.000
118	सदर	मीरजापुर	मिरकुरी	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	14.3760	83.445	0.0000
119	सदर	मीरजापुर	मिरकुरी	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	69.0690		
120	सदर	मीरजापुर	जलोवर	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	7.6160	7.3480	0.268
121	सदर	मीरजापुर	पहाडी	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	71.7040	71.6880	0.016
122	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरोवा बाहर	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	3.1990	3.1850	0.014
123	सदर	मीरजापुर	पड़रा हनुमान	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	45.5870	45.5870	
124	सदर	मीरजापुर	पड़रा कंगाल	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	18.2160	17.8060	0.410
125	सदर	मीरजापुर	पड़रा मानस	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	8.8550	8.8550	0.000
126	सदर	मीरजापुर	महुआरिया	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	1.4080	1.3540	0.054
127	सदर	मीरजापुर	देवखरा	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	45.5950	45.5950	0.000
128	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी	236/14-2-20(16)-74 31.07.1974	5.1140	4.958	64.4630
129	सदर	मीरजापुर	अटारी	236/14-2-20(16)-74 31.07.1974	84.3070		
130	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछाकला	4911/14-2-20(38)-01 नवम्बर 1972	287.6202	293.9282	0.0000
131	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछाकला निकट	236/14-2-20 (16)-74 दिनांक 31.07.1974	0.8860		
132	सदर	मीरजापुर	दुहोवा	1442/14-2-93-20(3)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1974	96.5600	96.5600	0.000
133	सदर	मीरजापुर	महीरा	1442/14-2-93-20(3)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1974	19.0120	0.0000	49.012
134	सदर	मीरजापुर	महुआरीकला	5621/14-2-93-20 (24)-92 15.03.1994	43.6030	232.8730	147.0168
135	सदर	मीरजापुर	महुआरीकला	7613/14-2-93-20 (20)-92 30.03.1994	102.4090		
136	सदर	मीरजापुर	साल गंज	608/14-2-94-20 (16)-93 11.04.1994	233.8178		
137	सदर	विश्वम्भर	बननदेवा	2071/14-2-37-05, दिनांक 30.06.1994	245.7100	245.5060	0.204
138	सदर	विश्वम्भर	वीरपुर	623/14-2-94-20 (26)-93 27.03.1996	68.5200	68.5200	0.000
139	सदर	विश्वम्भर	तिरसी महरवार	623/14-2-94-20 (26)-93 27.06.1996	44.0220	38.2260	5.796
140	सदर	विश्वम्भर	सउरिया	252/14-2-20 (33)-74 30.03.1974	53.6170	7.7730	49.3800
141	सदर	विश्वम्भर	सउरिया	236/14-2-20 (16)-74 31.07.1974	3.5360		
142	सदर	विश्वम्भर	खुरहा राहू	7407/14-2-20(38)69 दिनांक 11.03.1971	19.6250	19.6250	0.000
143	सदर	विश्वम्भर	सिद्धि	7407/14-2-20(38)69 दिनांक 11.03.1971	7.0886	7.0886	0.000
144	सदर	विश्वम्भर	सिद्धि	5645/14-2-20(35)80 दिनांक 09.03.1981	27.2550	27.2550	0.000
145	सदर	विश्वम्भर	दादीराम गाय	7407/14-2-20(38)69 दिनांक 11.03.1971	32.1310	0.0000	32.131
146	सदर	विश्वम्भर	मोहनपुर महरख	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	115.7734	115.7620	0.011
147	सदर	विश्वम्भर	भिलमो	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	12.2610	12.2580	0.003
148	सदर	विश्वम्भर	तोसवा परशिया	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	19.9620	19.9450	0.017
149	सदर	विश्वम्भर	उपरिया	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	38.6250	38.6090	0.016
150	सदर	विश्वम्भर	रौतिया	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	44.8582	43.0250	1.822
151	सदर	विश्वम्भर	रुजौर	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	79.0750	79.0370	0.038
152	सदर	विश्वम्भर	अतारी	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	12.7470	12.7470	0.000
153	सदर	विश्वम्भर	महुआ	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	68.8310	0.0000	68.831
154	सदर	विश्वम्भर	महुआली	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	21.2718	21.2650	0.007
155	सदर	विश्वम्भर	महुआली	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	13.8800	34.1300	0.3600
156	सदर	विश्वम्भर	महुआली	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	20.6100		
157	सदर	विश्वम्भर	मेवढिया कोटवा	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	186.5630	184.3340	2.228
158	सदर	विश्वम्भर	कोटवा (मोहनपुर के निकट)	2532/14-2-20(50)70 दिनांक 21.01.1971	201.8330	201.8330	0.000
159	सदर	विश्वम्भर	हल्का	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	65.7610	65.7610	0.000
160	सदर	विश्वम्भर	मोड़री	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	11.4440	11.4440	0.000
161	सदर	विश्वम्भर	अरनपुर	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	138.4850	138.4850	0.000
162	सदर	विश्वम्भर	मोपालपुर	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	107.7660	105.1350	2.631
163	सदर	विश्वम्भर	दयलपुर राजा	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	65.6800	56.5680	9.112
164	सदर	विश्वम्भर	दयलपुर बाबू	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	19.5850	17.5310	2.054
165	सदर	विश्वम्भर	गौरा विशेष	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	51.2270	51.2270	0.000
166	सदर	विश्वम्भर	गौरा राजा	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	435.9800	422.2050	13.775
167	सदर	विश्वम्भर	महिसा	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	108.6580	108.6580	0.000
168	सदर	विश्वम्भर	मिरोहिया	8010/14-2-20(68)82 दिनांक 20.10.1983	13.9500	16.9500	0.000
169	सदर	विश्वम्भर	चौदली खुर्द	5993/14-2-20(49)-82 15 नवम्बर 1983	139.4000	131.7160	7.684

163	सादर	विश्वमकाल	हिमोली	7108/14-2-20 (66)-82 14.01.1984	673.3490	650.2630	23.086
164	सादर	विश्वमकाल	टोगा	821/14-2-20 (14)-82 20 अक्टूबर 1983	194.5730	185.4560	9.117
165	सादर	विश्वमकाल	चौदसेवा कला	7109/14-2-20 (67)-82 14 जनवरी 1984	270.0740	270.0740	0.000
166	सादर	विश्वमकाल	मनोहरपुर	5923/14-20(40)80 दिनांक 01.11.1981	23.0000	23.0000	0.000
167	सादर	विश्वमकाल	जहाँ	1038/14-2-20(39)-80 30 जुलाई 1983	349.5285	349.5285	0.000
168	सादर	विश्वमकाल	लखमीपुर	5923/14-2-20(40)-80 13 अगस्त 1983	6.3900	6.3900	0.000
169	सादर	विश्वमकाल	थानापुर	5645/14-2-20(35)80 दिनांक 15.04.1983	69.9020	69.9020	0.000
170	सादर	विश्वमकाल	सुखनई	4646/14-2-20(20)/417-7 दिनांक 30.01.1978	99.7010	99.7010	0.000
171	सादर	विश्वमकाल	दादीराम	4646/14-2-20(20)/417-7 दिनांक 30.01.1978	3035.2405	3035.2405	0.000
172	सादर	विश्वमकाल	उमरिया सरदार	4646/14-2-20(20)/417-7 दिनांक 30.01.1978	280.5341	280.0960	0.438
173	सादर	महिष्ठान	रेखाकला	4646/14-2-20(20)/417-7 दिनांक 30.01.1978	21.9416	61.726	0.0000
174	सादर	महिष्ठान	रेखाकला	4646/14-2-20(20)/417-7 दिनांक 30.01.1978	39.7848		
175	सादर	लालगंज	नपेडा खुर्द	1059/14-2-20(54)74 दिनांक 31.08.1974	451.1333	437.4550	13.678
176	सादर	लालगंज	बरवा	1059/14-2-20(54)-74 दिनांक 30 जुलाई 1968	594.5854	0.0000	594.585
177	सादर	लालगंज	बोहई	608/14-2-94-20(16) दिनांक 15.06.1994	33.4220	32.9480	0.474
178	सादर	लालगंज	मगरदहा खुर्द (अ)	5621/14-2-92-30(14)दिनांक 01.05.1994	58.3878		13.1915
179	सादर	लालगंज	मगरदहा खुर्द (ब)	560/14-2-94-20(6)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1994	6.2887		
180	सादर	लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (अ)	6724/14-2-20(68)-76 दिनांक 01.02.1977	9.0370	77.5230	0.0000
181	सादर	लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (ब)	6724/14-2-20(68)-76 दिनांक 01.02.1977	3.2180		
182	सादर	लालगंज	दुबरा पहाड़ी (स)	560/14-2-94-20(6)93 दिनांक 30.07.1994	65.2680		
183	सादर	लालगंज	वरकई	5621/14-2-92-20(24) दिनांक 01.05.1994	55.7120	55.7120	0.000
184	सादर	लालगंज	मगरदहा कला	5621/14-2-92-20(24) दिनांक 01.05.1994	68.0830	68.0820	0.001
185	सादर	लालगंज	अरगजा पाण्डेय (अ)	5621/14-2-92-20(24)-92 दिनांक 01.05.1994	111.3720	177.161	16.8190
186	सादर	लालगंज	अरगजा पाण्डेय (ब)	5621/14-2-92-20(24)-92 दिनांक 01.05.1994	82.6080		
187	सादर	मीरजापुर	अरुंधी	217/14-2-92-20 (20)-77-89 03.02.1992	1147.5670	1147.5670	0.000
188	सादर	मीरजापुर	मणुवासी खुर्द	7613/14-2-93-20 (23)-92 30.03.1994	104.0420	104.0420	0.000
189	सादर	मीरजापुर	बधरा सिवारी	7613/14-2-93-20 (23)-92 30.03.1994	43.4530	0.0000	43.453
190	सादर	मीरजापुर	नागदेवर	7613/14-2-93-20 (23)-92 30.03.1994	381.0830	0.0000	381.083
191	सादर	मीरजापुर	गोकवा	623/14-2-94-20 (26)-93 27.06.1996	74.3110	74.3110	0.000
192	सादर	लालगंज	विजपुर	सं 620/14-2-94-20(15)-1993- दिनांक 24.09.1969	2514.2150	2462.6830	51.532
193	सादर	महिष्ठान	भठती	23(2)-36(ब)-14-ज-67 दिनांक 30.01.1976	59.6240	59.6190	0.003
194	सादर	महिष्ठान	ददरी खुर्द	4646/14-2-20 (20)/ (41)-77 दिनांक 30.01.1978	106.1380	106.1380	0.000
195	सादर	महिष्ठान	पेला	5717/14-2-20(3)-89 दिनांक 09.02.1990	64.9028	64.9028	0.000
196	सादर	मीरजापुर	मैला-गांग	5717/14-2-20(3)99 दिनांक 09.02.1990	67.5540	67.5540	0.000
197	सादर	लालगंज	लखई	1053/14-2-20(53)-74 दिनांक 15.05.1974	110.1088	0.0000	110.109
198	सादर	लालगंज	शिखोर	1059/14-2-20(54)74 दिनांक 31.08.1974	547.4282	544.2670	3.1612
199	सादर	लालगंज	फडवार	5644/14-2-20(50)78 दिनांक 17.11.1978	57.8042	42.0870	15.7172
200	सादर	लालगंज	बराही खुर्द	1570/14-2-20(21)-83 दिनांक 24 सितम्बर 1969	22.6862	22.6862	0.0000
201	सादर	लालगंज	मदनी	897/14-2-20-23-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	113.7104	113.7104	0.0000
202	सादर	लालगंज	गुलाही	897/14-2-20-23-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	223.6072	223.6072	0.0000
203	सादर	लालगंज	छापर मझगा	उपग्रामजट दिनांक 15.10.1983	44.1989	44.1989	0.0000
204	सादर	लालगंज	मनुवासी	3279/14-2-20(17)-80 दिनांक 15.09.1983	70.2530	52.2010	18.0520
205	सादर	लालगंज	जोकर खुर्द	1854/14-2-20-23-83 दिनांक 15.11.1984	231.7870	231.7870	0.0000
206	सादर	लालगंज	बराही कला	1930/14-2-20(19)-80 दिनांक 15.04.1983	116.8560	116.8560	0.0000
207	सादर	लालगंज	सेमरा प्रताप सिंह	3279/2-14-20(17)-80 दिनांक 17.12.1981	9.1080	104.4130	19.6478
208	सादर	लालगंज	सेमरा प्रताप सिंह	5644/14-2-20-50 दिनांक 15.05.1979	114.9528		
209	सादर	लालगंज	मिश्रपुर	5149/14-2-92(27)/92 दिनांक 16.04.1984	63.0940	53.0940	0.0000
210	सादर	लालगंज	घरकी बगरिया	4643/14-2-20(41)-78 दिनांक 23.02.1979	65.1653	65.1653	0.0000
211	सादर	लालगंज	घरकहा	4643/14-2-20(41)-78 दिनांक 23.02.1979	288.6730	33.1280	255.5470
212	सादर	लालगंज	कोजका कला	4643/14-2-20(41)-78 दिनांक 23.02.1979	38.5743	36.5743	0.0000
213	सादर	लालगंज	तेन्दुवाकला	1046/14-फ-20(29) दिनांक 15.9.1972	105.5683	91.5850	13.9833
214	सादर	लालगंज	तेन्दुवा खुर्द	1046/14-फ-20(29) दिनांक 15.9.1972	64.2062	64.2062	0.0000
215	सादर	लालगंज	रानीकरी	1059/14-2-20(54)74 दिनांक 31.08.1974	410.7482	410.7482	0.0000
216	सादर	लालगंज	राहिस	1059/14-2-20(54)74 दिनांक 31.08.1974	133.0460	138.7570	58.9246
217	सादर	लालगंज	राहिस	1039/14-ख-20 (22)72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	54.7746		
218	सादर	लालगंज	मथुरापुर	1576/14-2-20(13)1083 दिनांक 14.01.1984	9.8610		
219	सादर	लालगंज	मथुरापुर	1039/14-ख-20 (22)72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	13.7400	13.7400	0.0000
220	सादर	लालगंज	मथुरा खुर्द	5644/14-2-20(50)78 दिनांक 17.11.1978	21.3467	21.3467	0.0000
221	सादर	लालगंज	बरारा पाण्डेय	5483/14-2-20(49)78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	30.9578	6.6830	24.2748
222	सादर	लालगंज	मेवड़ी	6273/14-2-93-2 दिनांक 15.10.1993	43.6809	43.6809	0.0000

214	सातगंज	सातगंज	मुंशीपुर	1572 / 14-2-20(18) दिनांक 15.11.1984	94.8610	94.8610	0.0000
215	सातगंज	सातगंज	पथरा	1949 / 14-2-20 (18)-80 दिनांक 15.04.1983	56.6560	56.6560	0.0000
216	सातगंज	सातगंज	मडिया	5776 / 14-2-92-20(26) दिनांक 01.04.1994	121.9618	121.0370	0.9248
217	सातगंज	सातगंज	गोड़ा	3125 / 14-2-20(63)79 दिनांक 14.03.1981	116.4218	116.4218	0.0000
218	सातगंज	सातगंज	घसड़ा	560 / 14-2-34-20(6)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1994	505.0625	505.0625	0.0000
219	सातगंज	सातगंज	बानी	560 / 14-2-94-20(6)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1994	502.0050	447.5200	54.4850
220	सातगंज	सातगंज	कोठी(गडवानेबादा)	1738 / 14-2-20(15) दिनांक 15.09.1983	207.3770	33.3510	174.0260
221	सातगंज	सातगंज	राजापुर	560 / 14-2-94(6)-93 दिनांक 25.05.1994	10.1980	10.1980	0.0000
222	सातगंज	सातगंज	पाम्डेयपुर (अ)	560 / 14-2-94-20(6)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1994	67.5205	62.7615	16.8190
223	सातगंज	सातगंज	पाम्डेयपुर (ब)	232 / 14-2-20(13)74 दिनांक 31.07.1974	12.0600		
			रोजुहार (अ)	5621 / 14-2-92-20(24)-92 दिनांक 01.05.1994	17.9180	30.3212	0.0000
			रोजुहार (ब)	1042 / 14-2-20(25)-72 दिनांक 15.09.1972	4.6011		
224	सातगंज	सातगंज	रोजुहार (ग)	6728 / 14-2-20- (64)-76 दिनांक 30.04.1977	7.8021		
225	सातगंज	सातगंज	लोहडिया	6728 / 14-2-20(64)76 दिनांक 30.04.1977	201.4811	201.4811	0.0000
226	सातगंज	सातगंज	नैवडिया	559 / 14-2-94-20(7)33 दिनांक 28.06.1994	32.3480	32.3480	0.0000
227	सातगंज	सातगंज	सोरी मगरदहा	1576 / 14-2-20(13)83 दिनांक 14.01.1983	47.1207	47.1207	0.0000
228	सातगंज	सातगंज	बुशियरा	4300 / 14-2-20(33)77 दिनांक 30.01.1978	159.7610	159.7610	0.0000
229	सातगंज	सातगंज	जैकर कला	5149 / 14-2-92-20(25) दिनांक 15.06.1994	450.2040	450.2040	0.0000
230	सातगंज	सातगंज	पनार	2123 / 14-2-20(26)83 दिनांक 15.11.1984	252.4830	227.1170	25.3660
231	सातगंज	सातगंज	बरतारा राजा	5644 / 14-2-20-(60) दिनांक 15.05.1979	39.2901	39.2901	0.0000
232	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	गहुगड़	5019 / 14-2-92-20 दिनांक 14.09.1968	33.8110	33.8110	0.0000
233	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	नौगवां	334 / 14-2-20-(6)92 दिनांक 22.08.1963	51.9040	51.9040	0.0000
234	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	अहुनीकला	5623 / 14-2-20(38)178 दिनांक 27.09.1978	39.2540	39.2540	0.0000
235	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	बैलगाडा	5623 / 14-2-20(38)-78 दिनांक 27.09.1978	9.1090	9.1090	0.0000
236	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	देवरट	5768 / 14-2-20(31)92 दिनांक 23.02.1994	1079.8550	232.9200	846.9350
238	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	डिगौर	1426 / 14-2-93-20(18) 92 दिनांक 04.04.1994	1703.2080	1683.6620	19.6460
237	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	सिजटा	5616 / 14-2-93-20(20) 92 दिनांक 25.01.1994	266.3631	264.5690	1.7941
238	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	गड़वा घनावल	4973 / 14-2-20(45) 78 दिनांक 15.07.1978	711.2338	692.8890	18.3448
239	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	इन्द्रवार	4973 / 14-2-20-20(45) 78 दिनांक 15.07.1978	45.9957	45.9957	0.0000
240	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	करगपुरा	4973 / 14-2-20(45) 78 दिनांक 15.07.1978	271.4500	271.4500	0.0000
241	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	नौडी कटारी	1040 / 14-2-20(23)- 72 दिनांक 01.09.1972	91.4572	91.0047	0.3925
242	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	गहुगड़ी	7683 / 14-2-20(68)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	586.3650	507.8910	78.4740
243	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	गैसाडबलायपहाड़	3291 / 14-2-20(32)-78 दिनांक 17.11.1978	1158.9646	947.3550	211.6096
244	सातगंज	ब्रम्हगंज	सोनागडा	5777 / 14-2-20(51)-78 दिनांक 23.03.1978	2163.9634	2163.9634	0.0000
245	सातगंज	पटहरा	गडबड	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	124.3560	101.1210	23.2350
246	सातगंज	पटहरा	डिगहा	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-79 दिनांक 15.05.1979	86.9020	86.1060	0.7960
247	सातगंज	पटहरा	बरकछ	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	29.7400	29.7400	0.0000
248	सातगंज	पटहरा	नयागाँव	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	665.3060	665.3060	0.0000
249	सातगंज	पटहरा	गोडरखुर्द	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	106.2280	102.1340	4.0940
250	सातगंज	पटहरा	बडौना	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	47.2010	47.2010	0.0000
251	सातगंज	पटहरा	गहुनार	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	358.7350	358.7350	0.0000
252	सातगंज	पटहरा	जाहेदर	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	235.1410	171.8110	63.3300
253	सातगंज	पटहरा	सदमी	216 / 14-2-20(27)-31 दिनांक 11.04.1966	40.8890	40.8890	0.0000
254	सातगंज	पटहरा	खरिहटखुर्द	616 / 14-2-94-20(10)-1993 दिनांक 15.07.1994	311.4820	311.4820	0.0000
255	सातगंज	पटहरा	देवघटा पाम्डेय	616 / 14-2-94-20(10)-1993 दिनांक 15.07.1994	98.8650	53.7780	45.0890
256	सातगंज	पटहरा	कंडेवर	616 / 14-2-94-20(10)-1993 दिनांक 15.07.1994	241.7840	241.7840	0.0000
257	सातगंज	पटहरा	पतारकला	682 / 14-2-20(20)-92 दिनांक 14.01.1984	81.8490	81.8490	0.0000
258	सातगंज	पटहरा	पोबहा देवघटा	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 14.01.1984	113.5390	113.5000	0.0390
259	सातगंज	पटहरा	उरारी खहरिया	1238 / 14-2-20(7)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	6.0720	26.8700	0.0000
260	सातगंज	पटहरा	उरारी खहरिया	1238 / 14-2-20(7)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	20.7980		
261	सातगंज	पटहरा	बारीपुर	1038 / 14-2-20(21)-72 दिनांक 14.09.1967	42.7700	42.7700	0.0000
262	सातगंज	पटहरा	गोडरकला	1038 / 14-2-20(21)-72 दिनांक 14.09.1967	293.2660	293.2660	0.0000
263	सातगंज	पटहरा	पचोखर	1039 / 14-2-20(37) दिनांक 26.08.1981	42.6449	0.2270	42.4179
264	सातगंज	मीरजापुर	सुपका अ व ब	763 / 14-2-20 (52)-82 दिनांक 24.05.1983	517.3080	517.2090	0.0390
265	सातगंज	सातगंज	खरिहट कला	216 / 14-2-92-20(2)-31 दिनांक 01.03.1992	143.0137	71.0170	71.9967
266	सातगंज	पटहरा	बगनी	8289 / 14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	184.0090	184.0090	0.0000

267	खालगंज	पटेश	ओरछा	8289/14-2-20(66)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	47.9860	47.9860	0.0000
268	खालगंज	मीरजापुर	गुरुआ	623/14-2-94-20 (26)-93 27.06.1996	109.1630	109.1630	0.0000
269	शारदसगंज	सुकुत	नामनाथहरैया	8200/14-2-20(70)-77 15 मई 1978	14.1400	14.1400	0.0000
270	शारदसगंज	सुकुत	लोहरा	244/14-2-20(25)-74 31 मई 1974	368.5375	360.4480	8.0915
271	शारदसगंज	सुकुत	खानेआजगपुर	7681/14-2-20(67)-77 31 30 दिसम्बर 1977	56.7759	54.4180	2.3579
272	शारदसगंज	सुकुत	सुकुत	7681/14-2-20(67)-77 31 30 दिसम्बर 1977	1046.4187	0.0000	1046.419
सम्पूर्ण योग					73793.3620	63114.5994	10678.7626

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तालिका (घ) धारा, 20 की अधिसूचना प्रकाशित होने के मामलों का विवरण

क्र० सं०	तहसील का नाम	रैंज का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	धारा, 4 में अधिसूचित भूमि की विज्ञप्ति संख्या एवं दिनांक	कुल अधिसूचित वन भूमि क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	शासन को धारा, 20 में प्रकाशन हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रेषण करने की तिथि	शासन से आपत्तियों के निराकरण हेतु प्राप्त प्रस्ताव का विवरण एवं तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	लालगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	राजपुर मझगाँवा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक-23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक	491.1634	22/06/1993	उ०प्र० शासन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिसर, अनुभाग-2 संखनक के पत्र संख्या- 2876/81-2-2019-40जी/2019 दिनांक 08.11.2019 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि शासन को प्रेषित प्रस्ताव अध्यक्षा पुरानी होने के कारण सम्प्रति उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में नये शिरे से धारा-20 का सुसंगत प्रस्ताव शासन को उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया।
2	लालगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	कड़गाँव	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक-23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक	182.5950	22/06/1993	
3	महिहान	विष्णुमंज	उखदण्ड	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक	495.1455	12-01-1993	
4	सदर	महिहान	बेचरी गहीरा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक	441.2494	12-01-1993	
5	सदर	विष्णुमंज	दांती	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक	2050.1591	12-01-1993	
6	सदर	विष्णुमंज	मरपुरा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक-23 (2)-27/14-ख-67 21	293.2840	12-01-1993	
7	महिहान	पटहरा	भरगा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.	403.2380	12-07-1976	
8	महिहान	पटहरा	असाड़ी	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.	69.1530	12-07-1976	
9	महिहान	पटहरा	आरैला पाण्डे	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.	1.8820	12-07-1976	
10	महिहान	पटहरा	हिनाती राजा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.	204.0350	12-07-1976	
11	लालगंज	ब्रह्मगंज	बेलगाँवा	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक-23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	491.1634	22/06/1993	
12	सदर	सुन्दर	नागनार हरैया	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)-95/14-ख-67 22 फरवरी 1968	260.2600	12-01-1993	
13	सदर	भीरजापुर	बरकटा कला	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07. 1968	267.6472	12-01-1993	
14	महिहान	पटहरा	सिरसी	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18. 11.1967	1023.7580	12-07-1976	
15	महिहान	सुम्त	बराना	नोटिफिकेशन मय दिनांक- 23(3)-48/14-ख-68 30 जुलाई 1969	644.0578	12-07-1976	
योग					7924.7908		

1- क्र०सं० 1 से 10 तक दर्शाये गये ग्रामों में धारा-20 का प्रस्ताव पूर्ण रूपेण प्रेषित है।

2- क्र०सं० 11 से 15 तक दर्शाये गये ग्रामों में आंशिक धारा-20 हो चुका है, तथा उक्त ग्राम को आंशिक बचे हुए क्षेत्र के धारा-20 के प्रस्ताव प्रेषित है।

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तालिका (ड) धारा, 4 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित ऐसे क्षेत्र जिनका धारा- 6 से 19 के बीच कार्यवाही प्रचलित है का विवरण

क्र० सं०	तहसील का नाम	रेंज का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	विज्ञप्ति संख्या एवं दिनांक	धारा-4 के अन्तर्गत कुल अधिसूचित वन भूमि (क्षेत्रफल हे० में)	अधिसूचित विज्ञप्ति के सापेक्ष तहसील स्तर से प्राप्त वास्तविक अमलदरामद क्षेत्रफल	अमलदरामद में कमी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सदर	लालगंज	करनपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968			
2	सदर	विण्डमफाल	सागर सेमर	23(2)/16/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	354.2390	262.7500	91.4890
3	लालगंज	लालगंज	डोंगर खेरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	32.9420	0	32.9420
4	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बबुरा रघुनाथ सिंह	23(3)/48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1988	582.8540	582.8540	0.0000
5	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बजारीकला	23(2)/95/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1648.3225	1538.8900	109.4325
6	लालगंज	लालगंज	केहुनिया	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	2254.6700	2126.3800	128.2900
7	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	कटरा	5627/14-1927 दिनांक 21.10.1955	208.9200	28.1650	180.7550
8	मडिहान	मडिहान	मडिहानी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	1139.9781	0	1139.9781
9	मडिहान	पटेहरा	लेदुकी	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	524.8101	456.5910	68.2191
10	मडिहान	पटेहरा	सरसवां	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	3566.1608	1582.274	1983.8868
11	मडिहान	पटेहरा	हर्दीकला	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	140.5544	31.2910	109.2634
12	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पिपराव	23(2)51/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1305.1645	1378.2270	-73.0625
13	मडिहान	लालगंज	खनवर मझारी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	65.0730	94.3190	-29.2460
14	चुनार	चुनार	गुनौटी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	223.4900	229.4900	-6.0000
15	चुनार	चुनार	बडागोव	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	904.5500	859.7820	44.7680
16	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	511.8240	511.8240	0.0000
17	सदर	मीरजापुर	हडई	4109/14-2-2011 दिनांक 16.03.2012	3.6826	3.6826	0.0000
18	मडिहान	पटेहरा	राहकला	23(2)-96/14-ख-67, दिनांक 18.03.1968	5.0000	5.0000	0.0000
19	मडिहान	लालगंज	बहुली	1738/14-2-2012-4(8)/2012 दिनांक 16.11.2012	795.7138	714.6240	81.0898
20	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	सोनगडा	1738/14-2-2012-4(8)/2012 दिनांक 16.11.2012	10.0000	10.000	0.0000
				योग -	91.6160	91.6160	0.0000
					14369.5648	10507.7596	3861.8052

1- क्र०सं० 1 से 15 तक दर्शाये गये ग्रामों में पूर्ण रूपेण प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

2- क्र०सं० 16 से 20 तक दर्शाये गये ग्रामों में आंशिक धारा-20 हो चुका है, तथा उक्त ग्राम के आंशिक बचे हुये क्षेत्र के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

3- अमलदरामद की सूचना तहसील स्तर से प्राप्त दिनांक 01.01.2020 तक अध्यावधिक।

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चुनार

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तालिका (च) वनाधिकार में स्वीकृत दावों एवं दी गयी वन भूमि का विवरण

क्र.सं.	प्रभाग का नाम	तहसील का नाम	रेंज का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	स्वीकृत किये गये दावों की संख्या	वनाधिकार में दी गयी वन भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	वनाधिकार में दी गयी वन भूमि की विधिक स्थिति (धारा-4 अथवा धारा-20)	अभियुक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग	चुनार	चुनार रेंज	बेलखरा	22	2.125	धारा-20	
			चुनार रेंज	रामपुर डबही	28	1.159	धारा-20	
			चुनार रेंज	गोबरदहा	15	4.549	धारा-20	
			चुनार रेंज	बगड़मिलिया	24	14.305	धारा-20	
			गड़िहान रेंज	जौगढ़	11	5.692	धारा-20	
योग					100	27.83		
2	मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग	गड़िहान	पटेहरा रेंज	रैकरा	21	6.45	धारा-20	
			पटेहरा रेंज	अगोई उपरौध	3	0.182	धारा-20	
			लालगंज रेंज	खण्डवरमझारी	41	14.926	धारा-4	
योग					65	21.558		
3		लालगंज	लालगंज रेंज	तेन्दुआखुर्द	11	0.688	धारा-20	
			लालगंज रेंज	कठवार	13	0.281	धारा-20	
			लालगंज रेंज	पतुलकी	47	0.514	धारा-20	
			लालगंज रेंज	लेहड़िया	2	0.076	धारा-20	
			ड्रमण्डगंज रेंज	मैसोड़बलाय पहाड़	5	1.578	धारा-20	
योग					78	3.137		
सम्पूर्ण योग					243	52.525		

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तालिका (छ) वन भूमियों पर अतिक्रमण की सूचना

क्र०स०	प्रभाग का नाम	तहसील का नाम	रेज का नाम	ब्लॉक का नाम/कम्पार्टमेंट न०	ग्राम का नाम	घारा-20 में अधिसूचित वन भूमि पर अतिक्रमण (हे० में)	अन्य संसूचित अतिक्रमण (हे० में)	अभ्युक्ति/ 61-बी कार्यवाही का विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग	सदर	विण्ढमफाल	भरपुरा	भरपुरा	0.000	14.980	वाद न्यायालय में
2	—	मडिहान	पटेहरा	घोरी	घोरी	17.282	0	वाद न्यायालय में
3	—	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पडरिया	पडरिया	8.622	0	वाद न्यायालय में
4	—	मडिहान	पटेहरा	पटेहरा कला	पटेहरा कला	1.750	0	वाद न्यायालय में
5	—	मडिहान	पटेहरा	बनकी	बनकी	1.250	0	वाद न्यायालय में
6	—	मडिहान	पटेहरा	रेकरी	रेकरी	1.750	0	वाद न्यायालय में
7	—	घुनार	घुनार	कूवा खुर्द	कूवा खुर्द	1.000	0	वाद न्यायालय में
8	—	घुनार	घुनार	लतीफपुर	लतीफपुर	1.2911	0	वाद न्यायालय में
9	—	घुनार	सुकृत	सक्तोशगढ़	सक्तोशगढ़	5.079	0	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
10	—	सर्वटसगंज	सुकृत	नागनार हरैया	नागनार हरैया	0.000	53.149	वाद न्यायालय में
11	—	मडिहान	मडिहान	दाढौराम	दाढौराम	64.258	0	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
12	—	सदर	मडिहान	ददरी	ददरी	3.000	0	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
13	—	सदर	मडिहान	बेला	बेला	15.127	0	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
14	—	लालगंज	झमण्डगंज	बबुरा	बबुरा	141.960	0	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
15	—	सदर	मीरजापुर	बरकछा- 2	बरकछा- 2	0.250	0.00	नोटिस निर्गत की गई
योग-						262.6191	68.1290	

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तालिका (ज) प्रभाग के अन्तर्गत वन भूमियों का विवरण

क्र.सं.	प्रभाग का नाम	खेत का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	माइक्रोजल 1927 की धारा-4 के अन्तर्गत		माइक्रोजल 1927 की धारा-20 के अन्तर्गत		अवशेष कालम संख्या-8-6 क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	कालम- 8 में अवशेष भूमि का विवरण			
				विशेष संख्या व दिनांक	क्षेत्रफल (हे.मी.)	विशेष संख्या व दिनांक	क्षेत्रफल (हे.मी.)		कारखाने के पक्ष में छोड़ी गयी भूमि	राज्य सरकार अधिनियम के पक्ष में छोड़ी गयी भूमि	ऐसी भूमि जिसका धारा-4 से धारा-19 तक की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण है परन्तु धारा-20 का प्रकाशन लभित है।	ऐसी भूमि जिसकी धारा-6 से धारा-19 तक की प्रक्रिया प्रवृत्ति है।
1	मौरापुर वन प्रभाग	सातगंज	कल्लपुर	सं- 23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	354.2380			-354.2380				354.2380
2		विष्णुनगर	दीतो	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 08.01.1968	2050.1591			-2050.1591			2050.1591	0.0000
3		विष्णुनगर	सागर रोड	23(2)/16/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	32.9420			-32.9420				32.9420
4		मंडिहान	चंदरी गरीबा	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 08.01.1968	441.2494			-441.2494			441.2494	0.0000
5		सातगंज	गौनर खोरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	582.8540			-582.8540				582.8540
6		डुमरागंज	कुरु खुनाम सिंह	23(2)/48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	1640.3225			-1640.3225				1640.3225
7		डुमरागंज	बजारीकावा	23(2)/48/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	2254.6700			-2254.6700				2254.6700
8		डुमरागंज	राजपुर मठागावा	23(2)/85/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	491.1634			-491.1634			491.1634	0.0000
9		डुमरागंज	बदवार	23(2)/96/14 ख- 67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	182.5950			-182.5950			182.5950	0.0000
10		सातगंज	कौटुनिया	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	208.9200			-208.9200				208.9200
11		डुमरागंज	फटारा	23(2)/14-1927 दिनांक 21.10.1965	1139.9781			-1139.9781				1139.9781
12		मंडिहान	मटिहाली	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	524.8101			-524.8101				524.8101
13		फटारा	मरुछा	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	403.2380			-403.2380			403.2380	0.0000
14		फटारा	भराली	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	69.1530			-69.1530			69.1530	0.0000
15		फटारा	दिनोली राजा	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	204.0350			-204.0350			204.0350	0.0000
16		फटारा	सिरली	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1023.7580			-1023.7580			1023.7580	0.0000
17		फटारा	लेदुली	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	3566.1608			-3566.1608				3566.1608
18		फटारा	सरसवा	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	140.5544			-140.5544				140.5544
19		फटारा	हदीनावा	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1305.1645			-1305.1645				1305.1645
20		फटारा	पुष्पराव	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	65.0730			-65.0730				65.0730
21		सातगंज	कानपुर मठागावा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	223.4900			-223.4900				223.4900
22		विष्णुनगर	उलावण	23(2)/67/14-ख-67 दिनांक 08.01.1968	495.1455			-495.1455			495.1455	0.0000
23		फटारा	अजयना पाण्डे	23(2)/81/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.11.1967	1.8920			-1.8920			1.8920	0.0000
24		बुनार	नुकौली	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	904.5500			-904.5500				904.5500
25		बुनार	महागौन	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	511.8240			-511.8240				511.8240
26		विष्णुनगर	छोटापुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	17.177	1038/14-2-20(38)-80 दिनांक 30.07.1993	16.890	-0.2814				
27		बुनार	छोटी	23(2)/14-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	1182.495	59/14-2-20(113)-78 30 दिनांक 19.11.1977	576.5016	-615.5034				
28		मंडिहान	पुरीयावाली	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	476.036	6727/14-2-20(65)-79 22.02.1980	475.6400	-0.3900				
29		मंडिहान	गालनपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	88.938	6727/14-2-20(65)-79 दिनांक 26.11.1977	88.7980	-0.1400				
30		मंडिहान	लहारा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	720.303	6727/14-2-20(65)-79 दिनांक 28.01.1977	728.8220	-0.4809				
31		मंडिहान	पुनार	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	569.140	7127/14-2-20(65)-79 दिनांक 01.02.1977	563.1420	-5.9980				
32		बुनार	खरौली	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	24.189	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	24.1850	-0.0040				
33		बुनार	सिंहर	23(2)/48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	334.794	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	334.5630	-0.2310				
34		बुनार	दासी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	550.787	7129/14-2-20(64)-76 दिनांक 30.04.1977	549.3020	-1.4850				
35		बुनार	जयलालपुर उत्तरी	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	4936.765	30378/14-2-20(120)-77 दिनांक 24.11.1981	4906.8319	30.9332				
36		बुनार	जयलालपुर (दक्षिणी)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	25.0145	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	24.9170	-0.0975				
37		बुनार	बुनार खुर्द	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	19.410	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	18.9170	-0.4930				
38		बुनार	बुनार खुर्द	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	31.250	253/14-2-20(16)-71 दिनांक 01.05.1976	29.2640	-1.9860				
39		बुनार	गोबरवा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	49.899	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	52.8550	3.0560				
40		बुनार	बुनारवा (अ)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	90.784	7678/14-2-20(65)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	120.2838	35.4999				
41		बुनार	बुनारवा (ब)	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	105.753	7678/14-2-20(65)-77 दिनांक 04.11.1977	146.9740	-18.7790				
42		बुनार	हिनोला	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	074.975	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	740.2550	65.2803				
43		बुनार	जयलालपुर	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	985.425	8318/14-2-20(18)-71 दिनांक 03.11.1971	705.0000	-280.4251				

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122	सुपुल	शमल बरहो	23(2)/95/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	668.202	4924/14-2-20(47)-77 15 मई 1978	667.6030	-0.5992						
123	पटहरा	राहकला	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	4.595	8289/14-2-20(60)-78 दिनांक 15.05.1979	4.5930	-0.0019						
124	पटहरा	बनकी	23(2)-26/14-ख-67, दिनांक 18.03.1968	795.7138			-795.7138						
125	पटहरा	कलवारी माफो	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	27.278	557/14-2-94-20(9)-93 दिनांक 25.06.1994	27.2660	-0.0116						795.7138
126	पटहरा	बननी धननदा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	285.920	5229/14-2-20(32)-76 दिनांक 30.12.1976	115.7440	-170.1760						
127	सालगज	समपुर ठाकुर दयाल	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	88.610	4549/14-2-20(39)-78 दिनांक 15.09.1978	35.8940	-52.9160						
128	मीरजापुर	बेलहरा	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	59.830	106/14-2-20 (24)-80 02.06.1980	59.9330	-0.8970						
129	किन्धमफाल	कंदरवा पाण्डे	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 02.01.1968	76.279	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	76.6460	0.3670						
130	सुपुल	दरवान	23(2)-48/14-ख-67 दिनांक 30.07.1968	21.353	721/14-2-92-20(27)-69 दिनांक 22.01.1992	21.6740	0.3210						
131	मीरजापुर	दरवान	23(2)-48/14-ख-68 30 सुपुल 1968	6.3260	843/14-2-4(1)-81 13 अगस्त 1983	6.3250	0.0000						
132	मीरजापुर	धगावल	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	644.0578			-644.0578					644.0578	0.0000
133	पटहरा	छोखा धगाही	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 22.02.1968	17.034	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	16.4450	-0.5890						
134	मीरजापुर	हरट्ट	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	22.821	9319/14-2-20(69)77 दिनांक 15.11.1977	22.8150	-0.0060						
135	मीरजापुर	बरकछा सुंद	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	17.826	4299/14-2-20(48)-77 12.07.1977	18.0460	0.2220						
136	मीरजापुर	विशेभपुर	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	335.417	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	334.3910	-1.0258						
137	मीरजापुर	विराटी बघेल	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	83.607	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	83.1820	-0.4253						
138	मीरजापुर	छोखपुर	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	10.748	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	10.7570	0.0091						
139	मीरजापुर	छोखपुर	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	143.291	224/14-2-20 (5)-74 21.07.1974	142.3860	-0.9051						
140	मीरजापुर	टींड	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	201.000	5776/14-2-20 (49)-77 दिनांक 15.12.1977	74.0640	-126.3360						
141	मीरजापुर	बिलराडी	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	65.050	237/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	8.3310	-59.7191						
142	मीरजापुर	देवरीगुलतीका (विरोही)	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	68.050	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	67.7340	-0.3161						
143	मीरजापुर	छिलपी	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	39.785	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	39.7670	-0.0178						
144	मीरजापुर	अग्नी सरपती	110-23(3)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	135.126	257/14-2-20(38)-74 30.03.1974	134.6750	-0.4507						
145	मीरजापुर	मिरकुडी	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	14.922	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	14.3760	-0.5460						
146	मीरजापुर	मिरकुडी	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	59.399	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	63.0890	9.6710						
147	मीरजापुर	जलोवर	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	7.613	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	7.6160	0.0030						
148	मीरजापुर	पहडी	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	71.857	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	71.7040	-0.1530						
149	मीरजापुर	बरीला बाहर	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	3.090	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	3.1980	0.1090						
150	मीरजापुर	पडरा हनुमान	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	45.789	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	45.5870	-0.1930						
151	मीरजापुर	पडरा कोमल	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	18.451	3352/14-2-20 (9)-82 दिनांक 14.01.1984	18.2160	-0.2350						
152	मीरजापुर	पडरा मानसा	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	8.994	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	8.8550	-0.1390						
153	मीरजापुर	महुआरदा	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	1.404	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	1.4080	0.0040						
154	मीरजापुर	देवखन	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	45.407	252/14-2-20(33)-74 30.03.1974	45.5950	0.1880						
155	मीरजापुर	अटारी	110-23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	5.135	236/14-2-20(15)-74 31.07.1974	5.1140	-0.0210						
156	मीरजापुर	अटारी	110-23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	54.341	236/14-2-20(15)-74 31.07.1974	54.3070	-0.0342						
157	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	110-23(2)-31(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.09.1967	297.844	4911/14-2-20(100)-01 सितंबर 1972	287.6202	-10.2238						
158	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	110-23(2)/48-14, दिनांक 30.07.1968	5.463	236/14-2-20(15)-74 31.07.1974	5.4170	-0.0460						
159	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	110-23(2)-28(14)-ख-67 दिनांक 24.07.1967	0.885	236/14-2-20 (15)-74 31.07.1974	0.8890	0.0040						
160	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	267.6472			-267.6472					267.6472	0.0000
161	मीरजापुर	बरकछा कला	23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	3.6326									3.6326
162	मीरजापुर	दुडोडा	110(2)88/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	95.405	1442/14-2-93-20(3)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1974	96.5660	-2.0450						
163	मीरजापुर	नलोरा	23(2)/96/14-ख-67 दिनांक 18.03.1968	49.872	1442/14-2-93-20(3)-93 दिनांक 30.07.1974	43.0120	-0.8614						
164	मीरजापुर	महुआरदा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	44.671	5621/14-2-92-20 (34)-92 15.03.1994	43.6830	-1.0079						
165	मीरजापुर	महुआरदा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	102.503	7613/14-2-92-20 (34)-92 30.07.1994	102.4040	-0.0940						
166	लातगज	महुआरदा	23(3)-48/14 दिनांक 30.07.1968	234.341	608/14-2-94-20 (10)-93 11.04.1994	233.8178	-0.5234						
167	किन्धमफाल	बनदेवा	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	246.007	2071/14-2-92-20 (34)-92 30.07.1994	245.7100	-0.2970						
168	किन्धमफाल	मीरपुर	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	72.215	623/14-2-24-20 (23)-93 27.08.1993	68.5200	-3.6948						
169	किन्धमफाल	मिररी महाराज	2071/14-ख-4(37)-69 दिनांक 24.09.1969	44.253	623/14-2-94-20 (26)-93 27.08.1993	44.0220	-0.2310						

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पंजीकृत/ सूचना का अधिकार

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक और विभागाध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।

पत्र संख्या - 415 /सू0अ0

लखनऊ:दिनांक:जनवरी 25, 2022.

सेवा में,

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मो0नं0-9540857338.

विषय:-

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अन्तर्गत सूचना उपलब्ध कराया जाना।

संदर्भ:-

आपका पत्र दिनांक 17.01.2022 तथा इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक-350/सू0अ0 दिनांक 28.12.2021.

महोदया,

कृपया सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अधीन सूचना उपलब्ध कराये जाने के सम्बन्ध में संलग्न आपका आवेदन दिनांक 13.12.2021 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें।

आपके द्वारा मांगी गई की सूचना के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि आपके पत्र के अनुपालन में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-267/सू0अ0 दिनांक 21.12.2021 द्वारा सूचना उपलब्ध कराये जाने हेतु मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भू-अभिलेख एवं बन्दोबस्त, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ से अनुरोध किया गया के क्रम में मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भू-अभिलेख एवं बन्दोबस्त, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ के पत्रांक-अनु0क0 402/11-बी-6 (सू0अ0) दिनांक 24.12.2021 द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना की छायाप्रतियां 04 पृष्ठों में एत्सह संलग्न कर प्रेषित है, कृपया प्राप्ति स्वीकार करें।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(अनिल कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

जन सूचना अधिकारी,

संख्या- 415 /समदिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि प्रभारी लेखा शाखा, कार्यालय प्र0मुव0सं0 और विभागाध्यक्ष, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ को पोस्टल आर्डर सं0 52 एफ 999000 कुल रू0 10.00 (दस रुपये मात्र) मात्र का मूल में संलग्नकर अग्रेत्तर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

संलग्नक:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

(अनिल कुमार श्रीवास्तव)

जन सूचना अधिकारी,

क्रम सं०	प्रभाग का नाम	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आगरा	20442.56	82.58	18838.06	1604.50
2	फिरोजाबाद	8473.05	2212.72	5468.34	3004.71
3	मथुरा	1313.18	91.45	1216.45	96.73
4	मैनपुरी	1420.77	0.00	1419.54	1.23
5	अलीगढ़	2195.07	73.43	167.67	2024.68
6	एटा	189.82	43.63	189.82	0.00
7	हाथरस	1496.50	119.11	85.02	1411.48
8	कासगंज	0.00	13.85	0.00	0.00
9	मेरठ	6772.09	137.05	6163.14	603.52
10	बागपत	1159.38	101.39	489.94	669.44
11	गाजियाबाद	651.31	45.94	651.31	0.00
12	हापुड़	916.86	108.85	749.87	167.00
13	बुलन्दशहर	7055.15	671.42	6004.43	1050.72
14	गोबुद्धो नगर	1589.75	203.35	1381.27	208.48
15	सहारनपुर/शिवालिक	670.92	0.00	670.92	0.00
16	सहारनपुर	0.00	30.83	0.00	0.00
17	मुजफ्फरनगर	6204.09	3435.524	2896.15	2893.75
18	शामली	4341.40	999.21	279.48	4061.92
19	बरेली	225.97	0.00	214.00	11.97
20	बदौयू	6886.49	16.02	4902.72	1983.77
21	शाहजहाँपुर	5847.70	616.80	5265.14	582.56
22	पीलीभीत टा0 रिजर्व	37539.59	600.75	29061.62	4128.10
23	पीलीभीत सा0वा	941.64	0.00	938.62	3.02
24	मुरादाबाद	72.88	88.07	64.15	2.37
25	सम्मल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

क्रम सं०	प्रभाग का नाम	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	रामपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	अमरोहा	11749.25	0.00	11459.42	289.83
28	बिजनौर	6355.20	18.63	5376.19	979.01
29	नजीबाबाद	34048.35	0.00	26937.99	5037.28
30	बांदा	3968.94	1224.60	3297.09	646.27
31	हमीरपुर	22035.29	250.20	11092.71	10942.58
32	महोबा	15013.52	1573.56	2721.88	12291.64
33	चित्रकूट	35359.96	3709.13	24550.99	10808.97
34	झांसी	21726.42	72.03	14800.79	6366.92
35	ललितपुर	71509.56	2794.49	65496.23	6013.32
36	उरई (जालौन)	24078.10	0.00	15403.26	8614.35
37	कानपुर नगर	5423.77	705.89	0.00	5423.77
38	कानपुर देहात	5786.68	143.64	620.13	5166.55
39	इटवा	13706.75	935.53	7488.69	6218.06
40	औरैया	6112.67	351.02	2143.03	3969.64
41	फरुखाबाद	282.17	10461.79	124.28	157.89
42	कन्नौज	4822.02	6209.67	2316.77	2505.25
43	अवध	7030.63	3296.49	2531.18	4499.45
44	दक्षिण खीरी	13124.20	2192.90	9129.69	112.84
45	सीतापुर	4991.17	0.00	3805.99	1185.18
46	उन्नाव	10879.86	5890.51	1142.71	9737.15
47	रायबरेली	3905.06	275.01	1806.86	2098.20
48	हरदोई	6852.206	5109.940	1420.31	5431.90
49	अयोध्या	3318.56	327.65	347.78	2970.77
50	सुल्तानपुर	426.43	210.83	229.69	196.74

2

क्रम सं०	प्रभाग का नाम	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि
1	2	3	4	5	6
51	बाराबंकी	3921.14	1584.78	2225.90	1695.25
52	अम्बेडकरनगर	269.78	0.00	0.00	269.78
53	अमेठी	1832.84	217.35	1391.24	441.60
54	गोण्डा	14236.36	6.22	11007.13	3229.23
55	बहराईच	2386.37	83.80	2381.18	5.19
56	श्रावस्ती	2019.81	7.83	1598.54	421.27
57	प्रयागराज	20009.55	1555.09	19661.40	316.17
58	फतेहपुर	5292.55	1821.36	509.26	4783.29
59	प्रतापगढ़	355.59	88.91	218.58	137.01
60	कौशाम्बी	0.00	347.23	0.00	0.00
61	वाराणसी	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	गाजीपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	जौनपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	रेनूकट	142092.17	89.75	39713.87	102378.3
65	ओबरा	146104.49	3753.93	25483.30	110273.86
66	सोनभद्र	54887.74	0.00	30850.35	24037.39
67	मिर्जापुर	102353.10	11174.35	73793.36	28559.74
68	भदोही	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	गोरखपुर	4280.29	0.00	3151.54	498.80
70	कुशीनगर (पडरौन)	382.40	1.64	247.90	134.50
71	देवरिया	4.51	5.44	0.00	4.51
72	आजमगढ़	110.40	2.13	65.41	44.99
73	मऊ	369.90	149.13	173.15	196.75
74	बलिया	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00

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क्रम सं०	प्रभाग का नाम	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-4 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 के अंतर्गत विज्ञापित भूमि	भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 की धारा-20 की विज्ञापित हेतु अवशेष भूमि
1	2	3	4	5	6
75	बस्ती	1979.77	1606.94	1317.41	662.36
76	संतकबीरनगर	1387.03	0.00	434.45	952.58
77	सिद्धार्थनगर	3050.13	2.08	1590.92	1459.21
78	पलिया	2626.10	0.00	2450.10	176.00
79	कर्तनियाघाट	9313.81	543.70	7845.04	1025.96
80	उप निदेशक, बफर जोन(भीरा व मैलानी)	75558.61	96.43	41678.44	10811.09
81	सोहगीबरवा वन्य जीव प्रभाग	6665.60	0.00	3703.71	2961.89
82	सोहेलवा वन्य जीव प्रभाग	20631.31	0.00	20468.34	162.97
83	काशी वन्य जीव	84006.00	0.00	74009.46	3418.66
84	कैमूर वन्य जीव	84190.74	9493.86	53870.86	26488.59
85	चम्बल सेन्चुरी	23271.43	0.00	20740.62	2530.81
86	दक्षिणी कानपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87	विन्ध्य, वाराणसी	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88	साल, बरेली	60.14	0.00	0.00	60.14
	योग-	1262562.58	88084.08	741942.75	464311.40

मुख्य वन सँरक्षक,
भू-अभिलेख एवं बच्चावस्था,
उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI,
NEW DELHI**

Appeal No. 79 of 2014

(M.A. Nos. 694/2014 & 511/2015)

In the matter of:

1. Debadityo Sinha
R/o III Floor, 943A/8,
Govindpuri, Kalkaji,
New Delhi- 110019
2. Shiv Kumar Upadhyay
R/o 36/30, Shivpuri Colony,
Station Road, Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh- 231001
3. Mukesh Kumar
Room No. 65, Aravalli Hostel,
Rajiv Gandhi South Campus-Banaras Hindu University
Village- Barkachha, District Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh

..... Appellants

Versus

1. Union of India
Through the Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan
Jor Bagh Road,
New Delhi- 110 003
2. Government of Uttar Pradesh
Through its Chief Secretary
Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhavan
UP Secretariat
Lucknow- 226001
3. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Through its Member Secretary
Vibhuti Khund, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow- 226010
4. M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd.
III Floor, PTI Building, Parliament Street
New Delhi- 110001

.....Respondents

Counsel for appellants:

Ms. Parul Gupta, Advocate for applicant

Counsel for Respondents:

Mr. Vishwendra Verma and Ms. Shivali, Advs.
for respondent no. 1 with Dr.M. Ramesh, Scientist 'D'
Ms. Savitri Pandey, Adv. for respondent nos. 2
Mr. Pradeep Misra, Mr. Manoj Kr. Sharma and
Mr. Daleep Dhayani, Advs for respondent no.3
Mr. Dhruv Mehta, Mr. Sanjeev Kumar, Mr. Varun
Shankar, Mr. Abhishek Puri and Mr. Anshul Seghal,
Advs. for respondent no. 4

Present:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.D. Salvi (Judicial Member)

Hon'ble Mr. Ranjan Chatterjee (Expert Member)

JUDGMENT

Per U.D. Salvi J.(Judicial Member)

Reserved on: 5th April, 2016

Pronounced on: 21st December, 2016

1. Environment Clearance dated 21st April, 2014 bearing no. J 13012/12/2011-IA.II (T) granted by the respondent no. 1- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (for short MOEF&CC) to the respondent no. 4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. for setting up 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal based Thermal Power Project at Village Dadri Khurd, Teshil Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh is assailed in the present Appeal.
2. The appellant no. 1-Debadityo Sinha, alumnus of Banaras Hindu University, holding a Masters in Environment Science and Technology, claims to be an Environmentalist working in the field of protection and conservation of environment individually and as a founder of Vindhya Bachao Abhiyan.

The appellant no. 2-Shiv Kumar Upadhyay, states that he is a senior journalist based in Mirzapur and is a co-founder of Vindhya Bachao Abhiyan. The appellant no. 3- Mukesh Kumar states that he is a student of M.Sc.(Tech.) Environmental Science and Technology from Banaras Hindu University at Rajiv Gandhi South Campus of the University in Mirzapur and he is a member of students 'ECO One' organisation specifically formed for active involvement of the students and staff members of the campus in conservation measures in the region.

3. According to the appellants, the Project Proponent suppressed facts to obtain Environment Clearance and there have been violations of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 from the beginning of process of grant of clearance till the end; and crucial aspects have been over-looked by the Expert Appraisal Committee and MoEF&CC.
4. Initially, the appellants submit, a proposal for setting up of the project in question was proposed to be located near villages- Hazipur- Katya, Pahai Gaura and Katya, Tehsil Jakhnia and Saidpur, District Ghazipur, UP with land requirement of 850 acres for power plant, green belt and ash pond as per Form-1 dated 31st December, 2010 annexure A-2. However, when the proposal came up for consideration for grant of TOR before the 22nd meeting of the reconstituted Expert Appraisal Committee of Thermal Power and Coal Mine projects held on 4th -5th April, 2011, the information regarding the changed location-District

Mirzapur situate at 140Km from the previous location- was submitted as follows:-

“The proposal is for setting up of 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal based Thermal Power Plant at villages Dadri Khurd, in Mirzapur Sadar Taluk, in Mirzapur Distt. in Uttar Pradesh.....

Coal requirements will be 6.4 MTPA. Coal will be obtained from domestic coal block through SECL/NCL/CCL mines.....

There are no National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger/Biosphere Reserves etc. within 10 Km of the site. Danti RF, Mirzapur RF, Patehra RF and Gorthara RF is situated within 10 Km from the project site.”

5. The EAC did not ask the project proponent to re-file the information in Form 1 and after considering the said facts found the site suggested in District Mirzapur as unsuitable for the development of the proposed project and accordingly deferred the consideration of the proposal with the direction to the project proponent to look for more acceptable alternative sites in the following terms:

“The proposed site may be in the flood plain of river or very close to it and has forests in the vicinity. The Committee also noted that the other sites identified were rejected by the project proponent itself. The Committee therefore, decided that the project proponent shall identify more alternative acceptable sites and accordingly deferred the proposal for re-consideration at a later stage.”

6. In the 24th meeting of re-constituted EAC (Thermal) held on 2nd May, 2011 the project proponent along with his consultant M/s J.M Environet Pvt. Ltd. gave a presentation and provided the following information as per the minutes of the meeting-
- “The proposal is for setting up 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal based Thermal Power Project at villages Dadri Khurd, Mirzapur Sadar Taluk in UP. Land requirement will be 1100 acres, out*

of which 798 acres is un-irrigated barren land and 77 acres is waste land. 875 acres land will be used for plant and 225 acres land will be used for railway and pipeline corridor..... The project proponent submitted that the Ganges River is about 22Kms from the proposed site and site is not in flood plain of the Ganges. The project proponent also submitted survey of India toposheet in confirmation of their submission. It was also informed that M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. had conducted pre-feasibility for availability and route of water pipeline from Upper Khajuri Dam till the proposed project site.....The project proponent informed that they have started collection of AAQ data since April and completed monitoring before onset of monsoon. The Committee decided the same can be used for preparation of EIA Report.”

7. The appellants submit that the location of the project possibly lying in the flood plain or close to it and in the vicinity of the forest- had prompted the EAC to seek alternative site for the project; but the EAC did not discuss the issue of forest land involved in the project and proceeded to prescribe detailed Terms of Reference even when the collection of baseline data was already started prior thereto- vide copy of the minutes of 24th meeting of EAC held on 2nd and 3rd May, 2011 annexure A-4 and TOR letter dated 15th June, 2011 annexure A-5.
8. Finding fault with this scoping project as aforesaid, the appellants further submit that a fresh Form-1 mentioning the

project location at District Mirzapur was submitted by the project proponent on 3rd December, 2011 annexure A-6 well after the grant of TOR and preparation of draft EIA report.

9. According to the appellants the public consultation process the main component of EIA process suffered from many lacunae:

A. Inadequate publicity of public hearing. No means other than publishing notice of the public hearing in Amar Ujala, Mirzapur and Hindustan Times, New Delhi were adopted by the authorities, which consequently lead to unawareness of public hearing among the local rural folk, thereby preventing real participation of the locals in the public consultation process.

B. Public hearing was conducted on 7th April, 2012 at Village Dadri Khurd, Tehsil Sadar, Mirzapur under influence of political leaders, police force and armed private individuals and the locals were denied entry to the public hearing premise.

C. Summary EIA and draft EIA were not made electronically available.

10. The appellants submit that the EAC recommended project for EC overlooking its own observations, siting guidelines and without considering the representations/responses of the affected people, namely Banaras Hindu University and site visit report dated 15th September, 2013. The appellants referred to the following siting criteria laid down by the respondent no.1-MoEF&CC:

- A. Availability of adequate uncultivable and unused land for erecting power plant structures;
- B. Vicinity to the railway line for laying railway siding for coal transportation;
- C. Suitability of land from topography, geological aspects;
- D. Environmentally suitable, absence of sensitive areas and major settlements.

11. The appellants further submitted that the EAC did not verify facts at ground level, particularly, the facts: that the major area of the project site is fertile prime agricultural land used for agriculture grazing purpose surrounded by reserved forest, and the railway line proposed to carry coal from 20 Km distance would pass through forest land requiring forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. EIA report- Chapter III, Section 3.5.2.1 submitted by the project proponent reveals, the appellants pointed out, that the project is located in a valuable Kaimur sand stone reserve. The appellants submit that the EAC overlooked these facts. As regards the location at Mirzapur, the project proponent had advocated for its selection due to NCL coal reserves within 100 km and presented the EIA report on assumption that coal source was from Kaimur NCL mines. However, the EAC in its meeting held on 20th March, 2013 decided to go ahead with imported coal from Indonesia until domestic coal was available without giving thought to reconsideration of the location of the project. The appellants submitted that the EAC did not consider economic and

environmental impacts of transporting water from River Ganga to Upper Khajuri reservoir and then to the project site. The appellants added that the EAC had previously decided to send a sub-group comprising of C.R. Babu, Shri T.K. Dhar, Shri N.K. Verma and a representative of MoEF to carry out site inspection and yet without conducting the site inspection as previously decided it had dealt with Appraisal Process in a most casual manner.

12. The appellants submit that the EAC did not deal with the representation made by the affected people and blindly relied upon the statement of the project proponent claiming that the several critical issues and deficiencies in the EIA, suppression of the existence of forest land, non assumption of the water resources and human health raised by the affected persons particularly, the Banaras Hindu University were resolved in the meeting with the BHU.

13. The respondent no. 1-MoEF&CC filed brief affidavit dated 15th January, 2015 making a claim that the Environment Clearance in question was granted after following due procedure as laid down under EIA Notification, 2006 and amendments thereto with reference to the EAC meetings held on April 4th and 5th 2011 and May, 2nd and 3rd, 2011 for grant of Term of Reference-EACs consenting to use of baseline data collected from April, 2011 and to three EAC meetings held in March, November, 2013 and March, 2014 to highlight deliberations involved in the process of grant of Environment Clearance. The respondent

no.1- MoEF further explained that since a sub-group of EAC could not visit the site, the EAC delegated the said task to State Government officials of Irrigation Department and further extensively deliberated upon the issue of firm water availability for the project and the impact of water drawl by the project.

14. Despite service of notice to respondent no.2- State of Uttar Pradesh and respondent no.3-Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board choose not to file their replies. According to them they had very limited role in the entire process and therefore, no replies are necessary.

15. The respondent no.4-the project proponent filed a detailed reply, dated 24th December, 2014(page 272-546 Vol-I-A) with voluminous documents annexure R-1 to R-48. Respondent no. 4 admitted that the project proponent had filed Form-1 dated 31st December, 2010 annexure R-30 for grant of EC to the project proposed to be setting up at District Ghazipur. However, it contended that the project proponent has chosen to re-file the Form 1 dated 31st March, 2011 annexure R-2 changing the proposed project site to district Mirzapur on 31st March, 2011 and intimated all the Members and Member Secretary of the EAC regarding the change of proposed project site from District Ghazipur to District Mirzapur through an e-mail, along with pre-feasibility report annexure R-3 and the UP Power Corporation Limited as well as Ministry of Coal had granted approval to such changes vide letters dated 1st April, 2011- annexure R-4 and letter dated 24th August, 2011- annexure R-6

respectively. The respondent no. 4 further submitted that the EAC was informed by the project proponent in the 24th meeting held in May, 2011 that it has started collection of the AAQ data since April, 2011 in order to complete the monitoring before the onset of the monsoon and this was approved by the EAC. According to the respondent no.4 as per the MoEF guideline the project proponent was required to collect baseline data for one season except for the monsoon season and as such the collection of baseline data for the purpose and April, 2011 and June, 2011 was started and the MoEF was informed of the same and its use for formulating the EIA report vide letter dated 12th May, 2011.

16. The respondent no.4 further submitted that the project site is located well beyond the highest recorded flood level of River Ganga situated at a distance of 17 km from the project. According to the respondent no. 4 there has been no concealment of any material facts, particularly as regards the presence of reserved forests and wildlife; and this fact has been acknowledged by the District Forest Officer and MoEF vide letters dated 20th April, 2011- annexure R-11 and letter dated 11th October, 2013- annexure R-12 respectively. The respondent no. 4 made reference to the EIA report (annexure R-13) in that regard. Respondent no. 4 in its reply referred to the minutes of the 13th meeting dated 25th March, 2015 and 26th March, 2014 wherein the biodiversity and conservation plan prepared by the consultant of the project proponent was found

to be forwarded to the MoEF and to the Expert Member from Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and approved by the MoEF thereafter as well as by the Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife). The respondent no. 4 further submitted that the MoEF has duly taken into account the impact on the water resources and approved the project after all the concerns were satisfactorily replied by all the senior officials of the Government of UP as recorded in the minutes of the EAC dated 26th March, 2014. The respondent no. 4 further submitted that the EIA report reveals the efforts and arrangements made to recycle the waste water to attain zero discharge and in inescapable scenario to discharge the quantity of waste water in the nearest drain after meeting the CPCB standards; and as such there will be no significant impact on the surface water quality and discharges shall be curbed to the maximum extent. The respondent no. 4 submits that due care has been taken for dust emission and commercial use of the fly ash generated by the Thermal Power Plant. According to respondent no. 4 the public consultation process was duly conducted as per EIA Notification, 2006; and the public hearing was conducted in the presence of Additional District Magistrate, Regional Officer of the UPPCB, Deputy Superintendent of Police, SDM District Sadar and other top police and administrative officers of District Mirzapur and the proceedings were videographed and the minutes were recorded annexure R-24 and R-25.

17. As regards the concerns raised by the Banaras Hindu University and Vindhya Bachao Manch, the respondent no. 4 submitted that the meeting was held with the BHU on 8th October, 2014 and 10th October, 2014 wherein after deliberations the respondent no. 4 gave its commitment to the installation of the ESP's with 99.9% efficiency, to the compliance with conditions of CWC ash utilization plan etc. and has adequately dealt with it by settling the issue. The respondent no. 4 further submitted that it had submitted a detailed point wise clarification to the points raised in the site inspection report by the Vindhya Bachao Manch on 6th February, 2014. Respondent no. 4 further submitted that the proposed Thermal Power Plant would be a boost to sustainable development in the power deficit State of UP and would generate both electricity and employment to improve the socio-economic standards of the locals in the District of Mirzapur. Generally the respondent no.4 controverted the case of the appellants regarding violations of the EIA Notification and suppression/misrepresentation of the material facts with reference to the proceedings in the Appeal and solicited dismissal of the present Appeal.

18. Rival pleadings warrant answers to the following question:

1. Whether the proposal moved for grant of Environment Clearance by the respondent no.4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd to the proposed thermal power project in

question was duly appraised and considered by the concerned authorities.

19. We have heard the parties at length and considered the record of the case including the written submissions tendered by the appellants dated 11th April, 2016 and the respondent no. 4 dated 8th April, 2016. State players in the contest, namely, MoEF and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board played supplementary role in support of their roles played in the present case.

20. It is true that there is ever growing demand for the power/electricity for the development and to meet this demand the UP Power Corporation Ltd. entered into a power purchase agreement with respondent no.4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. However, any decision over the issue involving environmental concerns needs to be taken as warranted by the Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. Principles of Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle and Polluter's Pay Principle are guiding stars in a journey towards such decision as rightly pointed out in M.C. Mehta's Case [(2004) 12 SCC 118: M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India and Ors.] referred to by the respondent no. 4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. The development has to be a sustainable one for ensuring intergenerational equity. The respondent no. 4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd has quoted only a part of the para 48 of the Judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Apex Court in M.C. Mehta's Case (Supra) to highlight its submissions. For

making complete sense of what the Hon'ble Apex Court has to say. One needs to read the entire para. We, therefore, reproduce the entire para 48 herein below for ready reference:

48. Development and the protection of environment are not enemies. If without degrading the environment or minimising adverse effects thereupon by applying stringent safeguards, it is possible to carry on development activity applying the principles of sustainable development, in that eventuality, development has to go on because one cannot lose sight of the need for development of industries, irrigation resources and power projects etc. including the need to improve employment opportunities and the generation of revenue. A balance has to be struck. We may note that to stall fast the depletion of forest, a series of orders have been passed by this Court in T.N. Godavarman case regulating the felling of trees in all the forests in the country. Principle 15 of the Rio Conference of 1992 relating to the applicability of precautionary principle, which stipulates that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation, is also required to be kept in view. In such matters, many a times, the option to be adopted is not very easy or in a straitjacket. If an activity is allowed to go ahead, there may be irreparable damage to the environment and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest. In case of doubt, however, protection of Precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm. The harm can be prevented even on a reasonable suspicion. It is not always necessary that there should be direct evidence of harm to the environment.

21. A great caution has, therefore, to be exercised before any developmental activity is allowed to go ahead in order to ensure protection of the environment, which in the words of the Hon'ble Apex Court seeks precedence over economic interest. While concluding the submissions, Learned Counsel appearing

on behalf of the respondent no.4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd, fairly made a submission that the project proponent is also open and willing to comply with any additional safeguards in addition to the safeguards stipulated under the EC. We have, therefore, have to cautiously tread our course and reach a balanced decision in the present case.

22. Having realised the need to take such measures necessary for the purpose of preventing and improving the quality of environment and protecting, controlling and abating environmental pollution, the Central Government in exercise of its power under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with clause d sub-section 3 Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 devised an elaborate mechanism/ procedure to grant prior EC to the projects or the activities as per the EC Regulations, 2006. Environment Clearance Regulations, 2006 categorized the projects and activities into Category A and Category B based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health, natural and manmade resources. Admittedly, the project in question is a Category A project and EC Regulations, 2006 envisage in the process of grant of EC therefor the following material stages:

1. Scoping,
2. Public Consultation,
3. Appraisal and
4. Decision for acceptance or rejection of the proposal.

23. In the stage of scoping the Expert appraisal Committee determines detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToR), addressing all relevant environmental concerns for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report in respect of the project for which prior EC is sought on the basis of information furnished in the prescribed application Form-I/I-A including Terms of Reference proposed by the applicant, outcome of site visit if considered necessary and other information that may be available with the Expert Appraisal Committee. The Terms of Reference so determined are required to be conveyed to the appellants/project proponent by Expert Appraisal Committee within 60 days of the receipt of Form-I. Pertinently, the EAC at this stage itself is conferred with the discretion to recommend to the regulatory authority the rejection of the application for environment clearance and the regulatory authority i.e. MoEF has a discretion to accept such recommendation of the EAC or to reject the application for prior EC. This mechanism build in the EC, Regulations, 2006 emphasises the importance of this stage of scoping, particularly of Form-I therein, which lays the foundation of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed project for its objective appraisal that follows.

24. Next in the chain of the process of evaluation of the potential impacts of the project on environment is the stage of public consultation, a process by which the concerns of the locally affected persons and others, who have plausible stake in the

environmental impact of the project are ascertained. The public Consultation has two components 1) Public hearing and 2) obtaining responses in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in the environmental aspects of the project. Appendix IV to the EC Regulations, 2006 prescribes the manner in which its one of the components- a public hearing has to be carried out. At the outset Appendix IV to the EC Regulations, 2006 prescribes that the public hearing shall be arranged in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest public participation at the project site(s) or in its close proximity district wise, by the concerned State Pollution Control Board. Needless to reiterate that the public hearing is carried out for ascertaining concerns of locally affected persons. Response in writing from other concerned persons having a plausible stake in environment or activity are also required to be obtained as a part of another component of public consultation and as such responses are invited by placing on the website of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, the summary of EAC report prepared in the format given in Appendix III-A by the applicant along with a copy of the application in the prescribed form. After completion of the public consultation the appellants is under obligation to address all the material environmental concerns expressed during this process, and make appropriate changes in the draft EIA and EMP, and prepare a final EIA report and submit it to the concerned regulatory authority for appraisal.

25. Following the public consultation the Expert Appraisal Committee is required to carry out appraisal of the proposal for grant of environment clearance before it categorically recommends to the regulatory authority concerned either the grant or rejection of the application for environment clearance. Appraisal involves detailed scrutiny by the Expert Appraisal Committee of the application and other documents, like the final EIA report, outcome of public consultations including public hearing proceedings in a transparent manner in a proceeding to which the applicant is invited for furnishing necessary clarification in person or through authorized representative. Thus, a conspectus of things previous to the appraisal is taken by the Expert Appraisal Committee for the purpose of objective evaluation of merits of the proposal for grant of EC and the recommendations are made thereupon.
26. The regulatory authority, para 8(ii) of the EC Regulations, 2006 stipulates, shall normally accept the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee; and in case where it disagrees with the recommendations of Expert Appraisal Committee, it shall request reconsideration by the Expert Appraisal Committee while giving the reasons for the disagreement within 45 days of the receipt of the recommendations from the Expert Appraisal Committee. The Expert Appraisal Committee in turn has to consider the observations of the regulatory authority and furnish its view on the same within a further period of 60 days and the decision taken by the regulatory authority after

considering the view of Expert Appraisal Committee is regarded as final. This shows an amount of discretion that is also vested with the regulatory authority-in the present case MoEF and the regulatory authority is expected to exercise such discretion in reasonable manner. Para 8 (vi) of the EC Regulations, 2006 voices the sanctity of information or data material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application in following terms:

“Deliberate concealment and or submission of false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application shall make the application liable for rejection, and cancellation or prior environment clearance granted on that basis”.

The reason for such information or data to be sacrosanct is evident from the entire mechanism which is so interconnected that one false or misleading information and/or its deliberate concealment data in the process necessarily has cascading effect on rest that follows.

27. Keeping this process in mind we have to examine the submissions made by the rival parties. The environment clearance dated 21st August, 2014 makes reference to the letters dated 31st December, 2010, 12th May, 2011, 29th June, 2012, 14th January, 2013, 11th February, 2013, 6th February, 2014, 21st February, 2014 and 6th May, 2014 vide copy of the EC at annexure A-1 to the application. Communication dated

31st December, 2010 is a Form-I submitted by the respondent no.4- project proponent seeking prior EC for setting up the thermal power plant in question at Hazipur- Katya, Pahai Goura and Katya, Teshil Jakhnia and Saidpur, District Ghazipur, UP under the hand of Mr. Abhinav Mayank authorized signatory for project proponent. This fact is not disputed, however, respondent no.4- submitted that the project proponent had duly filed the Form-I for the proposed project site to be located at District Mirzapur on 31st March, 2011 and had also intimated all the Members and the Member Secretary of Expert Appraisal Committee regarding the change of the project site from District Ghazipur to District Mirzapur through an email along with the pre-feasibility report on 31st March, 2011 as per annexure R-2 and R-3 to the reply. Reading of annexure R-3 to the reply reveals that it is a copy of email send by Suranjan Sarkar on behalf of the respondent no.4- M/s Welspun Energy (U.P) Pvt. Ltd. enclosed therewith soft copy of the duly filed Form-I and PFR in respect of 2x660 MW Thermal Power Project in UP to various addresses. According to respondent no. 4 there is mere denial of the email dated 31st March, 2011 by the appellants without there being any basis whatsoever. The respondent no.4 to buttress its contentions referred to the reply filed by the MoEF which makes reference to the proposal for District Mirzapur being considered by the EAC in its 22nd and 24th meeting held on April 4th and 5th, 2011 (erroneously referred to as 4-5) and May 2-5, 2011 for grant of

ToR and to the minutes of the EAC meeting dated May 4th and 5th, 2011 at annexure A-4 (page 80).

28. The respondent no.4 also made reference to disclosure made by Dr. M. Ramesh, Scientist 'D' from MoEF before the Tribunal on 5th April, 2016 in support of the fact that the project was assessed on basis of Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 and the acknowledgment of Mr. C.R. Babu of having acknowledged the consideration of the project on the basis of Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 sent by E-mail. Dr. M. Ramesh, Scientist 'D' produced a file containing Note sheets from pages 1 to 11- authenticated copies of which find place on our record at vol-II (documents). We have perused the Note sheet pages 1 to 11. At page 11 a reference is found made to the communication received from respondent no.4 in respect of the present appeal and passing on the information that the appellants could not access revised Form-I from MoEF record and the respondent no.4-company having already submitted revised Form-I and circulated it amongst all EAC Members and Member Secretary through E-mail dated 31st March, 2011. Dr. M. Ramesh appeared to have made endorsement on the said Note sheet for checking the records for the same and nothing more. However, our scrutiny has not revealed any reference to revised Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 in the said Note sheet except one on page 11 as disclosed herein above and placing of the proposal of respondent no.4 for setting up of thermal power plant at Village Dadri Khurd, Teshil Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh in 24th meeting of

EAC held on May 2nd and 3rd, 2011 for determination of ToRs at page 2 of the said Note sheet dated 10th June, 2011.

29. Material portion of the minutes of EAC meeting dated May 4th and 5th, 2011 at annexure A-4 (page80) reads as under:

***“2.10 2x660 MW Super Critical Coals Based Thermal Power Plant of M/s Welspun Energy UP Private Ltd. at villages Dadri Khurd, in Mirzapur Sadar Taluk, in Mirzapur Distt. in Uttar Pradesh- reg. TOR.*”**

“The proposal was earlier placed for consideration in the 22nd meeting held during April 4-5, 2011 wherein the Committee noted that the proposed site may be in the flood plain of river or very close to it and has forests in the vicinity. The Committee also noted that the other sites identified were rejected by the project proponent itself. The Committee therefore decided that the project proponent shall identify more alternative acceptable sites and accordingly deferred the proposal for re-consideration at a later stage.

The proposal was again placed for re-consideration for determination of terms of reference for undertaking EIA/EMP study as per the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. The project proponent along with its consultant M/s J.M Environet Pvt. Ltd. gave a presentation and provided the following information:

The proposal is for setting up of 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Villages Dadri Khurd, in Mirzapur Sadar Taluk, in Mirzapur Distt. in Uttar Pradesh. Land requirement will be 1100 acres, out of which 798 acres is unirrigated barren land and 77 acres is waste land. 875 acres land will be used for plant and 225 acres land will be used for railway and pipeline corridor. The co-ordinates of the plant site are at Latitude 24°58'51.2"N to 25°00'5.43"N and Longitude 82°39'34.1"E to 82°40'52.71"E. Coal requirements will be 6.4 MTPA. Coal will be obtained from domestic coal block through SECL/NCL/CCL mines. Area requirement for ash/pond dyke will be 225 acres including green belt. Water requirement will be 45 MCM/annum, which will be sourced from the Upper Khajuri Dam and Ganga River through a pipeline about a distance of 4km and 17 km respectively from project site. There are no National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, Tiger/Biosphere reserves etc. within 10 km of the site. Danti RF, Mirzapur RF, Patehra RF and Gorthara RF are situated within 10 km from the project site.

The project proponent submitted that Ganges River is about 22 Kms from the proposed site and site is not in the flood plain of the Ganges. The project proponent also submitted Survey of India toposheet in confirmation to their submission. It was also informed that M/s WAPCOS has conducted pre-feasibility for availability and route of water pipeline from Upper Khajuri Dam till the proposed project site.

The Committee noted that details of water availability need to be extensively examined and a detailed source of water sustainability study shall be submitted.

The project proponent informed that they have started collection of AAQ data since April and complete monitoring before onset of monsoon. The Committee decided that the same can be used for preparation of EIA report.

Based on the information provided and presentation made, the Committee prescribed the following specific ToRs for undertaking detailed study and preparation of EMP.....”

30. Nowhere in the minutes of the 22nd and 24th EAC meeting held on April 4th and 5th, 2011 and May 2nd and 3rd, 2011 respectively we find reference to revised Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 except the fact that it referred to thermal power project at Village Dadri Khurd, Teshil Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.
31. In the sur-rejoinder filed by the respondent no.4 (page 2070) the respondent no.4 submitted that in addition to E-mail sent by the project proponent to the EAC and revised Form-I was submitted to the MoEF by hand on 31st March, 2011 which was duly signed by Mr. Ravikant Verma, General Manager, Corporate Affairs with proper verifications; and letter of MoEF had informed that the revised Form-I by hand on 31st March, 2011 was misplaced and as such MoEF made a request to the project proponent to provide a copy of the revised Form-I and as such the revised Form-I was submitted by hand to the MoEF on

3rd December, 2011. A copy of the Board resolution dated 25th March, 2011 authorizing Mr. Ravikant Verma to sign Form-I is annexed to sur-rejoinder at annexure R-48 a copy of the Basic Information Form signed by the authorized signatory Mr. Ravikant Verma dated 31st March, 2011 is also produced along with sur-rejoinder at annexure R-49.

32. The appellants specifically contends in the backdrop of the aforesaid facts as disclosed that the determination of ToR was done on the basis of a basic information- a concise document circulated for the convenience of EAC and not Form-I dated 31st March, 2011. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants compared the data furnished through basic information document annexure R-49 (Page 2092), copy of the Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 at page no. 2362 and fresh Form-I dated 3rd December, 2011 submitted after grant of ToR dated 15th June, 2011 (Page 86) and pointed the following discrepancies.

<i>Basic Information</i>	<i>Form-I along with pre-feasibility report</i>	<i>Fresh Form-I</i>
<i>Land Requirement- 1100 acres, out of total land 798 acres is unirrigated barren land, 77 acres is waste land, 875 acres for plant and 225 acres is for railway and pipeline corridor.</i>	<i>Total area of land is 850 acres. Government land: 9.88%, private land 90.12% unirrigated land 93.88%, barren land 5.25% water bodies 0.87%.</i>	<i>Land 875 acres, Government land 11.1% private land 88.9%, single cropped agricultural land 1.78% barren land 97.50%, water bodies 0.62% human settlement 0.02%.</i>

33. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants further pointed out that the signatures of the authorised signatory in all the documents, namely, Form-I dated 31st March, 2011(page383), Basic Information(page 2094) and Form-I dated

31st December, 2011 (page 112) vary and lacks proper verification as per EIA amendment dated 1st December, 2009. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent no.4 submitted in counter that there is no bar on the EAC to consider the basic information form as the source of information and the project proponent stands by the information submitted in the Form-I dated 31st March, 2011 sent vide e-mail to the EAC Members and as submitted during the course of the arguments as the true facts available to it at the relevant times, and the verification is merely a procedural defect which can be cured and cannot be held fatal to the credibility of the Form-I. In support of his submission Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of respondent no.4 quoted the observations made by the Hon'ble Apex Court as follows:

Kiran Shankar Kathore V Arun Dattaray Sawant (2014) 14 SCC 162

Para 34. "... The Court, however upheld the view of the High Court holding that on perusal of the affidavit, there was substantial compliance with the prescribed format. Even when some defect was found in the verification of the election petition, it was held that the said defect is also curable and cannot be held fatal to the maintainability of the Election Petition. In the present case we are concerned with the affidavit which a candidate seeking election is required to file along with his nomination form. At the same time, we proceed on the basis that if there is a substantial compliance with the requirements contained in the said affidavits, in the sense that there is a disclosure of required particulars including assets/liabilities it can be treated as adequate compliance with the provisions of the Act, Rules and Orders."

Shaikh Sail Haji Abdul Khayumsab V Kumar and others (2006) 1 SCC 46

Para 10. "All the rules of procedure are handmaid of justice. The language employed by the draftman of

processual law may be liberal or stringent, but the fact remains that the object of prescribing procedure is to advance the cause of justice.”

Para 13: “... A procedural law should not ordinarily be constructed as mandatory, the procedural law is always subservient to and is in aid to justice. Any interpretation which eludes or frustrates the recipient of justice is not to be followed.”

Para 14: “Processual law is not a tyrant but a servant, not an obstruction but an aid to justice. Procedural prescriptions are the handmaid and not the mistress, a lubricant, not a resistant in the administration of justice.”

Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent no.4 added that the Form-I is initiation of the entire process and acts as a guide and cannot bind the EAC. In support he quoted from the Judgment delivered in R. Vermani’s case (R. Veeramani vs. Secretary, Public Works Department and Ors.: Appeal No. 31 of 2012) by the Southern Zone Bench of Tribunal as follows:

Para 56: “....The application is merely an expression of the desire of the proponent to commence a particular project and Form IA is intended for the mentioning of the safeguards necessary for the said new project. Thus the application is only initiation of the entire process. It can only be a guide; but it is neither conclusive nor decisive on the project and cannot control the EC. The contents in Form I can only be one of the guiding factors, but they cannot bind either of the committees, Appraisal or Assessment. The Appraisal Committee is an independent body consisting of experts from different fields and equally, the Assessment Committee. They have to consider all available materials before taking a decision to grant or reject the request. They have to make an independent study and decide the necessary parameters and safeguards for a given project.

Thus the EC is wisdom driven of the Members of the Committees and no doubt, it is not driven by the data and particulars furnished by the proponent in the forms alone. The authority cannot base their decision on the application alone or the contents of the Form. After the application is made along with the safeguards stated by the proponent in Form I and Form IA, the Appraisal Authority at the time of appraisal, can add number of safeguards for the project...”

34. If one looks at para 7(i) stage II of the EC Regulations, 2006 dealing with the process of scoping it is not difficult to find that all the information furnished in the prescribed application Form-I, forms the basis of detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference addressing all relevant environmental concerns for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Report in respect of the project for which prior EC is sought in as much as potential impacts of the project are assessed with reference to the information revealed in Form-I. Though, there is no bar on the EAC to consider basic information as a source of information, the EAC has to consider details of the activity in relation to:

- (i) Construction, operation or decommissioning of the project, involving actions, which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies).
- (ii) Use of natural resources for construction or operation of the project (such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply)
- (iii) Use, storage, transportation, handling or production of substances or materials, which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health.
- (iv) Production of solid wastes during construction or operation or de-commissioning.

- (v) Release of pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air.
- (vi) Generation of Noise and Vibration, and Emissions of Light and Heat.
- (vii) Risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants into the ground or into sewers, surface waters, ground water, coastal waters or the sea.
- (viii) Risk of accidents during construction or operation of the project, which could affect human health or the environment.
- (ix) Factors which should be considered (such as consequential development) which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality.
- (x) Environmental sensitivity.

Furnished in Form-I

Before detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference addressing all relevant Environmental concerns for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Report are determined, it is worthwhile to note, the EAC is expected to be pro-active in as much as to look for other information as to would be available, and secondly it has discretion to reject the application at the stage of scoping upon the total view of the material before it and in that context observations made by the Southern Zone Bench of this Tribunal in R. Veeramani's Case

regarding the role of the EAC and its authority to vet the information furnished and be bound by it are misplaced as regards the present case. However, in view of the discrepancies pointed out in basic information, Form-I and fresh Form- I furnished by the respondent no.4 as pointed earlier, legitimate questions as regards the objective consideration of the information furnished to the EAC for determining the detailed and comprehensive ToRs arise,. In our view all the information furnished and considered by the EAC for the determination of ToR is a raw material for the Terms of Reference determined from which the draft EIA report takes shape- a material step for further stages of public consultations, appraisal, recommendations of EAC and ultimately for grant of EC.

35. Learned Counsel appearing for the appellants submitted that the EIA Notification, 2006 makes it mandatory that all the projects which requires EC need to undergo the scoping process and the appraisal not done on the basis of proper scoping process on the basis of Form-I is a substantial non-compliance. He invited our attention to the observations made by this Tribunal at para 120 of the Judgment delivered in S.P. Muthuraman's case (O.A. No. 37 of 2015): S.P. Muthutraman vs. Union of India & Ors.0 Judgment dated 7th July, 2015 reported in Manu/GT/0016/2015 "that the provisions of this enactments are substantive and mandatory.....if compliance is not made to the provisions of this enactments it will totally frustrate the Polluters Pay Principle and thus Polluters Pay

Principle adversely affect the environment, protection of which is the sole objective of the Act of 1986.....” Thus, we have no hesitation in holding that the provisions of Notification 2006 are mandatory and procedural simplicitor”. We do subscribe to this view in relation to the present case for the simple reason that even the smallest lapse in furnishing the information or data material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application would leave lasting effects possibly adverse impacts on the environment or sustainable development, if information or data is misleading.

36. Nature of the land involved in the project and its expanse are material aspects in determination of adverse impacts of any project on the environment which going by its definition at Section 2(a) of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings and other living creatures, plants micro-organism and property. According to the appellants from the stage of scoping to the final stage of appraisal the project proponent projected a misleading picture about the nature and expanse of the land involved as follows:

- (i) Form I dated 3.12.2011- In response to query at sl. 2.1- **Barren land 97.58 %** (pg 99)
- (ii) Final EIA report- (1) sl no. 9 Present land use at the site- **“mostly barren”** pg 565
(2) para 2.4.1- Factors considered for site selection- **“Availability of adequate uncultivable and unused land for erecting power plant structures”**(pg 579)
- (iii) Letter dated 12.07.2011- Reasons given to Ministry of Coal for change of site from Dist. Gazipur to District Mirzapur

which states **“barren and single crop land”** and **“No forest land involved”**(pg 412)

He further pointed out that use of such wrong terms on which the impugned EC is based found its expression in the EC dated 21st August, 2014 in the following terms “land required will be 875 acres, out of which 15.63 acres will be single cropped agricultural land; 859.37 acres will be barren land”. In support of its contentions that it is not a barren land the applicant invited our attention to the following:

- (i) Study report of project site under taken by WAPCOS.
- (ii) Revenue records of project site in village Dadri Khurd, Teshil Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Additional affidavit filed by the appellants on 5th April, 2016
- (iv) Photographs of irrigation structures check dams, grazing and agricultural lands.

Para 3.1 of Area Drainage Study Report of the project site undertaken by WAPCOS for the project in question reveals that from the observations made by the WAPCOS team upon the site visit and from Study of survey data of plant area, the team observed that most of the plant area was found covered with trees/vegetation and grass; and though no agricultural activity was noticed on entire plant area, the team found that most of the land was being used for grazing and tree plantations and thus dense forest was noticed at South-eastern part of the plant area at higher elevation of about 220 to 233m. Revenue records

of the project site produced by the appellants during hearing on 2th April, 2016 describe the land as 'Parti Bhumi' i.e. fallow land and not a barren land. Additional affidavit of the appellants dated 5th April, 2016 placed before us the relevant extracts from National Resource Census Project Report 2004-2005 of Indian Space Research Organization and Wasteland Atlas of India titled "Control Sheet". Definition of fallow land as found in the National Resource Census Project Report is as under:

Fallow land: These are the lands, which are taken up for cultivation but are temporarily allowed to rest, un-cropped for one or more seasons, but not less than one year"

Barren land from its very description conveys a meaning that it is unfertile not supportive of any vegetation. Definition of barren land in "Wasteland Atlas of India" describes it as: The rock exposures of varying lithology often barren and devoid of soil and vegetation cover. Thus absence of any vegetation is hallmark of a barren land. Description of the land for the project as a 'barren land' is therefore, a misleading description.

37. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants further invited our attention to IL&FS Technical EIA Guidelines Manual for thermal power plant- August, 2010 prepared for the MoEF, Government of India. Purpose of developing such sector specific technical guideline manual is to provide clear information on EIA to all the stakeholders. It gives guidelines

for site selection of coal based thermal power station and general siting factors (page 2748 to 2749). At the outset it exhorts the stakeholders to recognise that no forest land shall be used for non-forest activity and no prime agricultural land shall be converted into industrial site. As regards the site selection for thermal power station, it makes reference to the Guidelines of Central Electricity Authority, Government of India for site selection of coal based thermal power station which advice the selection of site near to coal source, accessibility by road and rail. These guidelines spells out the priorities for site selection as follows:

First priority is given to the sites those are free from forest, habitation and irrigated/agricultural land. Second priority is given to those sites that are barren, i.e. wasteland, intermixed with any other land type, which amounts to 20% of the total land identified for the purpose.

38. Guidelines for site selection of coal thermal power station set by MoEF are made available in the said manual as under:

- *Locations of thermal power stations are avoided within 25km of the outer periphery of the following:
 - metropolitan cities;
 - National park and wildlife sanctuaries;
 - Ecologically sensitive areas like tropical forest, biosphere reserve, important lake and coastal areas rich in coral formation;*
- *The sites should be chosen in such a way that chimneys of the power plants do not fall within the approach funnel of the runway of the nearest airport;*
- *Those sites should be chosen which are at least 500m away from the flood plain of river system;*
- *Location of the sites are avoided in the vicinity (say 10km) of places of archaeological, historical, cultural/religious/tourist importance and defense installations;*
- *Forest or prime agriculture lands are avoided for setting up of thermal power houses or ash disposal.*

39. In this backdrop the contentions raised by the appellants that there was deliberate concealment of forest land by the appellants in the present case gains significance. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants submitted that the project proponent concealed the presence of forest within the plant boundary in Form-I dated 3rd December, 2011 as well as in the EIA Report (Page 621) with the statement that there is no forest land within plant boundary.

40. Perusal of the Form -1 dated 03-12-2011 (page no. 93) reveals clear statement of the fact at entry in serial no. 21-23 of the Form-1 that no forest land is involved and as such, the proposal does not call for clearances under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Perusal of the EIA Report (page no. 621) also reveals a categorical assertion that no forest land is within the plant boundary. It is pointed out by the Appellants from the Form-1 that the project envisages approach road connecting SH-5, 15.5 kms distance railway line from Sarsogram railway station and 17 kms of pipeline (31kms as per the EIA Report page no. 601) to fetch water from River Ganga and all this passes through the Reserve Forest.

41. To highlight this fact the Appellants drew our attention to the table no. 3.18 in the EIA Report (page no. 668) which is reproduced herein below:

S. No.	Name of R. F.	Distance from Project boundary	Direction from Project Boundary
1	Danti RF	Adjacent to the project site	N
2	Barkachha RF	8.5 km	NW
3	Mirzapur RF	Adjacen	S
4	Sarson RF	5.5km	SE
5	Malua RF	8.5km	SW

6	Karaunda RF	5km	SW
7	Patehra RF	5km	SW
8	Bahuti RF	6.5 km	W
9	Newaria RF	10 km	SW
10	Nanuti RF	7 km	E
11	Golhanpur RF	6.5 km	E

42. It is very clear from the aforesaid table that project site is surrounded by reserved forest from all sides. The Appellants also invited our attention to the photographs at page no. 159-159A of the actual site to point out that the SH-5 passes through the reserved forest area as could be noticed from the signboard of forest department ("this road belong to Forest Department Regional Forest Officer Madihan DFO, Mirzapur, Forest Division").

43. The project Proponent relied upon the site visit reports dated 01-08-2008 and 19-11-2012 to contend that the area where the power plant is proposed is not a notified reserved forest/protected forest and/or forest like area. As against this the Appellants have relied upon the area drainage study report of the project site undertaken by WAPCOS. Photographs (page no. 159-159A), satellite imagery- particularly National land use and land cover mapping using multi-temporal AWiFS data available at Bhuvan website.

44. It is noticed that the WAPCOS team upon visit to the project site (30-09-2011) at Dadri Khurd Village found dense vegetation/forest at Southern-Eastern part of the plant area (page 165). It is also correct that Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) map of District Mirzapur (page no. 2990-2992) shows project area mostly occupied by deciduous forest and part of it by

agriculture, plantation. On the other hand, the Project Proponent relies upon the judgments delivered in Application No. 19(T_{HC})/2013 dated 08-08-2014 titled as Nisraga Vs. Assistant Conservator of Forests as well as in New Okhla Bird Sanctuary case [(2011) 1 SCC 744: in In Re construction of park at Noida near Okhla Bird Sanctuary]. The Hon'ble Apex Court in In Re-construction of park at Noida near Okhla Bird Sanctuary case observed as follows:

“In support of the applicant’s case that there used to be a forest at the project site he relies upon the report of the CCF based on site inspection and the Google Image and most heavily on the FSI Report based on satellite imagery and analyzed by GSI application. A satellite image may not always reveal the complete story. Let us for a moment come down from the satellite to the earth and see what picture emerges from the government records and how things appear on the ground. In the revenue records, none of the khasras (plots) falling in the project areas was ever show as jungle or forest..”

Moreover, the Appellants admit in their affidavit dated 05-04-2016 (page no. 2974) that satellite image per se cannot be relied upon as 100% accurate evidence for forest area. However, it proceeds further to state that the time when the said judgments were passed Google Earth Imagery was most common and Bhuvan Application Services were not developed; and Bhuvan Satellite imagery is based on advance technologies like Multi-temporal(satellite images collected repeatedly over a long time for a year or more), multi-layered(superimposing images from different satellites and sensors) and multi-spectral (involving different radiations other than IR radiation), which when collaborated with ground data gives fairly accurate information

about the present land use and land cover. Even accepting this statement to be correct its collaboration with the ground data is indispensable for giving fairly accurate information. Ground data collection is, therefore, a key to answer the question whether the land was a forest or forest like area.

45. We have therefore to see what site inspection reports have procured for the benefit of decision making. Site visit report dated 01-08-2008 makes a reference to the piece of land in Village Kushiyara and Sangra as having been identified in Thesil Lalganj, Haliya, District Mirzapur and having being identified as a forest like area having specified number of trees mentioned therein. It does not say anything about Village Dadri Khurd. Site Inspection Report dated 19-11-2012 (page no. 508) reveals that the inspection of the project site was purportedly carried out by team of Forest Officials, Scientist from MoEF, Project Proponent, Villagers from Mirzapur and Sh. Balram Singh, President, Van Upvan Conservation of Nature Environment Society. The team after going through the reports of the DFO Mirzapur dated 16-08-2013 and 13-09-2013 as well as revenue records of Village Dadri Khurd drew conclusions as follows:

- 1. Thus from the records available the proposed Welspum Thermal Power Plant site plan included no notified reserved forest/protected forest and forest like area recognized in Mirzapur district in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order.*
- 2. The two Gatas 180 and 216 jha with an area of 1.5 ha included in proposed site plan of Welspum Thermal Power Plant is revenue recorded Jhari (forest). The ownership belongs to UP Govt. and it is in process of transfer to the*

company. If this is used for non-forestry purpose, it requires approval of Central Govt. under Forest (Conservation) Act.

46. Poking holes in this report, the Appellants pointed out that the report is signed only by two officials namely: Dy. Conservator of Forest (Central) and Chief Conservator of Forest (Central) almost a year after and not by all the members of the team.

47. It is further pointed out that Mr. S. N. Mishra, DFO, Mirzapur Forest Division who was the member of the site inspection team addressed a letter dated 16-08-2013 (page no.2051) to the Chief Conservator of Forest(Central) , MoEF making a statement that the project site has 50% of forest like area (page no. 2052). However, there is also a communication dated 13-09-2013 written by the same DFO Mirzapur to the CCF Central, MoEF with reference to list of forest like area prepared by District Level Committee mentioning that no land from the project area has been identified as forest like area. Pertinently, we do not find any collection of ground data in relation to forest density in the area inspected by site inspection team. This leaves us in wilderness of assumptions and presumptions with no categorical answer as to the nature of the area based on ground data collections.

48. Undoubtedly, the approach road, rail line and water line have to pass through forest lands, and these being material components of the project, the Project Proponent ought to have revealed the involvement of the forest land, in Form-1 filed for the purposes of getting EC Paragraph 8 (v) of the EC Regulation, 2006 stipulates that clearances from other regulatory bodies or

authorities shall not be required prior to receipt of applications for prior environmental clearance of project or activities, or screening, scoping and appraisal or decision by regulatory authority concerned, unless any of these is sequentially dependent on such clearance either due to requirement of law, or for necessary technical reasons.

49. Office Memorandum dated 09-09-2011 issued by MoEF stipulates that EC is issued only after stage -1 forest clearance has been submitted by Project Proponent and if same is not submitted within time limit prescribed under the said Office Memorandum proposal of the EC would stand rejected and the entire process of obtaining EC will have to be initiated *de novo*. With reference to the guidance document for taking up of non-forest activity in forest dated 19-12-2012, learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the Appellants submitted that the Project Proponent has to apply simultaneously for Environment and Forest and NBWL clearances and a complete clearance is obtained only when requisite clearances are obtained by Project Proponent. As observed above the proposal for grant of EC involves forest land. It is therefore, not correct to submit that the forest clearance is not a criteria for grant of EC under the EIA Notification.

50. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants further brought to our notice that not only the project involves use of forest land for coal transportation, water pipeline but there is no discussion in the EIA report regarding the potential impact

of the fragmentation of the forest and disturbance of wildlife due to the passing of the railway line for coal transportation, construction of transmission line, water pipeline and approach road. From the facts noticed herein above, it is evident that the project is surrounded by forest and involves 'Parti Bhumi' (fallow land) thereby signifying least anthropogenic activity at or around the project site and, thus the issue of wildlife in the area deserves serious consideration. EIA report (page 668) and the table provided therein (Page 669, 675) make mention of having not noticed any endangered species within the area of project site and the area lying in 10 km of the radius therefrom. However, the appellants pointed out to the response received by them to the RTI query dated 27th August, 2013 (page 161, 162) providing the list of Schedule I species- Sloth Bear, Chinkara, Black Buck, Bengal Monitor, Peafowl, crocodile (Magar) etc. within the project site and 10 km radius area. The project proponent relied upon the bio-diversity assessment and conservation plan and submitted that the EAC in its meeting dated 23rd March, 2014 had found the site report/plan in order. It has been pointed out that the site plan was prepared after the EIA report and public hearing and no study was undertaken to assess the impact of the project and its ancillary activity like coal transportation, water pipeline, approach road, ash ponds and such other impacts on the wildlife in the region. Para 4.3.1.3 (page 1058) of the report adds credence to this contention in following terms: *"this survey needs to be carried*

out with the wildlife experts and the State Authority, Department to identify the areas or forest need all the conservation and management interventions which are highly crucial.” Facts revealed before us do not show that any member of the EAC or Expert member of WII conducted any site visit of the project to assess the gravity of exception taken to the project upon the issues raised in relation to the forest and wildlife. Appraisal of the project in this regard, therefore, becomes questionable.

51. Water being important component of environment appraisal of the project for accessing its potential impacts on water resources in course of the process of appraisal is also of material importance for answering the question before us. The project envisages drawl of 36 mcl of water from Ganga and its transportation through 24 km of pipeline to upper Khajuri reservoir and thereafter to make supply of the water through 7 km of pipe line to the project site. Upper khajuri reservoir is a rain fed reservoir which according to the project proponent is meant for irrigation purposes. However, the appellants contend that the water in the upper Khajuri reservoir is not only for irrigation purposes but also used for human consumption and caters to the needs of the wildlife in or around the said reservoir. In this context Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants submitted that upper Khajuri reservoir feeds water to lower khajuri reservoir lying on the River Khajuri- a tributary of Ganga and there has been representation made by Banaras Hindu University regarding the potential impacts of

taking of untreated contaminated water from Ganga to upper Khajuri reservoir and thereafter to the lower Khajuri reservoir which is catering to the need of Banaras Hindu University; and the EAC had completely over looked the critical issues raised by the Banaras Hindu University in that regard and blindly relied upon the misstatement made by the project proponent that the issue with BHU had been resolved.

52. We find from the record, a letter dated 18th September, 2013 (page 174) addressed by Registrar of the Banaras Hindu University to the Secretary, Government of India, MoEF, New Delhi voicing concerns of the University in following words:

I would like to inform you that a Thermal Power Project with capacity 1320 MW Coal based is going to be installed at nearby Village-Dadari Khurd in District-Mirzapur which is 10 km. away from Rajiv Gandhi South Campus of BHU at Barkachha. It is pointed out that the Rajiv Gandhi South Campus is constituent of BHU having running more than 20 self-financing undergraduate and post-graduate courses and other academic activities. A good number of students, teaching and non-teaching staff and their family members are residing in the campus.

In this connection, we have received a letter of General Secretary, a NGO-“Vindhya Environmental Society” and representation of resident of that area. Further, we have also examined by our Faculty Member who belongs to field of Environmental Science & Technology and he has submitted an Environment Impact Assessment Report of 1320 MW bout proposed Coal based Thermal Power Project, which are self explanatory(copy enclosed).

It is needless to mention here that the negative impact of this project may adversely affect their health of students, teachers and other staff residing in the Rajiv Gandhi South Campus. We would like to highlight the fact that entire drinking water supply of the RGSC is from lower Khajur Dam which is fed by upper Khajuri Dam. Any industrial activity in the upper khajuri Dam will jeopardize our water supply.

Keeping in view of the above fact, I request you to kindly consider for reviewing the shifting of place much ahead from the premises of Rajiv Gandhi South Campus,

Barkachha so that the ambiance and environment of this area may keep intact.

This communication from the Registrar enclosed Environment Impact Assessment Report concerning the project in question prepared by Dr. A.K. Pandey, Assistant Professor, Environment Science and Technology, Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, BHU. The respondent no. 4, it appears, made a presentation before the EAC that the issues raised by BHU were resolved in the meeting held on 8th March, 2014 and 10th March, 2014. In that regard our attention has been invited to minutes of the meeting conducted by the project proponent, BHU Faculty and Campus Members on 8th and 10th March, 2014. Reading of these minutes would persuade a reader to believe that discussion was held on following major points:

1. Air Impact and dispersion modelling
2. Water withdrawal scheme
3. Water utilization
4. Waste water management system
5. Coal Quality
6. Coal Transportation.

and after three hours of deliberations it was decided that Welspun Energy UP Pvt. Ltd-Project proponent would be forwarding the following commitments to BHU:

1. Installing of ESP with 99.9% efficiency and operating the ESP
2. Commitment to comply all condition stipulated by CWC on water withdrawal
3. Comply with the commitment of ash utilisation plan
4. Commitment to operate ETP

It is further revealed that BHU desired to be part of environmental and social management review during the operational phase of the project and the project proponent should submit six monthly compliance report along with online

data as per EC condition to the University along with other stakeholders. Significantly, the minutes of meeting do not disclose what exactly the discussions were in the meeting for thrashing out technical issues involved in the major topics purportedly discussed. The EAC also did a lip service to the process of appraisal by merely recording its nod to the presentation made by the project proponent in following terms:

6.The pp has submitted point wise response to BHU vide their letter dated 29th January, 2014 reg. The adverse impacts on the residents of Rajiv Gandhi South Campus due to the project. The same were presented before the Committee. The PP held meetings with BHU on 08.03.2014 and 10.03.2014 and detailed discussions were held on all the issues and provided satisfactory replies. The issues raised by the NGO, Vindhya Environmental Society in their letter to BHU were also discussed in the said meetings in detail. The Minutes of the said meeting were also submitted before the Committee. As desired by BHU, the commitments regarding installation and operation of ESP (with 99.9% efficiency) and ETP, complying with all conditions stipulated by CWC on water withdrawal and complying with proposed ash utilization plan shall be submitted to BHU. The committee recommended that the environmental cell of the PP shall also work in close coordination with BHU.

To compound this issue further the appellants have pointed out that the persons who raised their concerns did not participate in the meeting nor they authorize any person to hold the meeting on their behalf; and Professor Dr. Vijay Kishna who is shown to have attended the meeting held on 8th and 10th March, 2014 in the minutes annexure R-26 (page 1183) asserted vide email dated 23rd April, 2014 that the said meetings were not authorized by Banaras Hindu University and he participated in his personal capacity (page 2061) annexure

R-30; and this fact was brought to the notice of Secretary, MoEF by appellants no. 3 vide email dated 25th April, 2014 annexure R-31. It was therefore, incumbent upon the MoEF to have thoughtfully considered the relevant record and sought clarification from EAC before proceeding to grant the EC. Nothing of this sort is done in the present case.

53. Learned Counsel appearing for the appellants submitted that transporting the massive quantity of Gangetic untreated/contaminated water to the rain fed upper Khajuri reservoir is bound to change the water quality of upper Khajuri reservoir and consequently have impact on the people downstream using the water for human needs. It is further submitted that water withdrawal of 36,000,000,000 litres annually would undoubtedly affect the ecological flow of Ganga and severely affect the Gangetic Biodiversity including Gangetic Dophins found in Mirzapur stretch; and it is wrongly presumed that water withdrawal during monsoon from Ganga would leave no impact on Gangetic environment when there is a record of decline in rainfall in past year with no sufficient water in river in monsoons vide statistical data of rainfall in District Mirzapur annexure A-28 (page 2058). According to Learned Counsel appearing for the appellants both competitive use of water from river Ganga and upper khajuri reservoir and its comulative impact on upstream and downstream have not been discussed in the EIA report. We do find substance in the submission made.

54. It is further pointed out that the Project Proponent revealed in Form-1 dated 03-12-2011 (entry serial no. 10, page no. 110) that the area in question does not fall in any important high quality or scarce resources zone (ground water resource, surface resource, forestry, agriculture, fishery, tourism and minerals), and the EIA report (page no. 633 and 634) disclosed that the project site does not fall in any economically viable zone as per Regional GSI map.
55. The Appellants further points out that the respondent no. 4 in its reply (page no. 342) made reference to the Geological and Mineral Map of District Mirzapur annexure R-47 to state that the District Mirzapur has presence of Alluvium rather than Kaimur sand stone. Coloured map produced at annexure R-58 (page no. 2924) shows that the project area is adjacent to Marihan identified as a Kaimur sand stone area which is an important mineral resource.
56. The record reveals that the Public Hearing was conducted by UPPCB on 07-04-2012 in village Dadri Khurd, District Mirzapur, after publishing the notice of the public hearing in a National Daily- 'Hindustan Times' Delhi edition on 04-03-2012 and in the local Daily- 'Amar Ujala' of the same date, and the meeting was attended by about 190 persons (page 121-127). Two fold exceptions is taken to this public consultation process firstly, that the notice ought to have been publicized in the National Daily published from Allahabad/Varanasi in order to ensure maximum publicity, and secondly, public hearing was

not conducted in free and fair manner there being presence of men holding guns in the meeting as evident from a video clipping.

57. Perusal of the provision prescribing procedure for conduct of public hearing in Appendix IV of EC Regulations, 2006 reveals that notice of public hearing has to be advertised in one major National Daily and one Regional Vernacular Daily/State official language. The procedure stipulated does not say that it needs to be publicised in National Daily published from a particular place.

58. Learned Counsel for the appellants invited our attention to the purpose of public consultation of which the public hearing is one of the important component as mentioned at para 7 (III)(ii)(a). It is correct that public hearing is held for ascertaining concerns of local affected persons. However, the process of public consultation also envisages obtaining of responses in writing from other concerned persons having plausible stake in environmental aspects or project activity. Keeping in mind the procedure prescribed in clear terms at 3.0 under Appendix IV of EC Regulation, 2006. We are of the considered view that the procedure adopted for publication of notice of public hearing has been duly followed in the present case by its advertisement in national daily and local daily.

59. Additional Affidavit (page no. 2936-2944) with photographs filed by respondent no. 4-Project Proponent points out that other mode for publicity was resorted to by the Project

Proponent with the speaker mounted van/jeep for making announcement regarding the public hearing. Exception taken on this ground, therefore, has no merit. However, as regards the conduct of the public hearing itself the videography has revealed the presence of gun toting men amongst the members attending the public hearing. Learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent no. 4 submitted that Village Dadri Khurd being situated in backward Forest area, it is not unusual to find the locals moving with guns. Assuming this to be true it was necessary for policemen on duty to have dis-armed them before they entered the venue of the public hearing. Arms like guns are bound to strike fear in the hearts of men around and dominate their free will. It is, therefore, difficult to call this public hearing as a free and fairly conducted public hearing.

60. EC Regulations, 2006 lay down a chain of interconnected processes to make a complete mechanism required to assess the potential impacts of the project or activities on the environment made of several components. Every piece of information/data furnished and/or collected at every stage of the process is expected to be wholesome free from any twist or turn in order to truly aid the correct appraisal of the potential impacts of the project. This expectation of law is evident from the checks and balances provided in EC Regulations, 2006.

61. Cumulatively, therefore, the entire process of consideration and appraisal of the proposal to grant EC is found tainted so as to render it less credit worthy than the one expected by law and

as such makes it even more difficult to suggest the safeguards in order to render the project sustainable one. We, therefore, answer the question raised herein above negatively. In our opinion, it is advisable to go through the entire process of EC afresh before green signal is given to the project.

We, therefore, allow this Appeal and pass the following directions:

1. The Appeal is allowed and EC dated 21-08-2014 is set aside.
 2. Respondent no. 4 shall not carry out any developmental work at the project site.
 3. The respondent no. 4 shall restore the area to its original condition.
 4. Work of restoration is stayed for a period of two months.
62. In view of the above directions Appeal No. 79 of 2014 stands disposed of. M.A. Nos. 694 of 2014 and 511 of 2015 also stand disposed of.

....., JM
(U.D. Salvi)

....., EM
(Ranjan Chatterjee)

कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर
पत्रांक- १२९७ / मीरजापुर / ज०सू०अ० दिनांक, दिसम्बर ३ / २०२१

सेवा में,

Sri Debadityo Sinha

Add: के०एम० -२८/००१ ,

जे०पी० कोस्मोस

नोएडा, सेक्टर-१३४,

पिन कोड- २०१३०४ ।

विषय- सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम २००५ के अन्तर्गत सूचना उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ- कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक और विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ का पत्र संख्या-२६२/सू०अ०/ दिनांक ११.११.२०२१ ।

विषयक के सम्बन्ध में कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक और विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ का पत्र संख्या-२६२/सू०अ०/दिनांक ११.११.२०२१ के साथ संलग्न आपका आवेदन पत्र दिनांक २२.१०.२०२१ द्वारा **Proposal for Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve in Marihan- sukarit-Chunar Landscape of Mirzapur Forest Division** अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नवत् है :-

बिन्दु संख्या-१ में आपके पत्र के साथ संलग्न इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक- २६६/मीरजापुर/२३ दिनांक १६.०७.२०१८ द्वारा विषयगत अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों की पुस्तिका मुख्य वन संरक्षक, मीरजापुर क्षेत्र कार्यालय को अग्रेतर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित किया गया था। इसके उपरान्त इस क्रम में कोई सूचना इस कार्यालय को संसूचित नहीं है।

बिन्दु संख्या-२ के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त नहीं ।

बिन्दु संख्या-३ के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त नहीं ।

(पी०एस० त्रिपाठी)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी/जन सूचना अधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर

संख्या अ/समदिनांक

प्रतिलिपि- कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक और विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या-२६२/सू०अ०/ दिनांक ११.११.२०२१ के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

(पी०एस० त्रिपाठी)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी/जन सूचना अधिकारी,
मीरजापुर वन प्रभाग, मीरजापुर



Wildlife Inventory and Proposal for

SLOTH BEAR CONSERVATION RESERVE

in Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape of
Mirzapur Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh

DEBADITYO SINHA & RAKESH CHAUDHARY

Foreword by Dr Asad Rahmani

<back of front cover>

My congratulations to the authors for this much needed landmark achievement. This is a great contribution to wildlife conservation which I am sure will open many doors to the little known and undiscovered part of Mirzapur jungles. The report exposes the status... the challenges... and the current state of this enigmatic region...sadly like many places in India...the diversity and rich wildlife of Mirzapur is facing threats of extinction.

There is an urgent need for protection and immediate action. The government and stakeholders need to come together and in a united effort to address the various issues. I am hopeful and confident that the efforts put into this study would be instrumental in preserving this landscape.

-Mike H. Pandey

**Brand Ambassador- Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (Wildlife and Environment)
Chairperson, Earth Matters Foundation**

~

Much of the wildlife of Mirzapur has vanished...unsung. Once flush with cheetahs, tigers and caracals, this little known, threatened wilderness still harbours endangered animals like the sloth bear, Indian wolf, leopard, rusty-spotted cat among others. It is hoped that this well-researched and timely report of a neglected but important wildlife area, will lead to its protection for posterity.

-Prerna Bindra

**Wildlife Conservationist & Writer
Former Member, Standing Committee on National Board of Wildlife**

~

The proposed area is rich in wildlife diversity and provides crucial habitat connectivity to maintain the genetic diversity between Protected Areas and other forests in the landscape. Considering the location of the proposed area, rich biodiversity and impending threats in due course of time the proposal offers an opportunity to policymakers to contemplate the issue in all sincerity which will not only secure wildlife in long run but also award local communities with a healthy environment, availability of water and future tourism opportunities.

-Dr. Harendra Singh Bargali

**Co-Chair, IUCN/BSG Sloth Bear Expert Team
Deputy Director, The Corbett Foundation**

~

I congratulate the authors and the team for this much needed work. I am sure this work will fill the gaps of science based information on wildlife in underappreciated areas like Mirzapur. This information will be very helpful to us, the Bear Specialist Group of IUCN, while updating the sloth bear distribution map, where we do not have authentic information about the presence of sloth bear in many of the forest areas. The report reveals the needs for formulating science based conservation strategies for the wildlife and habitats in this area. I have no doubts that this report can be a model for other parts of India to unveil the ecological health and habitat condition of the forest.

-Dr. Nishith Dharaiya
Co-Chair, IUCN-SSC Sloth Bear Expert Team
Associate Professor, HNG University, Patan (Gujarat)

~

The dry tropical deciduous forest of Mirzapur is known to be dominated by *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Acacia catechu* etc. along with patches of *Shorea robusta* as major tree species, making three storey forests at some places. These forests have been home for most of the typical ungulates found in a dry deciduous forest along with many carnivores such as Leopards, Sloth bear and other lesser cats. I congratulate the team for bringing out a detailed report and providing much needed baseline data of this region. I am sure that the findings of the report shall be very useful for the Forest Department to prepare a long term conservation strategies of the region.

Dr. Faiyaz A. Khudsar
Scientist Incharge, Yamuna Biodiversity Park,
CEMDE, University of Delhi

~

One of the takeaways from the 21st International Conference on Bear Research & Management, November 2012, New Delhi was the lack of scientific research on four species of bear found in India despite being large charismatic mammals. Globally there are just eight species of bear. Thus, this report is an important milestone in highlighting a least studied species in an area off the conservation radar despite its rich ecological heritage.

-Ananda Banerjee
Wildlife Conservationist & Author

Wildlife Inventory and Proposal for SLOTH BEAR CONSERVATION RESERVE in Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape of Mirzapur Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh

Authored by Debadityo Sinha & Rakesh Chaudhary

Foreword by Dr Asad Rahmani



July 2019

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DECLARATION FROM AUTHORS

This is to certify, that this report titled 'Wildlife Inventory and Proposal for Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve in Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape of Mirzapur Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh (2019)' including but not limited to the camera trap survey has been carried out in the Mirzapur Forest Division. The information given in this publication are true and correct to our best of knowledge and all the errors in the report are inadvertent and author's alone.

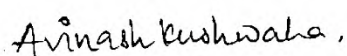
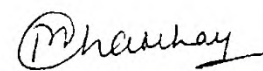
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Debadityo Sinha



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Sudhanshu Kumar

-

16 March 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CR	Conservation Reserve
DSWF	David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation
ESZ	Ecosensitive Zone
FD	Forest Division
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	Kilometer
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
m	Meter
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
mm	Millimeter
NT	Near Threatened
PA	Protected Area
Sch	Schedule
SH	State Highway
sq.km.	Square Kilometer
TDF	Tropical Deciduous Forest
U.P.	Uttar Pradesh
VENHF	Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
VU	Vulnerable
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WTI	Wildlife Trust of India
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

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FOREWORD

I am delighted to write the foreword for the important report “Wildlife Inventory and Proposal for SLOTH BEAR CONSERVATION RESERVE in Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape of Mirzapur Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh”. I am always interested to work and study neglected ecosystems and neglected species. There is plethora of literature on well-known protected areas and almost hysterical concern for few mega-vertebrates but not many conservationists give attention to species like Sloth Bear and habitats like Mirzapur Forest landscape. I had the privilege to visit Mirzapur Forest a decade ago and was amazed to see that some good patches of tropical thorn and dry-deciduous forest still survive, despite huge population and mining pressures.

I am happy that the report is jointly written by Debadityo Sinha of Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation and Rakesh Chaudhary of the Forest Department – an exemplary combination of an NGO working closely with the government. This is the way forward for achieving conservation results. I am also happy that five organizations have come forward to jointly sponsor this report: Wildlife Trust of India, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Earth Matters Foundation, Forest Department and Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation.

The report is very thoroughly researched and result well presented. Besides the two lead authors, the three contributors, Avinash Kushwaha, Mohit Chauhan and Sudhanshu Kumar, also need to be appreciated. Interestingly, they come from two leading institutions of our country: TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi, and Banaras Hindu University.

The report proves the presence of rich biodiversity in this neglected region. I hope the concern authorities will take appropriate measures, as suggested in the report, and make Marihan-Sukrit-Chunar Landscape of Mirzapur Forest Division as Sloth Bear Conservation Reserve. It will be a fitting acknowledgement of the hard work that the Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation did for the last five years.

Asad R. Rahmani

Lucknow

2 July 2019

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We are grateful to Forest Range Officers, Shashi Kant Pandey (Range Officer, Marihan), Santlal Kanaujia (Range Officer, Sukrit), Ram Dhani Yadav (Forester, Marihan), Ram Shringar Tiwari (Forester, Sukrit), Satguru Ram Yadav (Forester, Sukrit); Forest Guards-Vishal Gond, Rahul Pachauri (Marihan), Jai Pratap Patel and Pramod Kumar (Sukrit) for their support during the field survey.

Special thanks to forest watchers- Om Prakash, Ram Govind, Jhagru, Ramesh Chandra Singh, Santosh Kumar Patel, Ram Vriksh Bharati and Shankar for their assistance during field survey which have made tremendous difference to the study.

The authors are thankful to Wildlife Trust of India, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, Earth Matters Foundation and Bitgiving for supporting this work.

We would also like to thank all those who could not be named here, our well-wishers, our nearest ones, family members and friends for their support.

-The Authors

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The forests of Mirzapur Forest Division of Uttar Pradesh is classified as Tropical Deciduous Forest (TDF) characterised by long and intensely hot summer, low rainfall and a short mild winter with attractions of waterfalls and short to medium height hills. The major part of this forest division comes under Vindhyan plateaus of Mirzapur, elevation ranging from approx. 70 meters near river Ganga to as high as 400 meters.

The summer temperature goes up to 48° C in May-June. The rainfall varies from 750 mm. to about 1200 mm. Many small rain fed streams and rivulets passes through the entire hilly terrains which are almost dry during the hot summer. It shows mixed type of forests, dominated by shrubs and medium height trees. The flora is dominated by tree species such as *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Butea monosperma*, *Shorea robusta*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Acacia catechu*, *Zizyphus mauritiana* etc. According to a study by Allahabad University, there are 183 plant species belonging to 158 genera and 60 families in Mirzapur which are used by local tribes to treat various ailments.

There are very few records and literature on the wildlife of Mirzapur. Some of the historical record reveals about the pride hunting in this region. Percy Wyndham, who was District Collector of Mirzapur, and good friend of Jim Corbett is believed to have killed more than 500 tigers in his lifetime mostly in Mirzapur. Rough estimates of wildlife of Mirzapur published by regional forest offices from time to time give an indication of diverse wildlife and future prospects of discovering new species in this region. Sloth bears can be termed as the flagship species found in Mirzapur Forest Division. However, the overall trend of wildlife population shows a declining trend.

The wildlife richness of Mirzapur and the threat to their habitats can be understood from various incidents of human-animal conflicts which is very common in some areas. Wild animals like sloth bear, leopard, hyena, jackal, deer and mugger (crocodile) straying in villages are often reported by local newspapers. Trafficking and smuggling of animals and their parts have been reported from this region in past.

Some of the major threats are land use change and other anthropogenic disturbances in the region. Stone quarrying activities and encroachment of land within the forest areas has increased the porosity and disturbance in some portions.

Majority of the animals such as sloth bear, leopard, hyena, porcupine, civets, sambar are known to be nocturnal and elusive. They generally avoid movement during day time to avoid exposure to heat as well as human contact. Therefore, sighting of the wildlife during day-time is rare. Census data published by Mirzapur Forest Division provides a good inventory of wildlife in this region which is based on indirect evidences, and there is a possibility that several elusive animals may have not been recorded at all. Therefore, a camera trap study was undertaken in few selected forest ranges to collect objective and

direct evidences of sloth bears and other elusive wild animals inhabiting these forests. The camera trap survey was carried out in three forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar between May 2018 and July 2018. A total of 15 camera traps were deployed at 50 different locations selected randomly covering different habitat types and at locations likely to be used by animals. The camera trap survey showed a very good variety of wild animals in the forests. The result indicates a very good representation of all trophic levels indicating a functional ecosystem in existence. Most of the camera trap images were captured after sunset, with few instances of daytime images indicating nocturnal movement of animals.

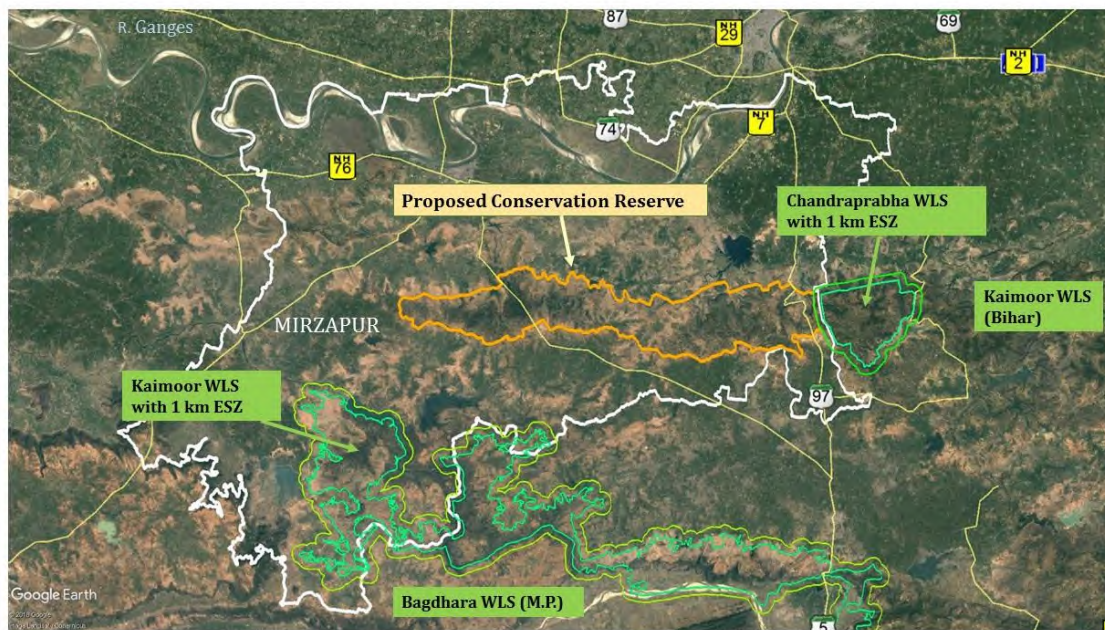
There are three cat species captured by the cameras: Asiatic Wild Cat, Rusty Spotted Cat and Leopard; all of which are first time record in this Forest Division and are all protected as Schedule I of WPA. However, the discovery of Asiatic Wild Cat is special as the known easternmost range of Asiatic Wild Cat has been up to Bagdhara Wildlife Sanctuary in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh which shares its border with Mirzapur at Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary's Halia range.

The Schedule I (WPA, 1972) animals recorded from these forest ranges are Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Wild Cat (*Felis sylvestrisornata*), Rusty Spotted Cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), Indian Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*), Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*), Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) and Mugger Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) etc. Other important species recorded here are Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Jungle Cat (*Felis v chaus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Ruddy Mongoose (*Herpestes smithii*), Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hemaphroditus*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Bluebull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Five-striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus pennantii*), Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Painted Spur Fowl (*Galloperdix lunulata*), Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and many other birds.

The forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar is an ideal representation of the vindhyan landscape and connects *Eastern Kaimoor landscape* (Ranipur WLS in U.P. and Son Gharial WLS, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve and Bagdhara WLS in M.P.) with *Western Kaimoor landscape* (Chandraprabha WLS of U.P. and Kaimur WLS of Bihar). There are several waterfalls namely Alopri Dari, Jogia Dari, Pahiti Dari, Panchsheel Dari, Chuna Dari, Lekhania dari and Siddhanath ki Dari which are places with exemplary natural beauty and locally popular sites for recreation and tourism. However, these forest ranges are also facing severe threats from activities like mining, logging, hunting, unsustainable construction and infrastructure development, encroachment of forests and watersheds and forest fires.

Therefore, a Conservation reserve is proposed in Mirzapur Forest division which will include Marihan, Sukrit and some parts of Chunar and Lalganj ranges with area of approx. 408 sq.km.

The location of the proposed conservation reserve is shown below.



The proposed boundary of the Conservation Reserve and locations of adjacent PAs

The majority of the land proposed for the conservation reserve are recorded as Reserve Forests of Mirzapur Forest Division with few rural agricultural settlements in between. By declaring these forests as Conservation Reserve, it will elicit responsibility and long-term participation of local people in conservation of this landscape.

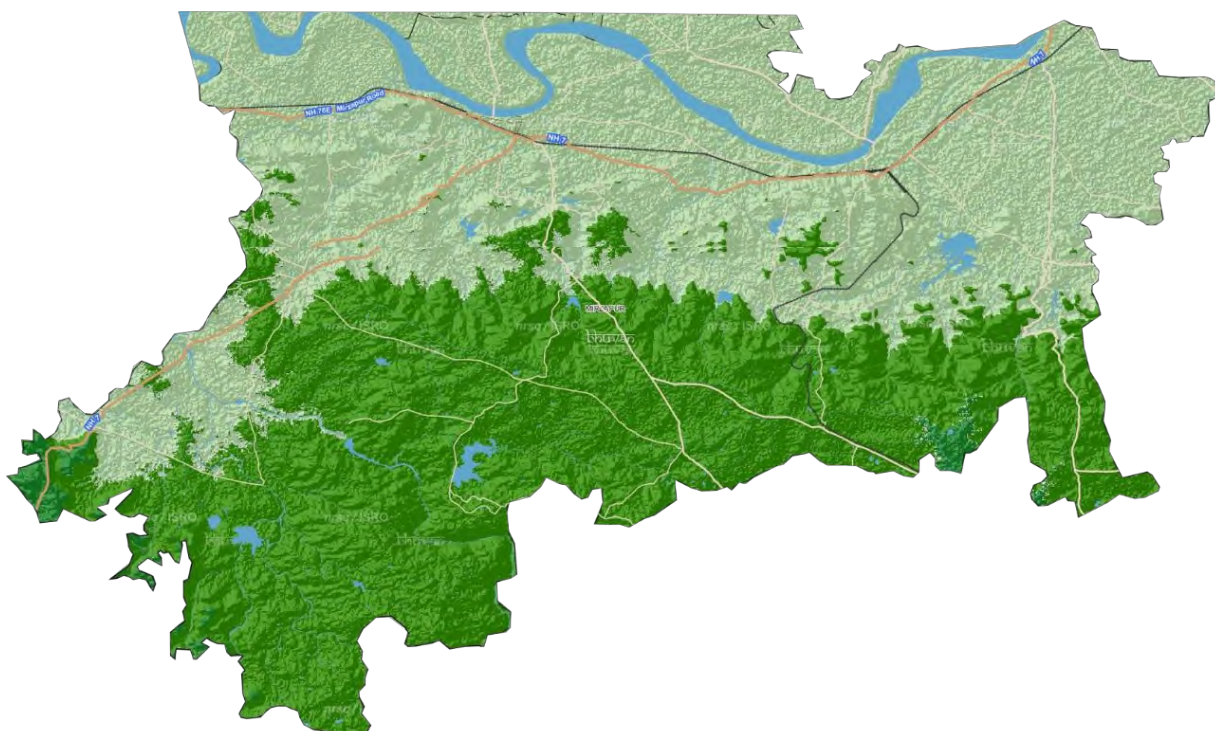
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Landscape

A. Climate and Topography

Mirzapur district is surrounded by districts: Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Chandauli, Varanasi, Sonbhadra of Uttar Pradesh and districts: Rewa and Siddhi of Madhya Pradesh. River Ganga flows through the northern boundary of the district. District Mirzapur is divided into two biogeographic zones- Gangetic plains in northern portion and Vindhyan mountain range which constitutes majority of the district. The Vindhyan plateaus of Mirzapur are known for their dry deciduous forests, waterfalls and wildlife. The elevation ranges from approx. 70m near river Ganga to as high as 400m near Dramadganj forest range. The terrain is undulating with small and medium height hills in between. There is rocky sandstone layer beneath the soil and in some places they are exposed to surface. Many small streams and rivulets passes through the entire hilly terrains.



Map 1: Terrain Map of District Mirzapur (<http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>)

The forests of this region can be classified as tropical dry deciduous forest (Champion & Seth, 1968). According to the Champion and Seth's classification of forests types of India, the various types and sub-types of forests of Vindhyan region witness Southern and Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests respectively (FRI, 2016).

The biogeographic sub-zone is called Vindhya under zone Deccan plateau. The climate of the area is characterized by long and intensely hot summer, low rainfall and a short mild winter. The summer temperature goes up to 48°C in May-June. The rainfall varies from 750 mm to about 1200 mm. Most of the rainfall occurs in the months of June, July and August. There are little winter rains, which occurs generally in January and February and are sometimes substantial, fairly regular as compared with other parts of Uttar Pradesh (FRI, 2016).

B. Vegetation

These forests occur on underlying rocks, which are, generally, sand stone and shale (FRI, 2016). In some places old growth can be seen in the elevated areas (~200 m and above) with tree height reaching up to 10-15 m. The areas in elevations lower than 190 m shows mixed type of forests, dominated by shrubs and medium height trees. There are several patches where clearings of forests can be easily observed.

Most of the plant species are known for medicinal importance and have been traditionally used for treating ailments. Singh & Narain (2009) reported 183 plant species belonging to 158 genera and 60 families in Mirzapur which are used by local tribes to treat various ailments.

Some of the common plants reported by Forest Department, U.P. (FRI, 2016) are as follows:



Image 1: Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) forest in Sukrit

Trees: Dhau (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Asna (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Jhingan (*Lanea coromandelica*), Kakor (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Piya (*Buchanania lanzan*), Siddha (*Lagerstromia parviflora*) and Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), in patches, is commonly noticeable feature. Other species found locally in irregular mixtures are- Kurraiya (*Holarrhena antidysentrica*), Amla (*Emblia officinalis*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), Beejasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Parsiddha (*Hardwickia binnata*), Palash/Dhak (*Butea monosperma*), Kardhai (*Anogeissus pendula*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellerica*), Papad (*Gardena latifolia*), Kurlu (*Sterculia urens*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Harr (*Terminalia chebula*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Haldu (*Adina cordifolia*), Chilbil (*Holoptelia integrifolia*), Mamar (*Eleodendronglaucum*), Domsal (*Miliusavellutina*), Ber (*Zizyphus*

mauritiana), Kathmahuli (*Bauhinia racemosa*), Khaja (*Bridelia retusa*), Phaldu (*Mitragyna parviflora*), Dhusar (*Ficus ornotiana*), Galgal (*Kaklospermum religiosum*), Farhad (*Erythrina suberosa*) and Bel (*Aegle marmelos*) etc.

Shrubs- Kharhar (*Gardenia turgida*), Sehur (*Euphorbia nibulai*), Marorphali (*Helicteres isora*), Bhela (*Semecarpus anacadium*), Karaunda (*Carissa spinarum*), Kataiya (*Flacourtia indica*) etc. are found in preponderance.

Grasses- Churanth (*Heteropogon contortus*), Kans (*Sacchrum spontaneum*), Dhavlu (*Crysopogon fulvus*), Khus (*Vetiveria zizanooides*), Bagai (*Eulaliopsis binata*). Main climbers are- Makoi (*Zizyphus oenoplia*) and Kuchi (*Acacia piñata*).

C. Socio-economic dependence

People living in and around these forests are dependent on the forests for fuelwood, grazing as well as a number of forest produce for their sustenance. There are number of commercially important fruit bearing trees which are found naturally growing in the forests such as *Buchanania lanzan* (Chiraunji) also known as Cuddaph Almond. The fruits of trees like *Madhuca longifolia* (Mahua) is traditionally harvested by tribal communities to produce an indigenous wine and is also dried for use as raisin. Leaves of *Diopsyros melanoxydon* (Tendu) is used for production of *bidi* (a type of indigenous cigarette).

Photographs from the landscape



Image 2: Bamboo thicket (left) and forests on hill-top (right) in Marihan forest range



Image 3: An access road in Sukrit range (left) and a Savannah ecosystem in Marihan range (right)



Image 4: Jogia Dari, Marihan range (left) and Lekhania Dari, Sukrit range (right) in dry season

1.2 Wildlife Conservation in Mirzapur- Background and History

Most of the historical account of the wildlife distribution in Mirzapur region has been from the colonial era, all of which also gives a historical background of pride-hunting which has been prevalent here. Post-independence, there are very few literatures on wildlife of Mirzapur region except very few mentions in some policy reports and records of Forest Department.

20th Century- Legacy of Percy Wyndham

"If one talked about Mirzapur one had to talk about Percy Wyndham"- Y.D. Gundevia

When we talk of wildlife of Mirzapur, we cannot simply begin without the mention of Percy Wyndham- the District Collector and Magistrate of Mirzapur between 1901-1915 who was also a good friend of Jim Corbett. He is believed to have killed more than 500 tigers in his lifetime mostly in Mirzapur (Jaleel, 1997). Jim Corbett in his autobiography '*Man Eaters of Kumaon (Corbett, 1944)*' revered Percy Wyndham as the person who knows about tigers than any other man in India. Though criticized for his love for games, Wyndham during his tenure as District Collector initiated a series of rules for the preservation of game, which he himself strictly followed, and which eventually came to be accepted by the forest departments all over India that time. Some of his rules were prohibition on shooting the cheetal, or the sambar or the tiger and any other species of wild game in their prescribed mating season. The present day Mirzapur-Robertsganj Road and the district's first canal irrigation project-Dhanraul canal were work of '*Wyndham Saahib*', as he was popularly known by the villagers. The Wyndham fall, which is one of the district's popular water fall and major tourist attraction is named after him. (Gundevia, 1992)

A very good description of the wildlife heritage of Mirzapur can be seen in the book '*In the Districts of the Raj, 1992*'. The author *Y. D. Gundevia*, who was posted as District Collector of Mirzapur (October 1939- June 1942) gives a beautiful description of the wildlife of the district, an excerpt reproduced below:

All over the Vindhyan plateau-if one traversed by car from Mirzapur to Robertsganj-there was plenty of game. There was any amount of sambar and cheetal, any amount of wild boar and everything else in the antelope family. As one reached the Kaimur ranges one even came upon the black sloth bear here and there."

Tiger, Cheetah and Caracal

Gundevia in his book claimed that the Mirzapur region had a very large population of tigers compared to other popular tiger areas in the country. Following is one of his statement from his book:

"Jim Corbett had shot all his man-eaters in Nainital. But I am sure there must have been more tigers in and around Mirzapur than in all the tarai districts put together....."

There are several other documents and reports where tigers were specifically stated to be resident in Mirzapur and has been claimed to once support a very large number of tigers. One such report is of *IUCN Eleventh Technical Meeting-New Delhi, 1969* where the following excerpt gives a brief status of the tiger population in the forests of southern U.P. including Mirzapur:

All along the base of the Vindhya plateau, there runs a bamboo belt about 50 meters wide. These bamboo thickets and the spaces between sandstone blocks, which remain shaded for the greater part of the day, are ideal habitats of tigers. The forest blocks of Mirzapur, which were once considered to be an inexhaustible source of tigers, support hardly ten tigers now.

There are several other cats which used to be found in Mirzapur. While the Cheetah is now extinct, but the very elusive 'Caracal' is still believed to be possibly resident in the forests of Mirzapur. In the '*Journal of Bombay Natural History Society, 1918* (Allen, 1919)', presence of Caracal and Cheetahs in Mirzapur were explicitly described, an excerpt reproduced below:

"The following notes on two uncommon mammals in Mirzapur District may perhaps be of interest in connection with the Survey. On 28th December 1912, during a sambhar beat in light jungle about 25 miles S. of the Ganges, a small animal that I did not recognize came out at very close range. I blew a large piece of its back away with a 500 Express but it made off and took refuge in a small nala where it was shortly afterwards despatched with a shotgun. It proved to be a female lynx (F caracal) My measurement maele it 34 inches long (body 27 and tail 7) apparently a rather small example. Unfortunately, the only memento I have of it are the claws, as shortly after I got the head mounted it was destroyed in a bungalow fire. This is considered locally a distinctly rare animal. I saw not long ago in the possession of a friend a very fine skin of a cheetah (C. jubatus) that had been killed in 1916 by villagers about 30 miles South of Mirzapur, which is on the Ganges near Benares. I think about 5 have been obtained in the last 25 years, one being shot while it was in the act of stalking a sambhar. The one whose skin I saw had been killed in the neighbourhood of a grassy plain which held some Black buck."

Similar account of Cheetah can be found in the book *Sterndale's Mammalia of India*, by Frank Finn, 1929 where he writes:

“One specimen, which from its skin must have been very old, was killed by villagers in the Mirzapur district (which borders on Rewah) about two years ago”

According to wildlife historian Raza Kazmi, the Cheetahs must have been extinct from the district Mirzapur by circa 1930 (Kazmi, 2012).

21st Century- Recognition as Sloth Bear Habitat

Despite all these historical accounts of the rich wildlife presence in the district, there is hardly any scientific exercise ever taken to get into details of the faunal diversity in the district. Only source of wildlife presence in Mirzapur has been the wildlife censuses published by regional forest offices which provided rough estimates of their population giving an indication that the forests of Mirzapur has still lot of wildlife remaining and lot more to be discovered. However, the presence of wildlife in Mirzapur was never completely out of discussion, especially when it comes to Sloth Bears, which can be termed as the flagship species of this particularly unique dry deciduous vindhyan landscape. Occasional incidents of man-bear conflicts in the district and some estimates by forest department shows the district has one of the last remaining resident habitats of Sloth Bear, a species of bear endemic to Indian subcontinent and which is also protected under Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The **National Bear Conservation and Welfare Action Plan, published by Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2012** recognized Mirzapur Forest Division as an important sloth bear habitat. Following is one excerpt from the chapter on Uttar Pradesh:

“Central Highland regions of U.P. hold scattered populations of sloth bear but are in continuous threat from mining activities and increasing anthropogenic pressures. Sloth Bear is reported to occur in good numbers in Kaimoor WS, Ranipur WS, Kashi WS, Chandraprabha WS and areas of Mirzapur FD.”

The report identified 8 forest divisions in the state where sloth bears have been reported but it also acknowledged a drastic decrease in sloth bear population in the state.

Mirzapur Forest Division, in particular has undertaken several censuses of the wild animals in the district in past. Wildlife estimates for some of the important species obtained from the department for the years 2011 and 2013 is presented below:

Species	2011	2013	% Decrease
Chinkara	277	117	58
Blackbuck	129	82	36
Sloth Bear	211	114	46
Sambar	248	88	65
Chital	203	179	12

The 2016 Sloth Bear Distribution Survey in Mirzapur

Vindhyan Ecology and Worldwide Fund for Nature-India conducted a sign based survey of sloth bears in five forest ranges of district Mirzapur. The results showed very good presence of sloth bears in the district and provided a first ever distribution map and assessment of the sloth bear habitats in the district Mirzapur which is shown on the map below:



Map 2: Sloth Bear distribution in Reserve Forests of district Mirzapur (Sinha et.al. 2017)

A total area of 1110 sq.km. in forest ranges-Marihan, Sukrit, Chunar, Patehara and Dramadganj were identified as areas with good wildlife presence and were suggested to be conserved by elevating the protection status.

Based on the wildlife presence, the district can be broadly divided into two landscapes. Forest ranges *Patehara* and *Dramadganj* which are continuous with the Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is also part of a larger landscape contiguous with Bagdhara WLS, Son Gharial WLS, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve (M.P.) which is further connected by forests till Ranipur WLS (U.P.) which can be termed as **Western Kaimoor Landscape**.

The remaining three forest ranges- *Marihan*, *Sukrit* and *Chunar* which are contiguous with another landscape is connected with Western Kaimoor landscape via the degraded forests of Lalganj Forest Range and some rural settlements and agricultural fields. Chandraprabha WLS lies on the east of Sukrit range but separated by four lane Varanasi-Robertsganj road (also known as SH-5A). The proposed eco-sensitive zone of Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary includes a small area of Sukrit forest range on its western side. The Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is contiguous with Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary of Bihar which can be referred as the **Eastern Kaimoor landscape**.

Thus, these 3 forest ranges-Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar serves as a very critical wildlife refuge and connecting forests between the Western Kaimoor Landscape and the Eastern Kaimoor Landscape.

1.3 Human-Animal Conflicts

Human-wildlife conflicts are frequently reported in regional newspapers. There have been several incidents of wild animals like sloth bear, leopard, hyena, jackal, deer and mugger crocodile straying in villages which often resulted into human-animal conflict situation. There are also reports of elephant and tigers straying into villages, however these incidents are rare and they are believed to be moving in from protected areas in neighbouring states. A list of dates when man-wildlife conflicts are reported by newspapers and available online for the year 2017 are provided below:

S. No.	Reported on	Name of Reported Animal (alphabetical order)	Village/Place	Source
1	27-03-2017	Hyena	Gorakhi	Daily Hunt
2	23-02-2017		Rehi	Amar Ujala
3	13-02-2017	Jackal	Ahraura	Hindustan
4	08-08-2017		Hamidpur	Amar Ujala
5	11-05-2017	Leopard	Manoharpur	Patrika
6	24-04-2017		Banjari	Nav Bharat Times, Mirzapur samachar
7	13-04-2017		Devhat	Amar Ujala
8	17-03-2017		Shishta Khurd	AmritPrabhat
9	20-02-2017		Badwar	Amar Ujala
10	16-12-2017	Mugger Crocodile	KonBharuhawa Rajgarh	Mirzapur Samachar
11	28-11-2017		Nadihar	Patrika
12	15-11-2017		Harsad	Hindustan
13	11-09-2017		Sadar	Patrika
14	30-08-2017		Mirzapur	Daily Hunt
15	20-08-2017		Bhawa	Bhaskar
16	30-07-2017		Devpura	Hindustan, Mirzapur Samachar
17	21-07-2017		Nadihar Rajgarh	Akhand Bharat News
18	12-07-2017		SemraGaon	Patrika
19	14-01-2017		Lahangpur	Patrika
20	06-01-2017		Dhamauli	OneIndia
21	06-12-2017	Nilgai	Jigna	Amar Ujala
22	18-11-2017		Vijaypur	Dainik Jagran
23	25-07-2017	Python	Lekhaniya dari Ahraura	Hindustan, Patrika, Amar Ujala
24	24-11-2017	Sambar deer	Dramadganj	Mirzapur Samachar

25	23-10-2017	Sloth Bear	Bhavanipur	Hindustan, Ahimsa Express
26	21-09-2017		Bhavanipur	Mirzapur Samachar
27	17-07-2017		Gahira Nakati	Raftaar, News 5, Amar Ujala
28	11-02-2017		Banjari	Patrika
29	05-02-2017		Songada	Amar Ujala
30	06-08-2017	Snakes(other than Python)	Bajhav	Mirzapur Samachar
31	26-07-2017		NeguraJigna	Mirzapur Samachar
32	03-07-2017		Behranganj Chunar	Mirzapur Samachar, Political Punch
33	12-06-2017		Ganeshganj	Mirzapur Samachar
34	05-12-2017	Spotted Deer	Gadbada	Amar Ujala
35	18-03-2017	Tiger	Shishta Kala	Dainik Jagran, The Times of India, DainikBhaskar, Mirzapur Samachar, Navbharat Times, Amar Ujala
36	31-07-2017	Wild Boar	Ramgarh	Amar Ujala
37	06-07-2017		Bhagdeval	Mirzapur Samachar

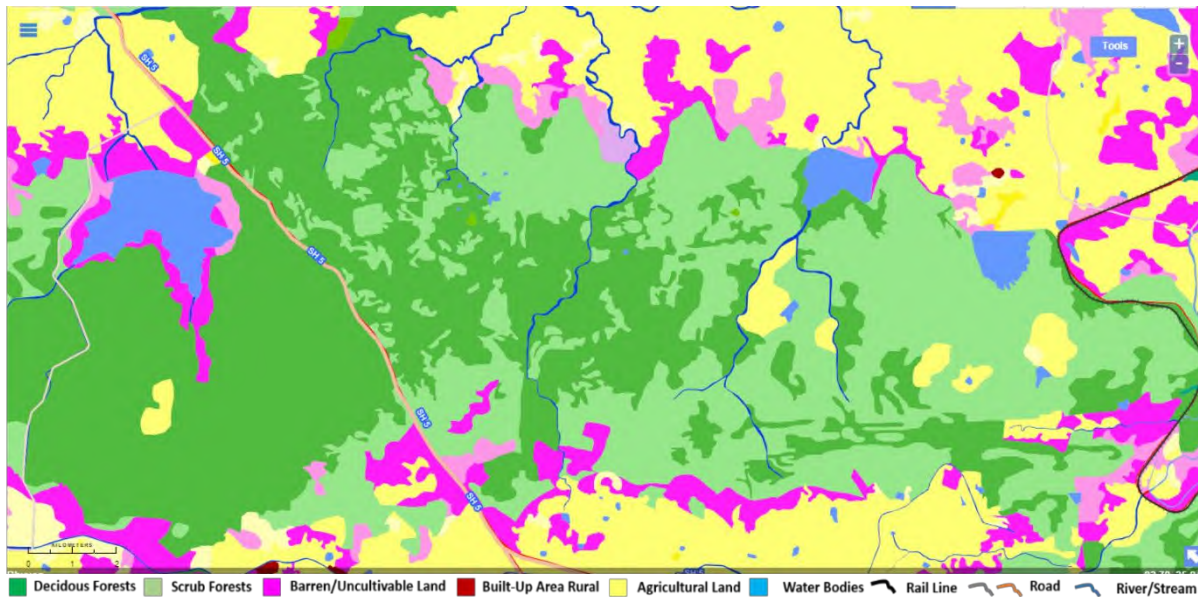
The news articles related to human-animal conflicts in Mirzapur can be read from <https://goo.gl/4CgMLk>

In the beginning of the year 2017, few smugglers were nabbed by local police transporting six wild cats, five of which were later identified by Forest Department with assistance of VENHF to be the rare cat species of India- 'Caracal'. There were high speculations that the cats were poached from forest areas in and around Mirzapur, but the exact origin of these cats remained uncertain. In another famous incident, in June 2016, a leopard was trapped inside a villager's house which was saved after 36 hours of rigorous rescue operation (Hindustan, 2016).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Marihan Forest Range

The forests of Marihan constitute a variety of habitats ranging from grassland, savannah, scrub forests, mixed deciduous forests and dense deciduous forests interspersed with short heighted hills and numerous rivers, some of which originate here. The total area under the Marihan forest range is 145 sq.km.



Map 3: Land Use Land Cover Map of Marihan Forest Range (<http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>)

A. Topography

This landscape has short to medium height hills, with less steep slopes. The elevation varies between 170-250 m. Though the sub-surface layer is rocky sandstone, but soil layer is still found intact in most places. Dense canopy can be seen in most of the hills. In some pockets, old growth forests are also found. Most of the plain areas in between the hills were found to be degraded/mixed deciduous forests interspersed with grasslands and scrub forests dominated by *Zizyphus*, *Acacia catechu* and bamboo. *Hyptis suaveolens* (bantulsi/bush mint) invasion is very common in this forest range.

B. Sources of Water

There are several small order rain fed seasonal rivers, and naturally collected rainwater within the aquifers which flows year-round through some rock crevices, which serves the drinking water requirement of wild animals. The forest range forms important catchment and source of many such rivers. This landscape has several waterfalls and rivers which

stores water as series of ponds in dry seasons, and thus becomes very critical for survival of the wildlife. Some of the lesser known water falls/rivers found inside the forests are Jogia Dari, Alopi Dari, Jamithwa Dari, Pahiti dari, Nagari Jharna etc.

Several small check dams could be found in villages near the forests. Forest department staff has also created few small ponds and check dams to facilitate collection of rainwater for use in dry season by the wild animals. Dhekwah dam, Nanauti dam and Upper Khajuri dam are the major irrigation dams built in this forest range which are now integral part of the ecosystem and are important drinking water sources in dry seasons.

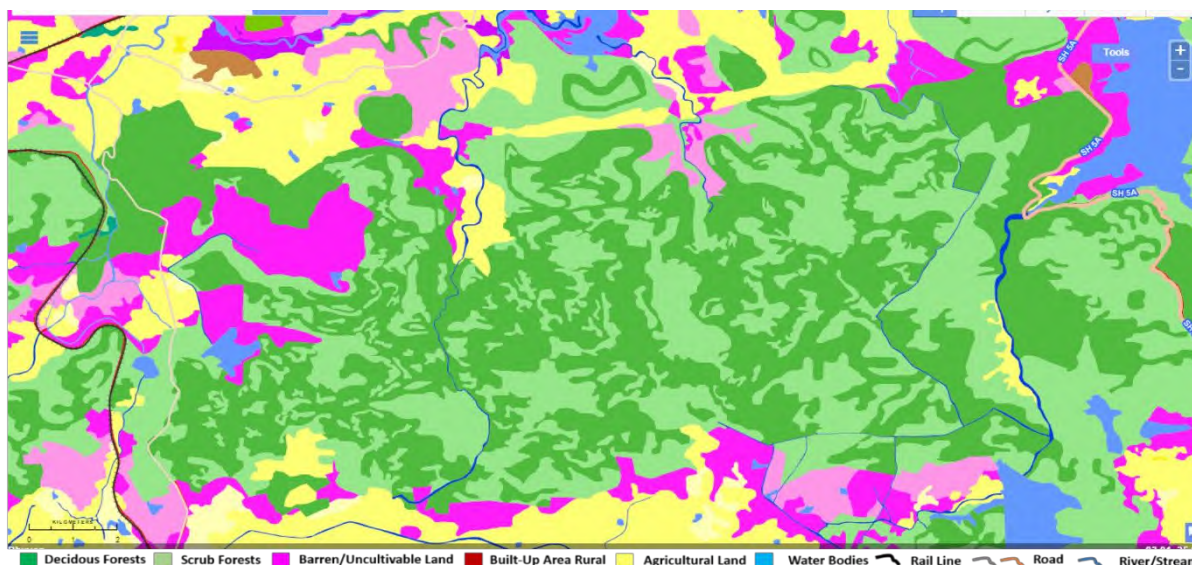
C. Continuity

The Marihan forest range in itself is quite large in area, scattered with grasslands, scrub forests, hills and gorges. There are few agricultural fields and fallow lands near peripheral parts. In between the Darhiram beat and Sarson beat, there are few agricultural settlements with large fallow lands. The villages like Sarso, Semri and Rajapur, are infamous for man-bear conflicts.

There is a continuous stretch of hills with good forest cover in Darhiram, most of which are not easily accessible and which extends up to Sarso and Lahaura beat. This continuous stretch of forests seems to be the core wildlife habitat of Marihan range. This small area is naturally protected because of the difficult terrain and fear of wild animals. However, in recent times there has been increased human disturbances in this portion as well.

The northern side of the range is densely populated rural settlements and the under-construction Ban Sagar canal acts as the northern boundary of the forests. The south of the range is traversed through SH-5, beyond which there are forests of Patewar which runs alongside the Upper Khajuri reservoir. The forests of Patewar joins the forests of Lalganj range beyond which there are some human settlements. Towards south of Marihan range, the SH-5 bends towards south east from where it is joined by Chunar road which may be termed as eastern boundary of Marihan forest range. Towards east of Chunar road lies the Chunar range and Sukrit range. There is little vegetation cover on western side of Chunar road which are interspersed with agricultural settlements and villages. The forests of Chunar and Sukrit range shares boundary with Chunar road on eastern side, but they are disturbed by mining activities and the forests are degraded in peripheral areas. One railway line called Chunar-Churk link also goes through this range.

2.2 Chunar and Sukrit Forest Range



Map 4: Land Use Land Cover Map of Chunar and Sukrit Forest Range (<http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>)

A. Topography

Chunar and Sukrit are two contiguous forest ranges. Chunar range starts from the south of River Ganges and extends till forest ranges-Wyndham fall, Marihan and Sukrit. Sidhanath Dari, is a popular waterfall in this range due to religious beliefs. The elevation of the forest areas varies between 200-300 m. These two forest ranges are continuous chains of hills, some of which has very dense forest cover. The total area of Sukrit forest range is 125 sq.km. and that of Chunar forest range is 131 sq.km. in area.

The eastern side of Chunar and Sukrit forest ranges which adjoins SH-5A (Varanasi-Robertsganj road) is highly porous and disturbed due to stone quarrying activities and encroachment of land within the forest areas. *Lantana camara* is the major invasive species here, especially the areas near the mining stretch. Canopy cover increases while we move 6-7 km interior to forests from SH-5A. Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) trees are very common on the hills. Some patches of the forests were found to be less disturbed with very good quality of forests.

Unlike the southern portion of Chunar range which is continuous with Sukrit, the northern portion of Chunar forest range towards the river Ganges is disturbed by human activities like quarrying and logging.

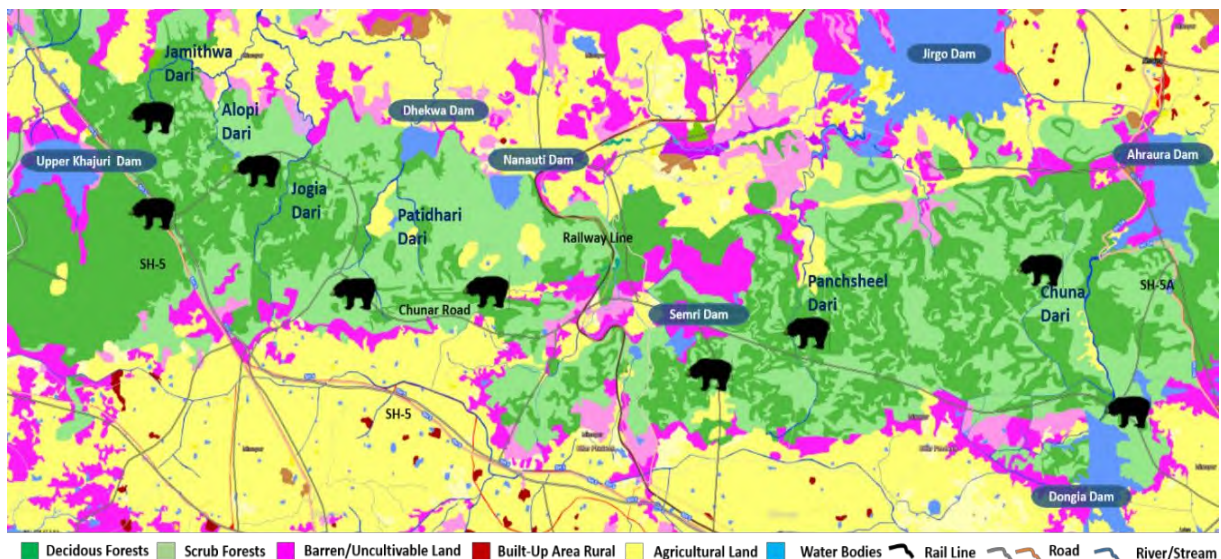
B. Sources of Water

Jirgo dam and Ahraura dam are the major irrigation reservoirs in this region in northern side. Chuna Dari, Lekhania dari and Panchsheel Dari are some of the important natural waterfalls inside the forests. Dhanraul irrigation canal runs through Bhavanipur, which according to forest range officers is also connected with Panchsheel dari which helps maintaining availability of drinking water in forests around Panchsheel dari even during dry seasons. There are several small streams which impound water within their valleys in small ponds like structure. However, unlike Marihan forest range, in Sukrit range, most of them were dried up during our survey in May and June.

C. Continuity

Southern portion of Chunar range is continuous with Sukrit forest range. There are several rural settlements in the periphery of the forest ranges. The Sukrit and Chunar forest range is bordered by SH-5A on eastern side and Chunar road on western side. There is a portion of the Sukrit range which is on the other eastern side of the SH-5A and extends till Chandraprabha WLS in district Chandauli. The proposed 1 km eco-sensitive zone of Chandraprabha Sanctuary includes a small portion of the eastern part of the Sukrit range (MoEFCC, 2018).

2.3 Map of Important Rivers and Dams in the landscape



Map 5: Map showing different rivers and reservoirs in Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar forest ranges (Sinha et.al. 2017)

3. WILDLIFE INVENTORY OF MARIHAN AND SUKRIT LANDSCAPE

In human dominated dry forest landscapes of Mirzapur Forest Division, generally the wild animals avoid day time movement to avoid exposure to heat as well as human contact. Majority of the animals such as sloth bear, leopard, hyena, porcupine, civets, sambar are also known to be nocturnal and elusive. Therefore, sighting of the wildlife during day-time is rare.

The 2013 census data published by Mirzapur Forest Division which used information from Range Forest Offices provides a good inventory of the common wild animals found here. The 2016 sloth bear survey conducted by VENHF & WWF-India was also based on sign survey. All such information was based on indirect evidences, and there is a possibility that several elusive animals may have not be recorded at all. For instance, the wildlife censuses conducted before could not ascertain presence of leopards in the forest division although there were several reports of man-leopard conflicts from areas around the forests in the past. Therefore, a camera trap study was planned to collect objective and direct evidences of sloth bears and other elusive wild animals which are found in this area. This was not a census study to estimate the population, but to create an inventory of different small and medium sized animals occupying the forests of Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar.

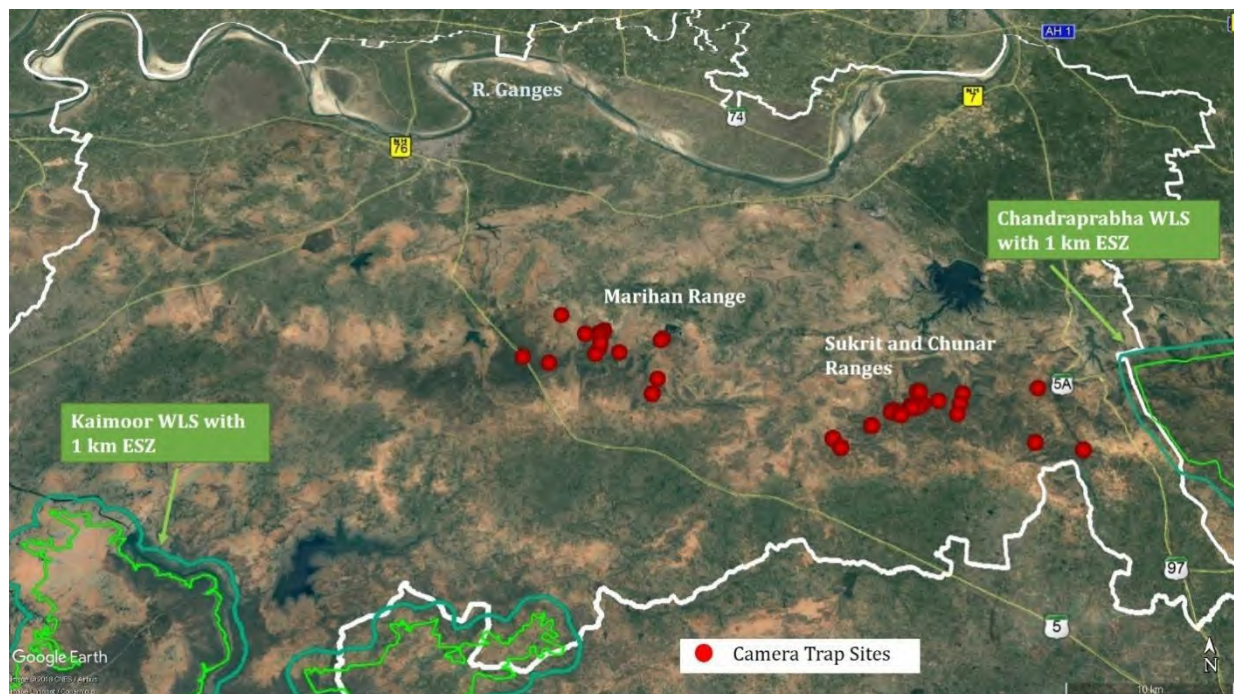
3.1 Methodology

Camera trapping is one of the most reliable method of recording presence of animals which are not seen commonly. Camera traps causes minimum disturbance to the wildlife, and can be left unattended for several days which makes them ideal for capturing photographic evidences of elusive, and nocturnal animals which avoid human presence. Various studies show that camera trapping is an efficient method for inventorying the community of medium to large terrestrial mammals, with 57 to 86% of species detected using survey effort of 1035 to 3400 camera trap days (Rovero et.al., 2010). However, despite the relatively large proportion of species that can be recorded, some species may not be detected even after several thousands of camera trap days (Tobler et al., 2008). Other important considerations while conducting a camera trap exercise is that, large camera trap effort does not guarantee survey completeness, and failure to detect a species does not mean the species is absent (Rovero et.al., 2010).

For species inventories, spatial arrangement of camera traps is flexible and there are no requirements on minimum distances between camera traps or total survey area to be covered. Inventories can therefore be conducted in a relatively small area assuming this is representative of the total study area (Rovero et.al., 2010).

A rapid camera trap survey was carried out in selected areas of forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar from 20 May 2018 till 14 July 2018. A total of 15 camera traps were deployed at 50 different locations covering different habitat types and at locations likely to be used by animals. One camera got stolen in June from Sukrit range, and thereafter the rest of the survey was carried out using 14 camera traps. The cameras (model: Cuddeback Silver Series) were equipped with passive infrared sensor system which gets triggered by body heat and movement as the animal passes in front of the sensor. The day time images were captured using natural light and therefore producing coloured images, while during night time the infrared red flash was used to illuminate the object capturing black and white images. The cameras were calibrated to record both images and video clips of the objects to help identify the species with greater certainty.

The camera trap survey was mainly carried out in Marihan and Sukrit forest ranges along with a small portion of Chunar forest range which is contiguous with Sukrit range. The location of the camera traps is shown in the map below.



Map 6: Locations of Camera traps installed in Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar forest ranges on Google Earth

3.2 Inventory of the Wild Animals in the Study Area

S. No.	Species	Scientific Name	WPA, 1972, IUCN Status	Camera Trap [#]	Mirzapur FD [^]
1	Asiatic Wild Cat	<i>Felis sylvestris ornata</i>	Sch I	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
2	Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Sch I	Marihan & Sukrit	All
3	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Sch I, VU	Sukrit	Not Listed
4	Indian Gazelle	<i>Gazella bennettii</i>	Sch I	Marihan & Sukrit	Chunar & Sukrit
5	Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Sch I	Marihan & Sukrit	All
6	Rusty Spotted Cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Sch I, NT	Sukrit	Not Listed
7	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Sch I, VU	Marihan & Sukrit	All
8	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	All
9	Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
10	Hanuman Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	Chunar & Sukrit
11	Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hemaphroditus</i>	Sch II	Marihan	Not Listed
12	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	All
13	Ruddy Mongoose	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
14	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Sch II	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
15	Bluebull	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Sch III	Marihan & Sukrit	All
16	Indian Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Sch III	Marihan & Sukrit	All
17	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sch III, VU	Marihan & Sukrit	All
18	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	Sch III	Marihan	All
19	Striped Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	Sch III, NT	Marihan & Sukrit	Chunar & Sukrit
20	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	Sch IV	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
21	Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Sch IV	Marihan & Sukrit	All

22	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Sch IV	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
23	Painted Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i>	Sch IV	Marihan & Sukrit	Not Listed
24	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Sch IV	Sukrit	Not Listed
25	Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	Sch I	Not Captured	Marihan & Chunar
26	Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Sch I, VU	Not Captured	Marihan
27	Indian Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Sch I	Not Captured	Chunar & Sukrit
28	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Sch II	Not Captured	All
29	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Sch II	Not Captured	Chunar & Sukrit

For the purpose of camera trap, we have not listed Chunar as separate. Anything reported in Sukrit can be considered to be found in the areas of Chunar range (southern portion) adjoining Sukrit range.

^The data from Mirzapur Forest Division is listed for each ranges separately.

3.3 Images from Camera Trap

1. Asiatic Wild Cat/ Desert Cat (*Felis sylvestris ornata*) | एशिआई जंगली बिल्ली



2. Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) | गोह



3. Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) | गुलदार/ तेंदुआ



4. Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*) | चिंकारा



5. Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) | मोर



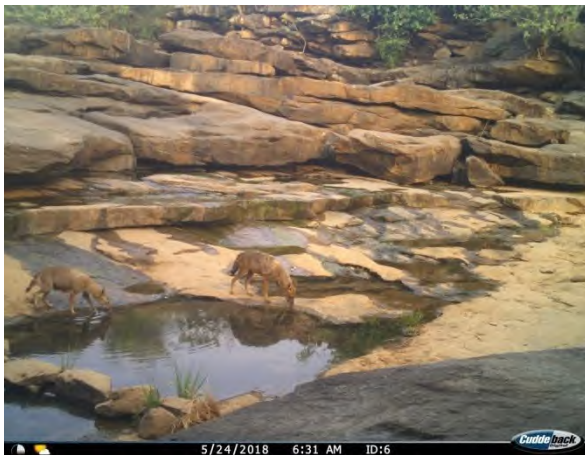
6. Rusty Spotted Cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*) | रस्ती बिल्ली



7. Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) | स्लोथ भालू/रीछ



8. Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*) | सियार/गीदड़



9. Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*) | धूसर नेवला



10. Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) | लंगूर



11. Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hemaphroditus*) | काला मुश्कबिलाव



12. Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) | बंदर



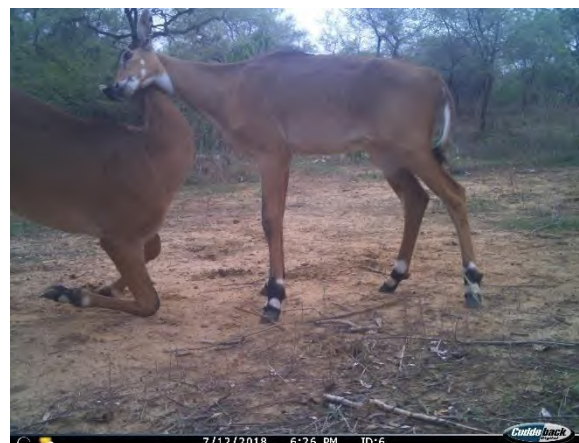
13. Ruddy Mongoose (*Herpestes smithii*) | सुर्ख नेवला



14. Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*) | छोटे भारतीय मुश्कबिलाव



15. Bluebull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) | नीलगाय



16. Indian Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) | जंगली सूअर



17. Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) | सांभर



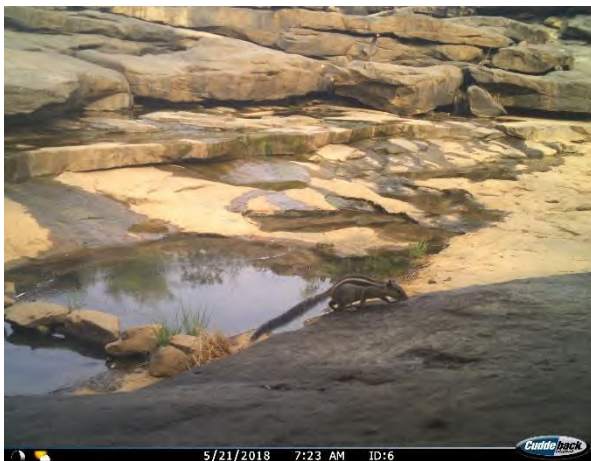
18. Spotted Deer/Chital (*Axis axis*) | चीतल/ हिरण



19. Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) | लकडबग्घा



20. Five Striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus pennantii*) | पांचधारीदार गिलहरी



21. Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) | साही



22. Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) | खरहा



23. Painted Spur Fowl (*Galloperdix lunulata*) | पेंटेड जंगली मुर्गी



24. Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*) | लाल जंगली मुर्गी



3.4 Discussion on the Camera Trap Results

The camera trap survey showed a very good diversity of wild animals in the forests. This may not be considered as a complete list of wild animals found in this landscape as our camera trap exercise were greatly limited to some representative samples and there is high possibility that few species may not have been captured. However, we managed to get a very good diversity of wildlife in this rapid survey which was limited in terms of both time and resources. The result indicates a very good representation of all trophic levels indicating a functional ecosystem in existence.

There are three cat species captured by the cameras - **Asiatic Wild Cat**, **Rusty Spotted Cat** and **Leopard** all of which are photographed in wild for the first time in this Forest Division and are all protected as Schedule I of WPA. However, the discovery of Asiatic Wild Cat is very extraordinary as the known easternmost range of Asiatic Wild Cat has been up to Bagdhara Wildlife Sanctuary in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh which shares its border with Mirzapur at Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary. Similarly, this is also the first time record of Rusty Spotted Cat.

The **Asiatic Wild Cat** also known as Desert Cat (*Felis silvestris ornata*) is highly elusive and there has been photographic evidences from only Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in India (Pande et.al., 2013). The nearest range of Asiatic Wild Cat from Mirzapur Forest Division is Bagdhara Wildlife Sanctuary which borders Mirzapur district and is contiguous with Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary and Mirzapur Forest Division. We have got images of Asiatic Wild Cat from one location in Marihan forest range and two locations in Sukrit forest range. The location of the cameras from where the Asiatic Wild Cat was captured in Marihan range is approx. 16 km from boundary of Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary and approx. 30 km from boundary of Bagdhara Wildlife Sanctuary.

Asiatic Wild Cats are often mistaken as house cats as they both belong to same species, however, given its habitat preference, previously known areas from Kaimoor landscape of which Marihan and Sukrit ranges are part of- the Mirzapur Forest Division seems to be the probable easternmost range of this cat species.

Some other species reported for the first time in Mirzapur Forest Division are: Ruddy Mongoose, Grey Mongoose, Palm Civet, Small Indian Civet, Painted Spurfowl and Red Jungle Fowl. The main reason for so many species not being recorded earlier is because this was the first ever survey using camera trap carried out in the Division and all the previous surveys were based on indirect evidences.

3.5 Some Common Birds Observed

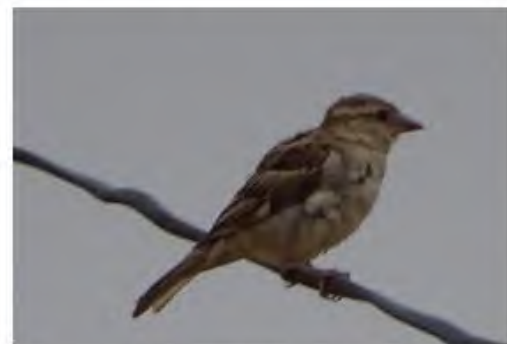
There is a very good diversity of birds in all the forest ranges. Some photographs of birds clicked by the researchers during the field survey are produced below:



Asian Paradise Flycatcher (male and female)
(*Terpsiphone paradise*)



Ashy Crowned Sparrow
(*Eremopterix griseus*)



House Sparrow
(*Passer domesticus*)



Indian Pitta
(*Pitta brachyuran*)



Common Hoopoe
(*Upupa epops*)



Spotted Owlet
(*Athene brama*)



Indian Eagle Owl
(*Bubo bengalensis*)



Brown Fish Owl
(*Ketupa zeylonensis*)



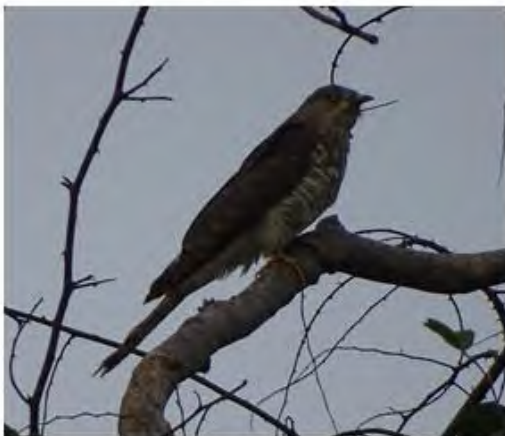
Bonnelli's Eagle
(*Aquila fasciata*)



Painted Spurfowl
(*Galloperdix lunulata*)



Wire-tailed Swallow
(*Hirundo smithii*)



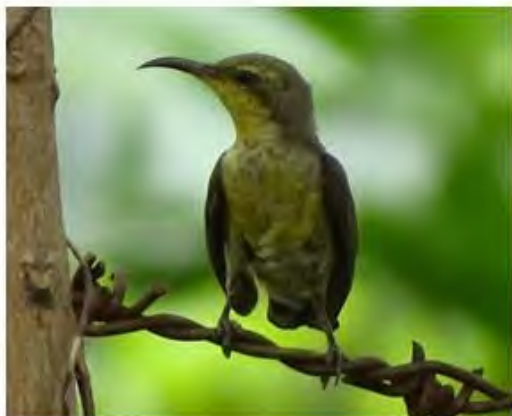
Common Hawk Cuckoo
(*Hierococcyx varius*)



Jacobin Cuckoo
(*Clamator jacobinus*)



Grey Bellied Cuckoo
(*Cacomantis passerinus*)



Purple Sunbird
(*Cinnyris asiaticus*)



Oriental White Eye
(*Zosterops palpebrosus*)



Rufous Treepie
(*Dendrocitta vagabunda*)



Indian Roller
(*Coracias benghalensis*)



Red Vented Bulbul
(*Pycnonotus cafer*)



Black Drongo
(*Dicrurus macrocercus*)



Grey Francolin
(*Francolinus pondicerianus*)



Green Bee-eater
(*Merops orientalis*)



Pied Bushchat
(*Saxicola caprata*)



Jungle Babbler
(*Argya striata*)



Common Babbler
(*Argya caudata*)



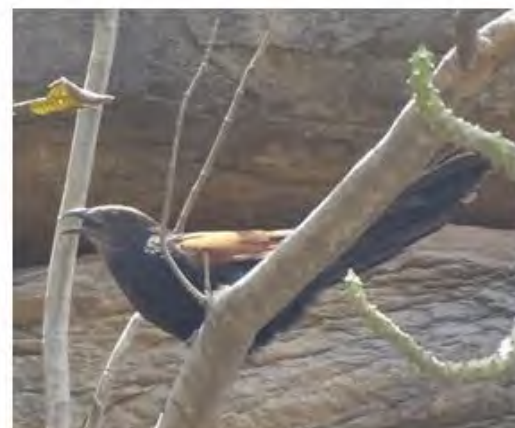
Egyptian Vulture
(*Neophron percnopterus*)



Shikra
(*Accipiter badius*)



Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
(*Cyornis tickelliae*)



Southern Coucal
(*Centropus sinensis*)



Laughing Dove
(*Spilopelia senegalensis*)



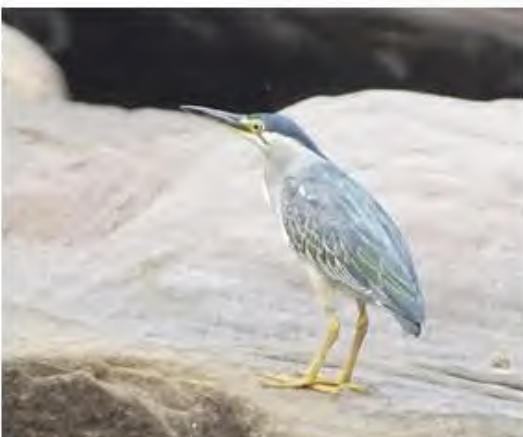
Eurasian Collared Dove
(*Streptopelia decaocto*)



Asian Pied Starling
(*Gracupica contra*)



Scaly Breasted Munia
(*Lonchura punctulata*)



Striated Heron
(*Butorides striata*)



White Browed Wagtail
(*Motacilla maderaspatensis*)



Pied Kingfisher
(*Ceryle rudis*)



Common Kingfisher
(*Alcedo atthis*)



White throated Kingfisher
(*Halcyon smyrnensis*)



Little Cormorant
(*Microcarbo niger*)



Oriental Magpie Robin
(*Copsychus saularis*)



Indian Robin
(*Copsychus fulicatus*)

4. THREATS TO THE WILDLIFE

Human induced degradation and fragmentation of forests and wildlife habitat are the highest threat in all forest ranges of Mirzapur followed by other threats such as forest fires, replacement of native species by exotic and hunting.

Some of the major threats which are leading to loss of wildlife in forests of Mirzapur Division, especially the forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar are discussed in the following sections.

4.1 Land Use & Land Cover Change

Landscape change is mainly induced by land use change driven by human activities. Land-use change is cited as the main driver of habitat loss and fragmentation (Sala et al. 2000; CBD 2010), thereby threatening many species (Barnosky 2008; Ehrlich and Pringle 2008; Vignieri 2014).

Whether by chance or design, small fragments of forest typically persist in the aftermath of deforestation, effectively islands within a sea of agriculture, urbanization, or other modified lands that are unsuitable for most forest species. Many of the species that originally occupied the forest will disappear from these isolated fragments, but this loss occurs over a relaxation period until a new, more depauperate equilibrium community is reached (Gibson et.al., 2013).

When large contiguous forests are perforated by small holes or broken up into edges and smaller patches to form a non-forested matrix of open spaces, the wild animals which have evolved within the ecosystems of large intact forests find it very difficult to survive in such disturbed ecosystem. Populations thus isolated face survival pressures through increased competition for food and space and face much greater threat from epidemic, natural calamities and human activities. (Olf and Ritchie, 2002; Fahrig, 2003). While some species can persist in fragmented landscapes, or even benefit from fragmentation, many species become more vulnerable because their populations are smaller (Cagnolo et al. 2006), they are more prone to overexploitation (Michalski and Peres 2005; Bennett and Saunders 2010) and edge effects (de Casenave et al. 1995; Gascon et al. 2000), and their capacity to adapt to environmental change is lower (Travis 2003; Brook et al. 2008).

The damages caused by habitat fragmentation are irreversible in nature and it may reach the upper limit of the intermediate disturbance hypothesis, where most species may go locally extinct (Anitha et.al., 2008).

Isolation of forests is one of the major factor of local extinction of sloth bears in other forest areas of India. It was found that 69% of the extirpated areas are highly isolated (>20 km) or moderately (5-20 km) isolated. Isolation results into decline or extirpation of sloth bear population due to several induced impacts such as human caused habitat degradation and

killing, and by limiting growth of populations and immigration of Sloth Bears from adjacent areas (Yoganand et.al. 2006).

The main drivers of land use changes in Mirzapur has changed in recent years, where outside drivers are now more dominant than internal drivers. Since last decade this region is undergoing phenomenal change and rapid developmental pressures. There has been considerable land use/land cover change in Mirzapur. Increasing urbanization and agricultural expansion have been the main reasons and have increased pressure on the forests of Mirzapur (Goparaju & Sinha, 2015).

The main reasons for landscape change in this forest division are further explained below.

A. Mining

Mining causes irreversible damage to the forests by creating permanent scar on land by removing vegetation and topsoil from a site and also affecting the hydrology. The noise pollution from open-cast mining activities has also significant impact on the biophonical soundscape of a neighbouring forest.

High sound pressure levels through exploratory and production drilling, blasting, cutting, handling of materials, ventilation, crushing, conveying, ore processing and transportation (Donoghue, 2004). Many species exhibit behavioural changes including avoiding noisy areas during foraging (Miksis-Olds et al., 2007; Schaub et al., 2008) and other daily activities (Sousa-Lima and Clark, 2009; Duarte et al., 2011). Area avoidance and acoustic compensatory mechanisms to reduce or offset the effects of noise may alter the acoustic complexity of a community in a given location, resulting in a decrease in species' abundance (Bayne et al., 2008) and/or diversity (Proppe et al., 2013) at noise-polluted sites.

Illegal mining was once very much common in all across the district. After a massive campaign by Police and Forest Department in recent years, the intensity has been significantly reduced. Due to no barriers at the entry and exit points on forest roads, and shortage of forest staff in range offices-round the clock monitoring is a great challenge.

Following are satellite images from Marihan and Sukrit areas to show damage caused by stone quarrying.

Google Earth Images showing mining induced land use land cover changes:



Image 5: Location: Near SH-5, Marihan; 24°56'46.91"N82°40'20.50"E



Image 6: Location: Near SH-5A, Sukrit; 24°54'59.97"N83°2'42.02"E



B. Encroachments of Forests for Agriculture and Infrastructure

Encroachment of forests is one of the serious problem in Mirzapur, particularly in the scrub forests, grasslands and near rivers and reservoirs.

As the forest land is fertile and in some areas year round water is available in streams, local people often engage in activities of clearing the forests for cultivation of crops. These activities have a great cascading effect on forests, as these agricultural farms soon turns into human settlements after which the natural resources in surrounding areas are also encroached by people. There are several initiatives taken by the Forest Department to vacate these encroachments; but due to limited monitoring capacity of the forest department and political pressures, the areas are often reclaimed by the encroachers.

Such encroachments have many cumulative impact- first it comes after clearing forests and wildlife habitats, which is followed by mass exploitation of natural resources from surrounding forests creating more pressure on remaining forests & water streams and thereafter causing high degree of disturbance to wildlife by creating new roads, air and noise pollution by vehicles & generator sets etc.

During post-monsoon seasons, often it is observed that people from nearby villages shift to areas bordering the forests, stay there in a temporary hut for few months to graze their cattle herds. These camps often have several domestic dogs accompanying them, which further aggravates the disturbance to free ranging wild animals. There are also instances where forest like areas near forest boundaries which serves as wildlife corridors are cleared without any consideration of impact on wild animals and their movements. Some of the examples are Shine City, Spazio Smart City, Mulayam Singh Yadav University and several other institutes along the boundary of Marihan Forest Range and adjoining SH-5 near Marihan.



Image 8: The under construction veterinary department of Banaras Hindu University

Such exurban development and associated infrastructure can lead to habitat fragmentation, homogenization of animal and plant communities, and increased human-wildlife conflict (McKinney, 2006). Habitat fragmentation from dispersed housing development can alter animal movement patterns and behaviour, cause “pileup” or overlap of home ranges, and reduce animal fitness by intensifying inter-

and intra-specific interactions (Riley, 2006). In addition, exurban development may also disproportionately impact protected lands and could decrease their conservation value (Knight et al., 1995; Leinwand et al., 2010; Radeloff et al., 2010).

Exurban development is one of the greatest threat because of the commercial stake involved of the people who often have deep political roots, administrative influence and sometimes linking them with development for national importance. Poor planning, inaccurate demarcation of forest lands, outdated revenue records, corruption, poor knowledge of ecology and pressures from regional political leaders poses a great challenge in regulating such activities in and around the forest areas. The effects of such activities are often irreversible and cause irreparable damage to the landscape leading to local extinction of wild animals.



Image 9: The under construction Shine city on SH-5 surrounded by Marihan forest range

C. Linear Constructions

Linear constructions such as roads cause great damage to the wildlife. Most studies on the effects of roads on wildlife focus upon animal-vehicle collisions (Forman et al. 2003). However, it has also been suggested that roads act as complete or partial barriers to movement for some species (e.g. Oxley et al. 1974; Mader 1984; Swihart & Slade 1984; Brody & Pelton 1989; Burnett 1992; Rondinini & Doncaster 2002; Shine et al. 2004; Whittington et al. 2004). Such a barrier effect could fragment habitat and reduce population persistence by reducing recolonization of empty habitats and/or limiting immigration (McGregor et.al., 2008).

Jaeger et al. (2005) discussed three types of possible road avoidance and argued that the type of avoidance largely determines the mechanism and strength of road effects on a population. The three types of avoidance behaviour are:

- (i) animals may avoid the road itself as it is a hostile environment onto which they will not venture (called 'road surface avoidance');
- (ii) animals may avoid emissions from traffic such as fumes or noise, keeping them some distance away from the road ('general traffic avoidance' or 'noise avoidance');
- (iii) animals may avoid individual vehicles, waiting for a break in traffic before attempting to cross the road ('car avoidance').

The impact of roads cannot be attributed just to the road itself, but it also kick-starts a series of clearing of forest areas alongside the roads, for infrastructural developments, often by illegally encroaching the forest lands to set up shops, dhabas, institutes, townships etc. Thus, cumulatively the roads cause far greater damage to the wildlife connectivity than just being a linear disturbance.

While SH-5 (Mirzapur-Robertsganj) and Chunar road has severely impaired the landscape connectivity of the continuous forests of Marihan range, the SH-5A is the another linear disturbance between Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary and Sukrit Range. The under construction Bansagar canal on northern and eastern side of the Marihan range will further limit the range's free connectivity with other forest ranges.

Sometimes it is argued by developers that there are so many natural rivers in the area, then how canals are causing damage? It is important to understand that the natural rivers flowing through the forests do not hinder wildlife movement as the river beds are not very deep and they often have rocky escarpments which does not obstruct movement of animals. Unlike natural streams, constructed canals not only have significant water depth round the year but they also have very steep and plain cemented banks which does not allow free movement of animals across the stream and often act as a trap if any animal falls inside them.

4.2 Hunting/Poaching

There are several instances in the past when the forest staff have successfully nabbed poachers in forests of Mirzapur. However, due to lack of resources and man power, the range offices faces lot of limitations in efficient monitoring of the forests. In nearly all the forest areas surveyed, evidences of hunting such as traps, hiding places and wire were observed. In one of the camera trap image, a Hyena's leg was found to be injured. Some of the images are shown below.



Image 10: Remains of trap



Image 11: A Hyena with injured leg



Image 12: Traps found during the survey.

4.3 Deforestation

Deforestation is one of the major threats to wildlife today. Not only deforestation causes opening up forests to many abiotic and biotic influences, but it also leads to fragmentation of forests which can affect species dispersal and migration through its effects on forest connectivity. Having evolved within the ecosystems of large intact forests, many species are ill-adapted to life outside the forest interior, either in forest edges or in the patches carved from it (Tole, 2006). Apart from household fuelwood use, the supply of woods to commercial vendors are the major cause of deforestation here. According to local journalists, the woods logged from forests in and around Mirzapur are supplied to various traders outside the district as well as for use as fuelwood in restaurants, hotels and preparation of charcoal. Bicycles and camels are the two most commonly used transportation system for transporting the logged material from the forest interiors to outside.

Full time monitoring of the forests is limited due to lack of adequate forest staff. To control free access to wood mafia and poachers, there is an urgent need to increase check points on forest roads and the capacity of range offices.

4.4 Replacement of Native Species of Trees

Loss of native trees is a very serious concern for the health of the forest ecosystems. This change in floral species composition has numerous cascading effect on the entire food web, thus affecting survival of many wild animals. While deforestation is the main underlying cause of loss of native species, the two main driving factors leading to their replacement by new and exotic species are- plantation of non-local species and colonization by invasive alien species in open forest areas.

A. Plantation of Non-Native Trees

Katsagon (*Haplophragma adenophylla*) is the most preferred tree for plantation in Mirzapur which is followed by trees like Kassod (*Cassia siamea*), Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), White Siris (*Albizia procera*), Teak (*Tectona Grandis*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Auri (*Acacia Auriculiformis*), Chilbil (*Holoptelia integrifolia*) and Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*). These trees are preferred due to their resilience and quick growth potential. However, except Arjuna and Chilbil all other trees species are non-native and has very low ecological value. The non-native tree varieties might be beneficial for social forestry purpose in villages and agricultural settlements-but these trees are not suitable to be planted within the forest areas. It is particularly important to select only native and keystone species while conducting the plantations because wild animals including the Sloth Bear are highly dependent on the fruiting for their survival. Also, planting trees which have high wood demand, but less popular for minor forest produce will make them more

vulnerable to logging activities than the trees with potential to provide minor forest produce.

Some of the native trees, which are economical, easy to grow, useful to local people as well as suitable for wildlife are: Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), Jamun (*Syzygiumcumini*), Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Piyar (*Buchanania lanzan*) and Fig trees (*Ficus arnotiana*, *F. benghalensis*, *F. religiosa*).

B. Natural Invasion by Lantana and Hyptis

Invasion of species may lead to local declines (Islam, 2001) and even extinction of native species (Pimm, 1986) thus altering species richness in the forest fragment (Carey et al., 1996). Invasive species can alter ecosystem function by changing disturbance frequency or intensity (D'Antonio and Vitousek, 1992; Smith, 1994; Mullett and Simmons, 1995), altering trophic structure (Cross, 1982; Hobbs and Mooney, 1986; Braithwaite et al., 1989) and changing resource availability (Vivrette and Muller, 1977; Boswell and Espie, 1998). Among these factors, disturbance may favour invasions by disrupting strong competitive-species interactions (Fox and Fox, 1986; Crawley, 1987) and locally increasing different limiting resources (Hobbs, 1989). Lantana and Hyptis are two major invasive species in Mirzapur Forest Division.

Lantana camara

It has been ranked as the highest impacting invasive species (Batianoff and Butler, 2003), because it possesses great potential to escape cultivation and have deleterious effect on species richness (Islam, 2001). In India it was introduced in early nineteenth century as an ornamental plant (Sharma, 1988), but now it is growing densely throughout India (Sharma et al., 2005 a, b).

Lantana has spread in almost all the fragmented areas in the Vindhyan dry deciduous forest including the forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar. The dense cover created by vertical stratification of lantana may reduce the intensity or duration of light under its canopy and thus decrease the herbaceous cover. *Sharma and Raghubanshi (2011)* reported that Lantana is not found in forests where the canopy cover was at least 63%. *Sharma and Raghubanshi, 2006 & 2007* discussed that the growth architecture pattern of lantana is such that it prevents the light penetration to the forest floor, leading to the decline of tree seedlings and possibly the herb flora.

Lantana also possesses the capability to trap wind-blown litter. This trapping of litter is also dependent on lantana cover, as denser the lantana cover, greater the trapping potential. So, more organic matter accumulates/builds up with increasing lantana cover.

Hyptis suaveolens

It is considered as one among the world's most noxious weeds, which are invading natural ecosystems across tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world (Sarmiento, 1984; Wulff and Medina, 1971). It is a native of tropical America. Because of its widespread occurrence in the tropics, it is now regarded as a pan-tropical weed. In India. Bushmint occurrence is reported from North-East India, Vindhya, Deccan Peninsula, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Wealth of India, 1959; Yoganarasimhan, 2000).



Image 13: *Hyptis* invasion in Marihan forest range

Locally known as *Bantulsi*, it is an erect annual woody herb, commonly 1 m in height (maximum height = 1.5 m), and reproduces by seed (Willis, 1973). *Hyptis suaveolens* is a prolific seed producer and dense infestations can yield up to ~3000 seeds m⁻², forming persistent propagule banks within a short period. The seeds are slightly notched and they are protected by

spined burrs that help in the seeds' dispersal through animal fur (Stone 1970; Parsons & Cuthbertson 2000). It is found on a variety of habitats, like railway tracks, roadsides, foothills of open forests, and forest clearings, and can heavily invade wastelands, particularly on arid and rocky substrates (Verma & Mishra 1992; Mudgal et al. 1997).

Raizada (2006) suggested that species loss in the area occupied by *H. suaveolens* was related to its unpalatability to livestock and, thus, selective avoidance, resulting in other species being heavily used as fodder by livestock. (Sharma et.al., 2009)

In its native range, the local dominance of bushmint in savannahs was associated with the anthropogenic disturbances viz., removal of vegetation, fire, over-grazing, and tillage (Holmes 1969; Wulff 1987). In the invaded range, it is commonly found alongside roads and water courses, open forests, and the over-grazed pastures.

Bushmint forms large thickets and is believed to produce allelochemicals, which impede seed germination of native species. The traits which make bushmint a potent invader are: prolific seed production (Raizada 2006), high dispersal ability (Parsons and Cuthbertson 2000), phenotypic plasticity to a variety of habitats (Sharma and Raghubanshi 2009), proliferation from perennial rootstocks (Raizada 2006), unpalatability to livestock (Holmes 1969), and probable allelopathy effects on native species (Raizada 2006).

4.5 Over-grazing

Chaturvedi et.al., 2012 carried out a study on effect of grazing and harvesting on forests in this landscape and found that number of newly damaged juveniles was greatest in June and lowest in September. They reported that in the TDF found in this region, grazing/browsing by livestock and harvesting by humans are the major causes of damage to juvenile trees, in addition to the long drought periods within the annual cycle. The site which had the greatest level of disturbance in terms of damaged juveniles, also contained the lowest number of species and juvenile stems.

Grazing also leads to higher soil compaction and erosion of topsoil further deteriorating the soil conditions which won't support natural regeneration of forests. The conversion of forest to pasture causes changes in topsoil morphology, increased water erosion, mass movements, soil compaction by trampling and alteration of the hydrologic cycle, among others (Oram, 1990). Trampling causes changes in physical soil properties. Infiltration is reduced, while runoff, erosion and bulk density increase (Rouzi and Hanson, 1966; Van Haveren, 1983; McCalla et al., 1984; Reátegui et al., 1990). The subsurface layer (usually at 5–10/15 cm depth) can be also affected by compaction, as reported for grazed pastures in tropical conditions (Chauvel et al., 1999).

The development of tree seedlings to maturity or attaining canopy status is prevented by grazing (Hester et al., 2000), adversely affecting the continuity of entire forest ecosystems (Pulido et al., 2001; Mountford and Peterken, 2003; Plieninger et al., 2004; Dufour-Dror, 2007). According to *Pulido and Díaz (2005)*, the main direct damage seems to occur at the 'seedling emergence and establishment stage' when livestock graze, browse or trample the seedlings. This prevents recruitment of juveniles (Hester et al., 2000). When the regeneration process is continuously hampered, it may then lead to progressive decay of the forest cover (Leiva and Fernandez-Ales, 2003; Quézel and Médail, 2003; Plieninger et al., 2004; Dufour-Dror, 2007). Unlike seedlings, juveniles may not be killed straightway when browsed, however, their development can be severely hampered as the maximum efficiency of photosynthesis is reduced by having insufficient leaf area of photosynthetic tissue (Putman, 1996).

As per 19th National Livestock Census (2012) the total number of livestock in district Mirzapur is reported to be 956259 which was reported in 18th National Livestock census (2007) as 898232. This means every year 11,605 livestock are added. With increasing number livestock population and reduction in forest quality and quantity, it is imperative that the remaining forests are highly susceptible to impacts from excessive grazing.

4.7 Encroachment of Watersheds

In nearly all forest ranges we surveyed, agricultural encroachments were observed near streams and rivers. All of such encroachments observed had diesel generators to pump water from the streams. In Mirzapur, months April-June are the driest period of the year. During this time, there are only few places on the streams where water gets accumulated and provide drinking water to wild animals. Water availability in such water sources inside the forests are very limited and are not favourable to support water intensive activities like agriculture. Such encroachment and clearing of forests around the water sources also damage the right of way of the wild animals. These illegal settlements also keep domestic dogs to guard their fields and these dogs create more problem for the animals to reach those areas; and even if they succeed they become easy target of being hunted or injured. The problem does not stop only there, as the water which is meant for year round drinking water supply to wild animals are exhausted much before, forcing dispersal of animals to nearby villages in search of water, which results into conflict situations.



Image 14: Abstraction of water from Nagri Jharna (top) and obstruction created on Jogia dari with attached pump (above) in Marihan forest range

4.8 Forest Fire

Forest fires are common in the forests of Mirzapur. The forest fires occur mostly in dry seasons. In several cases the fires get accidentally ignited from the bidi/cigarette smoked by the villagers. Forest fires are also used as one of the quickest way to clear forests for putting the same to agricultural uses. Human induced forest fires is common in most tropical dry forests. Many scientists agree that almost all of them are caused by humans (Brandis 1897; Pyne 1994; Bahuguna and Upadhyay 2002; Semwal et al. 2003), some unintentionally, but the majority are assumed intentional. 95% of forest fires are caused either by negligence or unknowingly by the human being (Satyendra & Kaushik, 2014).

One of the dominant motivations to ignite fire in Indian TDFs is to increase the availability and quality of grasses for pasture use. Possibly of equal importance on a global level is the utilization of fire to facilitate hunting. Hunters use fire in two ways: (i) to drive prey to

where it can be easily killed (Lewis 1989) and (ii) to prepare hunting grounds by attracting prey to the fresh flush of grasses (Laris 2002; Mistry et al. 2005). Moreover, burned sites make hunting easier because the animals are easier to see. Fire was used by early inhabitants of India for hunting (Goldammer 1993; Satyendra & Kaushik, 2014).

The most famous and often-cited example is the use of *Diospyros melanoxylon* tree leaves (tendu leaves) that function as cigarette paper for the small Indian cigarettes called “beedis” (Saigal 1990; Goldammer 1993). Fire is applied to the forest in the dry season (mainly April–May) so that the trees produce new leaves which can be harvested once they are fully green (Hunter 1981).



Image 15: A forest fire in Marihan range observed during the survey.

There is abundant evidence that high fire frequency hinders woody plants from establishing in savannah and TDF ecosystems (e.g., Hopkins 1992; Setterfield 2002; Favier et al. 2004; Sankaran et al. 2008; Ratnam et al. 2011) while the season in which fire occurs influences the density and composition of the regenerating species (e.g., Bond and van Wilgen 1996).

Frequent fires seem to maintain a soil seed bank of short term plant species (Graminoids) over life forms with a longer-term life cycles like broad-leaved herbs and woody plants (Gashaw et al. 2002). Fire also promotes fire-tolerant species (Furley et al. 2008). This selective attribute of fire also reduces tree seedling species diversity as Saha and Howe (2003) found in a TDF in central India and Verma and Jayakumar (2015) as well as Kodandapani et al. (2009) report from TDF of the Western Ghats.

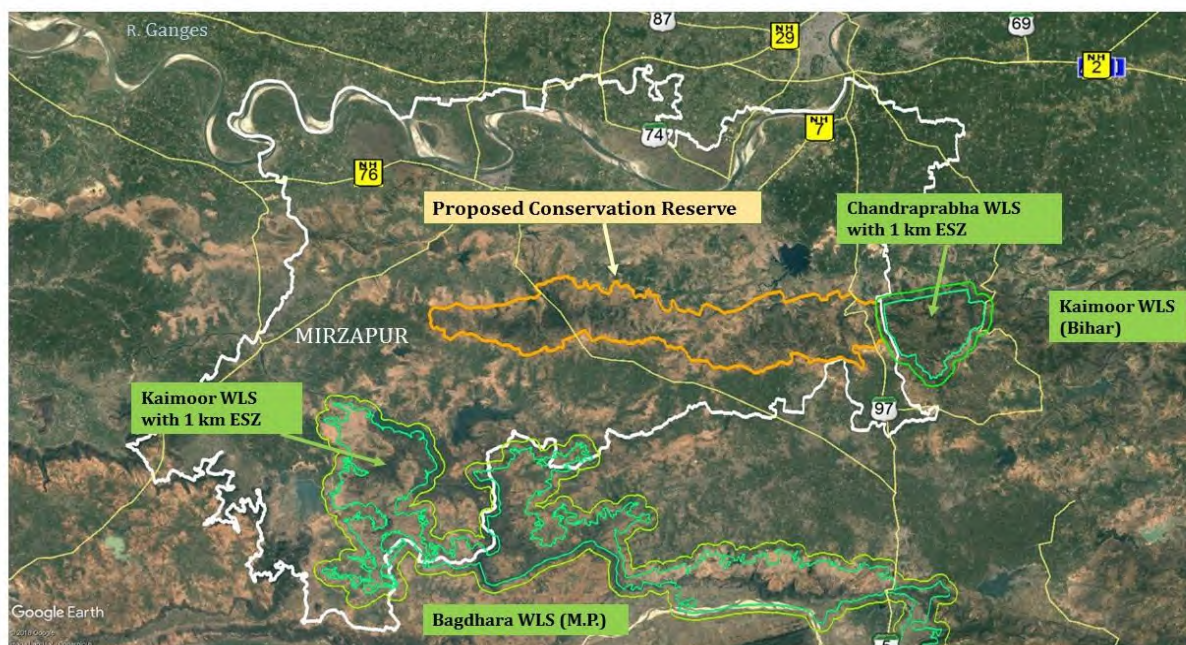
An increase in fire intensity and frequency leads to the transformation of forests to savannah or grasslands. An area locally affected by wildfires may substantially lose short-term water retention if heavy rainfall occurs after the dry period. Fire also affects the biodiversity and therefore the functions of ecosystems, especially those depending on species interaction like pollination and dispersal.

5. THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION RESERVE

Conservation Reserves are declared for the purpose of protecting landscapes, flora and fauna and their habitat outside protected areas. The main purpose is to elicit sensitivity of people towards the wildlife present in the area without affecting their rights. Conservation Reserves are often declared with a focus on flagship species such as Elephant, Tiger, Leopard etc.

Such areas are designated as conservation areas if they are uninhabited and completely owned by the Government of India but used for subsistence by communities and community areas if part of the lands are privately owned. These protected area categories were first introduced in the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act of 2002 – the amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. These categories were added because of reduced protection in and around existing or proposed protected areas due to private ownership of land, and land use. There are 76 Conservation Reserves in India. The top 5 states are Jammu & Kashmir-34, Karnataka-14, Rajasthan-10, Uttarakhand-4, Punjab-4 and Himachal Pradesh-3 (WII ENVIS, 2018).

We are proposing the Conservation Reserve in Mirzapur Division which includes Marihan, Sukrit, Chunar and some parts of Lalganj forest range. The total area of the Reserve is approx. 408 sq.km. The location map on Google Earth image is shown below. Details of the boundary is discussed in following section.



Map 7: The proposed boundary of the Conservation Reserve and locations of adjacent PAs on Google Earth

5.1 Description of the Proposed Boundary of CR

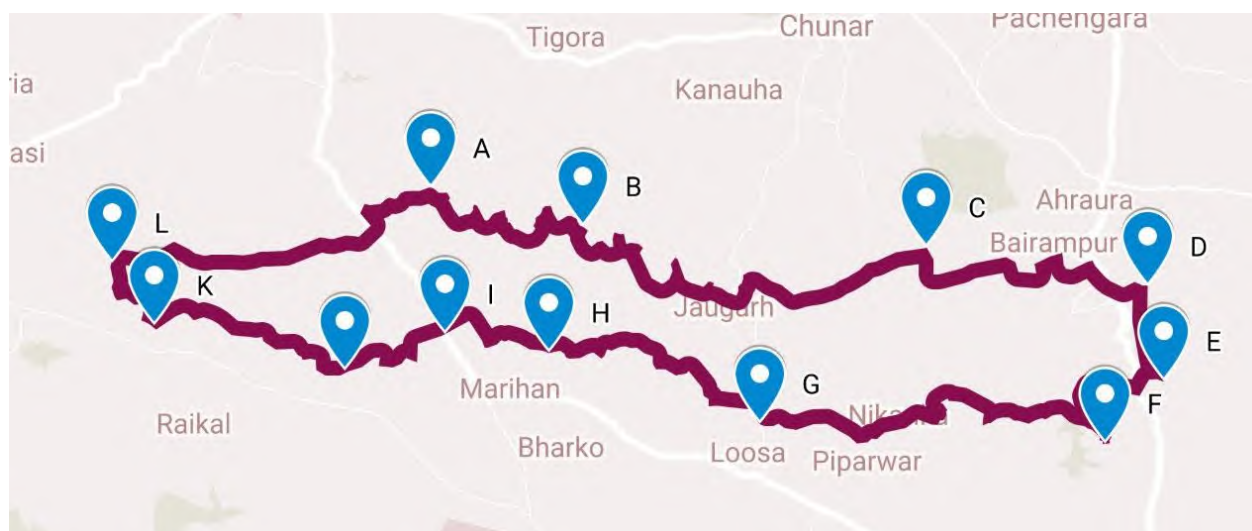
North: The northern extreme of the CR is situated in Marihan Forest Range at the newly constructed Bansagar canal near SH-5 at the GPS point $25^{\circ} 1'19.77''\text{N}82^{\circ}39'11.73''\text{E}$ (**A**) from where it extends alongside continues with the canal till Dhekwa Dam near Pahiti dari at GPS point $25^{\circ} 0'9.88''\text{N}82^{\circ}44'15.88''\text{E}$ (**B**). From there the CR extends alongwith the hills near Jirgo Reservoir at GPS point (**C**) till the boundary of the proposed Ecosensitive zone of Chandraprabha WS near Ahraura reservoir at GPS point $24^{\circ}58'21.61''\text{N}83^{\circ} 3'4.17''\text{E}$ (**D**).

East: The eastern boundary runs alongside the ESZ boundary of Chandraprabha WS near Sukrit village from point **D** till $24^{\circ}55'30.16''\text{N}83^{\circ} 3'36.09''\text{E}$ (**E**).

South: The southern boundary of the CR runs through the southern border of Sukrit forest range near the Dongia reservoir at GPS point $24^{\circ}53'37.04''\text{N} 83^{\circ} 1'38.70''\text{E}$ (**F**), the Chunar road at GPS point $24^{\circ}54'13.06''\text{N}82^{\circ}50'9.21''\text{E}$ (**G**), near village Rajapur at GPS point $24^{\circ}56'21.43''\text{N} 82^{\circ}43'8.22''\text{E}$ (**H**) and extends all over the southern boundary of Marihan forest range till SH-5 at GPS Point $24^{\circ}56'55.38''\text{N} 82^{\circ}39'39.78''\text{E}$ (**I**).

West: The boundary of the CR extends from the point **I** at SH-5 through the border of the forests lying in south of Upper Khajuri Reservoir at GPS point $24^{\circ}55'49.35''\text{N} 82^{\circ}36'20.03''\text{E}$ (**J**) and till the forest boundary at the west of the Upper Khajuri Reservoir at GPS point $24^{\circ}57'11.49''\text{N} 82^{\circ}29'58.63''\text{E}$ (**K**). The westernmost boundary of the CR is in Lalganj range at GPS point $24^{\circ}59'3.65''\text{N} 82^{\circ}28'35.73''\text{E}$ (**L**).

Please see the map below for the geospatial marked map of the CR. The Google Earth file (.kml) can be downloaded from <https://goo.gl/wfnpdb>.



Map 8: Map showing the GPS coordinates of the proposed Conservation Reserve

Points	Latitude	Longitude	Points	Latitude	Longitude
A	25.02216	82.65326	G	24.903628	82.835892
B	25.002744	82.737744	H	24.939286	82.71895
C	24.992136	82.928231	I	24.948717	82.66105
D	24.972669	83.051158	J	24.930375	82.605564
E	24.925044	83.060025	K	24.953192	82.499619
F	24.893622	83.027417	L	24.984347	82.476592

5.3 Justification

The conditions and procedure for declaring a Conservation Reserve is explained in **Section 36A in The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972** which states:

36A. Declaration and management of a conservation reserve. —

(1) The State Government may, after having consultations with the local communities, declare any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries and those areas which link one protected area with another, as a conservation reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat: Provided that where the conservation reserve includes any land owned by the Central Government, its prior concurrence shall be obtained before making such declaration.

The forest ranges Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar is an ideal representation of the vindhyan landscape and connects Eastern Kaimoor landscape consisting of Ranipur WLS in U.P. and Son Gharial WLS, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve and Bagdhara WLS in M.P. with Western Kaimoor landscape consisting of Chandraprabha WLS of U.P. and Kaimur WLS of Bihar (see Map 7: The proposed boundary of the Conservation Reserve and locations of adjacent PAs on Google Earth) These forest ranges are also habitat of several wild animals and are known for medicinal plants. There are several waterfalls namely Alopi Dari, Jogia Dari, Pahiti Dari, Panchsheel Dari, Chuna Dari, Lekhania dari and Siddhanath ki Dari. Lekhania Dari is one of the most popular tourism destination in this region due to its natural beauty attracting tourists from nearby towns. Alopi Dari and Siddhanath ki Dari are other important tourism places from religious point of view.

The **Schedule I** (WPA, 1972) animals recorded from these forest ranges are: Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Wild Cat (*Felis sylvestris ornata*), Rusty Spotted Cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), Indian Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Indian Gazelle (*Gazella bennettii*), Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*), Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) and Mugger Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

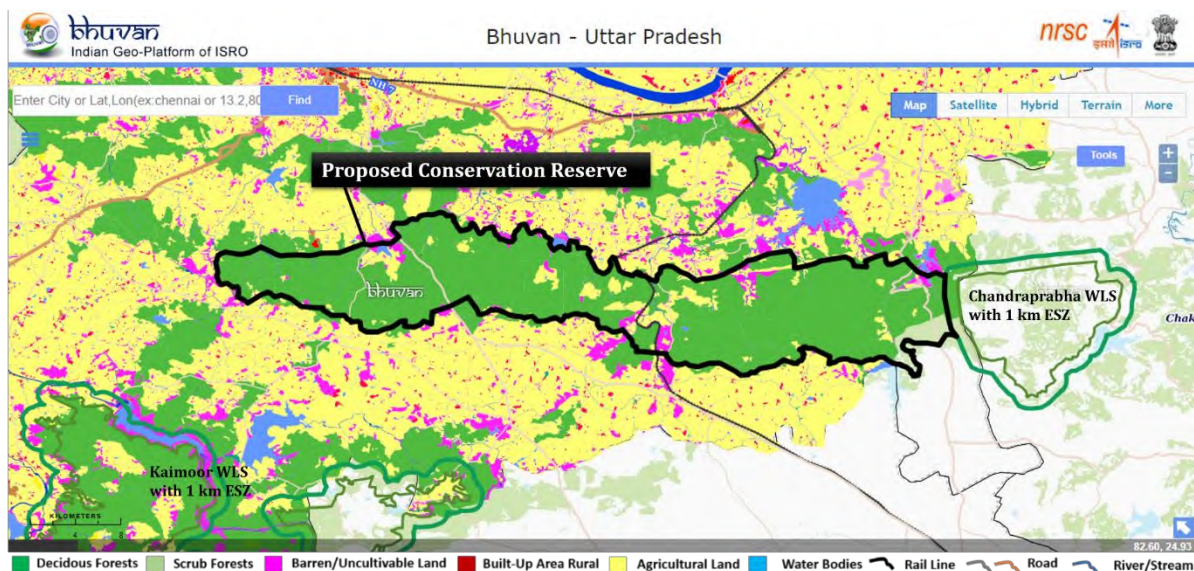
Other important species recorded here are Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Ruddy Mongoose (*Herpestes smithii*), Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hemaphroditus*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Bluebull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Five-striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus pennantii*), Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Painted Spur Fowl (*Galloperdix lunulata*), Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and many other birds.

These three forest ranges are also facing severe threats from activities like mining, logging, hunting, unsustainable construction and infrastructure development, encroachment of forests and watersheds and forest fires. A majority of the proposed Conservation Reserve is already Reserve Forests of Uttar Pradesh Government, and by declaring these forests as Conservation Reserve, it will elicit the people's responsibility and participation in conservation of wildlife without affecting their rights.

This rocky landscape with short heighted hills are particularly suitable habitat for Sloth Bears and their presence is recorded in all forest ranges surveyed in this work. Sloth Bears are endemic to Indian subcontinent and in Uttar Pradesh, Mirzapur Forest Division is one of the remaining sloth bear habitats. They are protected as Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and also listed in CITES Appendix-I. Therefore, it is suggested to use 'Sloth Bears' as the flagship species for the purpose of the Conservation Reserve.

5.2 Land Use and Settlement of Rights

Geospatial drawings were created using Google Earth Pro and overlaid on the LULC map (1:10,000) of District Mirzapur using ISRO's BHUVAN geo-platform. Most of the area under the proposed Conservation Reserve are 'Dry Deciduous Forests' and is recorded as Reserve Forests. There are few villages and agricultural settlements in some areas which can be also seen on the LULC map as yellow patches. This also includes some portions of SH-5, SH-5A, Chunar Road, Kotwa-Patehara Road and Chunar-Churk railway line. The Conservation Reserve is proposed only in the areas already recorded as Reserve Forests and the villages in and around these RFs. No resettlement or rehabilitation of existing villages are recommended and the Forest Division will involve the people dependent on forests for better management of forests and ensuring that the rights of people traditionally dependent on forests for livelihood are least affected. Views and concerns of different stakeholders will be duly addressed through the public consultation before finalization of the Conservation Reserve.



Map 9: The proposed Conservation Reserve on LULC map of district Mirzapur.
(<http://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in>)

6. THE WAY FORWARD

The forest areas in Marihan, Sukrit and Chunar are undoubtedly one of the most wildlife rich forest ranges in Mirzapur division. These forest ranges are also of strategic importance for conservation of wildlife and maintaining the genetic diversity as they are contiguous with protected areas and are part of a larger landscape used by a variety of wild fauna as habitat and meeting their resource needs. These forests also act as a huge catchment of different rivers and streams which helps in maintaining the water levels and providing water to many reservoirs and dams in this region which are critical for sustaining agriculture and other drinking water needs. However, in recent years there is increased disturbance to the forests from human activities which includes conversion of forests for infrastructure development, mining, agricultural expansion, logging etc. The losing of connectivity between different forest ranges are a matter of deep concern. Declaration of conservation reserve will be the first step towards a landscape based conservation approach and eliciting people's sensitivity towards the need of wild animals living here. A comprehensive conservation action plan shall be prepared in consultation with experts and local people to help natural restoration of the degraded forests and wildlife corridors with keeping species specific needs in primary focus. Activities such as grazing, developmental activities and other human disturbances need to be regulated in certain areas to limit impact on the indigenous and threatened flora and fauna of this region. Strict monitoring of the forests by increasing the capacity of range offices are need of the hour to control logging, poaching and activities leading to land cover land use changes such as encroachments and mining.

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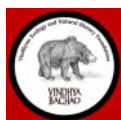
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