



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD



पत्रांक संख्या H/3202/सी-5/136/O.A.N. 293, M.A. 40/23 दिनांक 28-6-24

To,

The Registrar General,
Principal Bench,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Copernicus Marg, New Delhi-110001

Sub: Submission of report of Joint committee in compliance of order dated 03.04.2024 passed by Hon'ble NGT Principal Bench, New Delhi in M.A. In Disposed of case no. 40/2023 in Original Application No. 293 of 2022 in the matter of Amandeep Singh Sandhu Versus State of U.P. & Others.

Sir,

In compliance to the order dated 03.04.2024 passed by this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in M.A. In Disposed of case no. 40/2023 in Original Application No. 293 of 2022 in the matter of Amandeep Singh Sandhu Versus State of U.P. & Others, the report of Joint committee on behalf of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board is hereby attached with a request that the same may be put up before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for kind perusal and consideration.

Enclosure: As above.

Your's Sincerely,

(Dr. Ram Karan)

**Chief Environmental Officer,
Circle-5**

Copy to:

1. Shri Pradeep Mishra, Advocate for UPPCB.
2. Chief Law Officer (Incharge), UPPCB, Lucknow.
3. Regional Officer, UPPCB, Lucknow.

**Chief Environmental Officer,
Circle-5**

Survey Report

On dated

24.06.2024

Regarding

Satha Rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur matter of

Amandeep Singh Sandhu Vs State of U.P.

(MA. No. 40/2023 in OA No 293/2022)

Prepared by

The joint committee of IARI (PUSA) New Delhi, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, District Ayodhya, District Agriculture Officer and Regional Office, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) Lucknow.

Constituted by

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal

(Order dated 04th October, 2023 and 03rd April, 2024)

Survey report regarding Satha rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur in Compliance of Direction issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in case of MA. No. 40/2023 Amandeep Singh Sandhu Vs State of U.P.

Background:-

Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in MA. No. 40/2023 in OA No 293/2022, Amandeep Singh Sandhu V/s State of Uttar Pradesh has passed vide order dated- 04-10-2023. The main content of the order are as follows:-

".....3. Report dated 26.09.2023 has been filed on behalf of State Ground Water Authority by way of email dated 26.09.2023.

4. We have gone through report filed by State Ground Water Authority and we find that it is substantial reproduction of the earlier report filed before learned Registrar General of this Tribunal and in both the reports while highlighting the adverse environmental impacts of cultivation of Satha crop it was mentioned that an early decision will be taken in the matter. The case involves the question of permissibility of cultivation of Satha crop in District Lakhimpur-Khiri, Uttar Pradesh. In the reports it has been mentioned that cultivation of Satha crop has been prohibited in adjoining Districts namely; Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit.

5. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case and considering importance of Satha crop as traditional crop with enormous cultural and medicinal values attached to it, we consider it appropriate to constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representative of the Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries, Environment and Forest and Climate Change and Department of Agriculture, Government of U.P., a Scientist to be nominated by Director IARI, Pusa, New Delhi and a Scientist to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, District Ayodhya, State of Uttar Pradesh and Member Secretary, UPPCB to carry out study/assessment of the environmental impacts of cultivation of the Satha crop in the concerned areas of the State of Uttar Pradesh and give its suggestions regarding prohibitory/regulatory/remedial measures required to be taken regarding cultivation thereof in the State of Uttar Pradesh. UPPCB will be nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

6. The report of the Joint Committee may be furnished within two months by e-mail at judicialngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

7. List for further consideration on 23.01.2024....."

In compliance to the aforesaid direction of Hon'ble NGT, Joint Committee comprising following members constituted vide letter:-

- 1- Professor and Principal Scientist) Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), New Delhi.
- 2- Senior Rice Breeder, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, NDUAT Kumarganj, District Ayodhya.
- 3- District Agriculture Officer.
- 4- Assistant Scientific Officer, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.

The Joint Committee has Survey regarding Satha rice Cultivation in Lakhimpur district, on dated- 21-12-2023. The of surveyreport Annexed as **Annexure-1**.

Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi vide order dated-03.04.2024 passed the following directions:-

".....2. The Joint Committee is directed to submit its further report within one month by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

3. The Registry is directed to issue notices to respondents' no. 1 to 5 requiring them to file their response to the report of the Joint Committee within two months by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

4. List for further consideration on 02.07.2024....."

In compliance to the aforesaid direction of Hon'ble NGT, the Joint Committee done survey regarding Satha Rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur on 24.06.2024

Observations:-

Observation found during Joint Survey/Inspection on dated 24.06.2024-

- 1- Team comprising, Dr Dinesh Kumar Sharma (Professor and Principal Scientist) Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), Dr Saurabh Dixit, Senior Rice Breeder, NDUAT, Mr Arvind Kumar Chaudhary, District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Lakhimpur Kheri, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bishen, Scientist Agronomy, Krishivigyan Kendra, Jamunabad Gola Kheri, Mr. Vinod Kumar, Assistant Environmental Engineer and Mr..K.K. Chaudhary, Scientific Assistant, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board Lucknow, surveyed and interacted with farmers and discussed various issues pertaining to the cultivation of Satha rice in District-Lakhimpur on 24th June, 2024 and the purpose of this joint inspection was to see the summer rice crop (Satha Dhan) in the field and interact with various farmers group (small, marginal, big and general public) for their responses.
- 2- Team observed that Satha rice crop was there in the fields in various growth stages and area under Satha rice cultivation is increasing every year. Summer rice (Satha rice) is banned in adjoining Districts. According to District Agriculture officer summer rice cultivation is being practiced in more than 45000-hectare area and this is growing year after year. If this practice is not checked it may pose a serious threat to the ground water, soil health and overall sustainability of the agroecosystem.
- 3- As represented that the Satha crop of rice is grown traditionally and earlier with satha land races of rice (60 days maturity) in the limited area obtaining very low yield potentials, but in new era the farmers are growing improved rice varieties (110 to 130 days maturity) viz. PR 126, Pusa 1509, NDR 97, Govind etc., as commercial rice crop with the objective to obtain >50q/ha yield. Farmers manage the crop with imbalance use of fertilizers (apply Urea and Zink only), more number of irrigation (12 irrigations), apply 5 to 6 sprays of fungicide/ insecticide. In fact, these are not satha cultivation, this is commercial rice cultivation. These commercial varieties are not known for any of its mediational properties. After discussing with farming communities and general public following points emerges:
 - Requires more water to grow than other crops in summer, resulted ground water goes down gradually, while during rainy (kharif) season the water requirement of rice crop fulfilled by rains

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and supported by one to three irrigations only rather than twelve irrigations during summer. Water table in the sathadhan area is going down in some area it has gone to even below to 60 feet and 15-20 year back it was about 10 feet. So continuous monitoring of Ground water is very important.

- Imbalanced use of fertilizers and agrochemicals (pesticides) may result residues in harvested samples and further leached to ground water. Some farmers pointed out that intestinal disorder and other diseases in the area due to pesticide spray increased considerably these facts needs to be corroborated, some farmers pointed out that cases of cancer have also been reported.
 - Imbalance use of fertilizers; farmers used only urea and zinc in summer rice crop.
 - Summer rice followed by wet season (kharif) rice crop reduces the microbial activities and earthworm population due to continuous anerobic conditions (submergence condition) during long crop growth duration (Feb. to May and June to Oct.).
 - Under puddled and submerged conditions of rice cultivation, methane (CH₄) emission is more which a potent Green House Gas (GHG), having 24 times more Global Warming Potential (GWP) than carbon di oxide (CO₂).
 - For rice cultivation farmers perform repeated tillage and puddling for field preparation which make a hard pan in sub surface area, which prohibited the deep percolation (down word movement of water) to recharge the ground water. While a lot of ground water are pulled through submersible pumps for irrigation which leads decrease in ground water table.
- 4- No agriculture waste burning was found during the survey.

Policy Suggestions:

Following suggestion were made by the PUSA and NDUAT.

- Farmers should grow other alternative crops like urd- moong, maize or vegetables etc. during summer (Zaid). These crops require less water than rice. Scientifically urd-moong are pulse crop; required less water and fertilizers also matures less than 100 days. In our previous report we have provided detailed crop diversification plans.
- The fertilizer and agrochemical (fungicide/insecticide) requirements of optional summer crops is less than rice. Urd/ moong pulses add nitrogen through N-fixation, also improve soil carbon content. Maize is C₄ plant which are more efficiently convert light energy in to chemical energy (protein) during photo synthesis.
- Urd/ moong crops improve microbial activities in soil due to rhizobium nodes and anaerobic field conditions also increase earthworm population. Earthworm makes soil porous and form capillaries to increase soil water soaking capacity resulted ground water recharge.
- If we are going to ban summer rice cultivation it will affect the livelihood and financial security to the farmers. Further diversification of cropping system need government support in terms of market and price regulation.
- Farmers and farming communities those who are protecting and conserving nature and natural resources must be compensated in the form of PES (Payment of Ecosystem Services)
- Farmers training and awareness programme at large scale related to water, soil health and environment should be conducted periodically.

- Direct seeded rice (DSR) technology to be promoted in place of transplanting in these areas to save water because it is having lower water and carbon footprint having 30 to 40 % less Green House Gases (GHG_s).
- More emphasis should be given to maintain soil fertility and breaking of hard pan. For that inclusion of pulses as sole or intercrop in the cropping system to be promoted as per the situation and deep ploughing to be carried out in summer season after three years.

Summary and Conclusion-

Once the summer cultivation of rice crop stopped in adjoining districts due to its demerits. It is necessary to take precautions because sub-surface water flow across the districts, regions or even states (there is no limit of sub-surface movement of water). Haryana and Punjab have the highest yields of rice and wheat in South Asia. Irrigation practices for these crops, however, pose a threat to the region's groundwater levels that are being fast depleted. Paddy is procured by the government at minimum support price (MSP), and leads to over-exploitation of underground aquifers. In Punjab a law, **Preservation of subsoil moisture Act, 2009** was enacted which aims at conserving groundwater by mandatorily delaying the transplanting of paddy to beyond June 10, when the most severe phase of evapotranspiration (transfer of water from land to the atmosphere through evaporation from the soil and plant transpiration) is over. Farmers were forbidden from sowing paddy before May 10 and transplanting it before June 10. Haryana also enacted similar law, **Haryana Preservation of Sub Soil Water Act, 2009 (Haryana Act No. 6 of 2009)**. An Act to provide for the prohibition of sowing of nursery of paddy and transplanting of paddy before the dates notified and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

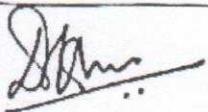
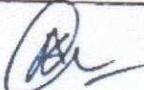
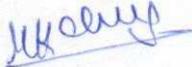
On the 8th of April 2024, the Supreme Court delivered a landmark opinion, strengthening the nation's fight against climate change. In an important ruling, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of fundamental rights to include "the right to be free from adverse effects of climate change." It is a recognition of the serious threat that climate change poses to the lives and livelihood. So, if Satha rice or summer rice, which is grown from April to June is not banned in the area it may pose a serious threat to the ground water, soil health and will have more GHG emissions so ultimately it will increase risk of climate change. Big farmers they have resources for digging deeper bore wells but life and livelihood of small and marginal farmers will be endangered with depleting ground water, so it is also a concern of Inter and Intra generation equity. After discussion with farming community, they also wanted that summer rice cultivation should be stopped as in the neighbouring Districts.

Responses of Farmers annexed as **Annexure-2** and data of ground water level provided by UP Ground water Department is annexed as **Annexure-3**.

On the basis of two field survey conducted on 21.12.2023 and 24.06.2024, the committee unanimously decided that cultivation of summer rice (Satha rice) should be ban in the concern district (Lakhimpur kheri) as it have very serious impacts on ground water level as well as soil health.

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Survey Team:-

Sr. No.	Name of Inspecting Officers	Designation & Department	Signature
1	Dr Dinesh Kumar Sharma	Professor and Principal Scientist, Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), New Delhi	
2	Dr Saurabh Dixit	Senior Rice Breeder, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, NDUAT Kumarganj, District Ayodhya.	
3	Arvind Kumar Chaudhary	District Agriculture Officer (DAO), LakhimpurKhera,	
4	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bishen,	Scientist Agronomy, Krishivigya Kendra JamunabadGolaLakhimpurKheri	
5	Vinod Kumar	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.	
6	K.K. Chaudhary	Scientific Assistant, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.	

7-Photo gallery:-

Photographs taken during Survey report regarding Satha rice Cultivation in District LakhimpurKherion dated-24.06.2024

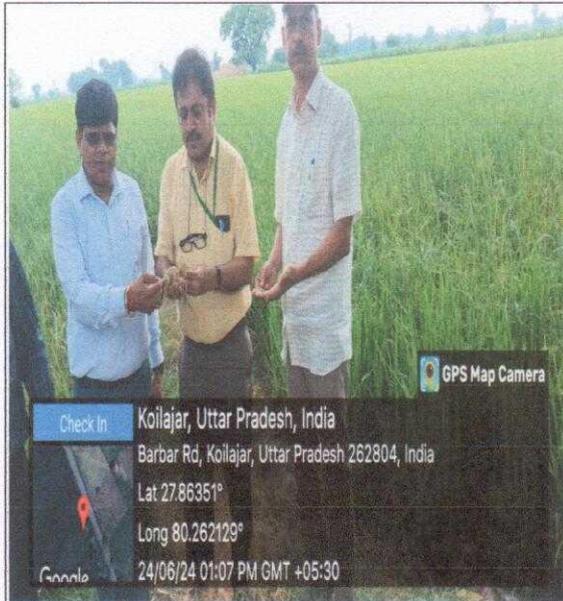


Photo 1:



Photo 2 :



Photo 3:



Photo 4:

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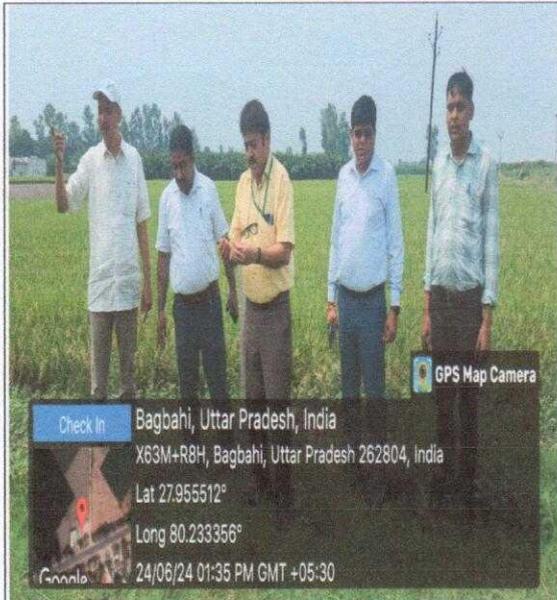


Photo 5:



Photo 6:

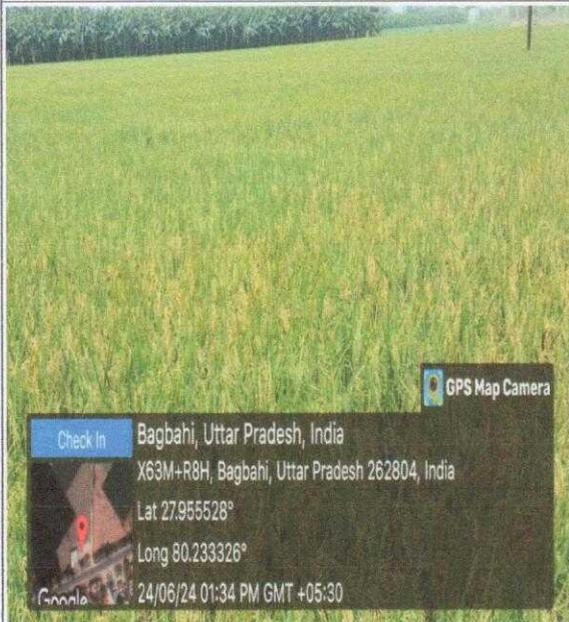


Photo 7:

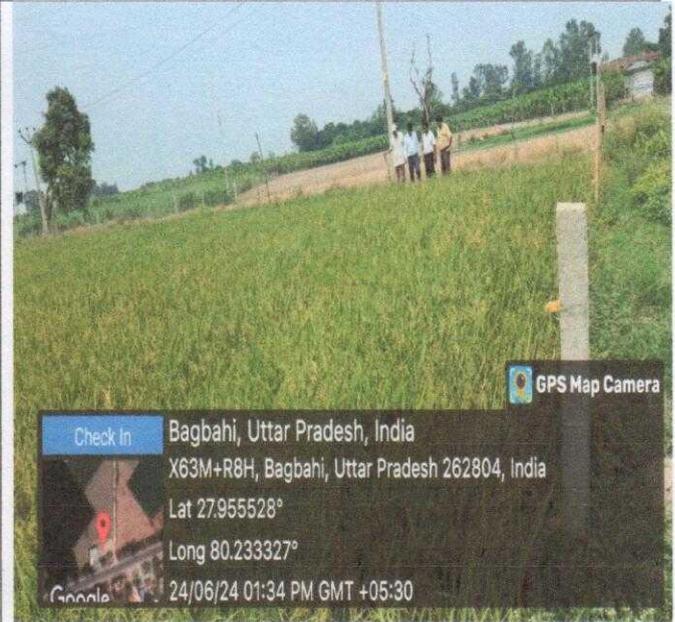


Photo 8:

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Photo 9:

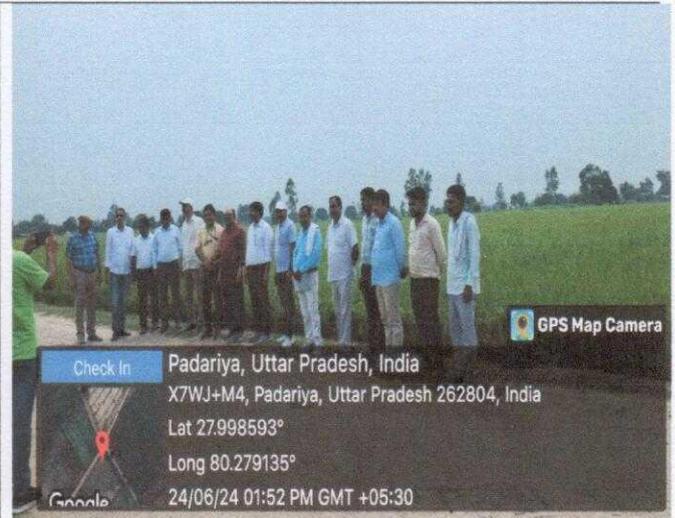


Photo 10:

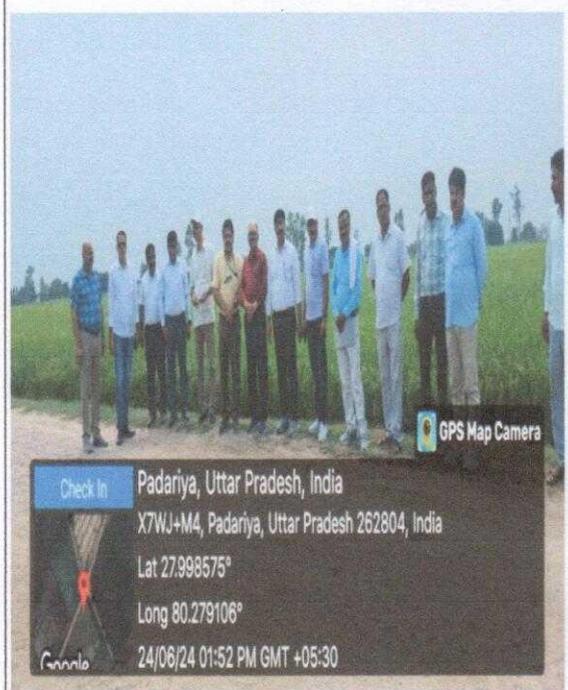


Photo 11:

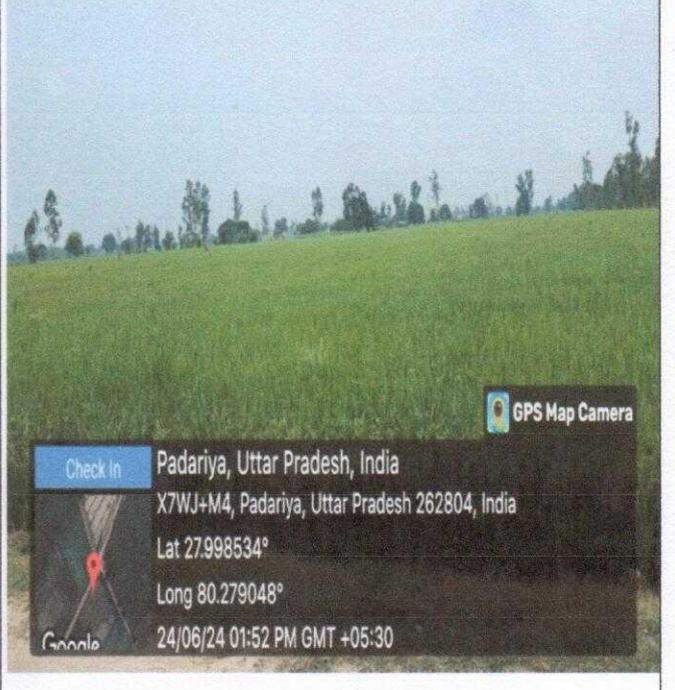


Photo 12:

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink.

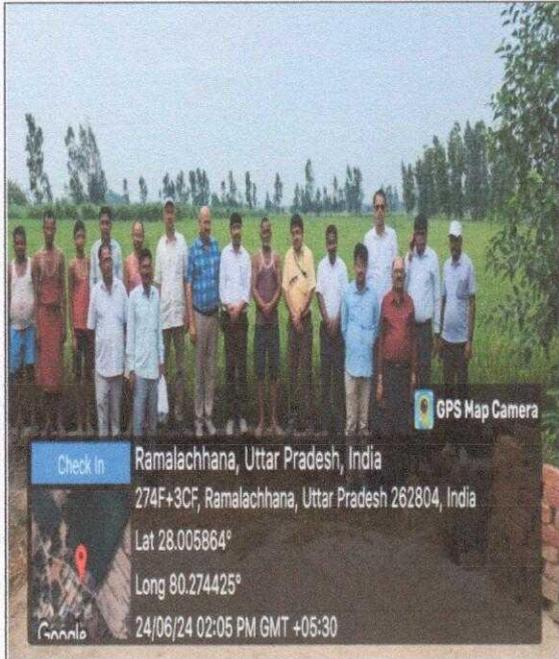


Photo 13:

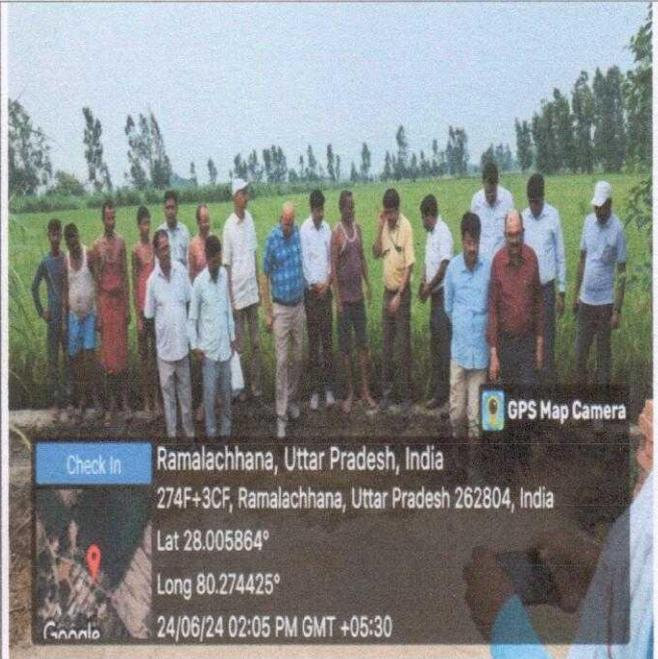


Photo 14:

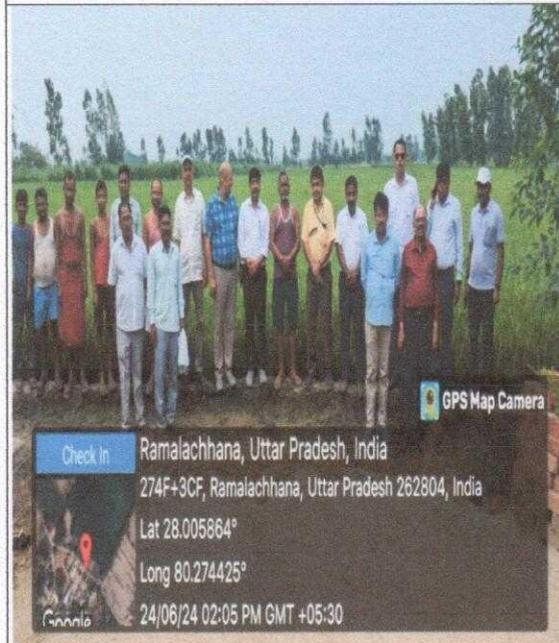


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Joint Committee Report

(21-12-2023)

Regarding

Satha rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur matter of

Amandeep Singh Sandhu Vs State of U.P.

(MA. No. 40/2023 in OA No 293/2022)

Prepared by

The joint committee of IARI (PUSA) New Delhi, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, District Ayodhya, District Agriculture Officer, Lakhimpur Khiri and Regional Office, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) Lucknow.

Constituted by

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal

(Order dated 04th October, 2023)

Joint Committee report regarding Satha rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur in Compliance of Direction issued by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in case of MA. No. 40/2023 OA No 293/2022 Amandeep Singh Sandhu Vs State of U.P.

Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi in MA. No. 40/2023 in OA No 293/2022, Amandeep Singh Sandhu V/s State of Uttar Pradesh has passed vide order dated-04-10-2023. The main content of the order are as follows:-

".....3. Report dated 26.09.2023 has been filed on behalf of State Ground Water Authority by way of email dated 26.09.2023.

4. We have gone through report filed by State Ground Water Authority and we find that it is substantial reproduction of the earlier report filed before learned Registrar General of this Tribunal and in both the reports while highlighting the adverse environmental impacts of cultivation of Satha crop it was mentioned that an early decision will be taken in the matter. The case involves the question of permissibility of cultivation of Satha crop in District Lakhimpur-Khiri, Uttar Pradesh. In the reports it has been mentioned that cultivation of Satha crop has been prohibited in adjoining Districts namely; Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit.

5. In view of the facts and circumstances of the case and considering importance of Satha crop as traditional crop with enormous cultural and medicinal values attached to it, we consider it appropriate to constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representative of the Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries, Environment and Forest and Climate Change and Department of Agriculture, Government of U.P., a Scientist to be nominated by Director IARI, Pusa, New Delhi and a Scientist to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, District Ayodhya, State of Uttar Pradesh and Member Secretary, UPPCB to carry out study/assessment of the environmental impacts of cultivation of the Satha crop in the concerned areas of the State of Uttar Pradesh and give its suggestions regarding prohibitory/regulatory/remedial measures required to be taken regarding cultivation thereof in the State of Uttar Pradesh. UPPCB will be nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

6. The report of the Joint Committee may be furnished within two months by e-mail at judicial_ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

7. List for further consideration on 23.01.2024....."

In compliance to the aforesaid direction of Hon'ble NGT, a Joint Committee comprising:-

- 1- Professor and Principal Scientist) Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), New Delhi.
- 2- Senior Rice Breeder, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, NDUAT Kumarganj, District Ayodhya.
- 3- District Agriculture Officer.

4- Assistant Scientific Officer, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board Lucknow.

The Joint Committee has Survey regarding Satha rice Cultivation in Lakhimpur district, on dated- 21-12-2023. The details of findings are mentioned below-

Team comprising. Dr Dinesh Kumar Sharma (Professor and Principal Scientist, Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), Dr Saurabh Dixit, Senior Rice Breeder NDUAT, Mr Arvind Kumar Chaudhary, District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Lakhimpur Khiri, Dr. Santosh Kumar Vishkarma Senior Scientist, Krishi vigyan kendra Jamunabad Gola Kheri, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bishen, Scientist Agronomy, Krishi vigyar Kendra, Jamunabad Gola Kheri and Mr. Pankaj Shukla (ASO), (UP, Pollution Control Board) surveyed and interacted with farmers and discussed various issues pertaining to the cultivation of Satha rice in District Lakhimpur Khiri.

As represented that the Satha crop of rice is grown traditionally and earlier with satha land races of rice (60 days maturity) in the limited area obtaining very low yield potentials, but in new era the farmers are growing improved rice varieties (110 to 130 days maturity), viz. PR 126, Pusa 1509, NDR 97, Govind etc., as commercial rice crop with the objective to obtain >50q/ha yield. Farmers manage the crop with imbalance use of fertilizers (apply Urea and Zink only), more no. of irrigation (12 irrigations), apply two to three sprays of fungicide/ insecticide. In fact, these are not satha cultivation, this is commercial rice cultivation. These commercial varieties are not known for any of its mediational properties. The rice cereal always having social, religious and cultural values. In overall view of the cultivation of summer rice (which is not satha) is having adverse environmental impacts:

- Requires more water to grow than other crops in summer, resulted ground water goes down gradually, while during rainy (kharif) season the water requirement of rice crop fulfilled by rains and supported by one to three irrigations only rather than twelve irrigations during summer.
- Crop rotation (sequence of crop grown in a same land in one year) rice-wheat-rice is non-scientific which is followed by these farmers. Cereal (rice) followed by cereal (wheat) again cereal (rice) crop reduces the soil fertility in long term.
- Imbalance use of fertilizers; farmers used only urea and zinc in summer rice crop.
- Summer rice followed by wet season (kharif) rice crop reduces the microbial activities and earthworm population due to continuous anerobic conditions (submergence condition) during long crop growth duration (Feb. to May and June to Oct.).
- Under puddled and submerged conditions of rice cultivation, methane (CH₄) emission is more which a potent Green House Gas (GHG), having 24 times more Global Warming Potential (GWP) than carbon di oxide (CO₂).
- For rice cultivation farmers perform repeated tillage and puddling for field preparation which make a hard pan in sub surface area, which prohibited the deep percolation (down word movement of water) to recharge the ground water. While a lot of ground water are pulled through submersible pumps for irrigation which leads decrease in ground water table.

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- Evapotranspiration rate is also higher in summer rice crop than the wet (kharif) season due to higher temperature ($>40^{\circ}\text{C}$) in summer.

Suggestions:

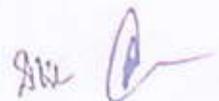
There are following suggestions to the farmers

- Farmers should grow other alternative crops like urd- moong, maize or vegetables etc. during summer (Zaid). These crops require less water than rice. Scientifically urd-moong are pulse crop; required less water and fertilizers also matures less than 100 days.
- The crop rotation recommended for agriculture season (One year)

Season 1 st Jun-Oct. Kharif crop (wet or rainy)	Season 2 nd Nov.-Feb. Rabi crop (winter)	Season 3 rd March-May Zaid crop (Summer)
Rice	Wheat	Urd/ moong
Rice	Pea/gram/lentil	Maize
Rice	Mustard	Urd/ moong
Rice	Potato	Urd/ moong
Rice	Pea/gram/lentil	Summer vegetables
Rice	Wheat	Sesbania(daincha) for green manuring
Fallow (No crop)	Potato	Urd/ moong
Rice	Vegetables	Urd/ moong
Rice	Vegetables	Maize
Maize	Potato	Urd/ moong
Maize	Wheat	Urd/ moong

- The fertilizer and agrochemical (fungicide/insecticide) requirements of optional summer crops is less than rice. Urd/ moong pulses add nitrogen through N-fixation, also improve soil carbon content. Maize is C_4 plant which are more efficiently convert light energy in to chemical energy (protein) during photo synthesis.
- Urd/ moong crops improve microbial activities in soil due to rhizobium nodes and anaerobic field conditions also increase earthworm population. Earthworm makes soil porous and form capillaries to increase soil water soaking capacity resulted ground water recharge.

- Loss of water through evapotranspiration may reduce by urd-moong crop because of horizontal growth habit during summer also refer as cover crop.
- Maize crop canopy reduces the evapotranspiration, therefore, requires less irrigation than rice.
- If we are going to ban summer rice cultivation it will affect the livelihood and financial security to the farmers. Further diversification of cropping system need government support in terms of market and price regulation. Also require awareness programme at large scale related to water, soil health and environment. Direct seeded rice (DSR) technology to be promoted in place of transplanting in these areas to save water because it is having lower water and carbon footprint having 30 to 40 % less Green House Gases (GHG_s). More emphasis should be given to maintain soil fertility and breaking of hard pan. For that inclusion of pulses as sole or intercrop in the cropping system to be promoted as per the situation and deep ploughing to be carried out in summer season after three years.
- Once the summer cultivation of rice crop stopped in adjoining districts due to its demerits. It is necessary to take precautions because sub-surface water flow across the districts, regions or even states (there is no limit of sub-surface movement of water).
- Haryana and Punjab have the highest yields of rice and wheat in South Asia. Irrigation practices for these crops, however, pose a threat to the region's groundwater levels that are being fast depleted. Paddy is procured by the government at minimum support price (MSP), and leads to over-exploitation of underground aquifers.
- In Punjab a law, Preservation of subsoil moisture Act, 2009 was enacted which aims at conserving groundwater by mandatorily delaying the transplanting of paddy to beyond June 10, when the most severe phase of evapotranspiration (transfer of water from land to the atmosphere through evaporation from the soil and plant transpiration) is over. Farmers were forbidden from sowing paddy before May 10 and transplanting it before June 10.
- Haryana also enacted similar law, Haryana Preservation of Sub Soil Water Act, 2009 (Haryana Act No. 6 of 2009). An Act to provide for the prohibition of sowing

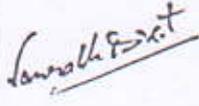






of nursery of paddy and transplanting of paddy before the dates notified and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- Two or three more visit is needed for collecting more data when satha crop is in the field during February and March 2024.

1- Survey Team:

Sr. No.	Name of Inspecting Officers	Designation	Signature
1	Dr Dinesh Kumar Sharma	Professor and Principal Scientist, Division of Environment Sciences, IARI (PUSA), New Delhi	
2	Dr Saurabh Dixit	Senior Rice Breeder, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, NDUAT Kumarganj, District Ayodhya.	
3	Arvind Kumar Chaudhary	District Agriculture Officer (DAO), Lakhimpur Khiri.	
4	Dr. Santosh Kumar Vishkarma	Senior Scientist, Krishi vigya Kendra Jamunabad Gola Lakhimpur Khiri	
5	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bishen,	Scientist Agronomy, Krishi vigya Kendra Jamunabad Gola Lakhimpur Khiri	
6	Pankaj Shukla	Assistant Scientific Officer, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.	Retired
7	Vinod Kumar	Assistant Environmental Engineer, Regional Office, U.P. Pollution Control Board, Lucknow.	

2-Photo gallery:-

Photographs taken during Survey regarding Satha rice Cultivation in District Lakhimpur on dated 21-12-2023



Photo 1

Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

95

Annexure-2

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-293/2022 अमनदीप सिंह संधू बनाम स्टेट आफ यू0पी0 व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 03/04/2024 के अनुपालन में गठित संयुक्त समिति द्वारा जनपद-लखीमपुर खीरी के तहसील-गोला, पलिया एवं मोहम्मदी में साठा धान लगाये गये खेतों का सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण के समय खेतों में साठा धान के पौधे लगे हुये पाये गये तथा निरीक्षण के समय आस-पास उपस्थित किसानों से साठा धान की खेती से पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गयी। जिनके द्वारा अवगत कराये गये तथ्यों के विवरण निम्नवत है:-

1. श्री संजीव कुमार शुक्ला, ग्राम-बस्तौली, ब्लाक-बिजुआ, तहसील-गोला, लखीमपुर खीरी(मो0 न0-9839580336) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान के उत्पादन हेतु अनेकों बार खेतों में सिंचाई करना पड़ता है, सिंचाई हेतु बोरवेल के माध्यम से भू-जल का निष्कर्षण किया जाता है, जिससे भू जल का स्तर गिर रहा है एवं समरसेबल चलाने के लिए बिजली की भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता पड़ती है, जिससे लो वोल्टेज बना रहता है।
2. श्री आदित्य तिवारी पुत्र श्री कृष्ण कुमार तिवारी, ग्राम-भानपुर, ब्लाक-बिजुआ, तहसील-पलिया, लखीमपुर खीरी(मो0 न0-9415667783) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान के उत्पादन हेतु 7-8 बार साठा धान के पौधों पर पेस्टीसाइड का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिससे भूमि एवं जल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।
3. श्री प्रमोद पुत्र खुलास, ग्राम-बस्तौली, ब्लाक-बिजुआ, तहसील-गोला, लखीमपुर खीरी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान के उत्पादन हेतु कीटनाशक दवाईयों का ज्यादा प्रयोग करना पड़ता है, जिससे भू-जल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण किसान साठा धान की खेती नहीं करना चाहते हैं।
4. श्री नथूलाल शुक्ला पुत्र श्री छोटेलाल, ग्राम-रूरवा, तहसील-मोहम्मदी, लखीमपुर खीरी (मो0न0-9997047099) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान के उत्पादन हेतु पानी का ज्यादा प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिससे भू-जल का स्तर गिर रहा है तथा आने वाली पीढी को जल संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा। साठा धान के पौधों पर कीटनाशक दवाईयों का ज्यादा प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिससे कैंसर एवं अन्य घातक बीमारियां फैल रही है।
5. श्री अनिल तिवारी पुत्र श्री मदनलाल तिवारी, ग्राम-रामालक्ष्मन, तहसील-मोहम्मदी, लखीमपुर खीरी (मो0न0-7755894637) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वर्ष लगभग 1996 से साठा धान की खेती शुरू हुई है, साठा धान के कृषि के समय वर्षा नहीं होती है, जिसके कारण सिंचाई हेतु भूजल का ज्यादा प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। इसके अपेक्षा सामान्य धान की कृषि के समय बरसात होती है, जिससे भू-जल का कम से कम प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। साठा धान के उत्पादन हेतु पौधों में ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर एवं कीटनाशक दवाईयों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। साठा धान की किये जाने वाली खेती को अगर रोका नहीं गया तो आने वाले वर्षों में कृषि योग्य भूमि एवं भूजल पर बहुत खराब प्रभाव पड़ेगा।
6. श्री कमाल अहमद पुत्र श्री नजीर अली, ग्राम-दिलावरपुर, तहसील-मोहम्मदी, लखीमपुर खीरी (मो0न0-9450220059) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान की खेती में सिंचाई हेतु ज्यादा जल प्रयोग होने के कारण भूजल स्तर में कमी हो रही है। साठा धान की खेती को बन्द कराया जाना आवश्यक है। 10 वर्ष पूर्व इस क्षेत्र में पानी का लेवल 25 फीट पर था, जो अब 60 फीट पर चला गया है।
7. श्री कमलेश सिंह पुत्र श्री जानकी सिंह, ग्राम-पलिया, तहसील-मोहम्मदी, लखीमपुर खीरी (मो0न0-9936754452) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि साठा धान की खेती में सिंचाई हेतु ज्यादा जल प्रयोग होने के कारण भूजल स्तर में कमी हो रही है।

सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण के दौरान उपस्थित किसानों द्वारा लिखित में दिये गये कथन की प्रति संलग्न है।

महोदय

सादर अवगत करना है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में साठ धान की खेती आपक क्षेत्र पर की जा रही है जिसके उगाने में पानी की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता पड़ती है जिसके कारण हमारे क्षेत्र का जल स्तर दिन प्रतिदिन नीचे गिरता जा रहा है जल स्तर नीचे गिरने से हमें अन्य फसलों की सिंचाई करने में अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वर्तमान क्षेत्र की भौतिक परिस्थितियों एवं क्षेत्र के आधिकार कृषकों का साठ के प्रति झुकाव को देखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है यदि साठ धान की बुवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया तो जल स्तर नीचे गिरने से खेती करने के साथ-साथ भविष्य में पीने का पानी जल संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इसी के साथ-साथ साठ धान में कीट नशकों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से मृदा स्वास्थ्य पर भी दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

उपरोक्त के संदर्भ में आपसे सादर अनुरोध है कि साठ धान की बुवाई को प्रतिबन्धित कराने की कृपा करें।

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|---------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| गाम - बिलडपुर | बलराम सिंह | सुनील | पार्थी |
| सुरेश सिंह | | रमेश क्षेत्रवासी | |
| जयप्रकाश सिंह | धन्जय सिंह | धन्जय सिंह | विवेक सिंह |
| सत्यपाल सिंह | Amj Dixit | रामनेश सिंह | रजेश सिंह |
| केवी सिंह | निरंकार | निवेश सिंह | राम प्रताप सिंह |
| सुरजीत सिंह | अरविशर्मा | अमरेश सिंह | रवि प्रताप सिंह |
| डानिल सिंह | L Singh | मलायक सिंह | शोक सिंह |
| अबुल | विदेश सिंह | कृष्णसुमेश सिंह | पदुकि |
| पल्लु | हरीश सिंह | रामप्रताप | उदयपाल सिंह |
| रामा सिंह | कमल सिंह | विकास सिंह | जयशंकर |
| सुरेश सिंह | बिनोद सिंह | शिवशंकर | अरविशर्मा |
| जगदीश सिंह | | | विकास सिंह |
| | | | अरविशर्मा |
| | | | विकास सिंह |
| | | | अरविशर्मा |

दिनांक : 24/6/2024

श्रीमान् माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण,
भारत सरकार।

महोदय,

सादर अवगत कराना है कि हम प्रार्थीगण विकास खण्ड बिजुआ, जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी (उ0प्र0) के निवासी हैं। हमारे विकास खण्ड क्षेत्र में कुछ कृषकों द्वारा वृहद् पैमाने पर प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की खेती की जा रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रति एकड़ में 17 से 18 बार सिंचाई की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तथा बड़े पैमाने पर धान की फसल को कीट तथा बीमारियों से बचाने हेतु कृषकों द्वारा साठा धान की फसल पर कीटनाशक दवाओं का भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। साठा धान की खेती में पानी का लगातार दोहन होने से आस-पास के क्षेत्रों का वाटर लेबल बहुत नीचे चला गया है तथा हम कृषकों को अन्य फसल की सिंचाई एवं पीने के पानी के लिए कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। साठा धान में कीटनाशक दवा का अधिकतर प्रयोग होने के कारण आस-पास का वातावरण भी दूषित हो रहा है। अधिक सिंचाई होने के कारण बिजली एवं डीजल की भी खपत बहुत ज्यादा है। जिस कारण आम-जन बिजली एवं डीजल की परेशानी से भी जूझ रहा है।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की बुवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने हेतु सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें।

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ब्लाक - बिजुआ जिला लखीमपुर खीरी
तहसील - गोला
Mobile No - 9452523516

Prd
प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत-गोविन्दपुर
वि0 ख0 बिजुआ-खीरी

प्रार्थीगण
ग्राम सभा

2- सुनील पांडेय, ग्राम - पजरीया प्रख, तहसील - गोला
Mobile. 8957347767

विजयपाल
राजेश्वर प्रसाद
रमेश कुमार

(2) वैदेश लुमाट

(3) निरानसिद्धे

(4) जगदीशपुरा

(5) शमाशु-रिन्

(6) सिवाकांत पाण्डे

(7) राजाराम

(8) रामनिवारा

(9) अजाय

(10) शीन्

(11) कोरलाल

12) पिलवी पाल

13- क्षत्रपाल

(14) राफरीपाल

(15) तुलसीराम

(16) विक्रमपाल

(17) देशराज सिंह

(18) चन्दु भाल

(19) राजेश्वर प्रसाद

(20) रामू

अति

प्रमाण

ग्राम पंचायत-गोविन्दापुर
वि० अं० विजुआ-खीरी

दिनांक : 24/6/2024

श्रीमान् माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण,
भारत सरकार।

महोदय,

सादर अवगत कराना है कि हम प्रार्थीगण विकास खण्ड बिजुआ, जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी (उ०प्र०) के निवासी हैं। हमारे विकास खण्ड क्षेत्र में कुछ कृषकों द्वारा वृहद् पैमाने पर प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की खेती की जा रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रति एकड़ में 17 से 18 बार सिंचाई की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तथा बड़े पैमाने पर धान की फसल को कीट तथा बीमारियों से बचाने हेतु कृषकों द्वारा साठा धान की फसल पर कीटनाशक दवाओं का भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। साठा धान की खेती में पानी का लगातार दोहन होने से आस-पास के क्षेत्रों का वाटर लेबल बहुत नीचे चला गया है तथा हम कृषकों को अन्य फसल की सिंचाई एवं पीने के पानी के लिए कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। साठा धान में कीटनाशक दवा का अधिकतर प्रयोग होने के कारण आस-पास का वातावरण भी दूषित हो रहा है। अधिक सिंचाई होने के कारण बिजली एवं डीजल की भी खपत बहुत ज्यादा है। जिस कारण आम-जन बिजली एवं डीजल की परेशानी से भी जूझ रहा है।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की बुवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने हेतु सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें।

प्रार्थीगण

ग्राम सभा

1- मिथलेश कुमार श/० श्री दयाल-
Mob-6394 004291 5- रामनन्द
2- आशाराम 6- श्रीराम कुमार
3- ओमकार 7- अमित कुमार
4- श्री 8- गणेश प्रसाद


प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत रामालक्षणा
वि०ख० बिजुआ-खीरी

9- महेश कुमार

सेवा में

श्रीमान जिला कृषि अधिकारी
लखीमपुर खीरी

महोदय,

सादर अवगत कराना है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में साठा धान की खेती व्यापक क्षेत्र पर की जा रही है जिसके उगने में पानी की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता पड़ती है जिसके कारण हमारे क्षेत्र का जल स्तर दिन प्रतिदिन नीचे गिरता जा रहा है जल स्तर नीचे गिरने से हमें अन्य फसलों की सिंचाई करने में अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है विशेष क्षेत्र की शैलिक परिस्थितियों एवं क्षेत्र के अधिकांश कृषकों का साठा के प्रति झुकाव को देखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि यदि साठा धान की बुवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया तो जल स्तर नीचे गिरने से खेती करने के साथ साथ भविष्य में पीने का पानी/जल संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

इसी के साथ-साथ साठा धान में कीटनाशकों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से भूदा स्वस्थ पर भी दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

उपरोक्त के संदर्भ में आपसे सादर अनुरोध है कि साठा धान की बुवाई को प्रतिबन्धित कराने की कृपा करें

- 1 राम गोविन्द
- 2 लोकेश कुमार तिवारी
- 3 अमित तिवारी
- (4) राविन्द्र
- (5) विवेक कुमार
- (6) बागेश कुमार
- 7 मनोज कुमार
- 8- दत्ताराम
- 9- अमर सिंह मौर्य

- प्राथमिक
- समस्त क्षेत्रवासी
- काठ-पारसिया
- (11) अरुण
 - (12) राम कृष्ण
 - (13) अरुण
 - (14) अरुण
 - (15) अरुण
 - (16) राधकान्त
 - (17) मोहन
 - (18) राम लक्ष्मण मौर्य
 - (19) अरुण
 - (20) अरुण

श्रीमान् माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण,
भारत सरकार।

महोदय,

सादर अवगत कराना है कि हम प्रार्थीगण विकास खण्ड बिजुआ, जिला लखीमपुर-खीरी (उ0प्र0) के निवासी हैं। हमारे विकास खण्ड क्षेत्र में कुछ कृषकों द्वारा वृहद् पैमाने पर प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की खेती की जा रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रति एकड़ में 17 से 18 बार सिंचाई की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तथा बड़े पैमाने पर धान की फसल को कीट तथा बीमारियों से बचाने हेतु कृषकों द्वारा साठा धान की फसल पर कीटनाशक दवाओं का भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। साठा धान की खेती में पानी का लगातार दोहन होने से आस-पास के क्षेत्रों का वाटर लेबल बहुत नीचे चला गया है तथा हम कृषकों को अन्य फसल की सिंचाई एवं पीने के पानी के लिए कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। साठा धान में कीटनाशक दवा का अधिकतर प्रयोग होने के कारण आस-पास का वातावरण भी दूषित हो रहा है। अधिक सिंचाई होने के कारण बिजली एवं डीजल की भी खपत बहुत ज्यादा है। जिस कारण आम-जन बिजली एवं डीजल की परेशानी से भी जूझ रहा है।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि प्रतिबन्धित साठा धान की बुवाई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने हेतु सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें।

दिनेश चन्द्र / अशोक
मोबा. नं० - 7379730877

नितिन शर्मा

आफू प्रधान
मो० नं० - 9984582239
मेवालाल 9984582239
प्रार्थीगण

- 1) प्रदीप कुमार
- 2) पप्पू कुमार
- 3) शैलेंद्र झा
- 4) अमन कुमार
- 5) सुशील कुमार
- 6) संजय

- मन्दीप कुमार
दोरे लाल
पवन कुमार
विकास कुमार
राम सेवक



सुदेश शर्मा
वामदीव

DIST_NAME-LAKHIMPUR

BLOCK	HYDROGRAPH_STATIC	EZO_WE	PRM_18	PTM_18	PRM_19	PTM_19	PRM_20	PTM_20	PRM_21	PTM_21	PRM_22	PTM_22	PRM_23	PTM_23
Bankeyganj	KOTHIPURWA	Piezomete	4.30	2.35	4.43	2.50	4.85	2.70	4.50	2.80	4.56	2.65	4.65	2.90
Bankeyganj	ARJUNPUR GRANT-10	Piezomete	4.35	1.56	4.47	1.80	4.65	1.90	4.60	2.00	4.69	1.90	4.75	2.10
Behjam	OYAL	Piezomete	6.35	3.85	6.60	3.90	6.85	4.25	5.45	4.05	5.70	4.15	5.30	2.45
Behjam	PAILA	Piezomete	9.30	4.85	9.55	4.95	9.80	5.10	9.10	4.50	8.30	5.10	8.75	6.50
Behjam	SISWAN KALAN	Piezomete	6.25	4.25	6.30	4.40	6.55	4.55	6.45	3.80	6.65	3.90	5.85	4.65
Behjam	TIKAULA	Piezomete	7.40	4.10	7.55	4.20	7.80	4.40	6.95	4.25	7.15	5.15	7.10	6.90
Behjam	P.S. PANYORA	Piezomete	6.20	4.20	6.40	4.40	6.60	4.85	6.25	4.60	5.75	5.04	5.85	5.05
Behjam	Bdo Office Near	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15	8.15	9.10	7.90
Bijua	ALIAPUR	Well	5.35	2.05	5.52	2.45	5.65	2.55	5.35	2.80	5.15	2.90	4.85	4.75
Bijua	BASTAULI	Well	4.60	2.35	4.85	2.80	5.05	2.95	4.90	2.30	4.75	2.50	4.60	4.95
Bijua	PADARIA TOLA	Well	3.30	2.30	3.45	2.65	3.60	2.90	3.40	3.25	3.80	3.40	3.30	3.95
Bijua	RATANAPUR	Well	4.10	2.25	4.30	2.75	4.60	2.85	3.20	2.70	3.30	2.80	3.05	3.05
Bijua	BHANPUR KALAN	Piezomete	2.95	2.65	3.15	2.75	3.30	3.00	2.40	2.80	2.45	2.90	2.90	2.95
Bijua	SAHASHPUR	Piezomete	5.20	2.80	5.35	3.25	5.55	3.45	3.50	2.60	3.90	2.80	3.85	3.50

Bijua	BAHADURNAGAR	Piezomete	4.30	2.95	4.55	3.40	4.70	3.55	3.90	3.40	4.05	3.50	3.05	3.80
Bijua	POOJAGAON	Piezomete	4.30	3.25	4.55	3.00	4.70	3.10	4.35	2.95	4.10	3.15	3.90	3.95
Bijua	BASTAULI	Piezomete	2.55	2.05	2.65	2.25	2.80	2.35	2.25	2.20	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.30
Dhaurahra	LALJI KA PURWA	Well	5.60	2.25	5.65	2.80	5.80	2.95	5.70	3.05	5.30	3.10	4.80	4.40
Dhaurahra	P.S.KHARBAHIYA	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	3.40	3.70	3.60	2.52	1.56
Dhaurahra	DHAURAHA TEHSIL	DWLR	4.00	2.70	4.15	3.15	5.10	3.40	4.00	3.45	3.95	3.55	1.58	2.64
Dhaurahra	SISAYAN KALAN	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.25	3.15	4.05	4.10	1.62	2.53
Dhaurahra	PV Mahttau Purwa	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.70	3.95	3.11	2.63
Gola	AHMAD NAGAR	Piezomete	5.55	3.55	5.65	3.65	5.80	3.80	5.05	3.20	5.40	3.30	4.90	4.50
Gola	SEHARUWA	Piezomete	6.55	4.55	6.65	4.70	6.85	4.85	6.35	4.50	6.55	4.70	6.10	6.05
Gola	FOREST OFFICE	Piezomete	5.45	3.95	5.60	4.05	6.20	4.25	5.80	3.80	5.95	4.75	5.85	5.35
Gola	Primary School Sahabud	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45
Issanagar	RAIPUR	Well	4.75	2.55	4.85	3.05	5.05	3.20	4.80	2.90	4.65	3.25	4.45	4.45
Issanagar	ETAUWA	Well	3.05	2.55	3.15	2.80	3.35	2.90	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.10	3.10
Kheri	JHASIYA	Well	9.50	5.30	9.85	5.40	10.10	4.60	9.90	5.30	9.70	5.45	9.10	8.30
Kheri	KALA AAM II	Piezomete	6.50	3.95	6.70	4.15	6.85	4.30	3.50	4.10	5.10	4.25	4.90	4.45

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Kheri	LALPUR	Piezomete	7.80	3.50	8.05	3.55	8.30	3.75	8.05	3.50	8.25	3.80	6.75	6.30
Kheri	MURIYA KHERA	Well	11.10	6.25	11.40	6.35	11.55	6.50	11.50	6.30	10.90	6.15	6.90	6.20
Kheri	UDYANPUR	Well	9.10	4.75	9.30	4.80	9.60	4.95	9.30	4.25	9.50	4.40	9.10	8.65
Kheri	GURUNANAK INTER COLI	Piezomete	11.85	6.60	12.05	6.65	12.30	6.80	9.30	4.40	9.45	4.60	8.60	8.00
Kheri	GOVT. AASHRAM	Piezomete	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.90	4.90	5.25	4.40	4.60	4.15
Kheri	PWD	Piezomete	10.45	8.15	10.60	8.25	10.80	8.40	8.45	5.50	9.95	4.95	7.65	6.90
Kheri	SILK DEPTT.	Piezomete	9.70	6.60	10.05	6.70	10.25	6.90	7.25	6.10	7.70	6.40	7.50	7.40
Kheri	BDO (VIKASKHAND)	Piezomete	12.33	6.95	12.50	7.00	12.75	7.15	11.15	6.05	8.60	9.05	9.05	9.60
Kheri	PMKV EDGAH	Piezomete	9.70	5.30	9.85	5.40	10.15	5.55	10.10	5.20	10.25	5.70	9.40	9.10
Kheri	PS SADAR	Piezomete	13.00	8.30	13.10	8.35	13.25	8.55	11.05	7.80	11.20	10.45	10.70	10.30
Kheri	KORAIYA FOREST	Piezomete	8.80	6.30	8.95	6.40	9.15	6.50	8.25	5.25	8.80	5.80	8.60	8.35
Kheri	PS BANSTALI	Piezomete	7.50	4.65	7.70	4.80	7.95	4.95	7.35	4.40	7.55	4.20	6.60	6.30
Kheri	LAGUCHA	Piezomete	8.80	5.95	8.90	6.05	9.15	6.25	8.30	5.50	7.40	5.90	7.20	7.10
Mitauli	LOHAGARH	Well	5.85	4.50	6.05	4.65	6.30	4.80	5.60	4.50	5.70	4.85	5.55	5.30
Mitauli	JAMUNIYA	Well	6.80	5.15	6.85	5.30	6.25	5.55	5.30	5.25	5.90	5.40	6.10	5.30
Mitauli	SANDILWA	Piezomete	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.20	5.05	5.30	5.60	4.50	4.35

Mitauli	Primary School Pakaria Ja	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.95	4.65	1.11	1.86
Mitauli	Primary School Osari	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.45	9.15	9.43	9.10
Mohammdi	JARIYA	Piezomete	5.45	4.65	5.70	4.80	5.90	4.95	5.65	4.75	5.85	4.80	3.65	3.40
Mohammdi	KOIYA MADARPUR	Piezomete	5.40	4.90	5.60	5.05	5.85	5.25	10.65	5.10	7.95	5.60	8.40	8.25
Nakaha	TANAZA	Well	3.15	2.45	3.40	2.75	3.65	2.80	3.40	2.65	2.90	2.60	2.75	2.70
Nakaha	PS ATKOHNA	Piezomete	2.55	1.95	2.65	2.00	2.80	2.20	1.25	2.10	2.40	2.05	2.30	2.40
Nakaha	PS PANGI KALAN	Piezomete	5.25	2.55	5.80	4.95	6.70	5.25	9.90	4.85	10.05	5.25	9.90	9.35
Nakaha	KEWALPURWA	DWLR	4.75	3.40	4.90	3.35	5.10	3.50	2.15	3.30	4.00	3.40	1.51	2.52
Nakaha	B.D.O.Office	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.30	2.00	0.44	1.42
Nighasan	DHARMAPUR	Piezomete	5.70	2.16	5.87	2.65	6.35	2.80	5.70	2.90	5.65	3.00	5.85	2.90
Nighasan	SIGAHI CITY	Piezomete	3.85	2.65	4.07	3.60	4.95	3.80	5.05	3.90	5.15	3.75	5.45	3.65
Nighasan	LUDHAURI	Piezomete	4.10	2.85	4.25	2.95	4.45	3.20	4.15	3.35	4.25	2.95	4.35	2.45
Paliya	DUDHWA	Well	5.20	4.65	5.35	4.50	5.50	4.80	5.20	4.40	5.10	3.10	4.25	3.20
Paliya	GIRDHARPUR	Well	-	-	4.45	3.15	4.80	3.40	4.55	3.10	4.65	2.95	4.75	3.15
Paliya	KAJARIA	Well	4.90	3.65	5.15	3.80	5.25	3.90	4.95	3.50	5.05	3.45	5.10	3.65
Paliya	MAJHGAI	Well	3.80	2.05	3.95	2.65	4.05	2.75	3.90	2.60	3.95	2.50	4.05	3.60

Paliya	PALIYA KALAN	Well	3.30	2.05	3.45	2.25	3.65	2.45	3.55	2.40	3.50	2.30	3.60	3.00
Paliya	SAPURNA NAGAR	Well	3.40	2.43	3.55	2.45	3.95	2.65	3.65	2.40	3.69	2.25	3.85	2.90
Paliya	PANCH PEDA	Piezomete	3.55	2.55	3.67	2.65	3.85	2.80	3.50	2.60	3.58	2.55	3.65	2.85
Paliya	PV CHANDANPUR Chowk	Piezomete	3.30	2.65	3.55	2.75	3.65	2.90	3.60	2.70	3.65	2.60	3.70	3.10
Paliya	NAGALA	Piezomete	3.15	2.20	3.37	2.45	3.85	2.60	3.65	2.45	3.76	2.40	3.83	2.85
Pasgawan	MAIGALGANJ	Piezomete	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.50	3.55	10.65	3.65	10.50	10.40
Pasgawan	AURANGABAD	Piezomete	6.10	3.60	6.35	3.65	6.55	3.80	10.25	3.60	10.45	3.85	10.30	10.30
Pasgawan	BANKA GAON	DWLR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	6.90	4.30	5.60	4.50
Phoolbehar	SUNDARBAL	Piezomete	3.65	2.05	3.72	2.95	3.85	3.15	2.95	2.90	3.05	2.80	3.25	2.80
Phoolbehar	MUDIYA KHURD	Piezomete	3.75	1.65	3.88	2.50	3.95	2.65	3.50	2.55	3.65	2.35	3.73	3.05
Phoolbehar	GAURA	Piezomete	3.25	2.20	3.38	2.35	3.50	2.55	3.20	2.40	3.35	2.05	3.43	2.95
Phoolbehar	PIPRAWAN	Piezomete	3.25	1.68	3.47	2.30	4.35	2.50	4.00	2.60	4.15	2.55	4.20	3.00
Ramaiyabeh	PARAURI	Well	4.90	1.85	4.95	2.10	5.15	2.35	4.50	2.05	4.65	1.80	4.70	2.40
Ramaiyabeh	MAGHAR	Well	3.90	1.95	4.05	2.05	4.35	2.20	4.10	1.95	4.17	1.85	4.30	2.30

Annexure-3(a)**DISTRICT: LAKHIMPUR**

Data of average Ground water level between year 2018 to 2023

S.No.	BLOCK	Year 2018-2023		Year 2018-2023	
		PRM_18	PRM_23	PTM_18	PTM_23
1	Bankeyganj	4.3	4.5	2.25	2.5
2	Behjam	6.5	5.2	3.5	2.3
3	Bijua	5.2	4.5	2.05	4.75
4	Dhaurhara	5.2	4.2	2.6	4.2
5	Gola	5.2	6.1	4.6	6.05
6	Issanagar	4.75	4.45	2.6	5.2
7	Mitauli	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.3
8	Mohammadi	5.2	3.6	4.65	3.4
9	Nakaha	3.15	2.75	2.45	2.7
10	Nighasan	5.7	5.85	2.16	2.9
11	Palia	5.2	4.25	4.65	3.2
12	Pasgawan	6.1	10.3	3.6	10.3
13	Phoolbehar	3.5	3.25	2.05	2.8
14	Ramiyabehar	4.9	4.7	1.85	2.4

