

MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
(ESMF)**

FOR

WORLD BANK FUNDED

MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(MPUDP)

July 2016

(DRAFT)

VOLUME II

**Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Ltd.
Government of Madhya Pradesh
Department of Urban Development and Environment
Beej Bhawan, Arera Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India**

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ANNEXURE-1

Baseline Scenario of Sub Project Town under MPUDP

1. Baseline Scenario: Initial 8 Towns

1.1 Location Characteristics

Name of town	District headquarter/Division	Distance from headquarter	Latitude	Longitude
Burhanpur	Burhanpur/Indore	0 km	23°45'-50"N and 25°02'-50"E	74° 42'-30" and 75° 50'-20"E
Chhindwara	Chhindwara/Jabalpur	0km	23°25" to 24°33"	75.25" E
Khargone	Khargone/Indore	0 km	21°49'30"N	75°30'45"E
Maheshwar	Khargone/Indore	30 km	21°22' and 22°33' N	75°19' and 76°14" E
Mandsaur	Mandsaur/Ujjain	0kms	23° 45'-50" N and 25° 02'-50" N	74° 42'-30" and 75 ° 50'-20" E
Nasrullaganj	Sehore/Bhopal	73kms	22°31' to 23°40'N	76°22' to 78°08'E
Seondha	Datia/Gwalior	68kms	N Latitude 25° 28' and 26 ° 20'	E longitude 78 ° 10' and 78 ° 45'
Shajapur	Ujjain	60kms	Latitude 32 ° 06' and.24 ° 19' N	longitute 75 ° 41' and 77 ° 02'E

1.2 Soil Characteristics & Major Crops

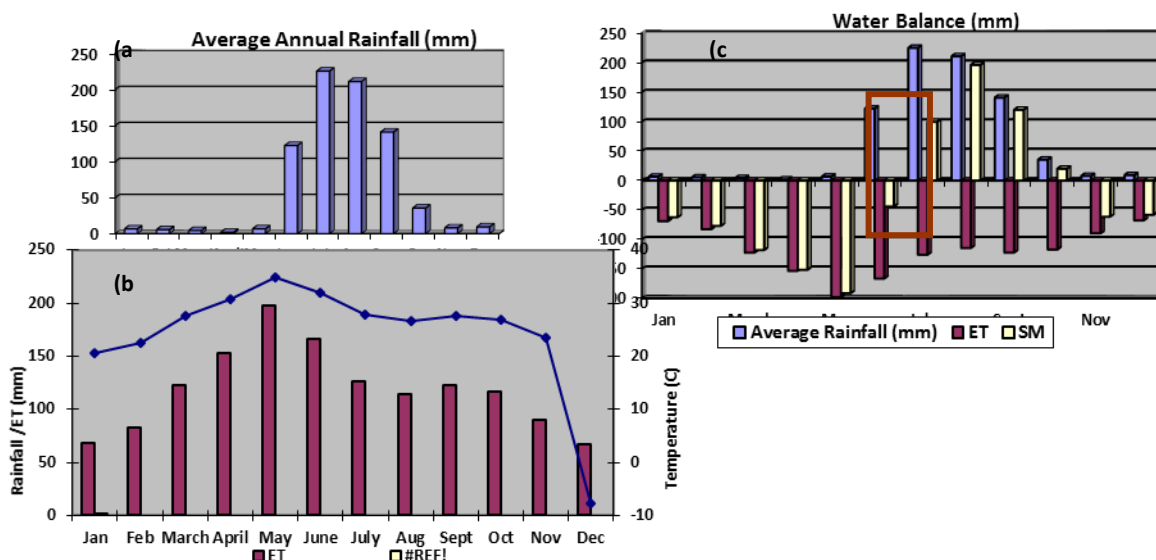
- **Burhanpur-** Burhanpur forms a part of the Malwa region, known for its rich black cotton soil which is ideal for cotton cultivation. Owing to proximity to Tapti, soil strata in Burhanpur largely comprises of fertile alluvium, in terms of land use, most of the area in the district is classified as barren or agricultural land. Geology of Burhanpur region can be summarized as:
 - ❖ From 0.00 m to 0.60 m is soft soil
 - ❖ From 0.60 m to 2.30 m is soft yellow soil
 - ❖ From 2.30 m to 70.00 m is hard yellow soil
 - ❖ From 70.00 m onwards hard rock
- **Maheshwar-** Though there is no direct implication of soil structure and soil taxonomy for small area of settlements, it is desirable to understand interrelationships of various elements of environment for a larger area. The region exhibits varied geomorphic units. The Beda river basin mainly consists of Satpura group of rocks. Malwa group of rocks are also found in the northern part of the district along Narmada. There is presence of fluvial units showing the occurrences of alluvium in the flood plains of all major streams and rivers. Soils of Beda river basin have been classified into three major categories, namely clayey soil, Loamy soils and Loamy-Skeletal soil. Clayey soil is more prevalent in the region. Basaltic flows of Deccan Trap occupy a major part of the river basin; hence black cotton soil, most suitable for cotton cultivation, is present in the region.

- **Mandsaur-** The State and the Mandsaur District ranks first in the country in terms of slate reserves. The slate reserves as per department of commerce and industry MP are to the tune of 3868 MT. There are approximately 100 to 125 slate pencils small scale industries in the town. These units are located at Slate Pencil Park (6.15 ha area) in Mandsaur and in Multanpura and other nearby villages. For units located in Multanpura and nearby villages, a Slate Pencil Park is proposed on 13.5 ha land to avoid the spread of Silcosis diseases caused due to dust. The soil is mostly black cotton soil and the rivers Chambal, Shivna, Rewa, Retam flow through it. Agriculture product markets (Krishi Upaj Mandis) have been established to enable farmers to get a fair price on their agricultural output.
- **Nasrullaganj-** Nasrullaganj stands in the foothills of Vindhya Range in the middle of Malwa region. The most of the area is made of undulating plateau surface and is covered with black soils of different grades. Due to this it has got good productive soil.
- **Seondha(Sewda)-** The Ravines, Fertile land and dense Forests describe the topography of the district. Physiographically, a large area of the district forms part of the vast older plains including riverbeds with structural plains, structural hills and valleys with denudation slope are restricted to south-western part. The central part of the District is from 183 to 213 metres above the Mean Sea Level whereas the northern part and the area south-east of Maithana (Bhander tahsil) lie below 183 metres. The District can be studied under two physiographic divisions, viz. the Lower Extension of Bundelkhand Plateau and the Gangetic Plain; in fact, the second division is also an imperfect fringe of the Gangetic alluvial-belt. The whole district is uniformly sloping towards the north-east but the mounds and hillocks of otherwise concealed granite are also marked intermittently on the plain.
Physiographically the district can be divided in to three parts.
 1. Southern Hilly Region
 2. North & Central Hilly Region
 3. North & Central Plain Region
- **Khargone -** Though there is no direct implication of soil structure and soil taxonomy for small area of settlements, it is desirable to understand interrelationships of various elements of environment for a larger area. The region exhibits varied geomorphic units. The Beda river basin mainly consists of Satpura group of rocks. Malwa group of rocks are also found in the northern part of the district along Narmada. There is presence of fluvial units showing the occurrences of alluvium in the flood plains of all major stream and rivers. Soils of Beda river basin have been classified into three major categories, namely clayey soil, Loamy soils and Loamy-Skeletal soil. Clayey soil is more prevalent in the region. Basaltic flows of Deccan Trap occupy a major part of the river basin; hence black cotton soil most suitable for cotton cultivation is practiced in the region.
- **Shajapur-** Shajapur is situated on the Northern Part of the Malwa Plateau. Most part of this area is covered under the Deccan Trap. The soil typology of the town is Black Cotton Soil. The general slope of the town is in the North-Western direction.

The eastern nimar part of the District /towns are characterized by red sandy soil and red loamy soil. These types of soils are generally severe to moderately erosion prone. Red sandy soils are suitable for the growth of Sugarcane, Jowar, Millets and Oil Seeds under rain fed conditions. The irrigated areas of red loamy soils are favourable for Paddy, Sugarcane and Vegetables. Major crops grown in the proposed site and it's vicinity includes Soyabean, Groundnut, Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Sunflower, Red Gram, Castor, and Horse Gram. Agricultural activities in the area are predominantly rain-fed. The main sources of irrigation are surface water tanks and bore-wells, which are being used only by very few well to do farmers.

1.3. Climatic Characteristics

Burhanpur- The District falls in the drier part of India. Rainfall in the Burhanpur region is unevenly distributed and irregular. Maximum rainfall was recorded in July/ August as 646mm and minimum rainfall recorded was in June 1984 at 39mm. Average annual rainfall in the district is 980.75 mm. The northern part of the District receives more rainfall than the southern part. The monsoon season starts approximately by 10th June every year and extends up to early October. The days are quite humid. The maximum temperature recorded in the month of May is 47O C and minimum recorded in the month of December is 6O C. The average relative humidity is maximum in the month of August at an average of 79% and minimum in the month of April at an average of 27%. Average wind speed in the area is 13.5 km/hr, while it is maximum in the month of November – December, at 3.75 km/hr. The wind direction in the area is west to North-West in summers, South-West to North-West in rainy seasons and North to East in winters.



- **Maheshwar-** Maheshwar falls under low rainfall area having an average annual rainfall of 980 mm. Maheshwar has an extreme type of climatic conditions. During summers (April-June), the days are hot with average temperature hovering around 35°C to 40°C. Maximum temperature observed in the hottest month of May is about 45°C. Winter

season (November to February) records the minimum temperature and may go down as low as 3°C during nights. Maheshwar gets a moderate rainfall during July to September due to south west monsoon.

- **Nasrullaganj-** Nasrullaganj is placed at 440 m above mean sea level. The climate of the town is relatively temperate with an average maximum and minimum temperatures at 32.30°C and 18.40°C respectively. The average rainfall reported in the town is about 1100 mm.
- **Seondha(Sewda)-** The climate of Datia district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except rainfall during the southwest monsoon season. The year can be divided in to four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by hot season. From March to about first week of June is the summer season. May is the hottest month of the year with temperature of 42.1degree Centigrade. The minimum during the January is 7.1 degree Centigrade. Annual rainfall 500mm.
- **Khargone-** The climate in the area is tropical, generally hot in summer and cool in winter. From May to September there is not much variation in temperature conditions. The **humidity** is as low as 11 percent in dry months and is about 97 percent in monsoon season. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum **temperature** at 39.80°C and mean daily minimum at 25.4° C. Days are intensely hot in summer and hot dust laden winds which blow during this season add to the discomfort. On individual days in the summer season and in June before the onset of the monsoon the day temperatures often go up above 45°C. January is the coldest month with the mean daily, maximum temperature at 35°C and mean daily minimum at 9.3°C. The average annual rainfall in the town is 1211mm.
- **Shajapur-** Shajapur falls in the Hot and Arid Zone which has Composite climate with low humidity in all seasons apart from Rainy Season. The period from October to February is winters, March to June is summers and July to September is Rainy Season. The Average Maximum Temperature in winters is 26°C while average Minimum is 3°C. The Maximum Temperature in summers goes as high as 45°C. The Wind Direction in the Town is from North to South. The Average Annual Rainfall in Shajapur is around 900mm, in past few years it has decreased to 600mm average.

1.4. Drainage & Slope Characteristics

- **Burhanpur-** It is situated in the Valley of Tapti River amidst Satpura ranges, on the flat ground along the Western bank of Tapti River. Tapti River flows through the district from North East to South West and the Tapti valley is separated from the Narmada valley by a linear spur of Satpuras. The region is drained by a large number of streams descending into the Tapti. The slope of town is towards the river. Pandharol nallah, the main nallah of the city, flows through the city from North West to South East dividing it in two parts.
- **Maheshwar** the district entirely lies in Narmada river basin between Vindhyaachal range in the north and Satpura range in the south. Vindhyaachal and Satpura ranges are part of the Deccan Plateau. Maheshwar is at an altitude of 155m above mean sea level.

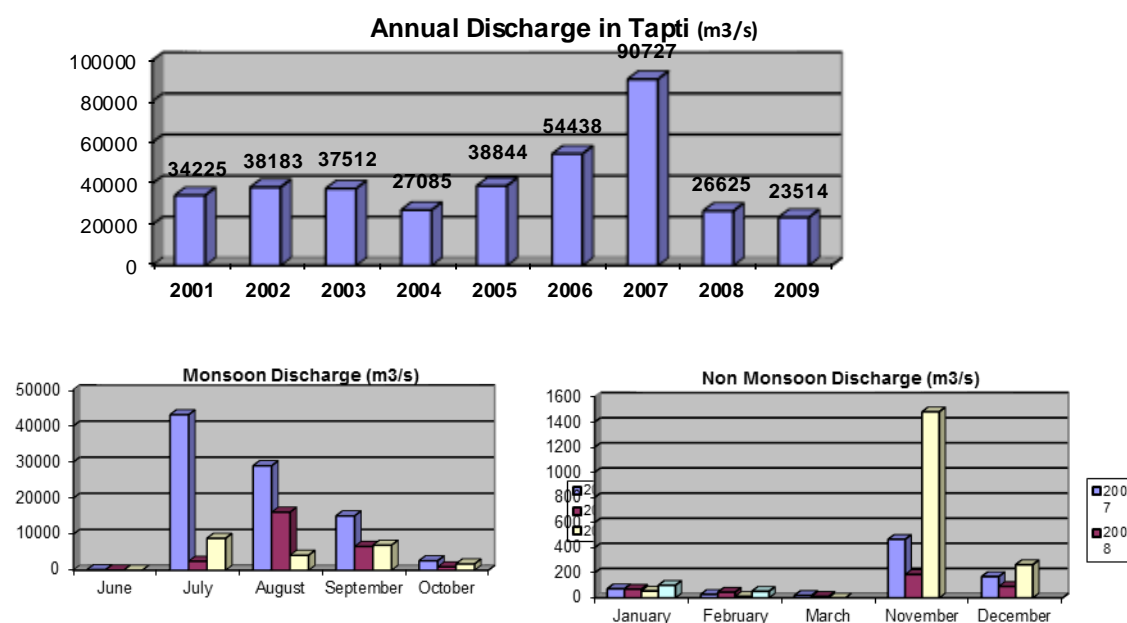
Maheshwar hydroelectric power and irrigation project is one of the three such projects on Narmada River. Maheshwar town is situated on one of such high islands. Due to such undulating relief around Maheshwar town physical growth has been restricted.

- **Nasrullaganj-**Babbar River flows in the northern part of the town and Narmada River flows in the southern side of the city. The town falls under Narmada Basin and its catchment area. A nallah flowing in North-South direction bisects the town.
- **Sewda-** The main body of the district is drained by the two important rivers, viz, the Sind and Pahuj. The Sind flows along the western boundary for a considerable distance, whereas the Pahuj touches the eastern boundary only for about a kilometre and a half. Thus the drainage of the district is divided into these two rivers. The water divide line runs through the district from south-west to north-east. East of the water divide line the tributary streams flow towards the north-east while those in the west flow in a north westerly direction and join Sind. Beyond the district boundary in the north, Pahuj, the eastern river, joins the Sind which itself joins the Yamuna. Thus the whole district falls in the Ganga basin. The character of the rivers is seasonal. Most of the streams and the span of the river-beds dry up in the winter and summer seasons. The run off in the rainy season is very large. The natural drainage of the city is towards North-East. In Seondha there are 2 main drains; first drain called Vanshkaron ka nala which starts from ward 7 (in east) and goes to ward 14 (in west) having total length 1 km, second drain Km starts from ward 6 (in south) and goes along SH-19 till ward 2 (in north) before discharging waste water in Sindh river having total length 3.5 Km. The total length of main drains in the town is 4.5 km and length of other drains is 7.5 km but these drains are not integrated which results to water logging in various wards.
- **Khargone-** Khargone town has developed on the bank of Kunda River on a relatively level tract. Barring western portion of the town, rest of the town is almost a level plain. Kunda River flows along the western limit of the town from south to north. Natural slope of the town generally is towards Kunda River from south to north. However, a portion of southern half of the town has a slope towards east Natural drainage follows the general slope of the town as explained above. The basin exhibits sub-dendrite drainage pattern.
- **Shajapur-** The City Falls in the Chambal River Basin and the Natural Streams collect the entire storm water to Chilar River which ultimately goes on to meet Chambal. The Natural drain is sloping towards natural path of Stream and river, which enables easy disposal of storm water from the town. The Chilar River and its tributaries in the form of Natural Streams which runs in the western side of Developed area in Town act as a valley for disposal of storm water. The Average Annual Rainfall in the Town is 938.3 mm. The drainage pattern in the areas can be classified as semi dendritic to dendritic. Overall the area is gently sloping towards north and is well drained. The surface water bodies act as a major source of water for both irrigation and non-portable household requirements. The area is drained by river tributaries. The rivers are perennial /non perennial in nature.
The ESIA study shall ensure that the existing natural drainage pattern and surface water bodies in the study area are well conserved and any proposed developments do not have any adverse impacts on the surface water resources which are critical for the local residents.

1.5. Ground Water Characteristics

- Burhanpur-** Owing to its location along the floodplains, the recharge potential in the district is relatively high. Despite this, the water table in the district is amongst the most critical in the region owing to the high percentage of area under agriculture and the related groundwater withdrawal; along with complete dependence of the city population on groundwater. Water supply to the city is presently being met by groundwater withdrawal from Tapti and Utawali bed. This is causing the water table in the city to recede at a rapid rate. The water level in the Kundi Bhandara has also gone down due to the degrading forest cover in the Satpuras. Apart from tube wells in Tapti and Utawali riverbeds, the city has several baolies and tanks based on surface water and groundwater, which are interspersed within the city fabric. Prominent amongst these is the Nagjhiri Baoli, which was used for supplying water to parts of the walled city till 1988, when siltation caused by the flood rendered the baoli unfit for use.

Tapti River, with a catchment area of 8,487 sqkm till Burhanpur, flows through the city. The river has an average discharge of 31,850m³/s, a width of 425m and a length of 241 km (from origin to Burhanpur). It can be seen from the discharge plots of the river (Figure 6) that discharge shows an erratic pattern and sudden peaks are common. Since the city is located along the banks of the river, it is proposed that a green buffer be provided in the flood plain of Tapti to act as a buffer for the city from flash floods and to provide an infiltration zone along the river. Since, the soil along the flood plains is alluvium, it can be said that the infiltration rates in this zone along the river would be high and hence, this zone shall be maintained as a green belt to maintain water table in the city



Annual discharge in Tapti (b) Monsoon discharge in Tapti (c) Non Monsoon discharge in Tapti.

- Nasrullaganj-** As per the ground water booklet on Sehore district by Central Ground water board, a major portion of Budni block falling under south eastern part of district is covered with Vindhayan formations which comprise of sandstone, shale, quartzite and breccia. These formations are generally poor aquifers but when they are subjected to weathering and jointing, they become moderately yielding aquifers. The depth to water level in this formation varies from 4.85m to 9.50m bgl and season water level fluctuation

ranges from 0.85m to 3.0 m. The quality of ground water in the district has been assessed by central ground water board by analyzing ground water samples in the district. From the samples, it is observed that pH values of all water samples vary between 7.27 - 8.07. Ground water in the district is generally low to high saline as electrical conductivity varies from 465 to 2100.

- **Sewda-** The ground water of the city is polluted mainly because of the soak-pit tank type toilets; most of which are unlined and all sewage penetrate into the ground water and pollute it. The mixing of waste water and sewage into open drains, which also ultimately penetrate into the ground water also pollute the ground water substantially.
- **Khargone-** Groundwater potential is moderate to low in the area. Khargone block falls under semi-critical safe category as assessed by Central Ground Water Survey Board. Therefore the ground water sources could not be found reliable as source of water supply for longer period for Khargone town.

1.6. Surface Water Characteristics

- **Burhanpur- Level Causative Factors:**
Water pollution High Nallahs from the entire city dump untreated wastewater into Tapi. Sewage flows in open drains; Pandharol nallah, a freshwater nallah has been converted into a drain. Air Pollution High High SPM and RSPM levels⁶ due to increasing dust levels caused by deforestation of Satpuras, climate change, vehicular fumes especially from truck traffic and power looms Noise Pollution High, along main roads and in residential areas (due to power looms) Truck traffic along Amravati road Power loom units within residential fabric of walled city Particularly high in walled city Soil contamination Medium Dumping of chemicals by industrial units Unregulated Wastewater and solid waste disposal.
- **Maheshwar-** Presently, all the drains carrying polluted water are emptied into the Narmada either directly or through Maheshwari River. There are four main drains in Maheshwar. Drains running near Narsingh Mandir, along Kashi Vishwanath Marg and Narmada Marg directly fall into Narmada whereas drain near Peshwa Marg falls into Narmada via Maheshwari. There are no wastewater treatment plants to protect Narmada from water pollution. Narmada is being polluted as there is no sewerage system in the town to collect wastewater and treat them before it is allowed into the river. Frequent floods and indiscriminate dumping of waste into Maheshwari and Narmada River further complicate the situation. Proper storm water drain, and sewerage system covering entire town along with sewerage and wastewater treatment plants are immediately needed to control pollution of Narmada. Also due to lack of sanitation facilities, open defecation along river side and its bed is a common sight causing pollution of Narmada River especially during festival season.
- **Mandsaur-** The major cause of concern to the city is the pollution of Shivna River. Due to absence of a dedicated sewerage system for the city, the waste water gets deposited in the river. The pollution level is more severe near the Pashupati Nath Temple (an important religious place and an eminent place for tourist from India) where the discharge

takes place. The existing condition would get more dismal with the implementation of water supply project and increase in consumption of water and discharge of waste water.

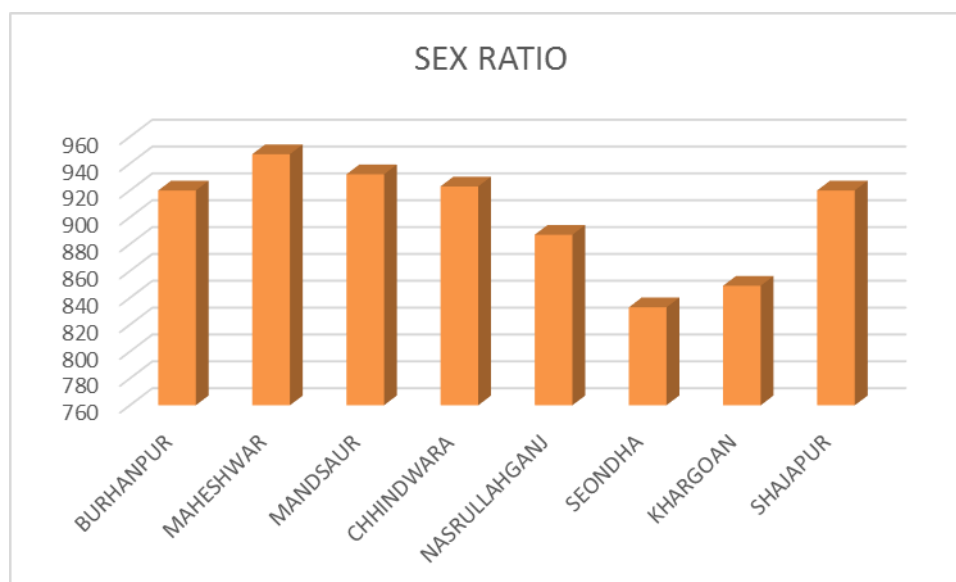
- **Nasrullaganj-** Nasrullaganj lies in Narmada basin and tube wells have been drilled with the yield of 450 lph to 500 lph fitted with submersible pumps. In Nasrullaganj, the available water supply statistics show that average yield from various sources for water which is supplied to the town is about 1.42 MLD, which translates into about 60 lpcd availability for the citizens. Narmada River is proposed to be used for augmentation of existing system i.e. for supply of additional 5.6 MLD raw water situated 6 kms (approx.) from Nasrullaganj in the south eastern direction.
- **Khargone-** Kunda River to the extent of Khargone town is extremely polluted particularly the stretch between Odal river and Shamshan Ghat where all major drains enter into the river. There are no wastewater treatment plants to protect Kunda from pollution. Kunda is being polluted as there is no sewerage system in the town to collect wastewater and treat them before it is allowed into the river. During rainy season, the river banks get inundated. Frequent floods and indiscriminate dumping of waste into Kunda River further complicate the situation. Deteriorating health of Kunda river needs immediate attention. Proper storm water drains and sewerage system covering entire town along with treatment plants are needed to control pollution of Kunda and ultimately pollution of Beda and Narmada. Also due to lack of sanitation facilities, open defecation along river side and its bed is a common sight causing pollution of Kunda River.
- **Seondha(sewda)-** In Seondha, as far as water bodies are concerned, there is Sindh River passing through north of the city, which is a perennial river. The River Sindh of Seondha at present is polluted by various activities like dumping of solid wastes, sewage, cremation on riverbank and bathing of household animals and many likely activities. Pollution and silting in the river has been pointed out as major issues. This large river body gives ample space for community life but due to lack of care, this is gradually vanishing.

1.7. Socio-Economic Profile of the sub project areas

The proposed project extent spread across the jurisdiction of eight Revenue Towns. As per Census 2011, there were a total of 172495 households and the population of 8,08145 with an average household size of 5.2 The average sex ratio in these towns are 911 which ranges between 833 to 947 across these eight towns. The Literacy Rate is quite low at 71.13% and during the consultations in the towns it has been found that even amongst the literates, the level of literacy is quite low with hardly 5% of the population having a graduation degree. The Town -wise details are given in Table below

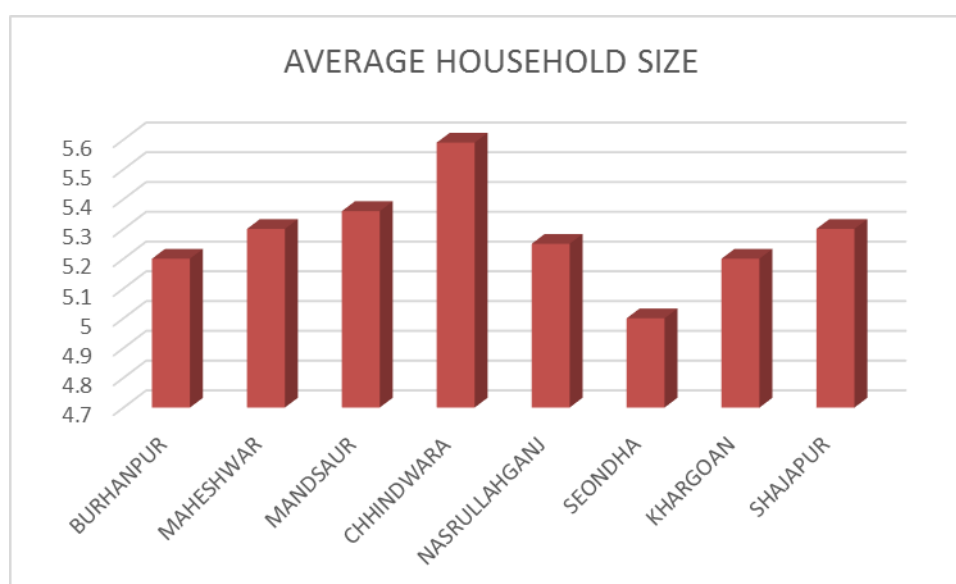
Name of towns	Number of Household	Total ward	Popula-tion	Male popu-lation	Female popu-lation	Average HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
Burhanpur	38118	48	210886	108187	102699	5.2	920	82%

Maheshwar	4932	15	24411	12447	11964	5.3	947	60%
Mandsaur	28916	40	141667	72488	69179	5.36	932	82%
Chhindwara	37255	39	175052	89396	85656	5.59	923	70.05%
Nasrullaganj	23738	15	23788	12599	11189	5.25	887	73%
Seondha	4022	15	23140	12419	10721	5.0	833	71.8%
Khargone	22448	33	116150	59752	56398	5.2	929	63.05%
Shajapur	13066	29	69263	35623	33640	5.3	920	68%
Total	172495		8,08145	402911	381446	5.2	911	71.13%



Source – Census 2011

The bar graph shows Sex Ratio composition, i.e. No. of females per 1000 Males of the 8 towns.



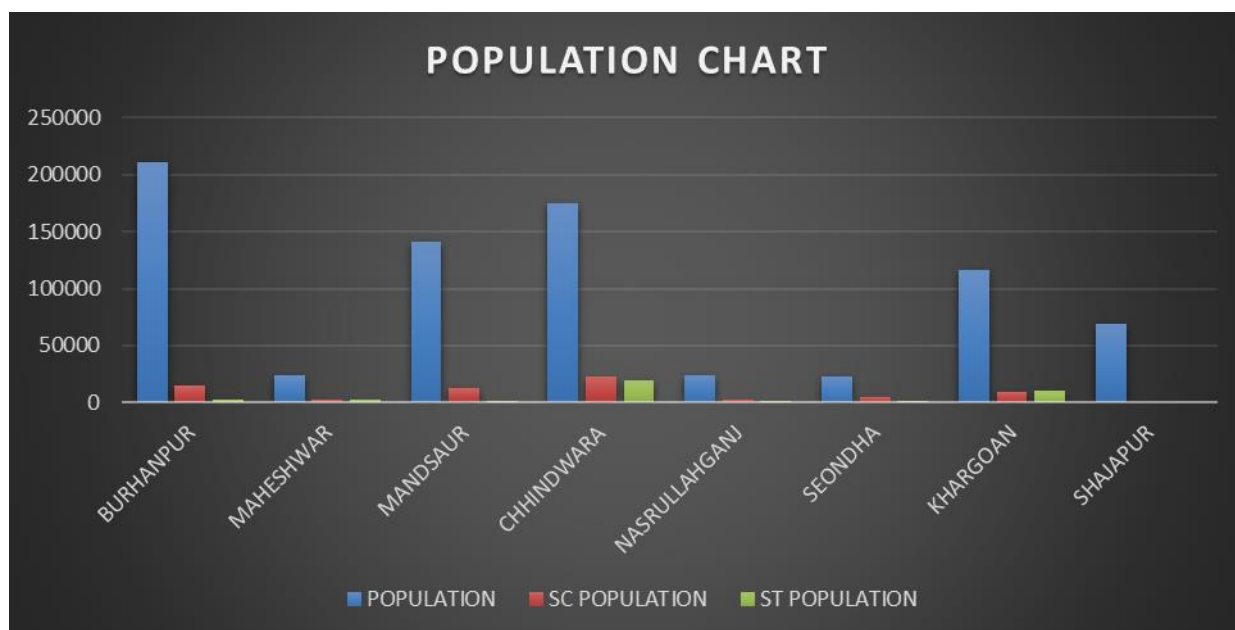
Source – Census 2011

The bar graph shows the average household composition of the 8 towns.

1.8. Schedule caste & Schedule tribes

The SC and ST population together accounts for nearly 14.91% . In case of the project Towns, nearly 5.3% of the total population belongs to Scheduled Tribe.

Towns	Population	SC Population	% SC	ST Population	% ST
Burhanpur	210886	14440	6.85	2179	1.03
Maheshwar	24411	2863	11.72	2734	11.19
Mandsaur	141667	12684	8.95	1812	1.28
Chhindwara	175052	22408	12.80	19111	10.91
Nasrullagan j	23788	2961	12.45	1396	5.87
Seondha	23140	4281	18.50	369	1.59
Khargone	116150	8816	7.59	10583	9.11
Total	715094	68453		38184	

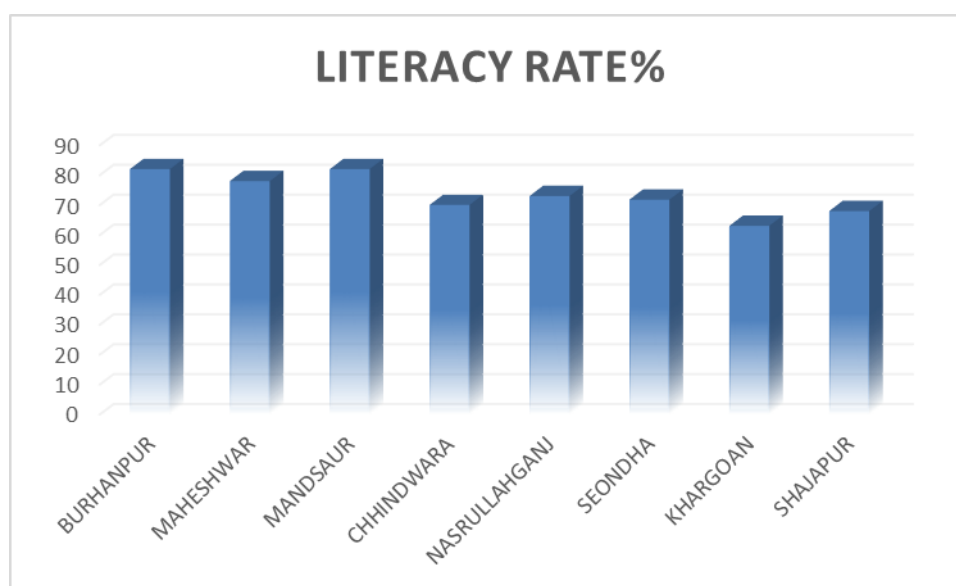


1.9. Literacy Rate

Table below presents the literacy rates for eight Towns. It can be clearly observed that the literacy level amongst women in the project towns are very low at only about 54%. Unit .

Town	Total Population	Literacy Rate					Total %
		Total literate population	Male literate population	%	Female literate population	%	
Burhanpur	210886	147056	79316	53.94%	67740	46.06 %	
Maheshwar	13085	17240	9534	87.5%	7706	68.2%	78%
Mandsaur	141667	107478	58392	54.33%	49086	45.67 %	
Chhindwara	175052	138805	74010	77.00%	64795	63.00 %	70.05%
Nasrullaganj	23788	17073	9733	57.00%	7340	42.99 %	

Seondha	23140	14797	8893	60.10%	5904	39.89 %	
Khargone	56086	81658	44968	72.9%	36690	57.1%	65.3%
Shajapur	69263	51875	28544	55.02%	23331	44.97 %	

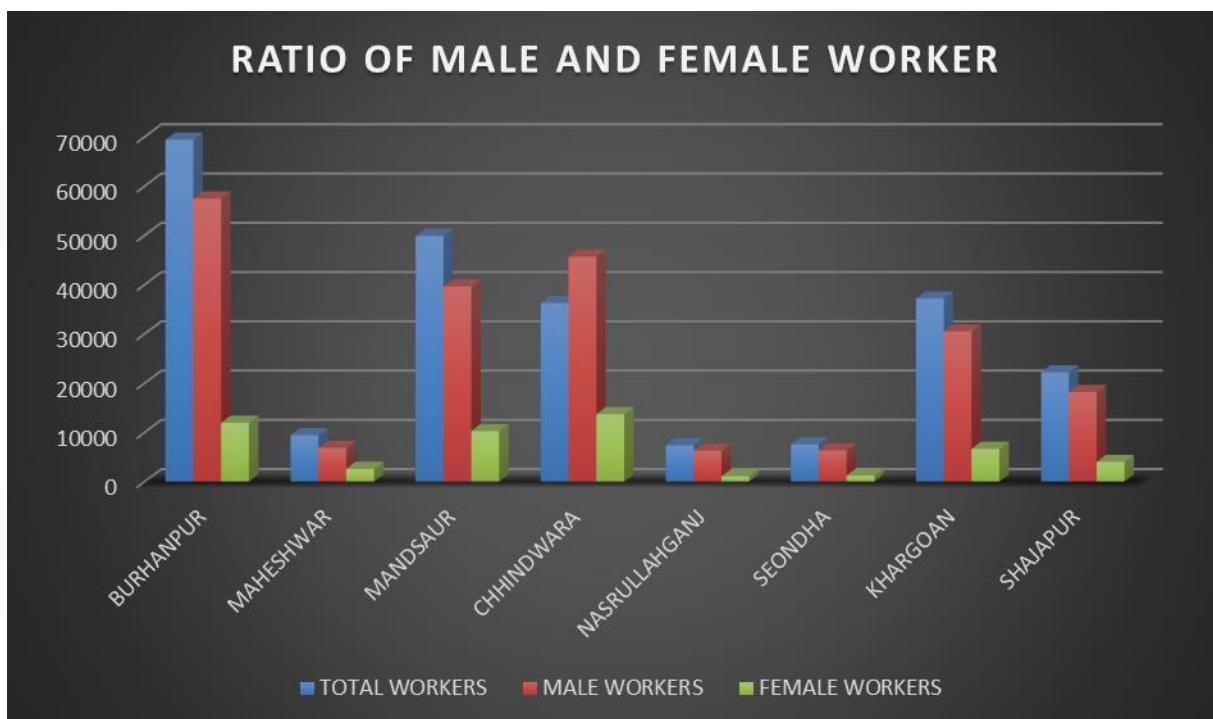
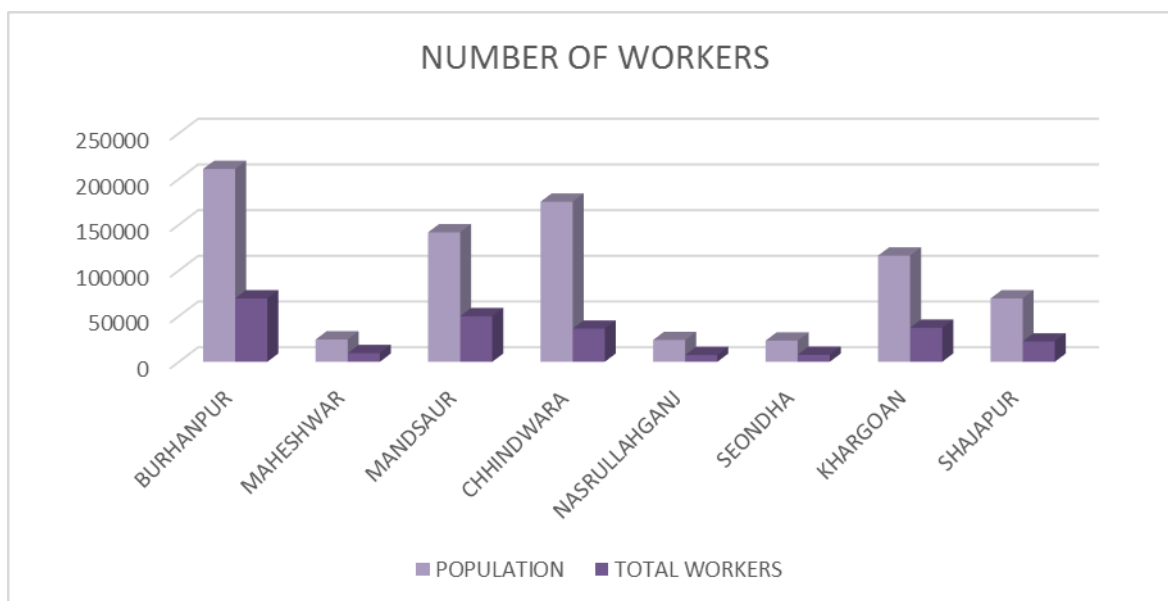


Source – Census 2011

The bar graph shows Percentage composition of Literacy of the 8 towns

1.10. Work Force Participation

The workforce participation rate is nearly 45% for project areas with regard to the total workers out of which marginal workers account for nearly 16%. It is important to note here that higher WFPR is due to higher participation of women in the economic activity and it is important to highlight here that the workforce participation rate in the project villages and the district are higher compare to state and national rural averages of about 30 and 39 respectively. The residents of villages in vicinity of the study area are generally dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Their income is supplemented by working as laborers in the nearby urban areas. The people living in vicinity of the forest area supplement their income by collection of non-nationalized forest produce and tendu patta.



	Total Workers	% Workers	Male Workers	% Male worker	Female Workers	% female worker	Marginal Workers	% Marginal workers	Male Marginal Workers	% Male marginal worker	Female Marginal Workers	% female marginal worker
Burhanpur	69394	32.91	57457	82.79	11937	17.20	65060	93.75	55051	84.61	10009	15.38
Maheshwar	9436	38.65	6828	72.36	2608	27.64	8574	90.86	6388	74.50	2186	25.49
Mandsaur	49868	35.20	39610	79.43	10258	20.57	45530	91.30	37292	81.91	8238	18.09
Chhindwara	96247	20.71	45674	82.00	13689	37.77	54216	79.57	42650	78.67	11566	21.33
Nasrullaganj	7384	31.04	6285	85.12	1099	14.88	6527	88.39	5730	87.79	794	12.16
Seondha	7593	32.81	6339	83.48	1254	16.52	6669	87.83	5742	86.09	927	13.90
Khargone	37163	32.00	30500	82.07	6663	17.93	33958	91.38	28243	83.17	5715	16.83
Shajapur	22210	32.07	18198	81.94	4012	18.06	19555	88.05	16557	84.67	2998	15.33
	239295											

2 Baseline Scenario: Screening Stage Towns

2.1. Baseline Data of Morena Town

City Profile

Morena is a city and a municipality in Morena district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as Morena and is the administrative headquarters of Morena District and of Chambal Division. Morena is 39 km away from Gwalior. The Morena City was formerly known as “Beda Gaon”. The lower Chambal River consists of an alluvial tract in the north, cut by numerous ravines, and a forested area toward the south.

Location Map



Land Use and Growth Management:

Morena Municipal Council has an area of 12 sq. km. whereas the total development area is 115.39 sq. km. The developed land in Morena is 11.54 % (1322 ha) undeveloped land (agricultural area, water bodies and unusable land) is approximately 1.59% (192 ha) and land for agricultural use is 86.87% (10025 ha) of the total land in Morena development area.

Headquarters	Morena
Total area	4999.78 sq km
Forest Area	506.69 sq km
Net. Ire Area	1561.70 sq km
Total Population	1279080
SC Population	268405
ST Population	8578
Total Males	707470
Total Females	571610
Urban Population	288590
Rural Population	990490
Police Station	25
Police chowki	5
Gram Panchayats	475
Total Village	799

Climate:

The climate of Morena District is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except the south west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons the cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the south west monsoon season. October and November from the post monsoon or transition period. There is no meteorological observatory in Morena District. The nearest observatory is Gwalior. Hence all climatologically parameters of Gwalior are used except rainfall to describe the climate of Morena District.

The normal annual rainfall of Morena District is 753.7 mm. Morena District receive maximum rainfall during south west monsoon period i.e. June to September. About 91.8% of the annual rainfall received during monsoon season. Only 8.2% of the annual rainfalls take place between Octobers to May period. Thus surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the south west monsoon period.

The normal maximum temperature during the month of May is 42.10° C and minimum during the month of January is 7.1° C.

Economic Profile:

The Primary economic activities in the town are mainly agriculture and trade/ commerce. Morena being an important centre for agricultural produce has enabled the emergence of agri-industry related activities. Apart from the people who are into administration, majority of people are involved in agricultural produce, business, commerce and small scale industries. Wholesale business of agricultural produce is one of the most important activities of Morena town. Mustered oil, wheat, bajra, turaiya, masoor, chana, tuar Pulses etc are major agricultural produces of Morena. The total land available for industrial usage is 59 Ha which is 4.5 % of the total developed area. The work force participation rate in Morena is 24 percent which is lower than the Morena district urban and MP sate urban WFPR.

Sex Ratio

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	1,965,970	1,592,714
Male	1,068,417	874,089
Female	897,553	718,625
Population Growth	23.44%	24.50%
Area Sq. Km	4,989	4,989
Density/km2	394	319
Proportion to Madhya Pradesh Population	2.71%	2.64%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	840	822
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	829	837
Average Literacy	71.03	64.74
Male Literacy	82.93	79.89
Female Literacy	56.90	46.24
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	305,156	298,581
Male Population (0-6 Age)	166,858	162,497
Female Population (0-6 Age)	138,298	136,084
Literates	1,179,685	837,828
Male Literates	747,652	568,474

Female Literates	432,033	269,354
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.52%	18.75%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.62%	18.59%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.41%	18.94%

Average House Hold Size:

There are around 23021 households in the city with an average HH size of 6.6. The residential stock is around 20428. There are total of 25990 census houses out of which only 20428 are used for residence and residence cum other use. This reflects that approximately 21% of census houses are being used for other purposes. An assumption is made that the house hold size will reduce to around 5.2 by 2040 and every household will have a single independent house. Additional houses required will be 13314 till the year 2040.

Status of Water Existing and Water Supply:

The water holding capacity in alluvium mainly depends upon the thickness and the aerial extent. It is found that along the banks of Chambal and Kowari rivers, gully erosion is very common and spread over 1 to 2 Km away from the banks. It is more clayey and silty and as such has poor to moderate water bearing capacity. One or two aquifers are present in the formation and ground water is found to be under phreatic as well as semi confined to confined conditions. Central Ground Water Board had constructed 11 exploratory wells and 8 observation wells in the area. It is observed that Alluvium forms prolific aquifer whereas Vindhyan forms poor aquifer in the district.

Ground Water Resource:

Morena district is characterized by alluvial formation, Vindhyan Formation and Gwalior Series. Dynamic ground water resources of the district have been estimated for base year - 2008/09 on block-wise basis. There are seven assessment units (block) in the district which fall under command (48 %) and non-command (52 %) sub units. Non command areas of Kailaras , Morena and Sabalgarh blocks of the district are categorized as semi critical . The highest stage of ground water development is computed as 74 % in Morena block. The net ground water availability in the district 64,244 ham and ground water draft for all uses is 27,597 ham, making stage of ground water development 43% as a whole for district. After making allocation for future domestic and industrial supply for next 25 years, balance available ground water for future irrigation would be 34,232 ha m.

Ground Water Quality:

Ground water quality in Morena district is assessed annually by CGWB on the basis of analysis of ground water samples collected from hydrograph stations located in the district. The Electrical conductivity ranges from 550 to 2080 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C. The Fluoride is within permissible limits and ranges from 0.06 mg/l to 1.4 mg/l. The Nitrate ranges from 2.5 mg/l to 298 mg/l.

2.2. Baseline Data of Amarkantak Town

Amarkantak is one of most famous pilgrimage towns in Madhya Pradesh State. It also called as Pavitra Nagri Amarkantak in State. It is Nagar Parishad in Anuppur District in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is also called “Teerthraj” (the king of pilgrimages); Amarkantak region is a unique natural heritage area and is the meeting point of the Vindhyas and Satpuras, with the Maikal Hills being the fulcrum. The Narmada temple complex around origin fountain of River Narmada is most important and unique destination of pilgrims. Other unique places are origin point of Son River and Johila River, Achanankmar Biosphere Reserve near Amarkantak. The Total area of the town is 4,658.52 Ha which include Amarkantak and Jaleshwar Area. Amarkantak is situated in Anuppur District at an average elevation of 1048 Mts (3438 ft) above mean sea level. The town is located at 22°40' N and 81°45'S.

Climate:

The climate of Anuppur district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness during the south west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is December to February and followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The Period from middle of June to September is the south west monsoon season. October and November from the post-monsoon or transition period. The general characteristics of climate of this region are:

Temperature: The normal maximum temperature recorded during the month of May is 41.3° C, and minimum during the month of December is 8.4° C. The normal annual means maximum and minimum temperatures of Anuppur district are 31.6° and 18.2° C respectively.

Humidity: During the south-west monsoon, the relative humidity generally exceeds 88% during month of August. Relative humidity decreases during non-monsoon season. In summer season, relative humidity is less than 38%. May is the driest month of the year.

Wind: The wind velocity in the area is higher, during pre-monsoon period as compared to post-monsoon season. The maximum wind velocity 6.8 Km/hr is observed during the month of June and minimum 2.3 Km/hr is recorded during month of November. The average normal annual wind Velocity of Anuppur district is 4.3 Km/hr.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONDITION:-

Geomorphology: Anuppur district is predominantly hilly and forested district. It is picturesque with certain pockets and belt of sal and mixed forest. From Geomorphologic point of view, the district consists of series of mountain ranges and rivers. It can be divided into three geographical divisions.

1. High Land of mountain ranges
2. The central plateau and
3. Low land of valley area.

Soil:

Anuppur district is mainly occupied by four types of rocks, namely Basalts, Lametas, Godwanas and Achaean. Soils are also depending upon litho logy of the area. Hence soils of the area have been classified in following four groups:

- (a) Soil of rocks
- (b) Soils of Lameta Rocks
- (c) Soils of Gondwana Rocks
- (d) Soils of Archaean Rocks

Soils of Basaltic rocks are occupying, major hilly and forested area of Rajendragram plateau on south west part of Anuppur district. Soils of Lameta rocks are reported in isolated patches in south-west corner of the district, surrounded by basaltic soils. Soils of Gondwana rocks are covering major north and north eastern part of the district. Soils of ASrchaean (Crystalline Rocks) are occurring in South-east part of the district in Jaiithari Block area. Soils of the area are categorized as loamy to fine loamy and loamy-skeletal soils.

Demographic Profile:

Amarkantak is a Nagar Parishad city in district of Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh. The Amarkantak city is divided into 15 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Amarkantak Nagar Parishad has population of 8,416 of which 4,514 are males while 3,902 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 921 which is 10.94 % of total population of Amarkantak (NP). In Amarkantak Nagar Parishad, Female Sex Ratio is of 864 against state average of 931. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Amarkantak is around 931 compared to Madhya Pradesh state average of 918. Literacy rate of Amarkantak city is 80.20 % higher than state average of 69.32 %. In Amarkantak, Male literacy is around 88.06 % while female literacy rate is 71.02 %. Amarkantak Nagar Parishad has total administration over 1,952 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Nagar Parishad limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

SEX RATIO:

Amarkantak overall has the lowest sex ratio but population under 6 year of age the sex ratio is more than 1000 females per 1000 male population. SC sex ratio is the lowest in Amarkantak compared to National, state & district averages. The reason for low sex ratio is mainly due to migration of the male population in search for better economic opportunities in other big cities and immigration of saints and sadhus in the city.

Particular	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio 0-6	Sex Ratio SC	Sex Ratio ST
Urban India	900	906	923	944
Madhya Pradesh	898	907	907	912
Anuppur District	961	897	919	952
Amarkantak Town	849	1080	728	917

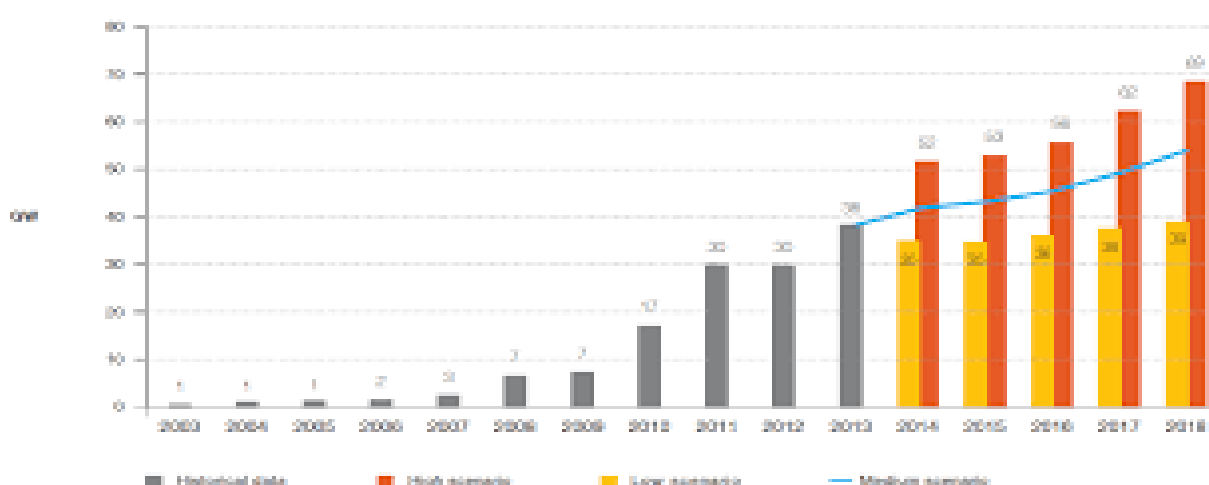
Economic Base:

The economic activities of a city play a vital role in the growth and development of any city and its surroundings. Thus it is Important to assess the current economy situation of the city to identify the key activities and potential of the city.

Work Force Participation Rate:

Amarkantak Nagar Parishad has the highest work force Participation rate as compared to the National urban and state average WFPR is recorded at 34 % indicating high dependency ratio while the National urban average accounts for 32% .

Particular	Total Workers	Male workers	Female Workers	WFPR%
Urban India	92,278,654	76,175,343	16,103,331	32%
Madhya Pradesh	4,893,293	3,988,452	904,841	31%
Amarkantak Town	2,379	1,813	566	34%



Housing Stock:

The average household size in Amarkantak is comparatively lower as compared to National, State and District level average thus indicating presence of mostly nuclear families. As per the Provisional census the existing household size is very low. i.e. 3. This is due to encroachment on government land because of absence of permanent land ownership. (Patta)

Particular	Total Population	No. of HH	Avg. HH Size
Urban India	286,119,689	55,832,570	5.12
Madhya Pradesh	15,967,145	2,915,725	5
Amarkantak Town	7,466	2,655	3

Status of Physical Infrastructure in Slums:

Water Supply: Water supply project of Amarkantak town is running under MMSPY Scheme

Existing Sewerage System: There is no form of sewerage network in the town. Sewage and storm water flows through common open drains. As per the current water supply of 135 lpcd, the current sewerage generation is 0.34 MLD.

Sewage Treatment & Disposal: The sewage flows through common open drains which ultimately flow into the Narmada River. There is no form of treatment before disposal. Local people are commonly using septic tanks for sewage disposal. Rs, 11 Coroe proposal for laying sewer network in town was submitted by PHE Dept. to state government. The project is not yet sanctioned.

Present and Future Demand and Supply Gaps:

Year	Population		Sewage Generation
	Domestic	Floating (per Day)	
2011	7,466	5,548	1.16
2015	8,397	6,240	1.31
2025	10,732	7,975	1.67
2035	13,076	9,717	2.03

Major Issues:

- Population of Narmada River due to polythene bags was reported by residents during public consultation.
- Lack of 100% door to door collection
- Lack of waste segregation at source
- Lack of staff, bins, truck, road sweeping machine and other equipments for proper waste management and disposal
- No scientifically designed Landfill site or Vermi Compost site

2.3. BEDAGHAT CITY PROFILE

Bhedaghat is situated on the Eastern bank of the holy river Narmada. During all times in its history, Bhedaghat formed a part of the adjoining regions viz. Tripuri during the ancient period, Garha during the medieval times and Jabalpur after territory cam within the control of Marathas and the British. As such during the respective periods, history of Bedaghat coinxided with the history of the territory concerned. As a part of settlement of Tripuri from Proto-history to 14th Century A.D. Bhedaghat passed through the Chaloclitic age, age of the Epics and Puranas, the Mauryan age, age of the city state age of the sungas, the kanvas, the Dattas, the satavahanas, the Bodhis , the senas, the shaka kshaptrapas, the Guptas and their feudatories and finally the mighty Kalachuri rulers of Tripuri. Archaeological remains of some of these ages have been found at Bhedaghat.

Demography:

Bhedaghat Town is constituted in the year 1995, with an area of 16.33 sq. kms and it comprises of 6 villages such as Bhedaghat, Bhadapur, Gopalpur, Lahmetaghat, Dalpathpur and Chekethal. As of 2001 India census, Bhedaghat had a population of 1840. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Bhedaghat has an average literacy rate of 63%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 71% and female literacy of 53%. 16% of the population is under 7 years of age.

As per 2011 Census the total population of Bhedaghat Nagar Parishad is about 6,657. From the year 2001 to 2011, the growth rate of the town is 22.7%.

Population Projections;

Factors such as growing importance of the town in the region, cultural growth pattern, In-migration, upcoming new developments were studied for finalizing the future population. Hence the projection are made considering different categories like

1. Decadal Growth rate
2. In-migration (Plotted development)

S.no	Methods	2011	2015	2025	2035
1	Arithmetic Increase Method	6657	7154	8771	11138
2	Geometric Increase method	5557	7058	8446	10605
3	Incremental increase method	6657	7524	9141	11508

The above projected population figure indicate that the population by all methods except Arithmetic Increase is above the average growth rate of Bhedaghat and looks on Higher side. So. From the past Population growth trend it is appropriate to consider Arithmetic Increase method as appropriate, figure to population of 11,138.

Bhedaghat is a Nagar Parishad city in district of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. The Bhedaghat city is divided into 15 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Bhedaghat Nagar Parishad has population of 6,657 of which 3,533 are males while 3,124 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 862 which is 12.95 % of total population of Bhedaghat (NP). In Bhedaghat Nagar Parishad, Female Sex Ratio is of 884 against state average of 931. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Bhedaghat is around 968 compared to Madhya Pradesh state average of 918. Literacy rate of Bhedaghat city is 76.27 % higher than state average of 69.32 %. In Bhedaghat, Male literacy is around 83.72 % while female literacy rate is 67.74 %. Bhedaghat Nagar Parishad has total administration over 1,355 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorized to build roads within Nagar Parishad limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Socio Economic Profile:

Sex Ratio:

As per census of India 2011 the sex ratio (female Population per 1000 male Population) of the town is 885. For the year 1981 & 1991, the sex ratio details are not available from census. As per Nagar Parishad, 2001 sex ratio is 851. The sex ratio of the town is much lower than the state (930) and district (928) figures.

Literacy Rate:

As per census of India, 2011 the literacy rate (percentage of literate population to the total population above 6 years of age) in Bhedaghat is 62.28 per cent (male literacy rate of 83 percent and female literacy rate of 63 per cent) – lower than the state urban average of 79.67 per cent and national urban average of 80.30 per cent.

Work Participation Ratio (WPR):

The current workforce participation rate (percentage of main and marginal workers to the total population) in Bhedaghat is about 42.0 per cent (including 8 per cent of marginal workers); it is quite higher when compared to UDPI work force norms. i.e. 33% of total population. Table presents the category-wise workforce composition in Bhedaghat, as per the 2011 census.

S.no	Category	Total Population	Male	Female
1	Total Workers	2842	2062	780
2	Main Worker	2320	1803	517
3	Marginal Workers	522	259	263

Occupation Structure:

As per census of India, 2011 It is noted that the total main workforce is 2320. About 14 percent was employed in cultivators, 27 percent as Agricultural labors and 1.6 percent was in household industry category (refer figure) Almost 58 percent were employed in “other” category like trade and commerce activities, business activities, employees, and other small scale industries like marble design, idol making etc.

Land Use and Growth Management: Our multiplying population is faced with the immense challenges of apportioning the limited lands for a variety of lands are not equally resourceful; some are good and some are wasted. Moreover, unplanned growth had unprecedented pressure on urban and rural systems including wetlands. Remote sensing has helped in analyzing these problems at root level and helpful in suggesting remedial measures.

Rapid and unplanned urbanization results in economic development on one side but also causes unguided expansion city and created problems of infrastructure planning and management. The details provided by high-resolution satellite data are ideal for mapping/updating the base maps of a city, which is a potent tool for guiding urban development activity. The division having all facility for data analysis.

Several studies have been undertaken by Land-use & Urban Surveys Division of Remote Sensing Applications Centre (MPCST) in the area of Land-use & Urban Planning and Wetland Management.

S.No	Existing Land Use	Area (Sq.Km)	% to the Developable area	% to the total
1	Residential Use	8.39	50.91	0.51
2	Commercial Use	0.24	1.49	0.01
3	Public and Semi Public	2.99	18.14	0.18
4	Transportation	2.29	13.90	0.14
5	Recreation Use	2.57	15.59	0.16
	Developed Area	16.48	100.00	
7	Agriculture Area	969.048		59.34
8	Water Bodies	3.74		0.23
9	Hill	344.186		21.08
10	Conservation	299.546		18.34
		1633		100

Housing :

Housing is the constituent of the social infrastructure of the economy. Like the other constituents, Such as the system of education and health, housing divergences also can either reduce or enhance the disparities in the society.

Housing in Bhedaghat:

According to the census 2011, existing housing units are 1387. The housing is spread in all the 15 wards of Bhedaghat town.

Year	Total Population	No of Households	Average Household size
2001	5,423	1,130	4.8
2011	6,657	1,387	4.8

Water Supply:

Bhedaghat is mainly dependent on Tube well source for water supply. At present there are 9 tube wells in the town which draws about 4.6 lakh liters per day. Direct pumping is in practice for storage and distribution of water supply. Water is supplied through tankers to the areas where water supply is scarce and areas not covered with distribution network. Currently the demand for water in Bhedaghat is approximately 0.89 MLD. The details are shown

S.no	Ground Source Particulars	Details
1	Number of Tube wells	9
2	Number of Hand Pumps	33
3.	Number of ELSR's	1
4.	Quantum of water Supplied (MLD)	0.46
5.	Per Capita consumption (LPCD)	70
6	Estimated Transmission and Distribution losses (% of total supply)	30

Water Supply Scheme of Bhedaghat is proposed under MPUSIP project.

Existing Sewerage system:

Hundred percent network coverage for sewerage system is one of the high priority needs of any developing town and taking up the same would present a major challenge to the implementation capability of ULBs. Lack of Under Ground Sewerage system in Bhedaghat also leads to unhygienic condition in the town.

Particulars	Nos.
1. Total Number of Households	1387
Particulars	Nos.
1. Total Number of Households	% of Total No. of House Holds
2. Percent of households having Bathroom facility within the house	25.16%
3. Type of Connectivity for waste water Outlet	
1. Closed Drainage	162
2. Open Drainage	116
3. No Drainage	71

Sewage & Sullage collection:

The domestic waste water presently passes through the open drains along the road side. In areas not served by any kind of drainage network, the waste water flows on the roads and in few places get stagnate.

They are within the core area (old area) has lack of proper waste water disposal system. Thus, the waste water is allowed to flow in open areas or vacant sites in these localities. The blocking of drains by the presence of solid waste is the main cause for stagnation of waste water.

2.4. Baseline Data of Shahganj Town

Shahganj is a Town in Budni Mandal in Sehore District in Madhya Pradesh state. The town is located on the banks of river Narmada and lies on the path of Narmada Parikrama. The town lies on the foothills of forest laden vindhyachal mountain range. The town has a rich heritage background. The town has a famous temple known as Khedapati Shri Hanuman Mandir which is abutting the flight of grand steps known as Pate Ghat and is located on the bank of River Narmada. Shahganj is also known for its agricultural produce. It produces high quality wheat and soyabean. The town administration has recently (February 2010) been upgraded from Nagar Parishad to Nagar Parishad.

Sehore Stands in the foothills of Vindhyachal Range in the middle of Malwa region. Shahganj is situated at latitude: 22.85° N, Longitude 77.7833° E. Shahganj is connected to Budni by state Highway and is situated at a distance of 70 km from Bhopal and 27 km from Hoshangabad.

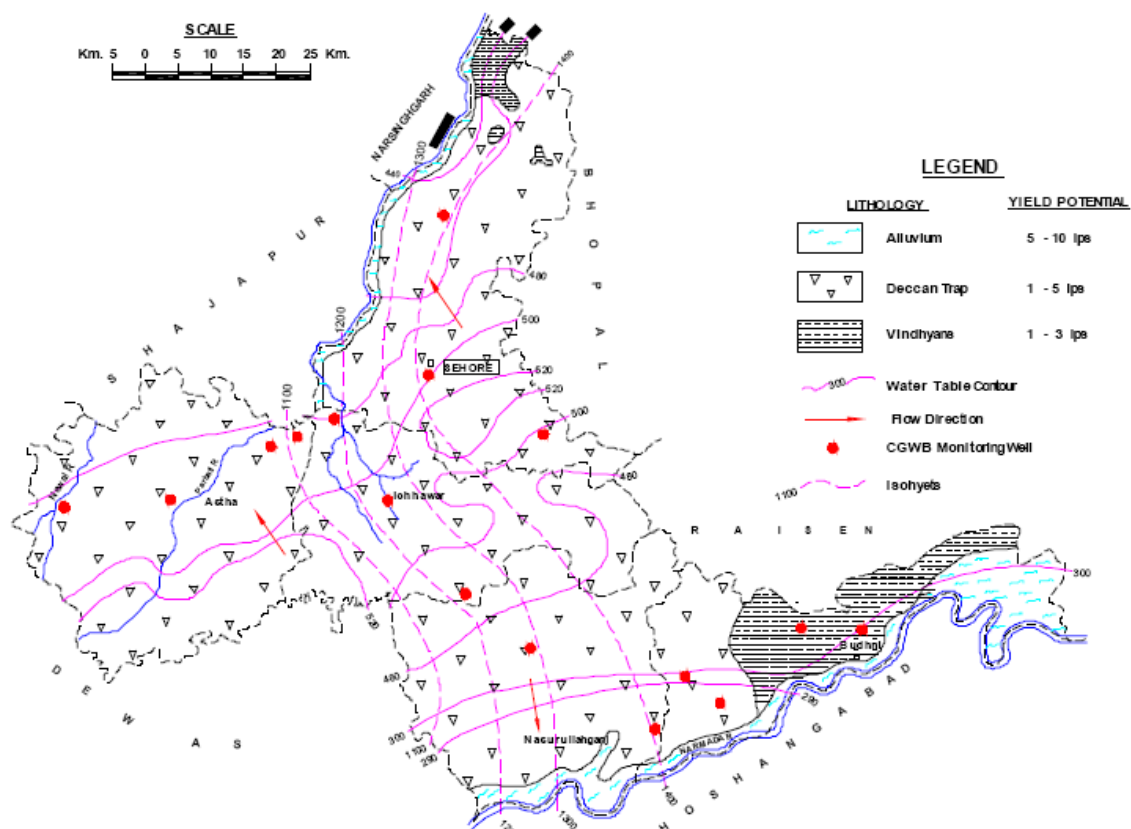
Shahganj lies on SH-15 and can be reached from Bhopal by NH-69 and is connected to Budni by SH-15 Budni Railway station is the closest railway station that lies on western central rail track between Bhopal and itarsi junction.

Physiography and landform

Topography

Shahganj lies in Sehore district which has mostly plain terrain with some portion of hilly/rolling terrain and also passes through protected forest. The town is situated on the Central plateau & hill region agro climate zone and forms Vindhya Plateau sub-group. Physiographically, Sehore district has been divided into three units based on the valleys formed by the major rivers i.e. Narmada basin valley, Chambal basin valley and Betwa basin valley. Shahganj lies on the bank of Narmada and is a part of Narmada Basin valley which comprises an area of about 3295 sq. Km. The surface water divide running between Ichhawar and Bilkishganj roughly marks the northern boundary of the basin. The northern boundary is marked by low-lying hills/ high grounds. The basin area is highly undulating with isolated hills and plains. The ground elevation ranges between 300 m and 667 m. above mean sea level. The ground slopes from north to south and east to west.

Hydrology map, Sehore District



Source: Ground water information booklet, Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh,

Drainage

Present drainage system has emerged after the deposition of cretaceous period of deccan trap and rift valley of Narmada. The rivers at some places have waterfalls but they majorly flow in deep eroded channels. Southern part of the region is drained by small tributaries which join at the north bank of the rivers. These tributaries are small as they join Narmada after covering very small distances. These small tributaries flow in the southern part of Dhar, Sehore, Indore and Dewas districts.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in Sehore district. The nearest meteorological observatory is at Bairagarh where similar conditions prevail. The winter season starts from end of November & ends till last week of February. January is the coldest month in the year. The average normal minimum temperature during the month is about 10.4°C. The individual day temperature comes as low as 1 or 2°C. From March onwards, the temperature starts rising and maximum temperature is observed during the month of May. The average normal maximum temperature is 40.7°C. The individual day temperature is as high as 45 or 46°C. The weather becomes pleasant on the arrival of monsoons. In October during the retreating of monsoon the temperature rises slightly during the day time and the nights become pleasant. The average annual normal temperature of Sehore district is 31.4°C.

During the southwest monsoon the relative humidity is generally high exceeding about 88% in August. Humidity decreases in the post monsoon season. The driest part of the year is the

summer season with the humidity going down to 26% or less. The annual normal relative humidity of the district is 57%.

Geology

Except for east and western parts, the town is occupied by Vindhyan formation and comprises of sandstone and shales. The sandstones are normally hard, Quartzitic, massive and compact. However, they are jointed at the surface level. The alluvial formations of significant extension occur in the south eastern part of the Sehore district falling in Budni block. The alluvial formation in this part occurs along the Narmada River. The other patches of alluvial formation, though insignificant in both aerial extension and thickness occur along the major rivers and streams flowing in the area. The alluvial formations comprises of Silt, Clay, Sand, Gravel and Pebbles Cobbles etc. with Kankar. The district is covered mostly with Deccan trap formation deposited over the rocks of Vindhyan system. The alluvial area in the district occurs mainly along Narmada and Parbati rivers.

Climate

Climate of Sehore district can be divided into four seasons. The winter season commences from end of November lasts till end of February. The period from March to mid of June is hot season. The south west monsoon season from middle of June to end of September, October and end of November constitute the post monsoon and retreating monsoons.

Rainfall

There are five rain gauge stations in Sehore district namely Astha, Ichhawar, Nasrullaganj, Budhni and Sehore. The normal rainfall of Sehore district is 1261mm. The highest rainfall i.e. 1412.3mm has been received at Sehore and minimum at Astha i.e. 1054.9 mm. July is the wettest month of the year and about 36% of the annual rainfall takes place during this month. About 92.4% of the annual rainfall takes place during the southwest monsoon period i.e. between June to September. About 6.2% and 1.4% rainfall is received during winter and summer season respectively.

Wind

Winds are generally light to moderate in the district with some slight strengthening in force during the monsoon season. The wind velocity in the post monsoon or during the winter season is, in general, low as compared to Pre-monsoon or summer season. The normal average and wind velocity of the district is about 8.3 Km/hr.

Demographic characteristics of a region provide an overview of its population size, composition, territorial distribution and changes therein. This section on demographic indicators includes indicators that measure the population size, sex ratio, density and dependency ratio. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has been taken mainly from the “Census of India” and “Shahganj Nagar Parishad”. The demographic characteristics have been analysed in terms of decadal growth and spatial distribution of density in the town.

As of provisional data of 2011 census of India, Shahganj had a population of 8512. Males constitute 51.36% of the population and females 48.64%. Shahganj has an average literacy rate of 69%, lower than the national urban average of 84.9%: male literacy is 75.46%, and female literacy is 62.32%. Shahganj is 70 km from Bhopal and is known for its religious importance because of the presence of River Narmada. Refer below table for the decadal growth rate for the town.

Population & Decadal Growth

S. No	Year	Total Population	Males	Females	Total Household	Density (ppl/sq km)
1	2001	7386	3878	3508	1412	651
2	2011*	8512	4372	4140	1687	750
Decadal growth (%)		15	13	18	19	15

Source – Census of India (*Provisional population as per Census 2011)

Other demographic indicators

As per 2001 census (provisional) data, sex ratio of 947 is higher when compared to the national urban data (926) and state urban data (916). Literacy rate is 69 % and is low as compared to National urban data (84.90%) and state urban data (84.09%). The work participation rate (WPR) is not known as provisional data on economic census 2011 is not yet available and in order to have a higher WPR the potential to generate more economic activities needs to be explored in Shahganj.

Socio-Economic profile of a region provides an overview of its social indicators and economy. The section on Social Indicators includes Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate and Average Household size. This is supported by the detailing of occupations of population. The economic profile of a town provides an understanding of its economic base and trade & commerce activities. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has been taken mainly from the “Census of India” and “Shahganj Nagar Parishad”.

Total area under Shahganj Nagar Parishad is 11.35 sq. Km. Master plan for the town is not prepared and Land use break up is not available but from the preliminary assessment it is clear that major part of the town is under agriculture

Existing Landuse (Census 2001)

Landuse	Area (Ha)
Total irrigated area	485
Un-irrigated area	400
Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	76
Area not available for cultivation	174
Total	1135

Literacy rate and Sex ratio

Name	Shahganj
Total Population	8512
Total Literates	5879
Total Illiterates	2633
Literacy Rate	69%
Total Population 0-6Years	1174
Sex ratio	947
Sex ratio 0-6Years	1038
Male Population	4372
Male Literates	3299
Male Illiterates	1073
Female Population	4140
Female Literates	2580
Female Illiterates	1560

Source: Census of India

Tourism

Shahganj town has gained religious importance because of its location on the bank of Narmada River. Shahganj also falls on the route of Narmada Parikrama which is a voyage around the river and is an important ritual among the devotees of River Narmada. Shahganj has an important Ghat known as Pateghat. On the occasions like Makar Sankrant, Sarvapitri Amavasya, Narmada Jayanti etc. the town witnesses inflow of pilgrims. Most of them belong to the nearby villages and return back on the same day after performing the rituals. There is a famous Hanuman temple which is located near the ghat on the bank of River Narmada. Bandrabhan is located 4 km from Shahganj and confluence point of Tawa River and Narmada River. This place has been already developed as a tourist spot with boating and resting facilities. There is another picturesque 45 m high waterfall at Amargarh which is very close to Shahganj. These places at present are almost unexplored and there is no major tourism activity happening in Shahganj. There is a negligible year round involvement of local people in catering to tourist as most of the people come to the town for performing rituals and for the pilgrimage activities that are concentrated on particular days of the year.



Bandrabhan near Shahganj



Pategaht - Shahganj

Existing sewerage system

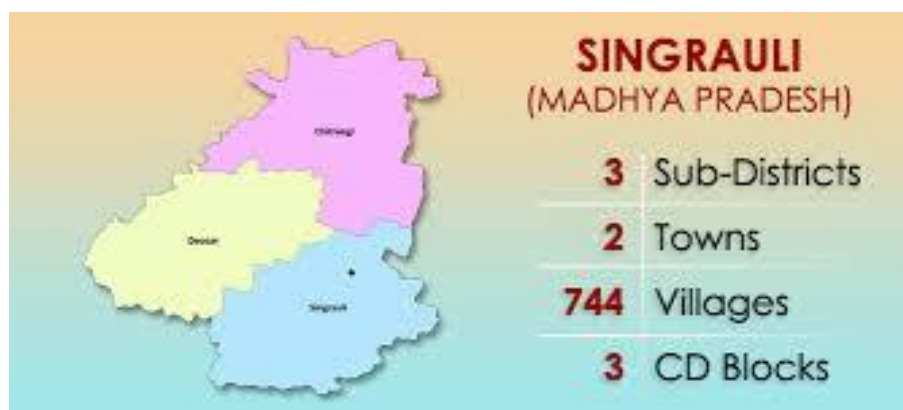
At present there is no comprehensive and integrated sewerage system in Shahganj to handle the household sewage. Septic Tank System is the most common way of handling sewage disposal in the absence of a municipal sewer system. Shahganj town has no other option but to rely on Individual disposal. In the absence of sewerage system, people depend upon individual septic tanks. There are 548 individual septic tanks in the city and 2 Community septic tanks. The Septic tanks are cleaned with the help of mud pump which is available with the Nagar Parishad. The mud pump is made available by the Nagar Parishad on request made by an individual and Nagar Parishad charges a fee of Rs 1120 per visit. The town has 542 individual toilets and 1 community toilet which is located in Ward No. 8.



Absence of Sewerage System

2.5. Baseline Data Of Singrauli Town

Singrauli is fast emerging as an energy hub of India, especially for thermal power and coal,. Therefore, locally it is also called 'Urjanchal' (a Hindi word which means land of energy). The area is situated in the eastern part of the MP and adjoins the southern part of sonbhadra district in the state of UP is collectively known as singrauli. Singrauli is emerging as India's energy capital, the place earlier known as shringavali, named after the sage shringi, which was once upon a time covered with dense and unavailable forest and inhabited by wild animaks. The place was considered so treacherous that it was used by the kings of Rewa state, who ruled the area until 1947, as an open-air prison for detaining errant civilians and officer. Singrauli district came into existence on 24 May 2008, with its headquarters at [Waidhan](#). It was formed by separating three tehsils of the Sidhi district: Singrauli, Deosar and Chitrangi.



Geographical Location

Location	Area Sq.Km	Remarks
SingrauliMunsipal Corporation	280.66	Comprising 65 villages
Rural Area	082.92	34 villages
Tehsil Devsar	020.65	4 villages
Tehsil Citrangi	153.31	33 villages
Total Planing area	537.54	

Singrauli district covers an area of 5,672 square kilometers (2,190 sq mi). On 24 May 2008, Madhya Pradesh government declared Singrauli as its 50th district by separating from Sidhi with 3 tehsils, Singrauli, Chitrangi and Deosar. On 1 April 2012 two new tehsils were added, Mada and Sarai. This area has group of rock cut caves made in the 7-8th century AD in [Mada](#), 32 km from Waidhan. The Mada caves are situated in Mada tehsil of Singrauli district. Famous caves include Vivah Mada, Ganesh Mada and Shankar Mada, Jaljalua and Ravan Mada. Besides rock cut caves, Singrauli also has painted rock shelters. Ranimachi, Dholagiri and Goura pahad lie in Chitrangi tehsil of Singrauli. These painted rock shelters belong to the Mesolithic age of microlithic implements culture. These paintings are representative of the early history of Indian art and are made of red ochre. Pollution threatens the shelters. Connectivity by road is very poor. This has been evident for several years but no action has been taken yet to improve road transport and quality of buses

Demographic: Singrauli has an average literacy rate of 62.4%, lesser than the national average of 70.6%: male literacy is 73.8%, and female literacy is 49.9%. In Singrauli, 17.34% of the population is under 6 years of age. (Literacy rate is the percentage of literate's people to the total population aged 7 years and above).

Population growth rate of Singrauli in census 1951-1961 was 24.8 (24th in Madhya Pradesh), in 1961-1971 was 35.9 (4th in M.P.), in 1971-1981 was 36.4 (3rd in M.P.), in 1981-1991 was 44.9 (2nd in M.P.), in 1991-2001 was 38.6 (1st in M.P.) in 2001-2011 was 28 (4th in M.P.). It is expected that Singrauli will be 1st in Madhya Pradesh in population growth rate during 2011-2022 because of industrial development.

District statistics and south Asia's biggest industrial area.

Out of the total Singrauli population for 2011 census, 19.25 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 226,786 people lives in urban areas of which males are 120,313 and females are 106,473. Sex ratio in urban region of Singrauli district is 885 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Singrauli district was 899 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 30,804, of which males and females were 16,219 and 14,585. This child population figure of Singrauli district is 13.48% of the total urban population. Average literacy rate in Singrauli district as per census 2011 is 75.51% of which males and females are 83.97% and 65.93% literates respectively. In actual number 147,990 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 87,408 and 60,582 respectively.

Projected Population;

Year	Projected Population
2011	89,994
2015	93,969
2025	103,908
2035	113,846

Literacy Rate: The Singrauli Municipal Corporation shows the literacy rate of 58.36% which is lower than the national and state level averages. The female literacy level is alarming being only 46.04% the male literacy rate of the city is 68.82%

Area	Percentage of Literacy Rate
Urban India	79.92
Madhya Pradesh	79.39
Singrauli Municipal Corporation	58.36

Sex Ratio: Singrauli city had a low sex ratio of 849 females per 1000 males, which is lower than the National and state averages. The sex ratio among the population below age of 6 year. Being 920 females per 1000 males may be considered as a positive trend for the city.

Area	Sex Ratio
Urban India	900
Madhya Pradesh	898
Singrauli Municipal Corporation	849

Within the city, ward no 32 shows the highest sex ratio of 982. The wards having sex ratio more than 900 are ward nos. 1, 26, 10, 29, 45, 19 and 23 whereas ward no 12 shows the lowest sex ratio of 779 females per 1000 males.

Land Use Assessment: The town and country planning Department (TCPD), Singrauli, carried out a land use survey in 2002. As per the survey results, the total planning area covers 53,754.66 Ha. Out of which the current development area is 3,359 Ha (6.2%) This indicates towards a low growth pattern. The table below highlights the existing land use pattern of the planning area

Land Use	Plan Area (HA)	Percentage to Total
Residential	1800.00	53.59%
Commercial	60.00	1.79%
Industrial	358.00	10.66
Public Semi Public	195.00	5.80%
Green	8.00	0.24%

Road and Transportation	938.00	27.92%
Total Developed Area	3359.00	6.25%
Usable Land (a)	22829.84	42.47%
Usable Land (b)	27565.82	51.28%
Total Undeveloped Area	50395.66	93.75%
Total Planning Area	53754.66	100.00%

Industries power plant in Singrauli

All major companies operating in Singrauli belongs to Indian energy industry. The operations of companies include mining of coal for power generation. In recent past, several private companies have also joined the league of companies operating in Singrauli. It is expected by 2017 that Singrauli would feed around 35,000 MW of electrical power to the grid alone

Major companies operating or coming up at Singrauli are:

1. Reliance Power Limited (3960 MW Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project)
2. NTPC Limited (3 Power Plant with combined generation capacity of 9760 MW)
3. Coal India Limited (Through its subsidiary NCL annual production 80 Million MT)
4. Essar Power Limited (1 Power Plant of 1200 MW)
5. DB Power Limited (1 Power Plant of 1320 MW)
6. Renusagar Power Plant (800 MW)
7. Anpara Power Plants (Combined capacity of 3830 MW)
8. Obra Thermal Power (1300 MW)
9. Rihand Hydro Power (300 MW)
10. Hindalco Industries Limited (20K MT of Aluminum and 40k MT of Alumina per annum)
11. IDL Explosives Limited (Hinduja Group)

Work Force Participation:

Singrauli Municipal Corporation has the lowest work Force Participation Rate as compared to the national urban average. WFPR is recorded to be 28.84% indicating high dependency ratio.

	Total Population	Workers	
		Total	WFPR
Urban India	286,119,686	92,278,654	32.25
Madhya Pradesh	15,967,145	4,893,293	30.65
Singrauli Municipal Corporation 2001	185190	53412	28.84
Singrauli Municipal Corporation (2011)	216520	42,916	5.04

Distribution of Housing by size: Most houses have one to two rooms dwelling units. 36.78% of the houses are composed of 2 rooms, 16.79% are categorized as one room dwelling units, 21.14% are three rooms, 11.53% are four rooms while remaining are more than 5 rooms dwelling units.

Water Supply: The Singrauli water supply system is predominantly dependent upon ground water. The 22 tube wells scattered over various parts of the city, are responsible for the bulk of the total production (MLD). In addition, there are about 1986 hand pumps installed at various locations, which helps in meeting the demand of the weaker sections of the society.

Water Supply Projects: The Singrauli water supply augmentation project is underway in the city. The detailed project report has been submitted to state government. The project has been designed for fulfilling the water demand of the population of Singrauli area for the next 30 years, which will have a total installed capacity of drawing 52.00 MLD of raw water from Rihand dam and Bijur river. After treatment of 50 MLD of water, clear water will be available for supply to Singrauli town. Thus this project has been proposed for augmentation the existing capacity of water supply in Singrauli and extended it to 52.00 MLD.

Source of water: Rihand Dam and Bijur River

Raw water pump house:

- Capacity: Suitable for housing pumping sets and all other electrical and mechanical equipment for the design period of 15 year.
- Pump House: 374.00 sq.m.
- Total discharge : 33.35 MLD
- Pumps : 3 Nos 75.00 KW/211 Litter/25 m

Sewage System:

Many things that can make for healthy cities, clean living conditions are very important. Sanitation is a basic component of development. At present, Singrauli lacks the sewerage network and there is no form of sewerage system existing in the city. The sewage from households and other commercial establishments flow with storm water on the surface. The major source of sewage is from Domestic, Commercial, Industrial and institutional areas within the city. Existing sewerage Network condition. Presently the population of municipal corporation Singrauli is 2.16 lacs (provisional census 2011). The urban area is 280 km². Singrauli is drawing 8 MLD water from underground sources. Also augmentation of the existing system is going on for increasing the existing installed capacity up to 51.65 MLD. But there is no sewerage system exists in city as on data. The sewage from households and other commercial establishments along with the storm water is following in the form of Nallahs flowing across the Singrauli approximately 7-8 MLDS sewage is flowing into various Nallahs daily or has accumulated in the low lying areas creating unhygienic living condition for the local residents.

Estimation of Sewage load:

There is a requirement to provide 100% coverage sewerage network in Singrauli city and the adjoining villages, which are proposed to be part of Singrauli city by 2035.

Year	SMC	SMC (Excluding NTPC & NCL)	Domestic	Industrial	Fire Fighting	Total water requirement	Sewage Generation
2011	216,520	138,972	18.8	0.35	0.2	19.3	15.4
2015	360,347	250,415	33.8	0.35	0.3	34.5	27.6
2025	568,000	348,641	47.1	0.35	0.5	47.9	38.3
2035	816,502	501,512	67.7	0.35	1	68.7	55

Environmental pollution:

Singrauli region has been identified as a critically polluted area (CPA) by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Incremental coal mining activities in the region and the rapid development of coal-based thermal power plants has resulted in acute air and water pollution, leading to serious health problems among the residents of the locality, which remain unaddressed. With the coming up of many more power companies the problem is expected to increase. Power plants in the area are poisoning the air and water in the district with mercury, a neurotoxin. Mercury is one of the natural, and perhaps the most harmful, components of coal. During combustion at temperature above 1,100 °C, it vapourises. Given the large quantity of coal burned in thermal plants, a considerable amount of mercury is released into the atmosphere. Some of it cools down and condenses while passing through the plant's boiler and air pollution control system and enters the environment through soil and water. It also enters the environment through run-off from coal mines. In humans, mercury can cause several chronic diseases and death. In 1998, the Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), a premier publicly funded scientific agency based in Lucknow, tested over 1,200 people from the Singrauli region for mercury poisoning. It found high levels of mercury in humans and in the environment. The Central Pollution Control Board analyzed 11 coal samples from Singrauli and found mercury concentration in coal ranging between 0.09 parts per million (ppm) and 0.487 ppm. In 2011, Delhi-based non-profit Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) had found 0.15 ppm mercury in coal at Anpara village in Sonbhadra. It is estimated that a 1,000 MW thermal power plant is emitting at least 500 kg of mercury every year in Singrauli.

2.6. BASELINE DATA OF CHITRAKOOT



Chitrakoot is a town and a nager Parishad in Satna district in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a town of religious, cultural and historical, situated in the Baghelkhand region. It borders the Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh, whose headquarters Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi) is located nearby. The town lies in the historical Chitrakoot region, which is divided between the present-day Indian states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is known for a number of temples and sites mentioned in Hindu scriptures. Many people gather here on each Amavasya. Somwati Amavasyas, Deepawali, Sharad-Poornima, Makar Sankranti and Ramanavami are special occasions for such gatherings and celebrations. It attracts crowds throughout the year including above occasions and for Free Eye Hospital Camps. Noted 'Ayurvedic' and 'Yoga' centres like 'Arogyadham' are located in Chitrakoot.

Geographic: Chitrakoot means the 'Hill of many wonders'. Chitrakoot falls in the northern Vindhya Range of mountains spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Chitrakuta region is included in the District Chitrakuta of Uttar Pradesh and the District Satna of Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh was created on 4 September 1998. Chitrakoot Parvat Mala includes Kamad Giri, Hanumaan Dhara, Janki Kund, Lakshman pahari, and Devangana famous Religious Mountains.

Physiography:

The entire chitrakoot region is nestled in the vindhyachal range, which run in a west- east direction with a slight northerly inclination through the Majhgawan Thesil in the norther part of Satna District. The NP has an undulating topography in general. There are several hills like Kamad Giri, Janki kund, hanuman dhara etc, which are part of the vindhyachal Range and lie scattered in and around the NP. A substantial portion of the NP is under forest cover. The Chitrakoot region in MP has mixed black and red soil.

Mandakini is the main stream in the NP and runs in a south-North direction through the NP, dividing it into an eastern part and a western part. Because of this, the eastern part slopes towards west and the western part, towards the east However. The general slope of the town is towards the north, following the slope of the Mandakini. The water table varies according to the availability of water in the Mandakini and also according to the elevation. The average depth of the water table is 10-15 m below ground level.

Municipal Area and Planning Area:

In 1995 the Chitrakoot special area Development Authority was disbanded and its power and functions designated to the Chitrakoot NP by a State Government notification and the 10

villages in the Chitrakoot planning area were divided into 15 wards. Prior to this, Chitrakoot planning area had been notified by the DTCP in 1974 under the MP town and Country planning Act 1973. In 1975 Chitrakoot planning area was given the status of a special area by a state government notification. In 2002, the NP was reconstituted with the exclusion of Paldeo and Pousraha villages; 13 wards were left which were re-divided into 15 wards.

Population Growth Trend:

The population of Chitrakoot NP according to census 2001 is 22,79, However, data available from the NP office shows the present population (quoting census 2001) as 18,981, The difference seems to be due to the subtraction of some area from the NP limits during reorganization of its boundaries

Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate analysis is based on census 2001 data. It has been assumed that it has not been affected significantly by the exclusion of certain areas from the NP area after 2001.

The overall literacy rate of the NP is 50% (Census 2001) This is far behind the overall literacy rate of satna district, which is 64.61 % The male literacy rate of the NP is only 62% compared to the district male literacy rate of 77.14% . Much more critical is the female literacy rate of the NP, which is only 34% compared to the district female literacy rate of 51.05%

Average House Hold Size:

The average household size analysis is based on census 2001 data. It has been assumed that it has not been affected significantly by the exclusion of certain area from the NP area after 2001. The average household size of the NP is 5.3. Thus the average household size is more than the district average, which is 5.

Work Force Distribution:

The work force distribution analysis is based on census data. It has been assumed that it has not been affected significantly by the exclusion of certain area from the NP area after 2001

Economic profile:

Forest are the major natural resource in the NP area. The forest in the broader chitrakoot region are said to be rich in medicinal herbs and this can be a potential. Opportunity to develop medical tourism in the area. A large area of the NP is under agricultural use. However, the water retention capacity of the soil is observed to be low and prima facie, it appears that the agriculture potential of the NP is low. The tertiary sector dominates the economy of the town. Most of the tertiary sector economy is linked to tourism. Chitrakoot attracts a large number of pilgrims and tourists round the year and tourist-oriented services like hotels, dharmashalas, eateries, small shop selling religious offerings and items of daily necessity, provide employment to many of the locals.

Water Supply: The Primary source of surface water in the NP area is the Mandakini River. A Water Supply Scheme based on surface source is running under UIDSSMT. A WTP for supplying filtered water to the town is located on the river upstream of the Janki Kund area. The town is depended on ground water sources like wells, hand pumps etc. as seen from above data being a religious tourism center that attracts large numbers of pilgrims, water supply is a critical sector in the town. This is borne out by the fact that while the residential population of the town is only 18,981 the estimated floating population is around 7000 on an average day and can reach up to 20 lakhs on a single day on special occasions.

Sewerage and Sanitation: The NP does not have a sewerage system at present. Sewage from households and commercial establishments flows along the surface following the natural topography. Finally the sewage, along with storm water, flows into nullahs which drain either into stagnant pools in low-lying areas or directly into the Mandakini river. In the sanitation sector, household level coverage of latrines is quite low in the town and sanitation is a major issue. Besides sanitation facilities have to be provided for the large floating population attracted to the town because of its religious importance and natural beauty.

2.7. BASELINE DATA OF SHAHDOL

Shahdol town is a municipal council and district headquarter town of district Shahdol. District Shahdol is located on the BilaspurKatni section of south-eastern railways. The etymology of the name as ascertained from the local residents points to its derivation from the name of one Shahdolwa Ahir of Sohagpur village. The progenitor of the ex-illakadar family of Sohagpur, Jamni Bhan was the second son of Maharaja Virbhan Singh of Bagelkhand. He decided to settle at Sohagpur and assured maximum facilities to settler around, and also declared that places settled by clearing forests will be named after the pioneer settlers. Shahdolwa Ahir is believed to have settled the former village of Shahdolwa, about 2.5 kilometers from the headquarters of Sohagpur after this declaration. Later on, the place used to be the camp site for the Maharaja of Rewa and British officers on tour. More villages were grouped into the village of Shahdol as it grew to a town. The district headquarters was shifted from Umaria to Shahdol after the merger of princely states took place in 1948.

With lush green forests, natural wealth of coal, minerals and with primitive tribal population, district Shahdol is situated among the range of Vindhya and heading fast in development track. District has vast reserves of coal mines.

Shahdol district is situated in the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. Because of the division of district (earlier the district also had Umaria and Anuppur under its administrative limit) on 15-8-2003, the area of district remained 5671 sq.kilometers. It is surrounded by Anuppur in the south-east, Satna & Sidhi in the North and Umaria in the West. The district extends 110 sq.kilometers from east to west and 170 Kms. from north to south and is situated between 22°38' N latitude to 24°20'N latitude and 30°28' E longitude to 82°12' E longitude

Topography Shahdol district is located in the north-eastern part of deccan plateau. It lies at the trijunction of Maikal Ranges of the Satpura Mountain, the foot of the Kymore range of the Vindhya Mountain and a mass of parallel hills which extend over the Chhota Nagpur plateau in Bihar. In between these hill ranges lies the narrow valley of river Son and its tributaries.

Since the Kymore Range extends along the Son just across the northern boundary, the District may be divided into three physiographic divisions. These are:-

1. The Maikal Range
2. The Hills of Eastern Plateau, and
3. The Upper Son Valley

Geographical Scenario

District Shahdol is predominantly hilly district. It is picturesque with certain pockets and belt of 'Sal' and mixed forests. Total geographical area of the district is 5671 sq.kilometers. Adjacent to district Shahdol are the boarding districts Dindori, Satna, Sidhi, Umaria, Anuppur and Rewa.

Mineral Resources

District Shahdol is very rich in its mineral resources. Minerals found in district are coal, fire clay, ochers and marble. District coal mines contribute a major part in the revenue of the state. A brief description of the various occurrences is given below:

Coal

One of the important coal field in the district is Sohagpur coal field. The Barakars in this area are about 3100 Sq. kms. Four coal seams have been recorded from the lower Barakars whereas a few thin seams are reported from Upper Barakars. The lower Barakar coal of lower ash content has better quality as compared to that from upper Barakars. In general the coal is of low rank, high moisture, high volatiles and non-cocking type. A reserve of 4064 million tonnes has been estimated from this field.

Economic profile of town

The economy of Shahdol is mainly based upon agroforest based trade. The agriculture and forest produce from the surrounding areas is sold in Shahdol mandi. There are no major industrial activities in the town except one 'Paper Industry'.

Occupational structure

As per census 2001, total working population of Shahdol is 21636 which is only 28%. It is less than the norms prescribed by UDPFI guidelines ("work-force participation should be 33% of total population"). The total male working population is 18,446 while female working population is only 3,190 (14% of the total working population). Out of the total working population nearly 95% persons are engaged in service sector and business related fields. It may be due to the presence of district head offices in the town. Some of the major Government offices located in Shahdol are: Collectorate, financial institutions (10 Banks with several branch offices), Doordarshan maintenance and relay centre and educational institutions

Shahdol sex ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Shahdol, it stood at 974 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 954. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of

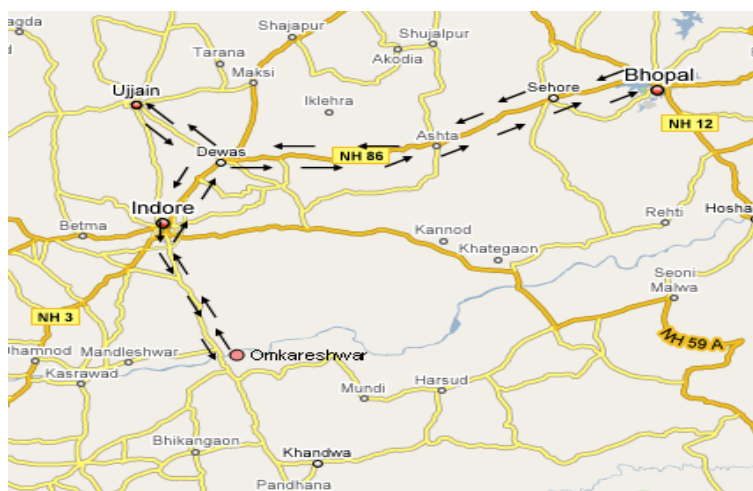
Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 950 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 969 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Average household size

It is seen that the material used in roofs is mostly concrete (52%) and stone slabs (36%). It is apparent that the economic condition of inhabitants is quite satisfactory as a majority of the houses have concrete roofs. Most common wall material is bricks (71%). Plain cement concrete (77%) is the most commonly used floor material. As per a survey conducted by TCPO in the year 1999, 40% houses were in Pucca category, 25% under Semi-pucca and 35% were under Kuttcha category. Rest 10% were in pathetic condition. As per DDP Shahdol (1999), town had a deficiency of 6338 houses in the year 1999-2000 and 11179 houses in the year 2011.

2.8. BASELINE DATA OF OMKARESHWAR TOWN

Omkareshwar is a small town in Khandwa district under Madhya Pradesh yet its contribution to the state's heritage and culture is indisputably beyond measure. Sanctuary to one of the 12 Jyotilinga shrines (Phallic Manifestation of Lord Shiva), Omkareshwar maintains an important status as one of the most revered pilgrim destinations in India as it is believed that Lord Shiva revealed himself in this sacred place. Moreover, the town can be best portrayed as a museum of bravura temples and structures dating back to the ancient times attracting millions of tourists and pilgrims year after year.



Resting on the confluence of the divine river of Narmada and Kaveri, Omkareshwar has been sanctified due to its inherent landscape resembling the holy sound of Om when glanced from above. Moreover, the presence of the holy river of Narmada which is held to have absorbed all the grief carried by humankind is one of the most essential features of the town. As its major source of water, the River Narmada is the lifeline of Omkareshwar fulfilling both its physical and spiritual needs.

Omkareshwar covers a total area of 12.67 sq km with a population density of 522 persons per sq km (as per natural population). Compared to towns of comparable size, the town has very low density. The figure below shows the existing land use breakup in Omkareshwar. Because of the town's mountainous topography, executing development projects has been a challenging task for the civic authorities. As Omkareshwar holds 92 festivals spread all over

calendar months year, the tourism has become an essential and almost intrinsic element of the town.

DEMOGRAPHY

The population of Omkareshwar is defined in terms of its natural and floating population. As for its natural population, Omkareshwar has exhibited a relatively erratic growth rate from 1961 to date. According to the 2001 Census of India, the natural population of the town comes to 6616 with a household and family size of 4.76 and 4.56 respectively while the floating population has reached around 22.6 lacs (per year) in 2009 as per ULB estimates and is expected to grow over time. It is remarkable that the average floating population per month in Omkareshwar is more than three-folds of its natural population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Tourism is undoubtedly the bread and butter of Omkareshwar due to the flooding of tourists to the town. As Omkareshwar does not have any industry and is also not involved with any agricultural activity because its topography does not permit it, the town heavily depends on tourism for its sustenance. Being the backbone of the town, tourism has paved way for the construction of commercial shops and created jobs for a number of people.

The sex ratio in Omkareshwar is 856 which is considerably lower than that of the district (936) and state level (920). As a matter of fact, its sex ratio is registered as the lowest among the urban towns in the district as per Census 2001. Its literacy rate (51.13%) is also lower than that of the district (77%) and state (64.11%) level and male-female literacy ratio is very upsetting at 66:34. Moreover, the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (STs) can be found in Omkareshwar (37.85%).

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is one of the instruments that helps analyze the gender balance in city. Sex ratio means the number of women for each 1000 men. As per census records of 2001, the sex ratio of the town is 856 which is lower than that of the Khandwa district (936) and even that of the state level (920). The sex ratio of the town also registered as the lowest among the urban towns in the district. The following table gives an idea of the sex ratio existing in the town.

Sex Ratio, Omkareshwar NP

Year 2001	Sex Ratio
2001	856

LITERACY RATE

Of the total population (6,616), the overall literacy rate of Omkareshwar according to the 2001 Census is 51.13% (3,383) which is considerably lower than that of the district (77.2%) and the state level (64.11%). Of the literate population (3,383), 65.44% (2,214) consists of males and 34.56% (1,169) consists of females (Census 2001). Sadly, it has also been found

that the gender literacy gap in Omkareshwar is highest among all other urban towns in district Khandwa. The following table highlights the status of education prevailing in the town.

Total Literate Population*	3,383	51.13%
Male Literate Population	2,214	65.44%
Female Literate Population	1,169	34.56%
Total Illiterate Population*	3,233	48.87%
Male Illiterate Population	1,350	41.76%
Female Illiterate Population	1,883	58.24%
Total Population	6,616	

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE As mentioned earlier, the town registered a total population of 6616 (Census data of 2001). The same data shows that the total number of households in the town is 1389 with an average household size of 4.76 (Census, 2001). Furthermore, it is home to 1451 families with an average family size of 4.76.

	Total Population	Total Number	Size
Household	6616	1389	4.76
Family	6616	1451	4.56

WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

Table presents a broad picture of the workforce participation according to the 2001 census records. The data indicates that 30.94% of the total town population joined the workforce in 2001. Out of the total workforce population (2047), majority (83.10%) consists of main workers while only a quarter (16.90%) consists of marginal workers. Workforce participation in the town for both Main and Marginal work falls under four-fold categories, namely: “Cultivators”, “Agricultural Laborers”, “Household Industry Worker” and “Others”. The category “Others” is related to the religious tourism of the town which can hardly be categorized by the Census. This is not surprising since the town is neither involved in major agricultural activity nor does it have any industry.

No.	Occupation category	Population	% of total Working Population
	Main Workers (I to IV)	1701	83.10%
I	Cultivators	21	1.23%
ii	Agriculture Labourers	89	5.23%
iii	Household industry Worker	38	2.23%
iv	Others	1553	91.30%
	Marginal Workers (V to VIII)	346	16.90%
V	Cultivators	0	0%
vi	Agriculture Labourers	18	5.20%
vii	Household industry Worker	7	2.02%
vii	Other	321	92.77%
	Total Working Population * (Main + Marginal)	2047	30.94%
	Non-Workers	4569	69.06%

Out of the total population of main workers (1701), a big majority (91.30%) is employed under the “Other” occupation category while Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers and Household Industry Workers accounted for 1.23%, 5.23% and 2.23% of the total main workers respectively.

The same observations can be made in the composition of Marginal workers. Out of the total population of marginal workers (346), a huge chunk (92.77%) works under the “Others” occupation category whereas “Agricultural Laborers” and “Household Industry” workers accounted for 5.20% and 2.02% of the total Main workers respectively. Overall, a big majority (91.54%) of the total working population (main + marginal) works under the “Other” occupation category.

2.9. BASELINE DATA OF NEMAWAR TOWN



Nemawar is situated in Dewas district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Nemawar is situated on the Malwa plateau in the West-central part of Madhya Pradesh. The Malwa region occupies a plateau in western Madhya Pradesh and south-eastern Rajasthan with Gujarat in the west. To the south and east is the Vindhya Range and to the north is the Bundelkhand upland.

Nemawar is an important tourist place in Dewas, Madhya Pradesh. It is 128 kilometers away from Indore. It is believed that Jamdagni, father of Parashuram, meditated here. The temple of Renukaji, the ancient temple of Siddhanath and the statue of Lord Vishnu at Suryakund are the main attractions of this place.

Nemawar is recently declared as a Nagar Parishad in year 2011-12, but still it is not established as one and is in the process of demarcating its Nagar Parishad area. Five neighbouring Clusters (Gajendrapura, Bijwad, Bichhakhedi, Namanpur and Nawada) are identified which will be merged into Nemawar Nagar Parishad area. The ULB area of Nemawar suggested by Nemawar Nagar Parishad is 15 Sq Km which is divided into 20 wards.

The population of town as per Census 2001 was 5016 which has increased to 5978 (Nemawar Rural Cluster only) based on census 2011 figures. The provisional population figures and projection for Nemawar cluster suggest the increase up to 8500. This figure is subjected to change based on the final profile of Nemawar Nagar Parishad.

Socio-Economic Profile

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate (in %)						
S.No	Type	Nemawar Town			District Dewas (urban)	
		Total	Male	Female	Total	State Mp
1	Literacy Rate (2001)	64.4	75.8	51.8	60.9	79.4
2	Literacy Rate	74.2	82.5	65.0	81.6	80.05

The literacy rate of Nemawar town is given in table below. The figures have also been studied in comparison to the district urban average and state level data to understand the position of Nemawar w.r.t to them. The overall literacy rate of the town (excluding out growths) is less than the district average (urban) and state level data.

Over all literacy rate of Nemawar for 2001 is 64.4% and for 2011 is 74.2%. Comparison of literacy among males and females shows that more percentage of male are literate than females. Census 2001 figures show that female literacy rate in Nemawar is observed to be only 51.8 % against the male literacy rate of 75.8 %. Whereas in year 2011 female literacy rate in Nemawar is observed to be only 65.0 % against the male literacy rate of 82.5 %. But overall both male and female literacy rates are much lower in Nemawar then state and district figures.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Nemawar town has been compared with the district sex ratio and state level sex ratio. The table below shows that the town has overall sex ratio of 910 which is more than state sex ratio but less than the district figures for 2001 whereas in 2011 it has slightly reduced to 909 which is still lower than the district average figures. As per the census of 2001, sex ratio of Nemawar (966) was quite healthy in the age group of 06 years but it has reduced to the value of 884 for 2011. It is also observed that sex ratio of SC category in the town is less than both district and state figure whereas the sex ratio of ST category in the town is 1000 which is quite higher than both district and state level data for 2001, whereas in 2011 sex ratio of SC category has increased to the figure of 942 which is higher than both district and state figures, but in ST category the figure has gone down to the value of 829 which is quite low as compared to state and district figures.

Sex Ratio (Female per 1000) Males							
S.no	Category	Nemawar Town		District Dewas		State MP	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Sex Ratio	910	909	930	933	898	-
2	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	966	884	930	904	907	-
3	Sex Ratio (SC)	830	942	928	939	907	-
4	Sex Ratio (ST)	1000	829	955	955	912	-

Social Composition

The share of Schedule Caste population for 2001 was 10.0% and for 2011 is 11.0% of the total population of the Nemawar town and the Schedule Tribe population was 13.4 % for 2001 and 13.04 % for 2011. On an average the proportion of SC population is lower than the

district and state average figure whereas the proportion of ST population of the town is higher than average district and state figure for both 2001 and 11.

Population (in %)							
S.No	Type	Nemawar Town		District Dewas		State MP	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Population	5016	5978				
2	SC Population	496	643				
3	ST Population	972	781				
4	% of SC Population	9.89	10.76	14	17.8	14.0	-
5.	% of ST Population	13.40	13.06	4.9	5.7	4.9	-

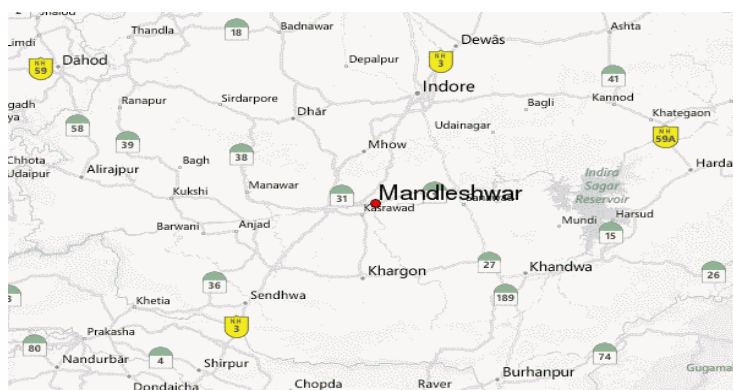
Workforce Participation The Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) of the town is 36.3% for 2001 which has increased to the value of 43.7% for 2011 is higher than the state WFPR of 30.7%. For year 2001 out of total population main workers share 21.9%, marginal workers share 14.4% and non-workers share 63.7%. Whereas for 2011 main workers share 29.5%, marginal workers share 14.2% and non-workers share 56.3%. The overall involvement of main workers in the town is less than both district and state average whereas involvement of marginal workers is higher than the district and state average figures. The % of Non-Workers population in Nemawar includes students, housewives, dependent such as infants or very elderly people, pensioners those who are drawing pension after retirement and are not engaged in any economic activity etc.

Workers (in %)							
S.No	Type	Nemawar Town		District Dewas		Sate MP	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Main Workers	21.9	29.5	32.8	30.1	27.1	-
2.	Marginal Workers	14.4	14.2	11.6	4.4	3.6	-
3.	Non Workers	63.7	56.3	55.6	65.5	69.4	-

The gender wise constitution of the workers shows that, nearly 8.5% of the main workers constitutes female working category whereas 91.5% of the main workers are male workers for 2001 whereas for 2011 % of female workers increases to 16.7 % against the male participation of 83.3% This distribution of workers changes significantly in case of marginal workers where the female participation % increases to 55.6% for 2001 and 67.6 % for 2011 compared to their participation as main workers. The major

reason for this character is the involvement of females in agriculture related activities which is a seasonal activity spanning to few months only.

Mandleshwar is a town and a Nagar Parisad in Khargone district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is a town of historical and religious importance situated on the northern bank of River Narmada, 8 km east of Maheshwar, and 78 km south of Indore. Mandleshwar town has a rich history with unique contributions to Hindu religion thereby enriching the Indian heritage. Many old temples depicting culture and historical facts though at, for part of the town's historical footprints. In 1823 it became the Headquarter of District Nimar, presently known as District Khargone, which until 1864 was managed by agent of the Governor General at Indore. Mandleshwar is facing the challenges of meeting the requirements of infrastructure services with limited resources.



For planned urban growth and development, Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD), GoMP has taken the initiative to prepare the City Development Plan of Mandleshwar for the Mandleshwar Municipal Council. The primary aim of the project is to formulate strategies as well as a City Investment Plan (CIP), based on which Mandleshwar Municipal Council will be able to access funds under GoI schemes as well as from other sources. To attain the said objectives, UADD appointed Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (VSPL) as consultant

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Mandleshwar town is well connected with other parts of the region by road network. SH-1 and SH-38 passes through this town and joins it with the surrounding major towns such as Khargone, Mhow, Maheshwar and Barwah etc. NH-3 also passes through this region which is around 25 Km away from this town in the West and connected through SH-1.

The nearest railway junction is at Barwaha, which is located at a distance of 42 km East of Mandleshwar. Indore is the main railhead nearby which is connected with the Chennai-Mumbai railway routes and linked to other major railway stations by express and passenger trains. Nearest airport is at Indore, which is 78 Km North of Mandleshwar.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE TOWN

Regional potential

Economy of Khargone (Nimar) region is predominantly agricultural with, cotton, chili, sugarcane, wheat, maize, jwar, and groundnut as main crops of the district. Cotton is the leading cash crop of this region as 75 percent of the area comes under cotton yield. Chili is another major crop of the region and Red Chilly of Khargone region is exported to various countries also. The district also possess good potential for dairy products, cattle feeding plants, medicinal plants, fisheries & fish processing etc.

Along with these, this district is also rich in handloom and handicrafts work especially Maheswari Sarees. There are 13,779 small and 14 medium/large size industries in Khargone District. Khargone, Nimrani, Barwaha, Bhadli and Bhikangaon are the major industrial areas in the district.

At regional level it is observed that the trade of major agricultural produces mainly cotton is shifting from local Mandies to the nearby markets / Mandies of Maharashtra State. The fact behind this trend is, as expressed by the local people and traders, that there are limited buyers at local Mandies and the rate offered at these Mandies are very less in comparisons of the rates being offered at Mandies of Maharashtra State. The buyers of Maharashtra purchase cotton by cash payments whereas the buyers of MP purchase through receipt system in which the cash payments are made after 3-4 months which is not preferable. To compete with the neighboring markets of Maharashtra State and to boost up the local Mandies there is a need to introduce and enforce a proper business policy on agricultural produces focusing both on sellers and buyers so that profits on both sides can be maximized. This would accelerate the agro-industrial development of the MP state due to the availability of raw material at local level.

Workforce Participation Rate

The Workforce Participation Rate (WFPR) in Mandleshwar Nagar Parishad was 29% with 2,742 male worker and 408 female workers as per census 2001 which is lower than the National average of 32%, the State and the District averages of 31%.

Workforce Composition

As per census 2001, 71 percent of the total population of Mandleshwar is non-working that is dependent population and 29 percent is the total working population constituting 25 % main workers and 4% of marginal workers. Figure 4-1 illustrates that when compared to the

national, state and district averages the dependent population is higher in Mandleshwar town.

Like most of the Indian cities, in Mandleshwar town also, the females constitute higher proportion of non-working population i.e. around 61% of total number of non-worker population regional level there are certain small-scale industries and handicraft sector which have potential for female workers.

Sex Ratio

One of the basic demographic characteristics of the population is the sex composition. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. In a study of population, analysis of sex composition plays a vital role. The sex composition of population is affected by differentials in mortality conditions of males and females, sex selective migration and sex ratio at birth.

As per census 2001, the sex ratio of Mandleshwar was 943 females per 1000 males which have increased up to 967 females (per 1000 males) by 2011 and higher than the district, state and national level sex ratio. Sex ratio of children below six years is also higher than the district, state and national averages. This shows better balance in social composition in terms of males and females

PARTICULARS	SEX RATIO		SEX RATIO 0-6
URBAN	2001	2011	2001
INDIA	900	926	906
Madhya Pradesh	898	916	907
Khargone District	927	943	918
Mandleshwar	943	967	986

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate reflects the socio-economic development of any region. As per census 2001 Mandleshwar had an average literacy rate of 78.89 percent which is lower than the national average but higher than the state and district level averages. Female literacy rate is lower than the male literacy rate, which is also lower than the national and state averages of female literacy rate but it is slightly higher than that of the district level female literacy rate. Table 3-6 specifies that the male literacy rate of Mandleshwar is 88.24 percent which is higher than the national, state and district level male literacy rates

Comparative Literacy Rate

PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
URBAN	2001	2001	2001
India	79.90%	86.30%	72.90%
Madhya Pradesh	79.39%	87.39%	70.47%
Khargone District	78.12%	86.87%	68.71%
Mandleshwar	78.89%	88.24%	68.92%

2.11. BASELINE DATA OF KATNI TOWN



Katni city is a Municipal Corporation grade Urban Local Body located in the Katni district of Madhya Pradesh. It was declared a Municipal Corporation in the year 1981 before which it used to be a Municipality.

Katni, also known as Mudwara, is situated on the bank of two rivers, namely Katni and Simrar. Administrative headquarters of Katni District is located in the Katni city. Katni is located in the Mahakoshal Region of Central India. Katni has historically been under the influence of three different cultures viz. Mahakausal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand. Katni is the main transit point for several places of historical importance. Some of them are Bahoriband, Tigavan, Vijaraghavgarh, Roopnath, Bilhary, Jhinhari, etc

Katni derives its importance from the following aspects: One of the largest Railway junctions. Location in the Mineral Belt Gateway to numerous Tourist Places Largest Yard of India Biggest Diesel loco shed of Indian railways Biggest Wagon Repairs Shop

Presently, Katni city is spread in an area of 69.93 Sq.km. The city is divided into 45 administrative wards. As per Census 2001, the population of Katni is estimated to be 1.87 lakhs.

The Katni Municipality was initially formed in the year 1874. From 1874 to 1980, Urban Local Body at Katni existed as a Municipality. In the year 1980, Katni Urban Local Body was reconstituted as a Municipal Corporation under the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act (1956).

Katni is a conglomeration of culture from three different cultural states viz. Mahakausal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand. Katni has many historical places of immense importance in its vicinity. Some of these are Bahoriband, Tigavan, Vijaraghavgarh, Roopnath, Bilhary and Jhinhari. Details of these places are provided in the Section 4.8.

The District Headquarters of Katni district is located in the Katni City. Katni district is a part of Jabalpur Commissionerate division. Katni district came into existence in the year 1998 before which it was a Tehsil in the Jabalpur district. The district extends from Latitude: 23°37' N to 24°80' N and Longitude: 79°57' E to 80°58' E. The district has an area of 4949.52 km² with a population of 1064167 (as per the Census of India, 2001 provides the demographic details of Katni District. As evident from the Exhibit 2-1, SexRatio of Urban areas of Katni

District is significantly skewed than that of rural areas & district as a whole. The information presented in Exhibit 2-1 has been extracted from “Population Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001. Katni district shares boundary with the districts of Panna in the north-west, Satna in the north-east, Umaria in the east, Jabalpur in the south and Damoh in the west. Katni district has three important rivers, viz. Katni, Choti Mahanadi and Umdar. Katni city derives its name from the River Katni. Katni district is famous for various minerals. Some of them are Lime stone, Dolomite, Fireclay, Latrite, Bauxite, Soapstone, Quartz, Batrize, Colsite, Iron, etc. In the area of Agriculture, Wheat, Paddy, Gram and Pulses are the major crops. Due to its vicinity to huge mineral reserves, Katni is also host to many Mineral-based industries.

Demographic Profile

Demographic characteristics of a region provide an overview of its population size, composition, territorial distribution and changes therein. This section on demographic indicators includes indicators that measure the population size, sex ratio, density and dependency ratio. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has mainly been taken from the “Population Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001,” “Town Directory, Census of India, 2001,” and “Katni Municipal Corporation .” The demographic characteristics have been analysed in terms of decadal growth and spatial distribution of density in the town.

Socio – Economic Profile of the Town: Socio-Economic profile of a region provides an overview of its social indicators and economy. The section on Social Indicators includes Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate and Average Household size. This is supported by the detailing of occupations of population. The economic profile of a town provides an understanding of its economic base and trade & commerce activities. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has mainly been taken from the “Population Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001,” “Town Directory, Census of India, 2001,” and “Katni Municipal Corporation

Sex ratio and Literacy Rate

Gives us details of literates along with details of sex ratio. It also shows the status of respective items in Madhya Pradesh state

Literacy rate and Sex ratio

Particular	Male	Female	Total
No. of Literates	75,538	57,365	1,32,903
No. of illiterates	22,305	31,821	54,126
Literacy Rate (%)	-	-	82.4
Literacy rate-state-urban	-	-	79.67
Region		Sex Ratio	

Katni	912
Katni (0-6 yrs)	905
Katni Dist.	941
M.P. state	920

Katni's literacy rate is comparatively higher than that of urban areas of state taken together. But despite a higher literacy rate, sheer number of male and female illiterates is alarming. Turning our attention to sex ratio, Katni's overall sex ratio is lower with that of whole District and M.P. State.

is reorganized in to identify the wards that need immediate attention in areas like literacy rate and sex-ratio. Exhibit 4-1 tells us that Katni Municipal Corporation has an over-all sex ratio of 912 and literacy rate of 82.4%. For both the indicators, Exhibit 4-2 classifies wards into two categories i.e. wards which have a better value than the whole town and wards which have a lower value lower than the r whole town.

Average Household Size

Average Household size acts as a key factor in estimations of development programmes. presents the Average Household size for year 2001 and year 2009.

Average Household Size

Region	Year	Population	No. of Households	Avg HH Size
Katni Municipal Corporation	2001	187029	35,775	5.23
Katni dist-Urban	2001	225261	43361	5.19
MP-Urban	2001	15967145	29,15,725	5.5

The Average Household Size in Katni Municipal Corporation was 5.23 in the year 2001. Average Household Size for Katni Municipal Corporation (5.23) was lower than that of urban areas of MP state in the year 2001.

2.12. BASELINE DATA OF DINDORI TOWN



Dindori district is situated at the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and touching Chhattisgarh state. Dindori district is bounded by Shahdol in east side, Mandla in west side, Umariya in north side and Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh State in south side. It is located at 22°57'N latitude and 81°4' East longitude. Dindori is a tribal district rich in diversified vegetation. It was created on 25th May, 1998 with total 927 villages. The Baiga, Vulnerable Tribal Groups, are found only in this district. The Baigas are known as the "National Human". The district falls under Jabalpur Division Dindori is accessible through major roads only. It is 144 Km from Jabalpur on S.H 21, 104 Km from Mandla and 88 Km from holy place Amarkantak. The pious river Narmada passes through the district. The region used to be ruled by the Lodhi and Gond dynasties, during the time when the Gond dynasty renamed the whole region as Gondwana. As of recent history, Dindori used to be part of the district of Mandla, before it was separated on May 25, 1998 to form its own district identity, making it one of the more recent district additions to the state. Upon its separation, it had a total of 927 villages. Dindori district is divided into seven blocks namely Dindori, Shahpura, Mehandwani, Amarpur, Bajag, Karanjiya & Samnapur. and 2 Tehsil. District is predominantly rural with only 4.6 percent urban population residing in 2 towns (census 2011). In 2006 Dindori district was categorized as one in 250 most backward district of the country by the Ministry of Parishadi Raj. It is among the 24 districts in Madhya Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). The total geographical area of the district is 6128 sq km. Dindori district has very rich natural resources; however, these are not fully utilized due to a lack of basic infrastructure and low literacy rate. The economy depends largely on agriculture and forest produce, about 37.32% of the district's area is covered by Sal forest. Some of the common forest produce include Mahlon Patta, Tendu Patta and Char, these are collected every year. River Narmada flows through the district. While the district is largely agricultural, only 1,569 hectares of land is under irrigation. Modern agricultural techniques are largely nominal, with the majority of the farmers still relying on traditional methods of farming. The main crops produced in the district include Maize, Rice, Kutki and Oil seed Ramtilla.

Physiographic Features

Dindori is located in plateau like plain, small hillocks often divide this plain and break the continuity. Soil of the region is Black, formed by decaying trap. The town is located on Seismic zone III.

Climatic Conditions

The climate of the district is subtropical. Humid subtropical climate is a climate zone characterized by hot, humid summers and cool winters. It has a hot dry summer (April–June) followed by monsoon rains (July–September) and a cool and relatively dry winter. Average annual rainfall in the district is about 120 – 140 cm.

Demographic Profile

The demographic characteristic, a major component in the formulation of a City Development Plan, is analyzed in terms of the pattern of population growth and its spatial spread within the town. The analysis reflects its population growth as excessive by natural increase, in-migration and jurisdictional increase).

Socio Economic Profile

Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Some of its major dimensions include: the level of economic growth, level of education, level of health services, degree of modernization, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing, distribution of goods & services, and access to communication. In India, the progress of socio-economic development among major states is not uniform. This study examines the existing variability of inter-state development and thereby identifying the indicators responsible for the diversity in development

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio of Dindori town is 962 females per 1000 males according to 2011 census, higher than that of state sex ratio of 930 and also higher than national average of 940, also higher than district sex ratio of 913. Higher sex ratio of the town is due to the out migration of males in search of better livelihoods to the nearby towns and cities

Literacy Rate

Dindori has an average literacy rate (7 years and above) of 86%, higher than the national average of 74%: and also higher than district literacy rate (65.5%) and state literacy rate (70.6%) as well.

Average Household Size

Total population of the town in the year 2001 was 17422 persons, which increased to 21439 persons in the year 2011. Total households in the year 2011 were 4489; hence, household size in 2011 was 4.75.

Social Composition

According to Nagar Parishad, Dindori, total SC and ST population of the town were 2219 (10.35%) and 5263 (24.55%) respectively. Out of the total town population 8008 (37.35%) persons were living in below poverty line or termed as BPL population.

2.13. BASELINE DATA OF DHARAMPURI TOWN



Dharampuri, is located in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh, India. Dharampuri is a very old town, mentioned in Puranas; located at the confluence of Khuj and Narmada. The town prides itself as the birth place of Rani Roop Mati who is mythologically the daughter of Maa Narmada, wedded to emperor Baz Bahadur of Mandav. It was also the worship place of Maharshi Dadheechi who, according to mythology, donated his bones to Devas for fighting with the Daityas. There are many famous temples including the ancient Bilwamriteshwar Mahadev temple built on an island on the Narmada River and stone caves at the confluence of Khuj and Narmada. With a lot of tourist sites and attractions, and being of historical and religious importance, Dharampuri is a potential tourist destination. As nearly 47% of the city (1387 houses) had been demarcated as Submergence area by Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA). A resettlement colony for the PAP (Project Affected Population) has been developed by NVDA and handed over (nearly 61% plots have been handed over). The town had ancient temples which were coming under submergence zone but have now been relocated atop a hill. Dharampuri is a very old town and finds mention even in Puranas. Dharampuri is home to many sites of historical and religious significance i.e. Maharishi Dadhichi ashram, Pandav era caves, 10th to 16th century temples, Shivlingas, Parkota, Birth place of Rani Roopmati, Reva Garbhsthal, Bilwamriteshwar temple, Khuj Sangam, Ancient stone caves, Nageshwar temple and Rani Roopmati Island Tower. Dharampuri started off as a small settlement along the two main spines (now called Tarapur Marg and Azad Marg) with small rural settlements around it. Gradually the town developed further along the Narmada in an East- West direction. With the recent development of New Dharampuri, which has an area of about 1.4352 sq km the extent of the town has increased further.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DHARAMPURI

Sex Ratio

Total Population Sex Ratio	Dharampuri	District
	13237	
	940	875 (urban)
Total Population of children aged 0-6	2204	47470

years		
Sex Ratio of children aged 0-6 years	854	901
Total Scheduled caste population	1028	23052
Sex Ratio of scheduled cast	985	921
Total Scheduled tribe population	855	50422
Sex Ratio of scheduled tribe	1204	925

The sex ratio for Dharampuri was 940 in 2001 which is better than the State average of 920 and National average of 933 for India for the same decade. The sex ratio of Dharampuri has further improved to 969 as per Preliminary Census Estimates of 2011. The corresponding value for MP is 930 and for India is 940. This reflects that the sex ratio of Dharampuri is much higher than the State and National levels and may be indicative of a trend that is favourable for female population in the socio-cultural set up of tribal population. There has been a remarkable improvement in the sex ratio of the population aged 0-6 years from 854 in 2001 to 926 in 2011.

Literacy Rate

Year	2001	2011
No of Literate	8110	10932
No of Literate Males	4718	6115
No of Literate Female	3392	4817
% of literates of total Population	73.5%	66.76%
% of Male literate	83.7%	85.82%
% of female literates	62.8%	69.23%

As seen from the table 4.2, there were 8110 literates in Dharampuri in 2001. This number has increased to 10932 in 2011 indicating a literacy rate of 77.63%. Hence, the literacy rate has shown a marginal increase of 4% since 2001. In 2001, percentage of literates was 73.5%, which was more than the state literacy rate of 63.7% and National average of 64.8%. There were 4718 male literates (83.7%) and 62.8% female literates. In 2011, there are 10932 literates, of which 6115 are males (85.82%) and 4817 (69.23%) are females. The values from 2001 and 2011 reflect that the gap in male and female literacy rate has reduced over the last decade. The gender gap in literacy has reduced to 16.59% according to Preliminary Census Estimates, 2011. The increase in female literacy rate over the last decade is notable. The literacy rate of India is at 74.04% and that of the state of Madhya Pradesh is 70.6% according to 2011 Census data. The literacy rate of Dharampuri (77.63%) is high compared to both the State and National values.

Average Household Size

Number of households in Dharampuri as per the Preliminary Census estimates for 2011 are 2970. For a population of 16376, the HH size comes out to be 5.51. The HH size was 6.2 according to 2001 (@2148 HHs

for 13237persons) reflecting a trend of slight reduction in HH size over the decade

Workforce Participation

	2001	
Main workers total	3570	27
male	MW 3047	44.7
Female	MW 523	8.2
Marginal workers toal	350	2.6
male	MW 222	3.3
Female	MW 128	2
Total Workers (M+F)	3920	29.6
Total workers Male	3269	47.9
Total workers female	651	10.2
Non Workers	9317	
male	MW 3555	
Female	MW 5762	
Total Population	13237	
Total Male	6824	100
Total Female	6413	100

The Work Participation rate for the town was 29.6% in 2001 which is lower than most of the other towns in the district. Of these, the percentage of main workers was only 27% whereas, that of marginal workers was 2.6%. This indicates the high unemployment level in the town. Participation of female workers is very low. In the Dhar Tehsil, about 35% of the total workers are cultivators, with other workers close behind at 34%, followed by agricultural labourers at 29% and only 2% being workers in House Hold industries. The rural and urban Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) in the Dhar Tehsil as per the 2001 Census is tabulate

2.14. BASELINE DATA OF BUDNI TOWN



Budni is a Town in Budni Mandal in Sehore District in Madhya Pradesh State. The town is located on the banks of river Narmada and lies on the path of Narmada Parikrama which is a journey around the sacred river Narmada and is considered as a very important ritual among the devotees of Narmada River. The Name Budni is believed to be derived from its former name „Buddha Nivasini“ which means abode of Buddha. But on verification, there was no authentic proof available for the same. Budni lies on Bhopal – Pachmarhi tourist circuit and has proximity to tourist sites like Bhimbetka, Bhojpur, Salkanpur, Delabadi, Madhai and Pachmarhi. Budni is well known for its „Dudhi wood“, a soft wood species and wood craft. Along Budni ghat, which is considered to be a scared place at the bank of River Narmada, there is a settlement that is mostly occupied by Vishwakarma tribe, known for their wood craft. The beautiful wooden toys are made on lathe machine from Dudhi wood. Budni is also known for its Farm machinery testing and training institute which has the necessary expertise and infrastructure and has attained International Standards in its field of farm machinery training and testing. It is well recognized amongst the leading testing organizations in the world

Demographic characteristics of a region provide an overview of its population size, composition, territorial distribution and changes therein. This section on demographic indicators includes indicators that measure the population size, sex ratio, density and dependency ratio. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has been taken mainly from the “Census of India” and “Budni Nagar Parishad”. The demographic characteristics have been analysed in terms of decadal growth and spatial distribution of density in the town.

As of provisional data of 2011 census India, Budni had a population of 16,812. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Budni has an average literacy rate of 74%, lower than the national (urban) average of 84.9 %: male literacy is 79.7%, and female literacy is 67.6%. Budni is 65 km from Bhopal and is known for its religious importance because of the presence of River Narmada.

As per 2001 census the total population of Budni is 13791 and provisional population for the year 2011 is 16814 which gives a decadal growth rate of 22%. Refer.

Socio Economic Profile of the Town

Socio-Economic profile of a region provides an overview of its social indicators and economy. The section on Social Indicators includes Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate and Average Household size. This is supported by the detailing of occupations of population. The economic profile of a town provides an understanding of its economic base and trade & commerce activities. These indicators for the region will help in identifying areas that need policy and programmed interventions, setting near and far-term goals, and deciding priorities, besides understanding them in an integrated structure. Data in this section has been taken mainly from the “Census of India” and “Budni Nagar Parishad”. Budni’s municipal jurisdictional area is divided into 15 wards with a total area of 23.47 sq.km. From the available information and maps approximately 10% i.e. 2 sq. km. of the entire area under Nagar Parishad is developed. Rest of the 21 sq. km. area is under forest use, agriculture or is undeveloped.

Sex ratio and Literacy rate

Name	Budhni
Total Population	16814
Total literates	12454
Total Illiterates	4358
Literacy Rate	74%
Total Population 0-6 Year	2131
Sex Ratio	2131
Sex Ratio	874
Sex ratio 0-6 years	937
Male Population	8971
Male literates	7151
Male illiterates	1820
Female Population	7873
Female Literates	5303
Female Illiterate	2534

Sex ratio of Budni town is low as compared to the sehore distric (urban) data (926) and state (urban) data (916) and overall sex ratio of adults is considerably less than the sex ratio amongst 0-6 years old. The sex ratio has increased sharply from 2001 to 2011 in Budni. Sex ratio was 816 in 2001, which grew to 874 in 2011. The increasing sex ratio shows the growing awareness amongst the people in the town, which can be attributed to schemes started by the state government. Government of Madhya Pradesh had started some effective schemes and interventions for the welfare of women which is improving the situation in the state. The schemes that focus on sex-ratio sensitivity is „Ladli Laxmi Scheme“, which is handled by Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh for betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child. It is a very effective scheme which has been playing important role in improving declining sex ratio in the state.

Ward wise Sex Ratio is provided in Refer Annexure IV– Map 6. Exhibit 4-2 categorizes wards into four categories based on the sex ratio. It can be observed that ward number 2,6,7,8,9, 12,13 and 15 (maximum number of the wards in the town) the sex ratio is less than 900. There is no ward where female population is more than male population.

Sex Ratio	Number of wards	Ward Number
Less than 900	8	2,6,7,8,9,12,13,15
900-950	5	1,3,4,5,11
950-1000	2	10,14
More than 1000	0	-

Literacy rate is 74 % and is low as compared to District urban data (82.66%) and state urban data (84.09%). Insufficient educational institutes, lack of quality infrastructure in the exiting schools and lack of awareness are the most probable reasons of low literacy rate. The literacy rate in females is lower than males as visible from Exhibit 4-1 This can be attributed to low importance attached to female education. . With the initiation of centrally sponsored schemes in Education such as District Primary Education Programme, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyaan and Education Guarantee Scheme at school level had contributed in the increased level of literacy in the state in last two decades; but the most effective scheme had been

„Padhana-Badhana“ Movement for literacy by Government of Madhya Pradesh, started in 1996-97. As per 53rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS), it was established that there was nearly 11.8% increase in the rate of literacy of the state from 1991 to 1997, which to some extent was due to Padhana-Badhana Movement. According to provisional Figures of census 2001 the rate of Literacy had increased 44.20% to 64.11% which reflected 19.19% increase in literacy rate within a decade. Other schemes which attributed to increasing literacy rate in last two decades includes up-gradation of Madarsa"s scheme, „Free of cost Distribution scheme of text books“, „Book – Bank Scheme“, „ Free of Cost School Uniform Scheme“, etc.

Exhibit 4-3 categorizes the wards into three different categories based on the literacy rate. Literacy rate of 2 ward lies below 70% range. Ward number 8 have literacy rate above 80%. Rest 12 wards have literacy rate in the range of 70% to 80%. Details of Ward wise literacy rate are provided in table

Literacy Rate	Number of wards	Ward Number
Less than 70%	2	9,12
70% -80%	12	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,13,14,15
80% and above	1	8

Average household size

Shows ward-wise household size. The average household size is 4.86 which are lower than that of urban areas of MP state (5.5). The household size of most of the wards is close to average except for ward number 9 and 15 where it is high. Absence of employment opportunities is attributing to out migration thus reducing the household size.

Ward No	Total Population	Total House hold	Household Size
1	775	183	4.23
2	673	137	4.91
3	1233	239	5.16
4	1599	311	5.14
5.	926	202	4.58
6	752	166	4.53
7	1376	284	4.85
8	957	222	4.31
9	1401	268	5.23
10	738	149	4.95
11	1139	235	4.85
12	1554	342	4.54
13	1451	319	4.55
14	1178	243	4.85
15	1060	161	6.58
Total	16814	3461	4.86

Workforce participation

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. As per "Census of India," Workers have been classified as Main workers, Marginal workers and Non workers depending on duration of their work months. Another classification has been on the basis of nature of work performed; Cultivators, Agricultural Labours, Household Industry Labours and Other Workers.

Budni is surrounded by forest and is close to Bori national park. There is a lack of agricultural land in the area. Since centuries, people of Budni are engaged in woodcraft as means of livelihood. Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (MPSTDC) and Indo-European Chamber of Commerce & Industry (IECCI) have launched Rural Tourism Budni which focused on infrastructure development and capacity building of service providers and branding, packaging and marketing in order to boost the woodcraft activity. Timber auctioning is another major activity that happens in the region.

Approximately 779 ha i.e. 30 % of the Budni Nagar Parishad area is under agriculture. The major products of the area are Soyabean (800 quintals), Tur (50-60 quintals), Paddy (16000 quintals), Chana (1500 quintals). When compared to the nearing towns the agriculture production is lower in Budni. Refer Exhibit 4-5 for work participation ratio

Particulars	Total	Percentage	Male	Female
Total Population	16814	100	8971	7841
Total worker	3884	28.2	3291	593
Work Participation rate	28.2	-	43.4	9.5
Main Worker	3155	22.8%	2875	280
Marginal Worker	729	5.2%	416	313
Non Worker	9907	71.8%	4289	5618
Cultivators	318	8.00	304	14
Agricultural Labour	548	14.00	304	14
House Hold Industries	548	14.00	290	258
Other Services	2,680	69.00	2358	322

2.15. BASELINE DATA OF A LOT TOWN

The town Alot has a very rich cultural history. Alot is one of the oldest settlement of Madhya Pradesh and earlier it was under the jurisdiction of Dewas district before independence. Alot is a main station for Jain thirth; many Jain peoples come there daily for DARSHAN of lord jain swetamber. A small village Vikramagarh is also the part of Alot, because some of land of Alot comes in boundary of Vikramgarh so the full name of Alot is VIKRAMGARH Alot. There

are all type trains available for all biggest station. Alot is a home of Shipwara and Dharola temple. The temple of Shiva is more than 5,000 years old. It's believed that Hanuman took rest here while picking Sanjivani booti, during his return a part of the rock fallen at Alot. This part of the rock is known as —Kanaka Parvatll. This rock is very different and unique in character and the plants on the rocks are of very special and variety and a strange in nature. It's also believed that the in earlier times there was an underground tunnel which joins the Alot town to Ujjain City



Geographically ALOT town is located between latitude 23.45044° North and 75.33036° East. The town has an average elevation of 439 meters or 1440.29 feet. The town is located in the north western side of Madhya Pradesh .i.e. Ujjain Division. The town ALOT is bounded Ujjain in the South, Mandusar in the North, Jaora in the West and Agar in the West. The town is well connected to important places of Madhya Pradesh such as Ratlam, Jaora, Agar and Shajapur. The town lies along MDR connecting Jaora to Agar. The town has a railway station named Vikramgarh Alot. It lies along Mumbai Delhi railway line. It is providing connectivity to Mumbai central, New Delhi, Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain Surat, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur. The town ALOT is also well connected to important places such as Ratlam located at a distance of 72 km, Agar is 48 km away from the town, Ujjain at a distance of 68 km, Jaora located at a distance of 46 km away from the town.

TOPOGRAPHY

The town ALOT falls under Malwa plateau range. The topography of the town is quite undulating and a rocky surface which gives a peculiar characteristic to the town. The town is located on the hilly area of Malwa plateau. The Malwa plateau is made up of lava flows and its slopes downwards towards the north and north east. The town falls under the Chambal River basin. The soil type of the town characterized as black cotton and red kankar mixed murrum soil. These soils are usually dark and brown in colour with some light coloured or reddish coloured patches. Soil thickness varies from very little to 60 cm. The quantity of soil is almost 50% Black and 50% red murrum. **HYDROLOGY & DRAINAGE** ALOT exhibit mainly Alluvium, laterite, weathered vesicular and fracture basalt. As the town lies on Malwa Plateau range, the soil is very fertile which make it sustainable for growing wheat, cotton and soya bean. Particularly the black cotton soil which is highly fertile is usually found in the region. The town ALOT falls under Upper Chambal basin. Despite of this, the town does not drained by any River as no River flow from the town. **GROUND WATER** In general the depth of water level ranged between 5 and 20 m bgl in the entire State. Very shallow groundwater levels ranging between 0 and 2m bgl was observed in Ratlam district. Besides this very deep

water levels more than 20 bgl were seen in some small pockets spread in parts of Ratlam district. According to Water Resource Department the town falls under Semi- Critical condition.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ALOT

SEX RATIO IN ALOT Sex ratio is one of the instruments that helps analyze the gender balance in city or town. Sex ratio means the number of women for each 1000 men

CITY LEVEL SEX RATIO IN ALOT Sex ratio is one of the instruments that helps analyze the gender balance in city. Sex ratio means the number of women for each 1000 men. As per census records of 2011, the sex ratio of the town is 959 which is higher than that of the state level (920). The following table gives an idea of the sex ratio existing in the Alot from 1981 - 2011.

LITERACY RATE IN ALOT

ALOT Of the total population (24120), the overall literacy rate of Alot according to the 2011 Census is 40.32% (9726) which is considerably lower the state level (64.11%). Of the literate population (9726), 44.38 % (5466) consists of males and 36.09(4260) consists of females (Census 2011). It can be noted that the female literacy rate (36.09%) is lower than Male literacy Rate (44.38%). While the growth in the literate population is around -2.80% from the year 2001 to 2011. The following table highlights the status of education prevailing in the Alot from 1981 - 2011.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN ALOT

The average household size in Alot is about 5.55 in the year 2011 which has slightly increased when compared to 1981 figures (0.00).The number of household increased from in the 1981 to 4349 in the year 2011. A growth rate of about 1.93% was witnessed for a period between 2001 and 2011. While the period between 1991 and 2001 observed a highest decadal growth rate of NA%, followed by NA% in 1981 to 1991. Table below shows the household size and growth trend of Alot from 1981 - 2011.

WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN ALOT

Table below presents a broad picture of the workforce participation according to the 2001 census records. The following results can are evident from the table below:

67.09 % of the total town population joined the workforce in 2001. Out of the total workforce population (14158), (81.90 %) consists of main workers while (18.10 %) consists of marginal workers. Workforce participation in the town for both Main and Marginal work falls under four-fold categories, namely: "Cultivators", "Agricultural Laborers", "Household Industry" "Workers" and "Others". Out of the total population of main workers (11596), 77.75 % is employed under the "Other" occupation category while Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers and Household Industry Workers accounted for 14.21 %, 3.92 % and 4.12 % of the total main workers respectively. Out of the total population of main workers (2562), 43.33 % is employed under the "Other" occupation category while Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers and Household Industry Workers accounted for 9.91 %, 41.45 % and 5.31 % of the total main workers respectively. The non Working population accounted for about 67.09 % of the total population.

Work force No.	Classification of 2001 for Alot Occupation Category	Population	% of Total working population
	Main Workers	11596	81.90%
I	Cultivators	1648	14.21%
II	Agriculture Labourers	454	3.92%
III	Household Industry Worker	478	4.12%
IV	Other	9016	77.75%
	Marginal Labourers	2562	18.10%
V	Cultivators	254	9.91%
VI	Agriculture Labourers	1062	41.45%
VII	Household Industry Worker	136	5.31%
VIII	Other	1110	43.33%
	Total Working Population *	14158	32.91%
	Non-workers (primary sector + Secondary Sector + Tertiary sector)	28868	67.09%
Source,Census			

2.16. BASELINE DATA OF BADAMALHERA TOWN

Physical Feature of the Town:

Historic importance/Tourism importance/any other unique identity of the town Bada Malhera is surrounded by forest area with lot of natural resources. The ancient Devangri Jain mandir is located in Bada Malhera. The major attractions of Bada Malhera are the two springs of water “Arjun Kund” & “Bheema Kund”. As per the belief these two springs never got depleted with water and has always been the source of water for nearby village. The Hanuman Bagh holds a beautiful park with Hanuman Mandir.



District Information: Chhattarpur district is located at the central portion of the plateau Boundelkhand in M.P. The district is spread over an area of 8616.82 s. km and is located at the northern boundary of the state, laying between north latitudes 24° 06' and 25° 20' and east longitude 79° 59' and 80° 26'. The district is bounded by Mahoba district UP in the north, Panna district, in the east Tikamgarh district in the west and sagar & Damoh district in the south.

S.no	Description	Detail
1	Date of formation	1 st November 1956
2	Area	8,687 sq.km
3	Latitude	24°06' & 25°20' N
4	Longitude	79°59' & 80°26' E
5	Population (2011)	17,62,857

6	Males	9,35,870
7	Females	8,26,951
8	Sex Ratio	884 female for every 1000 males
9	Literacy Rate	64.90%
10	No. of Tehsil	11
11	No. of Blocks	8
12	No. of villages	1192
13	Temperature	Max 43 C Min 10 C

Source: Census of India .

As per the 2011 census, the total population of the district was 17, 62,857. There are 9, 35,870 males and 8,26,951 females in the district. Total Literates in the District are 9,62,827 out of which 5,85,128 are male and 3,77,694 are females.

Demographic Profile of the Town: Population growth trend: Population of Bada Malhera Nagar Parishad as per 2011 Census is 18335. The total number of households in Bada Malhera as per the 2011 census is 3497. The gross population density in town is 879 person per sq. km as per 2011 census, as increased from 1253 in 2001. The gross density is quite low, but in the core the inner area of the city and some of the older areas are densely populated.

Bada Malhera nagar Parishad is comprised of 15 wards. The average ward population is 1223; it is varying from 540 in lalbahdur shastri to 1772 in Maharani Durga wati ward.

Population trend in Bada Malhera:

S.No	Year	Population	Decadal Growth (%)
1	1981		
2	1991	11145	
3	2001	15044	34.98%
4	2011	18335	21.87%

Socio – Economic Profile of the Town:

Sex Ratio: The current sex ratio in Bada Malhera is 914 .Which is higher than the District average of 884. The sex ratio in Bada Malhera has fluctuated from 898 in 1981 to 893 in 2001 and to 914 in 2011. District and town sex ratio are equal indicating a progressive trend in the sex ratio. District urban sex ratio is lesser than the town sex ratio indicating that the sex ratio is more in Bada Malhera.

Literacy Rate: Bada Malhera has an average literacy rate of 68.8% (male literacy is 78.9%, and female literacy is 57.5%). When compared to district urban literacy rate Bada Malhera has lower literacy rate.

Average Household size: The nagar Parishad as per 2011 Census comprises of 3497 households with and average household size of 5.243.

Work Force Participation (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Occupation & Income levels)

As per 2011 census, the total working population of main workers is 5929 which is 32.45% of the total population. The population percentage of main workers in Agriculture activities is 35.8 (Which include Cultifators-22% & Agriculture labor 14%) manufacturing activities is 7% and other services are 57%.

ANNEXURE 2

Environment & Social Screening checklists of Project Towns

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Burhanpur Municipal Corporation**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Water- Supply Augmentation Scheme Burhanpur (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Burhanpur**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/ Distribution main/ distribution line etc.

Current land use of the proposed site(s):

S. no	Component proposed	capacity	Location	Khasra details	land availability / require area	ownership of land	Status of land	NOC
1	Annicut	10 MCM				Water Resource Department	vacant	
2.	Intake well	1500KL				Water Resource Department	vacant	
3.	Water Treatment Plant	50 MLD	Basad village (Nepanagar)	133/134/136/137/138/140/141	12.61 ha./ 3.44 ha.	Government Land	Vacant	recieved
4.	Over Head Tank(zone-5)	600KL	Sutwala area			Government Land	vacant	
5	Over Head Tank(zone-6)	2200KL	Marichika			Government Land	vacant	
6.	Over Head Tank(zone-7A)	1250KL	Near M.C. office			Government Land	vacant	
7.	Over Head Tank(zone-7B)	1650 KL	Nathwada Sumpwell			Government Land	vacant	
8.	Over Head Tank(zone-9)	2600KL	near community Toilet			Government Land	vacant	

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?				Yes, Only WTP site possession received by ULB
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership Water Resource Department & Revenue Department
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		WTP land transferred to ULB,OHT land transfer proposals submitted to revenue Department
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		No		
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.		No		
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible during excavation/laying of pipeline in lanes	
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be		No		

	displaced?				
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		No		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?		No		
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?		No		
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?	Yes			ASI listed monument are there in project site
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?	Yes			Overhead Tank sites are in the proximity.
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible</div> <div>Date</div>

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites have revenue land only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards is 2179 and SC population 14440 persons out of total population 210886.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	Beside water supply, Sanitation(individual toilets) is the other major problem faced by women of slum areas.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Chhindwara Municipal Corporation**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Sewerage Augmentation Scheme Chhindwara (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Chhindwara**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: STP/SPS/Sewerage line eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc.

Current land use of the proposed site(s): **Details of land use will be submitted with EIA/SIA report of town.**

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No		The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Revenue land
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and		No		

	other trees?				
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			possible	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		No		The residential squatters are found in project wards
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		No		
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of		No		

	affected establishments / structures?				
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			Possible	During excavation possibility of damages to common facilities
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible</div> <div>Date</div>

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites have revenue land only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards is 19111 and SC population 22408 persons out of total population 175052.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Khargone Municipal Council**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Water Supply Augmentation Scheme Khargone (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Khargone**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: **Intake well/WTP/ OHT/Rising main/distribution line** eg.Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s): **Details of land use will be submitted with EIA/SIA report of town.**

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?	Yes			Yes, New WTP is proposed adjacent to existing WTP 1400m from intake well. The site is in the possession of ULB
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership of existing Intake well is of Water Resource Department, WTP &OHTs are of Revenue Department
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?	Yes			WTP land transferred to ULB,OHT land transfer proposals submitted to revenue Department .Transfer of land under process.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and		No		

	other trees?				
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.		No		
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	during excavation/laying of pipeline in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			With in Project area there are in wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			The street vendors and mobile hawkers are inside the project area
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?			possible	The Street vendors and mobile hawkers around the congested market and near market areas get affected during laying.
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			possible	May be common facilities get effected during excavation
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		

17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	As Khargone is declared scheduled area for Indigenous people. Tribal community members may reside in wards in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?	Yes			Overhead Tank sites are in the proximity.
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible</div> <div>Date</div>

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums residents coming under these wards, shopkeepers & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites are on revenue land, only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	Existing Intake well and WTP get dismantled .
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards are 10583 and SC population 8816 persons out of total population of 116150 .
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	Beside water supply, Sanitation(individual toilets) is the other major problem faced by women of slum areas.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Maheshwar Municipal Council**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Sewerage System Maheshwar (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Maheshwar**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site:STP/SPS/Sewerage line eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s): **Details of land use will be submitted with EIA/SIA report of town.**

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No		The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Revenue land
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		No		
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		

6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			Possible	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	Mareshwar is a Heritage town, possibility of damage ,but it can be avoided.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	during excavation/laying of sewer line in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		No		The residential squatters are found in project wards
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		No		The street vendors and mobile hawkers are inside the project area
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?			possible	The Street vendors and mobile hawkers around the congested market and near market areas get affected during laying.

15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			possible	May be common facilities get effected during excavation
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	As Maheshwar is declared scheduled area for Indigenous people. Tribal community members may reside in wards in scattered form.(list of scheduled area appended in.....)
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums residents coming under these wards, shopkeepers & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites are on revenue land, only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards are 2863 and SC population 2734 persons out of total population of 24411 .
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	Beside water supply, Sanitation(individual toilets) is the other major problem faced by women of slum areas.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Mandsaur Municipal Corporation**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Sewerage System Mandsaur (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Mandsaur**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: **STP/SPS/Sewerage line** eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s):

S. no	Component proposed	capacity	Location	Khasra details	land availability / require area	ownership of land	Status of land	NOC
1	STP	21.09		2368	10.933 ha.	Revenue Department	vacant	
2.	STP			2809	0.387 ha.	Revenue Department	vacant	
3.	STP			901	0.721 ha.	Government Land	Vacant	NOC received
4.	STP			3	3.836 ha.			
5	STP			2929	0.930 ha.			
6.	STP			379	2.220 ha.			

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	Probable social Impacts			Extent/Number/ Remarks
			No	Possible		
1	2	3	4	5		6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No			The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process.

2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership on sites is of Revenue Department
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		No		
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			possible	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes possibility of damage to underground utilities like water and telephone
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		

12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		No		The residential squatters are found in project wards
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		No		
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		No		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			Possible	During excavation possibility of damages to common facilities
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible</div> <div>Date</div>

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites have revenue land only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards is 1812 and SC population 12684 persons out of total population 141667
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Nasrullaganj Nagar Parishad**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Sewerage System Nasrullaganj (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Nasrullaganj**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: STP/SPS /Sewerage lines eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s): **Details of land use will be submitted with EIA/SIA report of town.**

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No		The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership is of Revenue Department.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		No		

5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			possible	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		No		The residential squatters are found in project wards
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		No		
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		No		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			Possible	During excavation possibility of damages to common facilities
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the			possible	Tribal community members resides in wards

	site?				in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible Date

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites have revenue land only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact

4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011, Total ST population in different wards is 1743 and SC population 2961 persons out of total population 23788.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	Beside water supply, Sanitation(individual toilets) is the other major problem faced by women of slum areas of town.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Seondha Municipal parishad**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Water Supply Augmentation Scheme Seondha (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **Seondha**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: **Intake well/WTP/OHT/ Rising main/Distribution line** eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s): **Details of land use will be submitted with EIA/SIA report of town.**

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No		The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership of existing Intake well is of Water Resource Department, WTP &OHTs are of Revenue Department
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and		No		

	other trees?				
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.		No		
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	during excavation/laying of pipeline in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			With in Project area there are slums area notified and non notified
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?	Yes			The street vendors and mobile hawkers are inside the project area
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?			possible	The Street vendors and mobile hawkers around the congested market and near market areas get

					affected during laying.
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			possible	May be common facilities get effected during excavation
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	Tribal community members may reside in wards in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible
Date

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums residents coming under these wards, shopkeepers & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites are on revenue land, only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling.
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards are 369 and SC population 4281 persons out of total population of 23140 .
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	Beside water supply, Sanitation (individual toilets) is the other major problem faced by women of slum areas.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department(UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: **Shajapur Municipal Corporation**

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Commissioner: _____

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: **Sewerage System Shajapur (M.P)**

Name of the proposed site: **shajapur**

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: STP/SPS/Sewerage line eg...Intake point/STP/WTP/Rising main/Distribution main/ distribution line etc..

Current land use of the proposed site(s):

S. no	Component proposed	capacity	Location	Khasra details	land availability / require area	ownership of land	Status of land	NOC
1	STP	7.00 MLD	ward -8 near Badshahipul			Revenue Department	vacant	
2.	STP	4.50 MLD	ward-5 Dasipura			Revenue Department	vacant	
3.	STP	1.00 MLD	ward.27 near Babu ki Kutia			Revenue Department	Vacant	NOC received

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	Probable social Impacts		
			No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		No		The proposal of land transfer of sites given to revenue department. Transfer of land under process
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	Yes			Current ownership Revenue Department

3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		No		Transfer of land under process
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		No		
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		No		
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		No		
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			possible	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		No		
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			possible	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		No		
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		No		
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		No		The residential squatters are found in project wards

13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		No		
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		No		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			Possible	During excavation possibility of damages to common facilities
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		No		
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			possible	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		No		
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	Yes			Few trees & shrubs
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		No		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		No		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		No		

Part C

S.No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No, all sites have revenue land only formal transfer of land on ULB name is required.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	As Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards(as per census 2011,Total ST population in different wards is 977 and SC population 9714 persons out of total population 69263.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance .
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: BUDHNI (DISTRICT SEHORE)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Budhni

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Extension of Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Budhni Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP Budhni has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.

5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However,

	close proximity to the site?				there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact

4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: SHAHGANJ (DISTRICT SEHORE)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Shahganj

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Shahganj Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP Shahganj has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.

5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
Probable social Impacts					
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on

					these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of	No dismantling proposed

	buildings and structures?	
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Dharampuri (DISTRICT DHAR)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Dharampuri

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Dharampuri Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.

5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
Probable social Impacts					
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on

					these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in

	pass through tribal inhabited areas?	different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Omkareshwar (DISTRICT Khandwa)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Omkareshwar

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Omkareshwar Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to

					avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on

					these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, forest is within or adjoining municipal limits. Due care will be taken to avoid forest lands while preparing DPR, however, if found essential, permission of the authority will be taken before inviting bids.
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB

	how much?	name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Mandleshwar (DISTRICT Khargone)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Mandleshwar

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Mandleshwar Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding

	(yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?				alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		√		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		√		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			√	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		√		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		√		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		√		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		√		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		√		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		√		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		√		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in			√	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However,

	close proximity to the site?				there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		No ecologically sensitive area within 50 m of the city
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact

4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Bheraghat (DISTRICT Jabalpur)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Bheraghat

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Bheraghat Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, NP has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding

	(yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?				alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		√		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		√		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			√	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		√		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		√		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		√		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		√		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		√		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		√		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		√		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in			√	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However,

	close proximity to the site?				there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		No ecologically sensitive area within 50 m of the city
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact

4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Katni (DISTRICT Katni)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Katni

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Sewerage Collection Network and Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant

Name of the proposed site: Katni Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Sewerage Network including Sewage Pumping Station (if required) and STP

Current land use of the proposed site(s): Since most of the work is laying of pipe lines, hence, land use will not be a factor. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments (if required)

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, MC has proposed construction of STP on Government Land only. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to

					avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		√		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		√		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			√	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		√		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		√		No such activity will be affected.
Probable social Impacts					
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		√		The lands selected for STP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		√		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		√		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		√		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			√	During excavation/laying of Sewer line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		√		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			√	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on these communities.

18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of SPS and STP. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		No ecologically sensitive area within 50 m of the city
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact

4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Alot (DISTRICT Ratlam)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i)Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Alot

(ii)Engineer: _____

(iii)Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Water Supply Scheme

Name of the proposed site: Alot Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Intake well, WTP, Raw Water and Clear Water Mains, WTP, Distribution network, OHTs

Current land use of the proposed site(s): A lot is a very small town which does not have statutory Development Plan. Therefore, the land use have not been freezed. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments such as Water Availability and NoC for Intake well from Water Resource Department, WTP from MPPCB etc

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, the construction of WTP and OHTs is proposed on Government Land only. Intake well will be built in river bed. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.

4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Pipe lines in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
Probable social Impacts					
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for WTP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of pipe line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.

17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?			✓	DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of WTP and OHTs. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?			✓	DPR is yet to be finalized. However, possibilities of passing through forest while laying Raw Water Rising main may be there. Due care will be taken to avoid forest lands while preparing DPR, however, if found essential, permission of the authority will be taken before inviting bids.
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are

	require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Patera (DISTRICT Damoh)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Patera

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Water Supply Scheme

Name of the proposed site: Patera Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Intake well, WTP, Raw Water and Clear Water Mains, WTP, Distribution network, OHTs

Current land use of the proposed site(s): A lot is a very small town which does not have statutory Development Plan. Therefore, the land use have not been freezed. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments such as Water Availability and NoC for Intake well from Water Resource Department, WTP from MPPCB etc

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, the construction of WTP and OHTs is proposed on Government Land only. Intake well will be built in river bed. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.

	proposed function?				
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Pipe lines in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for WTP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of pipe line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.

17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of WTP and OHTs. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?			✓	DPR is yet to be finalized. However, possibilities of passing through forest while laying Raw Water Rising main may be there. Due care will be taken to avoid forest lands while preparing DPR, however, if found essential, permission of the authority will be taken before inviting bids.
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are

	require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Bada Malhera (DISTRICT Tikamgarh)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Parishad, Bada Malhera

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Water Supply Scheme

Name of the proposed site: Bada Malhera Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Intake well, WTP, Raw Water and Clear Water Mains, WTP, Distribution network, OHTs

Current land use of the proposed site(s): A lot is a very small town which does not have statutory Development Plan. Therefore, the land use have not been freezed. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments such as Water Availability and NoC for Intake well from Water Resource Department, WTP from MPPCB etc

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, the construction of WTP and OHTs is proposed on Government Land only. Intake well will be built in river bed. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be

					transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for proposed function?		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Pipe lines in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
Probable social Impacts					
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for WTP will be free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of pipe line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and

					will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.
17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of WTP and OHTs. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?			✓	DPR is yet to be finalized. However, possibilities of passing through forest while laying Raw Water Rising main may be there. Due care will be taken to avoid forest lands while preparing DPR, however, if found essential, permission of the authority will be taken before inviting bids.
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under

	project?	project, slums coming under these wards & commercial centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

NOTE: If the response is yes to any of the above follow up question would be in which place and sub component.

CHECKLIST FOR SUBPROJECTS IN PROPOSED MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Part A

Name of the Department/cell: **Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED)**

Name of the City/Municipality: Morena (DISTRICT Morena)

Name, Address and Telephone of the Officers Responsible

(i) Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Morena

(ii) Engineer: _____

(iii) Others: _____

Name of the proposed sub project: Water Supply Scheme

Name of the proposed site: Morena Town

Proposed utility sub component/functions at the site: Intake well, WTP, Raw Water and Clear Water Mains, WTP, Distribution network, OHTs

Current land use of the proposed site(s): A lot is a very small town which does not have statutory Development Plan. Therefore, the land use have not been freezed. However, due care will be taken to obtain NoC of the concerned departments such as Water Availability and NoC for Intake well from Water Resource Department, WTP from MPPCB etc

Part B

(Please tick mark **✓** in the appropriate column and provide relevant information in Col.6)

Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Probable social Impacts			
		Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Is land in the possession of Municipality? What is the area?		✓		DPR is yet to be finalized. However, the construction of WTP and OHTs is proposed on Government Land only. Intake well will be built in river bed. DPR consultant will be informed accordingly. The pipes will be laid in RoW only.
2	Is the current ownership status of the proposed site clear? Who is the current owner?	✓			Current ownership is of Revenue Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The identified land will be transferred by the Revenue Department to ULB free of cost.
3	Is there any land transfer formalities to be completed before using the site for		✓		Yes. However, the same will be done at the stage of finalization of DPR.

	proposed function?				
4	Will there be loss perennial crops (yielding and/or fruit bearing and other trees)?		✓		No. Due care will be taken while deciding alignment and structure locations so as to avoid trees and vegetation.
5	Will the project displace residential structures (Houses)?		✓		No
6	Will the project displace commercial structures (shops workshops, factory and other establishments)?		✓		No permanent or temporary structures will be removed.
7	Will there be loss of structures other than buildings? (Compound wall/gate/water tanks/ slabs/ wells/ septic tanks, etc.			✓	During excavation the septic tanks on road encroachment or road ROW may get damage. However, the same will be repaired by the same contractor, if required, and the cost will be included in the Capital cost of the project.
8	Are any cultural properties (place of worship, religious structure memorial, monument, cemetery, etc.) affected or displaced?		✓		No
9	Are any community properties (hand pump, well, tap, chabutra, community hall etc.) affected or displaced?			✓	During excavation/laying of Pipe lines in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
10	Are any tenants running enterprises or operating from the structures that would be displaced?		✓		No such activity will be affected.
			Probable social Impacts		
Sl. No	Social Screening Questions	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Number/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Are there any tenants residing in the structures that would be displaced?		✓		The lands selected for WTP is free from any structure and hence, no such displacement will take place.
12	Are there residential squatters within the proposed site boundary?		✓		The residential squatters are found in project wards.
13	Are there commercial squatters/vendors/Hawkers within the proposed site boundary?		✓		In case street vendors are displaced temporarily, wages for the period for which they are displaced, will be given to them and same will be a part of the DPR cost.
14	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods of employees of affected establishments / structures?		✓		
15	Will people lose access to common facilities, services, or natural resources?			✓	During excavation/laying of pipe line in lanes may damage utilities. However, the rehabilitation cost of such utilities will be included in the Capital Cost and will be done by the contractor responsible for construction works.
16	Will there be loss of existing access to private properties and services?		✓		No.

17	Is there any Tribal community members residing in group / cluster in close proximity to the site?			✓	Tribal community members resides in wards in scattered form. However, there will be no negative impact on these communities.
18	Is there possibility of any conflict/Grievances by the surrounding land users due to proposed activities on the site?		✓		The site selection will be done involving general public.
			Possible Impacts		
S. No	Environmental Aspect	Yes	No	Possible	Extent/Affected Number/ Remark
19	Does the site currently have any important environmental features like trees, water courses, etc.?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, few trees & shrubs may be involved during pipe line laying and construction of WTP and OHTs. In such case, new trees will be planted.
20	Are there any ecologically sensitive areas –e.g. mangroves or other protected areas – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?	✓			DPR is yet to be finalized. However, the source for Raw Water is Chambal River. The intake point lies within the forest. Therefore, the Municipal Corporation has already applied to the authorities for permission of construction of Intake well, approach road and Raw Water Rising main. The matter is already under scrutiny of authorities.
21	Are there any sensitive human receptors – E.g. school or hospital – within close proximity (~50m) of the site?		✓		
22	Does the access to the candidate site pass through or close to any sensitive receptor – human or ecological – mentioned above?		✓		
23	increase the potential for noise, air and/or water pollution?		✓		

Signature and Name of the Officer Responsible

Date

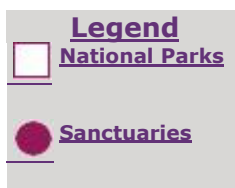
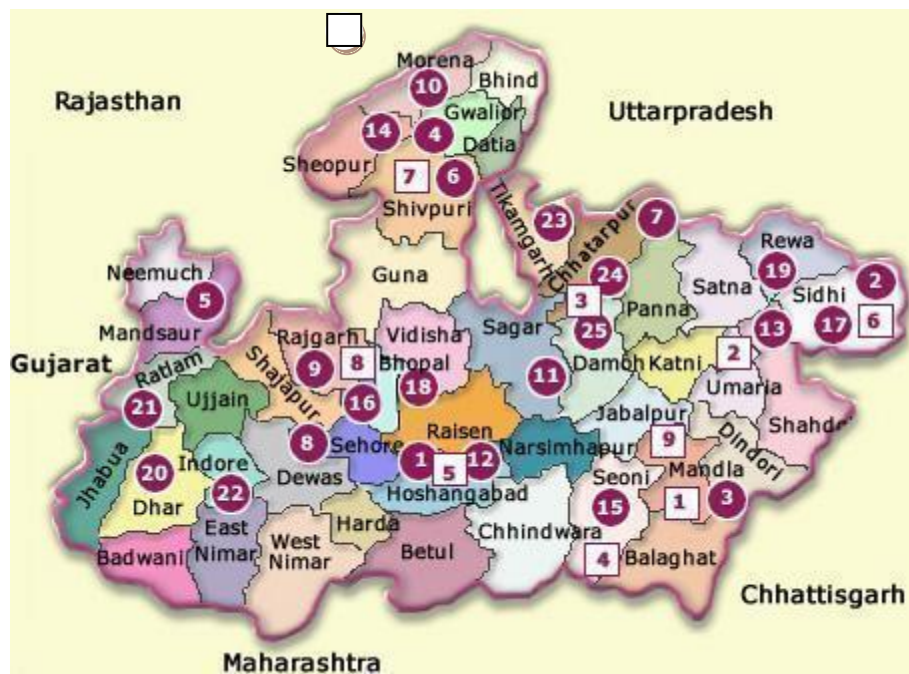
Part C

S. No	Other Questions	Answers/Remarks
1.	Who are the targeted beneficiaries of this project?	Target beneficiaries are residents of wards covered under project, slums coming under these wards & commercial

		centers coming under wards.
2.	Does this project and its sub components require any land acquisition? If yes, where and how much?	No. Due care will be taken that all sites selected, are revenue land only requiring formal transfer of land on ULB name.
3.	Does this project and its sub components require displacement of people or negative impact on their livelihood	No impact
4	Does this project require dismantling of buildings and structures?	No dismantling proposed
5	Is there any likelihood of this project to pass through tribal inhabited areas?	Indigenous people are the part of project area scattered in different wards, however, there will be no negative impact on such communities.
6	Is there any public resistance expected for the project or any of its sub component? If yes, what is your plan to manage the same?	No public resistance expected because the DPR will be finalized only in consultation with the local people.
7	Do you foresee any specific issues for women, which should be managed under the project	No issues.

ANNEXURE 3

Locations of Eco Sensitive areas Wild Life Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh



<u>National Parks</u>	<u>Wildlife Sanctuaries</u>		
<u>1. Kanha</u>	<u>1. Bori</u>	<u>10. N. Chambal</u>	<u>19. Son Ghariyal</u>
<u>2. Bandhavgarh</u>	<u>2. Bagdara</u>	<u>11. Nauradehi</u>	<u>20. Sardarpur</u>
<u>3. Panna</u>	<u>1. Phen</u>	<u>12. Panchmari</u>	<u>21. Sailana</u>
<u>4. Pench</u>	<u>2. Ghatigaon</u>	<u>13. Panpatha</u>	<u>22. Ralamandal</u>
<u>5. Satpura</u>	<u>3. Gandisagar</u>	<u>14. Kuno</u>	<u>23. Orchha</u>
<u>6. Sanjay</u>	<u>4. Karera</u>	<u>15. Pench</u>	<u>24. Gangau</u>
<u>7. Madhav</u>	<u>5. Ken Ghariyal</u>	<u>16. Ratapani</u>	<u>25. V. Durgavati</u>
<u>8. Vanvihar</u>	<u>6. Kheoni</u>	<u>17. Sanjay Dubri</u>	
<u>9. Fossil</u>	<u>7. Narsinghgarh</u>	<u>18. Singhori</u>	