IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION 201 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

AMIT KUMAR …APPLICANTS

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS …RESPONDENTS

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Through

Priyanka

Date: 24.03.2025
Place: New Delhi

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COMPLIANCE REPORT ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SAHARANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH ALONGWITH THE SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. That, in pursuance of the Order dated 06-12-2024 passed in O.A. No. 201/2024 (*Amit Kumar vs. Uttar Pradesh*), filed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, a report was received from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nakur, on the basis of revenue records concerning the origin of the Khokhari/Sandhli River and related details regarding its length and width.

2. That, on the basis of an investigation conducted by the Regional Deputy Tehsildar, Revenue Inspector, and Lekhpal, it was found that the Sidhli River commences in Village Bishanpur of Tehsil Nakud, passes through a total of 22 villages, and enters the boundary of District Shamli via Village Basi of Tehsil Nakud. It was further

ascertained that the Sidhli River and the Budhi River are two distinct rivers, the Budhi River originating in the Chilkana area, flowing through Sarsawa, and merging with the Yamuna River at Village Fatehpur Jat, while the Sidhli River arises from Bishanpur in the form of a large crescent-shaped lake (pond). Both rivers are entirely separate and do not meet one another at any point.

3. That, solid evidence of the foregoing appears at pages 15–16 of the *Saharanpur Gazetteer Volume II, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, authored by H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S., printed in Allahabad by F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, in 1909, a copy of which is annexed herewith along with the letters of communcication as **Annexure-1(Colly).** The Gazetteer states:

"The Saindli is of a similar nature, rising in a large crescent shaped jhil in the khadir near Kalheri in Pargana Nakur, which appears to mark an old channel of the Jumna. It is reinforced by some of the drainage from the Kumarhera Jhil, which finds its way with difficulty through the uplands and joins the Saindli at Meghan Mazra. From that point it follows the high bank, flowing close to the town of Lakhnauti and emptying itself into the Jumna at Kunda on the Muzaffarnagar Border."

4. That, another piece of evidence related to the origin of the Sidhli River is available from the PNGRB map titled "Saharanpur District Geographical Area (Uttar Pradesh), June-2015," bearing reference PNGRB/CGD/BID/6/2015/1/GA, which is annexed herewith as **Annexure-2.**

5. That, apart from the foregoing, concrete evidence was also gathered by interviewing local residents, and their statements have been placed on record as **Annexure-3**.

6. That, with respect to the width/depth of the Khokhari/Sandhli River and the appropriate details pertaining to its catchment area as per the revenue records, a revenue team was constituted to scrutinize both 1359 Fasli and current records and prepare a report based on land maps. Pursuant to such inquiry, it was observed that the Sidhli River in question flows through the villages Bishanpur, Sanauli, Thamni, Kallrahedi, Hussainpur, Budhakheda, Sukhedi, Ranikhedi Rajput, Alampur, Lakhnauti Ah. Jadid, Lakhnauti Mu., Shakarpur Sakrour Mu., Shakarpur Sakrour Ah., Jaanpur alias Majri, Pakhanpur, Khalidpur, Beanpur, Kalalahti, Issapur, and Basi of Tehsil Nakur, eventually reaching the boundary of Village Chausana in District Shamli.

7. That, in certain villages—namely Bishanpur, Sanauli, Hussainpur, Lakhnauti Ah. Jadid, Shakarpur Sakrour Mu., Shakarpur Sakrour Ah., Jaanpur alias Majri, and Khalidpur—the river is not consistently recorded as a river or “Khala” in their respective Khasra numbers. This has resulted in mismatches between older and newer revenue references, indicating that, in some places, the river may appear defunct. It was also noted that in the current Khasra numbers derived from those of 1359 Fasli, the river may be recorded variously as Khala, River, Banjar, Chak Marg, Gohar, or No. Bhumidhar.
8. That, in addition, there is no record of the river in the revenue documents of two villages, namely Sarajpur Syed and Halwana Mu. That specific details of the new Khasra numbers (originating from the 1359 Fasli numbers) are mentioned in the attached table, wherein the length and width of the river have been documented. A

comprehensive list prepared by the revenue team in this regard is annexed herewith as **Annexure-4** for the kind perusal of the Hon'ble Tribunal.

S.No	Name of the village	1359F 0 Khasra No.	Area in hectares	Nauiyat	As per settlement Khasra No.	Nauiyat	Current Khasra No.	Area in hectares	Nauiyat	Length (in M)	Average Width according to the shajra (M)	Averag width (in meters)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bishan pur	154	0.078 2	khala	121	khala	121	0.236 0	khala	260.50	9 m 15 m	8.9
		182	0.561 0	khala	136	khala	136	0.102 0	khala	40.70	22.4 m 13.58 m	18.11
		336	0.625 0	Johad	225	khala	225	0.625 0	khala	95.00	95 m 61 m	78
		299	0.031 0	khala	246	khala	246	0.031 0	khala	54.00	13 m	5.7
		218	0.377 4	khala	251	khala	251	1.096 0	khala	563.70	54 m 9 m	19
		219	0.734 4	khala								
		297	0.122 4	khala								
		322	0.010 0	khala								
2	Sanuau li	1060	0.663 0	khala	255b	khala	255b	0.174 0	khala			
		1070	0.040 8	khala	260	khala	260	0.031 0	khala	45.00	9M 13M	
		1068	0.122 4	khala	261	khala	261	0.082 0	khala	88.00	22.64M 13.58M	
		1074	0.010 0	khala	264	khala	264	0.010 0	khala	13.50	4.5M 6.7M	
		1080	0.061 0	khala	266	khala	266	0.061 0	khala	40.75	22.64M 13.58M	
		1081	0.246	khala	267	khala	267	0.154	khala	102.00	18M	

			0					0				
		1326	0.0610	khala	460	khala	460	0.1540	khala	90.56	13.58M 15.84	
		1352	0.0816	khala	466	khala	466	0.2660	khala	110.90	13.58M 22.64M	
		1274	0.0610	khala	469	khala	469	0.1130	khala	95.00	15.848M 6.792M	
		1169m	0.2458	khala	496	khala	496	1.5570	khala	1394M	22.64M 2.26M	11.2M
		1170	0.3682									
		1194	0.2356									
		1195	0.4010									
		1273	0.4080									
3	Thamni	91	0.2670	Khali	72	Khala	72	0.1540	Khala	326.00	13.58	
		92	0.6150	Khali	83	Khala	83	0.1230	Khala		9.00	
		93/1	0.1020	Khali	89b	Khala	89b	0.1020	Khala			
		437	0.2050	Khali	192	Khala	192	0.2050	Khala	262.60	13.58m 9m	
		412	0.3060	Khali	231	Khala	231	0.0920	Khala	67.90	9m 20.3m	
		413	0.0360	Khali		Khala			Khala			
		449	0.0200	Khali	232	Khala	232	0.0200	Khala	22.64	9m	
		450	0.0200	Khali	233	Khala	233	0.0200	Khala	18.00	13.58m 4.5m	
		412	0.0578	Khali	234	Khala	234	0.3790	Khala	477.00	18m 6.7m	
		454	0.054									

			0									
		462 |	0.0408									
		484	0.0612									
		532	0.1530									
4	Kallarhed	730	0.2450	Khala	364	Khala	364	0.2450	Khala	260.0	15	15
		719	0.6058	Khala	565	Khala	565	1.1790	Khala	1550.00	17	17
		724	0.3386									
		726	0.2356									
		700/1	0.5400	Khala	652	Khala	652	1.258	Khala	840.00	22	20
		700/2	0.1290									
		703	0.2970									
		705	0.2929									
		728	0.1940	Khala	365	Barren	365	0.1940	Barren	800.00	16	16
5	Hussainpur	91	0.4100	River Sindhli	77	River	77	0.4100	River	236.00	16	16
		77	0.1640	River	66	River	66	0.1640	River	123.00	15	15
6	Budhakheda	44			1	River	1	1.0750	River	742.00	14.48	15
7	Sukhedi	1/520	5.8183	Kashtakar	1	Kashtakar	1m	0.17800	River	3616.000	1	2
		1/2	0.829	Kashtakar	3	Kashtakar	3m	0.02009	River	-	-	-

8	Rankhedi Rajput	27	0.0922	River	32	River	32	0.0920	River	46.00	15	20
		28	0.0307	River	33	River	33	0.1410	River	110.00	15	12.81
		120	0.3587	Barren	177	River	177	0.1030	River	116.00	10	8.88
9	Alampur	67	0.5330	River	123a Area 1.968	River	123/5	1.485	0	River	1139.00	12
		188	0.6252	River								
		189	0.1742	River								
		416/1	0.1127	Barren								
		416/2	0.2050	Barren								
		419/2	0.0615	Barren	295	River	295	0.0615	River			
		420	0.1127	Barren	296	River	296	0.0820	River			
		422	0.0512	Barren	329	River	329	0.0512	River			
		423/1	0.5330	Barren	332	River	332	0.1230	River			
10	Lakhnoti Aht Jadid	473	0.082 0	Kadeem	540 b	River Category 6 (1)	540 b	0.0410	River Category 6(1)	130.00	Beginning 24Middle 32, End 34	3.1
		497	0.010 0	Kadeem	543 b	River Category 6 (1)	543 b	0.0100	River Category 6(1)	20.00	Initiation 4, Middle 8, End 12	5
		521	0.031 0	Kadeem	548	River Category 6 (1)	548	0.0307	River Category 6(1)	25.00	Beginning 5, Middle 5, End 8	12.28
		534M	0.010 0	Barren	563 c	River Category 6 (1)	563g	0.0268	River Category 6(1)	30.00	Beginning 12, Middle 8, End 4	9
		546/2	0.020 0		595	River Category 6 (1)	595	0.0600	River Category 6(1)	36.00	Beginning 12, Middle 10, End 10	16.66
		759	0.430 0	Fallow Kadeem (4)	806	River Category 6 (1)	806	0.4302	River Category 6(1)	250.00	Beginning 8, Middle 8, End 8	17.2

		792	0.676 0		855	River Category 6 (1)	855	0.2461	River Category 6(1)	168.00	Beginning 16, Middle 8, End 8	14.64
		826M	0.195 0	Fallow Kadeem	905 b	River Category 6 (1)	905 b	0.1054	River Category 6(1)	160.00		6.58
		987	0.102 0		1065	River Category 6(1)	1065	0.1025	River Category 6(1)	40.00	Beginning 10, Middle 8, End 8	25.62

11	Lakhnoti Mu	1217	0.0310	River	34	River	34	0.0310	River	22.00	16	1217
		1218	0.0310	River	35	River	35	0.0310	River	24.00	13	1218
		1215/2	0.0820	River	39	River	39	0.0820	River	34.00	24.1	1215/2
		1215/1	0.0410	River	40	River	40	0.0410	River	33.00	12.5	1215/1
		1052/1	0.0460	River	117	River	117	0.0460	River	42.00	11	1052/1
12	Shakarpur Shakarour M	27	0.0200	River	37	River	37	0.0200	River Range (6)	58.90	3.39	27
		29	0.0200	River	39	River	39	0.0200	River Range (6)	38.50	52	29
		34/2	0.2970	River	40b	River	40b	0.2970	River Range (6)	68.00	43.7	34/2
		647	0.1430	River	336	River	336	0.1430	River Range (6)	166.50	8.6	647
13	Shakarpur	-	-	-	-	-	102	0.2050	River Category 6(1)	86.10	23.8	23.8

	Shakarour Aht	-	-	-	-	-	103	0.0100	River Category 6(1)	29.50	3.4	3.4
		-	-	-	-	-	121	0.0200	River Category 6(1)	43.00	4.65	4.65
		-	-	-	-	-	122	0.1130	River Category 6(1)	27.10	41.69	41.69
		-	-	-	-	-	161/3	0.1740	River Category 6(1)	61.20	28.43	28.43
		-	-	-	-	-	242	0.0410	River Category 6(1)	27.10	15.12	15.12
		-	-	-	-	-	243	0.2050	River Category 6(1)	31.72	64.62	64.62
		-	-	-	-	-	248	0.2050	River Category 6(1)	133.70	15.33	15.33
		-	-	-	-	-	249	0.3690	River Category 6(1)	294.50	16.7	16.7
		-	-	-	-	-	274	0.0100	River Category 6(1)	294.50	12.5	12.5
14	Johnpur urf Majri	102/2	0.0102	River			102/2	0.0102				
15	Pakanpur	33	0.4710	Sand	33/2	Khala/Khadar	77	1.2027	Khala	320.00	Begin 14 Middle 14 End 22	37
		35	0.5840	Sand	35/5 m	Chaharoom/Khala						
					35/5 m	Khala						

		36	0.2970	Sand	36/2	Khala						
					36/3 m	Khala						
		38	0.6662	Sand	38/4 m	Khala						
		39	0.1640	Sand	39/4	Khala						
		40	0.6662	Sand	40/5	Khala						
		74/1	0.1332	Sand	74/1	Khala						
		75/2	0.2357	Sand	75/2	Khala						
		80/1	0.7891	Sand	80/4	Khala						
		80/2										
		107	0.1845	Khala	107/4	Khala						
		104	0.2152	Agriculture	104/3	Khala/Khadar/soyam Khaki	308	0.8698	Khala	300.00	Beginning 16 Middle 14 End 20	29
		106	0.1025	Agriculture	106/1me	Khala						
		107	0.1588	Khala	107/1me	Khala						
		108/2	0.1742	Khala	108/2me	Khala						
		109	0.6765	Khala	109/2	Khala						
		322	0.2665	Agriculture	322 me	Khala						
		323	0.0205	Agriculture	323	Khala						
		339	0.0205	Agriculture	339/1 me	Khala						

		324	0.4100	Agriculture	324/2 me	Khala/Khadar/soyam Khaki	303	1.2278	Khala	320.00	Beginning 16 Middle 12 End 12	38.5
		327	0.2358	Agriculture	327/2 me	Khala						
		328	0.5945	Agriculture	328/2	Khala						
		459	0.2358	Agriculture	459/3	Khala						
16	Khaildhup	21	0.1020	Khala	86	Khala	86	0.6350	khala	352.75	18	18
					87	Sambu	87	6.7980	Sambu			
					88	Sambu	88	0.3780	Sambu	94.00	25	25
					89	Graveyard	89	0.0720	Graveyard	40.00	18	18
					90	Crematorium	90	0.1020	Crematorium	34.00	30	30
					91	Grazing land	91	0.4410	Grazing land	98.00	45	45
					108	Gohar	108	0.1480	Gohar	227.00	6.5	6.5
		28	0.2870	Khala	99	sambu	99	0.2870	sambu	127.00	22.5	22
		29	0.0410	Khala	98	sambu	98	0.0410	sambu	22.00	19	19
		30/1	0.1430	Khala	100	sambu	100	0.1430	sambu	63.00	22	22
		30/2	0.0400	Khala	97	sambu	97	0.0400	sambu	50.00	8	8
		31/1	1.4770	Khala	101	sambu	101	1.4770	sambu	200.00	74	74
		381	0.1130	Khala	336	sambu	336	0.1130	sambu	50.00	22.6	22.6
		401/1	0.451	Khala	432	sambu	432	0.451	sambu	200.00	22.6	22.6

			0					0				
		401/2	0.3380	Khala	432	sambu	432	0.4510	sambu			
		402	0.1230	Khala	431	Khala	431	0.1230	Khala	68.00	18	18
		436/1	0.1540	Khala	429	sambu	429	0.0200	sambu	28.00	28	28
		438	0.1640	Khala	425	Khala	425	0.1640	Khala	28.00	28	28
		440	0.6250	Khala	424	sambu	424	0.2660	sambu	60.00	45	45
					439	sambu	439	1.6050	sambu	142.00	113	113
					447	Chakma rg	447	0.0580	Chakma rg	256.00	2.26	2.26
					448	sambu	448	1.6030	sambu	365.00	44	44
		441	0.3590	Khala	361	Sambu	361	2.9150	Sambu	39.00	45	45
					362	Chakma rg	362	0.0090	Chakma rg	142.00	113	113
					410	gohar	410	1.0910	gohar	256.00	2.26	2.26
					423	sambu	423	0.2050	sambu	365.00	44	44
		543	0.1130	Khala	500	Khala	500	0.1130	Khala	141.00	8	8
		408/1	0.082	Gohar 0.061 Kirshak 0.021	349	Khala	349	0.0820	Khala	32.00	25	25
17	Binpur	55	2.0570	Khala	95	Khala	95	0.4100	Khala	800.0	Beginning 36.5 Middle 56 End 22.66	36.5
		57	0.574	Khala	137	Khala	137	2.356	Khala	106.50		38.5

			0					0				
18	Kalalehti	17/1	0.5740	Khala	26	Khala	26	0.1950	Khala	929.00	25.36	25.36
19	Islamgarh	14	0.194	Khala	14	Khala	24	0.195	Khala	171.00	12	11
		27/5	0.102	Jungle	27/1	Khala	26	1.270	Khala	508.00	17	25
		28/2	0.615	Khala	28/2	Khala	26	-	Khala	-	-	-
		9/5	0.389	To Majal	9	Khala	23	0.389	Patte	216.00	16	18
20	Basi	19/1	0.020	Khala	19/1	Khala	25	0.164	Patte	94.00	14	17
		353/5	0.799	Khala	353/1 Mi	Khala	32	0.205	Khala	135.00	16	15
		47/7	0.399	Royam Jungle	47/3	Khala	35	0.143	Khala	45.00	25	31
		352/5	0.594	Khala	352/2	Khala	38	0.082	Khala	23.00	30	35
		74/8	0.255	Khala	74/4	Khala	48	1.208	Khala	339.00	24	35
		81/5	0.389	Khala	81	Khala	59	0.358	Khala	226.00	14	15
		82/0	0.533	Khala	82	Khala	61	2.797	Khala	1310.00	18	21.5
		353/5	0.799	Khala	353/1	Khala	208	0.553	Khala	293.00	16	18

9. That, in continuation of the above-mentioned facts, a joint field inspection was conducted by the Irrigation Department and the Revenue Department, wherein it was observed that the Sidhli River flows through Village Bishanpur of Tehsil Nakud up to Village Basi on the border of District Shamli. It was noted that the Sidhli River is not recorded under its name in the revenue records of Tehsil Nakud, though certain plot numbers do reflect entries of a river or canal. During the inspection, no permanent encroachments were found in any village. However, upon inquiry with local inhabitants regarding the erstwhile flow of the Sidhli River, it was discovered that adjacent farmers had temporarily encroached upon certain tracts for agricultural purposes. These encroachments have been removed to the extent indicated in the attached list, and continuing efforts are being made to clear

any remaining occupations. The relevant maps are annexed herewith as **Annexure-5.**

10. That, for the determination of the flood plain zone of the river, a report was received from the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, stating that in accordance with the directive issued by the Office of the Chief Engineer (Water Resources), Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, under Letter No. 491/Mua (Jas)/Anim-1/Anikh-3, dated 27.08.2024, regarding the flood plain zones of the Ganga and its tributaries, a KML file of the Sindhli River was forwarded by Letter No. 2739/Sinnikhas/ dated 26.11.2024 to the Director, Indian Survey Department, Map Bhawan, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, for the provision of DEM Data. The Indian Survey Department subsequently supplied DEM Data covering the entire portion of the river within District Shamli and approximately 80 percent of the river in District Saharanpur, indicating that DEM Data in respect of about 25 square kilometers has been prepared. With respect to the remaining area for which data was unavailable, a proforma bill was requested, and by Office Letter No. 624/39-C (Court Case)/ dated 10.02.2025, the Indian Survey Department furnished a proforma bill amounting to Rs. 7.02 lakh. It is further stated that a total demand for Rs. 25.90 lakh—comprising Rs. 18.88 lakh from NIH Roorkee and Rs. 7.02 lakh for the remaining 25 square kilometers of the Khokhari (Sindhali) River—was subsequently raised by this office through Letter No. 314/SINKIKHAS/ dated 11.02.2025, addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works Board, Saharanpur, and by Letter No. 7988/SINKAMAS/B-1 (4711)/ dated 11.02.2025 from the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works Board, Saharanpur, to the Chief Engineer (Yamuna), Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Uttar Pradesh, Okhla

11. In compliance with official directions, a meeting was convened under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate, Saharanpur on **13.02.2025** (vide Letter No. **3838/711 dated 10.02.2025** issued by the Divisional Director, Social Forestry Division, Saharanpur), wherein instructions were issued to collect information related to the **origin, length, width, and depth of the Khokhari (Sindhali) River** as per revenue records, along with the **flood plain zone**.

12. It was noted that the river is largely extinct in Saharanpur district, and relevant details were sought from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nakur. Additionally, bridge construction details and excavation estimates (technically approved) were provided by DRDA Saharanpur. For flood plain demarcation, **DEM data** was requested from the Survey of India, with partial data received. A combined financial demand of **₹25.90 lakh** (including amounts from **NIH Roorkee** and the **Survey Department**) was raised through official correspondence for acquiring the remaining data. Copy of the letter no. 351 dated 15.02.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure-6.**

13. In light of the above, all possible efforts have been made by the district administration to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. Detailed investigations were carried out regarding the origin, course, width, and depth of the Khokhari (Sindhali) River based on revenue records, historical references, and ground verification. Joint inspections were conducted to identify and remove temporary encroachments, and proposals have been submitted for excavation and restoration works. Action has also been initiated for the demarcation of the flood plain zone with coordination from concerned technical departments. The matter continues to be monitored at the district level to ensure

further compliance and ecological restoration in accordance with the Hon'ble Tribunal's directions.

Through

Date: 24.03.2025
Place: New Delhi

PRIYANKA SWAMI
ADVOCATE
COUNSEL FOR SEIAA UTTAR PRADESH
F-13, JANGPURA, NEW DELHI 110014
E-mail:advpriyankaswami@gmail.com

IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION 201 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

AMIT KUMAR ...APPLICANTS

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS ...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, **MANISH BANSAL,** aged about 35 years S/o RAMAVTAR BANSAL is presently posted as **DISTRICT MAGISTRATE SAHARANPUR, UP.** Having its office at **SAHARANPUR.**

S.N 5042 20/03/25

1. That I am posted as stated above and well conversant with the facts of the present case and as such competent to swear this affidavit before this Tribunal.
2. That the accompanying Report has been drafted by our counsel upon my instructions.
3. That the contents of the accompanying Report are true and correct, and the knowledge has been derived from official records and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

NOTARY PUBLIC Brij Mohan Singh Advocate & Notary Saharanpur (U.P.) Reg. No.-9455/12 Expiry on 12/9/27 GOVT. OF INDIA

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on solemn affirmation at Saharanpur on this _____ day of 2025, that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

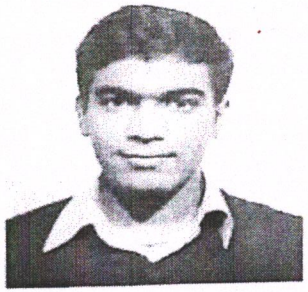
NOTARY PUBLIC
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary
Saharanpur (U.P.)
Reg. No.-9455/12
Expiry on 12/9/27
GOVT. OF INDIA

Identified By
पवन सिंह एडवोकेट
चैम्बर नं०-68
रजि० नं०-3403/95
कलैक्ट्रेट कोर्ट सहारनपुर
मो०-9319510560

SWORN & VERIFIED
BEFORE ME
20 MAR 2025
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary (Govt. of India)
Reg. No.-9455/12, Saharanpur (U.P.)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA



ਮਨੀਸ਼ ਬਾਂਸਲ

Manish Bansal

ਜਨਮ ਮਿਤੀ/ DOB: 14/01/1990

ਮਰਦ / MALE

ਪਤਾ:

ਸਪੁੱਤਰ: ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਬਾਂਸਲ,
ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰਬਰ 207/ਏ, ਗਲੀ ਨੰਬਰ
2, ਨੇੜੇ ਬਾਂਸਲ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਅਤੇ
ਹਾਰਟ ਸੇਟਰ, ਦਸ਼ਮੇਸ ਨਗਰ,
ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਸੰਗਰੂਰ,
ਪੰਜਾਬ - 148001

Address:

S/O: Ram Avtar Bansal, House Number 207/A, Street Number 2, Near Bansal Hospital and Heart Centre, Dashmesh Avenue, Sangrur, Sangrur
Punjab - 148001

[redacted] 8222 [redacted]

[redacted] 8222 [redacted]

ਆਧਾਰ-ਆਮ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ

Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar

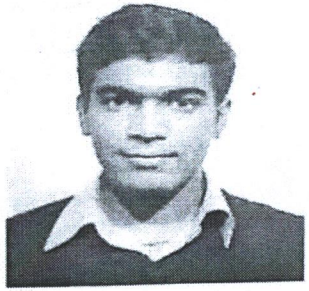
NOTARY PUBLIC
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary
Saharanpur (U.P.)
Reg. No.-9465/12
Expire on 12/9/22
GOVT. OF INDIA

ATTESTED
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary
Govt. of India

213

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA



ਮਨੀਸ਼ ਬਾਂਸਲ

Manish Bansal

ਜਨਮ ਮਿਤੀ/ DOB: 14/01/1990

ਮਰਦ / MALE

ਪਤਾ:

ਸਪੁੱਤਰ: ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਬਾਂਸਲ,
ਮਕਾਨ ਨੰਬਰ 207/ਏ, ਗਲੀ ਨੰਬਰ
2, ਨੇੜੇ ਬਾਂਸਲ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਅਤੇ
ਹਾਰਟ ਸੇਟਰ, ਦਸ਼ਮੇਸ ਨਗਰ,
ਸੰਗਰੂਰ, ਸੰਗਰੂਰ,
ਪੰਜਾਬ - 148001

Address:

S/O: Ram Avtar Bansal, House Number 207/A, Street Number 2, Near Bansal Hospital and Heart Centre, Dashmesh Avenue, Sangrur, Sangrur, Punjab - 148001

214

[redacted] 8222 [redacted]

[redacted] 8222 [redacted]

ਆਧਾਰ-ਆਮ ਆਦਮੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ

Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar

NOTARY PUBLIC
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary
Saharanpur (U.P.)
Reg. No.-9455/12
Expiry on 12/9/22
GOVT. OF INDIA

ATTESTED
Brij Mohan Singh
Advocate & Notary
Govt. of India

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड

33/18 कपिल बिहार, सहारनपुर–247001

पत्रांक : Q35/OA-No-201/अमितकुमार/2024

दिनांक : 20/12/2024

मा0 एन0जी0टी0 प्रकरण

समयबद्ध/अतिमहत्वपूर्ण

सेवा में,

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
मुजफ्फरनगर

विषयः– मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 सं0–201/2024 अमित कुमार बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक– 06.12.2024 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

अवगत कराना है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 सं0–201/2024 अमित कुमार बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक–06.12.2024, **(छायाप्रति संलग्न)** द्वारा जनपद–सहारनपुर में प्रवाहित होने वाली बरसाती खोखरी नदी के सम्बन्ध में निम्नवत् आदेश जारी किये गये हैं:–

"..... 8. It may be observed here that both the reports on behalf of the District Magistrate, Shamli have been filed by Mr. Vinay Kumar Tiwari, presently posted as Chief Development Officer, Shamli. The District Magistrate, Shamli has not signed the reports and has not appeared before this Tribunal through VC. The District Magistrate, Shamli has also not made any request for exemption from such appearance. Reports filed on behalf of the District Magistrate, Shamli are vague and do not give complete information in respect to the aspects mentioned in the orders passed by this Tribunal and also the report of UPPCB particularly removal of encroachments, approval of the Competent Authority for the Project, budgetary allocations of funds and allocation and execution of the work orders.

9. Objections dated 04.12.2024 have been filed by the Applicant.

10. Compliance report has been filed by the State of U.P. which is supported by affidavit of the District Magistrate, Saharanpur. Mr. Manish Bansal, District Magistrate, Saharanpur has also appeared before this Tribunal though VC. The report filed by the District Magistrate, Saharanpur indicates encroachment of the river area. However, in the report and its annexures complete details regarding origin of the river, actual width, depth and other dimensions of the River as per the revenue record, its catchment area and flood plain zone have not been mentioned.

11. The District Magistrate, Saharanpur and the District Magistrate, Shamli are directed to file additional reports by way of their own affidavit giving all requisite details as referred to in the orders passed by this Tribunal and also in the report of UPPCB at least one week before the next date of hearing and to remain virtual present before this Tribunal on the next date of hearing.

12. No response has been filed by NMCG. Learned Counsel for NMCG seeks four weeks time to file its response. Response by NMCG be filed at least one week before the next date of hearing.

13. List on 01.04.2025 ..."

अतः उक्त पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन में जनपद सहारनपुर से प्रवाहित खोखरी नदी/सैंधली नदी का Restoration Plan तैयार कराकर इस कार्यालय को यथाशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें जिससे कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों का अनुपालन ससमय सुनिश्चित किया जा सकें।

संलग्नक–यथोक्त।

भवदीय

(डॉ0 योगेन्द्र कुमार)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ सादर प्रेषितः–

1. मुख्य विधि अधिकारी, उ.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ
2. मुख्य पर्यावरण अधिकारी, (वृत्त–3), उ.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

22/02/2025

कार्यालय :– मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, सहारनपुर।

पत्रांक 2485 एस0टी0 / विविध दिनांक 22– फरवरी, 2025

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
उ0प्र0 प्रदुषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड,
सहारनपुर।

विषयः– खोखरी नदी में प्रदूषण अतिक्रमण और पर्यावरणीय क्षति से सम्बन्धित निर्देशों के अनुपालन हेतु।

सन्दर्भितः– मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या–201 / 2024 अमित कुमार ऑफ यू0पी0 एवं अन्य के पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024, कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी पत्रांक–1102 / ओएसडी / 126 दिनांक 23.01.2024 एवं कार्यायल मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, सहारनपुर पत्रांक 2281 / एस0टी0 / विविध, दिनांक 21.01.2024।

कृपया जिलाधिकारी, महोदय के कार्यालय पत्र संख्या–954 दिनांक 04.02.2025 एवं पत्रांक 3839 / 74 दिनांक 04.02.2025 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें, जिसके द्वारा ओ0ए0संख्या 201 / 2024 अमित कुमार बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024 के अनुपालन में खोखरी नदी में प्रदूषण अतिक्रमण और पर्यावरणीय क्षतियों के सम्बन्ध में दिये निर्देशो के क्रम में अनुपालन किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये है।

जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में उपजिलाधिकारी नकुड एवं अधिशासी अभियन्ता, सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड, सहारनपुर से विषयगत प्रकरण के संबंध में आख्या प्राप्त की गयी है।

अतः उपजिलाधिकारी नकुड एवं अधिशासी अभियन्ता, सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड, सहारनपुर की आख्या संलग्नक कर आपको इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित की जा रही है कि पत्र संख्या–954 दिनांक 04.02.2025 में पारित आदेशों के अनुपालन में जनपद सहारनपुर से प्रवाहित खोखरी नदी / सैंधली नदी का समुचित Restoration Plan एवं आख्या दिनांक 23.02.2025 तक पत्रावली पर तैयार कर अधोहस्तक्षरी के माध्यम से जिलाधिकारी महोदय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करें। प्रकरण में अग्रिम सुनवाई की तिथि 01.04.2025 नियत है।

संलग्नः यथोक्त्।

22/02/25

(सुमित राजेश महाजन),
मुख्य विकास अधिकारी,
सहारनपुर।

प्रतिलिपि : जिलाधिकारी महोदय की सेवा में सादर अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित।

मुख्य विकास अधिकारी,
सहारनपुर।

कार्यालय उपजिलाधिकारी नकुड़ जनपद सहारनपुर

पत्रांक– 140 /रा0नि0(का0) दिनांक–17.02.2025

विषयः– खोखरी नदी में प्रदूषण अतिकमण और पर्यावरणीय क्षति से सम्बन्धित निर्देशो के अनपालन हेतु।

सन्दर्भितः– मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा ओ0ए0 संख्या–201/2024 अमित कुमार ऑफ यू0पी0 एवं अन्य के पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024, कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी पत्रांक–1102/ओएसडी/126 दिनांक 23.01.2024 एवं कार्यायल मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, सहारनपुर पत्रांक 2281/एस0टी0/विविध, दिनांक 21.01.2024।

जिलाधिकारी
सहारनपुर।

महोदय,

कृपया कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी सहारनपुर के पत्र सं0 3839/74 दिनांक 10.02.2025 का सन्दर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। जिसके अन्तर्गत ओ0ए0संख्या 201/2024 अमित कुमार बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024 के अनुपालन में खोखरी नदी में प्रदूषण अतिकमण और पर्यावरणीय क्षतियों के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये निर्देशो के कम में अनुपालन किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

1– <u>खोखरी नदी का उद्गम</u>

सिधंली नदी के उद्गम स्थल के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय नायब तहसीलदार एवं राजस्व निरीक्षक व लेखपाल से जांच करायी गई, जिनकी जांच आख्या के आधार पर सिधंली नदी तहसील नकुड के ग्राम बिशनपुर से शुरू होकर लगभग कुल–22 गांव से होकर गुजरती है, जो ग्राम बसी तहसील नकुड से होते हुए जिला शामली की सीमा में प्रवेश करती है। सिधंली नदी व बूढी नदी दोनो अलग–अलग नदियां है। बूढी नदी चिलकाना क्षेत्र से शुरू होते हुए सरसावा से होते हुए ग्राम फतेहपुर जट से यमुना नदी में मिल जाती है। जबकि सिधंली नदी एक बडी अर्द्धचन्द्राकार झील (तालाब) के रूप में बिशनपुर से निकलती है। दोनो नदियां भिन्न है। दोनो एक दूसरे से आपस में कही नही मिलती है।

1. इस बात का ठोस साक्ष्य सहारनपुर GAZETTEER VOLUME II DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH BY H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S. ALLAHABAD: Printed by F. Luker, Supdt., Govt, Press, United Provinces. 1909 के पृष्ठ संख्या 15–16 से प्राप्त होता है। जिसकी छायाप्रति संलग्न है। (संलग्नक–1)
2. सिधंली नदी के उदगम स्थल से सम्बन्धित एक ओर अन्य साक्ष्य PNGRB के शजरे से SAHARANPUR DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (UTTAR PRADESH) (Map Title - PNGRB/CGD/BID/ 6/2015/1/ GA-Saharanpur District June-2015) से भी प्राप्त होता है। (संलग्नक–2)
3. इसके अतिरिक्त स्थानीय लोगो से पूछताछ पर भी ठोस प्रमाण मिलते है। (संलग्नक–3)।

2– <u>खोखरी नदी की चौडाई/गहराई राजस्व रिकार्ड के अनुसार नदी के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र और बाढ़ के मैदान से सम्बन्धित समुचित विवरण</u>

राजस्व रिकार्ड की जांच व भूचित्र के अनुसार आख्या तैयार किये जाने हेतु राजस्व टीम का गठन किया गया तथा इस सम्बन्ध में 1359फ0 व वर्तमान अभिलेखों की जांच कराई गई, प्राप्त जांच आख्या के आधार पर प्रश्नगत सिंधली नदी तहसील नकुड के ग्राम बिशनपुर, सनौली, थामनी, कल्लरहेडी, हुसैनपुर, बुढाखेडा, सुखेडी, रानीखेडी राजपूत, आलमपुर, लखनौती अह0 जदीद, लखनौती मु0, शकरपुर साकरौर मु0, शकरपुर साकरौर अह0, जानपुर उर्फ माजरी, पखनपुर, खालिदपुर, बीनपुर, कलालहटी, ईस्सापुर व

बसी होते हुए जनपद शामली के ग्राम चौसाना की सीमा तक जाती है। आंशिक रूप से कुछ ग्रामों (बिशनपुर, सनौली, हुसैनपुर, लखनौती अह0 जदीद, शकरपुर साकरौर मु0, शकरपुर साकरौर अह0, जानपुर उर्फ माजरी व खालिदपुर) के खसरा नम्बरानो में नदी या खाला के रूप में अंकित नही है। जिससे नदी के खसरा नम्बरो का मिलान आपस में नही होने के कारण नदी विलुप्त है। राजस्व अभिलेखो के अनुसार उक्त नदी के 1359फ0 के खसरा नम्बरो से वर्तमान में बने नये खसरा नम्बरो का विवरण संलग्न तालिका में अंकित है। जिसमें वर्तमान खसरा नम्बरों में खाला, नदी, बंजर, चकमार्ग, गोहर व सं0भूमिधर आदि के रूप में दर्ज पाई गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त 02 ग्रामों सराजपुर सैय्यद एवं हलवाना मु0 के राजस्व अभिलेखों में नदी दर्ज नही पाई गई। राजस्व रिकार्ड के अनुसार नदी की लम्बाई, चौडाई के सम्बन्ध में राजस्व टीम द्वारा तैयार की गई सूची संलग्न है।

3– <u>नदी क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण का विवरण एवं उसे हटाने हेतु किये गये प्रयास।</u>

इस सम्बन्ध में सिंचाई विभाग/राजस्व विभाग टीम द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें पाया गया कि स्थल पर सिधंली नदी तहसील नकुड के ग्राम बिशनपुर से होकर ग्राम बसी तक जनपद शामली की सीमा में प्रवेश कर जाती है। तहसील नकुड के राजस्व अभिलेखों में सिधंली नदी दर्ज नही है। जबकि सम्बन्धित गाटा नम्बरों में नदी व खाला के नाम सें अभिलेखों में दर्ज है। मौके पर किसी ग्राम में स्थाई अतिक्रमण नही पाया गया। जिस स्थल पर पूर्व में सिधंली नदी बहती थी। उसके सम्बन्ध में ग्रामवासियों से पूछताछ करने के उपरान्त संज्ञान में आया कि आसपास के कृषकों द्वारा कृषि के रूप में अस्थाई कब्जा किया गया है। जो संलग्न सूची के अनुसार हटवा दिया गया है तथा शेष कब्जे को हटवाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जिसकी सूची संलग्न है।

आख्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु महोदय की सेवा में सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक–उपरोक्तानुसार।

तहसीलदार
नकुड़।

उपजिलाधिकारी
नकुड़।

प्रतिलिपि–मुख्य विकास अधिकारी महोदय, सहारनपुर को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

तहसीलदार
नकुड़।

उपजिलाधिकारी
नकुड़।

मुद्दोदय

सैंदली नदी का उदगम स्थल

सैंदली नदी तहसील नकुड के ग्राम बिशनपुर से शुरू होकर लगभग कुल–22 गांव से होकर गुजरती है, जो ग्राम बसी तहसील नकुड से होते हुए जिला शामली की सीमा में प्रवेश करती है। सैंदली नदी व बूढी नदी दोनो अलग–अलग नदियां है। बूढी नदी चिलकाना क्षेत्र से शुरू होते हुए सरसावा से होते हुए ग्राम फतेहपुर जट से यमुना नदी में मिल जाती है। जबकि सैंदली नदी एक बडी अर्द्धचन्द्राकार झील (तालाब) के रूप में बिशनपुर से निकलती है। दोनो नदियां भिन्न है। दोनो एक दूसरे से आपस में कही नही मिलती है।

1. इस बात का ठोस साक्ष्य सहारनपुर **GAZETTEER VOLUME II DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH BY H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S. ALLAHABAD: Printed by F. Luker, Supdt., Govt, Press, United Provinces. 1909** के पृष्ठ संख्या 15–16 से प्राप्त होता है। जिसकी छायाप्रति संलग्न है। (संलग्न–1)
2. सैदली नदी के उदगम स्थल से सम्बन्धित एक ओर अन्य साक्ष्य **PNGRB** के शजरे से **SAHARANPUR DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (UTTAR PRADESH) (Map Title - PNGRB/CGD/BID/ 6/2015/1/ GA-Saharanpur District June-2015)** से भी प्राप्त होता है। (संलग्न–2)
3. इसके अतिरिक्त स्थानीय लोगो से पूछताछ पर भी ठोस प्रमाण मिलते है। (संलग्न- 3)

आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु आख्या सादर प्रेषित/

15/02/2025

R.I. (सैदली)

15-2-2025
अजित कुमार
लेखपाल
हल्का-बिशनपुर

15/2/25
N/G

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. R. A. S.—Cunningham's Archæological Survey Repor

E. H. I.—The History of India as told by its own H torians, by Sir H. M. Elliot: London, 1877.

SAHARANPUR.

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME II

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S.

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GAZETTEER OF SAHARANPUR.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

More than thirty years have elapsed since the first Gazetteer of Saharanpur was written by Mr. E. T. Atkinson. The work was based mainly on the old settlement reports, notes by Mr. G. R. Williams, and many of the volumes noted on the following page. Since the publication of Mr. Atkinson's book the district has undergone great changes, especially as regards the growth of population, the development of roads, railways and canals, and the assessment of the land revenue. In compiling the new edition I have had the advantage of the Settlement Report of Mr. L. A. S. Porter, a work of much value; and I must also express my grateful thanks to Mr. G. A. Tweedy and Mr. H. C. Ferard for the many notes furnished on various subjects.

Naini Tal;
September 1908.

H. R. N.

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Military Memoirs of Lieut.-Colonel J. Skinner, by T. B. Fraser: London, 1851.

History of the Sikhs, by J. D. Cunningham: London, 1853.

CHAPTER I.

General Features.

Boundaries and area.

The district of Saharanpur belongs to the Meerut division and forms the northernmost portion of the Doab or tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, which respectively constitute the eastern and western boundaries; the former separating the district from Bijnor of the Rohilkhand division, and the latter from Umballa and Karnal in the Punjab. To the north lies Dehra Dun, the dividing line being the water-parting of the Siwalik range, which extends in a continuous ridge from the Jumna to the Ganges; and to the south is Muzaffarnagar, the boundary on this side being purely artificial and determined only by the limits of the parganas composing the two districts. The area is contained within the parallels of 29° 34′ and 30° 24′ north latitude and of 77° 7′ and 78° 12′ east longitude. The exact acreage is apt to vary somewhat from time to time, owing to the fluctuations in the course of the great rivers. These, however, are small in comparison with the changes that occur in the lower portions of their courses, and the variation is but slight save in the south-west along the Jumna. The average area for the five years ending in 1907 was 1,371,262 acres, or 2,142·6 square miles.

General appearance.

In its general appearance the district presents much more variety of feature than any other portion of the Doab and the Gangetic plain as a whole. Most of the area, it is true, belongs to the upland *bangar*, which stretches in a continuous line southwards and then eastwards as far as the junction of the two great rivers at Allahabad; and on either side is the usual broad and lowlying valley full of swamps and backwaters, with wide expanses of open grass plains and tamarisk jungle. But in the north are the steep hills of the Siwalik chain, which appears in a far more marked form in Saharanpur than in any other

submontane district of the United Provinces; while below the hills are to be seen in a modified form, almost in miniature, it might be said, the prevailing characteristics of the Bhabar and Tarai country, which attain their maximum individuality below the hills of Garhwal and Kumaun to the east.

The Siwaliks.

The Siwalik range extends along the northern borders of the district, stretching in a south-easterly direction from the gorge of the Jumna in the extreme north to that of the Ganges at Hardwar, a distance of about 46 miles. The range, which has a breadth varying from six to ten miles, presents an extremely serrated outline, and this feature is constantly exaggerated, owing to the destructibility of the material of which the hills are composed. The greatest elevations occur in the north-west, where the highest point is the peak of Amsot, some five miles east of the Jumna, the recorded height being 3,140 feet above the sea level. Several other peaks attain a height exceeding 3,000 feet, such as Sahansra, 3,011, and Bahansia, 3,059; but east of the latter the summits are generally lower, the most notable peaks being that above the Mohand pass, 2,916 feet, and that of Doiwala, 2,947. The principal passes are those of Mohand and Timli, by which the roads from Saharanpur to Mussooree and Chakrata, respectively, cross the range. There are many others; but in almost every case they are very difficult of access, and are seldom used, except perhaps by the officials of the Forest department. The whole of the Siwaliks is included in the reserved forest, and a further account of the range will be given in dealing with that subject. Generally speaking, the hills are abrupt and rugged on the southern side, with a gentle slope towards the Himalayas on the north. The surface soil in most places is a thin vegetable deposit, bearing a crop of *sal*, *sain* and other trees, with *chir* on the higher levels and the northern slopes. Geologically the Siwaliks are separated from the outer Himalayas by a continuous reverse fault. They fall into three main divisions, the first comprising the sands and clays of the upper Siwalik conglomerates, the second the middle Siwalik sand-rock and the third the lower Siwalik or Nahan sandstone. The middle and upper rock stages have yielded a magnificent series of fossils, chiefly mammalian. The gorges

of the Ganges and Jumna appear to result from transverse faults, and the cliffs in these places show the lie of the strata with great clearness. The subject of Siwalik geology possesses a peculiar interest of its own, and has been fully treated by Professor Medlicott.*

Submontane tract.

The submontane belt immediately below the Siwaliks is known locally as the *ghar*, and corresponds to the Bhabar in the districts to the east. It is of varying width and throughout its length it is intersected by numerous torrents, dry during the hot weather but carrying a considerable volume of water in the rains; those on the west flowing into the Jumna, while those in the centre and east drain into the Ganges and its tributaries. Formerly the tract was covered with forest and jungle; but of late years there has been a great extension of tillage in the west, with the result that the ground has been cleared up to the foot of the hills for a distance of some twenty miles east from the Jumna. In its general appearance the eastern *ghar* consists of a series of high and broken spurs and plateaux, which sink abruptly into the plains and are separated from each other by fertile river valleys. In the west, and also in the extreme east, the surface is tolerably even, though sloping rapidly to the south and scored by the many torrent beds, while the soil is light and as a rule shallow, resting on a deep stratum of stone and boulders which frequently rises to the surface. As in the Bhabar, the water from the hill streams sinks into the bed of boulders to an enormous depth below the ground, with the result that the construction of wells is either very expensive or else altogether impossible. Irrigation is, therefore, out of the question, and in some estates there is no water supply at all. The population is sparse and unequally distributed, and as the soil is unsuited for house-building the villages consist principally of wattle huts, which are liable in the dry season to destructive fires; while those estates which lie along the forest boundary suffer from the ravages of wild beasts and the fields require elaborate fencing. In spite of these drawbacks the soil appears to be fairly fertile, though it now shows some signs of exhaustion and the crops are no longer what they were.

* Rec. Geol. Sur., vol. III, part II, p. 121.

In the light land little labour is required, the proximity to the hills secures a heavy rainfall and the slope of the country obviates the danger of flooding. Under favourable circumstances cane of fair quality can be grown without irrigation, and wheat, cotton and other staples do well. The southern extremity of this tract is marked by an outcrop of boulders, beyond which lies a moist Tarai tract in which the streams reappear at the surface and unite together to form rivers.

The upland plains.

This Tarai belt merges rapidly into the level country which embraces the great bulk of the district. The open plains resemble the rest of the upper Doab in their general characteristics, and are divided into *bangar* or upland and *khadir* or lowland, the latter comprising the broad alluvial valleys of the Ganges and the Jumna on either side. The *bangar* has a general slope from north to south, its upper limits running roughly parallel to the Siwaliks. The only inequalities of surface are those caused by the channels of the various rivers, which form the drainage lines and constitute a series of depressions separated from each other by broad strips of high land. Along the crests of the slopes into the river beds the soil is usually light and sandy, while elsewhere it is mainly a productive loam, stiffened by the action of water into clay in the lower levels. The southerly slope of the country is more rapid in the north than in the south of the district. The submontane tract is higher in the west than in the east, the recorded heights being 1,095 feet at Faizabad, 1,029 at Raipur, 891 at Dhanaura, on the southern edge of the belt, and 948 feet at Jwalapur. Consequently the fall in the west of the uplands is more rapid than in the east. From Behat, 1,979 feet above the sea, the level drops to 900 at Saharanpur, about 870 feet at Nagal and Rampur, 873 at Deoband and 828 at Titron on the extreme southern borders of the district. In the east somewhat lower figures are recorded for places situated in corresponding latitude, Roorkee being 875 and Manglaur 864 feet above the sea.

Jumna *khadir.*

The boundary between the upland and the western lowland is very slightly defined in the north, but soon becomes clearly marked and represented by a high bank which, though frequently broken and abrupt, is often sufficiently sloping to be culturable. This bank first makes its appearance in pargana Faizabad, and

it thence continues past the towns of Sultanpur, Sarsawa, Nakur, Gangoh and Lakhnauti, all of which stand on the outer edge of the high ridge. In several places, however, the bank is double, that is to say, an inner or eastern bank occasionally runs inland skirting the eastern extremities of numerous *jhils* and depressions, as at Sikri near Chilkana, the great Dhulapra *jhil* near Sarsawa and again at Aghiana to the south-west of Nakur. At such places the inner and upper *khadir* represents a much older formation, though its origin was doubtless similar to that of the true *khadir* near the present stream of the Jumna. All along the high bank lies a belt of stiff swampy clay of varying width, which as a rule produces excellent rice, and gives rise to two small streams, known as the Budhi and Saindli, which ultimately find their way into the Jumna. Between this line of swamps and the river the surface of the ground is scored with numerous depressions, which appear to be the beds of abandoned water-courses. In these beds the soil is a stiff clay; but elsewhere the *khadir* consists of light loam, in places inclining to sand or sometimes more or less infected with *reh*, a sure sign of saturation. The breadth of the tract varies from two to eight miles, and its quality differs greatly in different places. The northern portion in pargana Sultanpur is well cultivated, and there is but little unreclaimed waste; in the southern parganas several excellently tilled and rich estates are to be seen, but the population is scanty and large areas of culturable waste still remain to be brought under the plough.

Ganges *khadir.*

On the east the upland proper terminates in the high bank overlooking the valley of the Solani, and practically all the country beyond that river, from the foot of the hill southwards, should be described as *khadir*, though it is drained by the Solani, the Ratmau and other streams as well as by the Ganges. To the north the transition from upland to lowland is in places very gradual, but further south the bank steadily increases in height and steepness, while the ravines increase in frequency and length. The character of the Ganges *khadir* varies greatly from place to place, the soil ranging from almost pure sand in the ridges between the various torrent beds to the stiff clay of the numerous swamps. There is a considerable extent of forest and jungle as well as

large expanses of open grass waste, of no greater value here than in the adjoining district of Muzaffarnagar. The *khadir* is an extremely backward tract, much inferior to that along the Jumna. The population is scanty and more or less nomad; the rivers and streams are numerous and difficult to cross; the soil is moist and apt to be overgrown with weeds, while considerable areas suffer from flooding, erosion and saturation. The area embraced in the Ganges *khadir* is very large, at any rate in the wider application of the term, for east of the Solani bank lie all Jwalapur and most of pargana Roorkee, as well as considerable portions of Bhagwanpur and Manglaur. All this is lowlying ground, though the true *khadir* of the Ganges is much less extensive and consists of an ever-widening strip of a far more moist character than the boulder-strewn submontane tract, and far more precarious in character. It is the most backward part of the district, and its fiscal history exhibits almost as many vicissitudes of fortune as the *khadirs* of Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor.

Soils.

A fuller account of the physical aspects of the district will be given in the several pargana articles; but apart from minor peculiarities of situation the main subdivisions of the area preserve the same general characteristics throughout. This is especially the case in the matter of soils, which are remarkably uniform, so much so indeed that distinctions of natural soils were disregarded at the last settlement, the classification for assessment purposes depending rather on the absence or presence of irrigation. Nevertheless several varieties of natural soil are generally recognised by the people, though, of course, in no case can any hard-and-fast line of demarcation be drawn between one soil and the next. The light rich loam that covers the largest area is known as *rausli*, though this in its turn ranges from a light friable soil with a considerable admixture of sand to the softer kinds of clay, in which all crops can be grown with equal facility at both harvests. Heavy clay, found principally in the depressions, is here known as *dakar*, a name that is generally used in the upper Doab and corresponds with the *matiar* of other districts. It is principally reserved for rice cultivation, though with an adequate rainfall and good tillage it produces

Jum
khas

other crops with great success. As elsewhere the light soil found on the higher levels, containing more than 75 per cent. of sand, is called by the ordinary name of *bhur*. This covers but a small area and is of little value for agricultural purposes, generally producing nothing more than a light rain crop. Occasionally this sandy soil is found in long ridges, as in the Manglaur and Deoband parganas, where it is known as *ghur*: with the aid of irrigation it will produce *rabi* crops of fair quality, but otherwise is practically useless. Frequently the worst description of *bhur* is termed *bhuda* or *bhua*, a name which in the adjoining district of Muzaffarnagar is practically synonymous with *bhur*, though the term is frequently applied in a deprecatory manner to any unirrigated tract, and is also used to distinguish the higher parts of an estate from the *dahar* or lowlying depressions. The soils of the submontane tract exhibit some peculiarities, especially in the north-west, where the high terraces between the torrent beds often possess a dark, chocolate-coloured soil which is extremely productive where the deposit is of any depth. This soil is also found in the central portions of the tract, though it varies in quality and towards the east is replaced by an alternation of sand and a light soft clay. Mention should also be made of *misan*, though this is a purely conventional term and is applied to the highly manured and well cultivated zone that immediately surrounds the village site, corresponding to the *bara* and *goind* of other districts.

Rivers.

As is invariably the case the leading physical characteristics of the district depend primarily on the rivers. These are many in number, but they are all included in the two great systems of the Ganges and the Jumna, the dividing line being the watershed which runs parallel to the high bank of the Solani from Shahjahanpur, at the foot of the Siwaliks, through the parganas of Muzaffarabad, Haraura, Bhagwanpur and Manglaur. This line divides the district into two unequal parts, and practically confines the discharge into the Ganges to the low eastern *khadir*, since the height of the bank compels the surface water to make its escape southwards and ultimately south-westwards into the Hindan and thus into the Jumna opposite Dehli.

Ganges.

The Ganges can only be termed a river of this district in so far that it forms the eastern boundary, the course of the deep stream being the dividing line between Saharanpur and Bijnor. It first touches the district at Hardwar, 180 miles from its source in the upper Himalayas, and at this point it debouches on to the plains through a well-marked gorge in the Siwalik chain. The town of Hardwar lies at the foot of a lofty hill at the right bank, while to the left is the height of Chandi, 1,930 feet above the sea. The gorge is about a mile in width at its narrowest point, and the river flows in a series of channels separated from each other by islands. Many of the latter are well wooded, and are of sufficient height to be beyond the reach of the annual floods except on extraordinary occasions. The main stream is here known as the Nildhara and flows close under the Chandi hill, while the principal branch passes directly under the town of Hardwar, joining the former at Kankhal about two miles down. It is on this branch, at a point known as Ganesh-ghat, that the headworks of the Ganges canal are situated, a sufficient supply of water being brought into the channel by means of training-works erected some miles above Hardwar. For a considerable distance below the town the bed of the Ganges is composed of boulders, including a small proportion of limestone. This represents the Bhabar tract, and the loss by percolation is very marked in this portion of its course. The boulders disappear about 12 miles below Hardwar, being gradually replaced by sand, while at the same time the slope rapidly decreases till at the Balawali bridge, where the Ganges leaves this district, the river becomes navigable by country boats. The width of the channel varies considerably, as also does the nature of the bank. Usually the latter is high on one side and low or shelving on the other, but the stream has a far from stable course and is apt to change greatly through the annual floods. The waters diminish rapidly from the middle of October and attain their minimum volume by the middle of January. By March the discharge is doubled, and increases during the summer months with the melting of the snows in the Himalayas, while ultimately it reaches its maximum during the rains. The difference between the highest and lowest

discharge is extraordinary. The volume at Raiwala, about six miles above Hardwar, frequently falls to less than six thousand cubic feet per second between January and March and sometimes even a lower figure is recorded, the smallest volume ever observed at this point being 4,427 cusecs in March 1892. On the other hand, the normal high flood discharge is calculated at 482,000 cusecs; and this sometimes is largely exceeded, the maximum rising to 610,660 cubic feet in 1880 and to no less than 700,843 in 1894, when an abnormal flood was caused by the bursting of the Gohna lake in the hills of Garhwal.

Ganges tributaries.

The tributaries of the Ganges are for the most part mere torrents having their origin in the outer slopes of the Siwaliks, and traversing the lowlands of the *khadir* in a south-easterly direction. The Banganga, however, is of a different nature, being in reality a backwater of the Ganges and probably representing an abandoned bed of that river. It leaves the main stream about four miles below Kankhal, and thence wanders southwards through the *khadir* of pargana Jwalapur. Near Bhogpur it takes a south-easterly course as far as the railway and thence turns south into Muzaffarnagar, eventually joining the Ganges at Chandpuri in that district. Generally the Banganga has a well-defined bed, and does little damage to the land on its banks; but it has changed its course greatly during the past century and at all times forms a serious obstacle to cross-country communication, being quite unfordable when in flood. The first of the principal torrents to the west of the Banganga is the Ranipur Rau, which is formed by the confluence of several streams that drain the hills to the north of Jwalapur. It flows in a broad bed of boulders past that town on the west, and thence southwards across the Ganges canal and into the Pathri forest, where it becomes a sluggish stream, generally known as the Patharwa. On the western borders of the forest it discharges into the Pathri Rau, a much larger torrent with a catchment area of about 80 square miles. This again is formed by the combination of several hill watercourses in the north of pargana Bhagwanpur. The combined stream flows southwards, a short distance to the west of Salempur, and then crosses the canal at Bichpari, being kept in position for some distance

above that point by an extensive series of training works. It then flows southwards into the marshy ground on the western borders of the Pathri forest and, after receiving the Ranipur Rau, turns south-east along the Manglaur boundary, uniting with the Banganga close to the Raisi railway station. These two streams, after their entry into the lowlying ground of the *khadir* proper, serve a useful purpose in draining the marshy sand in and near the Pathri forest: their beds, though narrow, are deep and well-defined, and as a rule they do no damage; it is only when the waters are held up by the Banganga floods that they are apt to inundate the country in their vicinity.

Ratmau. From the western watershed to the Pathri the ground slopes gently to the basin of the Ratmau, a torrent of similar nature but greater extent, its catchment area being 126 square miles. Like the others, the Ratmau has its origin in the union of a large number of hill streams which drain the outer Siwaliks and the submontane forest tracts of Sakrauda and Kansrao. The chief of these, beginning from the east, are the Gholua, Betban, Kalatira, Sindliwala, Bau, Kaniawala, Malowala, Dholkhand, Andheri and Gaj Raus. The name Ratmau is generally given to the union of the Dholkhand and Andheri, the others falling into this stream at various points between the junction and the canal crossing at Dhanaura. The torrent has a wide bed, bounded on the west by the ridge of high land that extends southwards to within a short distance of Roorkee. Leaving this at Rahmatpur, the stream takes its course through the lowlands of the *khadir* till it joins the Solani on the northern boundary of pargana Manglaur.

Solani. The Solani itself is at first a mere torrent, but gradually becomes a river of considerable magnitude and importance. The name is first given to the stream formed by the junction of the Chilawala, Kania, Sukh and Mohand Raus, which drain the submontane country immediately to the east of the Mohand road. Near Thapal Ismailpur it is joined by the Rajwa and Khandur Raus, the former being of little importance while the latter is of considerable size, carrying the combined waters of the Khujnawar and Shahjahanpur Raus, as also of the Hatni Sot and other streams. The whole is then known as

the Solani, which flows in a south-easterly direction under the high bank that marks the eastern limits of the upland plain. Just above the town of Roorkee it receives on its left bank the Sipia, a watercourse of considerable length that rises in the ravines of the Sakrauda plateau and is fed by several affluents such as the Haljaura, the Jakni and the Dhandora, all of which carry water only in the rains. At Roorkee the Solani passes under the great canal aqueduct and thence continues in a south-easterly direction to the northern borders of Manglaur, where it is joined by the Ratmau. At that point it turns south, keeping close to the high bank and traversing the low marshy *khadir* till it finally passes into Muzaffarnagar. Though of no great size in the cold weather the river occupies a wide bed when in flood, and has done considerable damage to the lowlands on its banks by erosions and changes of course. The Solani *khadir*, however, is very extensive, and many of the estates which lie outside the range of its destructive influence are of marked fertility. A good deal of saturation has occurred in the Manglaur *khadir*, owing partly to floods on the Solani, partly to percolation from the canal and partly to the action of the Hadwaha, a small stream that rises in a clay tract in the south-east corner of pargana Roorkee and flows southwards in a shallow bed past Laksar into Muzaffarnagar, where it eventually joins the Banganga. The only tributary received by the Solani on its right bank is the Bhat, which carries down the drainage from the eastern uplands of Manglaur. Though of small size, it is a very destructive stream, and has done much damage to the land in its immediate vicinity.

Hindan.

From the high Solani bank, or rather from the crest of the watershed above it, the land slopes gently to the south and west, so that the surface drainage no longer passes into the Ganges but collects to form the numerous tributaries of the Jumna. The latter system, as already mentioned, is divided into several subsidiary systems by the principal affluents of the river. These drain the uplands and in most cases pass southwards into Muzaffarnagar to unite with the Hindan, which may be considered the arterial drainage line of the *bangar* tract in the northern portion of the upper Doab. The Hindan begins as a hill torrent,

rising in the Siwaliks to the north of pargana Muzaffarabad. The name Hindan is at first applied to a small stream which has its origin near Aurangabad, but the bulk of the water is derived from a torrent known in its upper course as the Kaluwala Rau and afterwards as the Chabicha, which receives the Khokra on its left bank at Khujnawar and joins the Hindan proper on the northern boundary of pargana Haraura. Thence it flows across that pargana to the western border, and for some distance separates it and Nagal from Saharanpur and Rampur; it afterwards enters Nagal and passes south through pargana Deoband into Muzaffarnagar. In its course through the plains the Hindan has a well-defined bed and its banks in most places are high and steep, with a stretch of light sandy soil on their crests. In Deoband the bed widens out to a considerable extent, leaving a strip of inferior *khadir* on either side. Further north the area of alluvial land is very small, though in many villages it is of considerable value: elsewhere it is covered with sand, but even then it is profitably utilised for melon cultivation. Floods are of somewhat frequent occurrence, but as a rule damage caused by them is slight and the effects of erosion are never serious.

Kali Nadi.

The Hindan receives no tributaries on its left bank within the limits of this district, with the exception of two small streams known as the Nalhera and Sohagni, after the villages in which they rise: they carry down the drainage from the uplands in the south-west of pargana Nagal, but have little effect on the country through which they pass. There are, however, other affluents of the Hindan which unite with that river beyond the southern boundary of the district. The chief of these is the Kali Nadi, often called the western river of that name to distinguish it from the eastern and larger stream that is so important a feature in the Doab district to the south. The Kali Nadi originates in two streams, both known by the same name, which rise in the north of pargana Haraura and unite in Nagal, close to the point where the Deoband canal is carried over the river. Of the two branches the eastern is the larger and possesses a deeper channel, with fairly high banks crowned with a narrow belt of light sandy soil. After their junction the

river attains a considerable size, and the bed increases in width and depth. In the north of pargana Deoband the Kali is reinforced by a small stream called the Khala, which rises near Jataul and drains the south-east corner of pargana Nagal; and at Mahtauli, where the river passes into Muzaffarnagar, it receives on the left bank the Sila, a large watercourse that rises in the south of Bhagwanpur and flows between high and well marked banks through the west of Manglaur and the east of Deoband. Another tributary of the Kali Nadi is the Imlia, which rises to the south-east of Deoband, of which town it carries off the drainage introduced by means of artificial channels. During the rains the volume is too great for the stream and inundations occur at several places, with the result that some land has become saturated and cultivation has been abandoned. The Imlia flows almost due south, past Rankhandi into Muzaffarnagar, and joins the Kali Nadi on its right bank a few miles beyond the boundary of this district.

Nagdeo.

The first important tributary of the Hindan on its right bank is the Nagdeo, which originates in the Kotri Rau in the Siwaliks to the north of pargana Muzaffarabad and flows in a south-westerly direction in a narrow bed with an inconsiderable volume of water. After passing along the boundary between Saharanpur and Haraura it joins the Hindan at Ghagreki, a few miles to the south-east of the headquarters town.

Dhamola.

The next is the Dhamola, which rises in the outer edge of the submontane tract near Jasmaur and has a somewhat lengthy course, traversing the civil station of Saharanpur, where it picks up much of the drainage and is joined by an insignificant rivulet known as the Pandhoi. From Saharanpur it continues southwards for some miles, uniting with the Hindan at Firozpur Nandi in the south-east corner of the pargana.

Kali.

The Kali, sometimes called the Kirsana, is a small stream that has its source in a depression near Pahansu in the north-east corner of pargana Rampur, and flows southwards in a narrow but well-defined bed, keeping almost parallel to the Hindan till it joins that river at Dudhi in Muzaffarnagar, a short distance beyond the boundary of this district.

Kirsani.

The Kirsani, Karsuni or Krishni is a larger stream, at all events in its lower reaches. At first it is of insignificant

dimensions, but is reinforced by a large amount of escape water from the canal and drainage from the land in its vicinity. A considerable portion of its course has been realigned, and the channel straightened and deepened by the Canal department with good results, though in wet years it receives more water than it can carry. The river rises in the south of pargana Saharanpur, and has been connected for drainage purposes with the old channel of the eastern Jumna canal. Passing down the centre of Rampur its bed broadens out so as to leave on either side a strip of *khadir*, fertile in places, but liable to submersion and generally neglected. It receives the escape water from the canal near Nanauta and soon afterwards enters Muzaffarnagar, eventually joining the Hindan.

Jumna. The remaining rivers of the district comprise the Jumna and its direct affluents. The former first touches the district in the extreme north of pargana Faizabad, passing through a gorge in the Siwaliks at Khara about 123 miles from its source. The valley is bolder and more varied in scenery than that of the Ganges, but possesses the same general characteristics, the stream flowing in a succession of boulder-strewn rapids. On emerging from the hills the valley expands and the river separates into several channels, one on the right bank entering the Umballa district and rejoining the main stream 18 miles lower down, while another branches off to the east near Faizabad, under the name of the Budhi Jumna. The river then flows in a wide bed with a constantly shifting channel, along the western boundary of the district, which it leaves at the south-western extremity of pargana Gangoh. The character of the bed rapidly changes, boulders giving place to sand and sand to mud. Though it attains very large dimensions in time of flood, the Jumna does little damage to the *khadir* lands in its vicinity, since they are mostly uncultivated and covered either with barren sand or tamarisk jungle. The numerous changes effected by the river in former days are illustrated by the frequent presence of backwaters and depressions in the *khadir*, which still hold a good deal of water during the rains. The chief of these is the Budhi Jumna, already mentioned, the upper portion of which is utilised for the eastern Jumna canal from Khara as far as Nayashahr; below that

village it forms a canal escape and generally carries but a small volume. It rejoins the main stream in pargana Sultanpur, a short distance above the railway bridge, and in its lower reaches is usually known as the Sapolia.

Tributaries.

The Budhi Jumna receives on its left bank a large number of hill torrents, which bring down the drainage from the north-western Siwaliks. They do a great deal of damage to the land in their vicinity, and the erosive action has been much more violent and extensive since the removal of the forests and the spread of cultivation to the foot of the hills. They also form a constant menace to the Jumna canal, and much labour and money has been expended in this connection so as to pass the flood water over the canal in safety: for some account of the works involved reference must be made to the description of the canal in the following chapter. The first of these torrents, beginning from the west, is the Badshahibagh Rau, called after the place of that name: in the hills it marks the course of the Chakrata road, and at the foot it leads south-west to the canal at Nurpur-Husainpur two miles below Faizabad. Next comes the Raipur torrent and then the Naugaon, a much larger stream that is formed by the union of the Khaironwala, Barkala, Kasumri and other Raus, and is carried across the canal by means of the Naugaon dam just above Behat, whence it goes westwards into the Budhi Jumna. In the latter portion of its course the channel has been much improved, so as to obviate much of the damage done by flooding in the neighbouring villages of pargana Faizabad. The last is the Maskara, which originates in the Jasmaur and Sahausra Raus. These unite just below Jasmaur, and the stream thence flows south-westwards in a broad bed to the canal at Kalsia. It is used for the rest of its course as an escape and passes in a well-defined channel through pargana Sultanpur, keeping close to the high bank till it enters the *khadir*, and finally joining the Budhi Jumna just above its confluence with the Jumna.

Budhi.

The belt of swamp in the Jumna *khadir*, which runs along the base of the upland bank, finds outlets in the small streams known as the Budhi and Saindli. The former rises in the basins of the Abdullahpur and Chilkana *jhils* and flows in a winding

course along the base of the high bank, past the town of Sarsawa, and thence as far as Gokulpur, where it crosses the low *khadir* to fall into the Jumna at Fatehpur Jat. Its course in the *khadir* is somewhat ill-defined and the channel is apt to vary, but the stream serves a useful purpose as a drainage line, though it is perhaps capable of improvement. The Saindli is of a similar nature, rising in a large crescent-shaped *jhil* in the *khadir* near Kalheri in pargana Nakur, which appears to mark an old channel of the Jumna. It is reinforced by some of the drainage from the Kumharhera *jhil*, which finds its way with difficulty through the uplands and joins the Saindli at Meghan Mazra. From that point it follows the high bank, flowing close to the town of Lakhnauti and emptying itself into the Jumna at Kunda on the Muzaffarnagar border.

Saindli.

Katha.

There remains the Katha, which rises in the north-east of Nakur and winds in a narrow and tortuous course th[illegible]gh Gangoh, being supplied with water from an extensive area of lowlying land in both parganas. Large sums have been expended in deepening and straightening its bed, but it is still a very inefficient drainage channel, a considerable portion of its basin being swampy and unculturable. The trouble is greatest in the south-east of Gangoh, where attempts have been made with very indifferent success to carry the waste water from the old line of the canal and the Andauli swamp. The Katha leaves the district near Titron, and eventually makes its way into the Jumna in pargana Kairana of Muzaffarnagar.

Drainage.

The natural drainage of the upland tract is generally adequate, though in places there are depressions, some of considerable extent, which have no sufficient outlet, and in which the land is either out of cultivation or else liable to damage by floods. Originally the evil appears to have been slight, but it was aggravated by percolation from the canals, by the construction of faulty escapes and by the obstruction caused by the canals themselves and, to a less extent, by railways and roads. Such occurrences were most frequent in the western parganas, along the course of the Jumna canal, and attracted attention at an early date. A number of schemes were drawn up, and many of them carried out with success. Among the first of these projects to

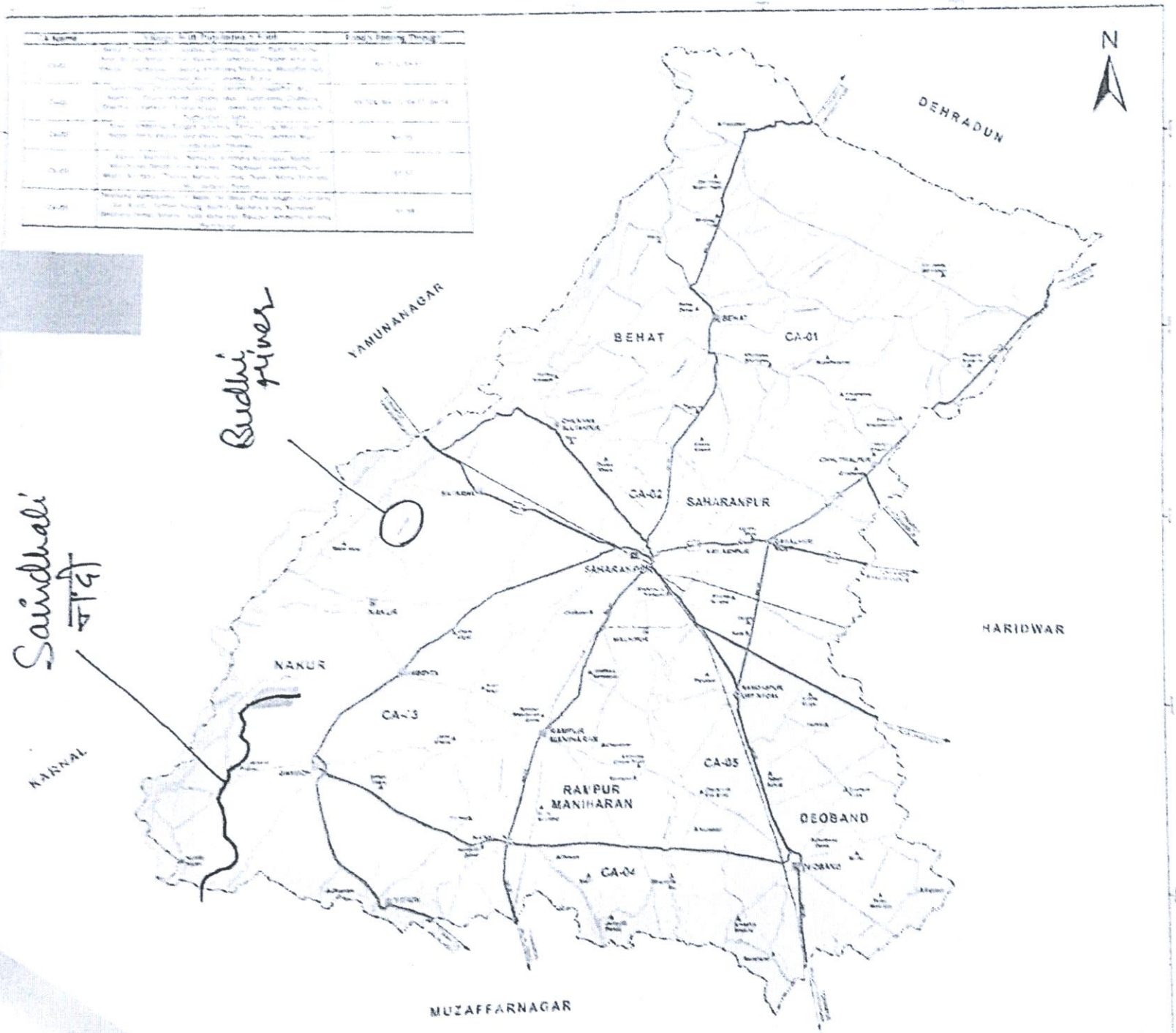
be completed were the cuts made to relieve the trouble caused by the old and ill-designed channel of the Muhammadan canal. A drain nearly five miles in length was excavated from the old canal close to Rampur, taking the surplus water into the Kirsani, this work being finished in 1865. A similar cut was made from Anantmau to the Katha, relieving the waterlogged area between the canal and the Tikraul distributary; and south of this is the long Thola cut from Haidarpur to the Katha near Titron, effectively draining the large depression to the north of the latter place. At the same time attention was paid to the rivers themselves, the Kirsani and Katha being canalised with considerable success; and subsequent years have witnessed a large extension of drainage works in these parts, with the result that the damage done to the land has been removed, although some of the waterways are inadequate to carry the volume passed into them during abnormally wet years. Much, too, has been done in the way of filling up hollows and depressions with the silt taken out of the canal, and every year one or two such lowlying patches are raised to the extent of three feet or more, thus materially reducing the percolation from the canal. On the other hand the success of the Katha drains has not been complete. The swamp area has certainly been reduced; but much of the land reclaimed is of little value, and the ricet racts along the edges of the old marshes have deteriorated in quality. Another large scheme in connection with the Jumna canal was the relief of the Dhulapra and Kumharhera *jhils* in pargana Sarsawa by means of a cut from Tharauli on the canal through the *jhils* into the *khadir*. This did not follow the natural line of drainage, and the slope was insufficient to carry off the water: various improvements have been made from time to time, but the success of the scheme has been only partial. The drainage of Saharanpur and its neighbourhood was another matter that called for action, as the site was notoriously unhealthy and the Dhamola and Pandhoi were too sluggish to carry off the large volume of flood water they occasionally received. About 1850 the cultivation of rice was prohibited within a radius of three miles of the town; while subsequently Mr. Jenkinson and other district officers undertook with conspicuous success the task of straightening

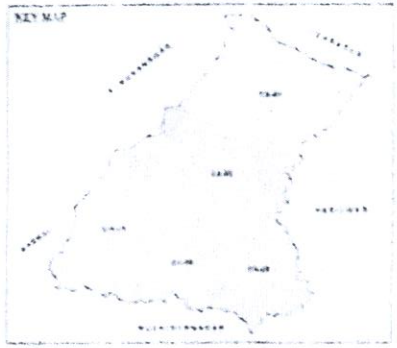
and embanking the streams. Additions to this scheme were afterwards made by the Canal department in the shape of cuts leading into the Dhamola and Nagdeo. Much again was effected in the waterlogged lands in the north of Sultanpur and the south of Faizabad, where an immense marsh was greatly reduced by the excavation in 1862 of eight cuts with an aggregate length of twelve miles, carrying the surplus water into the Maskara. Altogether, inclusive of the channels dug by the district authorities, drains have been made in the area commanded by the Jumna canal with an aggregate length of 212 miles, and the benefit derived therefrom has been incalculable. Something, no doubt, still remains to be done in this part of the district. The Sultanpur swamp is not wholly drained; the Dhulapra and Kumharhera *jhils* do much damage in wet years; the railway line seriously interrupts the natural drainage between Sarsawa and the Jumna, with results disastrous to cultivation in the *khadir*; and there are yet several villages, such as Naiabas, Ismailpur and Bijupura, in pargana Saharanpur, which are extensively inundated in seasons of heavy rainfall.

Ganges canal tract.

In the central portion of the district the drainage trouble is slight and is practically confined to a few villages in the Haraura and Bhagwanpur parganas, in which the water is held up by the railway embankment. Further south, however, in the vicinity of Deoband, a serious difficulty has long been encountered owing principally to the direction taken by the Deoband branch canal, which runs transversely to the natural slope of the country. The utilisation of the Imlia for carrying off the surplus water from the town lands had somewhat disastrous results, and many supplementary works have been undertaken, the most important being the cut excavated in 1902 from the Sakhan *jhil* to the Hindan, which relieved a very large area on both sides of the canal, while further measures were afterwards carried out by the Deoband municipality. In the east of the pargana and in Manglaur much had to be done to correct the obstruction caused by the canals and distributaries, the chief drainage work being the deepening of the Sila by giving that stream a uniform slope from the point where it is crossed by the Sidhauli distributary to its confluence with the Kali Nadi. This was completed in 1877, and

SAHARANPUR DISTRICT GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
(UTTAR PRADESH)





LEGEND

LANDMARKS
- DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER
- TAHSIL HEAD QUARTER
- MAJOR TOWNS

VECTORS
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROAD
- RAILWAY
- CA BOUNDARY
- WATER BODIES

VILLAGE POPULATION
- VILLAGE WITH POPULATION 5000 AND ABOVE

REMARKS:

MAP SCALE

महोदय

आपके द्वारा दिये निर्देश के अनुक्रम में सिंधली नदी के उदगम स्थल के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ की गयी। स्थानीय व्यक्तियों द्वारा बताया गया कि यमुना नदी का जलस्तर अधिक होने से यमुना का पानी चाकसहसपुर, बिशनपुर आदि गावों से गुजर बिशनपुर में एकत्रित हो जाता था जो खेतों के रास्ते से आता था। गुजर बिशनपुर से इसने नदी का स्वरूप लिया जो गुजर सनौली, कल्लरहेडी, पचनपुर, कसी आदि गावों से होकर जिला गौतमबुद्ध नगर में प्रवेश करती है। स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा इसे सिंधली नदी कहा जाता था। इस प्रकार सिंधली नदी का उदगम स्थल गुजर बिशनपुर पर, गंगोह तह. नकुड़ में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों द्वारा बताया गया। स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के हस्ताक्षर / निशानी अंगूठा निम्नवत है।

15-2-2025

महक सिंह

राजपाल सिंह

शिवकुमार

वि.अ. प्रताप सिंह

नरेन्द्र

वि.अ. भोपाल

वि.अ. गंगेराम

Mohit

सोमवीर कुमार

धूमसिंह

वि.अ. बलवीर

वि.अ. सदाराम

रजनीश

वि.अ. फूलसिंह

गाँव/मजरावार विवरण

ANNEXURE-4

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सिंघली नदी प्रारूप

क्रम	गाम	1359फ0 खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही/प्रयास
														स्थाई	अस्थाई	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	बिशनपुर	154	0.0782	खाला	121	खाला	121	0.2360	खाला	260.50	9मी 15मी	8.9		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		182	0.5610	खाला	136	खाला	136	0.1020	खाला	40.70	22.4 मी 13.58 मी	18.11		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		336	0.6250	जोहड	225	खाला	225	0.6250	खाला	95.00	95मी 61मी	78		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		299	0.0310	खाला	246	खाला	246	0.0310	खाला	54.00	13मी	5.7		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		218	0.3774	खाला	251	खाला	251	1.0960	खाला	563.70	54मी 9मी	19		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		219	0.7344	खाला										–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		297	0.1224	खाला										–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		322	0.0100	खाला										–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		348	0.0408	खाला										–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
2	सनौली	1060	0.6630	खाला	255ख	खाला	255ख	0.1740	खाला				आकृति पृथक से नही है। एक ही आकृति है।	–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1070	0.0408	खाला	260	खाला	260	0.0310	खाला	45.00	9M 13M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1068	0.1224	खाला	261	खाला	261	0.0820	खाला	88.00	22.64M 13.58M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1074	0.0100	खाला	264	खाला	264	0.0100	खाला	13.50	4.5M 6.7M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1080	0.0610	खाला	266	खाला	266	0.0610	खाला	40.75	22.64M 13.58M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1081	0.2460	खाला	267	खाला	267	0.1540	खाला	102.00	18M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1326	0.0610	खाला	460	खाला	460	0.0610	खाला	90.56	13.58M 15.84M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।

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		खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		1352	0.0816	खाला	466	खाला	466	0.2660	खाला	110.90	13.58M 22.64M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1274	0.0610	खाला	469	खाला	469	0.1130	खाला	95.00	15.848 M 6.792M			–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1169मि	0.2458	खाला	496	खाला	496	1.5570	खाला	1394M	22.64M 2.26M	11.2M		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1170	0.3682											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1194	0.2356											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1195	0.0410											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		1273	0.4080											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
3	थामनी	91	0.2670	खाली	72	खाला	72	0.1540	खाला	326.00	13.58			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		92	0.6150	खाली	83	खाला	83	0.1230	खाला		9.00			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		93/1	0.1020	खाली	89ख	खाला	89ख	0.1020	खाला					–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		437	0.2050	खाली	192	खाला	192	0.2050	खाला	262.60	13.58 M 9M			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		412	0.3060	खाली	231	खाला	231	0.0920	खाला	67.90	9M 20.3M			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		413	0.3060	खाली		खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		449	0.0200	खाली	232	खाला	232	0.0200	खाला	22.64	9M			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		450	0.0200	खाली	233	खाला	233	0.0200	खाला	18.00	13.58 M 4.5M			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		412	0.0578	खाली	234	खाला	234	0.3790	खाला	477.00	18M 6.7M			–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		454	0.0540											–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

		खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		462	0.0408											–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		484	0.0612											–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		532	0.1530											–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
4	कल्लरहेडी	730	0.2450	खाला	364	खाला	364	0.2450	खाला	260.00	15	15		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		719	0.6058	खाला	565	खाला	565	1.1790	खाला	1550.00	17	17		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		724	0.3380											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		726	0.2356											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		700/1	0.5400	खाला	652	खाला	652	1.2580	खाला	840.00	22	20		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		700/2	0.1290											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		703	0.2970											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		705	0.2929											–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		728	0.1940	खाला	365	बंजर	365	0.1940	बंजर	800.00	16	16		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
5	हुसैनपुर	91	0.4100	नदी (सिंधली)	77	नदी	77	0.4100	नदी	236.00	16	16		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		77	0.1640	नदी	66	नदी	66	0.1640	नदी	123.00	15	15		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
6	बुढाखेडा	44			1	नदी	1	1.0750	नदी	742.00	15	14.48		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
7	सुखेडी	1/520	5.8183	काश्तकार	1	काश्तकार	1म	0.1780	नदी	3616.00	1	2	-	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		1/2	0.8290	काश्तकार	3	काश्तकार	3म	0.0209	नदी	-	-	-	-	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

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		[illegible] खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
8	रानीखेडी राजपूत	27	0.0922	नदी	32	नदी	32	0.0920	नदी	46.00	15	20		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		28	0.0307	नदी	33	नदी	33	0.1410	नदी	110.00	15	12.81		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		120	0.3587	बंजर	177	नदी	177	0.1030	नदी	116.00	10	8.88		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
9	आलमपुर	67	0.5330	नदी	123क रकबा 1.968	नदी	123/5	1.4850	नदी	1139.00	12	14	परसा आदि का 0.205 हे0 पर पट्टा है	–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		188	0.6252	नदी									मंजीत आदि का 0.205 हे0 पर पट्टा है	–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		189	0.1742	नदी										–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		416/1	0.1127	बंजर										–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		416/2	0.2050	बंजर										–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		419/2	0.0615	बंजर	295	नदी	295	0.0615	नदी				मंजीत आदि 0.061 हे0 पट्टा	–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		420	0.1127	बंजर	296	नदी	296	0.0820	नदी				परसा आदि 0.082 हे0 पट्टा	–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		422	0.0512	बंजर	329	नदी	329	0.0512	नदी					–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		423/1	0.5330	बंजर	332	नदी	332	0.1230	नदी					–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा / सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
10	लखनौती अह0 जदीद	473	0.0820	कदीम (4)	540 ख	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	540 ख	0.0410	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	130.00	प्रारम्भ 4 मध्य 8 अन्त 12	3.1	1359फ0 में कालम –5 में कृषको के नाम दर्ज है।	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		497	0.0100	कदीम (4)	543ख	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	543ख	0.0100	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	20.00	प्रारम्भ 5 मध्य 5 अन्त 8	5		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		521	0.0310	कदीम (4)	548	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	548	0.0307	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	25.00	प्रारम्भ 12 मध्य 8 अन्त 4	12.28		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

		खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		534म	0.0100	बंजर	563ग	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	563ग	0.0268	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	30.00	प्रारम्भ 12 मध्य 10 अन्त 10	9		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		546/2	0.0200	-	595	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	595	0.0600	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	36.00	प्रारम्भ 8 मध्य 8 अन्त 8	16.66		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		759	0.4300	परती कदीम(4)	806	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	806	0.4302	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	250.00	प्रारम्भ 16 मध्य 8 अन्त 8	17.2		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		792	0.6760	-	855	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	855	0.2461	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	168.00	प्रारम्भ 6 मध्य 8 अन्त 8	14.64		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		826म	0.1950	परती कदीम(2)	905ख	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	905ख	0.1054	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	160.00	प्रारम्भ 10 मध्य 8 अन्त 8	6.58		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		987	0.1020	-	1065	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	1065	0.1025	नदी श्रेणी 6(1)	40.00	प्रारम्भ 24 मध्य 32 अन्त 34	25.62	मु0 हसन बदस्तूर के नाम वाद दर्ज	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
11	लखनौती मु0	1217	0.0310	नदी	34	नदी	34	0.0310	नदी	22.00	16	014.09		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		1218	0.0310	नदी	35	नदी	35	0.0310	नदी	24.00	13	12.916		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		1215/2	0.0820	नदी	39	नदी	39	0.0820	नदी	34.00	24.1	24.117		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		1215/1	0.0410	नदी	40	नदी	40	0.0410	नदी	33.00	12.5	12.424		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		1052/1	0.0460	नदी	117	नदी	117	0.0460	नदी	42.00	11	10.95		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
12	शकरपुर शाकरौर मु0	27	0.0200	नदी	37	नदी	37	0.0200	नदी श्रेणी(6)	58.90	3.39	3.39		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		29	0.0200	नदी	39	नदी	39	0.0200	नदी श्रेणी(6)	38.50	52	52		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		34/2	0.2970	नदी	40ख	नदी	40ख	0.2970	नदी श्रेणी(6)	68.00	43.7	43.7		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		647	0.1430	नदी	336	नदी	336	0.1430	नदी श्रेणी(6)	166.50	8.6	8.6		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
13	शकरपुर शाकरौर अह0	-	-	-	-	-	102	0.2050	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	86.10	23.8	23.8		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	103	0.0100	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	29.50	3.4	3.4		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	121	0.0200	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	43.00	4.65	4.65		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	122	0.1130	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	27.10	41.69	41.69		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	161/3	0.1740	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	61.20	28.43	28.43		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

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		खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		-	-	-	-	-	242	0.0410	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	27.10	15.12	15.12		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	243	0.2050	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	31.72	64.62	64.62		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	248	0.2050	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	133.70	15.33	15.33		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	249	0.4920	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	294.50	16.7	16.7		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		-	-	-	-	-	274	0.3690	नदी श्रेणी(6–1)	294.50	12.5	12.5		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
14	जानपुर उर्फ माजरी	102/2	0.0102	नदी			102/3	0.0100					शजरे में नदी की आकृति नही है।	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
15	पखनपुर	33	0.4710	रेत	33/2	खाला/खादर	77	1.2027	खाला	320.00	प्रारम्भ 14 मध्य 14 अन्त 22	37		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		35	0.5840	रेत	35/5मि	चाहारूम/खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
					35/6मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		36	0.2970	रेत	36/2	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
					36/3मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		38	0.6662	रेत	38/4मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		39	0.1640	रेत	39/4	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		40	0.6662	रेत	40/5	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		74/1	0.1332	रेत	74/1	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
		[illegible] खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		75/2	0.2357	रेत	75/2	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		80/1	0.7891	रेत	80/4	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		80/2												–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		107	0.1845	खाला	107/4	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		104	0.2152	कृषि	104/3	खाला/खादर/सोयम खाकी	308	0.8698	खाला	300.00	प्रारम्भ 16 मध्य 14 अन्त 20	29		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		106	0.1025	कृषि	106/1मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		107	0.1538	खाला	107/1मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		108/2	0.1742	खाला	108/2मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		109	0.6765	खाला	109/2	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		322	0.2665	कृषि	322मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		323	0.0205	कृषि	323	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		339	0.0205	कृषि	339/1मि.	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		324	0.4100	कृषि	324/2मि	खादर/खाकी/सोयम खाकी	303	1.2278	खाला	320.00	प्रारम्भ 16 मध्य 12 अन्त 12	38.5		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।

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		1359फ0 खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		327	0.2358	कृषि	327/2मि	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		328	0.5945	कृषि	328/2	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		459	0.2358	कृषि	459/3	खाला								–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
16	खालिदपुर	21	0.1020	खाला	86	खाला	86	0.6350	खाला	352.75	18	18	1359फ0 के ख0सं0 21 में 2/3 व 20 मि0 खसरा शामिल है	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					87	सं0भू0	87	6.7980	सं0भू0	-	-	-	एवं वर्तमान में ख0सं0 86/0.635	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					88	सं0भू1	88	0.3780	सं0भू0	94.00	25	25	425/.0164, 340/0.082	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					89	कब्रिस्तान	89	0.0720	कब्रिस्तान	40.00	18	18	व 500/0.113 पर कृषि पटटे किये जाने के आदेश वर्तमान खतौनी पर अंकित है।	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					90	शमशान	90	0.1020	शमशान	34.00	30	30		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					91	चरागाह	91	0.4410	चरागाह	98.00	45	45		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					108	गोहर	108	0.1480	गोहर	227.00	6.5	6.5		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		28	0.2870	खाला	99	सं0भू0	99	0.2870	सं0भू0	127.00	22.5	22		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		29	0.0410	खाला	98	सं0भू0	98	0.0410	सं0भू0	22.00	19	19		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		30/1	0.0100	खाला	100	सं0भू0	100	0.1430	सं0भू0	63.00	22	22		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		30/2	0.0510	खाला	97	सं0भू0	97	0.0400	सं0भू0	50.00	8	8		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		31/1	0.0610	खाला	101	सं0भू0	101	1.4770	सं0भू0	200.00	74	74		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		381	0.2460	खाला	336	सं0भू0	336	0.1130	सं0भू0	50.00	22.6	22.6		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		401/1	0.1130	खाला	432	सं0भू0	432	0.4510	सं0भू0	200.00	22.6	22.6		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	अतिक्रमण का प्रकार		अतिक्रमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
		...फ0 खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		401/2	0.3380	खाला	432	सं0भू0	432	0.4510	सं0भू0	-	-	-		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		402	0.1230	खाला	431	खाला	431	0.1230	खाला	68.00	18	18		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		436/1	0.1540	खाला	429	सं0भू0	429	0.0205	सं0भू0	28.00	28	28		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		438	0.1640	खाला	425	खाला	425	0.1640	खाला	28.00	28	28		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		440	0.6250	खाला	424	सं0भू0	424	0.2660	सं0भू0	60.00	45	45		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					439	सं0भू0	439	1.6050	सं0भू0	142.00	113	113		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					447	चकमार्ग	447	0.0580	चकमार्ग	256.00	2.26	2.26		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					448	सं0भू0	448	1.6030	सं0भू0	365.00	44	44		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		441	0.3590	खाला	361	सं0भू0	361	2.9150	सं0भू0	650.00	45	45		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					362	चकमार्ग	362	0.0090	चकमार्ग	39.00	2.26	2.26		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					410	गोहर	410	1.0910	गोहर	990.00	11	11		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
					423	सं0भू0	423	0.2050	सं0भू0	68.00	30	30		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		543	0.1130	खाला	500	खाला	500	0.1130	खाला	141.00	8	8		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		408/1	0.0820	गोहर 0.061	349	खाला	349	0.0820	खाला	32.00	25	25		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
				कृषक 0.021										–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
17	बीनपुर	55	2.0570	खाला	95	खाला	95	2.9200	खाला	800.00	प्रारम्भ 36.2 मध्य 56.6 अन्त 22.66	36.5		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		57	0.5740	खाला	137	खाला	137	0.4100	खाला	106.50	औसत चौ0 38.5	38.5		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
18	कलालहटी	17/1	2.7640	खाला	26	खाला	26	2.3560	खाला	929.00	25.36	25.36		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
19	ईस्सापुर	14	0.1947	खाला	14	खाला	24	0.1950	खाला	171.00	12	11		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		27	0.1025	जंगल	27/1	खाला	26	1.2700	खाला	508.00	17	25		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

		...फ0 खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) मे	नौईयत	बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार ख0 नं0	नौईयत	वर्तमान खसरा नं0	रकबा (हे0) में	नौईयत	लम्बाई (मी0 मे)	शजरे के अनुसार चौडाई औसत (मी0)	औसत चौडाई (मीटर में)	विवरण	अतिकमण का प्रकार		अतिकमण हटवाये जाने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही / प्रयास
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	स्थाई	अस्थाई	
		28/2	0.6150	खाला	28/2	खाला	26	-	खाला	-	-	-		–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		9	0.3895	दो मंजिल	9	खाला	23	0.3890	पट्टे	216.00	16	18	मौके पर पट्टे है।	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
		19/1	0.0205	खाला	19/1	खाला	25	0.1640	पट्टे	94.00	14	17	मौके पर पट्टे है।	–	अस्थायी	हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।
20	बसी	353	0.7995	खाला	353/1मि	खाला	32	0.2050	खाला	135.00	16	15		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		47	0.3997	दोयम जंगल	47/3	खाला	35	0.1430	खाला	45.00	25	31		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		352	0.5945	खाला	352/2	खाला	38	0.0820	खाला	23.00	30	35		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		74	0.2558	खाला	74/4	खाला	48	1.2080	खाला	339.00	24	35		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		81	0.3895	खाला	81	खाला	59	0.3580	खाला	226.00	14	15		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		82	0.5330	खाला	82	खाला	61	2.7970	खाला	1310.00	18	21.5		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।
		353	0.7995	खाला	353/1	खाला	208	0.5530	खाला	293.00	16	18		–	अस्थायी	हटवाकर कब्जा/सुपुर्दगी दी गई।

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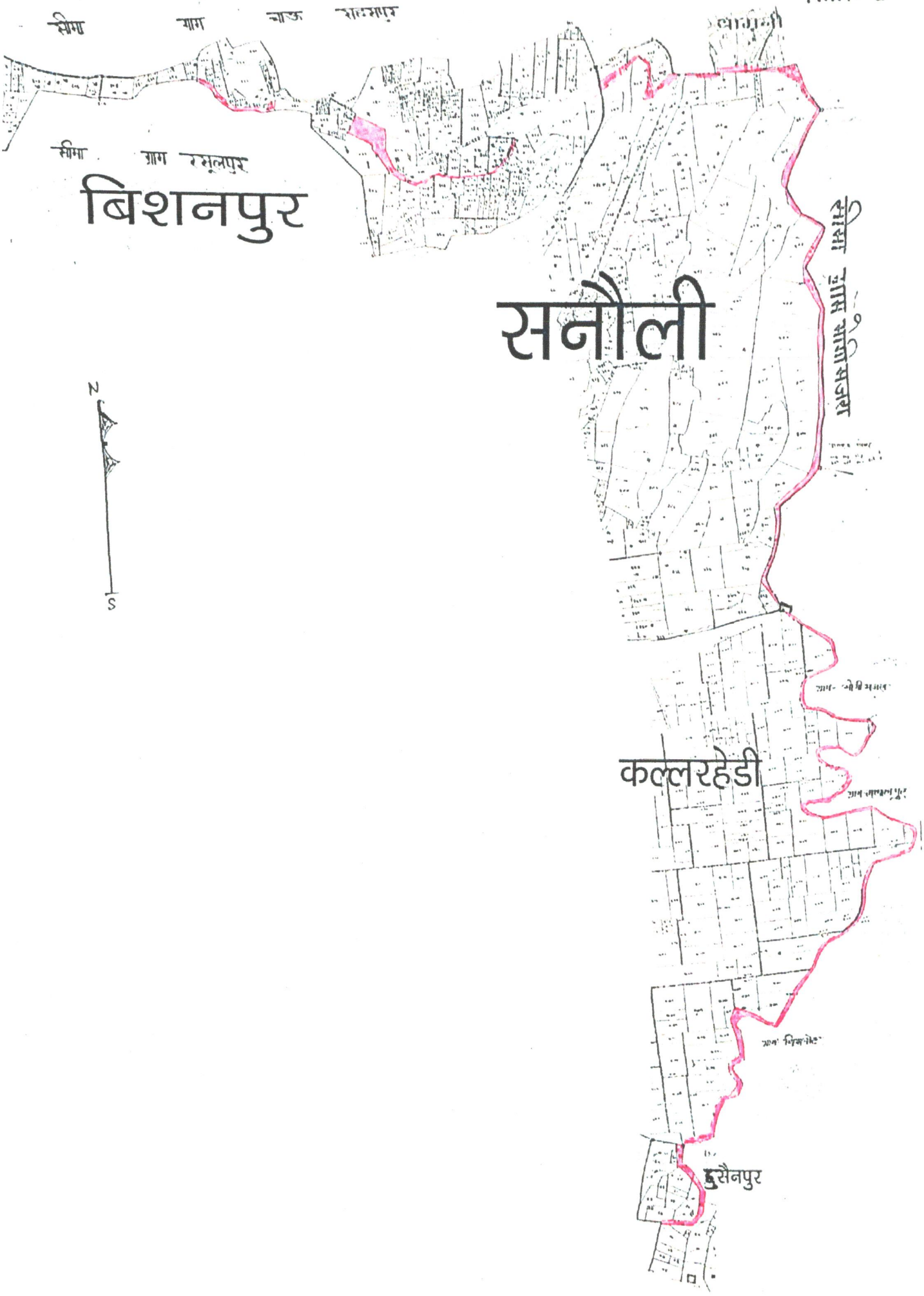
तहसीलदार
नकुड।

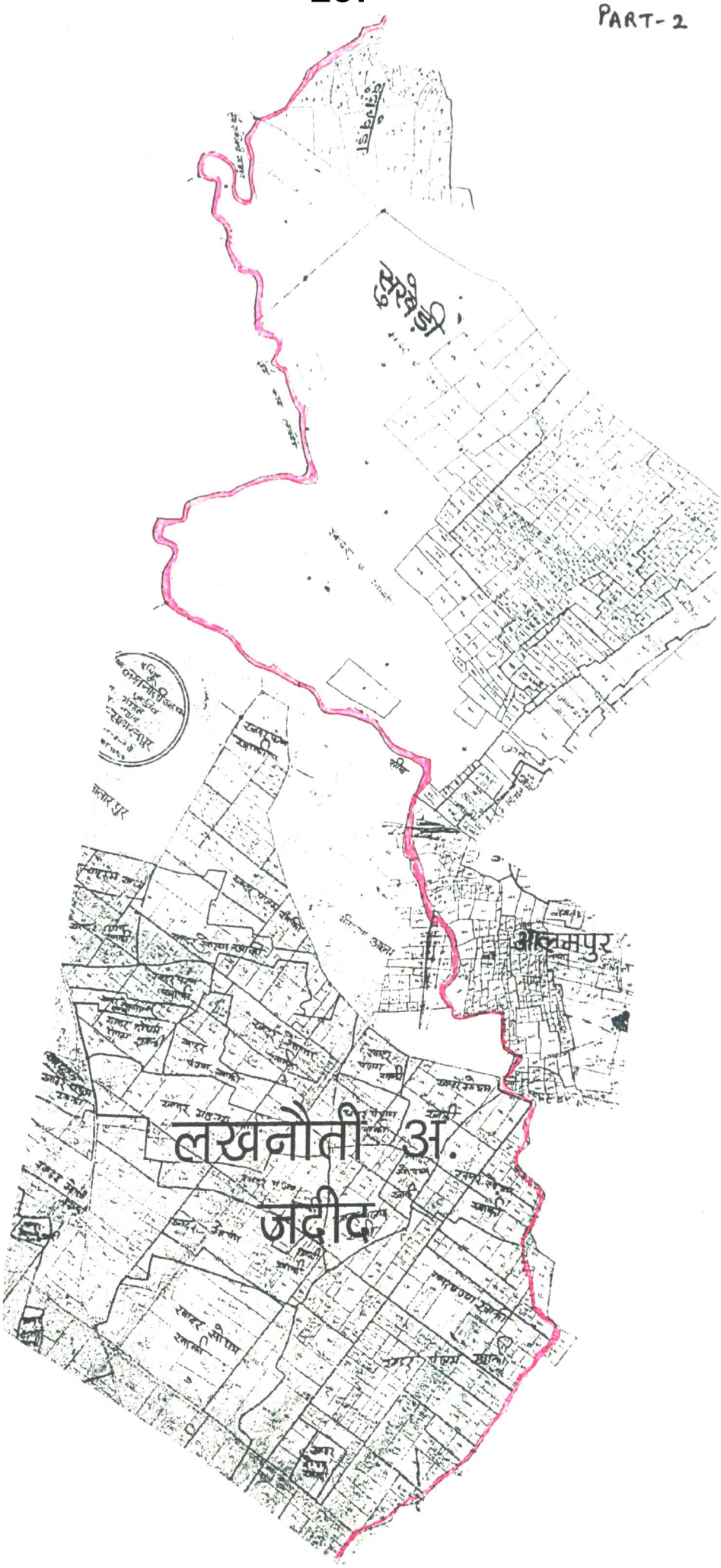
उपजिलाधिकारी
नकुड।

मानचित्र

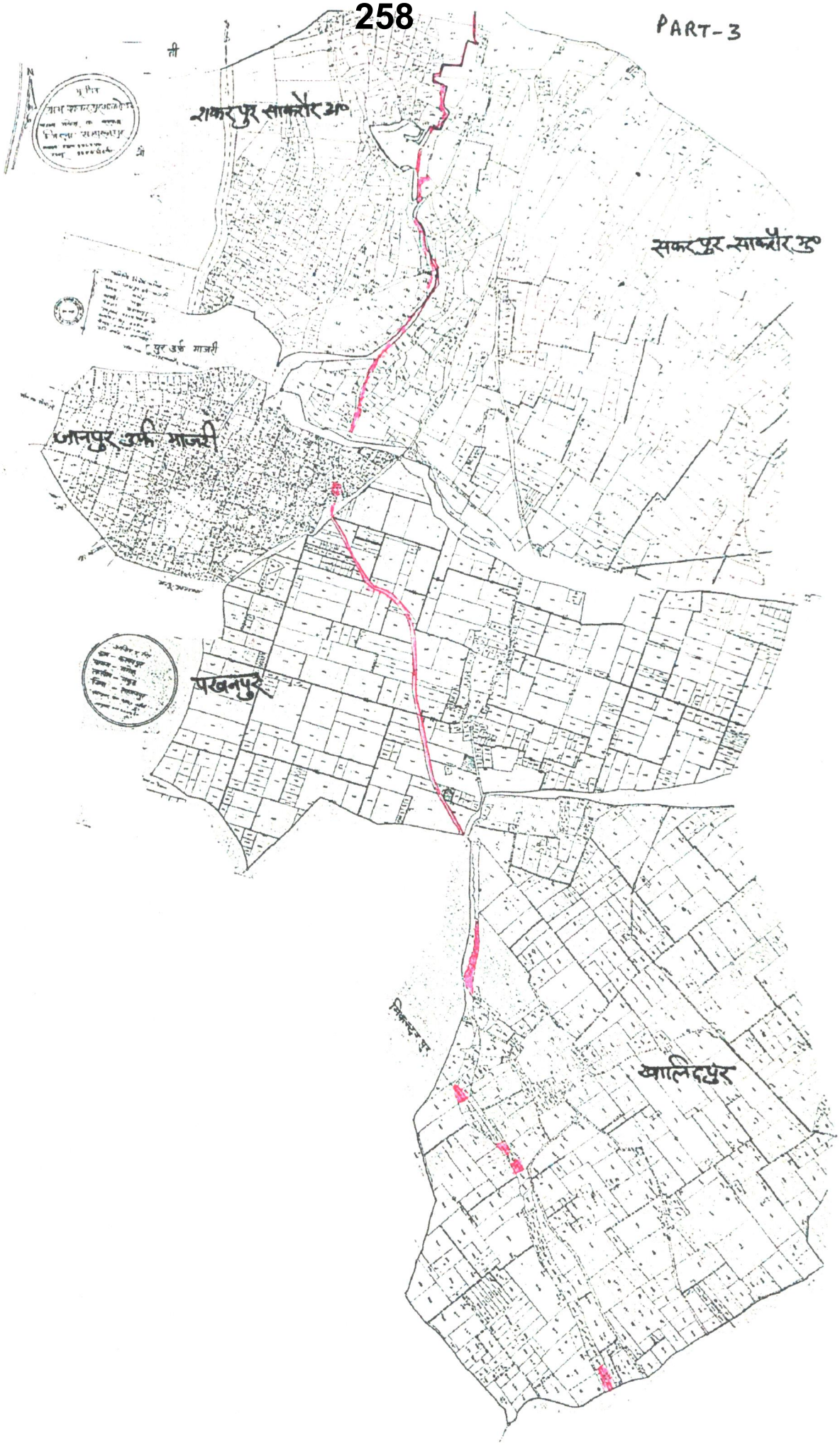
PART- 1



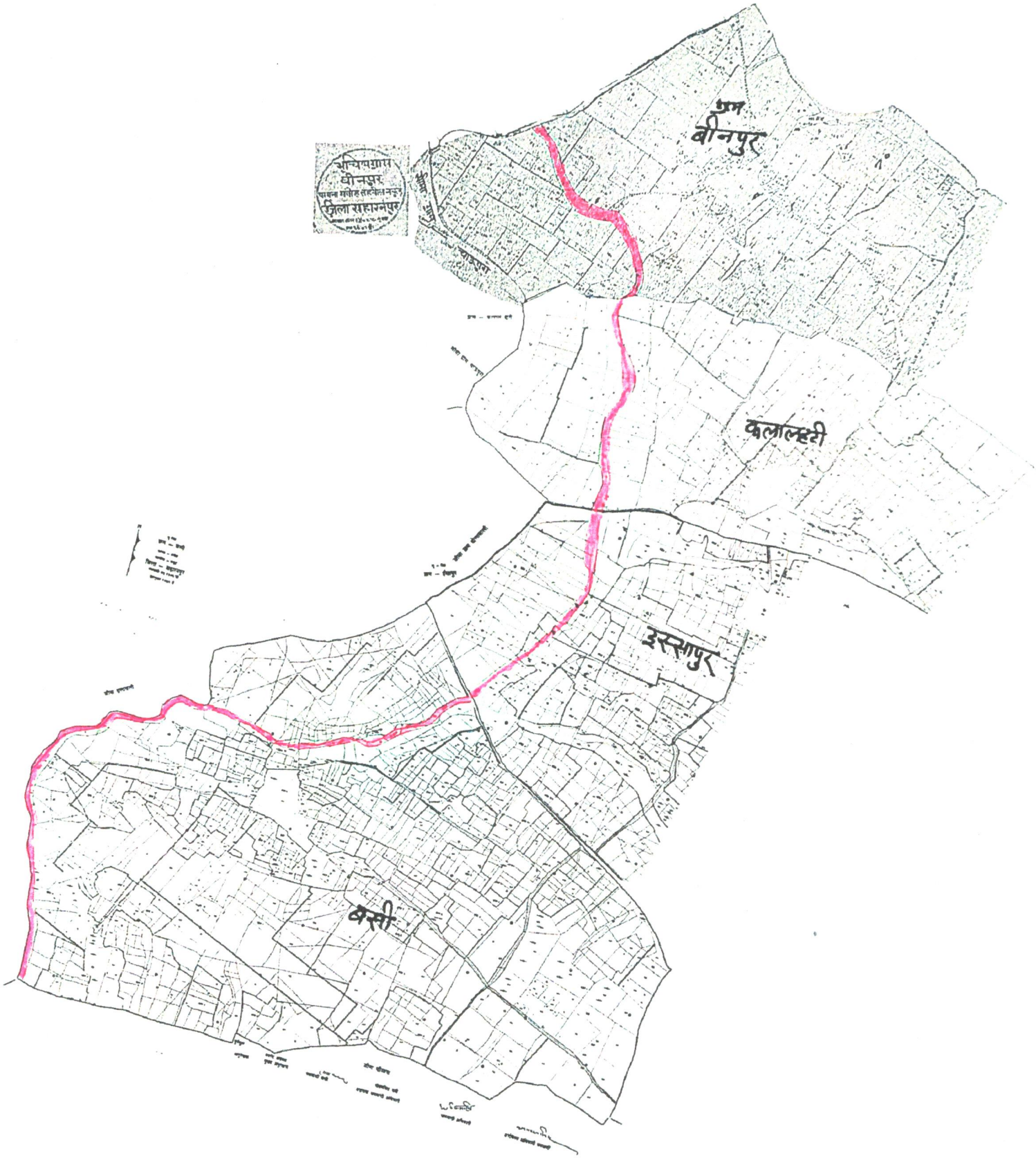
PART-2



PART-3



PART- 4



कार्यालय अधिशासी अभियन्ता
(सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग)
सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड, सहारनपुर।

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eeicdidupsa-up@nic.in
Phone No:- 0132-2661746

Dmp

सेवा में,

मुख्य विकास अधिकारी,
सहारनपुर।

पत्रांकः 551 /सिंनिखस/ दिनाँकः 15–02–2025

विषयः **मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0 201/2024 अमित कुमार बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।**

सन्दर्भः आपका पत्रांकः 6110/दिनांक 11.02.2025 एवं जिलाधिकारी महोदय का पत्रांकः 954/ओ0ए0–नं0–201/2024/एस0आर0ई0,दिनांक 04.02.2025

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक सन्दर्भित पत्र के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0 201/2024 अमित कुमार बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 06.12.2024 के क्रम में जनपद सहारनपुर को निम्नवत् आदेश जारी किये गये हैः–

10. Compliance Report has been filled by the State of U.P. which is Supported by Affidavite of the District Magistrate, Saharanpur. Mr. Manish Bansal, District Magistrate, Saharanpur has also appeared before this Tribunal thought VC. The report filled by the District Magistrate, Saharanpur. indicates Encroachment of the river area However, in the report & its Annexures complete details regarding origins of the river, actual width, depth & other dimensions of the river as per the revenue record, its catchment area & flood plain zone have not been mentioned.

जिसके अनुपालन में कार्यालय प्रभागीय निदेशक, समाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, सहारनपुर के पत्रांकः 3838/711/दिनांक 10.02.2025 द्वारा क्लेक्ट्रेट सहारनपुर में दिनांक 13.02.2025 को दोपहर 12.30 बजे जिलाधिकारी महोदय की अध्यक्षता में एक बैठक आहूत की गयी। जिसमें खोखरी (सिंधली) नदी का उद्गम स्थल, लम्बाई, चौडाई, गहराई राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार एवं फ्लड प्लेन जोन के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया।

विकास अधिकारी सहारनपुर 2025

तद्क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि खोखरी (सिंधली) नदी का उद्गम स्थल, लम्बाई, चौडाई की सूचना राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार उप जिलाधिकारी नकुड, सहारनपुर द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाना अपेक्षित है। जनपद सहारनपुर में खोखरी (सिंधली) नदी विलुप्त अवस्था में है। जिस हेतु पूर्व में भी उप जिलाधिकारी नकुड, सहारनपुर को पत्र प्रेषित किये जा चुके है। ग्राम सनौली से ग्राम बसी के मध्य क्रमशः सलारपुरा, आलमपुर, लखनौती एवं शकरपुर ग्राम स्थित है, जिनमें क्रमशः 5.50 मीटर, 15.00 मीटर, 18.00 मीटर एवं 18.00 मीटर की चौडाई के पुल निर्मित है। खोखरी (सिंधली) नदी की खुदाई के प्राक्कलन जिला ग्राम्य विकास अभिकरण, सहारनपुर द्वारा प्रेषित किये गये थे, जिसमें ग्राम सनौली व ग्राम बस्सी में नदी की तली एवं टॉप की चौडाई क्रमशः लगभग 4.00, 7.20, 13.00 व 17.28 मीटर प्रस्तावित है तथा गहराई 1.60 मीटर एवं 1.82 मीटर हैं, जिसकी तकनीकी स्वीकृति अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा

दी जा चुकी है। फ्लड प्लेन जोन हेतु पूर्व में कार्यालय मुख्य अभियन्ता (जल संसाधन), सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग उ0प्र0 लखनऊ के पत्रांक 491/मुअ(जस)/अनिम–1/अनिख–3, दिनांक 27.08.2024 द्वारा गंगा एवं इसकी सहायक नदियों का फ्लड प्लेन जोन निर्धारण करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया। जिसके क्रम में निदेशक भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग मानचित्र भवन विभूति खण्ड गोमती नगर लखनऊ को DEM DATA उपलब्ध कराने हेतु इस कार्यालय के पत्रांकः 2739/सिंनिखस/दिनांक 26.11.2024 द्वारा सिंधली नदी की के0एम0एल0 फाइल प्रेषित की गयी थी। भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा जनपद शामली में नदी के सम्पूर्ण भाग व जनपद सहारनपुर में नदी के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत DEM DATA उपलब्ध करा दिये गये है। उनके द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि लगभग 25 वर्ग कि0मी0 भाग में नदी के DEM DATA उपलब्ध नही है, जिस हेतु उनसे प्रफोर्मा बिल की वांछना की गयी है, उनके कार्यालय के पत्रांकः 624/39–सी (कोर्ट केस)/दिनांक 10.02.2025 द्वारा रू0 7.02 लाख का प्रफोर्मा बिल उपलब्ध कराया गया। यहां यह भी अवगतनीय है कि NIH Roorkee द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये प्रफोर्मा बिल धनराशि रू0 18.88 लाख एवं खोखरी (सिंधली) नदी के अवशेष 25 वर्ग कि0मी0 भाग में DEM Data धनराशि रू0 7.02 लाख कुल **धनराशि रू0 25.90 लाख** की मांग इस कार्यालय के पत्रांकः 314/सिंनिखस/दिनांक 11.02.2025 द्वारा अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, सिंचाई कार्य मण्डल, सहारनपुर एवं अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, सिंचाई कार्य मण्डल, सहारनपुर के पत्रांकः 7988/सिंकामस/बी–1 (4711)/दिनांकः 11.02.2025 मुख्य अभियन्ता (यमुना), सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग उ0प्र0, ओखला से कर ली गयी है।

सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

15/2/25

(रामबाबू)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता
सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड,
सहारनपुर।

पत्रांकः /सिंनिखस/तदिनाँकः –02–2025

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है :–

(1) अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, सिंचाई कार्य मण्डल, सहारनपुर।
(2) प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, सहारनपुर।
(3) क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, सहारनपुर।
(4) सहायक अभियन्ता–तृतीय, सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड, सहारनपुर को उनके पत्रांकः 68/सहा0अभि0–तृतीय/दिनांक 15–02–2025 के क्रम में।

(रामबाबू)
अधिशासी अभियन्ता
सिंचाई निर्माण खण्ड,
सहारनपुर।