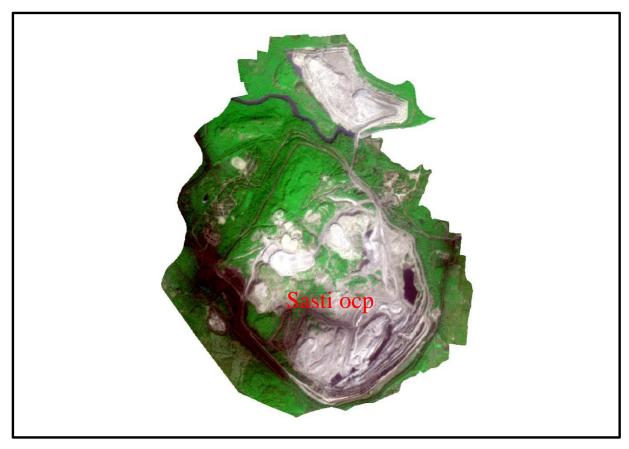
Land Restoration/Reclamation Monitoring of more than 5 million cu.m. (Coal+OB) Capacity Opencast Coal Mines of Western Coalfields Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2023

वेस्टर्न कोल्फील्ड्स लिमिटेड के ५ मिलियन घनमीटर (कोल+अधिभार) से अधिक उत्पादन क्षमतावाले १४ खुली खदानों के भूमि पुनरूद्धार हेतु २०२३ के उपग्रह डाटा के आधार पर निगरानी का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन



Submitted to Western Coalfields Limited











Land Restoration/Reclamation Monitoring of more than 5 million cu.m. (Coal+OB) Capacity Opencast Coal Mines of Western Coalfields Limited based on Satellite Data of the Year 2023

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March 2024

Remote Sensing Cell Geomatics Division CMPDI, Ranchi











contents .विषय。

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1.0 परियोजना

वेस्टर्न कोल्फ़ील्ड्स लिमिटेड के ५ मिलियन घन मीटर (कोल+अधिभार) से अधिक क्षमता वाले १४ खुली खदनौ के लिये भुमि पुनरूद्धार हेतु वर्ष २०२३ के उपग्रह डाटा पर आधारित प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए भुमि पुनरूद्धार की नियमित निगरानी किया जाता है! उपरोक्त १४ खुली में से ४ परियोजनाए जिन्हें कोना -१ तथा २(एकीकृत) ,न्यू माजरी यू जी टू ओसी, पौनी -२ (विस्तार) तथा मकरधोक्ररा -१ (विस्तार) खुली खदानों के नाम से जाना जाता है उन्हें ५ मिलियन घन मीटर (कोल+अधिभार) से अधिक क्षमता वाले खदानों के श्रेणी में पहली वार शामिल किया गया है

2.0 उद्देश्य

भुमि पुनरूद्धार (लेंड रिक्लेमेंशन) का उद्देश्य कुल पट्टा क्षेत्र में बैकफील ,ब्रिक्षारोपण ,सामाजिक वानिकी,सक्रिय खनन क्षेत्र, जलनिकाय (वाटर ड्रेनेज) ,बंजर भूमि और जंगल के विभिन्न प्रकार के वितरण प्रणाली के क्षेत्र का आकलन के लिए है ! यह अध्ययन न केवल उपरोक्त सभी परियोजनाओं के भुमि पुनरूद्धार(लेंड रिक्लेमेंशन) का निगरानी के प्रगति का आकलन में मदद करेगा बल्कि पर्यावरण सरंक्षण के लिए आवश्यक उपचारात्मक उपायों को करने में सहायता प्रदान करेगा ! .

3.0 मुख्य निष्कर्ष

वर्ष २०२३-२०२४ के लिए भुमि पुनरूद्धार(लेंड रिक्लेमेंशन) की निगरानी हेत् खली डब्लू.सी.एल परियोजनाए के जिनका १४ सस्ती.पद्माप्र.दुर्गाप्र.म्गोली. उमरेड.उकनी. निलजय.यकोना- १तथा २ (एकीकृत) ,न्यू माजरी यूजी टू ओसी ,पौनी -२(विस्तार) तथा मकरधोकरा -१(विस्तार) है इनके कुल पट्टा क्षेत्र १५०.९९ वर्ग किलोमीटर में से ३९.२९ वर्गिकलोमीटर उत्खनित क्षेत्र है जिसमें क्रमशः १२.२६ वर्गिकलोमीटर (३१.२०%) बैकफील क्षेत्र,४.२४ वर्गिकलोमीटर(१०.७९%) बुक्षारोपण (जैविक रूप से भूमि पुनुरुद्धार) का क्षेत्र तथा २२.७९ वर्गिकलोमीटर (५८.००%) सक्रिय खनन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत पाया गया ! इस विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि कुल खुली खदानों के उत्खनित क्षेत्र में से ४२.००प्रतिशत का क्षेत्र जैविक और तकनिकी रूप से भूमि पुनरूद्धार का कार्य हो गया है और शेष ५८.०० प्रतिशत का क्षेत्र सक्रिय खनन के अंतर्गत है ! परियोजनावार विबरण तालिका -१ और चित्र-१ दर्शाया गयाहै(तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के उद्देष्य के लिए तालिका -१ देखें)

- विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए वर्ष २०२२ के सापेक्ष में वर्ष २०२३ में किये गए
 भूमि पुनरूद्धार कि स्थिति की तूलना करने के पश्चात विश्लेषण से यह स्पहै
 कि भूमि पुनरुद्धार के अंतर्गत वर्ष २०२२ के कुल क्षेत्र १६.१० वर्ग किलोमीटर
 से बढ़कर वर्ष २०२३ में १६.५० वर्गिकिलोमीटर तथा हो गया है! डब्लू.सी.एल
 के १४ खुली परियोजनाओं में से सस्ती खुली खदान में भूमि भुमि पुनरूद्धार
 का कार्य अधिकतम ८७.३४ प्रतिशत हुआ है अतः इसे शीर्ष स्थान पर रखा
 गया है इसके बाद क्रमशः उमरेड तथा मुगोली खुली परियोजनाओं का स्थान
 है जिनके भूमि पुनरुद्धार का क्षेत्र क्रमशः ६५.०१तथा ४६.५८ प्रतिशत है!
- वर्ष २०२२ के कुल जैविक भूमि पुनरूद्धार (बृक्ष!रोपण) के अंतर्गत का क्षेत्र ४.२३ वर्ग किलोमीटर के तूलना में वर्ष २०२३ में बढ़कर ४.२४ वर्ग किलोमीटर हो गया है जबिक वर्ष २०२२ के तकिनकी पुनरूद्धार (बैकफील के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र) का क्षेत्र ११.८७ वर्ग किलोमीटर से बढ़कर वर्ष २०२३ में १२.२६ वर्ग किलोमीटर हो गया है! भूमि पुनरूद्धार के अंतर्गत ०.४० वर्ग किलोमीटर की यह बृद्धि पर्यावरण सरंग्क्षण के दिशा में वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के द्वारा उठाये गए सकारात्मक प्रयासों का परिणाम है!

Executive Summary

1.0 Project

Land restoration / reclamation monitoring of 14 opencast coal mines of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) producing 5 million cu.m. and more (Coal+OB) per year based on satellite data, regularly on annual basis. Among 14 opencast coal mines projects, 4 projects namely Yekona-I & II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn) and MKD-I (Expn) have been included in 2021 for the first time as their capacity (Coal+OB) have been increased to category of more than 5 million cubic meter from category of less than 5 million cu.m. per year.

2.0 Objective

Objective of the land restoration / reclamation monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, social forestry, active mining area, water bodies, and distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest in the leasehold area of the project. This will help in assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and to take up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

3.0 Salient Findings

- Out of total leasehold area of 150.99 Km2 of 14 projects of WCL viz. Sasti, Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, New Majri. Makardhokra-III, Penganga, Yekona-I & II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn.) and MKD-I (Expn.) considered for monitoring during 2023-24; the total excavated area is 39.29 Km2 out of which 12.26 Km2 area (31.20%) is backfilled, 4.24 Km2 area (10.79%) has been planted and 22.79 Km2 area (58.00%) is under active mining. It is evident from the analysis that 42.00% area of the OC projects has been reclaimed (biological and technical) and balance 58.00% area is under active mining. Project wise details are given in Table-1 & Fig-1. (For comparison purpose, refer Table-1).
- On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2023 with respect
 to the year 2022 in different projects, it is evident from the analysis that total
 area under land reclamation has increased from 16.10 Km2 (Yr. 2022) to
 16.50 Km2 (Yr.2023). Out of 14 projects of WCL, Sasti OC ranks on top for
 land reclamation (87.34%) followed by Umrer OC (65.01%) and Mugoli OC
 (46.58%).
- Area under biological reclamation (plantation) has increased from 4.23 Km2 (Yr. 2022) to 4.24 Km2 (Yr. 2023) whereas area of technical reclamation (area under backfilling) has increased from 11.87 Km2 (Yr. 2022) to 12.26 Km2 (Yr. 2023) in WCL. The total increase of 0.40 Km2 under reclamation is the result of the efforts of the Western Coalfields Ltd. taken up towards environmental protection.

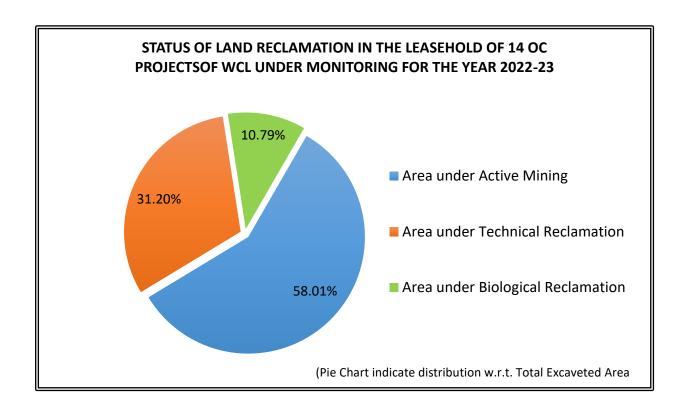


Fig.1: Pie Chart indicating distribution (%) of reclamation activities in 14 OC Mines of WCL

Table-1 Projectwise Land Reclamation Status in Opencast Projects of WCL

(>5 Million Cubic Metre Coal+OB) based on Satellite Data of the year 2023

(Area in Sq. Kms.)

			Plantation													Total A	ea under	(/	1 Sq. KMS.)	
Sl.	Project	T . 1 T		Technical	Reclamation	Biological I	Reclamation		Other P	lantations		Area	under	Total Ex	cavated		tation	Total Area under		
No.		Total Lease	ehold Area	Area unde	r Backfilling	Plantation or Backfill	n Excavated / led Area		on External den Dumps	Social Fore: Plantat	stry, Avanue ion Etc.	Active	Mining	Ar	ea	(% Gre	en Cover n Leasehold)	Reclamation		
1	2	3			4	4	5		6	7	7	8	8	9 (=4+	+5+8)	10 (=5	+6+7)	11(=4+5)		
		2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
1	Sasti	9.20	9.20	2.62	2.72	0.83	0.73	1.70	1.68	0.67	0.68	0.35	0.50	3.80	3.95	3.20	3.09	3.45	3.45	
				68.95%	68.86%	21.84%	18.48%					9.21%	12.66%			34.78%	33.59%	90.79%	87.34%	
2	Padmapur	8.29	8.29	0.59	0.65	0.28	0.28	2.14	2.21	0.83	0.83	1.18	1.12	2.05	2.05	3.25	3.32	0.87	0.93	
				28.78%	31.71%	13.66%	13.66%					57.56%	54.63%			39.20%	40.05%	42.44%	45.37%	
3	Durgapur	15.50	15.50	1.17	1.04	0.93	1.06	2.72	2.81	1.19	1.19	2.53	2.57	4.63	4.67	4.84	5.06	2.10	2.10	
				25.27%	22.27%	20.09%	22.70%					54.64%	55.03%			31.23%	32.65%	45.36%	44.97%	
4	Mugoli	12.55	12.55	1.46	1.53	0.14	0.17	1.81	1.90	0.56	0.61	1.85	1.95	3.45	3.65	2.51	2.68	1.60	1.70	
				42.32%	41.92%	4.06%	4.66%					53.62%	53.42%			20.00%	21.35%	46.38%	46.58%	
5	Umrer	9.45	9.45	1.50	1.51	1.58	1.63	1.45	1.45	2.31	2.32	1.72	1.69	4.80	4.83	5.34	5.40	3.08	3.14	
				31.25%	31.26%	32.92%	33.75%					35.83%	34.99%			56.51%	57.14%	64.17%	65.01%	
6	Ukni	12.85	12.85	0.52	0.54	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.74	0.86	0.91	1.94	2.15	2.46	2.69	2.52	2.65	0.52	0.54	
				21.14%	20.07%	0.00%	0.00%					78.86%	79.93%			19.61%	20.62%	21.14%	20.07%	
7	Niljai	17.61	17.61	1.44	1.46	0.11	0.13	2.04	2.11	1.23	1.25	2.84	2.99	4.39	4.58	3.38	3.49	1.55	1.59	
				32.80%	31.88%	2.51%	2.84%					64.69%	65.28%			19.19%	19.82%	35.31%	34.72%	
8	New Majri	7.74	7.74	1.52	1.64	0.36	0.24	1.24	0.97	1.47	1.47	2.10	2.22	3.98	4.10	3.07	2.68	1.88	1.88	
				38.19%	40.00%	9.05%	5.85%					52.76%	54.15%			39.66%	34.63%	47.24%	45.85%	
9	MKD-III	9.23	9.23	0.37	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	1.01	1.09	1.38	1.50	0.07	0.12	0.37	0.41	
				26.81%	27.33%	0.00%	0.00%					73.19%	72.67%			0.76%	1.30%	26.81%	27.33%	
10	Penganga	7.63	7.63	0.67	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.90	1.25	1.57	2.00	0.49	1.04	0.67	0.75	
				42.68%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%					57.32%	62.50%			6.42%	13.63%	42.68%	37.50%	
11	Yekona-I&II(Amal)	16.79	16.79	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	1.11	1.29	1.12	1.30	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	
				-	0.77%	-	0.00%					-	99.23%			0.18%	0.18%	0.89%	0.77%	
12	New Majri UG to OC	7.06	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.37	0.37	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.06	0.37	0.64	0.00	0.00	
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			5.24%	9.07%	0.00%	0.00%	
13	Pauni -II (Expn)	10.95	10.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.22	1.17	1.34	1.17	1.34	0.31	0.40	0.00	0.00	
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			2.83%	3.65%	0.00%	0.00%	
14	MKD -1 (Expn) OC	6.14	6.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.57	1.34	1.57	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
				-	0.00%	-	0.00%					-	100.00%			1.63%	1.63%	0.00%	0.00%	
	Total	150.99	150.99	11.87	12.26	4.23	4.24	14.99	15.91	10.26	10.55	21.07	22.79	37.17	39.29	29.48	30.70	16.10	16.50	
				31.93%	31.20%	11.38%	10.79%					56.69%	58.00%			19.52%	20.33%	43.31%	42.00%	

Note: In reference of the above Table-1, different parameters are classified as follows

- 1 Area under Biological Reclamation includes area under plantation done on backfilled area only.
- 2 Area under Technical Reclamation includes areas under barren backfill only.
- 3 Area under Active Mining includes coal quarry, advance quarry & quarry filled with water etc.
- Social forestry and plantation on external OB dump are not included in biological reclamation and are put under other plantation.
- 5 % claculated in respect to total excaveted area except for "Total area under plantation" where % is in terms of leasehold area.

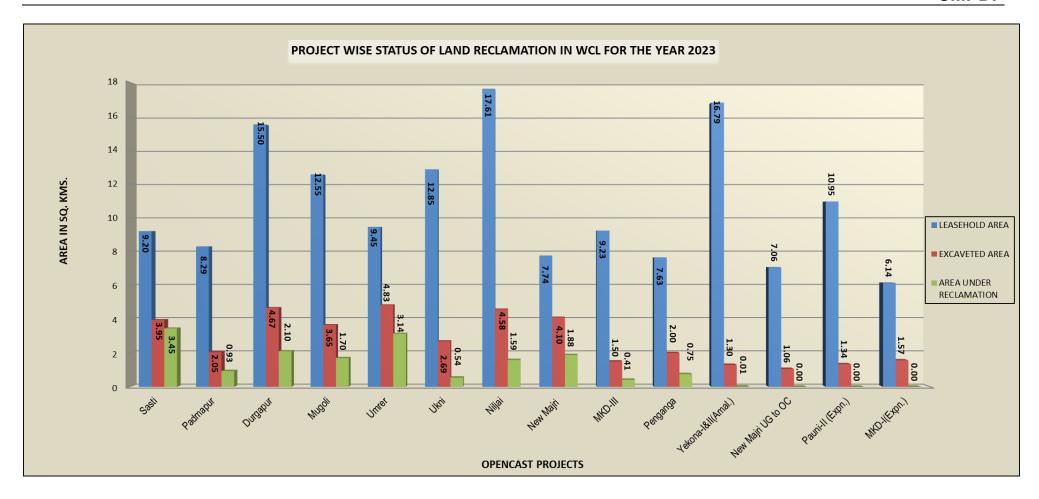


Fig.2: Land reclamation status in 14OC projects of WCL for the year 2023

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1.0 Background

- 1.1 Land is the most important natural resource which embodies soil, water, flora, fauna and total ecosystem. All human activities are based on the land which is the scarcestnaturalresource in our country. Mining is a site specific industry and it could not be shifted anywhere else from the location where mineral occurs. It is a factthat surface mining activities do effect the land environment due to ground breaking. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reclaim and restore the mined out land for its productive use for sustainable development of mining. This will not only mitigate environmental degradation, but would also help in creating a more congenial environment for land acquisition by coal companies in future.
- 1.2 Keeping above in view, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) issued a work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2009/2428dated 29.12.2009 to Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, for monitoring land reclamation. status of all the opencast coal mines having production of more than 5 million m³ per annum (coal + OB taken together per annum) based on remote sensing satellite data, regularly on annual basis for sustainable development of mining. Further, another work order vide letter no. CIL/WBP/ENV./2011dated23/08/11was issued by CIL for monitoring of less than 5 million m³ per annum capacity (Coal +OB) projects from the year 2011 at interval of CIL three This order letter years. has been renewed in no. CIL/WBP/Env/2011/4706dated 12.10.2012 for the next five years. Again this work order has been renewed vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2017/DP/8391 dated 22.06.2017 for a period next five years starting from 2017-18 to 2021-22. The work order was renewed vide letter no. CIL/ ENVT/2022-23/W.O/10899 dated 06.07.2022 for a period of 2 more years from 2022-23 to 2023-24. The result of land reclamation status of all such mines is put on the websites of CIL, (www.coalindia.in), CMPDI (www.cmpdi.co.in) and the concerned coal companies in public domain. Detailed report is submitted to Coal India and respective subsidiaries.

- 1.3 Land reclamation monitoring of all opencast coal mining projects would also comply the statutory requirements of Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). Such monitoring would not only facilitate in taking timely mitigation measures againstenvironmental degradation, but would also enable coal companies to utilize the reclaimed land for larger socio-economic benefits in a planned way.
- 1.4 Present report is embodying the finding of the study based on satellite data of the year 2023 carried out for all the OC projects producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) for Western Coalfields Ltd.

2.0 Objective

Objective of the land reclamation/restoration monitoring is to assess the area of backfilled, plantation, OB dumps, social forestry, active mining area, settlements and water bodies, distribution of wasteland, agricultural land and forest land in the leasehold area of the project. This is an important step taken up for assessing the progressive status of mined land reclamation and for taking up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

3.0 Methodology

There are number of steps involved between raw satellite data procurement and preparation of final map. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) Hyderabad, being the nodal agency for satellite data supply in India, provides only raw digital satellite data, which needs further digital image processing for extracting the information and map preparation before uploading the same in the website. Methodology for land reclamation monitoring is given in Fig 2. Following steps are involved in land reclamation /restoration monitoring:

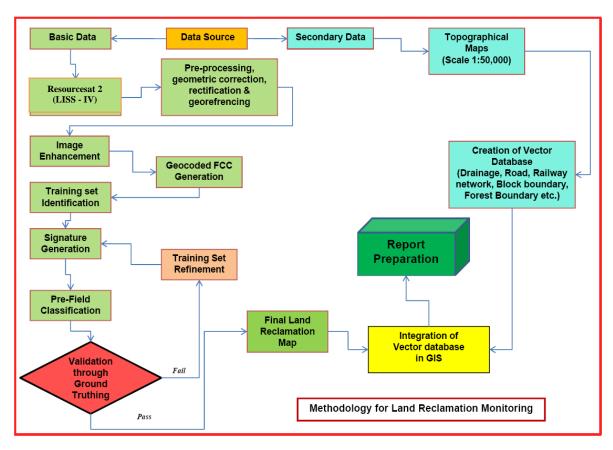


Figure: 3- Methodology for Land Reclamation Monitoring

- **3.1 Data Procurement:** After browsing the data quality and date of pass on internet, supply order for data is placed to NRSC. Secondary data like leasehold boundary, topo sheets are procured for creation of vector database.
- **3.2 Satellite Data Processing:** Satellite data are processed using ERDAS IMAGINE 2014digital image processing s/w. Methodology involves the following major steps:
 - Rectification &Georeferencing: Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to 'systematic errors' attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as 'non-systematic errors' attributed to satellite receiving station itself. Raw digital images contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. Therefore, georeferencing is required for correction of image data using ground control points (GCP) to make it compatible to Soltoposheet.

Image enhancement:

To improve the interpretability of the raw data, image enhancement is necessary. Local operations modify the value of each pixel based on brightness value of neighbouring pixels using ERDAS IMAGINE 2014 s/w. and enhance the image quality for interpretation.

Training set selection

Training set requires to be selected, so that software can classify the image data accurately. The image data are analysed based on the interpretation keys. These keys are evolved from certain fundamental image-elements such as tone/colour, size, shape, texture, pattern, location, association and shadow. Based on the image-elements and other geo-technical elements like land form, drainage pattern and physiography; training sets were selected/identified for each land use/cover class. Field survey was carried out by taking selective traverses in order to collect the ground information (or reference data) so that training sets are selected accurately in the image. This was intended to serve as an aid for classification.

Classification and Accuracy assessment

Image classification is carried out using the maximum likelihood algorithm. The classification proceeds through the following steps: (a) calculation of statistics [i.e. signature generation] for the identified training areas, and (b) the decision boundary of maximum probability based on the mean vector, variance, covariance and correlation matrix of the pixels. After evaluating the statistical parameters of the training sets, reliability test of training sets is conducted by measuring the statistical separation between the classes that resulted from computing divergence matrix. The overall accuracy of the classification was finally assessed with reference to ground truth data.

Area calculation

The area of each land use class in the leasehold is determined using ERDAS IMAGINE v.2014software.

Overlay of Vector data base

Vector data base created based on secondary data. Vector layer like drainage, railway line, leasehold boundary, forest boundary etc. are superimposed on the image as vector layer in the Arc GIS 10.2 database.

Pre-field map preparation

Pre-field map is prepared for validation of the classification result

3.3 GroundTruthing:

Selective ground verification of the land use classes is carried out in the field and necessary corrections if required, are incorporated before map finalization.

3.4 Land reclamation database on GIS:

Land reclamation database is created on GIS platform to identify the temporal changes identified from satellite data of different cut-of dates.

4.0 Work Plan

Fourteen opencast projects of WCL producing more than 5 million cubic m. (Coal + OB together) have been taken up for land reclamation/ restoration monitoring in 2022-23, based on the Resoursesat-2/2A(L-IV) Satellite data, using ERDAS Imaging digital image processing s/w and ArcGIS 10.2 platform. Land reclamation monitoring will be carried out regularly on annual basis to assess the progressive status of land reclamation/ restoration in the above OC mines. The report of this study has been uploaded on the websites of CMPDI, CIL & WCL in public domain.

5.0 Land Reclamation Status in Western Coalfields Limited

- 5.1 Following 14 OC projects producing more than 5 million cubic m. (Coal + OB together)of Western Coalfields Ltd. have been taken up for land reclamation monitoring based on Satellite Data of the year 2023:
 - Sasti
 - Padmapur
 - Durgapur
 - Mugoli
 - Umrer
 - Ukni
 - Niljai
 - New Majri
 - MKD-III
 - Penganga
 - Yekona-I&II (Amal.)
 - New Majri UG to OC
 - Pauni-II (Expn.)
 - MKD-I(Expn.)
- 5.2 Project wise Land Reclamation status in WCL for the year 2022 is given in Table 1 and also shown graphically in Fig 1. Area statistics of different land use class present in the mine leasehold of the above projects for the year 2022are shown in the Table 2. It is important to mention here that leasehold boundaries of Yekona-I&II (Amal), New Majri UG to OC and MKD-I (Expn.) projects have been modified as per latest EC. Land use maps derived from satellite data are shown in Plate 1-14. Year wise changes in the different land use classes based on satellite data are depicted in Bar Charts in Fig.4–17 for the last three years only.

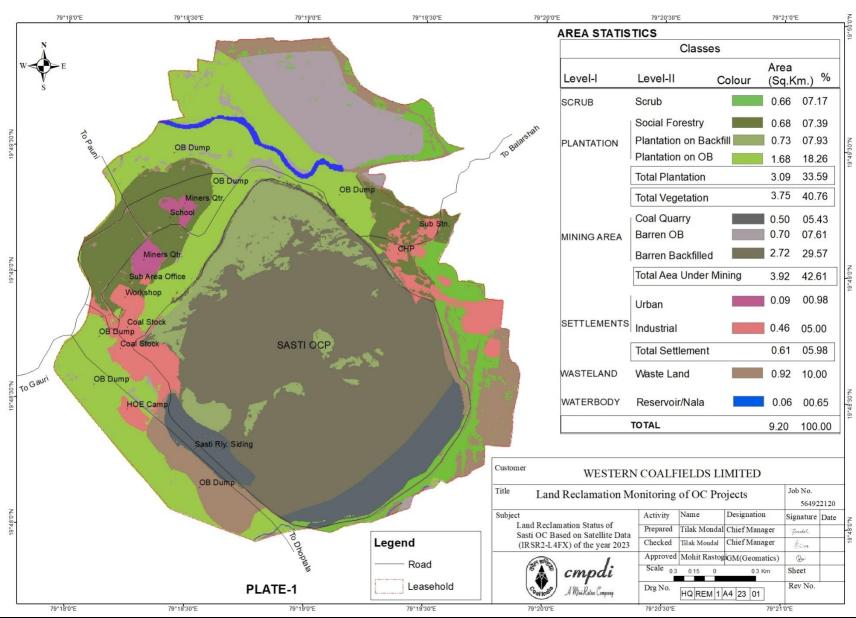
- 5.3 Study reveals that 16.50 Km² (42.00%) of excavated area has been under reclamation in the above mentioned mines of WCL out of which 4.24 Km²(10.79%) area has been revegetated and 12.26 Km² (31.20%) area is under backfilling. There is an overall increase of 0.40 km² in area under reclamation in WCL in the year 2023 with respect to the year 2022, out of which there is an increase of 0.39 km² in area under technical reclamation (Barren Backfilling) and an increase of 0.01 km² in area under biological reclamation (Plantation on Backfilled Areas) (Refer Table-1). In Sasti OC project, plantation on OB has been reduced by 0.02 km² on account of OB dumping on vegetated OB dump area due to constraint of dumping space and plantation on backfilled area has also been reduced by 0.10 km² on account of tree felling for the purpose of coal mining. In New Majri OC project, plantation on OB has been reduced by 0.27 km² on account of OB dumping on vegetated OB dump area due to constraint of dumping space and plantation on backfilled area has also been reduced by 0.12 km² on account of tree felling for the purpose of coal mining.
- 5.4 Analysis of satellite data also indicates that total area under active mining has increased from 21.07 Km² (Yr.2022) to 22.79 Km² (Yr.2023). In Padmapur OC project area under active mining has reduced due to increase in area under backfilling.
- 5.5 After comparing the satellite data of year 2023 vs. 2022, study also reveals that area under backfilling has increased from 11.87 Km² (Yr.2022) to 12.26 Km² (Yr.2023).
- Total area under biological reclamation has increased from 4.23 Km² (Yr.2022) to 4.24 Km² (Yr.2023). There is no biological reclamation in Yekona-I&II (Amal.), New Majri UG to OC, Pauni-II (Expn.), MKD-I and MKD-III OC& Penganga OC.
- Analysis of satellite data also indicates that total area under plantation (Green Cover) has increased from 29.48Km² (Yr.2022) to 30.70Km² (Yr.2023). The increase of 1.22Km² area under Green Cover areas may be attributed to continuous effort of WCL towards environmental protection.

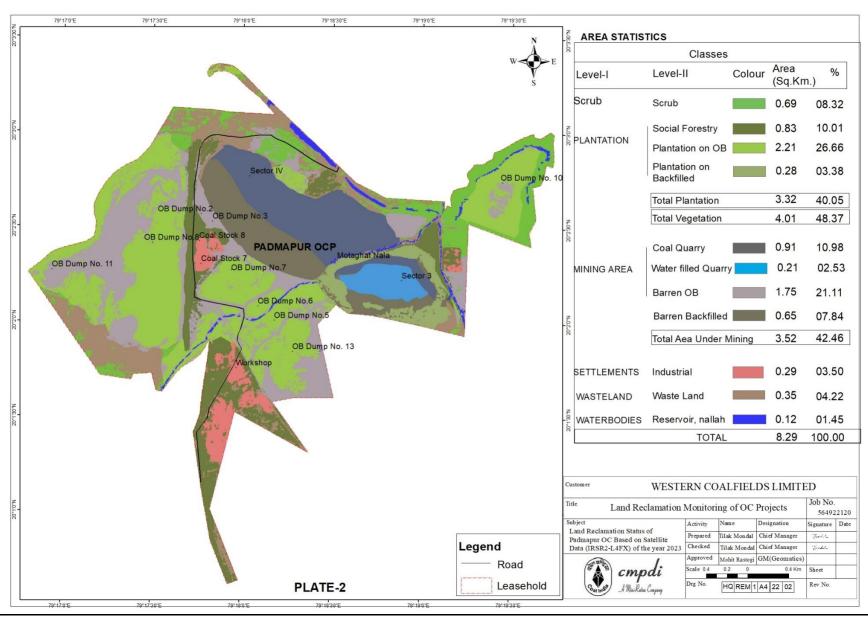
- After comparing the satellite data of year 2023 vs. 2022, it is evident that total area under plantation (Green Cover) in Padmapur, Durgapur, Mugoli, Umrer, Ukni, Niljai, Makardhokra-III, Penganga, New Majri UG to OC and Pauni-II(Expn.) Opencast Projects has increased. It has been also observed in some of the projects natural vegetation has also started growing on stabilized old backfilled areas and overburden dumps due to high soil fertility.
- 5.9 On comparing the status of land reclamation for the year 2023 with respect to the year 2022 in different projects, it is evident that the total area under reclamation has increased from 16.10 Km² (Yr. 2022) to 16.50 Km² (Yr. 2023).
- 5.10 Out of 14 projects of WCL, maximum area under reclamation is in Sasti Opencast Project (87.34%) followed by Umrer OC (65.01%) and Mugoli OC (46.58%).

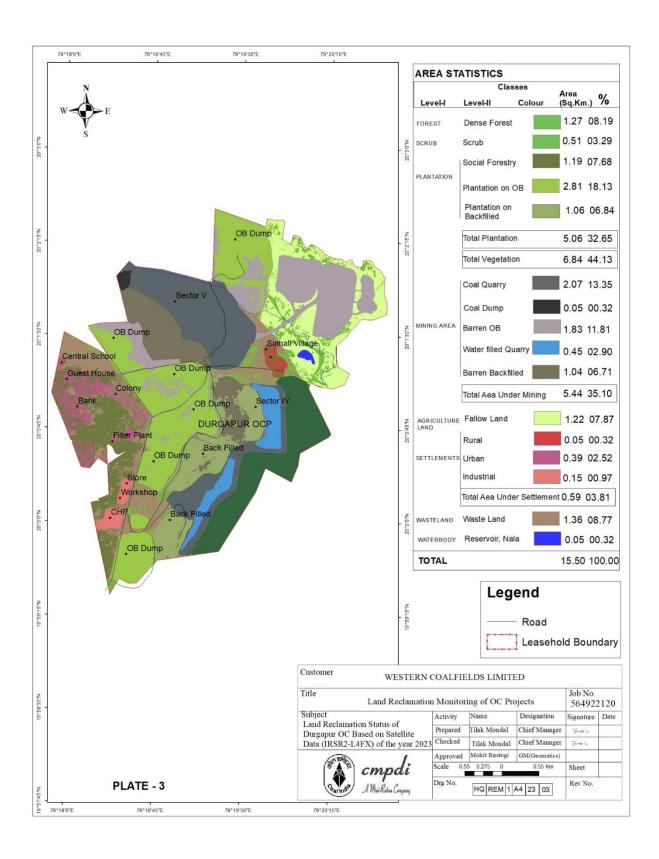
TABLE - 2
Status of Land Use / Reclamation in OC Mines(>5mcu.m) of Western Coalfields Ltd based on Satellite data of the Year 2023

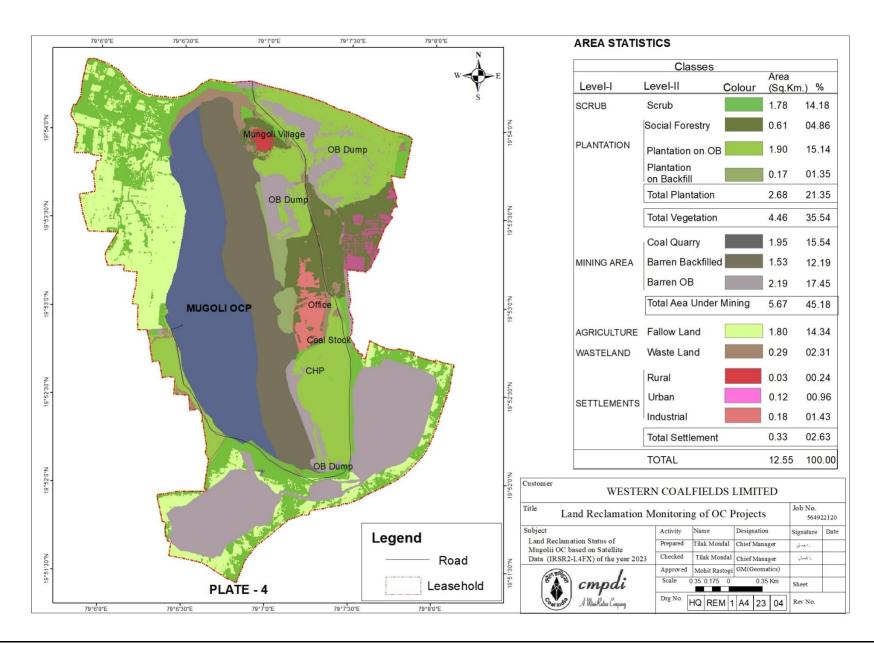
(Area in Sq.Km)

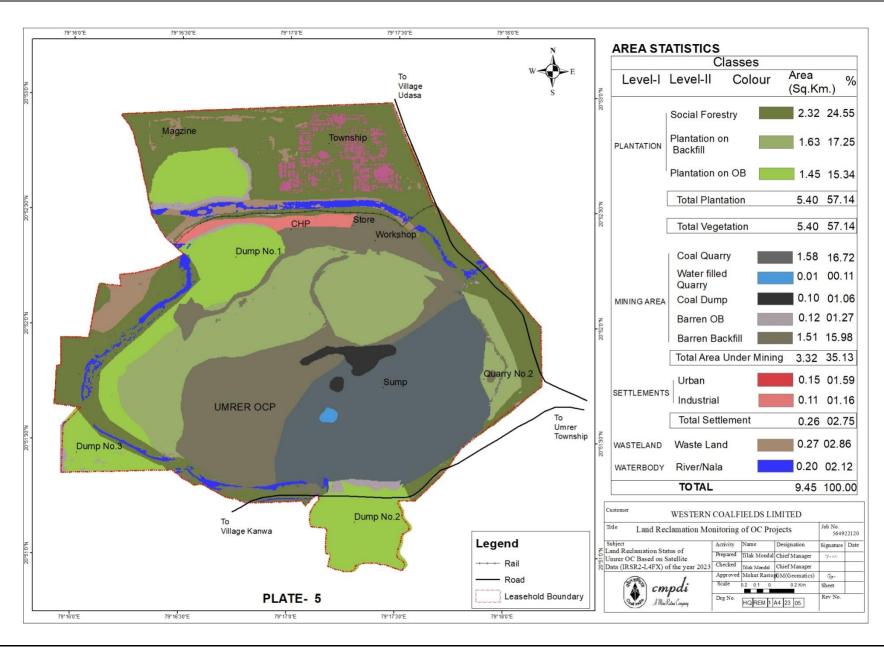
																												(Ar	ea in Sq.Kn			
	s	Sasti		Padmapur		Durgapur		Mugoli		Umrer		Ukni		Niljai		New Majri		MKD-III		anga	Yekona-I&II (Amal)		MKD-I (Exp		11	lajri Ug OC		Pauni -II (Expn)		otal		
	Area	_	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%		
Dense Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.84		
Open Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total Forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.84		
Scrubs	0.66	7.17	0.69	8.32	0.51	3.29	1.78	14.18	0.00	0.00	1.68	13.07	1.56	8.86	0.06	0.78	0.55	5.96	1.09	14.29	2.44	14.53	0.72	11.73	0.74	10.48	1.11	10.14	13.59	9.00		
Social Forestry	0.68	7.39	0.83	10.01	1.19	7.68	0.61	4.86	2.32	24.55	0.91	7.08	1.25	7.10	1.47	18.99	0.12	1.30	0.55	7.21	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.37	5.24	0.22	2.01	10.55			
Plantation on OB Dump	1.68	18.26	2.21	26.66	2.81	18.13	1.90	15.14	1.45	15.34	1.74	13.54	2.11	11.98	0.97	12.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.63	0.27	3.82	0.18	1.64	15.42	10.2		
Plantation on Backfill (Biological Reclamation)	0.73	7.93	0.28	3.38	1.06	6.84	0.17	1.35	1.63	17.25	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.74	0.24	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.24	2.8		
Total Plantation	3.09	33.59	3.32	40.05	5.06	32.65	2.68	21.35	5.40	57.14	2.65	20.62	3.49	19.82	2.68	34.63	0.12	1.30	0.55	7.21	0.03	0.18	0.10	1.63	0.64	9.07	0.40	3.65	30.21	20.0		
Total Vegetation	3.75	40.76	4.01	48.37	6.84	44.13	4.46	35.54	5.40	57.14	4.33	33.70	5.05	28.68	2.74	35.40	0.67	7.26	1.64	21.49	2.47	14.71	0.82	13.36	1.38	19.55	1.51	13.79	45.07	29.8		
Coal Quarry	0.50	5.43	0.91	10.98	2.07	13.35	1.95	15.54	1.58	16.72	1.99	15.49	2.78	15.79	2.10	27.13	1.09	11.81	1.02	13.37	1.12	6.67	1.46	23.78	1.03	14.59	1.18	10.78	20.78	13.7		
Coal Dump	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.06	0.10	0.78	0.11	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	3.01	0.17	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.71	0.16	1.46	0.97	0.6		
Advance Quarry Site	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quarry Filled With Water	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.53	0.45	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.47	0.10	0.57	0.12	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.7		
Total Area under Active Mining	0.50	5.43	1.12	13.51	2.57	16.58	1.95	15.54	1.69	17.88	2.15	16.73	2.99	16.98	2.22	28.68	1.09	11.81	1.25	16.38	1.29	7.68	1.57	25.57	1.08	15.30	1.34	12.24	22.81	15.1		
Barren OB Dump	0.70	7.61	1.75	21.11	1.83	11.81	2.19	17.45	0.12	1.27	3.57	27.78	3.89	22.09	0.61	7.88	2.63	28.49	1.72	22.54	1.87	11.14	0.64	10.42	0.93	13.17	2.49	22.74	24.94	16.5		
Barren Backfilled Area	2.72	29.57	0.65	7.84	1.04	6.71	1.53	12.19	1.51	15.98	0.54	4.20	1.46	8.29	1.64	21.19	0.41	4.44	0.75	9.83	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.26	8.12		
(Technical Reclamation)	2.7.2	20.01	0.00	1.01		0	1.00	12.10	1.01	10.00	0.01	1.20	11.10	0.20		21110	0.11		0.70	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.20	0		
Total Area	3.42	37.17	2.40	28.95	2.87	18.52	3.72	29.64	1.63	17.25	4.11	31.98	5.35	30.38	2.25	29.07	3.04	32.94	2.47	32.37	1.88	11.20	0.64	10.42	0.93	13.17	2.49	22.74	37.20	24.6		
Total Area Under Mine Operation	3.92	42.61	3.52	42.46	5.44	35.10	5.67	45.18	3.32	35.13	6.26	48.72	8.34	47.36	4.47	57.75	4.13	44.75	3.72	48.75	3.17	18.88	2.21	35.99	2.01	28.47	3.83	34.98	60.01	39.7		
Waste Lands	0.92	10.00	0.35	4.22	1.36	8.77	0.29	2.31	0.27	2.86	0.93	7.24	1.40	7.95	0.14	1.81	0.59	6.39	1.45	19.00	1.01	6.02	0.16	2.61	0.48	6.80	0.60	5.48	9.95	6.59		
Fly Ash Pond / Sand Body	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.98	0.05	0.71	0.05	0.46	0.16	0.11		
Total Wasteland	0.92	10.00	0.35	4.22	1.36	8.77	0.29	2.31	0.27	2.86	0.93	7.24	1.40	7.95	0.14	1.81	0.59	6.39	1.45	19.00	1.01	6.02	0.22	3.58	0.53	7.51	0.65	5.94	10.11	6.70		
Reservoir, nallah, ponds	0.06	0.65	0.12	1.45	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.57	0.12	0.71	0.09	1.47	0.03	0.42	0.23	2.10	1.06	0.70		
Total Waterbodies	0.06	0.65	0.12	1.45	0.05	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.57	0.12	0.71	0.09	1.47	0.03	0.42	0.23	2.10	1.06	0.70		
Crop Lands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	9.75	0.00	0.00	3.32	19.77	0.54	8.79	0.94	13.31	0.51	4.66	6.21	4.11		
Fallow Lands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	7.87	1.80	14.34	0.00	0.00	1.13	8.79	1.76	9.99	0.00	0.00	2.73	29.58	0.55	7.21	6.65	39.61	2.26	36.81	2.09	29.60	4.13	37.72	24.32	16.1		
Total Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	7.87	1.80	14.34	0.00	0.00	1.13	8.79	1.76	9.99	0.00	0.00	3.63	39.33	0.55	7.21	9.97	59.38	2.80	45.60	3.03	42.92	4.64	42.37	30.53	20.2		
Urban Settlement	0.09	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.39	2.52	0.12	0.96	0.15	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.93	0.34	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.99	0.02	0.18	1.53	1.0		
Rural Settlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.03	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.20	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.39	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.24		
Industrial Settlement	0.46	5.00	0.29	3.50	0.15	0.97	0.18	1.43	0.11	1.16	0.18	1.40	0.49	2.78	0.04	0.52	0.21	2.28	0.12	1.57	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.64	2.32	1.54		
Total Settlement	0.55	5.98	0.29	3.50	0.59	3.81	0.33	2.63	0.26	2.75	0.20	1.56	1.03	5.85	0.38	4.91	0.21	2.28	0.15	1.97	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.13	0.09	0.82	4.21	2.79		
Grand Total	9.20	100.00	8.29	100.00	15.50	100.00	12.55	100.00	9.45	100.00	12.85	100.00	17.61	100.00	7.74	100.00	9.23	100.00	7.63	100.00	16.79	100.00	6.14	100.00	7.06	100.00	10.95	100.00	150.99	100.0		

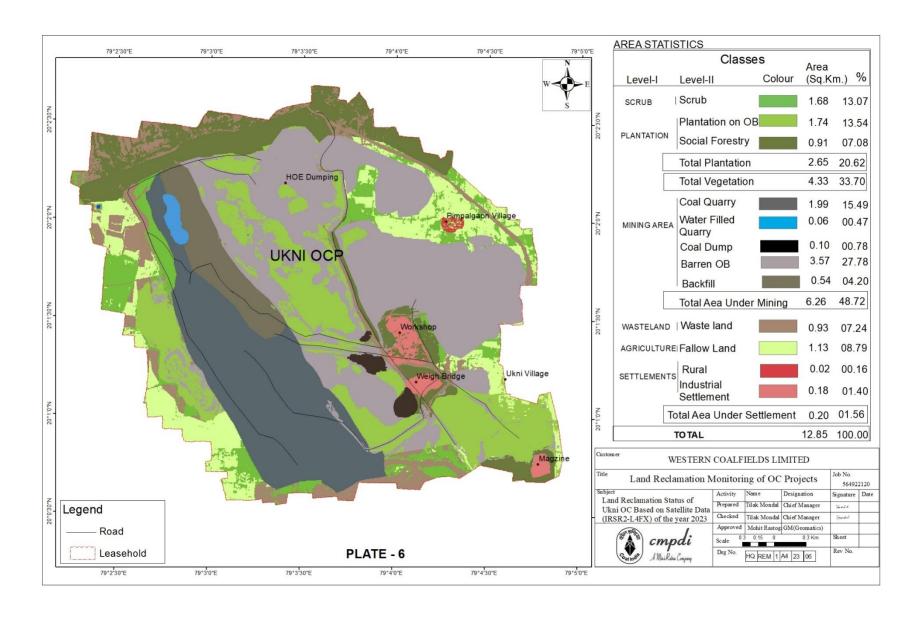


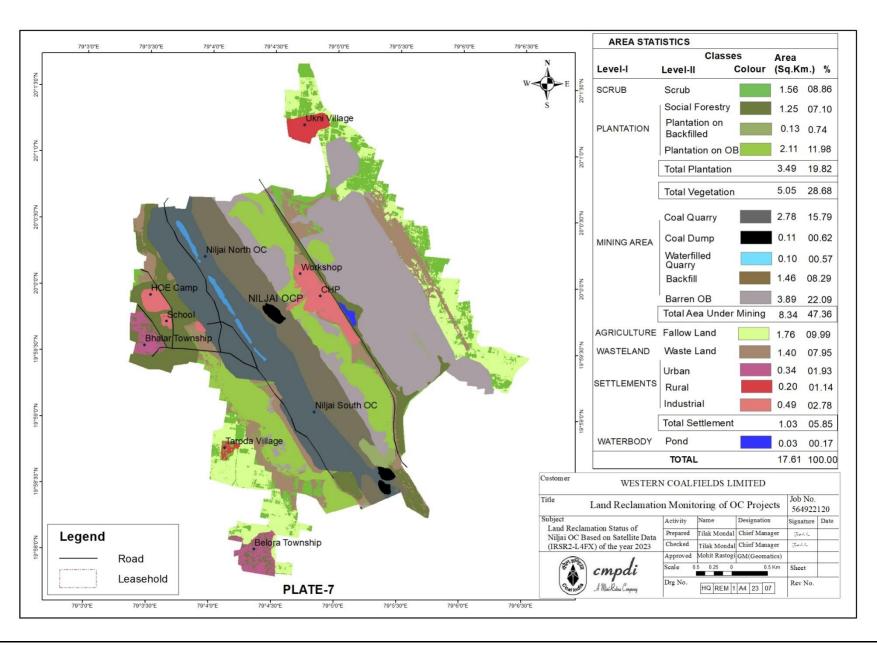




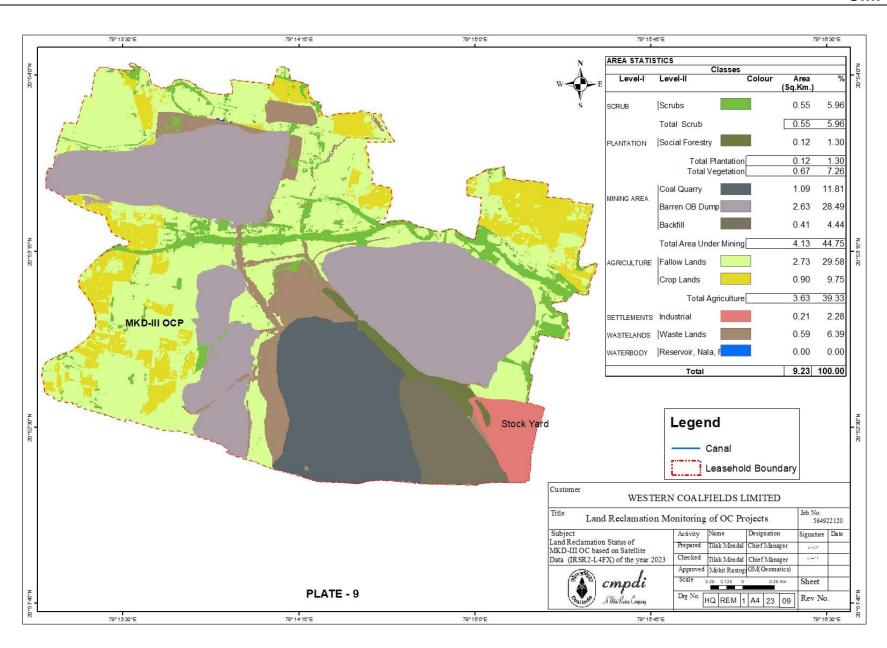


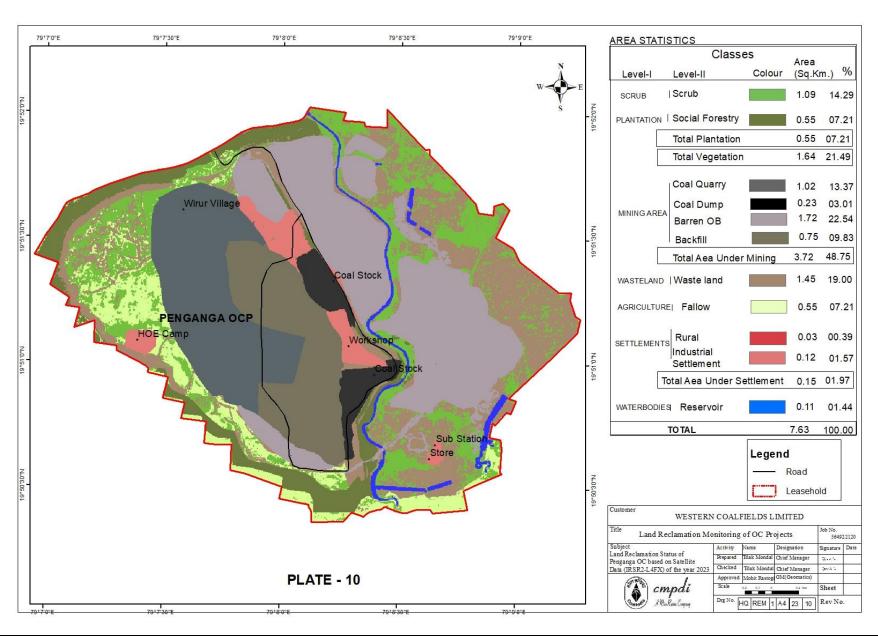


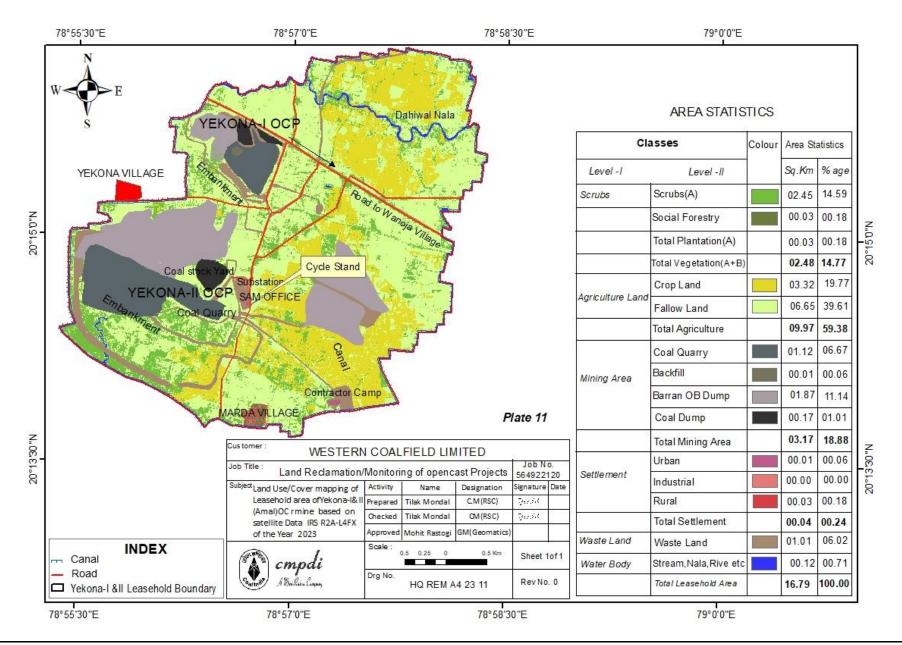


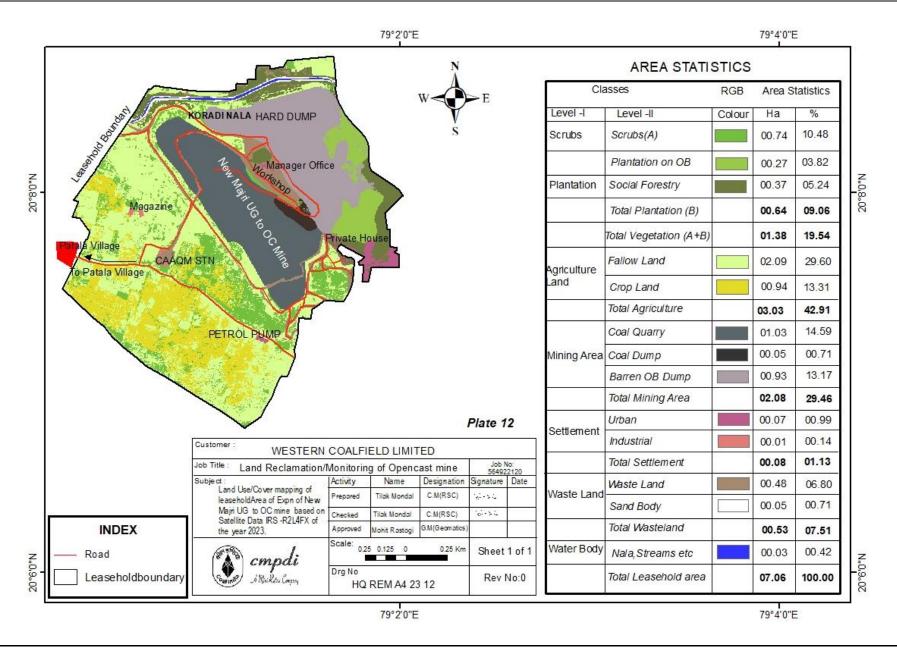


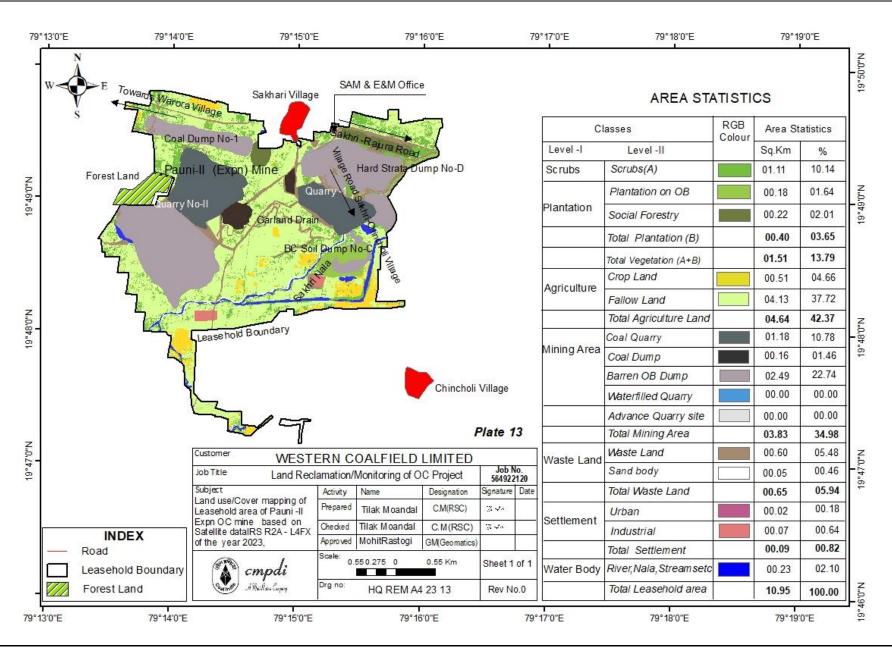


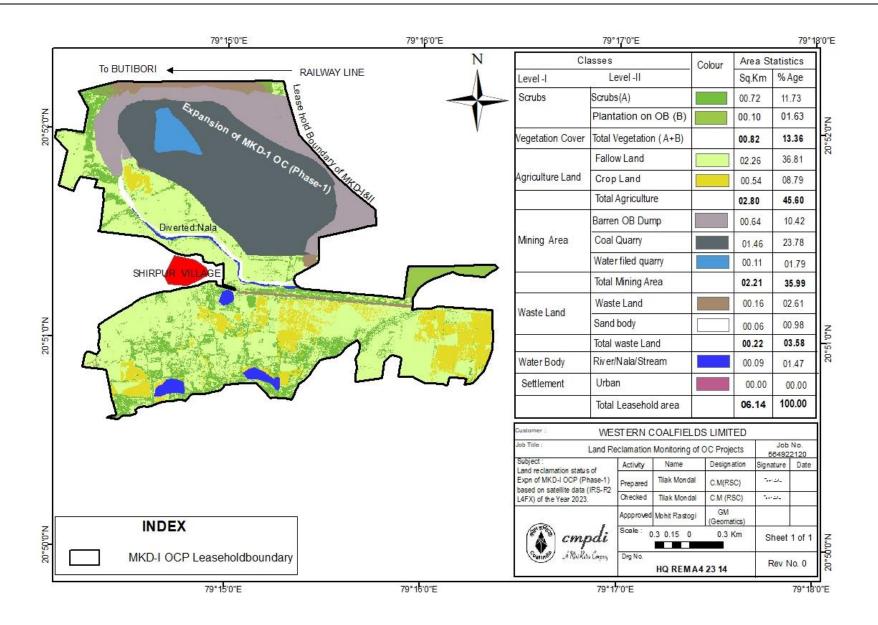












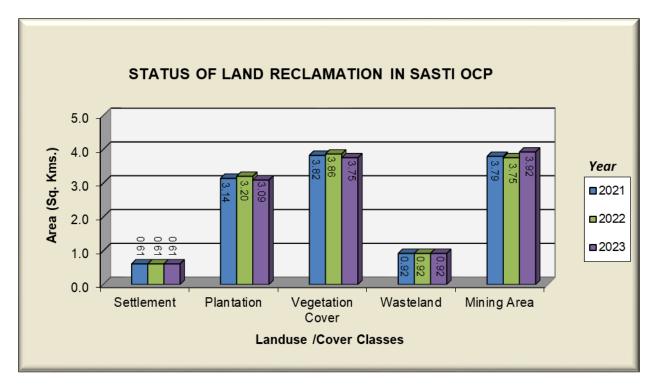


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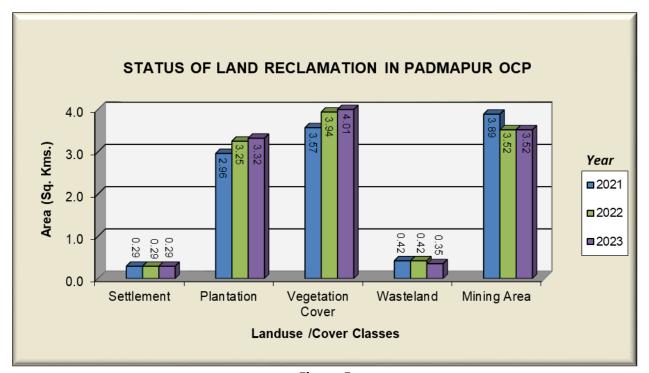


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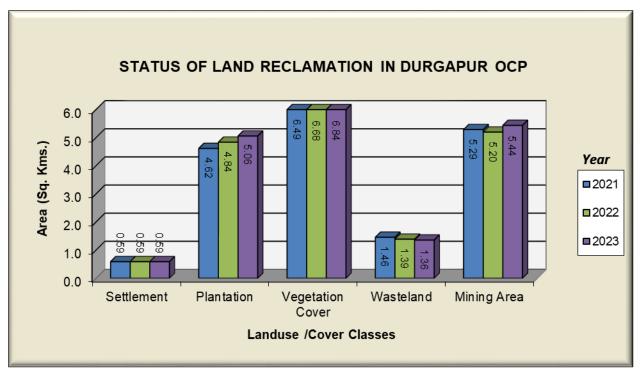


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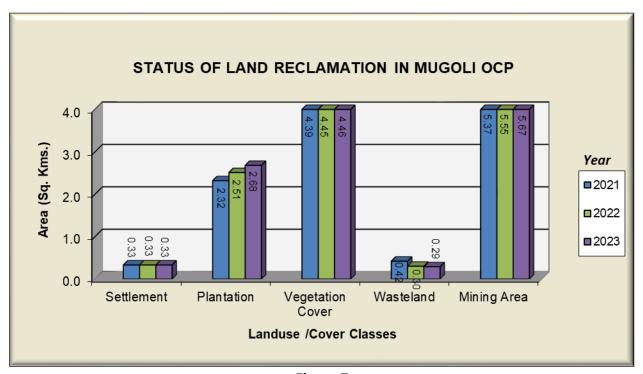


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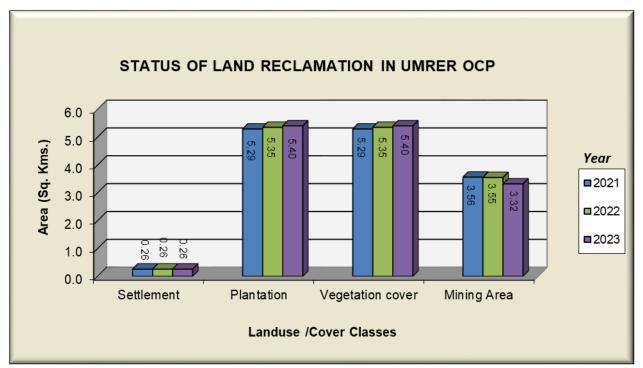


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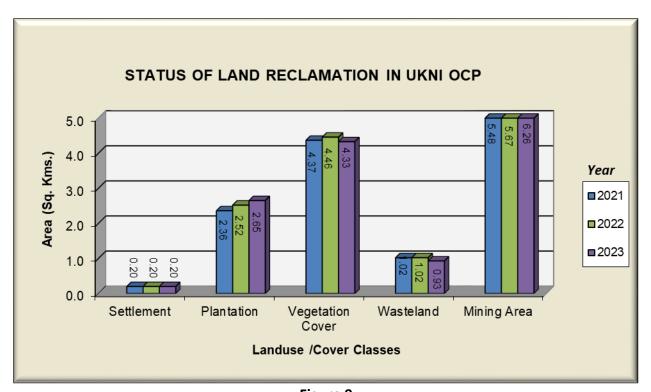


Figure 9

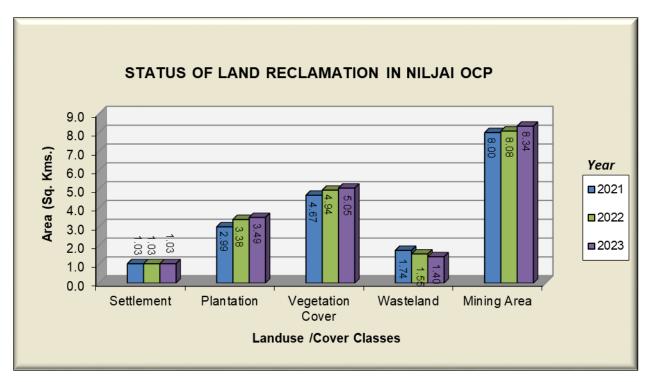


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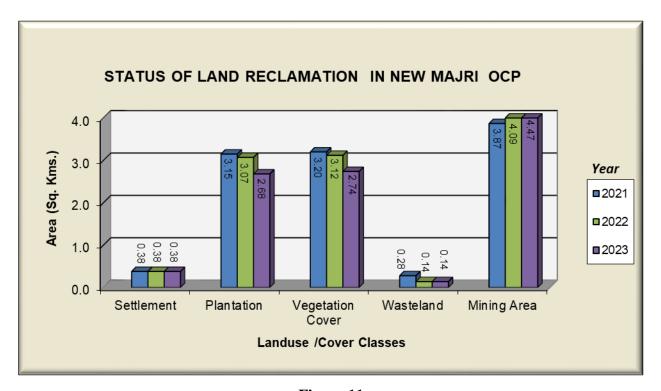


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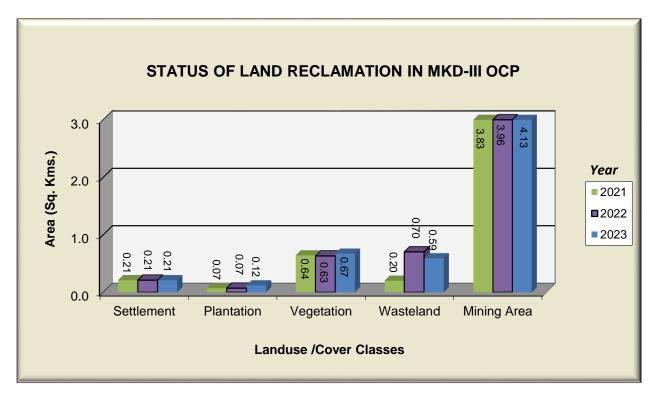


Figure 12

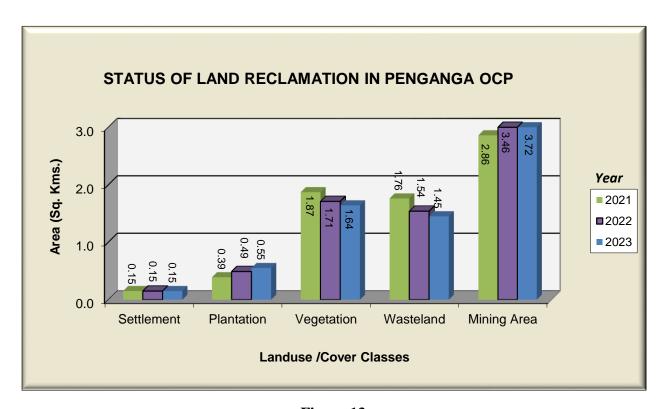


Figure 13

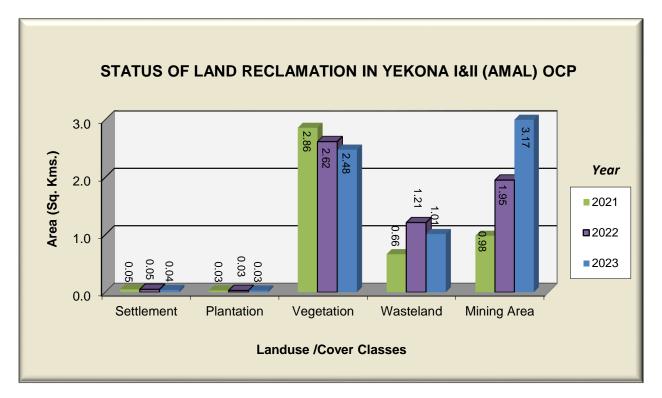


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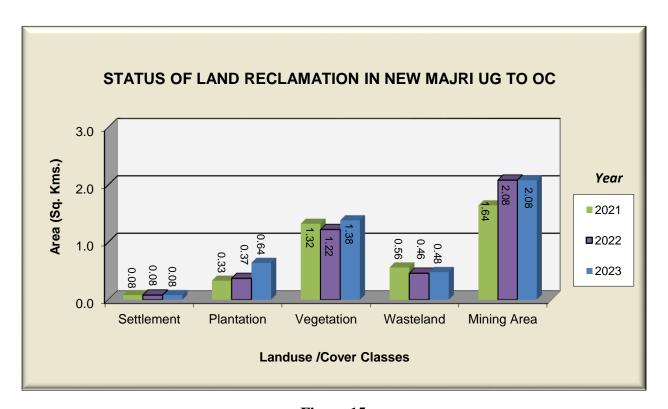


Figure 15

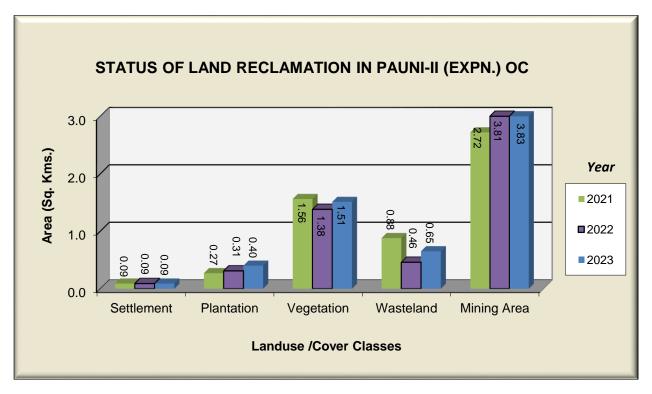


Figure 16

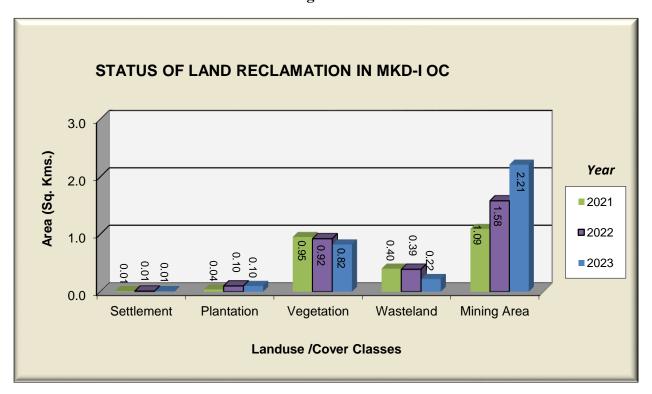


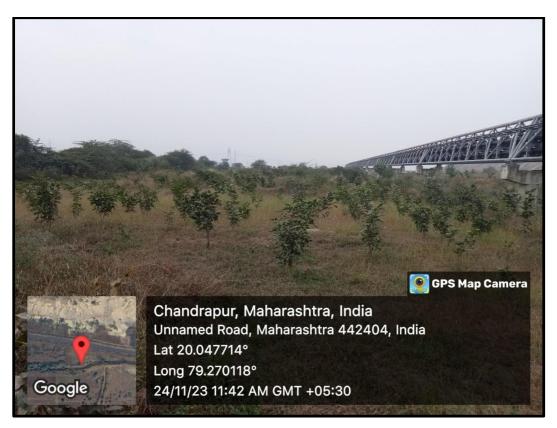
Figure 17



Photograph-1: Plantation on Internal OB/Backfill (Sasti OCP)



Photograph-2: Plantation on External OB dump (Padmapur OCP)



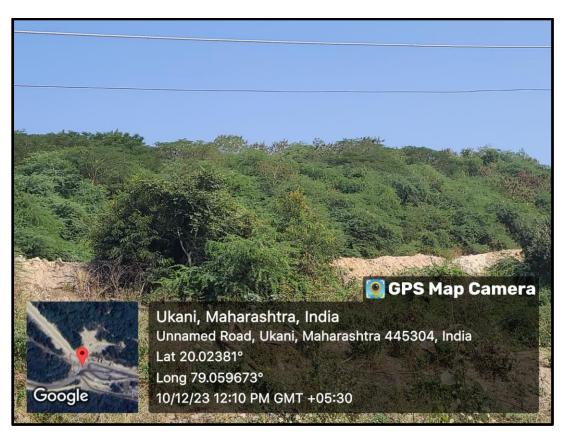
Photograph-3: Avenue Plantation (Durgapur OCP)



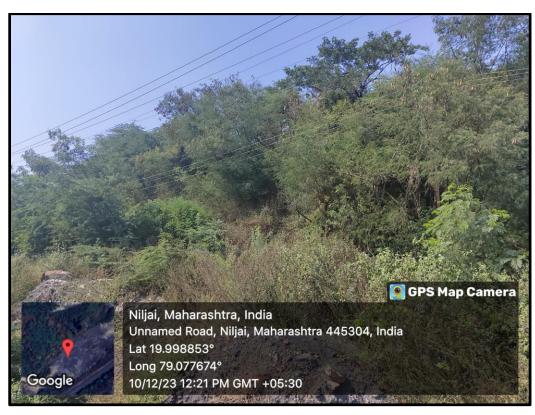
Photograph-4: Plantation on OB Dump (Mugoli OCP)



Photograph-5: Plantation on Internal OB dump(Umrer OCP)



Photograph-6: Plantation on External OB dump (Ukni OCP)



Photograph-7: Social Forestry(Niljai OCP)



Photograph-8: Plantation on Embankment(New Majri OCP)



Photograph-9: Plantation on OB dump(Penganga OCP)



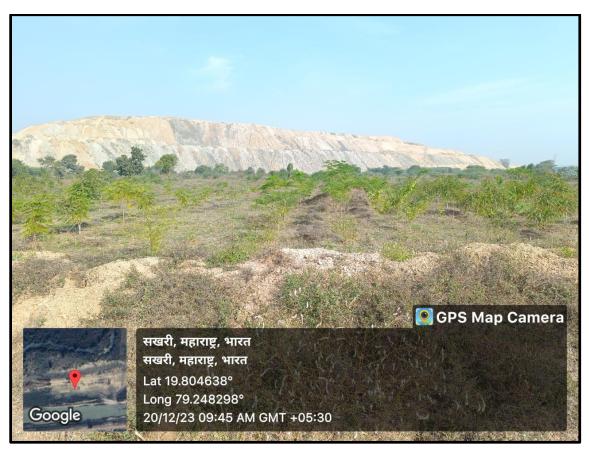
Photograph-10: Avenue Plantation (MKD-IIIOCP)



Photograph-11: Social Forestry (Yekona-I&II (Amal.) OCP)



Photograph-12: Social Forestry (New Majri UG to OC)



Photograph-13: Social Forestry (Pauni-II (Expn.)OCP)



Photograph-14: Social Forestry (MKD-I OCP)

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25	Leasehold Area	पट्टा क्षेत्र
26	Excavated Area	उत्खनन क्षेत्र
27	Active mining	सक्रिय खनन
28	Environmental Protection	पर्यावरण संरक्षण
29	Remedial Measure	उपचारात्मक उपाय
30	Interval	अंतराल
31	Systematic Error	व्यवस्थित त्रुटियँ।
32	Error	अशुद्धियाँ
33	Curvature	वक्रता
34	Geometric	ज्यामितिक
35	Distortion	विरुपण
36	Plantation	पौधारोपण
37	Capacity	क्षमता
38	Software	सॉफ्टवेयर
39	Class	वर्ग
40	Accuracy	सटीकता
41	Statistical Separation	सांख्यिकीय पृथक्करण
42	Cubic meter	घनमीटर
43	Depicted	दर्शाया गया
44	Percentage	प्रतिशत
45	Salient Findings	मुख्य निष्कर्ष
46	Methodology	पद्धति
47	Data Procurement	डाटा क्रय
48	Satellite data Processing	उपग्रह डेटा प्रसंस्करण

49 Rectification and geo-referencing सुधार और भूसन्दर्भ-

	0 0
Image enhancement	छविगुण - बृद्धि
Training set selection	प्रशिक्षण सेट का चयन
Classification and Accuracy assessment	वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन की सटीकता
Area calculation	क्षेत्र गण-ना
Temporal	लौकिक
Processing	प्रसंस्करण
Overlay of Vector data base	वेक्टर डेटा बेस का अरोपन
Area calculation	क्षेत्रगणना-
Pre-field map preparation	क्षेत्र जाने के पहले नक्शे की त्तैयारी
Ground Truthing	भू-सत्यापन
Ground Information	भू-सुचना
Interpretation	व्याख्या
Eco-system	पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
Minor	मामुली
Water Drainage	जल निकाय
Interval	अंतराल
Maximum	अधिकतम
Coal field	कोयला क्षेत्र
Design	परिकल्पना
Superimpose	आरोपित
Update	अद्यतनीकरण/नवीनीकरण
Cumulative	संचयित
Embankment	तटबंध
Cluster	खुली तथा भूमिगत खदानों के समूह
	Classification and Accuracy assessment Area calculation Temporal Processing Overlay of Vector data base Area calculation Pre-field map preparation Ground Truthing Ground Information Interpretation Eco-system Minor Water Drainage Interval Maximum Coal field Design Superimpose Update Cumulative Embankment

ABBREVIATIONS

Sol	Survey of India
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
CIL	Coal India Limited
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
R2/ R2A	ResourceSat Satellites
LISS - 4	Linear Imaging and Self Scanning Sensor
FCC	False Colour Composite
OCP	Opencast Project
UGP	Underground Project
ОВ	Over Burden
GCP	Ground Control points
GIS	Geographic Information System
WGS-84	World Geodetic System
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

GLOSSARY

SI.	Term	Definition
1.	Land Reclamation	To manage, reclaim and restore mined out/degradedland as close as possible to its original stage.
2.	Over Burden	The material that lies above the coal seam/ deposit
3.	Monitoring	A process of evaluation to check or keep record for a period of time.
4.	Opencast Coal Mine	Open-pit mining, also known as opencast mining, is a surface mining technique that extracts minerals from an open pit in the ground.
5.	Social Forestry	Social forestry is the management and protection of forests and afforestation of barren and deforested lands with the purpose of helping environmental, social and rural development. Plantation (Social/Avenue or other) carried out outside mining area.
6.	Biological Reclamation	Plantation on Backfilled areas (Stablised Internal Dumps)
7.	Technical Reclamation	Area under backfilling (Over burden dumped inside the mine voids) in mining area.
8.	Green CoverGenerated	Total Plantation carried out in the lease area of Project. This includes Plantation on Backfill, Plantation on OB and Social Forestry.
9.	Leasehold Area	The area, for which lease is granted for the purpose of undertaking mining and allied operations.
10.	Excavated area	Mined out area which includes active mining, area under backfilling and plantation on backfilled areas
11.	Active Mining	Mining areas which include Coal Quarry, Advance Quarry, Quarry Filled with Water etc.
12.	Environmental Protection	It is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to mitigate damage and reverse trends.
13.	Remedial Measure	Any measure or action required or undertaken to investigate, monitor, clean up, remove, treat, prevent, contain or otherwise remediate the presence or release of any hazardous substance or activity.
14.	Systematic Error	Every measurement differing from the true measurement in the same direction, and even by the same amount in some cases.

15.	Geometric Distortion	It refers to the improper positioning of any image with respect to their true geographic position when viewed in a properly scaled common image display plane.
16.	Land Use/Cover Class	Land cover is what covers the surface of the earth and land use describes how the land is used.
17.	Accuracy	The closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value.
18.	Environmental Clearance	Environmental Clearance (EC) for any developmental projects like coal mining projects etc. has been made mandatory by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF& CC) through its Notification issued on 27.01.1994 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
19.	Rectification and Geo-referencing	Geo-referencing is the assigning of absolute location of a data point or data points. Geo-rectification refers to the removal of geometric distortions between sets of data points, most often the removal of terrain, platform, and sensor induced distortions from remote sensing imagery.
20.	Image Enhancement	It is the process of modifying digital images so that the results are more suitable for processing or further image analysis.
21.	Training set selection	It is a portion of a data set used to fit or train a model for prediction or classification of values that are known in the training set, but unknown in other (future) data.
22.	Image Classification	It refers to the task of extracting information classes from a multiband raster image. The resulting raster from image classification can be used to create thematic maps.
23.	Temporal Changes	The 'temporal change' means the change in any entity with a period of time.
24.	Ground Truthing	Collection of primary/ basic information from ground realities for satellite image interpretation and thematic mapping.
25.	Cluster	Group of opencast and/ or underground mines clubbed together for administrative purposes.
26.	Arc GIS	GIS Software used for Map preparation
27.	ERDAS IMAGINE	Satellite Image Data Classification Software











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