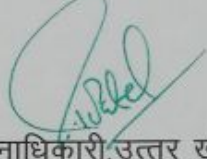


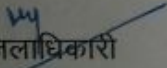
कार्यालय, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, लखीमपुर-खीरी।
(जिला स्तरीय समाघात प्राधिकरण)


जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, लखीमपुर-खीरी।

भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 125, दिनांक 15 जनवरी 2016 के परिशिष्ट 10 में जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने सम्बन्धी विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार जनपद लखीमपुर-खीरी में साधारण बालू के खण्डों के व्यवस्थापन के सम्बन्ध में जिले की वेबसाइट **kheri.nic.in** पर एवं कार्यालय, जिलाधिकारी, खीरी के खनन पटल पर 21 दिवसों के लिए अपलोड/उपलब्ध कराते हुए जन-मानस से आपत्तियाँ/सुझाव हेतु उपलब्ध कराया गया। उक्त अवधि में किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है तथा जनपद में खनन हेतु किसी भी क्षेत्र को आरक्षित/संरक्षित नहीं किया गया है। किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति एवं सुझाव प्राप्त न होने के कारण तैयार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मूल रूप में जिला स्तरीय, विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 13.12.2017 के आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन किया जाता है।

(डा० आकाश वार्णोय)
असि० प्रोफेसर, जन्तु विज्ञान,
युवराज दत्त महाविद्यालय, खीरी।


प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, उत्तर खीरी।
जनपद-खीरी।


उपजिलाधिकारी
लखीमपुर,
सदस्य-सचिव


जिलाधिकारी, खीरी।
अध्यक्ष

**DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT
KHERI DISTRICT
AS PER NOTIFICATION Sr. No. 141 (E) NEW
DELHI, 15TH JANUARY, 2016
OF
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST
AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOEF & CC),
GOVT. OF INDIA**



**PREPARED BY
MINING DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT COLLECTORATE, KHERI,
UTTAR PRADESH**

PREFACE

With reference to the gazette notification dated 15th January 2016, ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) and District Environment Assessment Committee (DEAC) are constituted by the divisional commissioner for prior environmental clearance of quarry for minor minerals. The DEIAA and DEAC will scrutinize and recommend the prior environmental clearance of ministry of minor minerals on the basis of District Survey Report. The main purpose of preparation of District Survey Report is to identify the mineral resources and mining activities along with other relevant data of the district. This report contains details of Lease, Sand mining and Revenue which comes from minerals in the district. This report is prepared on the basis of data collected from different concern departments. A survey is carried out by the members of DEIAA with the assistance of Geology Department or Irrigation Department or Forest Department or Public Works Department or Ground Water Boards or Remote Sensing Department or Mining Department etc. in the district.

This report will be a model and guiding document which is a compendium of available mineral resources, geographical setup, environmental and ecological setup of the district and is based on data of various departments, published reports and websites. This report contains details of lease, sand mining and revenue which come from minerals in the district.

Introduction

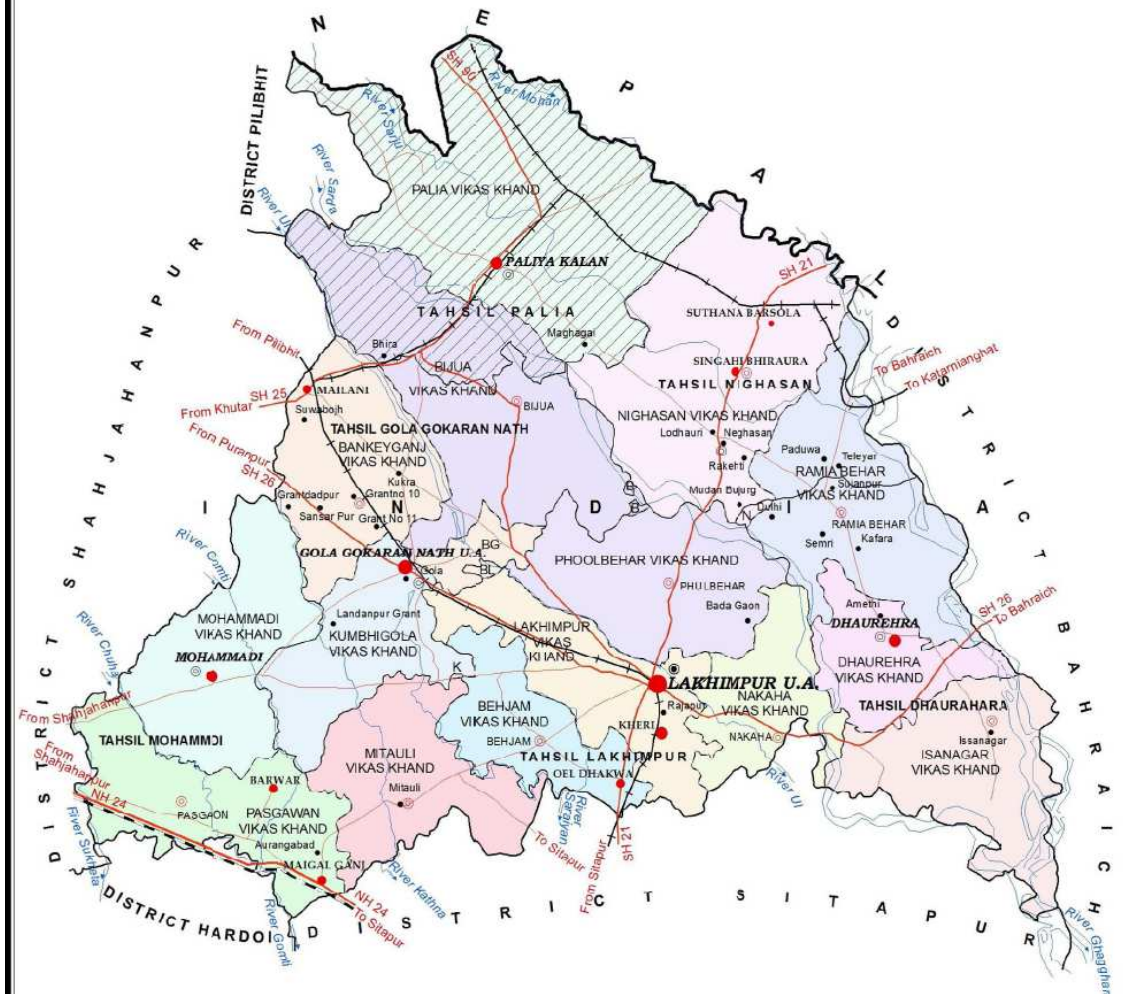
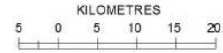
Chapter-1

Lakhimpur Kheri is a District of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow division. It borders with Nepal. The headquarters of the District is situated in the city of Lakhimpur. The District is the largest in terms of area in the state (Total area=7680Sqr. Km.). It is famous for Dudhwa National Park, the only national park in Uttar Pradesh. This park is a home to a large number of rare and endangered species including Tiger, Leopard, Swamp deer, Hispid Hare, Bengal Florican etc. Being a Low Land (Terai) district it is rich in natural resources with lush green scenery and many rivers.

Traditions point to the inclusion of this place under the rule of the Lunar race of Hastinapur, and several places are associated with episodes in the Mahabharata. Many villages contain ancient mounds in which fragments of sculpture have been found, Balmiar-Barkhar and Khairlgarh being the most remarkable. Kheri is a place of some antiquity, and contains a fine tomb built over the remains of Saiyid Khurd, who died in 1563. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income of about Rs. 800. Though giving its name to the District, it is of small importance. A daily market is held, and the town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a school with 144 pupils.

According to the legend 'Kheri' town was so named as there was an abundance of rice and milk in the area which are main ingredients of 'Kheer'. Kheri district ranks 14th in term of population in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The percentage share of urban population in the district is 11.5 percent as against 22.3 percent of the population in urban areas of the state. Kheri district has population density of 524 persons per Sq.Km, which is less than the state average of 829 persons per sq. km. Kheri district ranks 38th in terms of sex ratio (894), which is lower than the state average of 912 females per thousand males. Kheri district ranks 61st in literacy with 60.6 percent, which is below than the state average of 67.7 percent. There are only 88 uninhabited villages out of total 1,794 villages in the district. Decadal growth rate of the district 25.4 percent which is higher than the state average of 20.2 percent. Mohammadi tehsil has the highest number of inhabited villages (510), while Nighasan tehsil has the lowest number (108) of inhabited villages. The district has 14 towns out of them 10 are statutory and 4 census towns. Neither any statutory town has been added, merged nor declassified after 2001 census. One new tehsil Palia has been added after 2001 census. There are 745,077 households in the district accounting for 2.2 percent of the total households in the state. The average size of households in the district is 5.4 persons.

UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRICT KHERI



- BOUNDARY : INTERNATIONAL.....
- " DISTRICT.....
- " TAHSIL.....
- " VIKAS KHAND.....
- HEADQUARTERS : DISTRICT, TAHSIL, VIKAS KHAND.....
- VILLAGE HAVING 10 000 & ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME.....
- URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE : I, II, III, IV & V.....
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY.....
- STATE HIGHWAY.....
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD.....
- RAILWAY LINE : BROAD GAUGE.....
- RAILWAY LINE : METRE GAUGE.....
- RIVER AND STREAM.....

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Area (Sq. Km.)..... | 7,680.00 |
| Population..... | 40,21,243 |
| Number of Tahsils..... | 6 |
| Number of Vikas Khands..... | 15 |
| Number of Towns..... | 14 |
| Number of Villages..... | 1,794 |

- ▨ Newly created Tahsil
 - N - PART OF NIGHASAN VIKAS KHAND
 - B - PART OF BIJUJA VIKAS KHAND
 - BG - PART OF TAHSIL GOKARAN NATH , BANKEYGANJ VIKAS KHAND
 - BL - PART OF TAHSIL LAKHIMPUR , BANKEYGANJ VIKAS KHAND
 - K - PART OF KUMBHI GOLA VIKAS KHAND
- Note :- District/Tahsil headquarters is also the Tahsil/Vikas Khand headquarters.

General profile of the district

Chapter-2

Location & Geographical Area

District Lakhimpur Kheri is a Northern District of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow Division. Headquarter of the District is situated in Lakhimpur. Total area of the District is 7680 Sq.Km. The Latitude of Lakhimpur Kheri is 27.6° to 28.6° (North) and longitude of Lakhimpur Kheri is 80.34° to 81.30° (East). It is surrounded by District Baharaich in east, District Shajahanpur & Pilibhit in west and District Hardoi & Sitapur in South.

Seismicity of Area

Many parts of the Indian subcontinent have historically high Seismicity. Seven catastrophic earthquakes of magnitude greater than 8 (Richter scale) have occurred in the western, northern and eastern parts of India and adjacent countries in the past 100 years. By contrast, peninsular India is relatively seismic, having suffered only infrequent earthquakes of moderate. The main seismogenic belts are associated with the collision plate boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates.

The hazard map shows contours joining locations of equal expected peak accelerations in rock expressed in percentage. **Kheri area lies in the seismic zone III** under area of moderate seismic risk by national standards (as per IS1893:2000).

Basic Amenities

Medical:

Medical Health Centres are present at all block and Tehsil headquarters and other government and private hospitals & nursing homes are at Kheri district headquarter.

Education:

A Primary school at all villages, block and tehsil headquarters are present and Higher Secondary Schools, Institutions for higher education's are present at Kheri city and all 06 Tehsil headquarters.

Transport:

Road: The district of Kheri is well connected to every part of country by road as it is connected to SH-21, SH-25, SH-26, SH-90 and NH-24 which passes throughout the length of the district. Many other major and district roads connect every block and village of district to headquarter.

Railways: The district is traversed by broad gauge train network connecting Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Delhi via Gonda, Pilibhit, bypassing Lucknow, Sitapur and Hardoi. The major

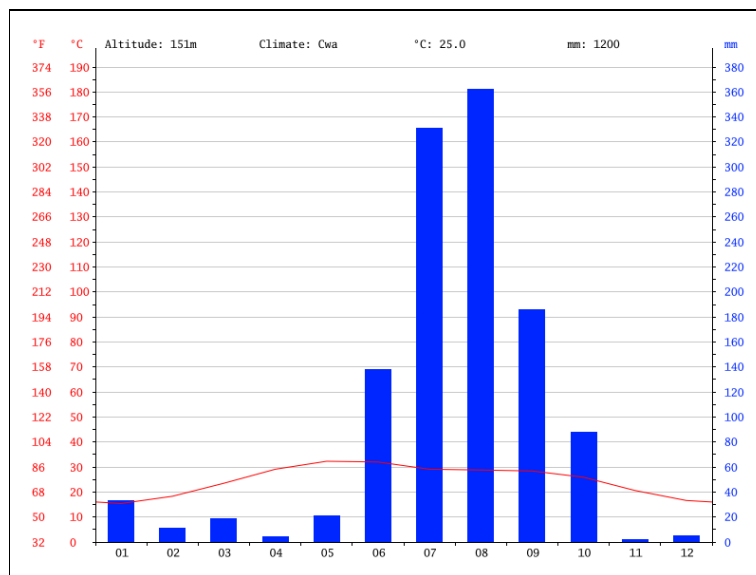
towns of the district Gola Gokaran Nath, Paliya kalan, Mailani, etc., are well connected with rails. Nighasan is not connected with rails.

Airport: Kheri airport or Palia airport is situated near Dudhwa National Park at Palian Kalan in Kheri which is 90 Km from Lakhimpur city. It is non-operational thus, Kheri district is connected through Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow which is the nearest airport (135 Km approx). It takes almost two and half to reach Kheri by car.

Climate

Lakhimpur's climate is classified as warm and temperate. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. In Lakhimpur, the average annual temperature is 25.0 °C. The rainfall here averages 1200 mm.

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Avg. Temperature (°C) | 15.4 | 18.3 | 23.5 | 29.1 | 32.3 | 32 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 25.9 | 20.6 | 16.6 |
| Min. Temperature (°C) | 8.8 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 20.9 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 9.7 |
| Max. Temperature (°C) | 22.1 | 25.8 | 31.7 | 37.4 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 31.1 | 27.5 | 23.6 |
| Avg. Temperature (°F) | 59.7 | 64.9 | 74.3 | 84.4 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 84.4 | 83.8 | 83.1 | 78.6 | 69.1 | 61.9 |
| Min. Temperature (°F) | 47.8 | 51.6 | 59.7 | 69.6 | 77.4 | 79.7 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 75.7 | 69.3 | 56.7 | 49.5 |
| Max. Temperature (°F) | 71.8 | 78.4 | 89.1 | 99.3 | 103.1 | 99.5 | 91.2 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 81.5 | 74.5 |
| Precipitation / Rainfall (mm) | 33 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 21 | 138 | 331 | 362 | 186 | 88 | 2 | 5 |



Climate graph of Kheri district

Land Utilization Pattern in the district

| Land utilization | Year 2010-11 (in HA) | Year 2016-17 (in HA) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Total Area | 772788 | 772788 |
| ii) Forest cover | 165212 | 164793 |
| iii) Non Agriculture Land | 77812 | N.A. |
| v) Cultivable Barren land | 3800 | 3851 |
| vi) Mineable land | N.A. | 435.3361 |

Process of deposition of sediments in the rivers Chapter-3

Weathering cycle of River (Fluvial) comprises of three stages viz. erosion, transportation and deposition. A river/stream in its course to mouth erodes the country rocks through which it flows. Erosion comprises of mechanical as well as chemical process nowadays man-made erosion also contributes. These eroded sediments then transported by river in suspension or solution until the river runs out of its capacity to transport. When river enters its flood plain or reaches its mouth its velocity gets checked due to widening of its channel and deposition of sediments takes place. Natural levees, oxbow lakes are depositional features formed by river in its course. River sediments are generally well sorted and well rounded.

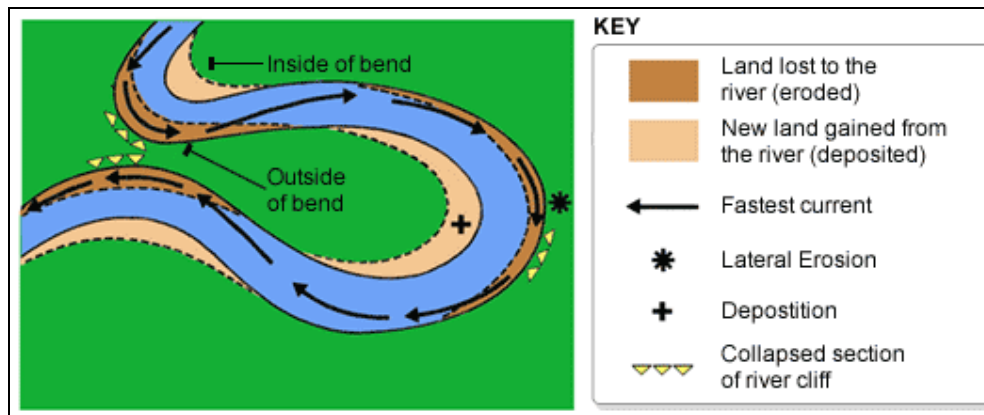


Fig.1 Diagram showing process of deposition of sediment

In district Kheri the Himalayan Rivers enters the plain and thus bring a huge load of sediment after monsoon. Natural levees, braided deposits, point bars are the common depositional features found in the district

Following factors impacts river cycle of weathering:

1. Annual Rainfall
2. Geographical Relief
3. Geology of the river course
4. Discharge of river and its tributaries
5. Activities nearby rivers (Man-made activities; forestation/deforestation, mining, ghats)
6. Engineering structures (Dams, diversions)
7. Climatic conditions

Topography

Topography of District Lakhimpur comprises mainly four types of soil- sandy, alluvial soil, smooth & Domat. Geographically district can be divided in to two parts-(i) Low land (Tarai) and (ii) Upper Land (uparhar). Sandy soil is available in the bank of rivers and nearby areas. Soil of Tarai areas is clay & in dark color which is vary suitable for growing of Rice & Sugar cane. Soil of Bankeganj, Mohammadi, Kumbhi (Gola), Mitauli, Behjam & Lakhimpur Blocks is normally Domat. Important rivers flowing in the district are Ghaghara, Saryu, Sharda, Kodyala, Ull, Gomti, Kathina, & Mohan. The highest recorded elevation is 147 m above sea level at Lakhimpur Kheri.

Geology and mineral wealth

Regional Geology

District falls under Tarai region of U.P. which is characterized by unique geological features. One find archean crystalline formation covered deep beneath the alluvium of Tarai, the main sedimentary deposits that were squeezed to form the high mountain and also the Shiwalik formations. The region is flanked by the great Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains. It is occupied by litho-assemblage of various geological formations ranging in age from the Archean to quaternary period. The major part of the area up stream, greater and lesser Himalaya is composed essentially of variegated granite and granite gneisses with enclaves of meta-sediments and meta- basics and Shiwalik sandstone. The gneissic-granitic suite of rocks are overlain by ENE-WSW trending volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Bijawar-Vindhyan rocks at various levels. Soil and alluvium of the quaternary-recent period is mostly confined along the banks of the major river.

Mineral wealth

There are no minerals available in district Lakhimpur Kheri except sand which is extracted from rivers viz. Ghaghra, Sarda, Ull, Saryu, Mohan etc.

Overview of Mining Activity

There are no minerals available in district Lakhimpur Kheri except sand which are extracted from rivers viz. Ghaghra, Sarda, Ull, Saryu, Mohan etc. Sand is being commercially used mainly in house construction, Cement Jali Industries, Roads & Dam construction, etc.

Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last 03 years

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 2014-15 | 39418862 |
| 2015-16 | 60729092 |
| 2016-17 | 70545506 |
| 17-18 (Upto August) | 44633114 |

Details of mining leases in the district

Existing sand mining leases

| Sr. No. | Location | Period of Lease | Area | Quantity (in cum) | | |
|---------|--|--|--------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| | | | | Total | Mined | Quantity left |
| 1. | Gata No.- 245, Village-Bedna, Tehsil-Lakhimpur, Dist- Khiri | 06 Months (08.06.2017 to 07.12.2017) | 5.37 Acre | 22860 | 5390 | 14720 |
| 2. | Gata No.- 247 Ka, Village- Sahjani, Tehsil-Lakhimpur, Dist- Khiri | 06 Months (08.06.2017 to 07.12.2017) | 2.95 Acre | 20110 | 5388 | 17472 |
| 3. | Gata No.- 159 Kha, Village- Chafandi, Tehsil- Lakhimpur, Dist- Khiri | 06 Months (15.06.2017 to 14.12.2017) | 1.50 Acre | 9780 | 3935 | 5845 |

Details of production of sand or bajri in last 03 years

In the last 03 years no mining of sand or bajri was carried out in the district. Only above mentioned mining permits are allotted.

Drainage system with description of main rivers

| Sr. No. | Name of the river | Area drained (Sq. Km) | % Area drained in the district |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Ghagara | 16.8 | 0.74 |
| 2 | Saryu | 105 | 21 |
| 3 | Sharda | 588 | 56 |
| 4 | Kodiyala | 50 | N.A. |
| 5 | Ull | 270 | N.A. |
| 6 | Gomti | 100 | 6.2 |
| 7 | Kathina | 27.6 | N.A. |
| 8 | Mohan | 25.5 | N.A. |

Salient features of important rivers and streams

| Sr. No. | Name of the River or Stream | Total length in the district (in Km) | Place of origin | Altitude at origin |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Ghagara | 08 | Glaciers of Mapchachungo | 3962 meters |
| 2 | Saryu | 75 | Glaciers of Mapchachungo | 3962 meters |
| 3 | Sharda | 196 | LipmpiyaDhura | 3600 meters |
| 4 | Kodiyala | 21 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 5 | Ull | 123 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 6 | Gomti | 56 | Gomat Taal | 200 meters |
| 7 | Kathina | 12 | NA | N.A. |
| 8 | Mohan | 17 | NA | N.A. |

| Portion of the river or stream recommended for mineral concession | Area recommended for mineral concession (in SQM) | Mineable mineral potential (in metric tonne) (60% of total mineral potential) |
|--|--|---|
| 23 potential areas of river or stream are recommended for mineral concession | 4353361 | N.A. |

Details of mining leases of sand and aggregate

| क्रम संख्या | तहसील | नदी का नाम | उपखनिज का नाम | ग्राम | गाटा संख्या | खण्ड सं० | रकबा (एकड़ / हे०) | पट्टे की अवधि | अवधि | तीन वर्षों में रायवटी | खनन की गयी खनिज की (घनमीटर) |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|---|---------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 01 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | दौलापुर | 1क, 329/मि०, 331, 13/13 | | 20.864हे०, 53.739हे०, 16.006हे०, 1.0011हे० | - | | - | - |
| 02 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | अतरिया | 504 | | 0.603हे० | - | | - | - |
| 03 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | मझौरा | 01ज, 2 4 10ग | | 19.073हे०, 2043हे० 10.72हे० 62.656हे० | - | | - | - |
| 04 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | जंगल नं० 6 | 01मि 2 03क मि. | | 9.902हे० 12.323हे० 37.793हे० | - | | - | - |
| 05 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | शाहपुर | 246ब | | 1.011हे० | - | | - | - |
| 06 | पलिया | शारदा | सा० बालू | जंगल नं० 7 | 108 109/2 | | 41.910हे० 4.816हे० | - | | - | - |
| 07 | मोहम्मदी | गोमती नदी | सा० बालू | गियापुर | 48ह | | 6.827हे० | - | | - | - |
| 08 | मोहम्मदी | गोमती नदी | सा० बालू | मोहम्मदी सराय | 1175 | | 1.169हे० | - | | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 09 | मोहम्मदी | गोमती नदी | साठ बालू | मकसूदपुर | 19 | | | | 6.090हे० | - | - | - |
| 10 | मोहम्मदी | गोमती नदी | साठ बालू | इटारोरा | 420 | | | | 10.878हे० | - | - | - |
| 11 | मिताली | कठिना नदी | साठ बालू | नयागांव, घणशला,खज्जनगर | 203ह 175 01 494 496 | | | | 4.006हे० 3.640हे० 12.453हे० 1.338हे० 1.233हे० | - | - | - |
| 12 | मिताली | | साठ बालू | धारटन सिन्ध | 847 899 | | | | 2.862हे० 5.524हे० का 1/3 भाग | - | - | - |
| 13 | निघासन | शारदा की सहायक नदी जौराहा | साठ बालू | मांझा | 947 | | | | 11.809हे० | - | - | - |
| 14 | निघासन | | साठ बालू | रामनगर संकला | 421 424 425क | | | | 0.152हे० 0.150हे० 1.981हे० | - | - | - |
| 15 | निघासन | | साठ बालू | मोतीपुर | 448 449 482 518 434 | | | | 0.170हे० 1.833हे० 2.043हे० 2.630हे० 0.870हे० | - | - | - |
| 16 | घोरहरा | शारदा | साठ बालू | भूडी | 443 | | | | 6.878हे० | - | - | - |
| 17 | लखीमपुर | शारदा | साठ बालू | सर्वाशिवपुरी | 183 | अ | | | 13.068हे० | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------------|----------|------------|------|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | लखीमपुर | भारदा | साठ बालू | सवाशिवपुरी | 183 | ब | 13,0680 | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | लखीमपुर | भारदा | साठ बालू | सवाशिवपुरी | 183 | अ | 13,4780 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | लखीमपुर | भारदा | साठ बालू | सवाशिवपुरी | 183 | ब | 13,4780 | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | लखीमपुर | उल्ल नदी | साठ बालू | बेडनापुर | 245 | | 5.37एकड़ | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | लखीमपुर | नाला के रूप में चर्ज | साठ बालू | सहजनी | 287क | | 2.95एकड़ | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | लखीमपुर | चौका नदी | साठ बालू | चक्रदी | 156ख | | 1.50 एकड़ | - | - | - | - |