कार्यालय कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग, खरगोन (म.प्र.)

पत्र क्रं. 1788 / कार्य / रोशिया—वन / 2023   खरगोन, दिनांक 18 / 05 / 2023

प्रति,

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (भू–प्रबंध)
सतपुड़ा भवन, मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल

विषय —   खण्डवा एवं खरगोन जिले के अंतर्गत राशिया तालाब योजना के निर्माण हेतु
           39.715 हेक्टर आरक्षित वन भूमि (36.315 हे. खण्डवा एवं 3.4 हे. खरगोन
           वनमण्डल) कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग, खरगोन को उपयोग पर देने
           बाबद।

संदर्भः—1.   भारत सरकार पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, क्षेत्रिय कार्यालय,
           भोपाल का पत्र. क्रमांक—6.MPCO54/2021-BHo दिनांक 13.0.2023
      2.   आपका पत्र क्र. एफ–3 / 107 / 2018 / 10–11 / 10 / 1615 / भोपाल दिनांक
           20.04.2023

—––000—––

विषय संबंध में निवेदन है कि संभाग अधीन स्वीकृत रोशिया तालाब से प्रभावित 39.715 हे. वन भूमि के प्रेषित वन प्रकरण में संदर्भित पत्र के माध्यम से 05 बिन्दुओं की जानकारियॉ / दस्तावेज चाहे गये है। तदनुसार बिन्दुवार निराकरण प्रतिवेदन निम्नानुसार है–

कं. 01–   क्षेत्र के आदिवासी कृषकों की मांग अनुसार तत्कालीन प्रमुख सचिव महोदय जल संसाधन विभाग के निर्देशानुसार सिंचाई योजना के निर्माण हेतु स्थल का परीक्षण किया गया था। योजना से अधिकतम रबी सिंचाई क्षेत्र में आदिवासी कृषकों को सिंचाई का लाभ मिल सके एवं विभाग के निर्धारित तकनीकी मापदण्डों के अनुसार प्रस्तावित स्थल का चयन किया गया है। वर्षा के सतही जल को संग्रहित कर अधिकतम सिंचाई का लाभ उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अन्य कोई स्थल तालाब निर्माण हेतु उपयुक्त नहीं है। अतः प्रस्तावित स्थल ही अधिकतम जल संग्रहण एवं गुरूत्वीय प्रवाह से न्यूनतम व्यय पर सिंचाई क्षमता का लाभ उपलब्ध कराये जाने हेतु सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त है। योजना की प्रशासकीय स्वीकृति प्रतिवेदन में 955 हेक्टर रबी सिंचाई का लाभ प्रस्तावित किया गया है। योजना में दो बैराज एवं अर्थन डेम का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिसमें से दो बैराजों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण करा लिया गया है। प्रस्तावित स्थल पर बांध एवं नहर निर्माण के पश्चात क्षेत्र के आदिवासी कृषकों की 655 हेक्टर कृषि भूमि में रबी सिंचाई का लाभ प्राप्त होगा। अतः कृषकों की मांग एवं तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तावित स्थल सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होने पर ही योजना को वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित किया गया है। वर्तमान में भी क्षेत्र के कृषक शीघ्र ही बांध एवं नहर निर्माण की लगातार मांग कर रहे है। ऐसी स्थिति में योजना का निर्माण अतिआवश्यक है।

निरन्तर ....2...

कं. 02— योजना के डूब क्षेत्र में 220KV की हाईटेंशन लाईन का एक टावर जो वन क्षेत्र की बाउण्ड्री के 118 मी. अंदर, पूर्व से ही स्थित है। प्रस्तावित परिवर्तित 220KV की हाईटेंशन लाईन वन भूमि में पूर्व से स्थित इसी टावर तक ही किये जाने से पूर्व निर्मित टावर में किसी प्रकार का नवीन निर्माण अथवा लाईन परिवर्तन नहीं होने से उक्त 118 मीटर लंबाई की गणना लाईन परिवर्तन से प्रभावित वन भूमि के प्रस्ताव में शामिल नहीं की गई है।

अतः जो KML File में 118 मी. वन क्षेत्र छुटा हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है, वह पहले से ही हाईटेंशन लाईन से निर्मित है। उक्त स्थल को नवीन प्रस्ताव में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

कं. 03— केट योजना तैयार कर संलग्न है।

कं. 04— अधोहस्ताक्षरकर्ता द्वारा तैयार कर विस्तृत मलवा गणना और मलवा निपटान संबंधी मक मेनेजमेंट प्रपत्र संलग्न है।

कं. 05— प्रस्तावित स्थल योजना के निर्माण हेतु कृषकों की मांग एवं तकनीकी दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त होने से वन भूमि पर प्रस्तावित किया गया है। योजना के डूब क्षेत्र में सघन वन होने की स्थिति के विवरण में विदित होवे की डूब प्रभावित लगभग 60 हजार वृक्ष जिनकी आयु मात्र 01 से 05 वर्ष के मध्य है, जो पूर्ण रूप से विकसीत नही है। अतः छोटे-छोटे पौधे है। अतः प्रस्तावित वन भूमि अंतर्गत सघन वन क्षेत्र अंतर्गत बड़े वृक्षों की संख्या लगभग 30 प्रतिशत ही है। इसलिए प्रस्तावित स्थल पर बांध निर्माण को टाला नहीं जा सकता है। बांध निर्माण से प्रभावित निजी भूमि का मुआवजा राशि रू. 1013.59 लाख का भुगतान प्रभावित कृषकों को किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रभावित हाईटेंशन लाईन का परिवर्तित किये जाने हेतु संबंधित विभाग को राशि रू. 578.39 लाख का भुगतान भी किया जा चुका है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में योजना का निर्माण प्रस्तावित वन भूमि पर टाला जाना संभव नहीं है।

सहपत्रः— उपरोक्तानुसार।

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पृ कं. 1789/कार्य/रोशिया—वन/2023 खरगोन, दिनांक 18/05/2023

प्रतिलिपिः—

1. मुख्य वन संरक्षक (क्षेत्रीय) खण्डवा वृत्त खण्डवा की ओर सूचनार्थ।
2. वन मंडलाधिकारी, सामान्य वन मण्डल, खण्डवा/खरगोन की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
3. अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, जल संसाधन उपसंभाग भीकनगांव की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

सहपत्रः— उपरोक्तानुसार।

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जल संसाधन संभाग, खरगोन

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT (CAT) - PLAN OF ROSHIYA MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

TEHSIL :- BHIKANGAON   **DISTRICT :- KHARGONE**

ESTIMATED COST   :   RS. 39.85 LAKHS

PROPOSED IRRIGATION   :   RS. 655 HACT.

Executive Engineer
Water Resources Division
KHARGONE (M.P.)

ROSHIYA MINOR TANK PROJECT

Teh. BHIKANGAON   Dist. KHARGONE

CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT PLAN FOR FOREST AREA

1.1 NEED FOR CATCHEMENT AREA TREATMENT

It is a well-established fact that reservoirs formed by dams on rivers area subjected to sedimentation. The process of sedimentation embodies the sequential processes of erosion. Entrainment, transportation, deposition and compaction of sediment. The study of erosion and sediment yield from catchments is of atmost importance as the deposition of sediment in reservoir reduces its capacity, and thus affecting the water availability for the designated use. The eroded sediment from catchment when deposited on streambeds and banks causes braiding of river reach. The removal of top fertile soil from catchment adversely affects the grow plants thus, a well - designed catchment area treatment (CAT) Plan is essential to ameliorate the above mentioned adverse process of soil erosion.

Soil erosion may be defined as the detachment and transportation of soil. Water is the major agent responsible for this erosion in many locations, winds, glaciers, etc. also cause soil erosion. In a hilly catchment area as in the present case erosion due to water is a common phenomenon and the same has been studied as a part of the catchment area treatment (CAT) plan.

The catchment area treatment (CAT) plan highlights the management techniques to control erosion in the catchment area life span of a reservoir in case of a seasonal storage dams is greatly reduced due to erosion in the catchment area. The catchment area considered for treatment of ROSHIYA Minor Irrigation project is 5.26 Sq.km. The sub watersheds in the catchment area of considered for the present study is given in Figure -A

In the present study Silt Yield Index (SYI) method has been used. In this method, the terrain is subdivided into various watersheds and the credibility is determined on relative basis. SYI provides a comparative credibility criteria of catchment (low, moderate, high, etc.) and do not provide the absolute silt yield. SYI method is widely used mainly because of the fact that it is easy to use and has lesser data requirement Moreover, it can be applied to larger areas like sub watersheds, etc.

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ROSHIYA TANK PROEJCT
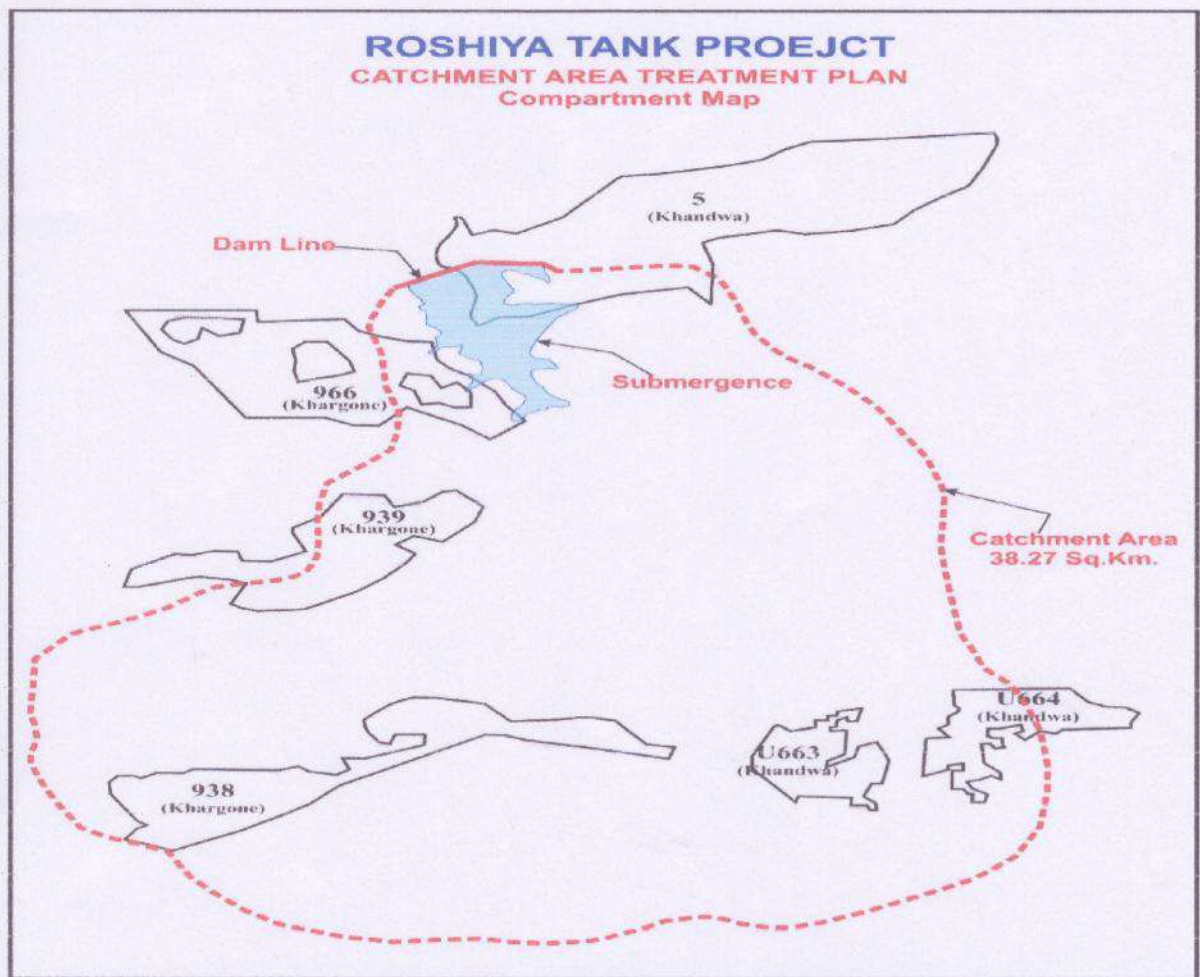**CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT PLAN**
Compartment Map

Figure-1.1: Drainage Map for ROSHIYA Tank Project

1.2 APPROACHES FOR THE STUDY

Various thematic maps have been used in preparation of the CAT plan. Due to the spatial variability of site parameters such as soils, topography land use and rainfall, not all areas contribute equally to the erosion problem. Several techniques like manual overlay of spatially index-mapped data have been used to estimate soil Erosion in complex landscape.

Geographic information System (GIS) is a computerized resource data base system, which is referenced some geographic coordinate system. In the present study real coordinate system has been used. The GIS is a tool to store, analyse and display various spatial date. In addition, GIS because of its special hardware and software characteristics. Has a capacity to perform numerous function and operations on the various spatial data layers residing in the database. GIS provides the capability to analyse large amounts of data in relation to a set of established criteria. In order to ensure that latest and accurate data is used for the analysis, satellite data has been used for deriving land use data and ground truth studies too have been conducted.

The various steps covered in the study are as follows:

- Data acquisition
- Data preparation
- Output presentation

The above mentioned steps are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

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1.2.1 DATA ACQUISTION

The requirement of the study was first defined and the outputs expected were noted. The various data layers of the catchment area used for the study are as follows:

- Slope Map
- Soil Map
- Land use Classification Map
- Current Management Practices
- Catchment Area Map.

1.2.2 DATA PREPARATION

The data available from various sources was collected. The ground maps, contour information etc. were scanned, digitized and registered as per the requirement. Data was prepared depending on the level of. Accuracy required and any corrections required were made. All the layers were geo-referenced brought to a common scale (real coordinates) so that overlay could be performed. A computer programmed was used to estimate the soil loss. The formats of outputs from each layer were firmed up to match the formats of inputs in the program. The gird size to be used was also decided to match the level of accuracy required the data availability and the software and time limitations. The format of output was finalized. Ground trothing and data collection was also included in the procedure.

For the present study IRS IC-LISS III digital satellite data was used for interpretation & classification the classified land use map of the catchment area of various dams considered for the study are shown in Figure-B. The land use pattern of the catchment area is summarized in Table-1.1.
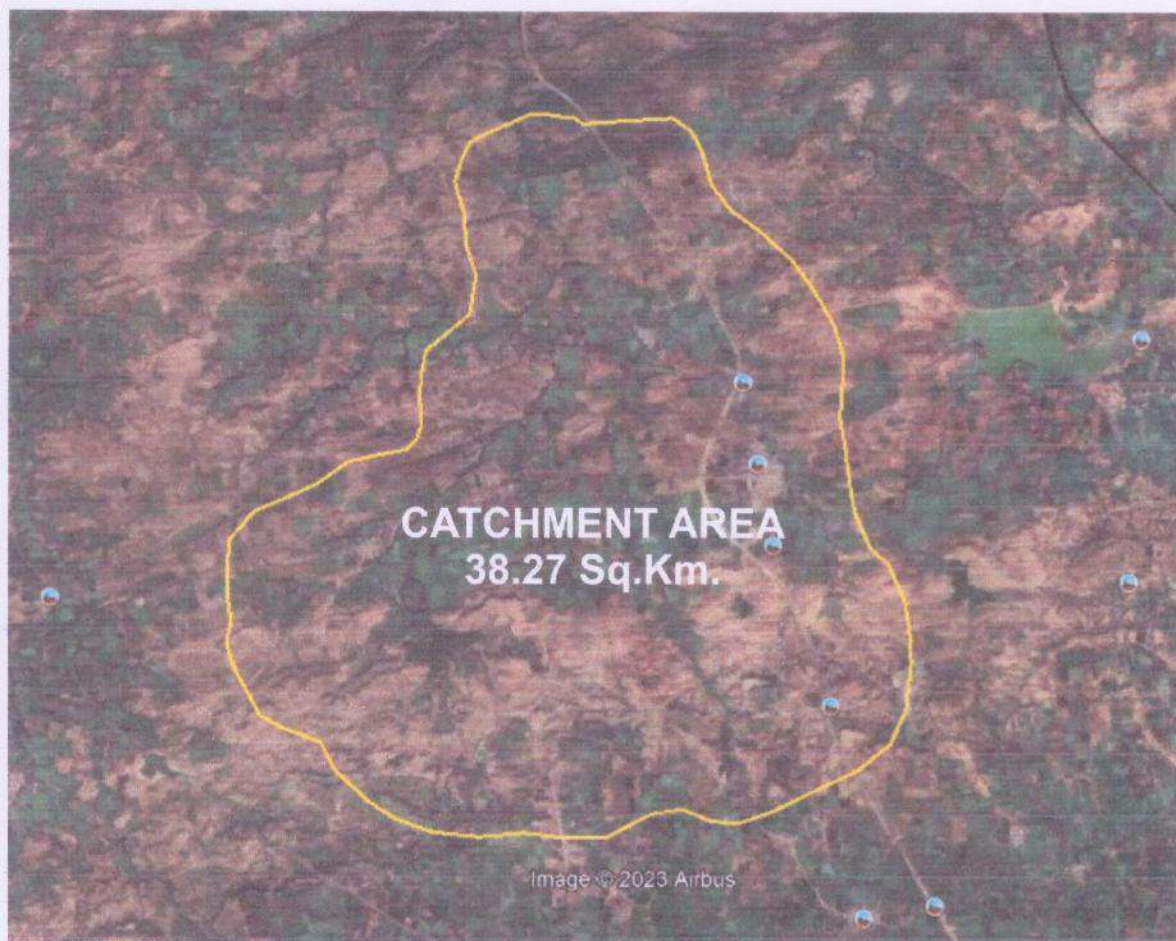
TABLE- 1.1:- LAND USE PATTERN OF THE CATCHMENT AREA

Category	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Vegetation	107	20.34
Scrubs/ Grass Land	48	9.05
Agricultural Land	224	42.57
Barren Land	124	23.60
River	5	0.94
Settlements	18	3.50
Total	526	100

Digitized contours from toposheets were used for preparation of Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the catchment area and to prepare a slope map. The first step in generation of slope map is to create surface using the elevation values stored in the form of contours or points. After marking the catchment area, all the contours on the toposheet were digitized (100 m interval). The output of the digitization procedure

was the contours as well as points contours in form of x, y & z points (x,y location and their elevation) All this information was in real world coordinates (latitude, longitude and height in meters above sea level.)

A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the area was then prepared, which was used to derive a slope map.

Various layers thus prepared were used for modelling Software was prepared to calculate the soil loss using input from all the layers

CATCHMENT AREA
38.27 Sq.Km.

Image © 2023 Airbus

1.2.3 OUTPUT PRESENTATI ON

The result of the modelling was interpreted in pictorial form to identify the areas with high soil erosion rates. The primary and secondary data collected as a part of the field studies were used as an input for the model.

1.3 ESTIMATION OF SOIL LOSS USING SILT YIELD INDEX (SYI) METHOD.

The Silt Yield Index Model (SYI), considering sedimentation as product of erosivity, credibility and arial extent was conceptualized in the All India Soil and Land Use Survey (AISLUS) as early as 1969 and has been in operational use since then to meet the requirement of prioritization of smaller hydrologic units.

The erosivity determinants are the climatic have direct or reciprocal bearing on the relationship can be expressed as factors and soil and land attributes that unit of the detached soil material. The relationship can be expressed as :

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Soil erosivity = 1(Climate, physiography, Slope, soil parameters, land use / land cover, soil management)

The Silt Yield Index (SYI) is defined as the Yield per unit area and SYI value for hydrologic unit is obtained by taking the weighted arithmetic mean over the entire area of the hydrologic unit by using suitable empirical equation.

Prioritization of Watersheds / Sub water heads:

The prioritization of smaller hydrologic units within the vast catchments are based on the Silt Yield Index (SYI) of the smaller units, the boundary values or range of SYI values for different priority categories are arrived at by studying the frequency distribution of SYI values and locating the suitable breaking points. The watersheds/ Sub-watersheds are subsequently rated into various categories corresponding to their respective SYI values.

The application of SYI model of prioritization of sub watersheds in the catchment

areas involves the evaluation of :

a)   Climatic factors comprising total precipitation, its frequency and intensity.
b)   Geomorphic, factors comprising land forms, physiographic, slope and drainage   characteristics.
c)   Surface cover factors governing the flow hydraulics and
d)   Management factors.

The data on climatic factors can be obtained for different locations in the catchment area from the meteorological stations whereas the field investigations area required for estimating the other attributes.

The various steps involved in the application of model are :

- Preparation of a framework of sub-watershed through systematic delineation.
- Rapid reconnaissance surveys on 1:50,000 scale leading to the generation of a map
  indicating erosion - intensity mapping units'
- Assignment of weight age value of various mapping units based on relative silt yield potential.
- Computing Silt Yield index for individual watersheds / Sub watersheds.
- Grading of watersheds/ sub watersheds into very high, high medium. low and very low priority categories.

The area of each of the mapping units is computed and silt yield indices of individual
sub watersheds area calculated using the following equations.

Silt Yield Index

$$SYI = \frac{\Sigma(A_i \times W_i) \times 100}{A_w} \quad \text{where } i=1 \text{ to } n$$

A_i = Area of ith unit (EIMU) W_i = Weightage Value of ith mapping unit
n = No. of mapping units A_w = Total area of sub watershed.

The SYI values for classification of various categories of erosion intensity rates are given in Table 1.2

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TABLE - 1.2 CRITERIA FOR EROSION INTENSITY RATE

Priority Categories	SYI Values
Very high	>1300
High	1200-1299
Medium	1100-1199
Low	1000-1099
Very Low	<1000

1.4 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES

Watershed management is the optimal use of soil and water resources within a given geographical area so as to enable sustainable production. It implies changes in land use, vegetative cover, and other structural and non-structural action that are taken in a watershed to achieve specific watershed management objectives. The overall objectives of watershed management programme are to:
- increase infiltration into soil
- Control excessive runoff;
- Manage & utilize runoff for useful purpose

Following Engineering and Biological measures have been suggested for the catchment area treatment .

1. Engineering measures

- Nallaha Bunding
- Contour Bunding
- Angle iron barbed wire fencing

2. Biological measures

- Development of nurseries
- Plantation / afforestation
- Pasture development
- Social forestry

The basis of site selection for different biological and engineering treatment measures under CAT are given in Table-1.3

TABLE - 1.3: BASIS FOR SELECTION OF CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT MEASURES

Treatment measure	Basis for selection
Social forestry, fuel wood and fodder grass development	Near settlements to control tree felling
Contour Bunding	Control of soil erosion from agricultural fields.
Pasture Development	Open canopy, barren land, degraded surface
Afforestation	Open canopy, degraded surface, high soil erosion, gentle to moderate slope
Barbed wire fencing	In the vicinity of afforestation work to protect is from grazing etc.
Nallah Bunding	Nalla bunding work consists of constructing bunds of suitable dimensions across the nalla or

(Nastar Bandediya)

(P.K.Brahilney)

	gullies to hold the maximum runoff water to create flooding of the upstream area temporarily for some days or weeks, with Surplussing arrangements at suitable intervals to drain the water.
Nursery	Centrally located points for better supervision of proposed afforestation minimize cost of transportation of seedling and ensure better survival.

1.5 CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT METASURES

The erosion category of sub-watersheds in the catchment area as per a SYI index is given in Table-1.4. The details are shown in Figure-C. The area under different erosion categories is given in Table-1.5

TABLE-1.4: EROSION INTENSITY CATEGORIZATION AS PER SYI CLASSIFICATION

Sub Water shed (SWS)	Area (ha)	SYI	Erosion Category
W1	101	1230	High
W2	69	1150	Medium
W3	85	1160	Medium
W4	101	1180	High
W5	95	1150	Medium
W6	75	1210	High
Total :-	526		

TABLE - 1.5 : AREA UNDER DIFFERENT EROSION CATEGORIES

Category	Area (ha)	Percentage
Very low	-	-
Low	-	-
Medium	277	52.66
High	249	47.34
Very High	-	-
Total :-	526	100.00

The objective of the SYI method is to prioritize sub- watersheds in a catchment area for treatment. The total area under high erosion category in various dams is to be treated as a part of the project cost. The various measures suggested for catchment area treatment are depicted in Figure.

1.6 COST ESTIMATE FOR CAT PLAN

The cost required for Catchment Area Treatment is Rs. 3.985 million. The details are given in Tables - 1.6 and 1.7

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TABLE. 1.6: COST ESTIMATE FOR CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT OF ROSHIY DAM . BIOLOGICAL MEASURES

S.No.	Item	Rate/Unit (Rs.) (including maintenance cost)	Target Physical	Target Financial (Rs. millions)
1	Gap Plantation	186800/ha	7 ha	1.307
2	Pasture Development	97500/ ha	7 ha	0.682
3	Social forestry	70000/ha	4 ha	0.280
4	Nursery development	30000 /No.	1 No.	0.030
5	Maintenance of nursery	27000/ No.	1 No.	0.027
6	Barbed wire fencing	100000/km	1.00	0.100
7	Watch and ward for 3 years for 4 persons	75000/ man-month	12 man- month	0.900
	Total (A)			**3.326**

TABTE = 1.7 : COST ESTIMATE FOR CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT OF ROSHIYA DAM - ENGINEERING MEASURES

S.No.	Item	Rate (Rs.)	Unit	Target Physical	Target Financial (Rs. millions)
1	Contour Bunding	15000/ha	Ha.	6 Ha.	0.090
2	Nallah Bunding	10,000	No.	02 No.	0.020
	Total :-				**0.110**

Total cost for Biological and Engineering measures = Rs. 3.436 million (A) administrative expenditure.

- Government Expenditure 3% of A (including O&M)   Rs. 0.103 million

- Establishment cost 8% of A   Rs. 0.274 million

- Contingency 5% of A   Rs. 0.172 million

Total :-   **Rs. 0.549 million**

1.6 (B) COST ESTTMATES OF CAT PLAN FOR FOREST AREA

The Total Catchment Area of ROSHIYA Dam is 3827 l-hectares out of this 526 Hectares Forest Land and Non Forest Land is 3301.55 Hectares. The cost required for Catchment Area treatment of Forest is Rs. 3.985 million. The details are given in Tables-1.8 and 1.9.

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TABLE-1.6 : COST ESTIMATE FOR TREATMENT OF CATCHMENT AREA IN FOREST AREA OF ROSHIYA DAM.BIOLOGICAL MEASURES

S.No.	Item	Rate/Unit (Rs.) (including maintenance cost)	Target	
			Physical	Financial (Rs. millions)
1	Gap Plantation	186800/ha	7 ha	1.307
2	Pasture Development	97500/ ha	7 ha	0.682
3	Social forestry	70000/ha	4 ha	0.280
4	Nursery development	30000 /No.	1 No.	0.030
5	Maintenance of nursery	27000/ No.	1 No.	0.027
6	Barbed wire fencing	100000/km	1.00	0.100
7	Watch and ward for 3 years for 4 persons	75000/ man-month	12 man- month	0.900
	Total (A)			**3.326**

TABLE.1.7 : COST ESTIMATE FOR TREATMENT OF CATCHMENT AREA IN FOREST AREA OF ROSHIYA DAM ENGTNEERING MEASURES

S.No.	Item	Rate (Rs.)	Unit	Target	
				Physical	Financial (Rs. millions)
1	Contour Bunding	15000/ha	Ha.	6 Ha.	0.090
2	Nallah Bunding	10,000	No.	02 No.	0.020
	Total :-				**0.110**

Total cost for Biological and Engineering measures = Rs. 0.895 million (A) administrative expenditure.
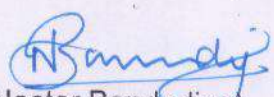
- Government Expenditure 3% of A (including O&M)   Rs. 0.027 million

- Establishment cost 8% of A   Rs. 0.072 million
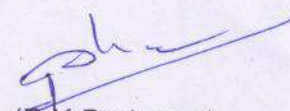
- Contingency 5% of A   Rs. 0.045 million

Total :-   **Rs. 0.549 million**
Total Cost for Catchment Area Treatment for Forest Area of ROSHIYA Dam = 3.985 million.

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क्रमांक/मा.चि./2023/ 1745   खंडवा, दिनांक 18-5.23

प्रति,

कार्यपालन यंत्री,
जल संसाधन संभाग खरगोन
जिला खरगोन (म.प्र.)

विषयः— जिला खण्डवा एवं जिला खरगोन के अंतर्गत रोशिया तालाब योजना के निर्माण हेतु वनमण्डल खण्डवा की 36.315 हे. वनभूमि एवं वनमण्डल खरगोन की 3.4 हे. वनभूमि कुल 39.715 हेक्टेयर वनभूमि जल संसाधन विभाग को उपयोग पर देने बाबत्।

संदर्भः— प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (भू–प्रबंध) मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल का पत्र क्रमांक/एफ–3/107/2018/10—11/10/1615 दिनांक 20.04.2023 एवं आपका पत्र क्रमांक 1471 दिनांक 24.04.2023

———000———

उपरोक्त विषय एवं संदर्भ में लेख है कि जिला खण्डवा एवं जिला खरगोन के अंतर्गत रोशिया तालाब योजना के निर्माण हेतु वनमण्डल खण्डवा की 36.315 हे. वनभूमि एवं वनमण्डल खरगोन की 3.4 हे. वनभूमि कुल 39.715 हेक्टेयर वनभूमि जल संसाधन विभाग को उपयोग पर देने के संबंध में संदर्भित पत्र से प्राप्त जानकारी अनुसार बिंदु क्रमांक 04 की जानकारी संलग्न कर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नः— उपरोक्तानुसार

वनमण्डलाधिकारी,
सामान्य वनमंडल खंडवा
खंडवा, दिनांक 18-5-23

पृष्ठांकन क्रमांक/मा.चि./2023/ 1746
प्रतिलिपि :—

1— मुख्य वनसंरक्षक खण्डवा वृत्त खण्डवा की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
संलग्नः— उपरोक्तानुसार

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
सामान्य वनमण्डल खण्डवा

Roshiya Tank Project
Muck Management

Statement of muck generated in Dam and Canal excavation in forest area of Roshiya Tank

A) Dam Work :-

S.No.	Deascription	Qty. of Cutting	Qty of filling	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1	C.O.T.	10032.10	10032.10	
2	Earth work of Dam	76208.90	76208.90	
	Total	86241.00	86241.00	

(B) Canal Work :-

S.No.	From RD to RD	Qty. of Cutting	Qty of filling	Remark
1	2200 M. to 4300M.	10799.55	11164.20	
	Total (A+B)	97040.55	97405.20	

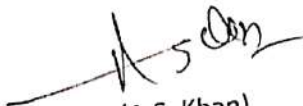Total Quantity of muck generated in Dam and Canal   97040.55
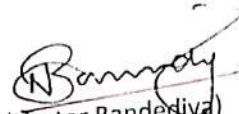
Total Quantity of muck utilized   97405.20

Hence no muck is generated in Dam and Canal   Nil

Based on abaove calculation quantity of cutting is less than total filling quantity Dam and Canal work hence it is certified that no muck generate in Dam and Canal excavation work cutting quantity will be utilized in filling portion of Dam and canal.

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(Naster Bandediya)
Sub Divisional Officer
Water Resources Sub Division
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D.F.O.(G) Khandwa