

LOCATION JUSTIFICATION REPORT

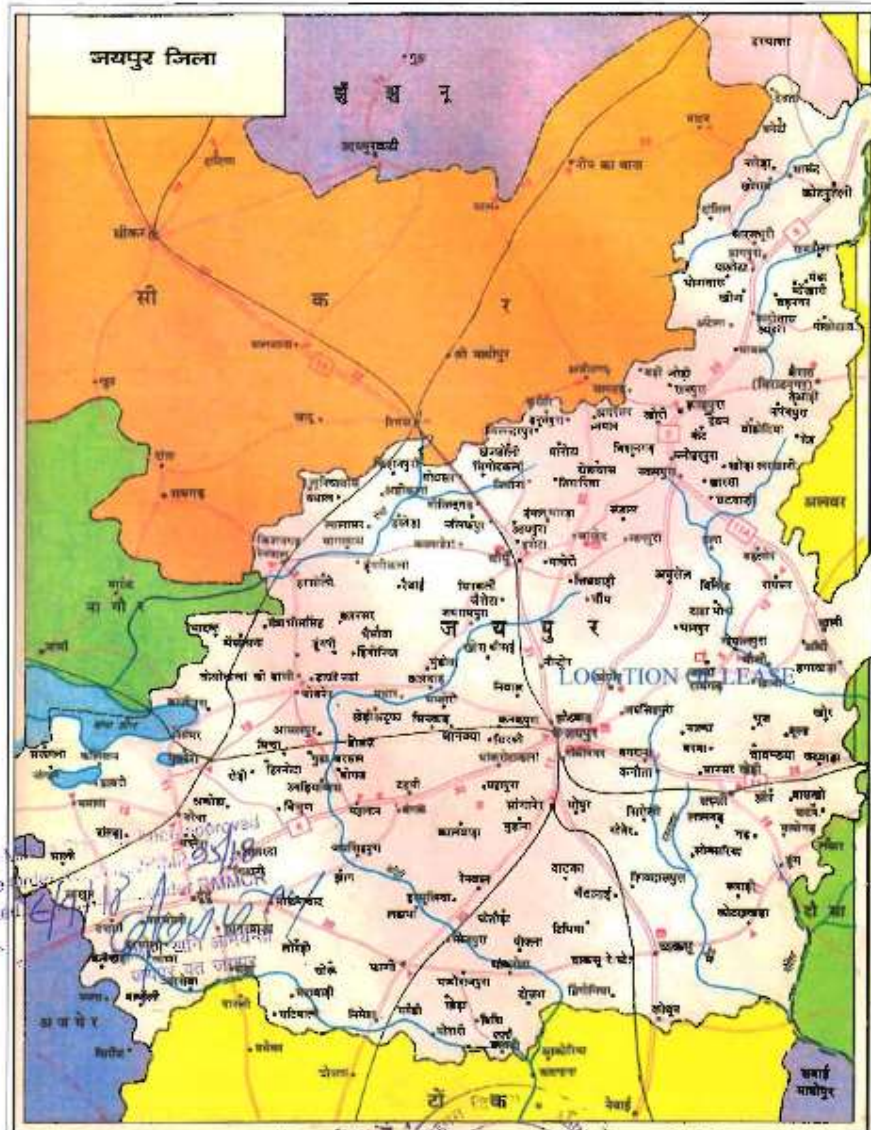
1.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE MINING PROJECT

2.0 This is a Masonry Stone Mining Project of Smt. Sukh Kanwar, lessee of this M.L. 128/91, Area 1.0 Ha., N/v - Saiwad, Tehsil-Jamwaramgarh, District-Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Table No. 1

S.No.	Item	Details															
1.	Name of the ml	Masonry Stone Mining Project (M.L. No. – 128/91, Area – 1.0 ha.) Near village – Saiwad, Tehsil - Jamwaramgarh, District – Jaipur (Rajasthan) by Smt. Sukh Kanwar															
2.	Location / site (GPS Co-ordinates)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pillar</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>27°1' 5.43" N</td> <td>75° 55' 48.42" E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>27°1' 6.13" N</td> <td>75° 55'44.87" E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>27° 1' 9.3" N</td> <td>75° 55'45.65" E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>27°1' 8.6" N</td> <td>75° 55'49.2" E</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pillar	Latitude	Longitude	A	27°1' 5.43" N	75° 55' 48.42" E	B	27°1' 6.13" N	75° 55'44.87" E	C	27° 1' 9.3" N	75° 55'45.65" E	D	27°1' 8.6" N	75° 55'49.2" E
Pillar	Latitude	Longitude															
A	27°1' 5.43" N	75° 55' 48.42" E															
B	27°1' 6.13" N	75° 55'44.87" E															
C	27° 1' 9.3" N	75° 55'45.65" E															
D	27°1' 8.6" N	75° 55'49.2" E															
3.	Size of the Mining Lease (Hectare)	1.0 Ha.															
4.	Capacity of Mining Lease (TPA)	Proposed production Capacity is 1,24,200 TPA TPA															
5.	Period	50 Years															
6.	Expected cost of the Project	25 lakh															
7.	Contact Information	D-135, Ambabawari, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN, PIN CODE – 302013															
8.	Inland, coastal, marine or underground waters	None															
9.	State, National boundaries	None															
10.	Areas containing important, high quality or scarcer sources (ground water resources, surface resources, forestry, agriculture,	None															

	fisheries, tourism, minerals)	
11.	Areas susceptible to natural hazard which could cause the project top resentencing ornamental problems (earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions)	The area comes in seismic zone-II (Low Damage Risk Zone) of seismic zoning map of India & Rajasthan.
12.	Is proposed mining site located over or near fissure / fracture for ground water recharge	None
13.	Whether the proposal involves approval or clearance under the following Regulations or Acts, namely:- (a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; (b) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; (c) The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011. If yes, details of the same and their status to be given.	Nahargarh and Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is location in 10 km radius of the lease area. The Nahargarh Sanctuary is about 5.4 km from mine lease area. The Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary is about 6.5 km from mine lease area.
14.	Forest land involved (hectares)	None
15.	Whether there is any litigation pending against the project and/or land in which the Project is propose to be set up? (a) Name of the Court (b) Case No. (c) Orders or directions of the Court, if any, and its relevance with the proposed Project.	None



This Vide Date

LEASE BOUNDARY	MINERAL / MASONRY STONE	PLATE NO.-1
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	VILLAGE-SARAWAD	NOT TO SCALE
STATE HIGHWAY	TEH- JAMWARAMGARH	AREA- 0.8 HECT
DISTRICT ROAD	DIST- JAIPUR	DATE OF SURVEY- 6/9/2017
STATE- RAJASTHAN	NAME OF THE LESSEE- श्री सुंखी कान्वा SH. SUNKH KANWAR (P.L. No. 138/99)	SURVEYED & PREPARED BY- V. B. TRIVEDI RQP/SM/2016/10 VALID DATE 6 SEP 2021

V. B. TRIVEDI
RQP/SM. /2016/10
Valid until 6/09/2021

Fig. No. 1 Location Map

3.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTED AREA

JamwaRamgarh & Nahargarh Wild Life Sanctuary is one of the important areas for biodiversity conservation in the state of Rajasthan. Forests and Protected areas are attract a large number of avifauna because they provide suitable habitats for most birds, especially those birds that are associated with vegetation, and for most, the existence of trees is a vital component of their life cycle. The birds' level of interest on various forests depends on the age of the stands. The composition of bird species is highly related to the vegetation structure of forests. Ecologically, birds are of tremendous importance because of their key roles as pollinators and agents of seed dispersal.

The preservation of global species diversity has emerged as one of the most important issues today (Hu et al., 2011). Protected areas, such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and biodiversity reserves, are increasingly recognized as critical to supporting biodiversity and play a key role in essential ecological functions, such as ecosystem services, climatic stabilization, carbon sequestration, groundwater recharge, nutrient retention, and natural disaster prevention (Heal, 2000; DeFries et al., 2007).

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Major part of the area is occupied by rocks of Delhi system and Aravalli system comprising of quartzites, conglomerates, grits, Limestone, phyllite, granites and schist (Pascoe, 1950). Most of the high ridges are comprised of quartzites, conglomerates and grits. Evidences of lava conglomerates are also occasionally seen. These ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks with gneiss and schist etc. are generally covered by red sandy soils. Red soils are poor in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus contents and alkaline in nature. There are comparatively rich, fertile and dark colored soils in plains and river valleys.

FLORA & FAUNA

This area has very rich Biodiversity with references to flora and fauna, both Provide habitats for various migratory and resident birds. The birds commonly sighted included some endangered, uncommon, vulnerable, threatened and near threatened species.

Type of Forest with Major Species: Under broad category the forests are "Dry Tropical Forests". According to the classification of forests types of India by H.G.Champion and S.K.Seth, the forests met within the tract fall under group 5- "Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest" and Group 6" Tropical Thorn Forests."

The forest is scattered over a large area on various geological and soil formations, and vary greatly in composition and quality. Edaphic and biotic factors determine their distribution. Good forest growth occurs in valleys where better soil and moisture conditions exist. The main species of the tree which cover over 80 percent of the area is Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*). Its associates like Salar (*Boswellia serrata*), and Gurjan (*Linnaea coromendelica*) grow on rocks and dry areas. Khair (*Acacia catechu*) is common in valleys and Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) grow in extremely limited extent along with well drained reaches of the streams and moist, cooler aspects of the hill where soil formation still exists. It is also found in valleys. The trees are generally slow growing and attain poor height. The height of trees varies from 4.5 meters to 7.5 metres. In favorable localities the height up to 12 meters is attained. Imli (*Tamarindus indica*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Churel (*Holoptelia integrifolia*), Siris (*Albizia lebbek*), Ficus spp. etc. Which grow in moist localities attain large size, both in crown spread and height. Where valleys fan out in open and where they flatten and become wide, Dhak (*Butea monosperma*) grows gregariously. These forests have been classified on the basis of their composition as follows: (i) Dhok forest (ii) Salar forest (iii) Khair forest (iv) Miscellaneous forest - Further divided into four types (a) Dhak forest (b) Forest along nallas (c) Scrub forest (d) Bamboo forest.

CLIMATE

Jaipur has a hot semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification BSh) receiving over 650 millimetres (26 in) of rainfall annually but most rains occur in the monsoon months between June and September. Temperatures remain relatively high throughout the year, with the summer months of April to early July having average daily temperatures of around 30 °C (86 °F). During the monsoon there are frequent, heavy rains and thunderstorms, but flooding is not common. The winter months of November to February are mild and pleasant, with average temperatures ranging from

15–18 °C (59–64 °F) and with little or no humidity. There are however occasional cold waves that lead to temperatures near freezing.

CONCLUSION

Mine Lease Area is Located 6.5 km far from Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary and Nahargarh Sanctuary 5.4 km. So there is no any protected area falls in Mining lease.



fig. No. 2 Fig. No.2