



Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UNIT, GOVERNMENT OF
HIMACHAL PRADESH**



**DRAFT REPORT
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AND
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN
OF THE LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR THE LUHRI HYDRO ELECTRIC
PROJECT – STAGE II
AS PER
THE HIMACHAL PRADESH RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND
TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND
RESETTLEMENT (SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND CONSENT) RULES, 2015**



October 2019



**Abnaki Infrastructure Applications and Integrated Development
Private Limited**

JG-11, Second Floor, Khirki Extension, Malaviyanagar, New Delhi
110017

Chapter Number	CONTENTS	Page no.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		
a.	Project and public purpose	15
a.1	Project objectives	15
a.2	Scope of Services	16
b.	Location	17
c.	Size and attribute of land acquisition	17
d.	Alternatives Considered	17
e.	Social Impacts	18
e.1	Sampling Methodology	19
e.2	Impacts on Land	19
f.	Mitigation Measures	22
f.1	Community Development Works	22
f.2	Vulnerable and socially backward families	23
f.3	Free electricity for PAFs	23
f.4	Local Area Development Fund(LADF)	23
g.	Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits	23
h.	Concluding Remarks	24
1.	DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION	25
1.1	Introduction	25
1.1.1	Brief Project Description	25
1.1.2	Project Description	25
1.1.3	Scope of Services	26
1.1.4	Project Area	27
1.1.5	Developers background and Management Structure	27
1.2	Rationale for the Project	29
1.3	Details of the Project	30
1.3.1	Project Size and Location	30
1.3.2	Capacity of the Project and output, with production targets and cost	31
1.4	Examination of Alternatives	31
1.5	Phases of Project Construction	32
1.6	Core design features and size of facilities	32
1.6.1	River Diversion Works	33

1.6.2	Dam and Spillway	33
1.6.3	Intake Structure	33
1.6.4	Pressure Shaft and Penstock	34
1.6.5	Power House and Transformer Hall	34
1.6.6	Tail Race Tunnel and Structures	34
1.6.7	Access Tunnels	34
1.6.8	Main Access Tunnel (MAT)	34
1.6.9	Secondary Access Tunnel and Cable Tunnel	34
1.6.10	Interstate / International Aspects	34
1.6.11	Cost Estimate and Financial Aspects	34
1.6.12	Construction Period	34
1.6.13	Salient Features of Luhri HEP-II	34
1.7	Need for ancillary structures	36
1.8	Details of Earlier Social Impact Assessment	36
2	TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	37
2.1	Introduction	37
2.2	List of all team members with qualifications	37
2.3	Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment	38
2.3.1	Approach and Methodology for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Process	39
2.4	Sampling methodology	45
2.4.1	Sample coverage	45
2.5	Overview of information/data sources	46
2.6	Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders	46
2.6.1	Background	46
2.6.2	Objective of Public Consultation	47
2.6.3	Scope of Public Consultation	47
2.6.4	Methodology and Process	47
2.6.5	The Stakeholders	48
2.6.6	Key Findings and Feedback from the Community	50
2.7	Details of the public hearings	53
3	LAND ASSESSMENT	54
3.1	Introduction	54
3.2	Land inventory and primary sources of data collected	55

3.3	Total Land requirement	55
3.4	Present use of any public, unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area	56
3.5	Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project	56
3.6	Quantity and location of land proposed to be required for the project	56
3.7	Nature, use and classification of land to be acquired	57
3.7.1	Irrigation Coverage	58
3.7.2	Cropping Pattern	58
3.7.3	Trees on lands to be acquired	59
3.8	Size of holding and ownership pattern, land distribution and number of residential houses	59
3.9	Land prices and recent land ownership changes and land use in the last 3 years	59
4.	ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS	60
4.1	Directly Affected land	60
4.1.1	Are tenants or occupy the land proposed to be acquired	60
4.1.2	The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights	60
4.1.3	Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood	60
4.1.4	Have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition	61
4.1.5	Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land	61
4.1.6	Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition	61
4.2	Indirectly impacted not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands	61
4.3	Inventory of productive assets and significant lands	61
5	SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE(AFFECTED AREA AND RESETTLEMENT SITES)	62
5.1	Introduction	62
5.2	Demographic profile of the project area	62
5.2.1	Population by gender	62
5.2.2	Social categories	63
5.2.3	Population by religion	64
5.2.4	Rural and Urban population distribution	65
5.2.5	Literacy levels	66

5.2.6	Health status	66
5.3	Poverty levels	69
5.4	Vulnerable groups	70
5.5	Land use and livelihood	70
5.6	Employment and Income	71
5.6.1	Formal and informal work and employment	71
5.6.2	Household division of labour and women's work	71
5.6.3	Migration	72
5.6.4	Household income level	72
5.6.5	Food security	74
5.7	Local economic activities	75
5.7.1	Access to credit	75
5.7.2	Wage rates	76
5.7.3	Specific livelihood activities of women	77
5.8	Factors that contribute to local livelihood	77
5.8.1	Roads and transportation	78
5.8.2	Irrigation facilities	79
5.8.3	Access to markets	79
5.8.4	Tourist sites	79
5.9	Factors that contribute to local livelihoods	80
5.10	Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation	80
5.11	Organisations in the project area	81
5.12	Regional dynamics and historical change processes	81
5.13	Quality of the living environment	83
5.13.1	Housing	83
5.13.2	Sites of religious and cultural meaning	84
5.13.3	Physical infrastructure	84
5.13.4	Public service infrastructure	84
5.13.5	Social congregation locations for women	85
6	SOCIAL IMPACTS	86
6.1	Introduction	86
6.2	Framework and approach to identifying impacts	86
6.2.1	Analytical tools	86
6.2.2	Consultation methods	87

6.2.3	Observation and interview tools	87
6.3	Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle. Direct Impact, Indirect Impact and Cumulative Impact	88
6.3.1	Impacts on health	88
6.3.2	Impact on culture and social cohesion	88
6.3.3	Impacts on land	89
6.3.4	Impact on livelihood and income	90
6.3.5	Impact on physical resources	90
6.3.6	Impact on private assets	90
6.3.7	Impact on public services and utilities	90
6.3.8	Gender-based impacts	91
7	ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON ACQUISITION	93
7.1	Introduction	93
7.2	Final Conclusion	93
7.2.1	Assessment of Public Purpose	93
7.2.2	Alternative for Less Displacement & Minimum Requirement of Land	94
7.2.3	Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts	94
7.2.4	Suggested Mitigation	95
7.3	Evaluation criteria and periodicity	96
7.3.1	Output	96
7.3.2	Outcome	96
7.4	Final Recommendations	97
8	REFERENCES AND FORMS	100
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN		222
1	Approach to Mitigation	222
1.1	Community Development Works	222
1.2	Provision of protected source for drinking water	222
1.3	Provision of Street Light in the villages	222
1.4	Reconstruction of temple Dharmshala (Rest house)	222
1.5	Employable Skill Training to Youths	223
1.6	Vulnerable and Socially backward families	223
1.7	Free electricity for PAFs	223
1.8	Local Area Development Fund (LADF)	223
2	Measure to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact	224

3	Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and compensation as outlined in the act	224
4	Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings	225
5	Description of institutional structures and key persons responsible for each mitigation measures and timeline and costs for each activity	225

No.	LIST OF TABLES	Page
1.1	Project Affected land area and affected families district wise	27
1.2	Details of Dam Blocks	33
1.3	Tentative Salient features of Luhri HEP-II	34
2.1	Project Study Team	37
2.2	Secondary Data Sources List	42
2.3	Baseline primary Parameters and description of data Collection	43
2.4	Tools utilized for the Primary survey	44
2.5	Data sources	46
2.6	Summary of the Consultations	48
3.1	Number of sub divisions, tehsils and sub-tehsils	54
3.2	Number of Villages, Tehsils and Districts	55
3.3	Land required for LHEP Stage-II by components	56
3.4	Number of private land owners directly affected due to land acquisition	56
3.5	Government Land being acquired	57
3.6	Classification of Private land required for the project	57
3.7	Enumeration list of trees coming on private land	59
4.1	Number of private land owners directly affected due to land acquisition	60
4.2	Fruit Bearing Trees	61
5.1	Administrative divisions of the 3 districts	62
5.2	Population by gender	63
5.3	Population by gender in Project Affected Villages	63
5.4	Population by Social Category	63
5.5	Project Affected Families by social category	64
5.6	Percentage of population by religion	64
5.7	Project Affected Families by Religion	64
5.8	Rural and Urban Population distribution	65
5.9	Literacy rate by gender	65

No.	LIST OF TABLES	Page
5.10	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) in Himachal Pradesh	65
5.11	Institutional delivery by districts in Himachal Pradesh	67
5.12	Nutritional status of children 5 years in Himachal Pradesh and 3 districts	69
5.13	Anaemia among Children and Adults in Himachal Pradesh and 3 districts	69
5.14	Percentage of population below poverty line	69
5.15	Types of vulnerability	70
5.16	The total cadastral surveyed area in Himachal Pradesh with classification under nine categories	71
5.17	List of Livestock owned by the affected families	72
5.18	Project Affected Persons in Employment (above 15 years of age)	73
5.19	Household division of labour among men and women	74
5.20	Local Economic Activities in Project Area	75
5.21	Employment status of people within 15 – 64 years by gender	77
5.22	Distance of the Project Affected Villages from motarable road and time taken to reach	78
5.23	Area covered under Irrigation upto 3/2018 in 3 districts	79
5.24	Tourists arrivals in 3 districts	80
5.25	Organisations in the project area	81
5.26	Housing structures of the Project Affected families	83
5.27	Availability of physical infrastructures in the project affected villages	84
5.28	Availability of public service infrastructures in the project affected villages	85
6.1	Health Status	88
6.2	Number of private land owners directly affected due to land acquisition	89
6.3	Literacy rate by gender in HP state, 3 districts and project area	92

NO.	LIST OF FIGURES	Page
1.	Organizational Structure-SJVN	29
2.	Project layout	31
3.	Social Impact Assessment Process	39
4.	Snapshots of Dharamshala, Behna Village	53
5.	Himachal Pradesh map with district level division	54

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AAJ	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
AE	Assistant Engineer
AEE	Assistant Executive Engineer
AF	Affected Families
AMSL	Above mean sea level
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BDO	Block Development Office
CPR	Common Property Resources
DPR	Detailed Project Report
Dia	Diameter
DLPC	District Level Purchase Committee
DC	District Collector
DF	Displaced Family
DP	Displaced Persons
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESRMS	Environmental and Social Risk Management System
EA	Executing Authority
EE	Executive Engineer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FIS	Flow Irrigation Scheme
FLLRO	Field Level Land Revenue Officer
GNP	Gross national product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HPRFCTLARRA	The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HP	Himachal Pradesh
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HSAP	Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
JE	Junior Engineer
LA	Land Acquisition
LARRA	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
LIS	Lift Irrigation Scheme
LMK	Lok Mitra Kendras
MW	Mega Watt
M	Meter
M ³ /s	Meter Cube per Sec
Mm	Millimeter
MP	Member of Parliament
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NACO	National Aids Control Organization
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NH	National Highway
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OP	Operational Procedures
PJNGMCH	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Government Medical College and Hospital
PCR	Planning Commission Report
PS	Performance Standards
PAF	Project Affected Families
PLWH	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PESA	Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
PWD	Public Works Department
PS	Performance Standards
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PD	Project Director
PCA	Project Cum Arbitration
RTFCTLARRA	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
R&R	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SIA&C	Social Impact Assessment and Consent
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SC	Scheduled Caste
SH	State Highway
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
SEMT	Social & Environmental Management Team
SRRO	Social, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer
SEER	Senior Executive Engineer Rank
SDO	Sub-divisional Officer
SLEC	State Level Empowered Committee

Terms and Definitions

The definitions of various terms utilized in this policy are:

1. **Agricultural land** means lands being used for the purpose of (i) Agriculture or horticulture; (ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) Raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) Land used for the grazing of cattle;
2. **Affected area** means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;
3. **Affected family** includes:
4. **A family** whose land or other immovable property has been acquired (Titleholder);
5. **A family** which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land (Non-titleholder – as per requirements of the International Finance Corporation requirements addressing non-titleholder affected families);
6. **The Scheduled Tribes** and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;
7. **Family** whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
8. **A member of the family** who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;
9. **A family** residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;
10. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to displaced persons in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
11. **Below poverty line** or BPL Family means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India (NITI Ayog), from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
12. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under various provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARRA 2013) and The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules 2015, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the purposed of this project. This refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project provided in this chapter of the report.

13. **Cut-off Date** is the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of the RTFCTLARRA 2013 will be the cut-off date where the land acquisition will be required.
14. **Displaced family (DF)** means any family, (i) who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area; (ii) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement due to any other reason; (iii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntary displaced from such land or other property; (iv) any and agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;
15. **Displaced Persons (DPs)**, any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact are and who may be adversely affected directly or indirectly by the project. Project displaced persons include those displaced, those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homesteads in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project development.
16. **Encroachers** are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands.
17. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister's dependent on him {and other details as provided in RTFCTLARRA 2013 U/s 3 (m)}.
18. **Land acquisition** or acquired land means acquisition of land under the Right too Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;
19. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
20. **Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour per day as per notification published by Department of Labour, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
21. **Non-Perennial Crop** means Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, wheat and maize, etc.
22. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State;
23. **Perennial Crop** means Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally, trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, apple, pinewood, etc. are perennial crops.
24. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement** means carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement as per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 and/or The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact

Assessment and Consent) Rules 2015 as may be applicable for benefits to be provided to the affected families/persons.

25. **State Government/Government** refers to the Government of Himachal Pradesh;
26. **Tenants** are those persons having *bonafide* tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
27. **Vulnerable groups** mean persons such as different abled, widows, women headed household, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other groups as may be defined by the State Government.
28. **Women Headed Household** means a family headed by a woman and does not have a male earning member. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(a) Project and public purpose

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule –‘A’ CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan.

Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river project on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river type development proposed to harness the hydro potential of river Satluj. The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of +71m high above the deepest foundation level across river Satluj near Nanj village and underground power house on the left bank. The dam is located near Nanj village in District Mandi & Shimla at Longitude 77° 20' 58.46" E and Latitude 31° 20' 22.5" N.

The project site is located about 178 km from the newest rail head at Kalka in Haryana and can be approached by NH-5 followed by SH-13 and MDR-22 via Shimla, Naldhera and Chaba. The nearest airport is at Jubbar Hati (Shimla) about 93 km from project site. The nearest international airport is located at Chandigarh at a distance of 205 km from the project site.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has allotted the LHEP Stage-II (172 MW) to the SJVN for the construction and operation. Requiring Body is PSU of Govt. of HP. Requiring Body being a PSU, proposed land acquisition falls under Section 2 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Presently LHEP Stage-II is considered under this Programme designed as run-of-river schemes. It is proposed to be constructed on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. LHEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river type development proposed to harness the hydro potential of river Satluj.

During the preconstruction phase, during the construction and after the commencement of the project, employment would be generated for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. As per the HP gov't. rules, 70% of the industrial employment should be reserved for the residents of Himachal Pradesh. In this case, PAFs of the project affected villages would be given priorities for the employment generated at the project level.

a.1 Project objectives

The main objectives of this Social Impact Assessment study include:

- Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;
- Extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;
- Whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;

- Study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.

These are the main objectives that have been adopted along with the other requirements as per Section 4 of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 provisions.

a.2 Scope of services

The scope of services under this project study includes preparation of Social Impact Assessment as per Form II of The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

In addition to this the scope also involves preparation of the Social Impact Management Plan as per the Form III of The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

The detailed scope includes:

- a) Team mobilisation;
- b) Meeting with the respective officials involved with the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of the Satlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) at Bithal village, Tehsil Kumarsain of Shimla District;
- c) Collecting relevant secondary data, land and resettlement and rehabilitation related information from the officers of SJVNL as required to understand the extent of impacts and the category of impacts;
- d) Collecting the contacts of the relevant panchayat officials for initiating the social impact assessment survey of the affected private land to be acquired for the project development under Stage II of LHEP;
- e) Reconnaissance survey of the defined project area covering the 8 villages, 4 villages in Shimla district, 1 village in Kullu district; 3 villages in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh;
- f) Conducting informal consultation meetings with the panchayat officials and other village members of the 8 villages at their respective village locations on site and discussing the methodology to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study and contacting the affected families losing land under this project;
- g) Engaging the field team for conducting the SIA village wise and district wise;
- h) Designing the social impact assessment questionnaire to be canvassed with the affected families as part of the SIA study;
- i) Obtaining approval of the social impact assessment questionnaire from the SJVN and the SIA Unit of the Himachal Pradesh Institute for Public Administration (HIPA) as necessary for any observations or suggestions for incorporation before starting the SIA field study;
- j) Designing the data entry and analysis scheme for the SIA questionnaires to be completed as part of the SIA study;
- k) Preparation of the SIA and the SIMP Draft reports for review by the SJVN and SIA Unit, HIPA;
- l) Participate as part of the public hearing as per the requirements of the Rules mentioned above;

- m) Incorporating the suggestions obtained from the SJVN, HIPA and the Public Hearing as necessary for finalisation of the SIMP.

In accordance with the above the project activities will be carried out and accomplished.

(b) Location

The project area under consideration to be covered by the project includes 8 villages from the districts of Shimla, Mandi and Kullu. The details of the land area affected and the number of villages affected along with the number of families affected is given in **Table 1**.

– Project Affected land area and affected families district wise					
No.	Name of the village	Tehsil	District	No. of Families affected	Area affected (hectares)
1.	Maholi	Kumarsain	Shimla	82	2.1126
2.	Bargal	Kumarsain	Shimla	11	1.5751
3.	Talah	Kumarsain	Shimla	11	1.7075
4.	Chamod	Kumarsain	Shimla	04	2.3269
5.	Behana	Aani	Kullu	66	1.2284
6.	Kot	Karsog	Mandi	12	0.5974
7.	Phernoo	Karsog	Mandi	73	8.0198
8.	Nanji	Karsog	Mandi	65	6.5772
Total				324	24.1449
<i>Source: SJVNL Project Office, Bithal, Kumarsain Tehsil, 2019</i>					

(c) Size and attribute of land acquisition

Himachal Pradesh state is divided into three main divisions, namely Mandi, Kangra and Shimla. The divisions are further sub-divided into 12 districts viz., Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul – Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Solan and Una. The districts are further sub-divided into 53 Sub-Division, 79 Tehsils and 37 Sub-Tehsils.

For purposes of revenue administration, each Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil is sub-divided into a number of Kanungo circles, each of which in turn, is further Sub-division, on an average, into a number of 7 to 10 Patwari Circles. Thus, Patwari's are the lowest Revenue Officials in revenue hierarchy but certainly the most vital in the chain, who are responsible for proper upkeep and preservation of all revenue records in respect of all revenue estates falling within their jurisdiction.

The total land proposed to be acquired for the LHEP Stage-II is **174.3584 hectares** of private land is **24.1449 hectares (13.85%)** and total government land is **150.2135 hectares (86.15%)**. Total private land consists of **168 number** of plots. Thus, the private land acquisition is minimum under the project. The private land required for the project is located in 8 villages. These villages are Mahawali, Bargal, Talah and Chamod in Kumarsain tehsil of Shimla district, Dingidhar village in Anni tehsil of Kullu district and Kot, Nanj and Firnu villages of Karsog tehsil of Mandi district.

(d) Alternatives considered

The following alternative studies were carried out before the selection of project at Nanj site for the private land acquisition:

- **Alternative-1:** Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village.
- **Alternative-2:** Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (Both TRT-1 & TRT-2 at 410 m d/s of dam axis).
- **Alternative-3:** Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (TRT-1 at about 1080 m d/s of dam axis).

Alternative-1: Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village.

Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge has been studied. The dam and power house are likely to be housed in limestone and dolomite. Backwater effect from narrow gorge 250 m d/s can flood the surface power house, so this has not been considered.

Alternative-2: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (*Both TRT-1 & TRT-2 at 410 m d/s of dam axis*)

An option of Dam Site 450 m u/s of Alternative-1 with underground power house has been studied. The dam and powerhouse for this alternative are also to be housed in limestone and dolomite. This site has been considered for detailed study on account of availability of space for power house and transformer hall.

Alternative-3: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (*TRT-1 at about 1080 m d/s of dam axis*)

The alternative is having same location and placing of components are same as for the alternative- 2 except arrangement of Tail race tunnel (TRT-1). For this alternative there will be net head gain of about 1-2m as compared to alternative-2. The study for this alternative is in progress within SJVN Departments. After finalization, if found feasible, same shall be submitted separately.

(e) Social Impacts

Social Impact Assessment (SIA), is an important component of the 'Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013'. The SIA is a tool to assess the consequences of a development project on the affected communities in terms of socio-economic, socio-cultural, environmental aspects in order to design the appropriate mitigation plans to address all the adverse issues identified during the project preparation stage. Chapter – II of the Principal Act (RTFCTLARRA 2013) is provided to determine the social impact and public purpose of the project. The impact assessment methodology adopted included identification of the potential social impacts envisaged due to this project development. The SIA also complied to the local laws and regulations as applicable to this project.

The SIA study enables to estimate extent of affected families and the number of families likely to be displaced and estimated the rehabilitation, requirement of land for the project development, cost and overall impact of the project to the affected people, both adversely and positively.

The key personnel constituted for carrying out this SIA study have the desired qualifications, experience and skill sets to undertake a study of this nature. It is a multidisciplinary team with qualifications in social sciences and law background. The data collation and analysis were carried out by a dedicated analytical team. The field operation was co-coordinated by the Field Manager, who has extensive experience in undertaking household/beneficiary surveys, managing large field teams, organizing logistics, ensuring data quality, data analysis and timely submission of desired outputs.

This social impact assessment involved the following tasks:

- a) Carried out the detailed inventory survey (including photographs) of permanent and temporary resettlement impacts, including possible land acquisition, structural impacts.
- b) Carried out screening and assessment of other possible social impacts.
- c) Carried out a census survey of all those considered presently affected (including employees of establishments) including titleholders and nontitle holders.
- d) Conducted resettlement planning mitigate the adverse impacts identified through SIA and enhance development outcomes of the project.

e.1 Sampling methodology

The SIA was carried out in the project area of LHEP Stage-II during the month of July and August 2019. It was a census survey and all the affected families were surveyed. The SIA and socio-economic survey was carried to elucidate the baseline information.

The project development envisages impact to the affected families who would lose their land and structures and the families whose livelihoods were directly or indirectly affected. As per records received from SJVN the total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) were 324. Initially the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal was 4. However during SIA survey it was found that in one of the households the land was subdivided into 4 parts. Hence the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal increased to 7. Also in Dingidhar Mohal the number of PAFs were 66. However during SIA survey it was found that one of the PAFs' land is subdivided into 7 parts. Hence the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal increased to 72. Accordingly these additional PAFs were interviewed and information was collected. So including these 9 additional PAFs, in total the number of PAFs under LHEP Stage-II increased to 333 against the original number of 324. At the time of field visit, during SIA survey, some PAFs were not available in the village. Among these 333 PAFs 116 families could not be covered during the survey as most of the families have been shifted to other places/districts and some refused to give interview. The data on the social impacts is provided for the available 217 PAFs and is incorporated in the report accordingly. As per SIA survey all the 333 PAFs were found to be Titleholders, however there are no non-titleholder that are affected due to this project development.

e.2 Impacts on land

e.2.1 Economically viability to continue cultivation in remaining part of land: The SIA survey team contacted the land losers to understand their opinion on the balance land of the land parcel acquired with respect to its economic viability and continuity of cultivation. All of the families reported that the balance part of their land will not be economically viable for cultivation due to diminishing holding sizes. This has been conveyed by all of the 217 project affected families interviewed during the social survey.

e.2.2 Minor/major impact of land after the portion of plot is acquired: In case of loss of affected land versus total land owned is 10% or more then the balance land available for productive activity is supposed to be economically unviable for sustenance (ADB Operations Manual Bank Policies (BP), - OM Section F1/BP Issued on 1 October 2013 page no.3 of 19). Then the impact will be considered as major impact. And in case of loss of affected land versus total land owned is less than 10% then the balance land available for productive activity is supposed to be economically viable for sustenance. Then the impact will be considered as minor impact. This is as per the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 guideline that has been adopted for estimating the extent of losses¹.

In order to assess the impact on the affected land the SIA team contacted the Revenue department officials and for each plot assessed the impact on calculating the percentage of loss. For LHEP Stage-II the private land is to be acquired from 168 number of plots. It was revealed that all the 168 plots are having major impacts.

e.2.3 Irrigation coverage and cropping pattern

The survey revealed that the families covered during the survey holding private lands do not have irrigation facilities. These lands are identified as rain fed and crops are grown once in a year during the monsoon season.

The important crops grown in the project area are cereals – wheat and maize and some area are under paddy cultivation. People also grow oilseeds like mustard. Cash crops grown are potato, ginger, and peas. Variety of vegetables including out-of-season vegetables, many fruits mainly apple, pomegranate and dry fruits like walnut, pistachio, etc. are generally cultivated. Besides, certain medicinal and aromatic plants are also cultivated in this region.

e.2.4 Trees on lands to be acquired

On Private land: As per the SIA survey there are 1174 number of trees standing on the private land that would be acquired under the LHEP Stage-II project development. These are different fruit bearing trees namely, Mango- 373, Guava- 10, Pomegranate- 451, Lemon- 80, and Almond- 50.

e.2.5 Demographic details of the population

Population by Gender: SIA survey was conducted for the 217 PAFs, which included a total population 918 persons of which males are 465 and females are 453. It was revealed that the sex ratio amongst the project affected families is 974.

Population by Social Category: Among the 217 PAFs, 90 are belong to the Scheduled Caste (SC) category and 108 are from others castes. Among the surveyed families there are 19 ST families, these belong to the Gujjar community.

Population by religion: Amongst the 217 PAFs, 198 belong to the Hindu community and 19 families belong to the Muslim community. Apart from these two religious' groups of Hindu and Muslim there are no other religious groups amongst the PAFs.

¹ This criterion has been considered based on the inclusion to the Social Assessment Questionnaire that was canvassed with the affected families. This is given in Question No. B.1.2. The copy of the questionnaire was shared with the SJVN and the client before being utilised on the field for the survey to get their feedback and suggestions.

Literacy rate: The SIA survey has revealed that the total literacy rate among the family member of the affected families is 81.51%. The data also indicates that the literacy rate among the male is 89.74%, where as it is 73.33% among females.

e.2.6 Vulnerable groups:

The vulnerable groups are the groups which could be vulnerable under any circumstances. The vulnerable groups that face discrimination include- Women, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Children, Aged, Disabled, Poor migrants, People living with HIV/AIDS and Sexual Minorities². Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. For example, a disabled ST person faces double discrimination of being a ST and being disabled.

The SIA survey revealed that amongst the 217 PAFs, 90 belong to the SC category, 19 belong to ST category and 3 are Women Headed Families. Amongst the project affected persons 2 are differently abled persons.

While considering the economic background of the PAFs it was found that 58 families belong to economically poor category wherein 33 belong to Below Poverty Line category (BPL), 8 are availing the Antyodaya Anna Yojana³ (AAY) scheme and 27 are availing the facility under the Priority Ration Card Household⁴ (PRCH).

e.2.7 Livestock

Agriculture continues to be the major source of livelihood for majority of people in rural areas in Himachal Pradesh. To bring improvements in the agriculture is a difficult task because of its nature-dependency and existence of various technological constraints. These constraints appear more in hilly and mountainous regions due to difficult terrains and inaccessibility. The delivery of input services for various agricultural related activities including crops, animal husbandry and horticulture requires strenuous efforts in hilly and mountainous areas as compared to in the plains. Livestock rearing is an integral part of these farming systems.

It was revealed that Livestock-keeping is very common in this project area of LHEP Stage-II. From amongst the 217 PAFs, each PAF has at least one of the species of livestock, which is the cow.

From the Community Consultation and FGDs with Women Groups in the project area it brings forth two very important messages: (1) Productivity of the livestock in this area is very low and offers a big scope for its increase, and (2) livestock sector holds a great promise for this mountainous area where landholdings are small, a very high proportion of the population is dependent upon agriculture looking

² A **sexual minority** is a group whose **sexual** identity, orientation or practices differ from the majority of the surrounding society. Primarily used to refer to LGB individuals, it can also refer to transgender, genderqueer (including third **gender**) or intersex individuals (source: Wikipedia).

³ **Antyodaya Anna Yojana** (AAY) is a Government of India sponsored scheme to provide highly subsidized food to millions of the poorest families.

⁴ **Priority ration card - priority ration cards** are issued to **households** that meet the eligibility criteria set by their state government. Each **priority household** is entitled to 5 kilograms of food grain per member. **Antyodaya (AAY) ration cards** are issued to "poorest of poor" **households**.

towards diversification. As a sizeable number of people are directly linked with livestock, so livestock promotion cannot be ignored and can be promoted by providing appropriate support from the existing government schemes that can be linked during this project development period.

e.2.8 Employment and Income

The SIA survey of the project area in LHEP Stage-II revealed that of 918 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) those above 15 years, 477 persons are employed (52%) and 441 are non-working (48%). Amongst the 477 persons that are working about 9 are working outside the state, where as others are working within the state and nearby areas of the villages. Among the persons that are working, 128 persons (27%) are involved in formal sectors like government and private jobs, whereas 349 are involved in the informal sectors (73%). All the 349 who are in the informal sector are associated with agriculture and allied activities or are engaged in small businesses or trades.

During the SIA survey provides the average annual household income as well as the average annual household expenditure of the project affected families. The household income includes the gross income of each person over 15 years living in the same family from all sources. It was revealed that the average annual household income is Rs.4,11,329/-. This has been calculated for the 217 PAFs. The household expenditure as revealed is lower than the income, this has been observed amongst all the PAFs contacted. They have indicated that they have savings from their income and also take loans for agriculture purpose by pledging their lands. This is a normal practice amongst the people in this region.

e.2.9 Access to credit

The SIA survey examined the extent to which the households in the project areas have gained access to credit institutions of both formal and informal institutions. The survey collected detailed data on all outstanding loans as well as on all loans (outstanding or repaid) borrowed in the crop year preceding the survey. Information was collected, with respect to each loan, on principal borrowed, rate of interest, source of credit, purpose of borrowing and the assets pledged to get the loan.

It was found that out of 217 families 46 families have taken loan during last year. Out of the 217 PAFs, 46 families have availed loans from formal sectors, which includes banks. It was also revealed that the informal sectors charged higher rates of interest which is between 12 – 25% interest per annum whereas the formal sectors charges between 4 – 11% interest per annum. The families have taken loan from the banks for a variety of purposes, including agricultural activities and construction of house, etc. For the purpose of the loans most of the families have pledged different assets like land as collateral security.

(f) Mitigation measures

As per the provisions of Section 4 (6) of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Sub Rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, a Mitigation Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project. After detailed study, consultation and concerns put forwarded by the stakeholders, following mitigations are suggested in the report.

f.1 Community Development Works

Following community development works are recommended for LHEP Stage-II project affected villages Schedule 3 is enclosed in annexure 12. Amongst all it will include internal and connectivity

roads, providing safe drinking water sources, drainage and sanitation facilities and grazing land for animals, etc.

f.2 Vulnerable and Socially backward families

The women-headed households, physically/mentally challenged persons and old people there would be periodical monitoring and linkages them with relevant state government and central government schemes for economic upliftment and betterment of life.

There are 19 ST affected families and 90 SC families, special provision provided in the Act 2013 that is considered as part of the budget estimate for these families.

f.3 Free electricity for PAFs

In addition to the above, as per State Govt. policy 100 Unit free electricity after commissioning of project for affected families for 10 years has to be provided by the project.

f.4 Local Area Development Fund (LADF)

While developing hydro power projects, there is an impact on the environment, existing infrastructure, individual and community resources, etc. Provision for mitigating these adverse consequences is provided for in schemes like Environment Management Plan (EMP), Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CAT Plan), restoration of loss of environment through Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value payment, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans and compensation for damage to crops due to pollution, etc. In addition, a special provision of Local Area Development Fund (LADF) has been made under the State Hydro Power policy to carry out local development activities so as to ensure visible additional benefit to local communities in the project area as part of the cost of a project.

As per revised LADF guidelines notified by department of MPP & Power, Govt. of HP (copy enclosed as **Annexure 13**) **1.5% of the final cost of the project above 5MW** shall be contributed to LADF. Here it is noted that capacity of LHEP Stage-II 271 MW.

Additional **1% (one percent) free power after commissioning** of hydro power projects shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure-and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project

This needs to be addressed by making appropriate and adequate provisions in the project design and cost.

Compensation for damage to crop: Requiring Body would not only restrict to compensate the affected landowners, but during construction stage, if any damage to the crops would be ascertained due to construction activities, the affected farmers would be compensated as per the crop policy of the HP Govt.

(g) Assessment of social costs and benefits

The cost towards the Implementation at Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is **Rs. 52,82,45,578.00** .i.e., Rupees Fifty two crores eighty two lakhs forty five thousand five hundred and seventy eight only.

This budget includes the cost towards the implementation of the SIMP considering the internal monitoring cost to be incurred by the SJVN.

(h) Concluding Remarks

The social impact assessment has provided as per Form II of the said Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015. These inputs have enabled to formulate the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) as per the Form III of the said rules. This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) provides the extent of impacts and the category of impacts which enables to identify and design the SIMP indicating the entitlements to be provided based on the impacts against the losses which are land and livelihood as per the SIA.

Chapter 1**DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION****1.1 Introduction**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA), is an important component of the 'Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013'. The SIA is a tool to assess the consequences of a development project on the affected communities in terms of socio-economic, socio-cultural, environmental aspects in order to design the appropriate mitigation plans to address all the adverse issues identified during the project preparation stage. Chapter – II of the Principal Act (RTFCTLARRA 2013) is provided to determine the social impact and public purpose of the project. This SIA has been prepared for the proposed Luhri Hydroelectric Power Project Stage-II (172 MW). The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has allotted the LHEP Stage-II to the SJVN for the construction and operation.

The SIA study enables to estimate extent of affected families and the number of families likely to be displaced, if any identified during the study. It would estimate the rehabilitation, requirement of land for the project development, cost and overall impact of the project to the affected people, both adversely or positively.

1.1.1 Brief Project Description

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule –'A' CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan.

Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river project on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river type development proposed to harness the hydro potential of river Satluj. The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of +71m high above the deepest foundation level across river Satluj near Nanj village and underground power house on the left bank. The dam is located near Nanj village in District Mandi & Shimla at Longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 58.46''$ E and Latitude $31^{\circ} 20' 22.5''$ N.

The project site is located about 178 km from the newest rail head at Kalka in Haryana and can be approached by NH-5 followed by SH-13 and MDR-22 via Shimla, Naldhera and Chaba. The nearest airport is at Jubbar Hati (Shimla) about 93 km from project site. The nearest international airport is located at Chandigarh at a distance of 205 km from the project site.

1.1.2 Project objectives

The main objectives of this Social Impact Assessment study include:

- a) Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- b) Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;

- c) Extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- d) Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;
- e) Whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;
- f) Study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
- g) These are the main objectives that have been adopted along with the other requirements as per Section 4 of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 provisions.

1.1.3 Scope of services

The scope of services under this project study includes preparation of Social Impact Assessment as per Form II of The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

In addition to this the scope also involves preparation of the Social Impact Management Plan as per the Form III of The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

The detailed scope includes:

- a) Team mobilisation;
- b) Meeting with the respective officials involved with the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of the Satlej Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) at Bithal village, Tehsil Kumarsain of Shimla District;
- c) Collecting relevant secondary data, land and resettlement and rehabilitation related information from the officers of SJVNL as required to understand the extent of impacts and the category of impacts;
- d) Collecting the contacts of the relevant panchayat officials for initiating the social impact assessment survey of the affected private land to be acquired for the project development under Stage II of LHEP;
- e) Reconnaissance survey of the defined project area covering the 8 villages, 4 villages in Shimla district, 1 village in Kullu district; 3 villages in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh;
- f) Conducting informal consultation meetings with the panchayat officials and other village members of the 8 villages at their respective village locations on site and discussing the methodology to conduct the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study and contacting the affected families losing land under this project;
- g) Engaging the field team for conducting the SIA village wise and district wise;
- h) Designing the social impact assessment questionnaire to be canvassed with the affected families as part of the SIA study;
- i) Obtaining approval of the social impact assessment questionnaire from the SJVN and the SIA Unit of the Himachal Pradesh Institute for Public Administration (HIPA) as necessary for any observations or suggestions for incorporation before starting the SIA field study;
- j) Designing the data entry and analysis scheme for the SIA questionnaires to be completed as part of the SIA study;

- k) Preparation of the SIA and the SIMP Draft reports for review by the SJVN and SIA Unit, HIPA;
- l) Participate as part of the public hearing as per the requirements of the Rules mentioned above;
- m) Incorporating the suggestions obtained from the SJVN, HIPA and the Public Hearing as necessary for finalisation of the SIMP.

In accordance with the above the project activities will be carried out and accomplished.

1.1.4 Project area

The project area under consideration to be covered by the project includes 8 villages from the districts of Shimla, Mandi and Kullu. The details of the land area affected and the number of villages affected along with the number of families affected is given in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Project Affected land area and affected families district wise					
No.	Name of the village	Tehsil	District	No. of Families affected	Area affected (hectares)
1.	Maholi	Kumarsain	Shimla	82	2.1126
2.	Bargal	Kumarsain	Shimla	11	1.5751
3.	Talah	Kumarsain	Shimla	11	1.7075
4.	Chamod	Kumarsain	Shimla	04	2.3269
5.	Behana	Aani	Kullu	66	1.2284
6.	Kot	Karsog	Mandi	12	0.5974
7.	Phernoo	Karsog	Mandi	73	8.0198
8.	Nanji	Karsog	Mandi	65	6.5772
Total				324	24.1449
<i>Source: SJVNL Project Office, Bithal, Kumarsain Tehsil, 2019</i>					

1.1.5 Developers background and Management Structure

1.1.5.1 Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN)

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), a Mini Ratna, Category-I and Schedule – ‘A’ CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, was incorporated on May 24, 1988 as a joint venture of the Government of India (GOI) and the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP). SJVN is now a listed Company. Beginning with a single Project and single State operation (i.e. India’s largest 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station in Himachal Pradesh) the Company has commissioned five projects totalling 2015.2 MW of installed capacity including wind and solar power. SJVN is presently implementing power projects in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat in India besides neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan.

1.1.5.2 Subsidiaries

SJVN Arun – 3 Power Development Company Private limited (SAPDC) – Fully owned subsidiary incorporated in Nepal for implementation of 900 MW Arun-3 Project in Nepal.

SJVN Thermal Private Limited – Fully owned subsidiary incorporated for execution of 1320 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project in Bihar.

1.1.5.3 Joint Ventures

Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited (CPTC) – To construct and maintain 86 km long, 400 kV D/C transmission line from Muzaffarpur Nepal connection point and a bay extension at Muzaffarpur Sub Station.

Kholongchu Hydro Energy Limited – for execution of 600 MW Kholongchu Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan. Infrastructure works viz roads and bridges for the project are in progress and bids invited for main civil works.

1.1.5.4 Financial Performance

The total Income of the Company for the FY 2017-18 was Rs. 2587.07 Crore and earned profit after Tax at Rs.1224.88 Crore. SJVN has paid total dividend (excluding Dividend Tax) of Rs. 864.56 Crore for FY 2017-18.

1.1.5.5 SJVN A Mini Ratna Company

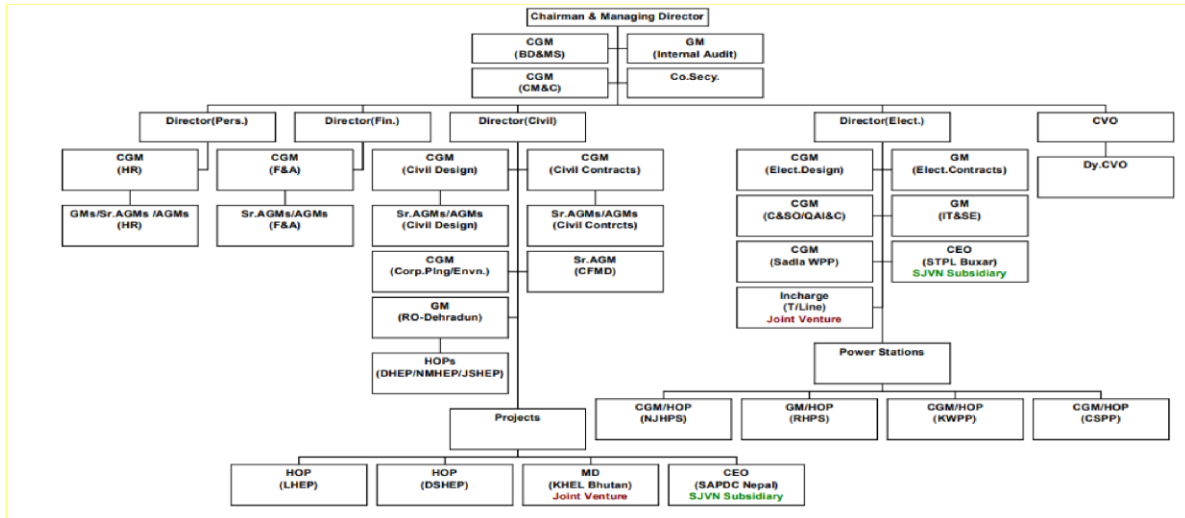
SJVN Limited was conferred with "Mini Ratna: Category-I" status by the Government of India in the year 2008.

1.1.5.6 SJVN – Schedule 'A' Company

Meeting the criteria laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises, SJVN on qualifying both qualitative and quantitative parameters was upgraded as Schedule 'A' PSU in 2008.

The details of the developers have been obtained from the SJVN Company Profile. The below Figure indicates the organisation chart of SJVN.

Figure 1: Organizational Structure-SJVN



The present project of SJVN is the Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) project which is a run of river project on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river type development proposed to harness the hydro potential of river Satluj. The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of ± 71 m high above the deepest foundation level across river Satluj near Nanj village and underground power house on the left bank.

1.2 Rationale for Project

In accordance with the provisions of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 Section 2(1) (b) for infrastructure project wherein this project is developed for providing better electricity power to the public and moreover this project is being developed as a renewable power generation project.

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with vast hydroelectric power potential in its five major rivers and their tributaries with steep gradient continue to challenge planners and engineers for optimal exploitation of hydropower potential. Numbers of hydroelectric projects are under execution in the state by central, state, joint and private sector developers. The only strategy followed in Himachal Pradesh for exploitation of hydroelectric power resources is to produce as much energy as possible, as fast as possible, with minimum cost and with minimum environmental negative impacts. The speedy exploitation of hydroelectric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1% Local Area Development fund (LADF) on all new installations will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. The need for the project also arises from the need to fulfil a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.

In this regard as the project envisages acquisition of private land for establishing the Hydro Power Plant. This land acquisition will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 and the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules 2015 {HPRFCTLARRA (SIA&C) Rules 2015}.

1.3 Details of the project

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with vast hydroelectric power potential in its five major rivers and their tributaries with steep gradient continue to challenge planners and engineers for optimal exploitation of hydropower potential. Numbers of hydroelectric projects are under execution in the state by central, state, joint and private sector developers. The only strategy followed in Himachal Pradesh for exploitation of hydroelectric power resources is to produce as much energy as possible, as fast as possible, with minimum cost and with minimum environmental negative impacts. The speedy exploitation of hydroelectric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1% Local Area Development fund (LADF) on all new installations will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. The need for the project also arises from the need to fulfil a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.

In this regard as the project envisages private land to be acquired for establishing the Hydro Power Plant. This land acquisition will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RTFCTLARRA 2013 and the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules 2015 {HPRFCTLARRA (SIA&C) Rules 2015}.

1.3.1 Project Size and Location

The proposed project is situated on Satluj river in Shimla, Mandi and Kullu Districts of Himachal Pradesh. The dam is located near Nanj village in District Mandi & Shimla at Longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 58.46''$ E and Latitude $31^{\circ} 20' 22.5''$ N. On the upstream of the project lies the 412 MW Rampur HPS, which utilises water discharged from the outer upstream 1500 MW Nathpa-Jhakri project. On the downstream of Luhri HEP Stage II lies the proposed Sunni Dam project (above 23km d/s) and 800 MW Kol Dam Project. In between Rampur HPS and proposed Luhri H.E project-II, Luhri HEP Stage-I (about 27km upstream).

The project site is located about 178 km from the newest rail head at Kalka in Haryana and can be approached by NH-5 followed by SH-13 and MDR-22 via Shimla, Naldhera and Chaba. The nearest airport is at Jubbar Hati(Shimla) about 93 km from project site. The nearest international airport is located at Chandigarh at a distance of 205 km from the project site.

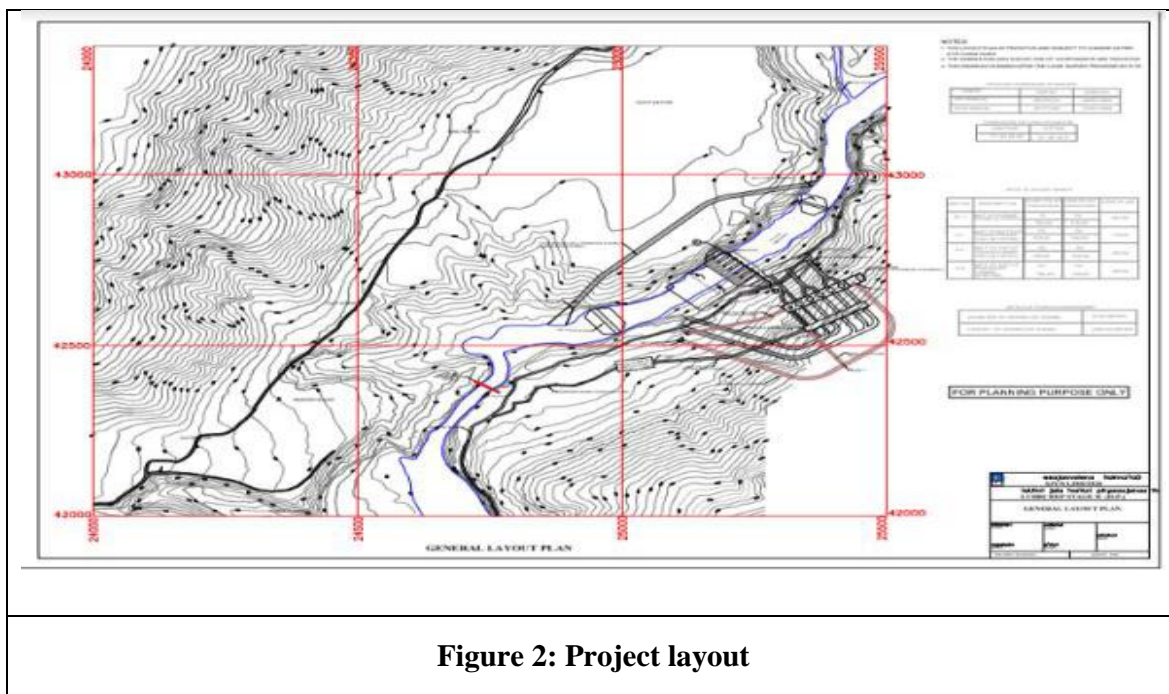


Figure 2: Project layout

1.3.2 Capacity of the Project and output, with production targets and cost

Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river project on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. Investment approval for pre-construction activities of Rs 72.478 Crore received from GOI on 16.03.18.

The design energy production output that has been envisaged from this project development is given in the table below, this is also the production target.

Design Energy	631.84 GWh (Tentative)
Annual Load Factor (Main Unit)	40.35%
Annual Load Factor (Environment Unit)	50.70%

1.4 Examination of alternatives

The following alternative studies were carried out before the selection of project at Nanj site for the private land acquisition:

- Alternative-1: Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village.
- Alternative-2: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (Both TRT-1 & TRT-2 at 410 m d/s of dam axis).
- Alternative-3: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. (TRT-1 at about 1080 m d/s of dam axis).

Alternative-1: Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 km u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village.

Dam and Surface toe Power House on Right bank at 250 m u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge has been studied. The dam and power house are likely to be housed in limestone and dolomite. Backwater effect from narrow gorge 250 m d/s can flood the surface power house, so this has not been considered.

Alternative-2: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 m u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. *(Both TRT-1 & TRT-2 at 410 m d/s of dam axis)*

An option of Dam Site 450 m u/s of Alternative-1 with underground power house has been studied. The dam and powerhouse for this alternative are also to be housed in limestone and dolomite. This site has been considered for detailed study on account of availability of space for power house and transformer hall.

Alternative-3: Dam and Underground toe Power House on Left Bank at 700 m u/s of Steel Bridge on narrow gorge near Nanj Village. *(TRT-1 at about 1080 m d/s of dam axis)*

The alternative is having same location and placing of components are same as for the alternative- 2 except arrangement of Tail race tunnel (TRT-1). For this alternative there will be net head gain of about 1-2m as compared to alternative-2. The study for this alternative is in progress within SJVN Departments. After finalization, if found feasible, same shall be submitted separately.

1.5 Phases of the Project construction

Luhri Hydro Electric Project is located on river Satluj spread over Shimla, Kullu and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. Initially LHEP was contemplated as single stage project and Implementation Agreement with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh was signed on 27.10.08. Govt. of H.P. in March, 2015 advised SJVN to explore the possibility of executing the LHEP as multi-stage project instead of single stage on account of social and environmental concerns. Accordingly, three stages (i.e., Luhri HEP Stage- I - 210 MW, Luhri HEP Stage-II – 172 MW and Sunni Dam HEP - 382 MW) were envisaged to harness the hydel potential of Satluj river between Rampur and Kol Dam Hydro Electric Projects. Govt. of H.P. reallocated all three projects on "Stand Alone Basis" to SJVN on 29.08.17.

Luhri HEP Stage-1 is a Run of the River (RoR) scheme with installed capacity of 210 MW, located on river Satluj, near Nirath village spread over Shimla and Kullu Districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project holds potential of generating 758 MU of electric energy in a 90% dependable year. Investment approval for pre-construction activities accorded by GoI for Rs 86.53 Crore on 08.02.18.

Luhri HEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river project on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. Investment approval for pre-construction activities of Rs 72.478 Crore received from GOI on 16.03.18.

1.6 Core design features and size of facilities

The core design features and other facilities proposed under the project include:

1.6.1 River Diversion Works

The diversion tunnel is proposed to be constructed on right side of river valley. 10.5 m dia. horse shoe shaped diversion is designed to pass diversion flood up to 765 m³/s. The height of upstream coffer dam shall be ± 17.50 m and the height of downstream coffer dam shall be ± 6.0 m.

1.6.2 Dam and Spillway

A ± 71 m high, concrete gravity dam from deepest foundation level ± 688 m. with integral 6 nos. of gated spillways having size of 9.75m (W) X 16.50m (H) have been proposed. The spillway has been designed to pass design flood corresponding to Probable Maximum Flood of 14862 cumec. The Full Reservoir Level has been kept at 755.50m and Maximum draw down Level at EI 750.00m. The dam will provide a gross pondage of about 13.55 MCM and live storage about 5.44 MCM. The length of the dam at top shall be ± 147.13 m. The proposed dam is divided in 11 blocks as given in **Table 1.2**.

No	Description	Total Length (m)	No. of Blocks	Block no.	Remarks
1	NOF section on left bank	36.00	3	9, 10 & 11	Total Blocks = 11
2	Overflow blocks	94.50	6	3 to 8	
3	NOF section of right bank	16.63	2	1 to 2	

1.6.3 Intake Structure

Intake structure is proposed on right bank for delivering the design discharge of 661.10 m³/sec (Main units + Auxiliary units) from the reservoir to the underground power house. The centre line of intake is proposed at ± 736.23 m. Trash screens will be provided to prevent cause floating of submerged debris being drawn into the pressure shafts. Trash screens will be provided to prevent cause floating of submerged debris being drawn into the pressure shafts. Trash rack cleaning facilities has also been proposed. The velocities through the trash screens shall be limited to 1.5m/s as mentioned in IS: 9761-1995- Hydropower Intakes-Criteria for Hydraulic Design.

Discharge from intake-1 and 2 (245.99 m³/sec each) shall be utilized for main and discharge through intake-3(169.12 m³/sec) shall be utilized for environmental units.

Intake gates with stop log gates are provided to enable inspection and maintenance whilst the reservoir is impounded and to prevent heavily sedimented water depositing sediments within the pressure shaft entrance area during extreme floods. L-section from intake structure to TBT outfall has been given in Plate-E.

1.6.4 Pressure Shaft and Penstock

For flexibility of operation and maintenance, 3 nos. pressure shafts have been proposed which shall be further bifurcated into six pass total discharge of 661.10 m³/sec.

1.6.5 Power House and Transformer Hall

Due to non-availability of space for surface power house an Underground power house having with size of 176.5m (L) x 24.65m (W) x 53.0m (H) shall be provided on left bank (in the Shimla district) with installed capacity of 172 MW (4 x 32 MW-Main Units & 1 x 32 MW + 1 x 12 MW Environmental units). The power house cavern is proposed ± 130 m inside the hill with as top cover of ± 80 m. Further minimum 50.0m rock is available between transformer hall and machine hall. The Transformer cavern proposed is 139.5(L) x 19.0(W) x 29.0(H).

1.6.6 Tail Race Tunnel and Structures

Water existing from the turbines will be discharged through the draft tubes into the 2 nos. 9.7m and 8.7m dia horse shoe shaped tail race tunnels. The length of tail race tunnels shall be $\pm 453.0\text{m}$ and $\pm 399\text{m}$ respectively. The TRT outfall gated structure after TRT has been proposed with crest level of EI $\pm 716.70\text{ m}$ for discharging water from TRT to Satluj River.

1.6.7 Access Tunnels

The access tunnels to the machine hall and transformer hall and penstock have been determined based on the size of the vehicles and equipment required to be transported through them, a maximum slope of 1 in 15 and making them as straight as possible for ease of manoeuvring large vehicles. Access tunnels for construction only have been sized to pass two dump truck side by side.

1.6.8 Main Access Tunnel (MAT)

The main access tunnel will be approximately $\pm 672\text{ m}$ long with a maximum slope of 1 in 15. It is anticipated that an enlarged section will be created at the junction between the tunnel and its machine hall loading and erection bay to form a parking area.

1.6.9 Secondary Access Tunnel and Cable Tunnel

The secondary access and cable tunnel provide access for delivery of transformer, switchgear and draft tube gates. A parking bay may also be included in this tunnel, just outside the transformer hall. This tunnel will also act as cable tunnel, with the cable buried in the ducts in the tunnel invert for safety reasons.

1.6.10 Interstate / International Aspects

The project lies in Satluj basin, which is a part of Indus Basin, and is to be governed by relevant provision of Indus Water Treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960. Since Satluj is an Eastern flowing river of Indus Basin, hence India has exclusive right over its water sharing.

1.6.11 Cost Estimate and Financial Aspects

The project is estimated to cost around 1741.65 Crore including IDC and financing charges at January 2018 price level. The design energy of the project calculated at 631.84 GWh.

1.6.12 Construction Period

LHEP stage II project is proposed to be completed in 5 years.

1.6.13 Salient Features of Luhri HEP-II

The salient features of the project are given in **Table 1.3**.

1.0 Location	
Type of project	ROR for poundage for peaking
River	Satluj
State	Himachal Pradesh
District	Shimla, Mandi and Kullu
Tehsil	Kumarsen, Karsog and Anni
Nearest village (Dam Site)	Nani (Mandi district)
Rail Head	Kalka (Haryana) 178km

Latitude of Dam axis	30°20'22.5" N
Longitude of Dam axis	77°20'58.46" E
2.0 Hydrology	
Catchment area at dam site	52231 km ²
90% dependable year	2001-2002
Design flood for river diversion arrangement	756.00m ³ /sec (Approved by CWC)
Design flood for the project (PMF)	14862.00m ³ /sec (Approved by CWC)
3.0 Reservoir	
Full Reservoir Level (FRL)	EL755.50m
Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL)	±EL 755.0m
Gross Storage at FRL	±13.55 X 10 ⁶ m ³
Live storage at FRL	±5.44 X 10 ⁶ m ³
Dead Storage	±8.11 X 10 ⁶ m ³
Reservoir length (Tentative)	±7 km
Desilting Basin	Reservoir may act as Desilting Basin
4.0 River Diversion	
River Diversion Discharge (1 in 25 years)	765.00m ³ /sec (Approved by CWC)
Diversion Scheme	Through Diversion Tunnel (DT) and Cofferdams
Location of Diversion Tunnel	Right Bank
No. of tunnels	One (01)
Diameter and Shape of DT	10.5 m. Horse Shoe Shape
Length of Tunnel	±793.0 m
5.0 Dam	
Type of Dam	Concrete Gravity
Top of the Dam	EL 759.00 m
Average River Bed Level at DAM Axis	EL ±718.00 m
Dam Height above River Bed	41.00 m
Length of Dam at Top	147.13 m
Top Width of Dam	8.00 m
6.0 Spillway	
Low Level Spillway (LLS)	
Type	Under Sluice type
No. of Bays	Six
Type and no. of gate	Radial. Six (06)
7.0 Power Intake	
Number of Intake	Three (03)
Design Discharge	(491.98 +169.12)=661.10 cumecs
Discharge Capacity of Intake 1 & 2 each (for Main Units)	245.99 cumecs each
Discharge Capacity of Intake 3 (for Auxiliary Units)	169.12 cumecs
8.0 Pressure Shaft	
Number of Pressure Shaft	Three (03) further bifurcated into six

Design Discharge for Pressure Shaft 1 & 2 (for Main units)	245.99 m ³ /sec
Design Discharge for Pressure Shafts 3 (for Auxiliary units)	169.12 m ³ /sec
9.0 Power House	
Type	Underground
Location	Left Bank
Normal Tail Water Level	±EL 722.30 m
Minimum Tail Water Level	±EL 717.00 m
Gross Head	31.37 m
Design Head	29.37 m
Turbine Type	Kaplan
No. of units	Six (06)
Design Discharge	661.19m ³ /sec
Installed Capacity for main units	4 X 32.6 MW
Installed Capacity for environment units	1 X 32+1 X 12 MW
Total Installed Capacity	±172 MW*
10.0 Tail Race Tunnel	
Number	Two (02)
size of tunnels	±9.7m and ±8.7m dia. Horse Shoe Shaped
11.0 Power Generation	
Design Energy	631.84 GWh (Tentative)
Annual Load Factor (Main Unit)	40.35%
Annual Load Factor (Environment Unit)	50.70%
<i>* The installed capacity of proposed project is preliminary /tentative and subject to approval of head losses from CWC</i>	

1.7 Need for ancillary structures

The details of the various ancillary structures like the river diversion, dam, power intake, power house, tail race tunnel, roads for connectivity and the other physical infrastructure as part of the overall project development has been provided in **Table 4**, Salient Features of the Project.

1.8 Details of Earlier Social Impact Assessment

SJVN has not conducted any earlier Social Impact Assessment for the LHEP II project. However, they have collected the details on the extent of land required for the project and the list of the owners that would be affected due to the project development and the proposed land acquisition.

1st consultation meeting for preparation of DPR held on 11.06.2018. DPR is under preparation.

Chapter 2	TEAM COMPOSITION APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
------------------	--

2.1 Introduction

Social Impact Assessment (SIA), is an important component of the ‘Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013’. The SIA is a tool to assess the consequences of a development project on the affected communities in terms of socio-economic, socio-cultural, environmental aspects in order to design the appropriate mitigation plans to address all the adverse issues identified during the project preparation stage. Chapter – II of the Principal Act (RTFCTLARRA 2013) is provided to determine the social impact and public purpose of the project.

The SIA study enables to estimate extent of affected families and the number of families likely to be displaced, if any identified during the study. It would estimate the rehabilitation, requirement of land for the project development, cost and overall impact of the project to the affected people, either adversely or positively.

This section details the team engaged for the study and their credentials, methodology adopted to conduct the social assessment, tools used to collect information, methodology for the public consultations along with the schedule of consultations with the key stakeholders (institutional and community).

2.2 List of all team members with qualifications

The key personnel constituted for carrying out this SIA study have the desired qualifications, experience and skill sets to undertake a study of this nature. It is a multidisciplinary team with qualifications in social sciences and law back ground. The team has the experience of undertaking studies of similar nature like social impact assessment, social impact management plan, resettlement and rehabilitation, land acquisition, baseline socio economic survey, training and capacity building. The team members’ experience in undertaking large scale, state, national and international level surveys were equipped with necessary knowledge and skill required for undertaking the present study.

The data collation carried out by a dedicated team and analysis was done by a dedicated analytical team. The field operation was co-coordinated by the Field Manager, who has extensive experience in undertaking household/beneficiary surveys, managing large field teams, organizing logistics, ensuring data quality, data analysis and timely submission of desired outputs.

Table 2.1 shows the team members engaged for the study and their position and years of experience.

Table 2.1: Project Study Team		
No.	Proposed Position	Name
1.	Team Leader/Project Coordinator	Mr. Niharendu Jagatdeb
2.	Project Advisor	Mr. Madhusudan Hanumappa

No.	Proposed Position	Name
3.	Field Manager, Land Acquisition Specialist & Community Mobilization Expert	Mr. Rajeev Kumar Singh
4.	Gender & Development Expert	Ms. Manjusree Talukdar
5.	Field Supervisor, System Analyst & programmer	Ms. C Jagati
6.	Field Supervisor	Ms. Babita Upadhyay
7.	Investigator – 1	Bihari Lal
8.	Investigator – 2	Sheetal
9.	Investigator – 3	Afzal Rajput
10.	Investigator – 4	Mohammad Arshad
11.	Investigator – 5	Manish Kumar

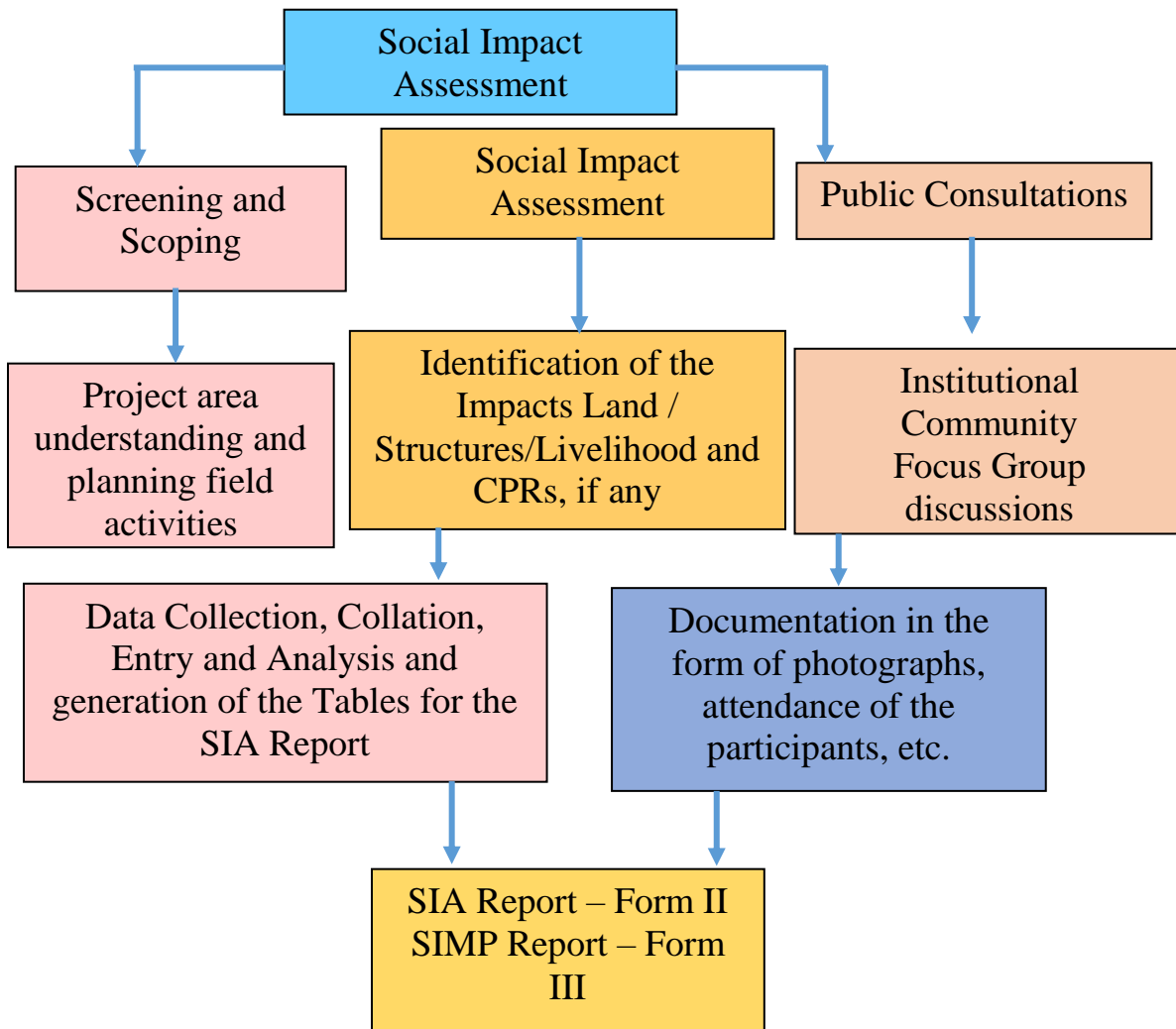
2.3 Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment

The impact assessment methodology adopted included identification of the potential social impacts envisaged due to this project development. The SIA also complied to the local laws and regulations as applicable to this project.

The SIA process is a systematic approach to identifying the social impacts of a project, and describing the mitigation, management and monitoring measures that will be implemented to address these envisaged impacts. Ultimately, it allows relevant organisations to make informed decisions about development proposals, and allows potentially affected stakeholders to participate in the process.

In order to ensure a detailed impact assessment, the SIA process has been structured over a series of progressive and iterative stages. Stakeholders, the project and assessment team provided inputs to these stages during the SIA process.

Figure 3: Social Impact Assessment Process



In accordance with the requirements of the project study which includes examining, addressing and mitigating social issues the scope of the project includes Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

2.3.1 Approach and Methodology for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Process

The Projects envisages adverse impacts to properties, both titleholders and non-titleholders. In order to address these adverse impacts a Social Impact Assessment was undertaken which enabled to identify the extent of adverse impacts, category of people affected due to these impacts and formulate the Resettlement Action Plan providing appropriate compensation and assistances in line with the requirements of the respective Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Government of India.

The Consultant has undertaken the following sub-tasks:

- Carried out review of all documents related to the projects – earlier prepared DPRs, if any, finalized area drawings showing area of direct impact, inventory of Government and private land required temporarily and permanently for the project development, etc.

- Safeguards and non-safeguards social issues relevant to the project's objectives, scope and operational characteristics, and specify verifiable social development outcomes of the project.
- Assessed local employment opportunities, child labour, HIV/ AIDS and human trafficking, affordability, gender and other social risks that would result from the project and include measures to mitigate social impacts, if any.
- Prepare a 'HIV/ AIDS Prevention Action Plan' which will focus on general exposure risks of particular community groups, and those who would work in and around the project facility.
- Proposed design features and measures for inclusion in the follow-on investments (including the need for any technical assistance) to address gender, labour, HIV, trafficking, and other social parameter identified in the analysis above.
- Stakeholder consultation with key stakeholder groups, in terms of social and economic characteristics (gender, ethnic and indigenous minorities; socioeconomic vulnerability, etc.) who would be directly and indirectly affected by the project's objectives and scope, design alternatives, likely positive and negative impacts, possible measure to mitigate adverse impacts and other information that would be of use to the stakeholders. Consultant shall keep the records of such stakeholder consultations.
- As part of the Stakeholder analysis a Target Group Analysis for the community including (households/ enterprises/ public institutions) that has access to the energy generated at the power plant and/or that is affected by the project was also conducted. The study would identify the final users and stakeholders who will be affected positively or adversely by the project development which includes the households, industry, public entities, etc., and describe the risks and potential impact of the project (energy access/supply, social impact, impact on income, labour market situation/employment, health, education, urban, rural, development of population size, etc.). The study also assessed the respective risks and impacts on livelihoods and social fabric. The Consultant has analysed how the project would contribute to the achievement of regional and/or national plans and strategies (e.g. to reduce poverty/ to enhance the situation of the population).
- With the participation of stakeholders, identified and analysed the reasons behind the vulnerability of at-risk groups, including their exposure to risks. Participatory development strategies for key stakeholders to apply when designing and implementing the project.
- Prepare project specific 'gender action plan' for gender development in and around the project location of all the projects. Identify project design elements (policy or implementation) in which women can participate in and thus benefit from the project.
- Reviewed Himachal Pradesh Land Acquisition Laws and the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 related to Land Acquisition (if required) as approved and published. Any other respective state level rules that may be applicable.
- Prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Review of formats for baseline socioeconomic survey reports and other related documents.
- Carried out social impact assessment for the project and output of this survey would form the basis for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan to mitigate adverse impacts and enhance development outcomes of the project.
- Collected the land revenue maps of each of the villages along the stretch of the entire corridor, digitize the same with the design corridor, enlist the affected survey numbers,

collect the ownership records of each of the families losing the properties, preparation of the land acquisition plan, etc.

- Prepared the Rehabilitation Action Plan including the inputs received from the Social Assessment and the Land Acquisition Plan.
- The mitigation measures would be developed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning before disclosure and propose in coordination with SJVN.
- Mitigation measures developed by using a participatory approach involving all stakeholders during the different phases of the projects.

This social impact assessment has involved the following tasks:

- Carried out the detailed inventory survey (including photographs or videography) of permanent and temporary resettlement impacts, including possible land acquisition, structural impacts.
- Carried out screening and assessment of other possible social impacts
- Carried out a census survey of all those considered presently affected (including employees of establishments) including titleholders and nontitle holders.
- Conducted resettlement planning mitigate the adverse impacts identified through SIA and enhance development outcomes of the project.

The social impact mitigation planning has included the following tasks:

- Inventory survey of project impacts and census survey of the affected population.
- Review of the compliance of relevant Government policies as applicable;
- Formulate the strategy and action plan to address the identified social impacts, including post-relocation support, as well as the land acquisition and necessary livelihood restoration interventions;
- Carry out consultations with local communities, including the affected population, for the above strategy and action plan finalization
- Estimate the cost of the social impact mitigation and other social interventions, and provide an estimated budget.

In accordance with the above-prescribed objectives and scope, the project study has adopted the following approach and methodology to accomplish the main requirements under this project.

The assessment has carried out through a social impact assessment survey to gather relevant information of the affected population (families/persons) on their quality of life and the socio-economic profile of the region. The details of the methodology adopted to conduct the baseline survey are given **Table 2.2 and 2.3**.

– Survey – Secondary data collection (desk review)

Table 2.2: Secondary Data Sources List		
Parameters	Description	Sources of data
General Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Location – by state, district, town/village etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Published maps and information as available from the Client agency from earlier, published information.
Demographic features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Total Population; – Male/Female distribution; – Literacy level; and – Any other relevant information as available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Census of India, 2011 – Any other published papers or data available for recent information on these parameters
Socio-economic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Age, caste, family & gender; – Marital status; – Income; – Assets owned; – Education qualification pattern; – Occupation pattern; – Health; – Details of Vulnerable Dalits (Muslims/Hindus) religious minorities, SC and ST are the most backward, etc.; and – Any other related information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directorate of Economics and Statistics – Any other published papers or data available for recent information on these parameters
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Skills identified within the project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Published studies, etc.
Value of Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Valuation of the structures – Value of building material and labor wages, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Published market rates – Basic schedule of rates
Value of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Revenue circle rates – Circle rates of adjacent revenue circle rates of affected properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Revenue department – Village Panchayats – Public budget estimates of other reports wherein development projects have acquired land in adjacent locations of the project alignment.
Policies/Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Himachal Pradesh – Government India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government of Himachal Pradesh land laws;

		– Any other safeguard policies as necessary as necessary.
--	--	---

– **Baseline Survey**

Table 2.3: Baseline primary Parameters and description of data Collection	
Parameters	Description
General Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Location – by state, district, town/village etc.; – Contact Details; – Identity Card copy or number; and – Any other land mark to locate the household/family.
Demographic features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Total Population; – Male/Female distribution; and – Number of persons below and above the age of 18 years.
Socio-economic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Age, caste, family & gender; – Marital status; – Income; – Assets owned; – Education qualification pattern; – Occupation pattern; – Health; – Land/asset (all including the affected property) ownership details within the family; – Details of Vulnerable affected families; and – Any other related information.
Skills	– Skill sets of the family members if any.
Categories of Impact	– Typology of assets – structures and land
Extent of Impact	– Extent of loss/impact in comparison to the total asset owned by the affected family/household

Baseline survey is an activity, which is primary to any development project. In order to gather the ground level information on the socio-economic profile of each family as may be applicable, a baseline survey is conducted. This information, thus gathered, provides the benchmark for comparison of the socio-economic status of the household/family under consideration in relation to the preparation stage of the project status. This further provides inputs to designing the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) for enhancing the quality of life of the household/families under the project.

- Tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment
- Development of research tools and instruments

The tools designed for conducting the survey are of two categories, they include the structures questionnaires and the unstructured checklists. These are utilized to carry out both the conversational and the discussion level information collection as given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Tools utilized for the Primary survey	
Parameters	Description
Structured Questionnaire	– At household/ family level.
Checklists	– Vulnerable groups; – Women groups; and – Any other groups as required

As per scope of the SIA and SIMP the issues to be covered in the survey were finalized in consultation with officials of LHEP II and SIA Unit of HIPA. Keeping in view the requirement of the study a structured Social Impact Assessment Questionnaire was used incorporating the following broad probe areas:

- General Identification of project location
- Loss of Property and type of property
- Ownership details of the property
- Utilities on the property
- Measurement of the land and structure
- Typology of structure
- Land Use, Soil Type and Irrigation Facilities
- Crops grown, Production and Price
- Family details (religion, caste, type of family, economic status)
- Family members details (number, gender, age, marital status, literacy/education, health status, employment status, type of occupation, income, migratory status, existing skill, livelihood preference)
- Social & Cultural, Administrative, Political and Civil Society organisations
- Access to health, electricity, fuel, water supply and sanitation
- Mode of Transportation (Availability and Use)
- Gender aspects
- Details of land and structures owned (Other than the affected assets)
- Details on possession of household assets
- Household income and expenditure details
- Food security
- Social security
- Access to credit and indebtedness
- Benefits received from government schemes
- Knowledge and awareness on proposed hydroelectric project
- Resettlement preferences (If House, Shop, Land is affected) and requires relocation

The research instrument was designed based on our previous experience in similar surveys on the subject and review of reports/literature while keeping the objectives of the study in mind.

– **Pre-testing of Tools**

In order to ensure the suitability of questionnaire in actual field conditions, the questionnaire was pre-tested in the field by senior professionals of the organisation along with Field Managers in one of the villages in Kumarsain Tehsil of Kullu district.

The questionnaires were pre-tested to check the following.

- The understand ability of the questions in terms of lucidity of the language, the level of ease with which the respondent could identify with the terminology used in the questionnaire
- The logical flow in the questionnaire and sequencing of questions
- Skipping orders in the questionnaires
- Exhaustiveness of the pre-coded responses, new responses etc.

The research instruments were modified on the basis of the feedbacks/findings of pre-testing. Then the research instruments were finalised in consultation with respective officials of LHEP Stage-II. The household questionnaire used for this study is presented as **Annexure 2**.

2.4 Sampling methodology

The SIA was carried out in the project area of LHEP Stage-II during the month of August and September 2019. It was a census survey and all the affected families were surveyed. The SIA and socio-economic survey were carried to elucidate the baseline information.

The project development envisages impact to the affected families who would lose their land and structures and the families whose livelihoods were directly or indirectly affected. As per records received from SJVN the total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) were 324. Initially the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal was 4. However, during SIA survey it was found that in one of the households the land was subdivided into 4 parts. Hence the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal increased to 7. Also, in Dingidhar Mohal the number of PAFs were 66. However, during SIA survey, it was found that one of the PAFs' land is subdivided into 7 parts. Hence the number of PAFs in Chamod Mohal increased to 72. Accordingly, these additional PAFs were interviewed and information was collected. So, including these 9 additional PAFs, in total the number of PAFs under LHEP Stage-II increased to 333 against the original number of 324. At the time of field visit, during SIA survey, some PAFs were not available in the village. Among these 333 PAFs 116 families could not be covered during the survey as most of the families have been shifted to other places/districts and some refused to give interview. The data on the social impacts is provided for the available 217 PAFs and is incorporated in the report accordingly. As per SIA survey all the 333 PAFs were found to be Titleholders, however there are no non-titleholder that are affected due to this project development.

2.4.1 Sample coverage

As mentioned earlier, all the families which are affected under the LHEP Stage-II were contacted for the survey. The details of the total families affected are 324 as per the list shared by the SJVN. From amongst this we have covered a total number of 208 families and the remaining 116 families were not available at the time of the survey, or have expired, and some have refused to provide information as per the social survey questionnaire that we have utilised for the social survey. However, in addition to the 208 families covered from the list we have also been able to identify 9 families that were covered as affected as they have presently obtained the land division from the existing land parcel.

2.5 Overview of information/data sources

The details of the information and the data sources used for the SIA study is given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Data sources		
No.	Data	Sources
I.	Secondary Data	
1.	Socio-economic profile	Census of India, 2011
		National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16)
		Health Department: Shimla, Kullu and Mandi
		ICDS: Shimla, Kullu and Mandi
		Public Distribution System: Shimla, Kullu and Mandi
2.	Land revenue data	Revenue Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh
II.	Primary Sources – Baseline Survey	
1.	Socio-economic profile	Households – head of the household or the member that could provide the maximum information about the family at the time of the baseline survey
III.	Primary Sources – Public Consultations	
1.	Institutional	Implementing Agency discussions
		Local NGOs
		PWD
		Irrigation and Public Health Department
		Education Department
		Department of Industries
		Fishery Department
2.	Community	FGD with Women group
		FGD with Minority group (Social and Religious)
		Consultation with community and village leaders

2.6 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders

2.6.1 Background

Stakeholder engagement is the foundation for establishing a constructive, and responsive relationship which is very essential for the successful management of a project's social impact. It is a regulatory process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is obtained. This consultations and engagement of the various stakeholders from the preparation stage of the project will enable smooth implementation and also operation stages of the project for the SJVN in the long term.

A stakeholder consultation and participation process initiated in the second week of September 2019 by Project Study Team working on the social assessment and the environment studies conducted a series of consultation meetings with community members of villages living at the site locations and in the vicinity of the LHEP Stage-II site. The series of consultation meetings served to discuss and collect stakeholders' feedback on the scope and methodology of the project.

2.6.2 Objective of Public Consultation

The main objectives are:

- disclose and disseminate to the community and other stakeholders about the Hydroelectric Power Project being proposed to be established and the various physical amenities being proposed to be developed along with the power project;
- to improve the stakeholder engagement, efficiency, transparency and public participation in the project at all stages from preparation through operations; and
- to obtain inputs and recommendations from all relevant stakeholders to be included as part of the SIA study reports.

2.6.3 Scope of Public Consultation

The scope of public consultation included identifying the social impacts of the LHEP Stage-II project site. The issues covered were sustainable development, livelihood, grievances and justice for the project affected people.

The consultations covered the range of social impacts of the project on the community and mitigation of adverse impacts. The scope included understanding the perception of the stakeholders on the positive and adverse development impacts of the project.

This exercise attempted to know if any indigenous groups would be affected by the project activities of the LHEP Stage-II project.

The process involved assessing, documenting and managing stakeholder needs to meet project objectives. Gathering requirements from all stakeholders ensured that their opinions were taken into consideration, which also helped to prepare the Stakeholder Engagement Report for this project. Documentation included evidence of meeting, evidence of group discussion and attendance of participants.

2.6.4 Methodology and Process

A visit to the project site was conducted by Project Study Team during in September 2019. The team met with relevant project stakeholders and conducted public consultations at the project site. Prior information was intimated to the community regarding the purpose, date, time and venue of the meeting.

Under the consultation process meetings with community was conducted at the village level. Site visit to affected villages was carried out along with the community people.

Proper documentation of the consultation process was done, i.e. photography of the meetings. Signatures were taken from all participants towards their participation in the meeting. The medium of discussion and communication with community was in Hindi which is the local speaking language. Participatory process was adopted to ensure that all the members participate and express their views and provide objective feedback.

The Project Study Team comprised of Social Experts, Gender Specialist and Field Manager. The list of team member is attached as **Annexure 3**.

2.6.5 The Stakeholders

Public Consultations or Community Participation is an integral part and process of any project that involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable local suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

There are two categories of consultations that have been carried out during the stakeholder engagement conducted at various project affected villages. They include:

Conversational Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Affected stakeholder at local village level – Individuals as community leaders, gram panchayat member.
Group Discussions with vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Women groups – Religiously Minority groups – Socially Minority groups

Public consultations in the project area was conducted at various villages along the alignment. The following methodology was adopted for carrying out public consultations in this project:

- Disseminating information about the project development and conducting general consultations with the people within the project vicinity;
- Individual interviews with affected people; and
- Sharing the opinions and preferences of the affected people.

The summary of the consultations conducted is provided in **Table 2.6** The attendance of the participants participated during the Public Consultation is enclosed as **Annexure 4** to this report. The photographs of the consultations are given in **Annexure 5**.

Issue/ perspective	Main points	People’s Observations / Concerns	Suggestions during consultations	Integration in the project planning
Project Development	Impact to the land wherein the project physical infrastructure will be constructed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People have mentioned that the impact to their properties, especially in this case it is land and some of them are productive agriculture land should be minimised and as far possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The land as far as possible is been acquired by Government area. Only minimum private land is being acquired ▪ The compensation shall be paid based on the section 46 of RTFCTLARRA,2013 	

Table 2.6: Summary of the Consultations

Issue/ perspective	Main points	People's Observations / Concerns	Suggestions during consultations	Integration in the project planning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ However, if necessary, this could be accepted with appropriate and timely compensation payments. 	<p>which shall provide for timely payment</p>	
Loss of income during the construction	Impact to agriculture crops and trees due to construction activities and restricted movement and access to the lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This period of construction should be compensated so that some percentage of loss of income during this period can be covered to some extent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This impact shall be covered as per RTFCTLARRA,2013 provisions of Second Schedule 	
Compensation packages	Quantity and basis of the compensation calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The people wanted to know how and what basis will be adopted and would expect that fair compensation could be calculated for their losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is based on the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 act so there will be no discrepancy in calculation of the losses on compensation accordingly. 	
Timely provision of the compensation	Time schedule for the compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The people were interested to know, and the project authorities should give appropriate schedule of the disbursement of the compensation and accordingly adhere to this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is been guided by the provisions of RTFCTLARRA, 2013. Thus, the time frame for the disbursement of compensation id defined in this act accordingly. 	
Location changes	Shift in location of the project development if possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People have agreed to provide their land, but have mentioned during the consultations that if possible, to shift the project location by a few meters so that some part of their productive land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternatives have been examined before finalizing the result alignment. 	

Table 2.6: Summary of the Consultations				
Issue/ perspective	Main points	People’s Observations / Concerns	Suggestions during consultations	Integration in the project planning
		or could save some of the fruit bearing trees.		
Women participation	Interaction with women groups was separately conducted by Gender Specialist and women field supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is proposed to have women candidates to conduct FGD during the Social Assessment Study stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women have been consulted during the discussions and their views for providing employment opportunities during implementation and employment based on skill set and qualification. 	

2.6.6 Key Findings and Feedback from the Community

The summary of the findings includes:

a. *Positive concerns and findings*

- Concern about the start of the Project:
- The community members expressed to know the exact month and year of starting of the project. The villagers have suggested that the authority should intimate regarding the starting and completion time of the project.
- Involvement of local labour force for project activities:
- During discussion with the local community it was revealed that the major occupations of the villagers of the villages supposed to be affected or nearby villages are agriculture and labour work. Very few households have agricultural land but due to adverse effect like uneven terrain and lack of irrigation the productivity is very low. Maize is the only cereal produced once in a year in this area.
- Livelihood of the majority of the HHs depend on labour work. People mostly depend on the local private contractors to get labour work for road construction and road repairing. Besides the availability of other labour works like agricultural labour or construction works is very less in the village level. People of the area get very less labour work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- According to the community people the wage rate for un-skilled labour is Rs. 350/- per day where as it is Rs.500/- for skilled labour. There is no variation in wage rate between men and women. Both the genders get the same rate whereas the contractors generally provide less hard work to women labourer than men labourers.
- The community people have concern that generally for these type of project works the contractors bring the labourers from other states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. They have suggested that since plenty of labour force is available in this area so when the project will start the preference should be given to the local labour force.

- Employment for local qualified youth and skilled persons:
- The community people expressed that many youth in this locality have completed ITI in different streams and some of them are still unemployed. They have requested that for any requirement of technical jobs these unemployed ITI passed and skilled people of this area should be given preference.
- Positive development impact of the hydropower project
- During discussion it was attempted to know the perception of the community on the positive development impact of the hydropower project. All the participants welcomed the project and expressed that the project will have positive development impact in many ways in their community. According to them followings are the positive development impacts:
 - Local people will get employment mainly in the labour works. This will help in increasing their livelihood and decreasing the out migration.
 - Due to construction of connectivity roads under the project the transportation and communication will be enhanced. This will help to save their travel time and increase the business facilities.
 - All the nearby villages will get proper electricity at cheaper rate.

b Adverse concerns and observations

The team also wanted to know the community perception on the adverse development impact, if any. The community people opined that they do not foresee any adverse impact, but they apprehend the following adverse impact may arise:

- Some people may lose their agricultural land and it may affect their crop loss and ultimately their livelihood. Community people have suggested that project authority should take proper care while constructing the road that there is no soil erosion and Malba (muck) are not dumped in the private agricultural land of the villages.
- In these hilly areas the natural streams are the main drinking water sources of the villages. Community people have suggested that the project authority should take utmost care while constructing roads and tunnels under the project that it will not affect the existing streams.
- There are around 13 families are residing in Nanj village in Kurarsain Tehsil of Shimla village. All the families are minority groups (Muslims). During discussion it was revealed that they are not aware how many families in the village are supposed lose land due to project development. Many of the families strongly expressed that they do not like to give their land for the Hydro Power Project. However, some families expressed that whatever compensation they would get for their land loss, in replace they would purchase atleast same area or more land in other places, but near to their native village.

c Other Impacts

– Land Value Impact

The team wanted to know the view from the community about the land value impact after the project is initiated. The community people opined that definitely the land value will increase after the project

is initiated in their areas and the value of land will increase for both residential as well as agricultural lands. According to them the land of value will increase not only around the project sites but in nearby villages also.

– **Project Design**

It was expressed by the community that they do not have any objection on the sites selected for the Hydro Power project, but the project authority and government should take proper care that the private residential area are not acquired and no family is displaced. As far as possible project authority should take care not to acquire more agricultural land.

– **Indigenous Groups**

During the consultation process and meeting with communities it is found that there is no indigenous group residing in the project area. But in later stage if it is found that there is any indigenous group in the project area and they are affected by the project, then this issue will be addressed as per the safeguards policy.

d Community Development Works

During public consultations many suggestions and demands have come from the community members that the project authority should give some importance to do some community development works in the project affected villages.

Suggestions received from the community as part of consultations.

Following are the suggestions received for the community development work

a. Provision of protected source for drinking water

During the consultation, a major issue was raised in most of the villages that there is need of protected source for use of water for drinking and cooking purposes. Since there is no protected source, people are bound to use water from unsafe sources like open stream and nallah for their drinking water and household use. During SIA survey, the study team has found that 100% of the households in the project affected villages use unsafe water from unprotected sources. During summer there is scarcity of water so that people have to purchase water from nearby town area for both household use, cooking and drinking purposes. People have requested that project authority construct overhead tank with provision of water pump and installation of common taps, then it will be beneficial for the villagers to get safe water from there. Since Satluj river water is not clean, the water from tributary rivers/nallahs can be used for drinking purposes.

b. Provision of Street Light in the villages

It was a common demand in many of the villages that they need street light post within their villages. It is very difficult and dangerous also to walk during night in the narrow roads inside the village. People have requested that project authority should provide atleast 3 to 4 street light post in the project villages of Mahauli (Shimla district) and Behna, Dingidhar Mohal (Kullu District).

c. Reconstruction of temple Dharmshala (Rest house)

In village Behna Dingidhar Mohal, Kullu District, there is a famous temple where God Behna Mahadev is worshiped. Not only people from the nearby village of the project site but people from more than 25

Kms away come to this temple to visit this temple. According to village people this temple is more than 100 Years old. Every year a big Mela (local festival) is organised here, which is attended by more than hundreds of devotees. There was a Dharmshala inside the premises of the temple. During marriage and other ceremonies people use this Dharmshala. Mostly the women devotees who come from farthest distance, take rest there. Now the Dharmshala is in dilapidated situation and it is not currently in use. Village people requested that project authority to reconstruct this Dharmshala.



Fig:4 Snapshots of Dharamshala, Behna Village

The request letter along with the importance of temple provided by the villagers and the Temple committee members is attached as **Annexure 6**

d. Employable Skill Training to Youths

During public consultation it was found that many of the youth who are educated, even completed graduation are sitting unemployed. Skill gap is probably the one biggest problem the youth are facing which leads to many of the graduates unemployed. According to the villagers many of the graduates passing out from colleges with degrees and termed unemployable due to lack of relevant skills. There is demand from the people that the project authority should finance and arrange ITI or other skill-based training to the educated students of their villages.

2.7 Details of the public hearings

The details of the public hearings will be provided on completion of the activity. At this stage we are providing the Social Impact Assessment Report as per Form II and the Social Impact Management Plan as per Form III as a draft report for obtaining the feedback on the same. In line with the feedback received the inputs and suggestions during the public hearing they will be incorporated accordingly.

Chapter 3 LAND ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

Himachal Pradesh is divided into three main divisions, namely Mandi, Kangra and Shimla. The divisions are further sub-divided into 12 districts viz., Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Solan and Una. The districts are further sub-divided into 53 Sub-Division, 79 Tehsils and 37 Sub-Tehsils.

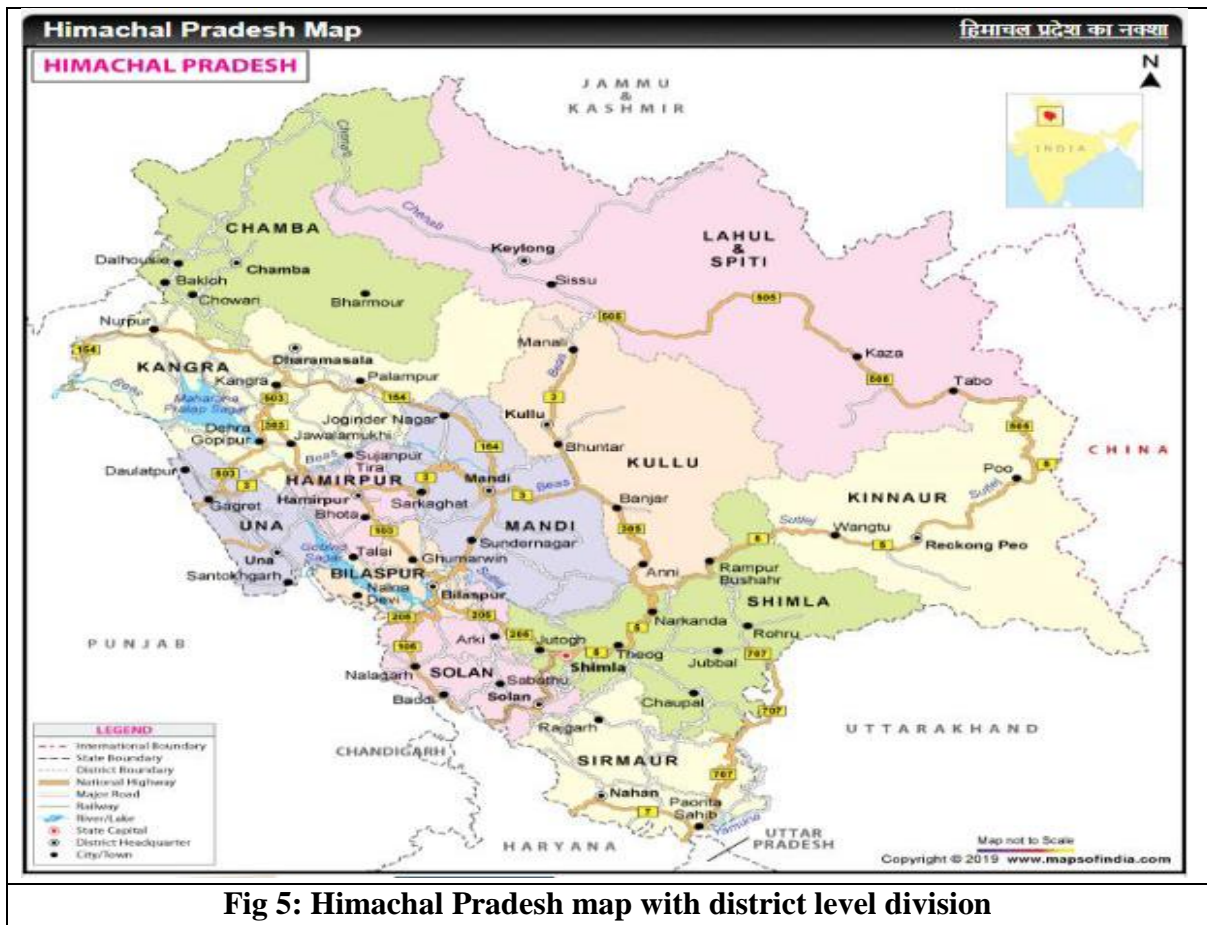


Fig 5: Himachal Pradesh map with district level division

Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner, who, apart from his development role in this capacity, also discharges the twin functions of a District Magistrate and Collector. As collector, a Deputy Commissioner is responsible for regular and timely collection of land revenue in respect of revenue estate under his jurisdiction, along with updating and proper preservation of valuable revenue records. He has under him an officer designated as District Revenue Officer, whose job is to keep in proper trim the District Revenue record and to attend to day-to-day business connected with land administration. The project site of LHEP Stage-II is falling under 3 districts viz. Shimla, Kullu and Mandi. Following **Table 3.1** shows number of sub divisions, tehsils and sub-tehsils of these 3 districts.

Table 3.1: Number of sub divisions, tehsils and sub-tehsils			
District	No. of Sub Divisions	No. of Tehsils	No. of Sub-Tehsils
Shimla	7	12	5

District	No. of Sub Divisions	No. of Tehsils	No. of Sub-Tehsils
Kullu	4	4	2
Mandi	7	10	7

Source: Census of India, 2011.

For purposes of revenue administration, each Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil is sub-divided into a number of Kanungo circles, each of which in turn, is further Sub-division, on an average, into a number of 7 to 10 Patwari Circles. Thus, Patwari's are the lowest revenue Officials in revenue hierarchy but certainly the most vital in the chain, who are responsible for proper upkeep and preservation of all revenue records in respect of all revenue estates falling within their jurisdiction.

SJVN has already collected the land records and maps from revenue department and has provided the same to the study team. Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition)

3.2 Land inventory and primary sources of data collected

The project site of LHEP Stage-II is falling under 3 districts viz. Shimla, Kullu and Mandi. There will be impact to 8 villages (Mohals) under the influence of the project. Among the 8 villages there is requirement of both private and government land. The following **Table 3.2** describes the names of the villages and the names of the respective Tehsils and Districts which will be under the influence of LHEP Stage-II project. This is given in **Table 3.2**. The details of the land inventory have been obtained from the SJVN wherein they have provided the Village Revenue maps of the affected land area villages. These maps and the land parcels affected khasra number wise is provided in **Annexure 7** and **Annexure 8**.

District	Name of Villages	Name of Tehsils	Land Requirement Remarks
Shimla	Mahawali	Kumarsain	Both Private and Govt. Land
	Bargal	Kumarsain	Both Private and Govt. Land
	Talah	Kumarsain	Both Private and Govt. Land
	Chamod	Kumarsain	Both Private and Govt. Land
Kullu	Dingidhar	Anni	Both Private and Govt. Land
Mandi	Kot	Karsog	Both Private and Govt. Land
	Nanj	Karsog	Both Private and Govt. Land
	Firnu	Karsog	Both Private and Govt. Land

3.3 Total Land requirement

The total land required for the LHEP Stage-II is **174.3584 hectares** out of this the total private land is **24.1449 hectares (13.85%)** and total government land is **150.2135 hectares (86.15%)**. The **Table 3.3** indicates the component wise land required.

No.	Name of Component	Land Required		
		Forest Land	Private Land	Total Land
		Area (in ha)	Area (in ha)	Area (in ha)
1	Reservoir including river area	105.8036	13.9955	119.7991
2	Power House complex & Switch Yard etc.	14.6629	2.3269	16.9898
3	Dam	1.8650	0.0635	1.9285
4	Dumping sites	9.8531	1.7075	11.5606
5	Quary site	6.5282	0.0000	6.5282
6	Colony site	0.0000	5.5717	5.5717
7	Roads and Job facilities etc. for the project	8.6065	0.4798	9.0863
8	Underground/Notional area for PH complex & DT	2.8942	0.0000	2.8942
Total		150.2135	24.1449	174.3584

Source: SJVN, Bithal

3.4 Present use of any public, unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area

The discussions held with the SJVN officials and reviewing the Detailed Project Report (DPR) it is identified that there is no proposal indicating utilisation of any public, unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area. This is with reference to Section 8 of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 indicating utilisation of any unutilised land within the vicinity of the project area.

3.5 Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project

The discussions held with the SJVN officials and reviewing the Detailed Project Report (DPR) it is identified that no land has been already purchased, leased or acquired by SJVN for this Stage 2 of the project implementation.

3.6 Quantity and location of land proposed to be required for the project

The location of the project is falling within the jurisdiction of villages in Kumarsain tehsil of Shimla district, Anni tehsil of Kullu district and Karsog tehsil of Mandi district. The quantity of land being acquired location wise is given in **Table 3.4**. The table indicates that there are 324 land owners, 168 plots and 24.1449 ha of private land area affected due to the land acquisition.

District	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	No. of land owners	No. of Plots (Kitta)	Area (In Hectare)
Shimla	Kumarsain	Mahawali	82	17	2.1126
		Bargal	11	09	1.5751
		Talah	11	07	1.7075

District	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	No. of land owners	No. of Plots (Kitta)	Area (In Hectare)
		Chamod	04	08	2.3269
Kullu	Anni	Dingidhar	66	13	1.2284
Mandi	Karsog	Kot	12	28	0.5974
		Firnu	65	48	8.0198
		Nanj	73	38	6.5772
Total			324	168	24.1449

Source: SJVN, Bithal

In addition to this the extent of government land to be acquired is **150.2135 ha**. The details of this is given in **Table 3.5**.

No.	Revenue Village	Forest land (ha)
1	Teshan	12.9915
2	Mahawali	13.7514
3	Bargal	22.9376
4	Chamod	14.6629
	Underground/National area for PH complex	2.2342
5	Talah	3.0302
6	Dingidhar	3.7801
7	Kot	13.3521
8	Nanj	25.1439
	Underground/National area for DT	0.66
9	Firnu	37.6696
Total		150.2135

Source: SJVN, Bithal

3.7 Nature, use and classification of land to be acquired

The private land to be acquired is single cropping rain fed agriculture land. The crops grown include lintels (udadh and moong dhal) and legumes (rajma), paddy, maize, wheat seasonal vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, capsicum, cucumber, ladyfinger, chillies, etc.). These are all single crops produced by the people losing the land under the acquisition. These crops are all dependent on monsoon. From amongst the 24.1449 ha about 60% of the land is barren/rocky land (mentioned as khad land locally). So the land identified for acquisition is largely unproductive land.

During the study the land records of the PAFs and their classification were identified and is provided in **Table 3.6**.

No	Classification of land (as per Land Record)	No of Plots
1	Banjar Kadeem	6
2	Banjar Kavle Kasth	15
3	Bakhal Doyam	15

Table 3.6: Classification of Private land required for the project		
No	Classification of land (as per Land Record)	No of Plots
4	Bakhal Soyam	5
5	Bakhal Avval	4
6	Bakhal Doyam Faldaar	1
7	Bakhal Avval Faldaar	1
8	Bathal Chaharan	4
9	Bageecha Barani Doyam	1
10	Banjar Jadeed	1
11	Bathal Soyam	6
12	Barani Avval	19
13	Barani Doyam	41
14	Dhani Doyan	23
15	Dhani Avval	1
16	Kyar Doyam	2
17	Gharat	1
18	Ghasni	1
19	Gair Mumkin Khalwada	2
20	Gair Mumkin Khandar	1
21	Gair Mumkin Khambi	1
22	Gair Mumkin Aabadi	3
23	Gair Mumkin Makaan	5
24	Gair Mumkin Devasthan	1
25	Gair Mumkin Khad	4
26	Gair Mumkin Sadak	1
27	Gair Mumkin Patthar	2
28	Gharani Avval	1
Total		168
<i>Source: SJVN, Bithal</i>		

3.7.1 Irrigation Coverage

During SIA survey it was identified that there are no irrigation facilities available in the private land being acquired under the project. These lands are rain fed and crops grown once in a year during the monsoon.

3.7.2 Cropping Pattern

The crops grown include lintels (udadh and moong dhal) and legumes (rajma), paddy, maize, wheat seasonal vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, capsicum, cucumber, ladyfinger, chillies, etc.). These are all single crops produced by the people losing the land under the acquisition. These crops are all dependent on monsoon. From amongst the 24.1449 ha about 60% of the land is barren/rocky land (mentioned as khad land locally). So, the land identified for acquisition is largely unproductive land.

3.7.3 Trees on lands to be acquired

The SIA survey has revealed that there are 1174 number of fruit bearing trees standing on the private land to be acquired for the LHEP Stage-II project. The private land is falling in 8 villages. The species of the tree with botanical name and respective number is presented in the **Table 3.7**.

No.	Name of species of tree	Botanical Name	No. of Trees
1	Mango Trees	Mangifera indica	397
2	Pomagranate Trees	Punica granatum	451
3	Lemon Trees	Citrus × limon	80
4	Almond Trees	Prunus dulcis	50
5	Guava Trees	Psidium guajava	10
6	Plum Tree	Prunus Subg. Prunus	186
Total			1174
<i>Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019</i>			

3.8 Size of holding and ownership pattern, land distribution and number of residential houses

The social survey has revealed that the general land holding pattern is small land holders. The average land holding of above 2.5 acres are 18 in number and the others 306 land private owners are all small land owners with landholding size of less than 2.5 acres.

The social survey has revealed that there are no residential properties that are affected due to the project development or land acquisition proposed, both government or private land under the LHEP Stage 2 project.

3.9 Land prices and recent land ownership changes and land use in the last 3 years

During SIA survey the survey team has contacted each land owner and tried to understand on any recent ownership change in the plots to be acquired for the project. These discussions have revealed that there has been no change in ownership in the near past (about 3 years) and 6 land owners in Nanj have sold their lands and all the others have not transferred their land ownership to any other person.

There has also been no shift in the cultivation pattern of the land owners and they are continuing with the rain fed agriculture by growing the crops as mentioned in section 3.8.2.

Chapter 4	ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES AND ASSETS
------------------	---

This chapter details the land and assets owned that are envisaged to be acquired for the LHEP Stage-II. The data during the survey included details about the affected private land, any ST and other traditional forest dwellers losing their forest rights and any families who are dependent Common Property Resources (CPR) and their livelihood is affected due to acquisition of CPRs. The different categories of impacts are discussed in this chapter of the report. This includes:

4.1 Directly Affected land

The total private land required for the LHEP Stage-II is **24.1449 hectares** and total land consists of 168 number of plots. As per SIA survey these **168 plots** belong to **324** numbers of private owners. The details are given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Number of private land owners directly affected due to land acquisition					
District	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	No. of land owners	No. of Plots (Kitta)	Area (In Hectare)
Shimla	Kumarsain	Mahawali	82	17	2.1126
		Bargal	11	09	1.5751
		Talah	11	07	1.7075
		Chamod	04	08	2.3269
Kullu	Anni	Dingidhar	66	13	1.2284
Mandi	Karsog	Kot	12	28	0.5974
		Nanj	65	48	8.0198
		Firnu	73	38	6.5772
Total			324	168	24.1449
<i>Source: SJVN, Bithal</i>					

4.1.1 Are tenants or occupy the land proposed to be acquired

There are no tenants or any other persons occupying the land proposed to be acquired for the LHEP Stage 2 project.

4.1.2 The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights

There are no Scheduled Tribes any other traditional forest dwellers that will be losing any of the forest rights due to the land proposed to be acquired for the LHEP Stage 2 project.

4.1.3 Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood

There are no common property resources which will be affected due to the land proposed to be acquired for the LHEP Stage 2 project for their livelihood.

4.1.4 Have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

There is no assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes that will be affected due to the land proposed to be acquired for the LHEP Stage 2 project.

4.1.5 Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land

There is no affected family person/persons residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land.

4.1.6 Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition

There is no affected family or its member that are depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition.

4.2 Indirectly impacted not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands

There are no families or persons that are indirectly affected as all the PAFs are losing 100% of their agriculture rainfed land for the proposed project development

4.3 Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

The productive assets apart from the rainfed agriculture land includes fruit bearing trees. The details of the fruit bearing trees being affected are given in **Table 4.2**.

District	Mohal	Mango	Amrud	Pomgranate	Lemon	Palam	Badam	Total
Shimla	Mahauli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bargal	22	0	39	0	0	0	61
	Talah	66	0	0	50	0	50	166
	Chamod	15	10	0	10	0	0	35
Kullu	Dingidhar	132	0	12	20	0	0	164
Mandi	Kot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Firnu	12	0	400	0	0	0	412
	Nanj	150	0	0	0	186	0	336
Total		397	10	451	80	186	50	1174

Source: SIA Survey, 2019

Chapter 5	Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)
------------------	--

5.1 Introduction

The socio-economic and cultural profiling of the affected area is important for any development project. It is the society and economy of a particular region which affect the proposed project which makes it essential to study the social, economic and cultural profile of the area in which a project is proposed to be developed. This is important from the perspective of the fact that the developments should be people friendly and environmentally sustainable. In view of this a detailed socio-economic study has been carried out to establish the baseline as part of the preparation activity during the project design stage. This provides the basis for establishing the category and extent of impacts and in designing an appropriate strategy for mitigating the unavoidable adverse impacts.

The present study has been conducted for LHEP Stage-II which is falling within 3 districts in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The districts are Shimla, Kullu and Mandi. The socio-economic study has been based on two sets of data which includes the data from the available published data, the primary conversational interviews and the public consultations with all the stakeholders.

In the light of the above the secondary data set at the outset discusses the socio-economic and cultural profile of Himachal Pradesh has been discussed and then of the Shimla district, Kullu district and Mandi district.

Himachal Pradesh consists of 12 districts namely Chamba, Kangra, Lahaul & Spiti, Kullu, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Solan, Sirmour, Shimla and Kinnaur. For the administrative purpose, each district is divided into Administrative Divisions, Sub-divisions, Developmental blocks, Tehsils, Sub-tehsils and Villages (Inhabited and Un-inhabited). **Table 5.1** presents the above details of the 3 districts.

Table 5.1: Administrative divisions of the 3 districts							
Districts	Sub-divisions	Tehsils	Sub-tehsils	CD Blocks	Villages		
					Total	Inhabited	un-inhabited
Shimla	7	12	5	11	3231	2705	526
Kullu	4	4	2	5	326	314	12
Mandi	7	10	7	10	3338	2850	488

Source: SIA Survey, 2019

5.2 Demographic profile of the project area

5.2.1 Population by gender

As per details from Census 2011, total population of Himachal Pradesh is 6,864,602 of which male and female are 3,481,873 and 3,382,729 respectively. **Table 5.2** indicates the population of Himachal Pradesh and the 3 districts.

Sex ratio, defined, as the number of females per thousand males, is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between males and females in a society at a given point of

time. The sex ration in Himachal Pradesh is 972, in Shimla district it is 915, Kullu district it is 942, and in Mandi district it is 1007.

Location	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	972
Shimla District	184362	425039	388971	915
Kullu District	437903	225452	212451	942
Mandi District	999777	498065	501712	1007

Source: Census 2011

As per SIA survey which was conducted among 217 project affected families, the total population of 217 project affected families is 918 of which male are 465 and female are 453. **Table 5.3** indicates population of the project affected families in the 8 villages. It was revealed that the sex ration among the project affected families is 974 which is little better than the sex ration of Himachal Pradesh.

District	Name of Village	No of Families	Total population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Shimla	Mahawali	61	228	106	122	1151
	Bargal	10	38	20	18	900
	Talah	10	28	13	15	1154
	Chamod	6	24	13	11	846
Kullu	Dingidhar	44	203	110	93	845
Mandi	Kot	9	61	32	29	906
	Firnu	39	184	92	92	1000
	Nanj	38	152	79	73	924
Total		217	918	465	453	974

SIA Survey: LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.2.2 Social categories

Table 5.4 reveals the distribution of population by social category in Himachal Pradesh and in 3 districts. More than one fourth of the population in Himachal Pradesh are SC and 5.7% are ST.

Location	Scheduled Caste (%)	Scheduled Tribe (%)	Others (%)
Himachal Pradesh	25.19	5.71	69.10
Shimla District	26.5	1.1	72.4
Kullu District	28.0	3.84	68.16
Mandi District	29.38	1.27	69.35

Source: Census 2011

Table 5.5 indicates the distribution of surveyed families by social category of project affected villages in LHEP Stage-II project area. Among the 217 surveyed families 90 are from SC category (41%) and 108 are from others category (59%). Among the surveyed families there are 19 ST families, these belong to the Gujjar community.

District	Name of Village	No of Families	SC	ST	Others
Shimla	Mahawali	61	59	0	2
	Bargal	10	1	0	9
	Talah	10	9	0	1
	Chamod	6	0	0	6
Kullu	Dingidhar	44	8	0	36
Mandi	Kot	9	3	0	6
	Firnu	39	1	9	29
	Nanj	38	9	10	19
Total		217	90	19	108

SIA Survey: LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.2.3 Population by religion

Census 2011 provides good insight of religion demography of Himachal Pradesh and 3 project districts. Hindu are majority in Himachal Pradesh and in 3 districts followed by Muslims. Hindu constitutes 95% in Himachal Pradesh, 97.23% in Shimla district, 94.92% in Kullu district and 98.16% in Mandi district. In Churah tehsil percentage of Muslim population is much higher than the State and District average with more than 16%. This is indicated in **Table 5.6**.

Location	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Budhist	Jain	Others
Himachal Pradesh	95.17	2.18	0.18	1.16	1.15	0.03	0.13
Shimla district	97.23	1.45	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.02	0.15
Kullu district	94.92	0.68	0.36	0.32	3.51	0.02	0.19
Mandi district	98.16	0.95	0.09	0.41	0.26	0.00	0.13

Source: Census 2011

From SIA survey it was revealed that the project affected families are from Hindu and Muslims religions. Among the 217 surveyed families 198 are from Hindu community and only 19 families are from Muslim community. These Muslim PAFs belong to Firnu and Nanj villages of Mandi district. Except Hindu and Muslim there is no family from other religion. The details is given in **Table 5.7**.

District	Name of Village	No of Families	Hindu	Muslim	Others
Shimla	Mahawali	61	61	0	0
	Bargal	10	10	0	0
	Talah	10	10	0	0
	Chamod	6	6	0	0
Kullu	Dingidhar	44	44	0	0
Mandi	Kot	9	9	0	0
	Firnu	39	30	9	0

District	Name of Village	No of Families	Hindu	Muslim	Others
	Nanj	38	28	10	0
Total		217	198	19	0

SIA Survey: LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.2.4 Rural and Urban population distribution

As per 2011 census about 90% of population in Himachal Pradesh are living in rural areas, more than 93% population in Mandi, 90.55% in Kullu and 75.26% in Shimla district (**Table 5.8**). It is noted that the project area of LHEP Stage-II is coming under the rural areas only.

Location	Total Population	Rural Population (%)	Urban Population (%)
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	89.97	10.03
Shimla district	814010	75.26	24.74
Kullu district	437903	90.55	9.45
Mandi district	999777	93.73	6.27

Source: Census 2011

5.2.5 Literacy levels

Literacy is one of the key indicators for the socio-economic progress of a nation or state. For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. In India as per 2011 census the literacy rate is 74.04% with male literacy is 80.9% and female literacy 64.6%.

Table 5.9 explains about the literacy rate by gender and the gender gap in literacy in Himachal Pradesh, and 3 project districts.

Himachal Pradesh is among the leading States in the country in terms of literacy and it is in 11th position among 28 states and 9 Union Territories. As per 2011 census the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is 82.80% with male literacy is 89.53% and female literacy 75.93%.

In relation to the district wise literacy rate, the district Mandi has about 72% of literacy which is the lowest literacy rate compared to the other 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. Mentioning about female literacy, the gender gap in Mandi district with 15.90 percent is poorer than the state level of 13.60 per cent.

Location	Total	Male	Female	Gender gap
Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93	13.60
Shimla district	83.64	89.59	77.13	12.46
Kullu district	79.40	87.39	70.91	16.48
Mandi district	81.53	89.56	73.66	15.90

Source: Census 2011

The primary survey has enabled to collect the demography and literacy rates of the affected population which is detailed in this ensuing section of this chapter.

The SIA survey has revealed that the total literacy rate among the family member of the surveyed family is 81.51%. It was revealed that the literacy rate among the male is much more than the female in the project area. The literacy rate among male is 98.74% where as it is 73.33% among female with gender gap of 16.41%.

5.2.6 Health status

Health is an important aspect of well-being and one needs good health to lead an economically productive life. The health of individuals and communities depends upon various socio economic, demographic and environmental factors. In this section of the report it is attempted to analyse the health status in Himachal Pradesh, 3 project districts and the project affected villages. To understand the status of health an analysis of indicators such as HIV/AIDS, institutional delivery and infant mortality rate has been done. The information was collected from secondary sources as well as from household SIA survey. The relevant secondary data has been collected from various dependable sources.

An attempt has also been made to examine the extent to which environmental factors such as sanitation, access to safe drinking water and access to health facilities have affected the health status in the project area has been illustrated in subsequent sections of the report.

5.2.6.1 HIV/AIDS

The cases of HIV/AIDS are increasing in the State. Currently, the official number of the people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) is around 5700 in Himachal as per the HIV sentinel surveillance technical report of NACO.

Table 5.10 shows the knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the population of Himachal Pradesh in the age group of 15-49 years in both urban and rural areas.

Table 5.10: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) in Himachal Pradesh			
Indicators	Urban (in %)	Rural (in %)	Total (in %)
Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	47.6	28.5	30.9
Men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	44.7	44.5	44.5
Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS	81.8	66.8	68.6
Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS	88.7	89.1	89.1
<i>Source: NFHS 4 (2015-16)</i>			

Knowledge and Awareness on HIV/AIDS among the Project Affected Families: During SIA survey it was attempted to know the knowledge of the PAFs about HIV/AIDS. It was found that out of 217 surveyed PAFs only 139 PAFs heard about HIV/AIDS. It shows that the people have very poor knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS depends on people’s awareness of HIV/AIDS. It was found that among the PAFs who know about HIV/AIDS have good knowledge about HIV transmission as all the 217 PAFs have awareness that HIV transmitted due to unsafe sex practices. But PAFs have no

awareness about the other transmission methods of HIV, i.e., sharing injecting equipment and passes from mother-to-baby during pregnancy/childbirth and breastfeeding. It is proposed that during the project implementation stage an awareness camp should be organised to local people and also have such camps for the migrant labourers that would be living in the vicinity of the project site and could mix with the local population and the likelihood of contracting HIV / AIDS is high. The contractor should also be mandated to provide free and regular medical checkup on a monthly basis for all the labour on the site and provide free access to condoms at the labour camps. This can be linked with a local NGO that can help in the awareness program.

Initiatives taken by HP Government to prevent HIV/AIDS: The State government on January 22, 2018, launched the nutrition scheme for children living with HIV-positive in Himachal Pradesh. The launch was announced by Chief Minister of HP during an awareness campaign organised by the HP State AIDS Control Society to mark the National Youth Day. The purpose is to deliver nutritional supplement and boost immunity of HIV positive youth up to the age of 18 years. In addition, it aims to enable them to lead a normal and healthy life.

The government has made it mandatory for every expectant mother to go through the HIV test. It would prevent passing on of the virus to the baby in case the mother is HIV-positive.

Awareness campaigns are intensified in schools and colleges including organisation of skits, street shows, which are effective ways of communicate to the masses. The education department is working in close coordination with the health department to provide special facility to educate all children living with HIV-positive.

5.2.6.2 Institutional Delivery

Appropriate delivery care is crucial for both maternal and prenatal health and increasing skilled attendance at birth is a central goal of the safe motherhood and child survival. Skilled attendance at delivery is an important indicator in monitoring progress towards reducing the maternal mortality ratio. In addition to professional attention, it is important that mothers deliver their babies in an appropriate setting, where lifesaving equipment and hygienic conditions can also help reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or illness to mother and/or child.

According to NFHS-4 the percentage of institutional delivery in Chamba district is the lowest among the 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. In Chamba the percentage of institutional delivery is 57% whereas it is highest in Hamirpur district (91%) and the state average is 76%. (**Table 5.11**).

Among the 3 project districts the percentage of institutional delivery is Shimla (77%), Kullu (71%) and Mandi (64%). It is noted that after Chamba who has the lowest percentage of institutional delivery the second lowest and third lowest districts are Mandi and Kullu.

Table 5.11: Institutional delivery by districts in Himachal Pradesh		
No.	Districts	Percentage
1	Hamirpur	91
2	Kangra	88
3	Bilaspur	83
4	Una	81

5	Kinnaur	80
6	Sirmaur	78
7	Shimla	77
8	Solan	75
9	Lahul and Spiti	73
10	Kullu	71
11	Mandi	64
12	Chamba	57
Himachal Pradesh State		76
<i>Source: NFHS 4 (2015-16)</i>		

The research team also try to find the factors contributing to the low percentage of institutional delivery in Mandi and Kullu districts. The research team had done series of institutional consultation with health and ICDS departments and conducted FGD with women group in project areas. It was revealed that the factors affecting the institutional delivery are the distance from facility, lack of transportation and difficult terrain. According to the women of the project area long distance and hilly terrain are the obstacles to reaching a health facility.

5.2.6.3 Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate in Himachal Pradesh in NFHS-4 is estimated at 34 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates are much higher for scheduled tribes (50 per 1,000 live births) and scheduled castes (44 per 1,000 live births) than for other backward classes and those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (30 per 1,000 live births)

The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years schooling (56 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (26 per 1,000 live births).

5.2.6.4 Children's Nutritional Status

Nutritional status is a requirement of health of a person convinced by the diet, the levels of nutrients containing in the body and normal metabolic integrity. Normal nutritional status is managed by balance food consumption and normal utilization of nutrients. Nutritional status of an individual is generally dependent on two factors, external factors such as food safety, cultural, social, economic factors and internal factors, which include age, sex, nutrition, behavior, physical activity and diseases of the person.

According to NHHS-4 in Himachal Pradesh 26% of children under age five years are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. 14% are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from in adequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 4% are severely wasted. 21% are underweight, which takes in to account both chronic and acute under nutrition.

Table 5.12 also describes the nutritional status of children under 5 years in Shimla, Kullu and Mandi districts. In each nutritional indicator, except in case of severely wasted, Kullu district is better than Shimla and Mandi, even better than state average.

Area	Stunted	Wasted	Severely Wasted	Underweight
Himachal Pradesh	26.3	13.7	3.9	21.2
Shimla district	27.3	13.0	1.5	24.1
Kullu district	19.6	9.9	3.7	9.1
Mandi district	27.5	12.2	4.4	17.1

Source: NFHS 4 (2015-16)

5.2.6.5 Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Himachal Pradesh as well as in 3 project districts, especially among women and children.

According to NFHS-4 in Himachal Pradesh among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a majority (54%) are anaemic, 54% of women in age group of 15-49 years and one-fifth of men in age group of 15-49 years are anaemic. Among all 3 districts, in all 3 indicators Shimla district situation is very worse, even worse than state average. (**Table 5.13**).

Area	Children (6 – 59 months)	Women (15 – 49 years)	Men (15 – 49 years)
Himachal Pradesh	53.7	53.5	20.1
Shimla district	70.0	68.7	30.6
Kullu district	54.9	59.5	16.1
Mandi district	37.8	39.8	16.3

Source: NHFS 4 (2015-16)

5.3 Poverty levels

Poverty is a social as well as a multidimensional phenomenon. The Planning Commission was the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty. It estimates the incidence of poverty at the national and state level separately in rural and urban areas. The incidence of poverty is measured by the poverty ratio, which is the ratio of number of poor to the total population expressed as percentage. The poverty ratio is measured from an exogenously determined poverty line quantified in terms of per capita consumption expenditure over a month and the class distribution of persons obtained from the large sample survey of consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

Location	Rural	Urban	Total
----------	-------	-------	-------

India	25.7	13.7	21.9
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
<i>Source: Planning Commission Report 2011-12</i>			

Himachal Pradesh is one of the more prosperous states in India. One of the main achievements of Himachal Pradesh was its success in raising people out of poverty. Poverty headcount is nearly one-third of the national average. In a short span of time of Himachal Pradesh has become a model of development not for smaller States but for the bigger States of the country in the field of Education, Health, Horticulture, Social Welfare and inclusive growth. Today Himachal is known as most prosperous and fastest growing economy in the country. Details of the population below the poverty line in 3 project districts as well as in Himachal Pradesh state is given in **Table 5.14**.

5.4 Vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups are the groups which could be vulnerable under any circumstances. The vulnerable groups that face discrimination include- Women, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Children, Aged, Disabled, Poor migrants, People living with HIV/AIDS and Sexual Minorities. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. For example, a disabled ST person face double discrimination of being a ST and being disabled.

During the SIA survey it was attempted to identify the different types of vulnerable families. **Table 5.15** shows the details on vulnerable groups among the surveyed families in LHEP Stage-II area. It was found that among the 217 surveyed families 19 are coming under the ST category. Among the 217 families 70 families face double discrimination being SC families

No.	Description	Numbers
1	Women headed families	2
2	ST families	19
3	SC families	90
4	Disabled persons	2
<i>Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019</i>		

5.5 Land use and livelihood

As in all other countries, land in India is put to various uses. The utilization of land depends upon physical factors like topography, soil and climate as well as upon human factors such as the density of population, duration of occupation of the area, land tenure and technical levels of the people.

Land is used for agriculture, for growing forests, for grazing animals, for mining, for installing industries and for construction of houses, roads, railways, etc. For sustainable development and prosperity of any country, the proper and wise use of the land is required. The land use depends on the kind of land, its depth, fertility, water retention capacity, available mineral contents, and means of transportation, etc. The use of land for agriculture depends on soil type, irrigation facilities, and climate.

According to the surveyor General of India, the total geographical area in Himachal Pradesh State is 5567 thousand hectares, out of which 4543 thousand hectares is cadastral surveyed and finds place in the land records. Thus, the remaining area of 1024 thousand hectares with a percentage of 18.39

cadastral surveyed and does not find entry on revenue records (**Table 5.16**). This difference is on account of the far-flung interior areas being inaccessible which remained un-surveyed; however, this is bound to narrow down as more areas are finding place in revenue records.5.7

Table 5.16: The total cadastral surveyed area in Himachal Pradesh with classification under nine categories		
No.	Nine-Fold Classification of Land in HP	% to total area
1	Forests	24.2
2	Barren and Unculturable Lands	17.7
3	Land Put to Non-Agriculture Use	7.0
4	Cultural wasteland	2.7
5	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	33.4
6	Land under Misc. Trees Crops Not Included in Area Sown	1.3
7	Fallow land other than current fallow	0.4
8	Current Fallows	1.3
10	Net Area Sown	12.0
Total		100
<i>Source: Department of Revenue, Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019</i>		

5.5.1 Agricultural and non-agricultural use

The 3 project districts as well as the project sites have a large range of mountains and valleys rising from 1500 meters to 2600 meters above mean sea level. LHEP Stage-II site is situated at about 2300 meters above sea level. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to sub-arctic cold with an annual rainfall of 350 millimetres to 3800 millimetres. Climatically, the maximum temperature recorded in summer is 39°C (102°F) and the minimum temperature in winter is -1°C (30°F). The area has snow-fed perennial rivers and streams flowing in almost all its parts. The topography, soil, climate, rainfall and temperature provide the area with wide opportunities and potential for agriculture and horticulture.

But agriculture in this area suffers from certain limitations. Most of the farming is rainfed as there is no assured irrigation for the agricultural land in the project affected villages. Operational land – holdings are small and scattered.

Important crops grown in this area includes: (i) cereals – wheat and maize (ii) pulses- oilseed; buckwheat; and minor millets; (iii) cash crops – potato, ginger, peas, and a variety of (iv) vegetables including out-of-season and exotic vegetables; and (v) fruits, particularly apple, pome, and dry fruits like walnut, pecan nut, pistachio, etc. Besides certain medicinal and aromatic plants are grown in the region.

5.5.2 Horticulture

Himachal Pradesh has the advantage of climate and topography in the cultivation of a variety of fruits. Sub- tropical fruits such as mango, litchi, guava, citrus, etc., mature about one month later than in the plains thus fetching better prices. Fruits cover about 64 per cent of the total cultivated area of the state of which more than 40 percent is under apple cultivation. The area under fruits has been doubled in last two decades.

5.5.3 Livestock

Agriculture continues to be the major source of livelihood for majority of people in rural areas in Himachal Pradesh. To bring improvements in the agriculture is a difficult task because of its nature-dependency and existence of various technological constraints. These constraints appear more tough in hilly and mountainous regions due to difficult terrains and inaccessibility. The delivery of input services for various agricultural related activities including crops, animal husbandry and horticulture requires strenuous efforts in hilly and mountainous areas as compared to in the plains. Livestock rearing is an integral part of these farming systems.

It was revealed that Livestock-keeping is very common in this project area of LHEP Stage-II. From amongst the 217 surveyed households, 345 households have at least one of the following species of livestock, which are cow, buffalo and bullock. This is given in **Table 5.17**.

Area		Cow		Buffalo (female)		Buffalo (male)		Bullock		Goat	
District	Mohal	owned by	no. of livestock	owned by	no. of livestock	owned by	no. of livestock	owned by	no. of livestock	owned by	no. of livestock
Shimla	Mahauli	43	73	0	0	0	0	19	32	1	20
	Bargal	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
	Talah	7	11	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	15
	Chamod	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Kullu	Dingidhar	23	35	0	0	0	0	12	24	1	8
Mandi	Kot	8	13	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
	Firnu	31	46	4	10	1	1	13	24	0	0
	Nanj	31	52	4	13	1	5	18	31	4	290
Total		153	243	8	23	2	6	70	127	10	345

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

From the community consultation and FGDs with women group in LHEP Stage-II area it brings forth two very important messages: (1) Productivity of the livestock in this area is very low and offers a big scope for its increase, and (2) livestock sector holds a great promise for this mountainous area where landholdings are small, a very high proportion of the population is dependent upon agriculture looking towards diversification. As a sizeable number of people are directly linked with livestock, so livestock promotion cannot be ignored and can be promoted by providing appropriate support from the existing government schemes that can be linked during this project development by the SJVN.

5.6 Employment and Income

5.6.1 Formal and informal work and employment

Formal-Informal employment is spread across two sectors viz; organised (formal) and unorganised (informal). It is defined that formal sector as activities which are taxed and monitored by the

government and the activities involved are included in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In contrast to formal economy is the informal sector which is neither taxed nor included in the GDP and Gross national product (GNP). Formal sectors represent all jobs with specific working hours and regular wages and the worker’s job is assured. It includes government, state or private sector enterprises, large-scale operations such as banks and other corporations. Conversely, informal or unorganized sectors are the ones where the employees or the workers do not have regular working hours and wages and are exempted from taxes. It is mainly concerned with the primary production of goods and services with the primary aim of generating employment and income on a small scale. A street vendor selling his farm products on the street to generate and earn his daily bread is an example of informal economy. Both the formal sector and the informal sector constitute the Indian economic sector.

The data analysis of SIA survey in LHEP Stage-II area revealed that out of 918 project affected persons of above 15 years, 477 are in employment (52%) and about (441) are not working (48%). This is given in **Table 5.18**.

District	Name of Village	No of PAPs	PAPs Working		PAPs Not Working	
			Number	%	Number	%
Shimla	Mahawali	228	130	57.0	98	43.0
	Bargal	38	21	55.3	17	44.7
	Talah	28	13	46.4	15	53.6
	Chamod	24	11	45.8	13	54.2
Kullu	Dingidhar	203	96	47.3	107	52.7
Mandi	Kot	61	33	54.1	28	45.9
	Firnu	184	104	56.5	80	43.5
	Nanj	152	69	45.4	83	54.6
Total		918	477	52.0	441	48.0

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

From further analysis it was revealed that out of 477 persons who are working only 9 are working outside the state, where as other are working in and nearby areas of their native places. Among the persons who are working 128 persons (27%) are in formal sectors like in government and private jobs, whereas 349 are in the informal sectors (73%). All the 349 who are in the informal sector are associated with agriculture and agriculture allied activities and are doing small business and trades.

5.6.2 Household division of labour and women’s work

The effects of women’s relative positions on the household division of labour, particularly the share of male partners in household work, constitute important but somehow unaddressed issues. During the survey it was focused on where both partners participate in the household works to look into the possible effect on the gender division of labour particularly the male share of household work.

It was found that in the project area though a better relative position of the woman in the household labour but male partners’ role has also increased in the share of household work. Though, despite massive participation of women in the household works, the sharing of time among men and women in household work is still highly differentiated by gender. **Table 5.19** shows that in the project area in particular, most of the women are involved in doing household work like cooking while both women

and men are working together various household works like fetching water, managing cattle, taking care of elders/children and buying provision from market.

No.	Household activities	Only men	Only women	Both	Total
1	Cooking	8	207	1	216
2	Fetching water for drinking / cooking	5	208	2	215
3	Managing Cattle	2	22	137	161
4	Working in Agri Field	27	26	147	200
5	Also working outside	12	0	4	16
6	Teaching Children	1	5	79	58
7	Taking care of elders/children	0	7	65	72
8	Buy provisions from market	3	40	166	209

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.6.3 Migration

Human migration based on seasons is common in agricultural circles. In many cases, humans along with their cattle or sheep move to lower/higher elevations based on the seasons. A prime example of this migration is the Gaddi Shepherds, which is largely seen in the project area. Gaddi Shepherds are a pastoral group in Himachal Pradesh. Their economic activity revolves around sheep rearing and agriculture.

During public consultation and meeting with community it was reported that many families in the project area move according to the variations in seasons, i.e., summer and winter. During winter season (October to March), they stay in lower range i.e. at their respective villages. By April, when summers starts, they go up in the Himalayas when snow melts and the mountains are lush green. According to the villagers it takes about a week to reach the higher range of mountains and they have to cover about 100-150 kms. The people of these area mostly travel to the areas with their cattle and goats are Baga saran and Bislog Jot in Kullu district and Chhatri and Tungasi Jot in Mandi district. After summers end, by September, they again march towards their lower base, i.e. their respective villages.

The villagers also reported that the forest department collect tax for their animals during the migration to mountain and forest area. It is onetime tax and the amount is Rs.16/- for each big animal and Rs.6/- for each small animal. During migration they mostly depend on selling sheep, wool and goatskin to traders, often exchanging meat for food grain in the villages they pass during migrations. Since there is no facility to preserve the milk, they prefer to prepare Paneer and Khoa out of the milk and sell it to traders who collects from their staying places in the forest area.

From SIA survey and meeting with community it was revealed that migration of local people to other areas in the search of work is almost negligible.

5.6.4 Household income level

Household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence.

During the SIA survey provides the average annual household income as well as the average annual household expenditure of the project affected families. The household income includes the gross income of each person over 15 years living in the same family from all sources. It was revealed that

the average annual household income is Rs.4,11,329/-. This has been calculated for the 217 PAFs. The household expenditure as revealed is lower than the income, this has been observed amongst all the PAFs contacted. They have indicated that they have savings from their income and also take loans for agriculture purpose by pledging their lands. This is a normal practice amongst the people in this region.

5.6.5 Food security

There is special provision to safeguard food security provided in the chapter – III of the principal Act (RFCTLARRA 2013). The section 10 (1) states, “No irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act, Provided that in case of inevitability, (3) ‘whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired under sub-section (2), an equivalent area of cultivable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security”.

After verification of the land records of the private lands which are proposed for acquisition it was found that none of the plots are coming under the category of ‘irrigated multi-cropped land’. These land records were re-verified in consultation with the concerned Patwaris and Kanungos. Hence, sub-section (3) is not applicable for the private lands proposed to be acquired for LHEP Stage-II.

Food security entails ensuring adequate food supply to people, especially those who are deprived of basic nutrition. Food security has been a major concern in India.

India is one of the few countries which have experimented with a broad spectrum of programmes for improving food security. It has already made substantial progress in terms of overcoming transient food insecurity by giving priority to self-sufficiency in food grains and through procurement and public distribution of food grains, employment programmes, etc.

The government has large food security and anti-poverty programmes. These are given in **Annexure 9**

5.7 Local economic activities

The economic system and range of economic activity in a local area that serves a local population and this economy is being developed, expanding and creating more employment which is what the local area requires. The local economic activities in the project area as identified from the primary survey includes mainly the agricultural and allied activities. The findings from the public consultation also reveals that except agriculture and horticulture related activities, there is no such local economic activities prevailing in the project area. During apple fruit harvesting time people get some labour works but it is only for few days like maximum 30 to 45 days.

The local economic activities amongst the affected families includes as given in **Table 5.20**. this indicates that most of the people about 61% are engaged in agriculture as mentioned above. Further there are also people working as government servants (14%) and in private service (13%).

No.	Economic Activity	Female	Male	Total	% of total working population
1	Agriculture	92	200	292	61.22%

2	Agriculture Labour	3	7	10	2.09%
3	Non-Agriculture Labour	2	4	6	1.26%
4	Business	2	39	41	8.6%
5	Government Servant	18	48	66	13.84%
6	Private Service	11	51	62	12.99%
Total		128	349	477	100%

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.7.1 Access to credit

It was attempted to examine the extent to which the households in the project areas have gained access to credit institutions of both formal and informal institutions. This is done by examining the debt profile of households in 8 villages of the project area. Specifically, by using the detailed household data collected during the SIA survey and examined the share of loans and credit from both formal and informal sector.

These surveys collected detailed data on all outstanding loans as well as on all loans (outstanding or repaid) borrowed in the crop year preceding the survey. Information was collected, with respect to each loan, on principal borrowed, rate of interest, source of credit, purpose of borrowing and the assets pledged to get the loan.

The source of loan or lenders were classified into formal and informal lenders. Commercial banks (both private sectors and public sectors), cooperative societies and Gramin bank comprise the formal sector, and all others (including traders, private money-lenders, self-help groups and relatives/friends) comprise the informal sector.

The SIA survey team attempted to get the information about the debt taken by the project affected families. It was found that out of 217 families 45 families have taken loan during last year. All of the 45 families have taken loan from formal sectors and none from informal sector. The families have taken loan for a variety of purposes, including agricultural activities and construction of house. For taking the loans most of the families have pledged different assets like paper of land.

5.7.2 Wage rates

In India the Minimum Wages Act 1948 provides for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 is an Act of Parliament concerning Indian labour law that sets the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours.

There is no fixed single national level minimum wage for the whole country, but varies across states and geographies. It provides for national minimum wage for different geographical areas so as to ensure that no State Government fixes the minimum wage below the national minimum wage. India is a vast country with cost of living varying across states. If the minimum wages fixed by the states are already higher than the 'national minimum wage', the states cannot be allowed to lower their wage levels. The Code on Wages Bill combines four labour laws viz. Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

The Bill states that the state governments will fix their minimum wages keeping in mind “the skill required, arduousness of the work assigned to the worker, the cost of living of the worker, geographical location of the place of work,” among other factors. At present, various states are free to fix their own level of minimum wages as per the local conditions, cost of living and other factors.

Further, the Bill proposes that the minimum wages so fixed by the Central government be applicable to all employments covering both organised and unorganised sector. The present law, Minimum Wages Act of 1948, applies to employees working in 45 scheduled employments.

Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act-1948 for the purpose of advising the State Government in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages for the workers. The State Government has enhanced the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers from Rs.225 to Rs.250 per day or Rs.6,750 to Rs.7500 per month w.e.f. 01.04.2019, working in all existing 45 scheduled employment under the provision of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Himachal Pradesh Minimum Wage Rate w.e.f. April 1, 2019 has been enclosed as **Annexure 10**

From the consultation with community people it was revealed that availability of wage labour is very minimal in this area. Mostly people get wage labour in agricultural field and in construction works. It was reported that both male and female get same amount as daily wage which is above Rs.200/- per day.

5.7.3 Specific livelihood activities of women

The involvement of women in the workforce empowers the women, the family and the community. Despite acknowledgement about the need for women to be in the workforce, working opportunities for women does not fare too well in India.

In the SIA survey it was tried to assess the participation of women in the labour market. The **Table 5.21** indicates that among the surveyed families the women participation is extremely low with total workforce participation rate of women is less than half of male participation. In the table it can also be seen that in the workforce participation there is Gender Inequality as in case of men it is more than 77% men in employment which is 50% more than the employment of women.

Table 5.21: Employment status of people within 15 – 64 years by gender			
Persons by gender	15 – 64 years of age	Total in employment	Percentage in employment
Male	320	413	77.48%
Female	109	404	26.98%

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

From further assessment of the types of employment of the employed women within the age group of 15-64 years it was revealed that most of the women are engaged in agriculture and allied services.

5.8 Factors that contribute to local livelihood

In this section of the report, it will attempt to analyse the different factors that contribute to local livelihood in the LHEP Stage-II project site. In this regard besides SIA household survey a series of consultation were conducted with different stakeholders and at institutional level. Also, information was collected from FGD with both men and women, site visit and personal observation.

5.8.1 Roads and transportation

Roads are clearly a critical enabling condition for improving the livelihoods in rural areas. The improvement of rural roads is broadly recognized as a fundamental precondition for the development of rural areas. Remoteness and lack of mobility are widely identified by the poor themselves as factors in affecting their vulnerability and perpetuating their poverty. Road facilities can create economic opportunities for the poor, provision of rural transport services, opening opportunities in markets, and offering seasonal migration opportunities for work. It also improves opportunities for household travel for social purposes, such as visiting family or accessing health facilities. A rural road provides the opportunity for the poor to access these services based on their needs and also it gives government an opportunity to reach the poor. Basic transport needs is different for different socioeconomic groups. The poor lack time and energy whereas better-off groups have time, energy and capital. Hence better-off families may have better opportunities to expand their livelihood activities.

The study aims to understand the impact of the existing roads and transportations on the livelihood of the local people of LHEP Stage-II project area.

The project site is located about 178 km from the newest rail head at Kalka in Haryana and can be approached by NH-5 followed by SH-13 and MDR-22 via Shimla , Naldhera and Chaba. The nearest airport is at Jubbar Hati (Shimla) about 93 km from project site. The nearest international airport is located at Chandigarh at a distance of 205 km from the project site.

From SIA household survey it was reported that in the project area the major transportation facility is the bus services. Most of the project affected villages are far away from the motorable road. During village survey the study team attempted to assess the distance of the project affected villages from the motorable road. (Table 5.22).

Table 5.22: Distance of the Project Affected Villages from motarable road and time taken to reach		
District	Name of Village	Distance from Motorable Road (In Km)
Shimla	Mahawali	0 km
	Bargal	0.5 km
	Talah	0.5 km
	Chamod	0 km
Kullu	Dingidhar	0.2 km
Mandi	Kot	0.5 km
	Firnu	2 km
	Nanj	0 km

Source: Social Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

When it was tried to know the most preferred mode of transportation outside the village it was reported by most of the families that since bus is the only available transportation for their travel to nearby

markets, hospital and government offices like BDO office, tehsil office, etc. were also accessible by bus. During FGD with women of the project area it was reported that inside the community the women have to travel more frequently for health purposes to nearby sub centres in accompany with their children. They also travel for household items, travel for crop processing, collection of fodder for cattle, collection of firewood and also social travel within the village and nearby villages. Women reported that for all these works they have to travel on foot in the hilly terrain areas. Men also walk for these works, but some of the men have access to private means of transport like motorcycle.

5.8.2 Irrigation facilities

Study team has contacted the Irrigation & Public Health department, to know the different irrigation schemes are being implemented in these 3 districts and what is the total area covered. **Table 5.23** shows the net area sown and the area under irrigation of the 3 districts.

Table 5.23: Area covered under Irrigation upto 3/2018 in 3 districts		
Districts	Net area sown (In hectares)	Area under irrigation (In hectares)
Shimla district	69620	18636.31
Kullu district	38575	8692.78
Mandi district	91521	37625.18

Source: Department of Irrigation and Public Health, Government of Himachal Pradesh

, Govt. of HP

As per SIA survey in the project affected villages the families losing land have no irrigation facilities. All the lands are rain-fed and depend on monsoon for agriculture.

5.8.3 Access to markets

An efficient marketing system can provide better prices to producers and improve the availability of competitively priced produce to consumers. The SIA study team had conducted several meetings with community people and visited the nearby market area to understand the accessibility of the people of the project area to the markets, which are the existing markets near to the project area and the marketing problems faced by the people.

People of the villages around the LHEP Stage-II project area mainly depend on the two nearby local markets for purchase of their day to day consumables. The market at Luhri is about 22 KMs from the project site whereas Rampur which is another local market more than 50 Kms from the project site. For major purchasing people go to Shimla which is at the distant of 120 Kms.

During discussion the community people have sited that they face many problems with regards to their accessibility to the markets. Most of the villages in the project area are inaccessible and cut-off for many days during the monsoon to heavy rain fall. Landslides and flood is very often during rainy season. Many villages are not connected with motorable roads. The roads have been poorly surfaced and got severely damaged during monsoon seasons.

5.8.4 Tourist sites

Tourism has been one of the fastest growing industries in Himachal Pradesh. The tourism sector of Himachal Pradesh contributes to 6.6 per cent in the state GDP. Domestic tourist inflows in the state

reached 19.13 million in 2017 while foreign tourist arrivals reached 470,992. **Table 5.24** shows the number of tourists visited the 3 districts during 2017.

Districts	Domestic Tourists (In thousand)	Foreign Tourists (In thousand)	Total (In thousand)
Shimla district	3318	162	3480
Kullu district	3732	133	3865
Mandi district	1231	10	1242

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh

The State Government’s tourism policy was announced in 1991. The business and activity-oriented tourism has entered the scene alongside the more traditional leisure tourism.

5.9 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

The local livelihoods depend on agriculture as the main occupation. This has two connotation, one is the rainfed agriculture that the land owners practice on their own land. During the fruit season there are seasonal local fruits including apples which contributes in a large way to the economy of this state. There are opportunities during the apple harvest season wherein the local farmers or apple growers feel the shortage of man power during the peak season in the second half of the year. Secondly there are petty business that flourish due to the local demand and also due to the tourism industry which is one of the major contributors to the state economy.

5.10 Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation

The joint family is the most common form of family in Himachal Pradesh, but despite it being an important institution, it has remained sociologically unexplored hitherto. Like other regions, societal changes are occurring in Himachal Pradesh too. In the event of the ever-increasing influence of multidirectional forces such as Westernisation, modernisation, urbanisation, educational advancement, rational thinking, women's liberation, political transformation and so on, not only are new norms and values emerging, but traditional norms and values are being challenged. People, especially the youth today, do not like to adhere to traditions. Under the pressure of change, reorientation of relationships among the family members is taking place. In the context of reorientation of relationships within the family, it is imperative to understand, how prospective parents of tomorrow, view the age-old institution of the joint family⁵.

In Himachal Pradesh, land rights are generally distributed from one generation to the next. As per the state rules, migrants cannot buy a land in the “Devbhoomi”. Therefore, the land here is ancestral property and it only gets distributed to the children/wife equally unless their Will says otherwise.

In many cases, it is observed that the names of the present land owners not yet updated with the Revenue Department even after the demise of the original landowner. In case of death of any landowner, the ownership of land gets automatically transferred to their children/wife.

⁵ Joint Family in a Changing Society: A Case Study of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Ravinder Chauhan is Lecturer in Sociology, Government College for Women, Shimla.

During the social survey discussions with the local people and affected families have revealed that post marriage of their sister/s, the brothers are the practical owners of the land as they are protecting the land, cultivating and producing agricultural products. Some of the affected family members have indicated that the fragmentation of the property due to division in the family is making land area largely economically unviable for agriculture activities. They also mentioned that sisters were engaged in farming of the land of their marital family or the in-laws owned land.

5.11 Organisations in the project area

The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into 12 districts which are grouped into three divisions, Shimla, Kangra and Mandi. The districts are further divided into 69 subdivisions, 78 blocks and 145 Tehsils.

The following organizations were found to have their footprint in the project area is given in **Table 5.25**.

No.	Organisation	Description
1.	Administrative Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Panchayat ▪ Patwari office ▪ Irrigation and Public Health Office ▪ Electricity Department ▪ Agriculture Department ▪ Public Works Department (PWD)
2.	Political Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congress ▪ BJP
3.	Community based and Civil Society Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temple Committee ▪ Mahila mandals

Source: Social Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.12 Regional dynamics and historical change processes

The regional dynamics and historical change processes of the project area can be understood from the history three districts of Shimla, Kullu and Mandi, wherein the project is proposed to be located.

Shimla

Shimla is a district in the state of Himachal Pradesh in northern India. Its headquarters is the state capital of Shimla. Neighbouring districts are Mandi and Kullu in the north, Kinnaur in the east, Uttarakhand in the southeast, Solan to the southwest and Sirmaur in the south. The elevation of the district ranges from 987 metres (3,238 ft) to 4,500 metres (14,764 ft).

As of 2011 it is the third most populous district of Himachal Pradesh (out of 12), after Kangra Mandi. It is the most urbanized district of Himachal Pradesh.

The most commonly practised religion in the district is Hinduism. Hindi and Pahari are the languages spoken. Tourism and agriculture/horticulture are the major sources of income.

Kullu

Kullu is a district in Himachal Pradesh, India. The district lies in central Himachal and is famous for its tourist stations and Himalayan Treks connecting the trails with far remote regions between the adjacent districts of Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Mandi and Kangra districts which are bordered at North - North East, East, West and South of Kullu respectively. The District is also a home to some of the Ancient settlements, Traditional Handloom and Apple Cultivation. It stretches from the Town of Rampur in the south to the Rohtang Pass in the North. The Main Kullu Valley which falls between the Pir Panjal Himalayas and Northern Edge of the Dhauladhar or Bhangal Region lies at an elevation ranging from as less as 833 M to 3330 M from Aut Tunnel North Portal (Some areas meshed in Mandi District Administrative Limits) to Rohtang Tunnel South Portal on NH 3 and NH 505.

The largest valley in the district is called the Kullu Valley, which is also known as the Valley of the Gods.

As per 2001 census the Kullu district comprises of 4 Sub-Divisions, 4 tehsils and 2 sub-tehsils. The four tehsils are Kullu, Manali, Banjar and Nirmand and two sub-tehsils namely Anni, and Sainj.

Mandi

Mandi (maandi), formerly known as Mandav Nagar, also known as Sahor (Tibetan: Zahor), is a major town and a municipal council in Mandi District in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.

Mandi is renowned for its 81 ancient old stone Shaivite temples and their enormous range of fine carving. Because of this, it is also often called the "Varanasi of the Hills".

Mandi District was formed by amalgamation of the erstwhile princely states of Mandi and Suket on the formation of Himachal Pradesh on 15 April 1948. Since then, it is serving as the district headquarters of the Mandi District. Mandi district comprises 7 Tehsils namely Joginder Nagar, Sarkaghat, Sunder Nagar, Sadar Mandi, Chachyot, Thunag, Karsog and 9 Sub-Tehsils, i.e., Ladbharol, Padher, Sandhole, Dharmpur, Baldwara, Nihri, Kotli, Aut, Bali Chowki.

For the purpose of development activities, the District has been divided into 10 Blocks. The District has a total population of 9,00,987 persons as per 2001 Census and area of 3,950 km². and covers 7.10% area of the State. The District has six cities including Pandoh as census city. These are namely Mandi, Sunder Nagar, Joginder Nagar, Rewalsar, Sarkaghat and Pandoh. Recently Mandi has become Zonal Headquarters of Central Zone, which covers the Districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kullu and Mandi itself and has gained much importance from administrative point of view.

Nagar Parishad Mandi was constituted during 1950. It has 13 wards consisting of 10 Revenue hadbasts.

Mandi is one of the fastest developing towns of Himachal Pradesh, located on cross junction of National Highway-20, 21 and 70. It acts as a gateway to Kullu, Lahaul, Leh Ladakh, area of Jammu & Kashmir. Being District headquarters, the entire District depends upon the city for trade & commerce, services and civil administration. The economy of the region is predominately agrarian as around 79% of the total population is dependent on agriculture and activities allied to it, for earning their livelihood.

Balh Valley is known for producing quality wheat, paddy, and vegetable crop where the water drainage system and sprinkle system of irrigation have been adopted. The crops of corn maize, wheat, rice and vegetables are grown in other parts of the district, which cater to the demand of sizeable population. A

milk processing plant run by H.P. State Co-Operation-Milk- Federation at Chakkar is 8 kilometres from Mandi.

The people of Mandi follow an agrarian economy and cultivate rice, pulses, millets, tea, sesame seed, groundnut, sunflower oil and herbal products. Himachal Pradesh Town and Planning Department works for Mandi Planning area (MPA). More than 9,000 farmers are directly involved in cocoon cultivation for producing Silk in lower hills of Mandi District. Mandi District is also facing tough competition from China, which is marketing raw silk at much lower rates in the market.

Many Hectares of land in Mandi is also under Apple production. Apples are generally planted during December every year. The area under fruit in Mandi is about 15 per cent of the total area under fruits in Himachal Pradesh. Mandi raw silk has acquired wide fame but the salt mines at Drang and Guma are the special features of the economy. With abundant deposit of salt and limestone, possibilities are being investigated for the existence of magnasite coal and china-clay. Mandi also has fish markets where brown trout is one of the most demanded fish species. In Mandi, a farmer gets around Rs. 200 a kg for Brown Trout.

5.13 Quality of the living environment

For a qualitative life the villagers need to provide a sustainable living environment that satisfies their needs in terms of affordability, life-style and environmental friendliness. The objective of this section in this report is to identify the sustainable features and practices adopted the project affected villages coming under LHEP Stage-II. Due to the lack of quantitative historical data for the study, information and data were collected based on interviews with villagers, meeting and consultation with community leaders and gram panchayat members, direct observation and documentation. The information was collected by using a village information sheet and collected data were analysed by using content analysis. This section of the report provides a first look at different features like housing patter, religious and cultural places, physical infrastructure like water supply, sewage system etc., public service infrastructure and social gathering points for women in the villages.

5.13.1 Housing

Since the snowfall is a natural phenomenon in this area, slanted Tin and stone plates is highly used to provide an overall conical or V shape which in turns drains any accumulated rain water or melting snow. In these rural regions of upper Himachal, it is a widespread architectural tendency to use specially squares stones to build a slanted roof. The purpose behind this kind of construction is economics as well as utilising abundant rock pieces in these remote areas.

It is common to have an Animal Shelter (generally for Buffalo, Cows, Goats or Sheep) in conjunction with houses. As observed by the SIA study team almost all houses in the project villages are semi-pucca having slanted roof with stone plates. The details of the housing district wise is provided in **Table 5.26**.

District	Name of Village	Total	Kutchha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca
Shimla	Mahawali	61	0	24	37

	Bargal	10	0	5	5
	Talah	10	0	4	6
	Chamod	6	0	5	1
Kullu	Dingidhar	44	1	27	16
Mandi	Kot	9	0	5	4
	Firnu	39	2	22	15
	Nanj	38	1	28	9
Total		217	4	120	93

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.13.2 Sites of religious and cultural meaning

The SIA team have visited all the project affected villages and tried to assess the religious and cultural sites existing in the villages. Since most of the people in the project affected villages belong to Hindu community, temples are found in all the villages. Also in Firnu and Nanj village Masjids are found.

5.13.3 Physical infrastructure

The SIA study team tried to find the availability of various infrastructure in the project affected villages like water supply, sewage system and electric systems. These systems tend to be high-cost investments and are vital to a village's economic development and prosperity.

The SIA team have visited all the project affected villages and tried to observe the water supply system in the villages. Generally, in this hilly region there are natural streams flowing for all the seasons. People store the stream water in an uncovered pit and collect the stream water from the pit through plastic pipe to their respective houses. In local language the storing pit is called *Chasma*. It was observed that people use this stream water for both drinking and cooking purposes. Hence people are using water from unprotected and unsafe sources (**Table 5.27**).

District	Name of Village	% of HHs using safe sources	% of HHs are electrified	% of HHs using toilets	Availability of sewage system in village
Shimla	Mahawali	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Bargal	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Talah	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Chamod	0%	100%	100%	100%
Kullu	Dingidhar	0%	100%	100%	100%
Mandi	Kot	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Firnu	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Nanj	0%	100%	100%	100%

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.13.4 Public service infrastructure

Citizens mainly in rural area depend, to a large extent, on the state for the provision of basic services, viz. education, health, child care and development, food distribution and infrastructure, due to absence of a market for these services or poverty. The objectives are to deliver social protection to the poor and vulnerable and to alleviate poverty through provision of free or subsidized services.

In the SIA survey it was attempted to know the availability of various Public service infrastructures in the project affected villages. The details are presented in **Table 5.28**.

Table 5.28: Availability of public service infrastructures in the project affected villages						
District	Name of Village	Availability in the village (Yes), If No nearest distance				
		Primary School	Secondary School	Sub Centre	Anganwadi Centre	PDS Shop
Shimla	Mahawali	0 km	3km	1 km	0km	0km
	Bargal	2 km	5 km	1 km	2 km	2 km
	Talah	2 km	5 km	1 km	2 km	2 km
	Chamod	0 km	0km	1 km	0km	0km
Kullu	Dingidhar	0 km	5 km	1 km	0 km	0 km
Mandi	Kot	2 km	5 km	1 km	2 km	1 km
	Firnu	2 km	2 km	1 km	0 km	0 km
	Nanj	1 km	1 km	0 km	1 km	0 km

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

5.13.5 Social congregation locations for women

Apart from the fairs and festivals that are celebrated all over Himachal Pradesh, there are number of other local fairs and festivals also celebrated in the project affected areas. These festivals are the time for the local women to adorn colourful dress and accessories and get mixed up among them. Some of these fairs and festivals in this regions are the Melas for Devta(Shivji, Durga), Dussehra, Diwali, Eid

During FGD with women it was reported that the women of the villages get together and celebrate the different functions in their village like marriage function, mehendi ceremony, etc.

Chapter 6 SOCIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

According to the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), "Social impact assessment includes the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment."

In SIA all issues are considered that affect people, directly or indirectly and are pertinent to social impact assessment. In short, Social Impacts deals with multi-sectoral issues, such as health impact assessment, cultural impact assessment, heritage impact assessment, aesthetic impact assessment, or gender impact assessment.

The **Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP)** is a tool that promotes and guides more sustainable hydropower projects. It is a methodology used to measure the performance of a hydropower project across more than twenty environmental, social, technical and economic topics. Under social aspects a range of topics are covered that need to be understood to assess the overall sustainability of a hydropower project. These topics under social aspects are Communications and consultation, Project benefits, Project affected communities and livelihoods, Resettlement, Indigenous people, Labour and working conditions, Public health and Cultural heritage.

Hydropower projects can have both a positive and a negative environmental and social impact. This is because the construction of a dam, power plant and reservoir creates certain social and physical changes in the area it effects. The protocol provides a common language to allow governments, civil society, financial institutions and the hydropower sector to talk about and evaluate sustainability issues.

6.2 Framework and approach to identifying impacts

Approach and methodology for Social Impact Assessment has been elaborated in detail in previous section of this report. However, in brief, the approaches undertaken to identify the social impacts are mentioned here. The tools and methods used to identify the social impacts of LHEP Phase II project are: a. Analytical tools, b. Consultation methods and c. Observation and interview tools. Under these tools and methods various research activities were conducted that are described below.

6.2.1 Analytical tools

Stakeholder Analysis: This is an entry point to SIA and participatory work. It addresses strategic questions, e.g. who are the key stakeholders? What are their interests in the project or policy? What are the power differentials between them? What relative influence do they have on the operation? This information helped to identify institutions and relations which, if ignored, can have negative influence on proposals or, if considered, can be built upon to strengthen them.

Gender Analysis: It focuses on understanding and documenting the differences in gender roles, activities, needs and opportunities in a given context. It highlights the different roles and behaviour of men and women. These attributes vary across cultures, class, ethnicity, income, education, and time; and so gender analysis does not treat women as a homogeneous group. Gender analysis was conducted for the project site by the gender specialist.

Secondary Data Review: Study and review of information from previously conducted similar works was done which is the easy way to narrow the focus of a social assessment, to identify experts and institutions that are familiar with the development context, and to establish a relevant framework. Information on land records on proposed government and private lands required for the project were collected from HIPA and revenue department. These documents were reviewed properly.

6.2.2 Consultation methods

Beneficiary Assessment: This is a systematic investigation of the perceptions of a sample of beneficiaries and other stakeholders to ensure that their concerns are heard and incorporated into project and policy formulation. The purposes are to undertake systematic listening and highlighting constraints to beneficiary participation, and obtain feedback on interventions.

6.2.3 Observation and interview tools

Participant Observation: This field technique was used SIA team members to collect qualitative data and to develop in-depth understanding of peoples' motivations and attitudes. It was based on looking, listening, asking questions and keeping detailed field notes. Observation and analysis were supplemented by desk reviews of secondary sources, and hypotheses about local reality are checked with key local informants.

Semi-structured Interviews was conducted with the families supposed to lose their land for the project. In this survey information were gathered from the families by trained research investigators. Interviews were partially structured by written guide to ensure that they were focused on the issue related to social impact assessment. During survey investigators stayed conversational enough to allow participants to introduce and discuss aspects that they consider to be relevant.

Focus Group Discussions were conducted by social experts in all the 8 villages of LHEP Stage-II project area. These FGDs were conducted separately with men and women groups of the project affected villages and people from socially and religiously minority groups. These FGDs were rapid ways to collect comparative data from a variety of stakeholders. They were usually one to two hours which attempted to address a particular concern; to build community consensus about project implementation plans; to cross-check information with a large number of people; or to obtain reactions to hypothetical or intended actions.

6.3 Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle. Direct Impact, Indirect

Impact and Cumulative Impact

This section provides an overview of the typical socio-economic impacts that should be considered and addressed through the pre-construction, construction, commissioning, and operation phases of LHEP Stage-II project.

LHEP Stage-II project may have both direct, indirect and cumulative effects on the people living in the project area. Some of the effects may be beneficial to the people, while some of them may have adverse impacts on the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the people. The social impacts of LHEP Stage-II project activities has been assessed in this study are: (i) **Impacts on health**, (ii) **Impact on culture and social cohesion**, (iii) **Impacts on land**, (iv) **Impact on livelihood and income**, (v) **Impact on physical resources**, (vi) **Impact on private assets**, (vii) **Impact on public services and utilities** and (viii) **Gender-based impacts**. The impact wise broad results are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

6.3.1 Impacts on health

The general health status of the people of the affected families is good, with 2 persons that are differently abled by birth, 3 persons differently abled later and 1 with chronic illness. These details are given in **Table 6.1**.

District	Mohal	Total	Differently Abled by birth	%	Differently abled later	%	Chronic illness	%	No Illness	%
Shimla	Mahauli	228	1	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0	225	98.7
	Bargal	38	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	100.0
	Talah	28	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	100.0
	Chamod	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	100.0
Kullu	Dingidhar	203	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	99.5
Dingidhar	Kot	61	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	60	98.4
	Firnu	184	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	183	99.5
	Nanj	152	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0
Total		918	2	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.1	912	99.3

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

6.3.2 Impact on culture and social cohesion

There is no envisaged impact to the cultural systems existing in the region as there is no displacement of the population due to the project development. This project development will enable to bring in development in terms of economic opportunities that will in turn facilitate Social cohesion which is defined as the willingness of members of a society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper. The compensation amount being provided to the affected families due to the loss of the agriculture land which is not providing the sustainable economic source of income presently will be utilised for accessing better economic opportunities in terms of skill development, enterprise development and improve the quality of life of these affected families. Employment opportunities are also a positive impact of this project development which will provide local job opportunities to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour in the region.

6.3.3 Impacts on land

The total land required for the LHEP Stage-II project is **174.3584 hectares** out of this the total private land is **24.1449 (13.85%)** and total government land is **150.2135 hectares (86.15%)**. Total private land consists of **168 number** of plots. These **168 number** under private lands belong to **324 number** of private owners.

The land required for the project falls in 8 Villages. **Table 6.2** describes the land requirement from the village and their respective tehsils and districts.

District	Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	No. of land owners	No. of Plots (Kitta)	Area (In Hectare)
Shimla	Kumarsain	Mahawali	82	17	2.1126
		Bargal	11	09	1.5751
		Talah	11	07	1.7075
		Chamod	04	08	2.3269
Kullu	Anni	Dingidhar	66	13	1.2284
Mandi	Karsog	Kot	12	28	0.5974
		Nanj	65	48	8.0198
		Firnu	73	38	6.5772
Total			324	168	24.1449

Source: SIA Survey, LHEP Stage-II, 2019

6.3.3.1 Economically viability to continue cultivation in remaining part of land

As mentioned above the private land to be acquired from total 168 number of plots belong to 324 no. of private owners. During SIA survey the team has met the land loser to know their opinion that after the portion of the land is acquired from their plots whether the remaining part of the land would be economically viable to continue for cultivation. Out of 333 number of private owner 217 owners could be contacted as 116 numbers of owners were not available during the survey.

All the families reported that remaining part of their land is not economically viable for cultivation.

Minor/major impact of land after the portion of plot is acquired

In case of loss of affected land V/S total land owned is 10% or more then the balance land available for productive activity is supposed to be economically unviable for sustenance. Then the impact will be considered as **Major** impact. And In case of loss of affected land V/S total land owned is less than 10% then the balance land available for productive activity is supposed to be economically viable for sustenance. Then the impact will be considered as **Minor** impact. This is as per the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 guideline that has been adopted for estimating the extent of losses or the.

To assess the impact on the remaining part of the land the SIA team contacted the Revenue department officials and for each plot tried to assess the impact after calculating the percentage of loss. For LHEP Stage-II the land is supposed to be acquired from 168 number of plots. These 168 plots are from 8

villages. Out all the 168 plots are under major impact. The details of impact for each plot is enclosed as **Annexure 11**

6.3.4 Impact on livelihood and income

In this section the analysis on occupational pattern of PAFs and household income of the PAFs are presented below.

The data analysis of SIA survey in LHEP Stage-II area revealed that out of 918 project affected persons of above 15 years, 477 are in employment (52%) and about same number (411) are not working (48%).

Among the persons who are working 128 persons (27%) are in formal sectors like in government and private jobs, whereas 349 are in the informal sectors (73%). All the 349 who are in the informal sector are associated with agriculture and agriculture allied activities and are doing small business and trades.

Occupational patterns of the family members above 15 years of the 217 surveyed families reveals that out of 918 project affected persons 477 are in employment and 411 are not working. Out of 477 persons who are working 128 persons are in formal sectors like in government and private jobs, whereas 349 are in the informal sectors. All the 349 who are in the informal sector are associated with agriculture and agriculture allied activities and are doing small business and trades.

From the SIA survey it was found that the average annual income of the projects affected families is Rs.411329/- Also, it was revealed that the average annual household expenditure is Rs.155282/-

6.3.5 Impact on physical resources

In earlier sections of this report the details on the existing physical infrastructure like water supply, sewage system and electric systems in the 8 project affected villages has been mentioned. The SIA study team consulted with the SJVN and revenue department to know that due to project intervention if in any physical infrastructure is affected. It was reported that no physical infrastructure is coming within the government or private land supposed to be required for the LHEP Stage-II. Also, the project design will not affect any of the physical infrastructure during various stages of project construction.

During public consultation and FGD with women many suggestions have come to do some development for the physical infrastructure in the project area, which has been illustrated in recommendation chapter of the report.

6.3.6 Impact on private assets

As per SIA survey the 324 PAFs is losing their lands and fruit bearing trees as private assets. There are no structures or other properties affected due to the project development.

6.3.7 Impact on public services and utilities

In earlier sections of this report the details on the availability of public services in and around the project affected villages has been described. Information was collected for the public services like viz. education, health, child care and development and food distribution.

During the SIA survey the study team members have made various meeting with community and also physically observed these public services infrastructures to know if any of these services are affected

due to proposed project interventions. The team also consulted with the SJVN and it was reported that no public service infrastructure is coming within the government or private land supposed to be required for the LHEP Stage-II.

During public consultation and meeting with PAFs many suggestions have come to develop and increase the utilities of the public services in the project area, which has been described in the recommendation chapter of the report.

6.3.8 Gender-based impacts

The SIA team has conducted series of consultation with women as well as men of the project area and with institutional stake holders like the ICDS department, education departments and health departments to know their perceptions on the gender-based impacts of LHEP Stage-II project during various project cycles. The key findings are mentioned below:

Roads and connectivity: Women in the region are largely involved in household work, collection of firewood, collection of fodders for cattle, cultivation and other agricultural activities. They use their village road for their routine household activities and economic activities such as agriculture and marketing etc. Development of existing roads to all-weather roads and construction of new roads under the project with better transport services will benefit the women in the area. Their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, higher levels of schooling and better health facility etc.

Institutional delivery: Appropriate delivery care is crucial for both maternal and perinatal health. Skilled attendance at birth increases the safe motherhood and child survival. It is important that mothers deliver their babies in an appropriate setting, where lifesaving equipment and hygienic conditions can also help reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or illness to mother and child.

As mentioned in the earlier sections of the report the percentage of institutional delivery is very poor in these 3 districts and also in the project region. According to NFHS-4 the percentage of institutional delivery in is Shimla (77%), Kullu (71%) and Mandi (64%). It is noted that after Chamba who has the lowest percentage of institutional delivery the second lowest and third lowest districts are Mandi and Kullu.

The research team also try to find the factors contributing to the high percentage of home-based delivery in these 3 districts as well as in project affected villages. The study findings revealed that the factors affecting the institutional delivery are the distance from facility, lack of transportation and difficult terrain. According to the women of the project area long distance and hilly terrain are the obstacles to reaching a health facility. Even there are incidences of delivery and even in some cases there are maternal deaths while transporting the pregnant mother to hospital.

Women literacy rate: The study tried to analyse the literacy rate by gender and the gender gap in literacy in HP state and in 3 districts and and project area.

Himachal Pradesh is among the leading States in the country in terms of literacy and it is in 11th position among 29 states and 7 Union Territories. As per 2011 census the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is 82.80% with male literacy is 89.53% and female literacy 75.93%.

When we mention about district wise literacy rate, the district Kullu has about 79% of literacy level which is lowest literacy percentage amongst the 3 districts. Talking of female literacy, the gender gap in Kullu district with 16.48 percent is worse than the state average as well as worse than Shimla and Mandi districts. The details of the literacy rate are gender wise is given in **Table 6.3**.

Location	Total	Male	Female	Gender gap
Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93	13.60
Shimla district	83.64	89.59	77.132	12.46
Kullu district	79.40	87.39	70.91	16.48
Mandi district	81.53	89.56	73.66	15.90

Source: Census 2011 and SIA Survey

The SIA survey has revealed that the total literacy rate among the family member of the surveyed family is 81.51%. Talking of female literacy, the gender gap in project affected area 16.48 percent.

Women participation in labour market: In earlier chapters of the report the women participation in labour market has been described in detail. In the SIA survey it was tried to assess the participation of women in the labour market. It was found that among the surveyed families the women participation is extremely low in comparison to male. From further assessment of the types of employment of the employed women within the age group of 15-64 years is was revealed that most of the women are engaged in agriculture and allied services.

Chapter 7**Analysis of Costs and Benefits and Recommendations
on acquisition****7.1 Introduction**

The Social Impact Assessment is prepared in accordance with Rule 3 of the HP RTFCTLARR (Social Impact Assessment & Consent) Rules 2015 for the proposed acquisition of private land under LHEP Stage-II.

In this chapter, an analysis including the opinions of the land losers expressed at different forums such as Public Consultation, Focus Group Discussions with both Men and Women and Household Survey is presented. The study team has also done series of consultations with different institutional levels viz. ICDS Department, Education Department, Forest Department, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Department of Irrigation and Public Health etc. This chapter also captures the tentative benefits of the proposed Hydropower Project for the directly affected landowners, affected villages and adjoining area. On the basis of the perceived impacts of the proposed LHEP Stage-II, the SIA team has provided the suggestions, subject to the consideration RFCLARRA 2013, HP RFCTLARRA (SIA&C) Rules 2015 and local rules and policies of Himachal Pradesh.

7.2 Final Conclusion**7.2.1 Assessment of Public Purpose**

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with vast hydroelectric power potential in its five major rivers and their tributaries with steep gradient continue to challenge planners and engineers for optimal exploitation of hydropower potential. Numbers of hydroelectric projects are under execution in the state by central, state, joint and private sector developers. The only strategy followed in Himachal Pradesh for exploitation of hydroelectric power resources is to produce as much energy as possible, as fast as possible, with minimum cost and with minimum environmental negative impacts.

The speedy exploitation of hydroelectric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1% LADF on all new installations will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. The need for the project also arises from the need to fulfil a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has allotted the LHEP Stage-II (172 MW) to the SJVN for the construction and operation. Requiring Body is PSU of Govt. of HP. Requiring Body being a PSU, proposed land acquisition falls under Section 2 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Presently LHEP Stage-II is considered under this Programme designed as run-of-river schemes. It is proposed to be constructed on Satluj river near Nanj village, spread over Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The project is estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year. LHEP Stage-II (172 MW) is a run of river type development proposed to harness the hydro potential of river Satluj.

During the preconstruction phase, during the construction and after the commencement of the project, employment would be generated for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labours. As per the HP govt. rules, 70% of the industrial employment should be reserved for the residents of Himachal Pradesh. In

this case, PAFs of the project affected villages would be given priorities for the employment generated at the project level.

7.2.2 Alternative for Less Displacement & Minimum Requirement of Land

After studying the alternative proposals with different geotechnical aspects, location, capacity, and nature, the present proposal with a capacity of 172 MW and estimated to generate 632 MU of electricity in a 90% dependable year, LHEP Stage-II envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of ± 71 m high above the deepest foundation level across river Satluj near Nanj village and underground power house on the left bank. *The current project design was chosen after a critical consideration of minimum requirement of land acquisition and most viable engineering design.* The total land required for the LHEP Stage-II is estimated to be is **174.3584 hectares** of which only is **24.1449 hectares** will be acquired from the private land owners. This is just 13.85% of the total land requirement. There will be 324 numbers of land losers who are from 8 villages, 3 tehsils and 3 districts. Hence all the efforts have been made to minimize acquisition of private land and there will be no displacement due to the project activities.

7.2.3 Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts

The SIA survey reveals that along with loss of lands there will be loss of some trees. There will be no loss of any residential or commercial structures. Due to loss of lands the respective PAFs would be affected resulting in decrease in crop production. Since there is no displacement there will be least socio-cultural impacts in the project affected villages.

Landowners expected some negative impacts that include loss of land. The villagers expected that during project construction period there may be influx of outside population and may result drop in the safety-security issues and rise in social conflict etc. They also expect that due to influx of labourers from outside the states there would be negatively impact the health and sanitation issues in nearby areas of the project.

There will be no loss of any common property resources like grazing land, bridges, places of cremation, play grounds, schools, places of worships etc. So in turn it will not affect the normal lives of the residents of the affected villages.

The project will fetch a huge migrant population from outside the state, which will put pressure on the existing infrastructure and public utilities. The chances of social conflict and threats to the safety and security of the local population may increase. The community people apprehend that the due to influx outside labourers the HIV cases may spread in and around the project villages.

The sudden flow of cash compensation may cause a big change in the expenditure pattern and financial decisions of the affected families. If unchecked, the young generation may come under the influence of alcohol/intoxicants, irresponsible expenses on luxurious items and there may be irresponsible financial management. However, during the public consultation most of the PAFs expressed that they would utilise the compensation amount by purchasing agricultural land in nearby locations to their native village.

7.2.4 Suggested Mitigation

As per the provisions of Section 4 (6) of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Sub Rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, a Mitigation Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project. After detailed study, consultation and concerns put forwarded by the stakeholders, following mitigations are suggested in the report.

7.2.4.1 Community Development Works

Following community development works are recommended for LHEP Stage-II project affected villages Schedule 3 is enclosed in annexure 12. Amongst all it will include internal and connectivity roads, providing safe drinking water sources, drainage and sanitation facilities and grazing land for animals, etc.

7.2.4.2 Vulnerable and Socially backward families

The women-headed households, physically/mentally challenged persons and old people there would be periodical monitoring and linkages them with relevant state government and central government schemes for economic upliftment and betterment of life.

There are 19 ST affected families and 90 SC families, special provision provided in the Act 2013 that is considered as part of the budget estimate for these families.

7.2.4.3 Free electricity for PAFs

In addition to the above, as per State Govt. policy 100 Unit free electricity after commissioning of project for affected families for 10 years has to be provided by the project.

7.2.4.4 Local Area Development Fund (LADF)

While developing hydro power projects, there is an impact on the environment, existing infrastructure, individual and community resources, etc. Provision for mitigating these adverse consequences is provided for in schemes like Environment Management Plan (EMP), Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CAT Plan), restoration of loss of environment through Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value payment, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans and compensation for damage to crops due to pollution, etc. In addition, a special provision of Local Area Development Fund (LADF) has been made under the State Hydro Power policy to carry out local development activities so as to ensure visible additional benefit to local communities in the project area as part of the cost of a project.

As per revised LADF guidelines notified by department of MPP & Power, Govt. of HP (copy enclosed as **Annexure 13**) **1.5% of the final cost of the project above 5MW** shall be contributed to LADF. Here it is noted that capacity of LHEP Stage-II 271 MW.

Additional **1% (one percent) free power after commissioning** of hydro power projects shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure-and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project

This needs to be addressed by making appropriate and adequate provisions in the project design and cost.

Compensation for damage to crop: Requiring Body would not only restrict to compensate the affected landowners, but during construction stage, if any damage to the crops would be ascertained due to construction activities, the affected farmers would be compensated as per the crop policy of the HP Govt.

7.3 Evaluation criteria and periodicity

In order to conduct an objective implementation of the SMP and minimize adverse issues a periodic evaluation (initially will be quarterly, and followed by a mid-term and end term evaluation) will be carried out by the external M&E agency. This evaluation will involve identifying the gaps between the implementation of the SMP and the mitigation measures proposed in the SMP. Any gaps thus identified will be discussed and corrective actions will be designed for timely implementation. The evaluation criteria will involve examining the following issues:

7.3.1 Output

The number of affected families and persons against the number actually compensated or assistances disbursed. If any agriculture land is impacted partially (more than 10% of its existing landholding) will the balance land available be economically viable for the family to sustain themselves. Howa was addressed is necessary to be examined to ensure appropriate process adopted during implementation. What was the process adopted in identifying the alternate land in lieu of the losses, or was appropriate compensation provided to enable the family to buy another plot for agricultural activities, what facilities were provided during relocation, the payment of the relocation assistance, the transition assistance, etc. In case there has been any lapse in conducting the activities as prescribed, then corrective actions will be provided on a case to case basis. This will also enhance the confidence of the community towards the executing agency about the positive approach to the community's problems and issues.

Similar examination will be conducted with other category of families or persons and mitigation implemented accordingly.

7.3.2 Outcome

The evaluation will also examine the quality of life with respect to the income levels of the persons or families that are losing livelihood or access to economic opportunities due to loss of land or other assets. There will be a direct comparison of the income level pre-project period and post project implementation stage. If there are any families that are impoverished or go below poverty line, lost livelihood, etc. due to the project development, measures will be suggested to address the same.

Similar issues will be examined and evaluated on a timely basis to ensure the effective implementation of the SMP.

In addition to all the above activities the SJVN will have to plan and ensure that all the notifications as may be required to accomplish the land acquisition and approvals thereof are completed before taking ahead any issues on the implementation or initiating the civil works on the ground. This is important as any delays or decisions after the positioning of the contractor for implementation will have a direct impact on the project cost and overall budgetary allocations. The scheduling has to be appropriately worked out and estimated in this regard. Budget Estimate for implementing the Mitigation Plan

The budget for implementation of the SIMP includes the cost towards Land Acquisition, the assets attached to the land, and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement cost as per RTFCTLARRA, 2013 First Schedule and Second Schedule. This budget also includes the cost towards internal monitoring of

implementation of the SIMP by the SJVN. Further it also provides the budget for the NGO which will be responsible for the update of the Social Impact and Land Acquisition data at the time of actual implementation.

We have also considered the cost towards the Third-Party External Agency Evaluation aspect of the Monitoring and Evaluation under the project.

The cost towards the NGO and Monitoring and Evaluation Agency as per the requirements of the IFC Standards. This cost is part of the overall Project Implementation cost to be included as part of the Bill of Quotation (BoQ) which should be considered while calculating the rate of Interest of the project.

The budget is **Rs. 52,82,45,578.00** .i.e., Rupees Fifty two crores eighty two lakhs forty five thousand five hundred and seventy eight only.. Budget details towards implementation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is provided in the SIMP section of the report.

7.4 Final Recommendations

Based on the above opinions and demands of the affected families, panchayats and community as a whole and considering different aspects of the project and the involvement of the state government, there are both positive as well as negative sides of the project. There are visible fear and apprehension in the community while there is also a hope of development of the area due to LHEP Stage-II.

Landowners expect negative impacts include loss of land, influx of outside population and resultant drop in the safety-security issues, rise in social conflict etc. They also expect that due to influx of labourers from outside the states there would be negatively impact the health and sanitation issues in nearby areas of the project. The community people also apprehend that the due to outside labourers the HIV cases may spread in and around the project villages. No family is being displaced due to project activities for LHEP Stage-II.

As per the landowners contacted during this study, the people in the affected area are hopeful about the increase in employment opportunities, land price, and scope for small and medium business ventures. They are also expecting better road network, higher frequency and better-quality transportation services. The infrastructural facilities will be improved which will be beneficial in respect of employment generation.

From the analysis of the information collected during SIA and Public Consultation and Institutional Consultation, it can be concluded that the project benefits will be extended to the people at the level of the project affected villages, block, district and state. The Mitigation Plan will address the social impacts and the adverse social costs will be overshadowed by the development activities to be carried out by the project authorities and state government.

In view of the above, this section discusses the recommendations on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement.

- I. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement have been avoided as the selected project design among the proposed alternatives will have the least adverse impact on the PAFs and communities in the project area.

- II.** Where the households (including communities) are losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore to their former economic and social conditions.
- III.** Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to the PAFs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of proposed project implementation would have his/her/ theirs:
 - a) Standard of living badly affected;
 - b) Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
 - c) Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or,
 - d) Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- IV.** All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standard and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAFs from entitlements to such compensation, rehabilitation or resettlement measures
- V.** All PAFs residing, working, doing business and / or cultivating land within the proposed project impacted areas as of the date of the latest census and inventory of lost assets, are entitled to compensation proportionately for their lost assets (both land and non-land assets) and restoration of income and businesses; and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- VI.** People temporarily affected and resettlement plans will address the issue of temporary acquisition.
- VII.** Where a host community is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.
- VIII.** Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principles laid in the RTFCTLARR Act 2013. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAFs. Such support could be in the term of short-term jobs or providing subsistence allowance.
- IX.** The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement and ensure they are considered during the resettlement planning and application of mitigation measures. Assistance as admissible under the R & R Policy of the acquiring body should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

- X. As part of the SIMP, the PAFs who will lose cent per cent of their cultivable land or whose house is fully affected under the acquisition or PAFs with BPL status, women headed land losers or physically or mentally challenged, the project authorities must provide employment to one of the members of such a project affected family wherever jobs are created.
- XI. PAFs or the village communities will represent in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects.
- XII. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.
- XIII. If there will be any displacement, it must not occur before making provisions of compensation and of other admissible assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAFs, will be completed prior to any project construction activities. Livelihood and income restoration measures must also be in place but as these may take time, not necessarily completed prior to construction activities.
- XIV. The Project authority must arrange administrative set up for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan prior to the commencement of the project activities. This means provision for adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities should be ensured.
- XV. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation and grievance redressal mechanisms should be put in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group which may include qualified NGOs or Institutions or Universities may be hired by the Project for evaluating the resettlement process and final outcome.

Having said that if requiring body and state government try to take appropriate measures to mitigate the various losses of the community at large, and, considering the positive development and in interests of the state, project can be commenced.

The LHEP Stage-II project design was chosen after a critical consideration of minimum requirement of land acquisition and most viable engineering design. The total land required for the LHEP Stage-II is estimated to be is **174.3584 hectares** of which only is **24.1449 hectares** will be acquired from the private land owners. This is just 13.85% of the total land requirement. All the efforts have been made to minimize acquisition of private land and there will be no displacement due to the project activities.

During Public Consultation, FGDs and Household Survey it was found that not only the land losers but the community people are very cooperative. There is no hostility and aggression among them, except objections of few PAFs from Nanj village in Karsog tehsil of Mandi district. Most of the PAFs welcomed the proposed LHEP Stage-II and given assurance to provide all possible supports at their end. The SIA team strongly recommended that land acquisition should go through for the proposed LHEP Stage-II.

Chapter 8	References and Forms
------------------	-----------------------------

The list of references and forms utilised for the social assessment studies has been provided as annexures to this report. These include as indicated in the table below.

No.	List of Annexures
1.	SIA, SMP Forms I & II
2.	Household Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire
3.	The Project Study Team
4.	Attendance of participants during the Public Consultation
5.	Photographs of the Public Consultations
6.	Request letter from temple committee for Dharamshala.
7.	Revenue Maps
8.	Revenue Land Measurement in Shimla, Mandi and Kullu Districts of Himachal Pradesh
9.	Food security and anti-poverty programmes
10.	Himachal Pradesh Minimum Wage Rate
11.	Details of impact for each plot
12	Revised LADF guidelines notified by department of MPP & Power, Government of HP

Annexure 1: SIA, SMP Forms I & II

FORM-II Social Impact Assessment Report

[See sub-rule (3) of rule 3, sub-rule (5) & (6) of rule 7 and rule 14]

A. List of socio-economic and cultural parameters to be covered by the Social Impact Assessment

1. Demographic details of the population in the project area
 - (a) Age, sex, caste, religion
 - (b) Literacy, health and nutritional status
2. Poverty levels
3. Vulnerable groups
 - (a) Women, (b) children, (c) the elderly, (d) women-headed households, (e) the differently abled.
4. Kinship patterns and women's role in the family
5. Social and cultural organization.
6. Administrative organization.
7. Political organization.
8. Civil society organisations and social movements.
9. Land use and livelihood
 - (a) Agricultural and non-agricultural use
 - (b) Quality of land – soil, water, trees etc.
 - (c) Livestock
 - (d) Formal and informal work and employment.
 - (e) Household division of labour and women's work
 - (f) Migration
 - (g) Household income levels
 - (h) livelihood preferences
 - (i) Food security
10. Local economic activities
 - (a) Formal and informal, local industries
 - (b) Access to credit
 - (c) Wage rates
 - (d) Specific livelihood activities women are involved in
11. Factors that contribute to local livelihoods
 - (a) Access to natural resources
 - (b) Common property resources
 - (c) Private assets
 - (d) Roads, transportation
 - (e) Irrigation facilities
 - (f) Access to markets
 - (g) Tourist sites
 - (h) Livelihood promotion programmes
 - (i) Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations
12. Quality of the living environment
 - (a) Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations
 - (b) Settlement patterns
 - (c) Houses
 - (d) community and civic spaces
 - (e) Sites of religious and cultural meaning

- (f) Physical infrastructure (including water supply sewerage systems etc.)
- (g) Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centres, public distribution system)
- (h) Safety, crime, violence
- (i) Social gathering points for women.

B. Key impact areas

1. Impacts on land, livelihoods and income
 - (a) Level and type of employment
 - (b) Intra-household employment patterns
 - (c) Income levels
 - (d) Food Security
 - (e) Standard of living
 - (f) Access and control over productive resources
 - (g) Economic dependency, or vulnerability
 - (h) Disruption of local economy
 - (i) Impoverishment risks
 - (j) Women's access to livelihood alternatives
2. Impact on physical resources
 - (a) Impacts on natural resources, soil, air, water, forests
 - (b) Pressure on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods
3. Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities
 - (a) Capacity of existing health and education facilities
 - (b) Capacity of housing facilities (c) Pressure on supply of local services.
 - (d) Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system (e) Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.
4. Health impacts
 - (a) Health impacts due to in-migration
 - (b) Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on:-
 - (i) Impact on women's health
 - (ii) Impact on the elderly
5. Impacts on culture and social cohesion
 - (a) Transformation of local political structures
 - (b) Demographic changes
 - (c) Shifts in the economy-ecology balance
 - (d) Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life
 - (e) Crime and illicit activities
 - (f) Stress of dislocation
 - (g) Impact of separation of family cohesion
 - (h) Violence against women
6. Impact at different stages of the project cycle

The type, timing, duration and intensity of social impacts will depend on and relate closely to the stages of the project cycle. Below is an indicative list of impacts

- (a) Pre-construction phase
 - (i) Interruption in the delivery of services

- (ii) Drop in productive investment
- (iii) Land speculation
- (iv) Stress of uncertainty
- (b) Construction phase
 - (i) Displacement and relocation
 - (ii) Influx of migrant construction workforce
 - (iii) Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site
- (c) Operation phase
 - (i) Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase
 - (ii) Economic benefits of the project
 - (iii) Benefits on new infrastructure
 - (iv) New patterns of social organisation
- (d) De-commissioning phase
 - (i) Loss of economic opportunities
 - (ii) Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods (e)

Direct and indirect impacts

- (i) “Direct impacts” will include all impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families (i.e. Direct land and livelihood losers)
- (ii) “Indirect impacts” will include all impacts that may be experienced by those not directly affected by the acquisition of land but those living in the project area
- (f) Differential impacts
 - (i) Impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled
 - (ii) Impacts identified through tools such as Gender Impact Assessment Checklists, and Vulnerability and Resilience Mapping
- (g) Cumulative impacts
 - (i) Measureable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question
 - (ii) Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally.

C. Table of Contents for Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.

Chapter	Content
Executive Summary	(a) Project and public purpose (b) Location (c) Size and attribute of land acquisition (d) Alternatives considered (e) Social Impacts (f) Mitigation measures (g) assessment of social costs and benefits.

<p>Detailed Project Description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Background of the project, including developers background and governance or management structure. (b) Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. (c) Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, cost, risks. (d) Examination of alternatives (e) Phases of project construction (f) Core design features and size and type of facilities (g) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities. (h) Work force requirements (temporary and permanent) (i) Details of Social Impact Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports (j) Applicable legislations and policies
<p>Team composition, approach, methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) List of all team members with qualifications, Gender experts to be included in team. (b) Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment. (c) Sampling methodology used. (d) Overview of information or data sources used. Detailed reference must be included separately in the forms. (e) Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted. Details of the public hearings and the specific feedback incorporated into the Report must be included in the forms.
<p>Land Assessment.</p>	<p>(a) Information from land inventories and primary</p>
	<p>sources- Describe with the help of the maps.</p> <p>(b) Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Total land requirement for the project (d) Present use of any public, unutilized land in the vicinity of the project area (e) Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project (f) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project (g) Nature, present use and classification of land and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns (h) Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses (i) Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years
--	---

<p>Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets</p>	<p>Estimation of the following types of families that are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Are tenants or occupy the land proposed to be acquired; (ii) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights; (iii) Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood; (iv) Have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; (v) Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land; (vi) Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition; (b) Indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands): and (c) Inventory of productive assets and significant lands.
--	--

<p>Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Demographic details of the population in the project area (b) Income and poverty levels (c) Vulnerable groups (d) Land use and livelihood (e) Local economic activities (f) Factors that contribute to local livelihoods (g) Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation (h) Administrative organisation (i) Political organisation (j) Community-based and civil society organizations (k) Regional dynamics and historical change processes (l) Quality of the living environment
<p>Social impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Framework and approach to identifying impacts (b) Description of impacts at various stages of the project
	<p>cycle such as impacts on health and livelihoods and culture. For each type of impact, separate indication of whether it is a directly or indirect impact, differential impacts on different categories of affected families and where applicable cumulative impacts.</p> <p>(c) Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts.</p>
<p>Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendations on acquisition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Final conclusions on: assessment of public purpose, less-displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, the viability of the mitigation measures and the extent to which mitigation measures described in the Social Impact Management Plan will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs. (b) The above analysis will use the equity principle described in Rule 9(10) as a criteria of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not
<p>References and Forms</p>	<p>For reference and further information</p>

FORM-III

(see sub-rule (4) of rule 3)

Social Impact Management Plan

1. Approach to mitigation
2. Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact
3. Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation & Resettlement and compensation as outlined in the Act.
4. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal.
5. Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings.
6. The Social Impact management Plan must include a description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measure and timelines and costs for each activity.

Annexure 2: Household Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire



Census and Social Impact Assessment Questionnaire

Project Name: Luhri Hydro Power Project Stage-II (172 MW)

Survey Unique ID (6 digits): (First 3 letters of name of settlement in capital letter followed by unique 3 digits of series number) **Date of Survey:** (dd/mm/yyyy)

2 0 1 9

INTRODUCTION

परिचय

Namaskar!

नमस्ते!

We are from Abnaki Infrastructure Applications & Integrated Development Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi (AIAID). On behalf of Social Impact Assessment Unit, HIPA, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) we are undertaking a Social Impact Assessment Study for the proposed land acquisition in respect of Luhri Hydro Power Project Stage- II (172 MW).

हम अबनकी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एप्लीकेशन एंड इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली (AIAID) से हैं। सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन यूनिट, हिपा, शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) की ओर से, हम लुहरी हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट स्टेज- II (172 मेगावाट) के संबंध में प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए एक सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन की स्टडी कर रहे हैं।

We have been mandated to find out and estimate the extent of impact that may be envisaged due to this project development. We are here to only understand the basic socioeconomic profile of the families from whom the land is proposed to be acquired. This activity is being done as to get an preliminary estimate of impacts.

हमें यह पता लगाने और प्रभाव के स्तर का आकलन करने के लिए अधिकार दिया गया है जिसकी इस प्रोजेक्ट के विकास के कारण होने की परिकल्पना की जा सकती है। हम यहाँ केवल उन परिवारों की बुनियादी सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रोफाइल को समझने के लिए हैं जिनसे भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। यह गतिविधि प्रभावों का प्रारंभिक अनुमान प्राप्त करने के लिए की जा रही है।

In this regard we request you please provide us with the necessary information based on which we can submit an appropriate report to the government.

इस संबंध में हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि कृपया हमें आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करें, जिसके आधार पर हम सरकार को एक उपयुक्त रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

Thanks for your cooperation.

आपके सहयोग के लिए धन्यवाद.

A.1 IDENTIFICATION

पहचान

A.1.1 Investigator's Name	A.1.2 Supervisor's Name	A.1.3 Respondent's Name	A.1.4 Age	A.1.5 Respondent's father's Name
इन्वेस्टीगेटर का नाम	सुपरवाइजर का नाम	उत्तरदाता का नाम	उम्र	उत्तरदाता के पिता का नाम

A.2 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION (Current Residential Details of Respondents)

सामान्य पहचान (उत्तरदाताओं का वर्तमान आवासीय विवरण)

A.2.1: State राज्य	Himachal Pradesh हिमाचल प्रदेश	A.2.5: Gram Panchayat ग्राम पंचायत	
A.2.2: District जिला		A.2.6: Revenue Village (Mohal) राजस्व गांव (मोहाल)	
A.2.3: Tehsil/Block तहसील/ब्लॉक		A.2.7: Village/Habitation गांव/ बस्ती	



A.2.4: Patwari Circle पटवारी सर्कल			
--	--	--	--

A.3 LOCATION DETAILS OF PROPERTY TO BE ACQUIRED □□□□हण कि जाने वाली संपत्ति का विवरण			
A.3.1: District जिला		A.3.4: Gram Panchayat ग्राम पंचायत	
A.3.2: Tehsil/Block तहसील/ब्लॉक		A.3.5: Revenue Village (Mohal) राजस्व गांव (मोहाल)	
A.3.3: Patwari Circle पटवारी सर्कल		A.3.6: Village/Habitation गांव/ बस्ती	

A.4 LOSS OF PROPERTY (OWNERSHIP DETAILS) संपत्ति का नुकसान (स्वामित्व का विवरण)				
A.4.1 Type of Property संपत्ति का प्रकार				
Private निजी	Government सरकारी	Trust ट्रस्ट	Community समुदाय	Others अन्य
1	2	3	4	5
A.4.2 Collect the document details for land (land ownership records or record of rights) (Khata / Khasra Number of the Property) भूमि के दस्तावेज विवरण (भूमि के स्वामित्व का रिकॉर्ड या अधिकारों का रिकॉर्ड) ले (संपत्ति का खाता/ खसरा नंबर)			Plot 1 प्लॉट 1	
			Plot 2 प्लॉट 2	
			Plot 3 प्लॉट 3	

A.5 TYPE OF LOSS हानि का प्रकार					
A.5.1 Type of Land Loss जमीन की हानि का प्रकार					
Agricultural Land (Irrigated) कृषि भूमि (सिंचित)	1	Plantation बागवानी	5	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9
Agricultural Land (Unirrigated) कृषि भूमि (असिंचित)	2	Orchard बाग	6		
Open Land/Plot खुली जमीन/प्लॉट	3	Village Community/Panchayat गांव का समुदाय/पंचायत	7		
Forest land वन की जमीन	4	Waste/ Grazing/ Barren अपशिष्ट/चराई/बंजर	8		
A.5.2 Type of Structure Loss संरचना जिसका नुकसान हुआ है					
Residential आवासीय	1	Hospital or /Dispensary अस्पताल/डिस्पेंसरी	6	Church चर्च	11
Commercial व्यवसायिक	2	Temple मंदिर	7	Graveyard कब्रस्तान	12
Residential cum Commercial आवासीय कम व्यवसायिक	3	Shrine तीर्थ	8	Anganwadi आंगनवाड़ी	13
Industrial	4	Masjid	9	Primary Health Centre	14



A.7 UTILITIES ON THE PROPERTY (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)							
संपत्ति पर कई उपयोगिता (कई जवाब)							
A.7.1 Mention the type of utilities, total number and impacted numbers							
उपयोगिताओं का प्रकार बताएं, कुल संख्या और प्रभावित की संख्या							
Code	Utilities उपयोगिताएं	Total योग	Impacted प्रभावित हुए	Code कोड	Utilities उपयोगिताएं	Total योग	Impacted प्रभावित हुए
	पशु शेड						
08	Retaining wall रिटैनिंग वाल						
09	Stone crusher स्टोन क्रशर						
10	Pigsty सुअरों का बाड़ा						

B.1 AFFECTED ASSET DETAILS					
प्रभावित संपत्ति का विवरण					
B.1.1 Measurement of the Land: (In Hectare.)					
भूमि की माप: (हेक्टेयर में)					
Affected Plot Number प्रभावित प्लॉट संख्या	Khasra Number of Plot (Copy from A.4.2) प्लॉट का खसरा नंबर (A.4.2 से कॉपी करें)	Area (In Hectare) क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		Percentage of loss with respect to affected land प्रभावित जमीन के संबंध में नुकसान का प्रतिशत	
		Total योग	Affected (To be acquired) प्रभावित (अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा)		
Plot 1 प्लॉट 1					
Plot 2 प्लॉट 2					
Plot 3 प्लॉट 3					
Total					
B.1.2 In case after loss of land is the remaining part of land economically unviable to continue cultivation? (in case loss of affected land vs total land owned is 10% or more then the balance land available for productive activity is supposed to be economically unviable for sustenance. This is as per the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 guideline that has been adopted for estimating the extent of losses).. ऐसे मामले में कि जमीन के नुकसान के बाद जमीन का बचा हुआ भाग खेती जारी रखने के लिए आर्थिक रूप से अस्थिर होगा (यदि प्रभावित भूमि बनाम कुल स्वामित्व वाली भूमि का नुकसान 10% या उससे अधिक है, तो उत्पादक गतिविधि के लिए उपलब्ध शेष भूमि को जीविका के लिए आर्थिक रूप से अस्थिर माना जाता है। यह एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक सेफगार्ड पॉलिसी स्टेटमेंट 2009 गाइडलाइन के अनुसार है जिसे नुकसान की सीमा का अनुमान लगाने के लिए अपनाया गया है)				Yes हाँ	1
				No नहीं	2
B.1.3 Overall impact (minor/major impact defined below) कुलमिलाकर प्रभाव (मामूली/प्रमुख प्रभाव को नीचे परिभाषित किया गया है)				Minor मामूली	1
				Major मुख्य	2
(1) Minor impact – if loss of land is less than 10% of the productive asset being affected. (2) मामूली प्रभाव – यदि प्रभावित होने वाली भूमि का नुकसान उत्पादक संपत्ति के 10% से कम है। (3) Major impact – if loss of land is more than 10% of the productive asset					



A.6 OWNERSHIP DETAILS		
स्वामित्व का विवरण		
	Proof (Any One) (Ration Card, Voter Id, PAN Card, Driving Licence, Aadhaar Card) Record details: आईडी प्रूफ प्रदान करें (कोई एक) (राशन कार्ड, वोटर आईडी, पैन कार्ड, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, आधार कार्ड) विवरण रिकॉर्ड करें:	
A.6.4 Non-Titleholder's Details नॉन- टाइटलहोल्डर की जानकारी	A.6.4.1 Name of Non-Titleholder नॉन-टाइटलहोल्डर का नाम	
	A.6.4.2: Daughter/Husband/Son/Wife of: की बेटी/पति/बेटा/पत्नी:	
	A.6.4.3 Address, and LANDMARK पता और लैंडमार्क	
	A.6.4.4 Mobile Number मोबाइल नंबर	
	A.6.4.5 Provide with an ID Proof (Any One) (Ration Card, Voter Id, PAN Card, Driving Licence, Aadhaar Card) Record details: आईडी प्रूफ प्रदान करें (कोई एक) (राशन कार्ड, वोटर आईडी, पैन कार्ड, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, आधार कार्ड) विवरण रिकॉर्ड करें:	

A.7 UTILITIES ON THE PROPERTY (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)							
संपत्ति पर कई उपयोगिता (कई जवाब)							
A.7.1 Mention the type of utilities, total number and impacted numbers							
उपयोगिताओं का प्रकार बताएं, कुल संख्या और प्रभावित की संख्या							
Code	Utilities उपयोगिताएं	Total योग	Impacted प्रभावित हुए	Code कोड	Utilities उपयोगिताएं	Total योग	Impacted प्रभावित हुए
01	Trees पेड़			11	Electric pole बिजली का खंभा		
02	Tube wells ट्यूब वेल्स			12	Family toilet परिवार का शौचालय		
03	Public water tap सार्वजनिक पानी का नल			13	Public toilet सार्वजनिक शौचालय		
04	Piped water supply (family) पाइप वाली वाटर सप्लाई (परिवार)			14	Kitchen किचन		
05	Water tank पानी की टंकी			99	Others (specify) अन्य (बताएं)		
06	Hand pump हैंड पंप						
07	Cattle shed						



इंडस्ट्रियल		मस्जिद		प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	
School	5	Mazar	10	Others (specify)	99
स्कूल		मजार		अन्य (बताएं)	
A.5.3 No of Storeys (If loss of property is a structure)					
मंजिलों की संख्या (यदि संपत्ति का नुकसान एक संरचना है)					
Basement	Ground Floor	Ground + 1	Ground + 2	Ground + 3	Ground + 4
बेसमेंट	ग्राउंड फ्लोर	ग्राउंड+1	ग्राउंड+2	ग्राउंड+3	ग्राउंड+4
1	2	3	4	5	6

A.6 OWNERSHIP DETAILS					
स्वामित्व का विवरण					
A.6.1 Type of owner मालिक का नाम	Titleholder टाइटलहोल्डर				1
	Non-Titleholder (including squatter) नॉन-टाइटलहोल्डर (□□□□ □□□□□□ को शामिल करते हुए)				2
A.6.2 If Non-Titleholder (Squatters: Those illegally occupying government land for purposed of cultivation or any other economic activity or residence. Encroacher: Those holding adjacent to government land are occupying government land for economic activities or residential purpose) यदि नॉन-टाइटलहोल्डर (□□□□ □□□□□-खेती या किसी अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधि या निवास के लिए सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा करने वाले। अतिक्रमणकारी: सरकारी भूमि से सटे लोग आर्थिक गतिविधियों या आवासीय उद्देश्य के लिए सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं)	Tenant किरायेदार	1	Encroacher अतिक्रमणकारी	5	
	Share cropper □□□□□□	2	Agricultural labourer कृषि मजदूर	6	
	Lease लीज	3	Artisans or employees working in commercial establishments व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले कारीगर या कर्मचारी	7	
	Squatter (This is considered as per the IFC/WB/ADB norms) अवैध निवासी (इसे आईएफसी/डब्ल्यूबी/एडीबी के नियम के अनुसार माना जाएगा)	4	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9	
A.6.3 Titleholder's Details टाइटलहोल्डर की जानकारी	A.6.3.1 Name of Head of Family परिवार के मुखिया का नाम				
	A.6.3.2: Daughter/Husband/ Son/Wife of: की बेटी/पति/बेटा/पत्नी:				
	A.6.3.3 Address, and LANDMARK पता और लैंडमार्क				
	A.6.3.4 Mobile Number मोबाइल नंबर				
	A.6.3.5 Provide with an ID				



(4) प्रमुख प्रभाव - यदि भूमि का नुकसान उत्पादक संपत्ति का 10% से अधिक है

B.1.4 Details/Measurement of the Structures: (In mts.) Type of Structure may be House/Kitchen/Toilet/Boundary Wall																
संरचनाओं का विवरण/माप: (मीटर में) संरचना का प्रकार घर/किचन/शौचालय/बाउंड्री वॉल हो सकता है																
Structure Type संरचना का प्रकार	Year of Construction निर्माण का साल	Length लंबाई		Breadth चौड़ाई		Total Area कुल क्षेत्रफल		Type of Construction निर्माण का प्रकार				Typology of structure संरचना का प्रकार			Percentage of loss with respect to affected structure प्रभावित संरचना के संबंध में नुकसान का प्रतिशत	
		Total कुल	Affected प्रभावित	Total कुल	Affected प्रभावित	Total कुल	Affected प्रभावित	R	W	F	BW	P	SP	K		
													1	2	3	
													1	2	3	
													1	2	3	
Codes for Typology of the Structure संरचना के टाइपोलाजी के लिए कोड																
Roof छत		Wall दीवार		Floor फर्श		Boundary Wall बाउंड्री वॉल										
RCC/RBC आरसीसी/आरबीसी	1	Brick ईंट	1	Concrete कंक्रीट	1	Brick ईंट	1									1
GI / Asbestos जीआई/एस्बेस्टस	2	Stone पत्थर	2	Stone पत्थर	2	Stone पत्थर	2									2
Mud मिट्टी	3	Mud मिट्टी	3	Mud मिट्टी	3	Mud मिट्टी	3									3
Bamboo/Wood बांस/लकड़ी	4	Bamboo/Wood बांस / लकड़ी	4	Wooden लकड़ी	4	Bamboo/Wood बांस/लकड़ी	4									4
Thatched छपर	5	Plastic प्लास्टिक	5	Others (Specify) अन्य (कृपया बताएं)	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (कृपया बताएं)	9									9
Stone Plates स्टोन प्लेट्स	6															
Others (Specify) अन्य (कृपया बताएं)	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (कृपया बताएं)	9													
B.1.6 Is remaining part of the structure adequate to continue living? संरचना का शेष भाग जीवित रहने (जीवनयापन) के लिए पर्याप्त है (in case loss of affected structure vs total structure owned is 10% or more then the balance structure available for economic activity is supposed to be economically unviable for sustenance. This is as per the ADB SPS 2009 guideline that has been adopted for estimating the extent of losses). यदि प्रभावित संरचना के नुकसान बनाम, स्वामित्व वाली कुल संरचना का 10% या उससे अधिक है, तो आर्थिक गतिविधि के लिए उपलब्ध शेष संरचना को जीविका के लिए आर्थिक रूप से अस्थिर होना माना जाएगा। यह एडीबी एसपीएस 2009 गाइडलाइन के अनुसार है जो नुकसान की सीमा का अनुमान लगाने के लिए अपनाया गया है												Yes	1			
												No	2			
B.1.7 Estimate loss of Annual income due to loss of Structure (in INR) संरचना के नुकसान के कारण वार्षिक आय का अनुमानित नुकसान (रुपये में)																
B.1.8 Overall impact (minor/major impact defined below) कुलमिलाकर प्रभाव (मामूली/ गंभीर प्रभाव प्रभाव को नीचे परिभाषित किया गया है)												Minor मामूली	1			
												Major गंभीर प्रभाव	2			
(1) Minor impact – in case of structure if the remaining structure is viable to continue living or operate from / do business थोड़ा प्रभाव - संरचना के मामले में यदि शेष संरचना रहने के लिए या वहां से संचालन करने/बिजनेस करने के लिए व्यवहार्य है																



(2) Major impact – in case of structure if the remaining structure is no long viable to continue living or operate from / do business गंभीर प्रभाव – संरचना के मामले में यदि शेष संरचना रहने के लिए या वहां से संचालन करने/विजनेस करने के लिए व्यवहार्य नहीं है					
B.1.9 Do you possess the following Documents क्या आपके पास निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज हैं					
1	Ration Card राशन कार्ड	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2
2	Voter ID card वोटर आईडी कार्ड	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2
3	Bank Account बैंक अकाउंट	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2
4	Aadhaar Card आधार कार्ड	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2
5	Legal documents of the property – record of rights संपत्ति के कानूनी दस्तावेज- अधिकार का रिकॉर्ड	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2
6	Legal documents of the property: – Mutation document of the property affected संपत्ति के कानूनी दस्तावेज- प्रभावित संपत्ति का <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> दस्तावेज	Yes हां	1	No नहीं	2

B.2. COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LOSS व्यवसायिक संपत्ति के नुकसान					
B.2.1 In case of commercial use, details of business व्यवसायिक इस्तेमाल के मामले में, बिजनेस का विवरण					
Tea Stall टी स्टॉल	01	Kabari Shop कबाड़ी की दुकान	09	Blacksmith लोहार	17
Grocery /General Store ग्रोसरी/जनरल स्टोर	02	Educational Institution शैक्षिक संस्था	10	Butcher/meat कसाई / मांस	18
Vegetables/ Fruits सब्जियां/फल	03	Hotel/Restaurant/Motel होटल/रेस्टोरेंट/मोटल	11	Barber Shop नाई की दुकान	19
Cloth/Garments कपड़ा/गारमेंट्स	04	Electrical इलेक्ट्रिकल	12	Medicine Shop दवा की दुकान	20
Tailor shop टेलर शॉप	05	Furniture फर्नीचर	13	Wine Shop वाइन शॉप	21
Pan / Cigarette Shop पान/सिगरेट की दुकान	06	Petrol Pump पेट्रोल पंप	14	Hardware/Paint हाईवेयर/पेंट	22
Garage / automobile mechanic गेराज/ऑटोमोबाइल मैकेनिक	07	Handicrafts हैंडीक्राफ्ट	15	Photocopy shop फोटोकॉपी की दुकान	23
Lubricant Shop लुब्रिकेंट शॉप	08	Cyber café साइबर कैफे	16	Any other, please specify अन्य कोई, कृपया बताएं	99
B.2.2 Are you the single Owner of this business? क्या आप इस व्यवसाय के अकेले मालिक हैं?				Yes हां	1
				No नहीं	2
B.2.3 If No, how many partners? (Number) यदि नहीं, तो कितने पार्टनर्स हैं? (संख्या)				No. of Partners पार्टनर्स की संख्या	
B.2.4 How many people have you employed? आपने कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है?					
Sl. No क्रम	Name नाम	Gender (M/F) लिंग	Duration in years साल में अवधि	Monthly Salary in INR	



संख्या		(पुरुष/महिला)		रूपये में मासिक वेतन
1				
2				
3				
4				
B.2.5	Do you have given appointment letter ? क्या आपने नियुक्ति पत्र दिया है?	Yes हाँ	1	No नहीं 2
B.2.6	Do you pay salary through bank transfer क्या आप वेतन का भुगतान बैंक ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से करते हैं	Yes हाँ	1	No नहीं 2
B.2.7 How long have you been residing / operating from current location? (since when or number of years) आप वर्तमान स्थान पर कब से रह रहे/संचालन कर रहे हैं? (कब या कितने सालों से)			Since/No of Years कब से/सालों की संख्या	
B.2.8 Would you prefer to move from here? (Residential and Commercial Both) क्या आप यहाँ से जाना पसंद करेंगे? (आवासीय और व्यवसायिक दोनों)			Yes हाँ	1
			No नहीं	2
B.2.9 If 'Yes, where would you prefer to move from here? (Residential and Commercial Both) यदि, हाँ, तो आप यहाँ से कहाँ जाना पसंद करेंगे? (आवासीय और व्यवसायिक दोनों)				
No.	Place स्थान	Where (Specify) कहाँ (बताएं)		Distance from Current Location वर्तमान स्थान से दूरी
1	Within Village / Town गांव/कसबे के भीतर			
2	Outside Village / Town गांव/कसबे के बाहर			

B.3 DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS OWNED OUTSIDE THE AREA AFFECTED प्रभावित क्षेत्र के बाहर स्वामित्व वाली अन्य संपत्ति का विवरण						
B.3.1. Do you have alternative structure (Besides the affected Structure)? क्या आपके पास वैकल्पिक संरचना (प्रभावित संरचना के अलावा) है?				Yes हाँ	1	
				No नहीं	2	
B.3.2 If Yes, details of alternate structure यदि हाँ, वैकल्पिक संरचना का विवरण						
No.	a. Area of Structure (In Sq. mtr) संरचना का क्षेत्र (वर्ग मीटर में)	b. Typology of Structure (based on codes of structure in Section B 1.5) संरचना का प्रकार (सेक्शन B 1.5 में संरचना के कोड के आधार पर)			c. Location of the Structure संरचना का स्थान	
		Permanent स्थाई	Semi-Permanent अर्ध-स्थाई	Temporary स्थाई	Within Village गांव के भीतर	Outside Village गांव के बाहर
1.		1	2	3	1	2
2.		1	2	3	1	2
3.		1	2	3	1	2
4.		1	2	3	1	2
B.3.3 Do you have alternative own land ? (Besides the affected Land) क्या आपके पास वैकल्पिक खुद की भूमि है? (प्रभावित भूमि के अलावा)				Yes हाँ	1	
				No नहीं	2	
B.3.4 If Yes, type of land and area in Acre यदि हाँ, भूमि का प्रकार और एकड़ में क्षेत्र				Type of Land जमीन का प्रकार	Area (in acre) क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)	



	Agriculture Land कृषि भूमि	
	Non-agriculture Land गैर कृषि भूमि	
	Orchard बाग	
	Residential Plot आवासीय प्लॉट	
	Total योग	

B.4 LAND USE, SOIL TYPE AND IRRIGATION FACULTIES		
भूमि का इस्तेमाल, मिट्टी का प्रकार और सिंचाई के सुविधा		
B.4.1 Irrigated and Unirrigated Land (Own land) सिंचित और असिंचित भूमि (खुद की जमीन)	Type of Land जमीन का प्रकार	Area (in acre) क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)
	Irrigated land सिंचित भूमि	
	Un-irrigated Land असिंचित भूमि	
	Total Agri Land कुल कृषि भूमि	
B.4.2 Sources of Irrigation सिंचाई के स्रोत	Source स्रोत	Codes कोड्स
	Borewell बोरवेल	1
	Open Dug Well खुद कुआ	2
	River नदी	3
	Canal/Stream नहर/स्ट्रीम	4
	Tank टैंक Others अन्य	5 9
B.4.3 For how many years you or your ancestors been cultivating this land? आप या आपके पूर्वज कितने सालों से इस जमीन पर खेती कर रहे हैं?	No. of years	
B.4.4 Do you have taken any land on lease? क्या आपने लीज/वटाई पर कोई जमीन ली है?	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2
B.4.5 If Yes, in B.4.5, Area and Type of Land taken on lease? यदि B.4.5 में हाँ, लीज पर ली गयी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल और प्रकार?	Type of Land जमीन का प्रकार	Area in acre एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल
	Irrigated land सिंचित भूमि	
	Un-Irrigated land असिंचित भूमि	
	Non cultivable land गैर खेती योग्य भूमि	
	Total योग	
B.4.6 For how many years have you taken the land on lease आपने जमीन को कितने साल के लिए लीज पर लिया है	Duration in Years साल में अवधि	
B.4.7 Amount of lease (INR per year)	Amount (In INR)	



लीज की राशि (रूपये प्रति साल)	राशि (रूपये में)	
-------------------------------	------------------	--

B.5 CROPS GROWN, PRODUCTION AND PRICE उगायी गयी फसल, उत्पादन और कीमत			
B.5.1 Corps grown in land owned by the family परिवार के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि में उगाई गई फसलें	No. संख्या	Type of Crops/Fruits/Vegetables फसलों/फलों/सब्जियों का प्रकार	Production in Year (In quintal) (1 quintal = 100 kilograms) साल में उत्पादन (क्विंटल में) (1 क्विंटल = 100 किलोग्राम)
	1	Wheat गेहूँ	
	2	Maize मक्का	
	3	Paddy धान	
	4	Bajra बाजरा	
	5	Fruits फल	
	6	Vegetables सब्जियाँ	
	9	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	
B.5.2 Corps grown in land affected by the project development प्रोजेक्ट के विकास से प्रभावित भूमि में उगाई जाने वाली फसलें	No. संख्या	Type of Crops/Fruits/Vegetables फसलों/फलों/सब्जियों का प्रकार	Production in Year (In quintal) (1 quintal = 100 kilograms) साल में उत्पादन (क्विंटल में) (1 क्विंटल = 100 किलोग्राम)
	1	Wheat गेहूँ	
	2	Maize मक्का	
	3	Paddy धान	
	4	Bajra बाजरा	
	5	Fruits फल	
	6	Vegetables सब्जियाँ	
	9	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	
B.5.3 Corps grown in land to be acquired अधिग्रहित की जाने वाली भूमि में उगाई जाने वाली फसलें	No. संख्या	Type of Crops/Fruits/Vegetables फसलों/फलों/सब्जियों का प्रकार	Production in Year (In quintal) (1 quintal = 100 kilograms) साल में उत्पादन (क्विंटल में) (1 क्विंटल = 100 किलोग्राम)
	1	Wheat गेहूँ	
	2	Maize मक्का	
	3	Paddy धान	
	4	Bajra बाजरा	
	5	Fruits फल	
	6	Vegetables सब्जियाँ	
	9	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	



B.6. DETAILS OF TREES AFFECTED				
प्रभावित पेड़ों की संख्या				
B.6.1 What are the types of trees that are likely to be affected? (give local name, number and Income) किस प्रकार के पेड़ प्रभावित होने की संभावना है? (स्थानीय नाम, संख्या और आय बताएं)	No. संख्या	Tree Name पेड़ का नाम	No. of Trees पेड़ों की संख्या	Income per year हर साल आमदनी
	a	Fruit Bearing Tree फल देने वाला पेड़		
	1			
	2			
	3			
	b	Forest Trees वन के पेड़		
	1			
	2			
	3			
	B.6.2 Livestock Details (give name, number and Income) पशुधन का विवरण (नाम, संख्या और आमदनी बताएं)	No. संख्या	Livestock Name पशुधन का नाम	No. of Animals जानवरों की संख्या
1		Cow गाय		
2		Buffalo (Female) भैंस (मादा)		
3		Buffalo (Male) भैंस (नर)		
4		Bullock बैल		
5		Donkey गधा		
6		Mule (Khachar) खच्चर		
7		Pig सूअर		
8		Poultry मुर्गी		
9		Others अन्य		



C. FAMILY DETAILS परिवार की जानकारी				
C.1.1. Religion धर्म	Hindu हिंदू	1	Christian क्रिश्चियन	4
	Muslim मुस्लिम	2	Buddhist बौद्ध	5
	Sikh सिख	3	Others अन्य	9
C.1.2. Caste जाति	SC एससी	1	General जनरल	4
	ST एसटी	2	Others अन्य	9
	OBC ओबीसी	3		
C.1.3 If Coded 2 (ST) in C.1.2 Please mention Name of the Tribe यदि C.1.2 में 2 (एसटी) कोड किया गया है तो कृपया जनजाति का नाम बताएं				
C.1.4 Type of Family परिवार का प्रकार	Nuclear एकल परिवार		1	
	Joint संयुक्त परिवार		2	
	Live in family परिवार में रहते हैं		3	
C.1.5 Economic Status of Family परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति	Above Poverty Line (APL) गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर (एपीएल)		1	
	Below Poverty Line (BPL) गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल)		2	
	Antodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई)		3	
	Priority Ration Card Family (PRCH) प्रियोरिटी राशन कार्ड परिवार (पीआरसीएच)		4	
C.1.6 If BPL, Get the BPL Number यदि बीपीएल तो बीपीएल नंबर लें				
C.1.7 Category of vulnerability of the family परिवार की <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> की श्रेणी	ST एसटी		1	
	SC एससी		2	
	Women Headed Family महिला मुखिया का परिवार		3	
	HH is a Child (Less than 18 years) एचएच एक बच्चा है (18 साल से कम)		4	
	Differently Abled		5	



C.1.8 Number of persons in the Family परिवार में व्यक्तियों की संख्या	Number of Persons by age group आयु वर्ग के अनुसार व्यक्तियों की संख्या	Male पुरुष	Female महिला
	0 to less than 6 years 0 से 6 साल से कम		
	6 to less than 15 years 6 साल से कम से 15 साल		
	15 to less than 18 years 15 साल से कम से 18 साल		
	18 to less than 64 years 18 साल से कम से 64 साल		
	Above 64 years 64 साल से ज्यादा		
	Total Members कुल सदस्य		
C.1.9 Literacy level of persons in the age group of 6 to 15 years 6 से 15 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों की साक्षरता का स्तर	Literate (read and write) साक्षर (पढ़ना और लिखना)	Illiterate निरक्षर	
C.1.10 If any of the children (Below 14 years) is differently abled (Physically disabled) यदि कोई भी बच्चा (14 वर्ष से कम) विकलांग है (शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम)	Name of the Child बच्चे का नाम	Male पुरुष	Female महिला
		1	2
		1	2

C.2. Family Profile. (Start from Head of the Family) पारिवारिक प्रोफाइल (परिवार के मुखिया से शुरू करें)											
Member Code सदस्य का कोड	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
C.2.1 Full Name पूरा नाम											Write names of all persons who live and eat together in this family but exclude persons under the age of 15 years. इस परिवार में एक साथ रहने और खाने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम लिखें, लेकिन 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों को हटा दें।
C.2.2 Relationship रिश्ता	HF गृहिणी										Codes given below कोड नीचे दिये गये हैं
C.2.3 Gender लिंग	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Male पुरुष
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Female महिला
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Transgender ट्रान्सजेंडर
C.2.4 Age उम्र											Age on last birthday पिछले जन्मदिन पर उम्र



C.2.5 Marital Status वैवाहिक स्तर	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Married विवाहित
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Unmarried अविवाहित
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Divorced तलाकशुदा
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Separated अलग हो गयी है
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Widow/Widower विधवा/विधुर
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Live-in लिव-इन
C.2.6 Highest Education उच्चतम शिक्षा	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Illiterate निरक्षर
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Below Primary (1 to 5 th Std.) प्राथमिक से नीचे (1 से 5 वीं कक्षा)।
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Completed Primary (5 th Std.) प्राथमिक पूरा किया (5वीं कक्षा)
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Completed Middle (8 th Std.) मिडिल पूरा किया (8वीं कक्षा)
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Completed Secondary (10 th Std.) सेकेंडरी पूरा किया (10वीं कक्षा)
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Completed Sr. Secondary (12 th Std.) सीनियर सेकेंडरी पूरा किया (12वीं कक्षा)
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Graduation and Above स्नातक और ज्यादा
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Vocational Diploma/Degree (Specify) व्यावसायिक डिप्लोमा / डिग्री (बताएं)
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Technical Diploma/Degree (Specify) तकनीकी डिप्लोमा/डिग्री (निर्दिष्ट करें)
C.2.7 Health status स्वास्थ्य का स्तर	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Differently Able by birth जन्म से विकलांग
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Differently Able later बाद में विकलांग हो गये
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Chronic illness (specify) पुरानी बीमारी (बताएं)
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	No illness कोई बीमारी नहीं

Codes for Relationship							
रिश्तों के कोड्स							
Head of Family परिवार का मुखिया	01	Grand Father दादा	08	Nephew भांजा	15	Mother-in-law मास	22
Spouse पति या पत्नी	02	Grand Mother दादी	09	Niece भांजी	16	Brother-in-law देवर	23
Son बेटा	03	Brother भाई	10	Uncle चाचा	17	Sister-in-law ननद	24
Daughter बेटी	04	Sister बहन	11	Aunt चाची	18	Son-in-law दामाद	25
Father पिता	05	Brother's Wife भाई की पत्नी	12	Cousin Brother चचेरा भाई	19	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	99



Mother माता	06	Grand Son पोता	13	Cousin Sister चचेरी बहन	20		
Daughter-in-law बहू	07	Grand Daughter पोती	14	Father-in-law ससुर	21		

D. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS											
परिवार के सदस्यों की रोजगार की स्थिति											
Member Code सदस्य कोड	HF गृहिणी	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
D.1 Employment Status रोजगार का स्तर	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Working काम करते हैं
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Not Working काम नहीं करते हैं
D.2 If yes, Nature of Employment यदि हाँ, तो रोजगार का प्रकार	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Migratory अप्रवासी
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Non- Migratory गैर-अप्रवासी
D.3 Occupation (Main occupation) व्यवसाय (मुख्य व्यवसाय)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture and allied activities कृषि और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Labour (Agricultural) मजदूर (कृषि)
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Labour (Non-Agricultural) मजदूर (गैर-कृषि)
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Business / Trade बिजनेस/व्यापार
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Service (Govt. Sector) सर्विस (सरकारी क्षेत्र)
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Service (Private Sector) सर्विस (प्राइवेट क्षेत्र)
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Maid Servant नौकरानी नौकर
D.4 Income per month प्रति माह की आय	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Less than Rs.10000 रुपये 10000 से कम
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Rs.10001 – 15000
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Rs. 15001 – 20000
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Above Rs 20000 रुपये 20000 से ज्यादा
D.5 Do any one migrates for work (Exclude Service) क्या काम के लिए कोई बाहर गया है (सर्विस को हटाते हुए)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Return home by evening शाम तक घर लौट आते हैं
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Seasonal migration outside District जिले के बाहर मौसमी प्रवास
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Seasonal migration outside State राज्य के बाहर मौसमी प्रवास
D.6 If Not Working (2 in D.1) (Main reason of Not Working) यदि काम नहीं कर रहे हैं (D.1 में 2) (काम नहीं करने का मुख्य कारण)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No work available काम उपलब्ध नहीं है
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Seasonal inactivity मौसमी निष्क्रियता
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Engaged in Family duties पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियों में लगे हैं
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Too Old to work काम करने के लिए बहुत बूढ़े
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Differently abled विकलांग
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6



D. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS											
परिवार के सदस्यों की रोजगार की स्थिति											
Member Code सदस्य कोड	HF गृहिणी	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
											विद्यार्थी
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Pensioner पेंशनर
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)
D.7 Existing Skills मीजूदा कौशल (within age group between 15 to 55 years) (15 से 55 वर्ष के बीच आयु वर्ग के में)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Driving ड्राइविंग
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Tailoring मिलाई
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Automobile mechanic ऑटोमोबाइल मैकेनिक
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Plumbing प्लंबर
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Beauty Boutique ब्यूटी बूटीक
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Scrutiny personnel <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> पर्सनल
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Gardner माली
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)
D.8 Livelihood Preference of Family members परिवार के सदस्यों की आजीविका की पसंद (within age group between 15 to 55 years) (15 से 55 वर्ष के बीच आयु वर्ग के में)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Driving ड्राइविंग
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Tailoring मिलाई
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Automobile mechanic ऑटोमोबाइल मैकेनिक
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Plumbing प्लंबर
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Beauty Boutique ब्यूटी बूटीक
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Scrutiny personnel <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> पर्सनल
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Gardner माली
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)

E. ACCESS TO HEALTH, HOUSES, ELECTRICITY, FUEL, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		
स्वास्थ्य, आवास, बिजली, ईंधन, पानी की आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन तक पहुँच		
E.1.1 For minor sickness of any of your family members where do you first prefer to go for treatment (Minor sickness like fever, cold & cough, diarrhoea /loose motion etc.) अपने परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य की छोटी सी बीमारी के लिए आप इलाज के लिए सबसे पहले कहां जाना पसंद करते हैं (बुखार, सर्दी और खांसी, दस्त/लूज मोशन आदि)	1	Govt. Hospitals (Sub Centre/PHC/CHC) सरकारी अस्पताल (उप केंद्र/पीएचसी/ सीएचसी)
	2	Private Dispensary प्राइवेट डिस्पेंसरी
	3	Medical Shop दवा की दुकान
	4	Traditional Healer पारंपरिक हीलर
	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)
E.1.2 If not going to Govt. Hospitals what are the reasons यदि सरकारी हास्पिटल नहीं जाते हैं तो क्या कारण हैं?	1	Govt. Hospital is too far (transportation is expensive) सरकारी हास्पिटल बहुत दूर है (परिवहन महंगा है)
	2	Treatment at Govt. Hospital is not good सरकारी हास्पिटल में उपचार अच्छा नहीं है
	3	No proper road accessibility to Govt. Hospital सरकारी हास्पिटल के लिए कोई उचित सड़क से पहुँच



E. ACCESS TO HEALTH, HOUSES, ELECTRICITY, FUEL, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		
स्वास्थ्य, आवास, विजली, ईंधन, पानी की आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन तक पहुंच		
	नहीं है	
	4 Timing does not suit (not opened for 24 hours) समय अनुकूल नहीं है (24 घंटे नहीं खुलता है)	
	9 Any other (Specify) अन्य (वर्ताएं)	
E.1.3 Did any family member suffer from serious disease/sickness in last year? क्या पिछले साल में परिवार का कोई सदस्य गंभीर बीमारी/रोग से पीड़ित था?	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2
E.1.4 Disease and Name of the person? बीमारी और व्यक्ति का नाम	Name of Person (Code) व्यक्ति का नाम (कोड)	Disease Type बीमारी का प्रकार
E.1.5 Where did you get the treatment? आपको इलाज कहाँ से मिला?	Govt. Hospital सरकारी हॉस्पिटल	1
	Private Hospital प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल	2
	Traditional Healer पारंपरिक हीलर	3
	No Treatment कोई उपचार नहीं	4
E.1.6 Expenses of the Treatment was covered by उपचार के खर्चके द्वारा कवर किया गया था	Govt. Health Insurance सरकारी स्वास्थ्य बीमा	1
	Private Health Insurance प्राइवेट स्वास्थ्य बीमा	2
	Expense Self covered खर्च खुद कवर किये थे	3
E.1.7 Have you heard about HIV/AIDS? क्या आपने एचआईवी / एड्स के बारे में सुना है?	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2
E.1.8 How is HIV/AIDS transmitted? (Multiple Response). Do not Probe. एचआईवी/एड्स कैसे फैलता है? (कई जवाब)। प्रोब ना करें	Unsafe Sex (Sex without a condom) असुरक्षित यौन संबंध (बिना कंडोम के सेक्स)	01
	Sharing injecting equipment इंजेक्शन उपकरण साझा करने से	02
	Passed from mother-to-baby during pregnancy/childbirth गर्भावस्था/प्रसव के दौरान माँ से बच्चे में संचारित होना	03
	Passed from mother-to-baby during breastfeeding स्तनपान के दौरान माँ से बच्चे में संचारित होना	04
	Contaminated blood transfusions and organ/tissue transplants दूषित रक्त ट्रांसफ्यूजन और अंग/ऊतक प्रत्यारोपण	05
	By touching, hugging or shaking hand with a HIV infected person एचआईवी संक्रमित व्यक्ति को छूने, पकने लगाने या हाथ मिनाने से	06
	From sweat, tears, urine or faeces of HIV infected person एचआईवी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के पसीने, आँसू, मूत्र या मल से	07
	From Saliva लार से	08
	Spreads through mosquito bites मच्छर के काटने से फैलता है	09
	Transmits through air due to coughing, sneezing or spitting by a HIV infected person एचआईवी संक्रमित व्यक्ति द्वारा खाने, छींकने या धुकने के कारण हवा के माध्यम से संचारित होता है	10
	Transmits through water from swimming pools, baths, shower areas, washing clothes or from drinking water used by HIV infected person स्विमिंग पूल, स्नान, शॉवर क्षेत्रों, कपड़े धोने या एचआईवी	11



E. ACCESS TO HEALTH, HOUSES, ELECTRICITY, FUEL, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
स्वास्थ्य, आवास, विजली, ईंधन, पानी की आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन तक पहुंच			
	संक्रमित व्यक्ति द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले पानी के माध्यम से संचारित होता है		
	HIV passes on through food or cooking utensils used by HIV infected person एचआईवी संक्रमित व्यक्ति द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए भोजन या खाना पकाने के बर्तन से एचआईवी संचारित होता है		12
	By sharing the towel of a HIV/AIDS person एचआईवी / एड्स व्यक्ति के तौलिया को साझा करने से		13
	By sharing the soap of a HIV/AIDS person एचआईवी / एड्स वाले व्यक्ति के साबुन को साझा करने से		14
	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताना)		99
E.1.9 What are your sources of information? (Multiple Response) Do not Probe आपकी जानकारी के स्रोत क्या हैं? (कई जवाब)। प्रोब ना करें	TV टेलीवी		1
	Radio रेडियो		2
	Print Media प्रिंट मीडिया		3
	From Health Functionaries स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं से		4
	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताना)		9
E.1.10 Is any of your Family member is severely malnourished? क्या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य गंभीर रूप से कुपोषित है?	Persons by age group आयु वर्गमें व्यक्ति	Male पुरुष	Female महिला
	Children below 6 years 6 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे		
	Children between 6 to 14 years 6 से 14 साल के बच्चे		
	Adults between 15 to 49 years 15 से 49 वर्ष के बीच के ब्यस्क		
E.1.11 How is the housing structure of the residential house where they are staying ? (Please observe) आवासीय घर की संरचना कैसी है जहां वे रह रहे हैं? (कृपया निरीक्षण करें)	Kutcha कच्चा		1
	Pucca पक्का		2
	Semi-Pucca सेमी-पक्का		3
E.1.12 Do you have Electricity Connection in your family? क्या आपके परिवार में बिजली का कनेक्शन है	Yes हाँ		1
	No नहीं		2
E.1.13 Do you have functional toilet in your family? क्या आपके परिवार में काम करने योग्य शौचालय है?	Yes हाँ		1
	No नहीं		2
E.1.14 (If Yes) What is the utilisation practice of the toilet by your family members? (यदि हाँ) आपके परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा शौचालय के इस्तेमाल की प्रथा क्या है?	Utilised by all the family members परिवार के सभी सदस्यों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है		1
	Some use and other go for Open Defecation कुछ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। और अन्य खुले में शौच के लिए जाते हैं		2
E.1.15 Do you have separate cooking space in your house? क्या आपके घर में खाना पकाने की जगह अलग है?	Yes हाँ		1
	No नहीं		2
E.1.16 What fuel you mainly use for cooking purpose in your family? आप अपने परिवार में खाना पकाने के उद्देश्य के लिए मुख्य रूप से किस ईंधन का उपयोग करते हैं?	Fire Wood जलाने की लकड़ी		1
	LPG एलपीजी		2
	Kerosene केरोसीन		3
	Gobar Gas (Bio Gas) गोबर गैस (बायो गैस)		4
	Electricity बिजली		5
	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताना)		9
E.1.17 If using Fire Wood, where do you get the wood? यदि जलाने वाली लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, तो आपको लकड़ी कहाँ से मिलती है?	Local Forest स्थानीय जंगल		1
	Own Orchard		2



E. ACCESS TO HEALTH, HOUSES, ELECTRICITY, FUEL, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		
स्वास्थ्य, आवास, विजली, ईंधन, पानी की आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन तक पहुंच		
	खुद का बाग Purchase from market बाजार में खरीदते हैं	3
	Other (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9
E.1.18 What is the main source of potable drinking water for your family? आपके परिवार के लिए पीने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है?	Stream (Protected) स्ट्रीम (संरक्षित)	1
	Stream (Not Protected) (Chasma/Bawadi) स्ट्रीम (संरक्षित नहीं) (चश्मा/बवाड़ी)	2
	River Water नदी का पानी	3
	Deep tube well गहरा ट्यूब वेल	4
	Piped water supply (IPH) पाइप वाली पानी की सप्लाई (आईपीएच)	5
	Piped water supply (Stream) पाइप वाली पानी की सप्लाई (धारा)	6
	Bottled Water बोतल वाला पानी	7
	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9
E.1.19 Distance covered to get water for drinking/cooking पीने/ खाना पकाने के लिए पानी पाने के लिए तय की जाने वाली दूरी	In KM किमी. में	

F. GENDER ASPECTS					
लैंगिक पहलु					
F.1.1 Is female of the family involved in decision making in the family matter? क्या परिवार की महिला परिवार के मामले में निर्णय लेने में शामिल होती है?				Yes हाँ	1
				No नहीं	2
F.1.2 Family Division of labour and women's work मजदूरी और महिला के काम का परिवार का निर्णय	No.	Types of Works काम का प्रकार	Only Men केवल पुरुष	Only Women केवल महिला	Both दोनों
	01	Cooking/ Washing खाना बनाना/धोना	1	2	3
	02	Fetching drinking/cooking Water पीने/खाना पकाने का पानी लाना	1	2	3
	03	Managing Cattle मवेशी का प्रबंधन	1	2	3
	04	Working in Agri Field कृषि के खेत में कार्य करना	1	2	3
	05	Also Working Outside साथ ही बाहर काम करना	1	2	3
	06	Doing part time work from home घर के पार्ट टाइम काम करना	1	2	3
	07	Teaching children बच्चों को पढ़ाना	1	2	3
	08	Taking care of elders/children	1	2	3



		बड़ों/बड़ों की देखभाल करना			
	09	Buy provisions from market बाजार से प्रोवीजन खरीदना	1	2	3
	99	Any Other अन्य बताएं	1	2	3
F.1.3 If there was any recent delivery in your family during last 1 year ? क्या आपके परिवार में पिछले 1 साल के दौरान हाल ही में कोई प्रसव हुआ है?				Yes हां	1
				No नहीं	2
F.1.4 If Yes in G.1.3, Where did the delivery take place? यदि G.1.3 में हों, तो प्रसव कहाँ हुआ?		Govt. Hospital सरकारी हास्पिटल	1		
		Private Nursing Home प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम	2		
		At home घर पर	3		
		Others अन्य	9		
F.1.5 Does the female in your family have title to property क्या आपके परिवार की महिला के पास संपत्ति का अधिकतर है		Land जमीन	Yes हां	1	No नहीं 2
		Structure संरचना	Yes हां	1	No नहीं 2

G. DETAILS OF THE ASSETS OWNED (OTHER THAN THE AFFECTED PROPERTIES)

खुद की संपत्ति का विवरण (प्रभावित संपत्ति के अलावा)

No	Asset Particulars संपत्ति का विवरण	Number / Unit in acres / Sq.mts एकड़/वर्ग मीटर में संख्या/यूनिट	Land under cultivation (acres) / Year of Construction /or year of digging the well खेती के तहत भूमि (एकड़) /निर्माण का साल/ या कुआँ खोदने का साल
G.1.1 Land जमीन			
01.	Own agriculture irrigated land खुद की कृषि सिंचित भूमि		
02.	Own agriculture un-irrigated land खुद की कृषि असिंचित भूमि		
03.	Own garden/plantation land खुद का बगीचा/वृक्षारोपण भूमि		
G.1.2 Structure संरचना			
04.	House घर		
05.	Farm House फार्म हाउस		
06.	Cattle Shed फैटल शेड		
07.	Pump house पंप हाउस		
08.	Storage/ Godown /Warehouse स्टोरेज/गोदाम/वेयरहाउस		
09.	Shop दुकान		



10.	Open Well खुला कुआ		
11.	Bore Well बोर वेल		
12.	Tube well ट्यूब वेल		
99.	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)		

H.1 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS					
घरेलू एसेट्स					
No. संख्या	Asset Owned खुद के एसेट्स	No. संख्या	No. संख्या	Asset Owned खुद के एसेट्स	No. संख्या
01	LPG gas Stove एलपीजी गैस स्टोव		11	Telephone (Landline) टेलीफोन (लैंडलाइन)	
02	Electric fan विजली का पंखा		12	Cell Phone/Mobile सेल फोन / मोबाइल	
03	Television टेलीविजन		13	Bicycle साइकिल	
04	Disk Antenna Connection डिस्क एंटीना कनेक्शन		14	Scooter / Motor bike स्कूटर / मोटर बाइक	
05	Refrigerator रेफ्रिजरेटर		15	Four-Wheeler फोर-व्हीलर	
06	Washing Machine वाशिंग मशीन		16	Tractor ट्रेक्टर	
07	Air Cooler एयर कूलर		99	Others अन्य	
08	Air conditioner एयर कंडीशनर				
09	Computer कंप्यूटर				
10	Gharat/ Atta Chakki घरट / अट्टा चक्री				

I. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DETAILS			
आमदनी और खर्च का विवरण			
	Codes कोड्स	Type of Sources स्रोत का प्रकार	Income (In INR.) आमदनी (रुपये में)
I.1. Indicate total Annual income of the family from all sources (in INR.) सभी स्रोतों से परिवार की कुल वार्षिक आमदनी बताएं (रुपये में)	01	Agriculture कृषि	
	02	Horticulture बागवानी	
	03	Livestock पशु	
	04	Agri Labour कृषि मजदूर	



	05	Casual Labour सामान लेबर	
	06	Salary वेतन	
	07	Business बिजनेस	
	08	Remittance प्रेषण	
	09	Pension पेंशन	
	99	Others अन्य	
Total (In Rs.) कुल (रुपये में)			

I.2 Family Expenditure and Consumption (Monthly INR)

पारिवारिक खर्च और उपभोग (मासिक रूपये में)

Codes कोड्स	Item आइटम	Amount राशि	Codes कोड्स	Item आइटम	Amount राशि
01	Food भोजन		09	Loan repayments ऋण चुकाना	
02	Cooking fuel खाना पकाने का ईंधन		10	Social events सामाजिक कार्यक्रम	
03	Clothing कपड़ा		11	Agriculture (labour/tools) कृषि (मजदूरी/उपकरण)	
04	Transport परिवहन		12	Seeds/fertilizers/pesticides बीज/उर्वरक/कीटनाशक	
05	Health/Medicines स्वास्थ्य/दवाई		99	Others अन्य	
06	Education शिक्षा				
07	Electricity/Water/Utilities बिजली/पानी/ उपयोगिताएं				
08	Phone/Mobile Expenses फोन/मोबाइल का खर्च		Total (In Rs.) कुल (रुपये में)		

J. FOOD SECURITY

खाद्य सुरक्षा

J.1 Total Monthly Requirement of Food Grains for Family and Sources of Procurement (In KG) परिवार के लिए अनाज की कुल मासिक आवश्यकता और खरीद के स्रोत (किग्रा में)	Codes कोड्स	Types of Grains अनाज का प्रकार	Own Production खुद का उत्पादन	From Ration Shop (PDS) राशन की दुकान से (पीडीएस)	Purchased from Market मार्केट से खरीदा
	1	Wheat/Atta गेहूं/आटा			
	2	Rice चावल			
	3	Maize मक्का			
	4	Bajra बाजरा			



	Total योग			
--	---------------------	--	--	--

K. ACCESS TO CREDIT AND INDEBTEDNESS

ऋण तक पहुंच और ऋणग्रस्तता

K.1. Please indicate your borrowings and loans taken in the last 1 year.

कृपया पिछले 1 वर्ष में लिए गए अपने उधार और ऋण बताएं.

No. संख्या	Source of Loan ऋण का स्त्रोत	Necessity आवश्यकता	Amount राशि			Asset Pledged (Specify) गिरवी रखी गयी संपत्ति
		Codes कोड्स	Taken लिया गया	Returned वापस किया गया	Interest Rate ब्याज दर	Codes कोड्स
1	Bank (Public Sector) बैंक (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र)					
2	Bank (Private) बैंक (प्राइवेट)					
3	Cooperative Society सहकारी समिति					
4	Private money lender प्राइवेट सा हूकार					
5	Relatives/Friends रिश्तेदार/दोस्त					
9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)					
Code List for necessity for availing the loan ऋण लेने के लिए आवश्यकता के लिए कोड सूची				Code List for Assets Pledged गिरवी रखी गयी संपत्ति के लिए कोड सूची		
Agricultural Purpose कृषि का उद्देश्य	1	Marriage/Function शादी / समारोह	5	Paper of Land जमीन के कागज	1	
Education शिक्षा	2	Purchase of Land भूमि की खरीद	6	Paper of House घर के कागज	2	
House Construction घर का निर्माण	3	Purchase of family commodities पारिवारिक वस्तुओं की खरीद	7	Gold/Ornaments सोना/आभूषण	3	
Medical / Health मेडिकल/स्वास्थ्य	4	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9	

L. BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

सरकारी योजनाओं से लिया गया लाभ

L.1 Has anybody from the family availed a benefit from a State or a Central Government Scheme?

क्या परिवार के किसी व्यक्ति ने राज्य या केंद्र सरकार की योजना का लाभ उठाया है?

Yes हाँ

1

No नहीं

2

L.2 If Yes, is the scheme a state government scheme or a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)?

यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह योजना राज्य सरकार की योजना है या केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) है?



Name of Scheme योजना का नाम	CSS or State Govt. नीतिगत या राज्य सरकार	Purpose उद्देश्य	Amount/Benefit Received प्राप्त राशि/फायदे	Training प्रशिक्षण

M. PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION

परियोजना संबंधित जानकारी

M.1.1 Are you aware of the proposed Hydroelectric Project in your area? क्या आप अपने क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित पनबिजली (हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक) परियोजना के बारे में जानते हैं?	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2
M.1.2 If yes what is the source? यदि हाँ तो स्रोत क्या है?	Govt. Officials सरकारी ऑफिशियल	1
	News Paper अखबार	2
	Other Villagers अन्य गांव	3
	Others अन्य	9

M.1.3 What do you perceive the Impact of the Hydroelectric Project in your area

आप अपने क्षेत्र में पनबिजली (हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक) परियोजना के प्रभाव का क्या अनुभव करते हैं

M.1.3.1 Positive impacts perceived माने गये सकारात्मक प्रभाव		N.1.3.2 Negative Impacts Perceived माने गये नकारात्मक प्रभाव	
Increase in local employment स्थानीय रोजगार में वृद्धि	1	Loss of land भूमि की हानि	1
Availability of electricity in low rate कम दर में बिजली की उपलब्धता	2	Increased Food insecurity खाद्य असुरक्षा में वृद्धि	2
Increase in business opportunity बिजनेस के अवसर में वृद्धि	3	Pressure on existing infrastructure मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे पर दबाव	3
Increase in land price जमीन की कीमत में वृद्धि	4	More visitors/population अधिक विजिटर्स/जनसंख्या	4
Better communication and transport facility बेहतर संचार और परिवहन सुविधा	5	Conflict with outsiders बाहरी लोगों से संघर्ष	5
Decrease in seasonal migration of the people लोगों के मौसमी प्रवास में कमी	6	HIV/AIDS due to in-migration or influx of workers श्रमिकों के प्रवास या प्रवेश के कारण एचआईवी / एड्स	6
Increase in educational quality शैक्षिक गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि	7	Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9
Increase in consumption of local produces स्थानीय उपज की खपत में वृद्धि	8		
Others (Specify) अन्य (बताएं)	9		

N. RESETTLEMENT PREFERENCES (If House, Shop, Land is affected) and requires relocation

निपटान पूर्व शर्तें (यदि घर, दुकान, भूमि प्रभावित हुए हैं) और स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता है

N.1.1 Relocation Options	Self-managed with cash Assistance	1
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---



स्थानांतरण के विकल्प	नकद सहायता के साथ स्व-प्रबंधित	
	Project constructed house/shop	2
	प्रोजेक्ट के द्वारा निर्मित घर/दुकान	
	Not decided/cannot say at present	3
N.1.2 If alternate house/shop constructed by Project, then preferred location यदि परियोजना द्वारा निर्मित वैकल्पिक घर/ दुकान, तो पसंदीदा स्थान	वर्तमान में निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सकता है	
	Other (Specify)	9
	अन्य (बताएं)	
	Same Settlement	1
N.1.3 Do you want unviable Land to be acquired by Project क्या आप चाहते हैं कि परियोजना के द्वारा <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> भूमि अधिग्रहित की जाए	उसी बस्ती में	2
	Anywhere	9
	कहीं भी	
N.1.4 Do you want unviable Structure to be acquired by Project क्या आप चाहते हैं कि परियोजना के द्वारा <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> संरचना का अधिग्रहित किया जाए	Others (specify)	1
	अन्य (बताएं)	2
	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2
	Yes हाँ	1
	No नहीं	2

Note. Provide a hand-sketch drawing indicating the dimensions of the property (Structure/Land) in this blank space along with the land mark).

नोट-इस खाली जगह में लैंडमार्क के साथ संपत्ति (संरचना/जमीन) के आयामों को दर्शाते हुए हैंड-स्केच बनाएं



--


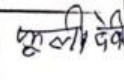
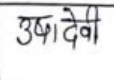
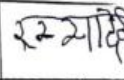


SIGNATURE of the Person Providing the Information to this questionnaire from the family with the contact number कॉन्टैक्ट नंबर के साथ उस व्यक्ति के हस्ताक्षर जो परिवार से इस प्रश्नपत्र की जानकारी को प्रदान कर रहा है
SIGNATURE of the investigator with date तारीख के साथ इन्वेस्टीगेटर के हस्ताक्षर

Annexure 3: The Project Study Team

No.	Proposed Position	Name
1.	Team Leader/Project Coordinator	Mr. Niharendu Jagatdeb
2.	Project Advisor	Mr. Madhusudan Hanumappa
3.	Field Manager, Land Acquisition Specialist & Community Mobilization Expert	Mr. Rajeev Kumar Singh
4.	Gender & Development Expert	Ms. Manjusree Talukdar
5.	Field Supervisor, System Analyst & programmer	Ms. C Jagati
6.	Field Supervisor	Ms. Babita Upadhyay
7.	Investigator – 1	Bihari Lal
8.	Investigator – 2	Sheetal
9.	Investigator – 3	Afzal Rajput
10.	Investigator – 4	Mohammad Arshad
11.	Investigator – 5	Manish Kumar

Annexure 4: Attendance of participants during the Public Consultation




Attendance		Public Consultation (Common PC)			
Village		Mahauli			
Date		08.9.2019.			
Time		9:30 AM.			
S.No	Name	Gender	Designation	Mobile NO.	Signature
1	Rambha Devi	F	Agg.	98163-07621	रामबा देवी
2	Shila Devi	F	Agg.	88042-56870	शिला देवी
3	Sunil	M	Agg.	98179-92000	Sunil
4	Mohan Lal	M	Govt. job ^{HPWD} _{Hardi}	88048-73984	Mohan Lal
5	Pummy	M	Agg.	9805942134	Pummy
6	Dalaram	M	Agg.	98162-18454	दलाराम
7	Anil Kumar	M	Agg.	98164-58530	Anil Kumar
8	Kabir Dev	M	Agg.	⁴⁸⁴⁰⁶ 98058-98178	Kabir Dev
9	USha Devi	F	Agg.	98161-08862	उषा देवी
10	Dhani Ram	M	Agg.	-	[Fingerprint]
11	Hans Raj	M	Agg.	-	[Fingerprint]
12	Hemal Ram	M	Agg.	98168-82629	Hemal Ram
13	Saina Devi	F	Agg (Cooking carrier of school)	-	Saina Devi
14	Mangat Ram	M	Agg.	96250-50700	Mangat Ram
15	Fuli Devi	F	Agg.	98177-91824	फुली देवी
16	Shyam Lal	M	Govt. Emp. (teacher)	98165-12357	श्याम लाल
17	Roshan Lal	M	Agg.	98165-12338	रोशन लाल

Attendance		Public consultation (WFGD - Women).			
Village		Mahauli.			
Date		08.9.2019.			
Time		10:00 AM.			
S.No	Name	Gen	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Sheela	F	Agriculture	8894256270	
2.	Phodi Devi	F	House work	981779824	
3.	Kusha Devi	F	Agriculture	9816108362	
4.	Ramba Devi	F	Agriculture	9816307621	
5.	C. Jagati	F	Field Supervisor	9958514399	
6.	Sheetal	F	Field investigator	7807356010	



Attendance		Public consultation		ST Category	
Village		Baaya			
Date		08:9:2019.			
Time		12:00 PM.			
SNo	Name	Gender	Designation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Khatiza	F	Agriculture	-	खतीजा
2	Julekha	F	Agg.	-	जुलेखा
3	Billu	M	Agg.	86270-12880	Billu
4	Vinyabeen	M	Agg.	85807-69095	वीनयबीन
5	Bitty	F	Agg.	-	BITTU
6	Kaish	F	Agg.	-	कैश
7	Renu	F	Agg.	-	रेनु
8	Nurbibi	F	Agg.	-	
9	Safoa	F	Agg.	-	
10	Bashir	M	Agg.	-	
11	Suleman	M	Agg	98054-13308	सुलेमान
12	Noor Alam	M	Agg	88040-52081	
13	Ramzan	M	Agg.	78078-01532	रमजान
14	Noor	M	Agg.	98169-34112	
15	Nihalendra Jagadish	M	Team Leader	9654656764	Nihalendra
16	Rajeev	M	Manager	982110927	Rajeev
17	C. Jagati	F	Field Supervisor	9958514399	C. Jagati
18	Bihari Lal	M	Field Investigator	8755654542	Bihari Lal
19	Sheetal	F	Field Investigator	7807356476	Sheetal



Attendance		Public Consultation (WFGD - ST category)			
Village		Baaya			
Date -		08.9.2019.			
Time		01:00 PM.			
SNO	Name	Gender	Designation	Mobile Number	Signature
1	Murbiki	F	House work	9816934112	
2	Safra	F	House work	-	
3	Bittu	F	House work		Bittu
4	Rem	F	House work	-	RAMU
5	Kaish	F	House work	-	KASH
6	Razina	F	House work	-	Razina
7	Khutsja	F	House work	-	खुत्जा
8	Jaleka	F	House work	-	जालेका
9	Bheetal	F	Field investigator	7807356010	Bheetal
10	C. Jagati	F	Field Supervisor	9958514399	



Public consultation Attendance sheet (Common PC)

VILLAGE :- BEHANIA.

DATE :- 9.9.2019.

TIME :- 10:00 AM.

Sno	Name	Gen	Designation	Mobile Number	Signature
1	Mohender verma	M	Agg	9816301400	Mohender
2	Susheel Kumar	M	Agg.	98165-68867	Susheel
3	Santosh Kumar	M	Agg.	8894381832	Santosh Kumar
4	Joginder paul	M	Agg.	8894188444	Joginder Paul
5	Shyampati	F	Agg	98164-08829	Shyampati
6	Bal kishan	M	Agg.	6395942841	Bal kishan
7	Babli Devi	F	Agg.	98050-73220	Babli
8	Jhaku Devi	F	Agg.	-	Jhaku Devi
9	Vidya Devi	F	Agg.	94590-24407	Vidya Devi
10	Dasi Devi	F	Agg.	83519-01382	Dasi Devi
11	Saina Deri	F	Agg	98165-68867	Saina Deri
12	Chaggu Deri Ram	M	Agg	98057-27150	Chaggu Ram
13	Giojanand	M	Agg	98162-88558	Giojanand
14	Kaul Ram verma	M	Agg.	-	Kaul Ram verma
15	Batti Devi	F	Agg.	98573-34387	Batti Devi
16	Bihari lal	M	Field investigator	8755654542	Bihari lal
17	Usheetal	F	Field investigator	78073-56010	Usheetal

18	Niharendu Jyotdeb	Team Leader	9654656764	Niharendu
19	Rajeev K. Singh	Manager	982110927	Rajeev
20	Jagati	Field Supervisor	9958514399	Jagati



Attendance		Public consultation			
Village		Behna			
Date		9.9.2019.			
Time		11:00 AM.			
SNo	Name	Gender	Designation	Mobile Number	Signature
1.	Dasi Devi	F	Agg	83519-01382	Dasi Devi
2.	Vidya Devi	F	Agg.	9459-24770	Vidya Devi
3.	Babli Devi	F	Agg	9805073220	Babli
4.	Shyam pati	F	Agg	9816408829	Shyam pati
5.	Jhakdu Devi	F	Agg.	—	Jhakdu Devi
6.	Saina Devi	F	Agg.	—	Saina Devi
7.	Batti Devi	F	Agg.	—	Batti Devi
8.	Sheetal	F	Field investigator	7807356010	Sheetal
9.	Jagati	F	Field supervisor	9958514399	Jagati



Annexure 5: Photographs of the Public Consultations



Annexure 6: Request letter from temple committee for Dharamshala.

बैहनी महादेवजी का इतिहास एवं प्राचीन परम्पराएं

परिचय:- बैहनी महादेव जी का मन्दिर बहुत प्राचीन स्वयं बहुत अधिक भव्य एवं सुंदर है। यह मन्दिर हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू जिला के आनी तहसील के बैहना गांव में स्थित है। अनुमान है कि यह मन्दिर 300-400 वर्ष पुराना है। इन्हें स्थानीय लोग बैशौलड़ महादेव के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

यह मन्दिर प्राचीन पहाड़ी शैली में लकड़ी एवं पत्थरों की सुंदर नकाशी से सुसजित है। इन लकड़ी और पत्थरों पर हिंदु देवी-देवताओं तथा जानवरों की सुंदर आकृतियों का भव्य चित्रण किया गया है। मन्दिर के गर्भ गृह में एक शिवलिंग स्थापित है तथा मन्दिर के अन्दर बैहनी महादेव की मूर्ति के साथ अन्य देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां भी विशजमान हैं। मन्दिर के साथ में कौटि (भण्डार गृह) भी है, जहां पर देवता जी के रथ की सजाने के लिए आभूषण, स्वयं अन्य खाद्य सामग्री तथा ढोल-नागाड़े रखे जाते हैं।

वार्षिक धार्मिक आयोजन - वैसे तो बैहनी महादेव के मन्दिर में हिंदू महीनों के हर पहले दिन धार्मिक अनुष्ठान का आयोजन किया जाता है परंतु मुख्य रूप से वर्ष में तीन मेलों का आयोजन किया जाता है जैसे बैसाखी, दिपावली और शान्चा आदि। मकर संक्राति के दिन बैहनी महादेव की मूर्ति को ढोल-नागाड़ों को बजाते हुए सतलुज नदी के किनारे प्रभु-मुहूर्त के समय स्नान कराया जाता है।

सतलुज नदी के किनारे गर्म पानी का प्रकृतिक स्रोत है, जहां पर मन्दिर के पुजारी प्रातःकाल जाकर स्नान करते हैं तथा बैहनी महादेव के पुजा के लिए पानी भर लाते हैं।

अनेकों वर्षों पूर्व यहां पर ञ्मुण्डा (नरवली) महायज्ञ का आयोजन किया जाता था। जिसका प्रमाण मन्दिर की कौटि में धास का बना रस्सा है।

मन्दिर के प्रवेश द्वार में लौहे की किलों का पायदान है तथा मन्दिर के अन्दर एक धुना भी मौजूद है जिसमें गाय के उपलों से आग जलाई जाती है जिसका प्रयोग मन्दिर में पुजा के लिए किया जाता है तथा उपलों की राख का उपयोग अभिमंत्रित करके विभिन्न प्रकार के रोगों के उपचार में किया जाता है।

मन्दिर के बाहर प्रणाम में एक बहुत ही विशाल एवं प्राचीन पीपल का वृक्ष है तथा दो भारी और गोल पत्थर हैं कहा जाता है कि ये पत्थर एक औरत पानी के घड़े के साथ सतलुज नदी के किनारे से उठा लाई है।

दीपावली की रात गाँव के लोग लकड़ी इकट्ठा करके मन्दिर प्राण में लकड़ियों में आग लगाते हैं तथा देवतार्क का गुरु (चैला/माली) अंगारों पर नृत्य करता है।

बैहनी महादेव की प्रसिद्धता - बैहनी महादेव जी कुस्त्र, शिमला तथा मण्डी जिलों के भिन्न गाँव के इष्ट देवता हैं तथा इन गाँव के सभी लोग मन्दिर के सभी धार्मिक कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित होते हैं।

इस गाँव में हनुमान जी के दो मन्दिर हैं जिसमें प्राचीन समय की पत्थर की मूर्तियाँ विराजमान हैं।

बैहनी महादेव की मुख्य मूर्ति शिमला जिले के माहोली गाँव में एक किसान को हल चलाते हुए मिली और उसे बैहना लाकर यहाँ स्थापित कर दिया।

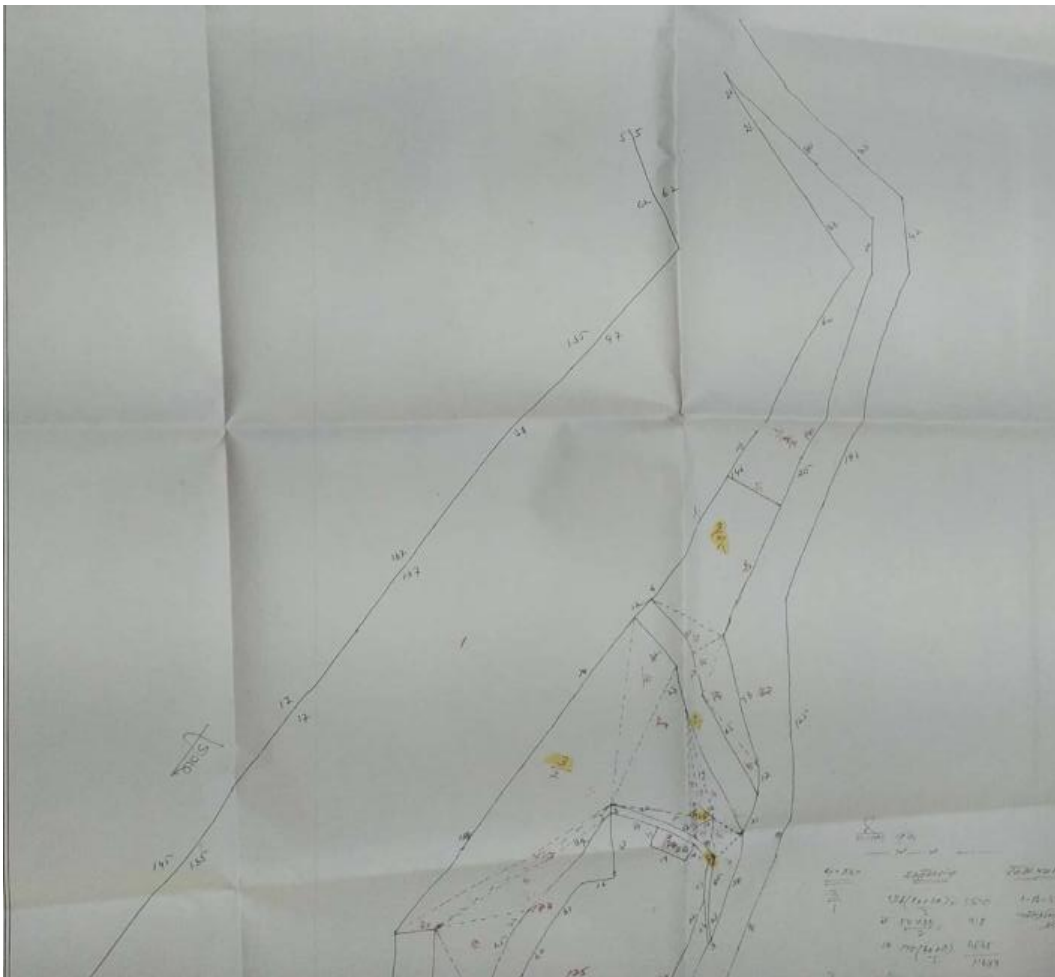
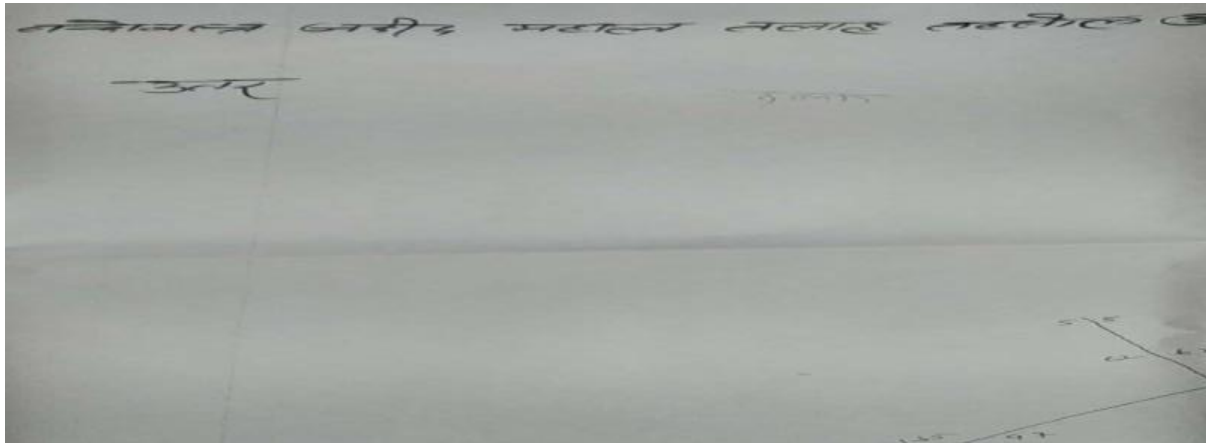
आज दिनांक सितंबर 2019 को बैहना गांव के वासियों की बैठक बैहनी महादेव के प्राण में सम्पन्न हुई! जिसमें बैहना गांव में स्थित बैहनी महादेव के मन्दिर परिसर में खण्डर हो चुकी सराय भवन के पुनर्निर्माण पर चर्चा हुई! इस सराय भवन का उपयोग स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों तथा निकटवर्ती गांव के लोगों द्वारा धार्मिक उत्सवों तथा विवाह समारोह के लिए किया जाता था! अतः समस्त ग्रामवासियों द्वारा, प्रस्तावित लुहरी जल विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II से यह मांग की जाती है कि इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले गांव बैहना में सराय भवन का पुनर्निर्माण कराने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए! आपके इस उपकार के लिए समस्त ग्रामवासी आभारी रहेंगे!

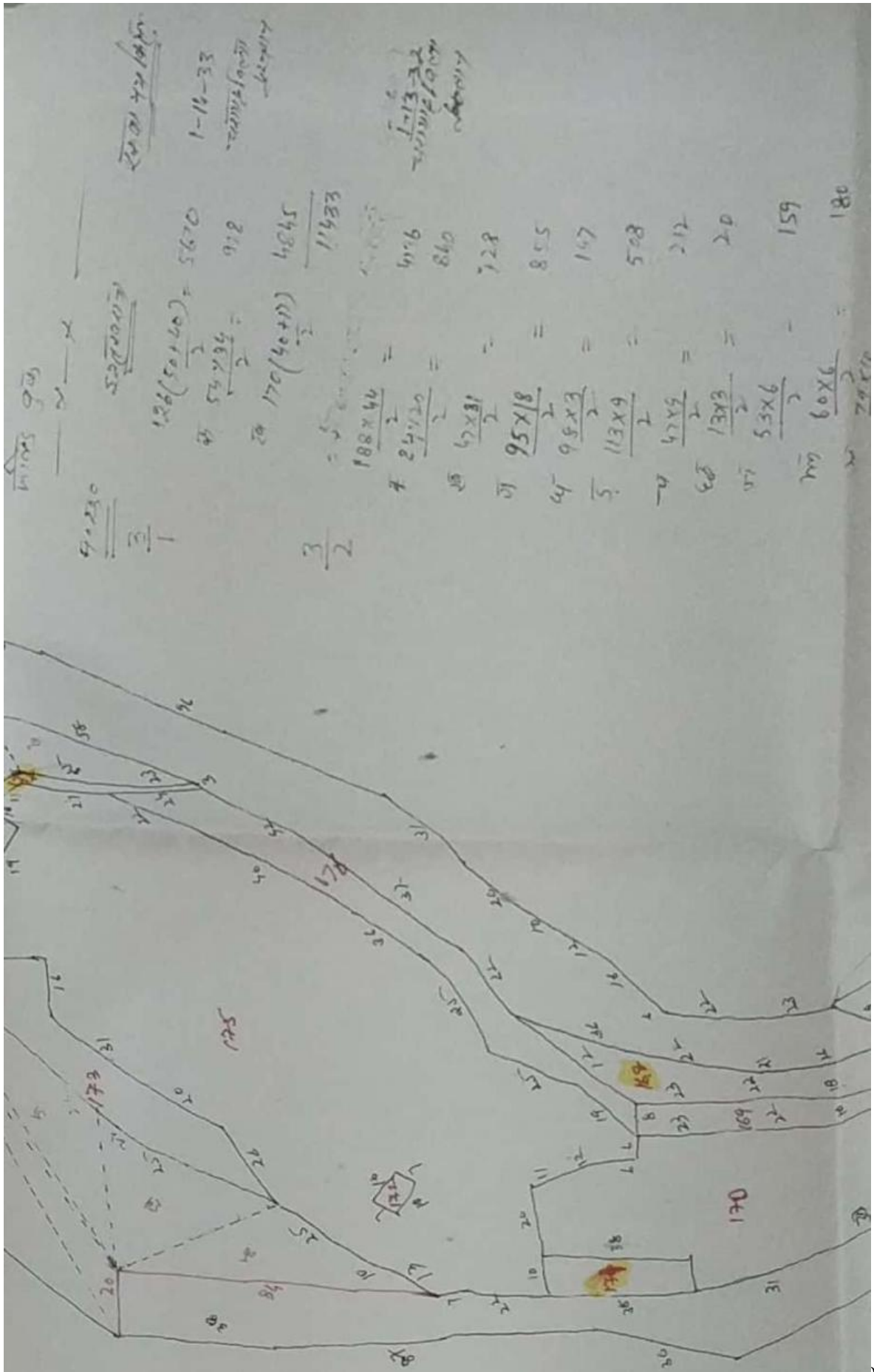
धन्यावाद

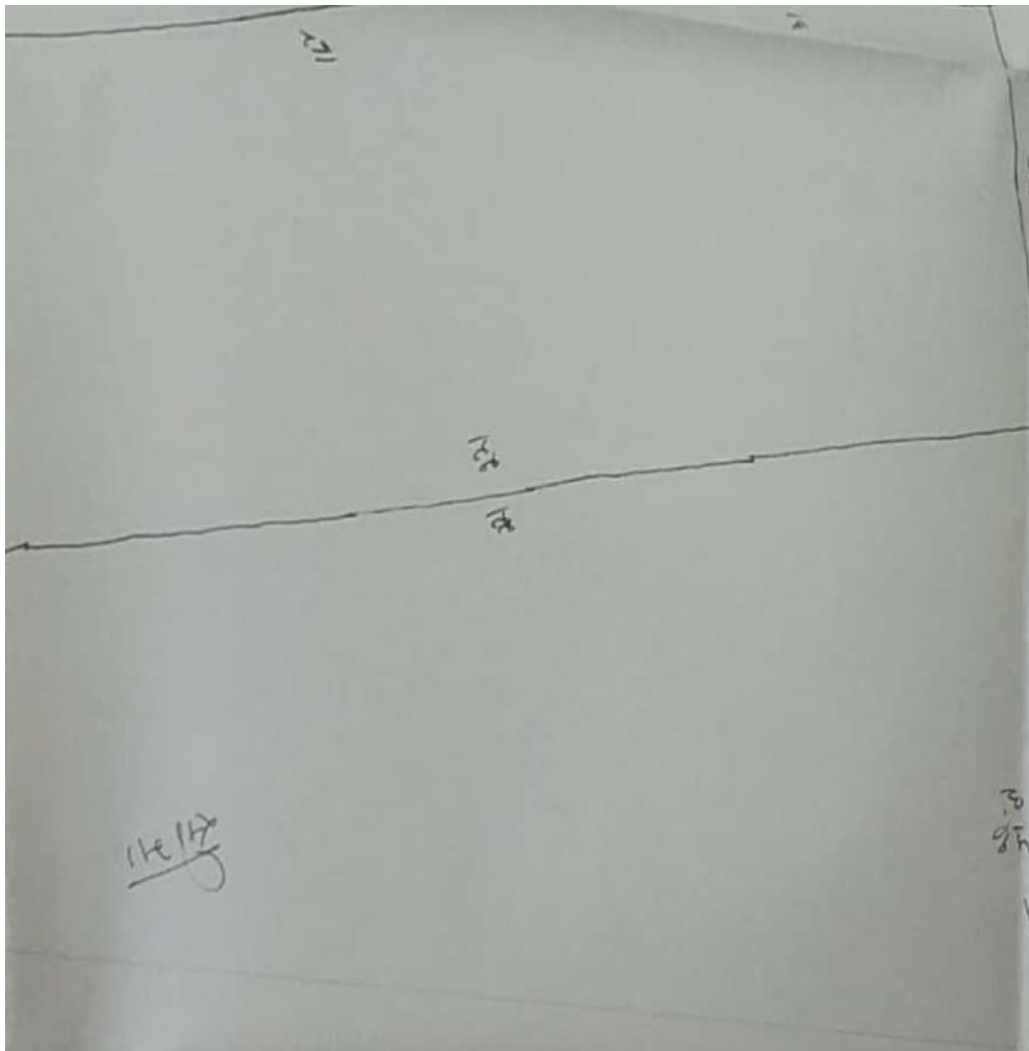
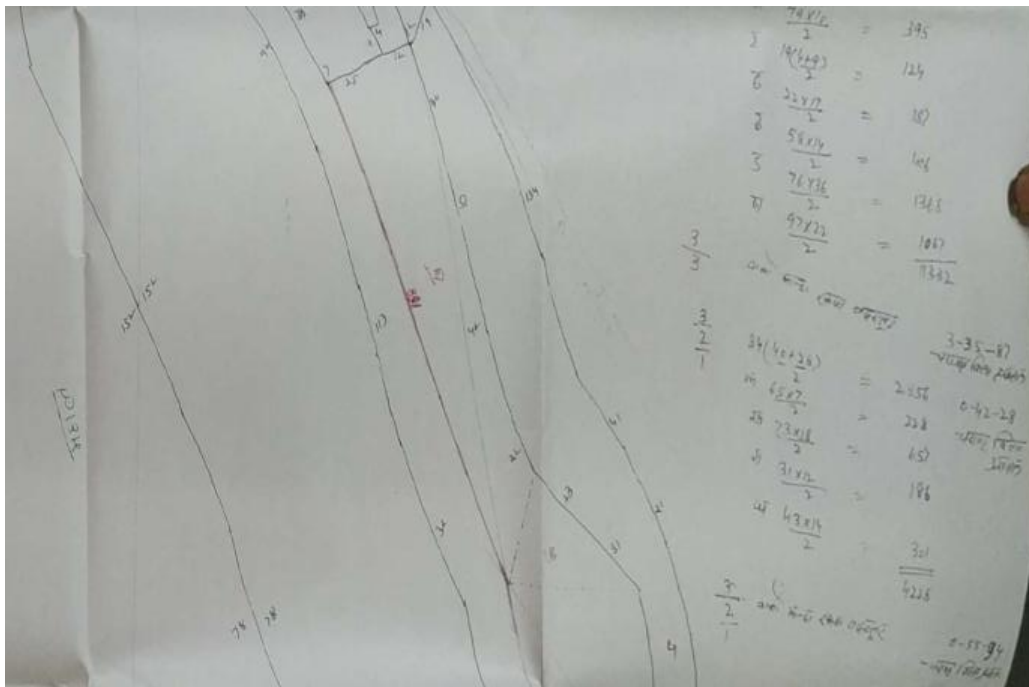
प्रार्थनाकर्ता समस्त ग्रामवासी
 बैहना, तहसील-आची, जिला-कुल्लू
 हिमाचल प्रदेश

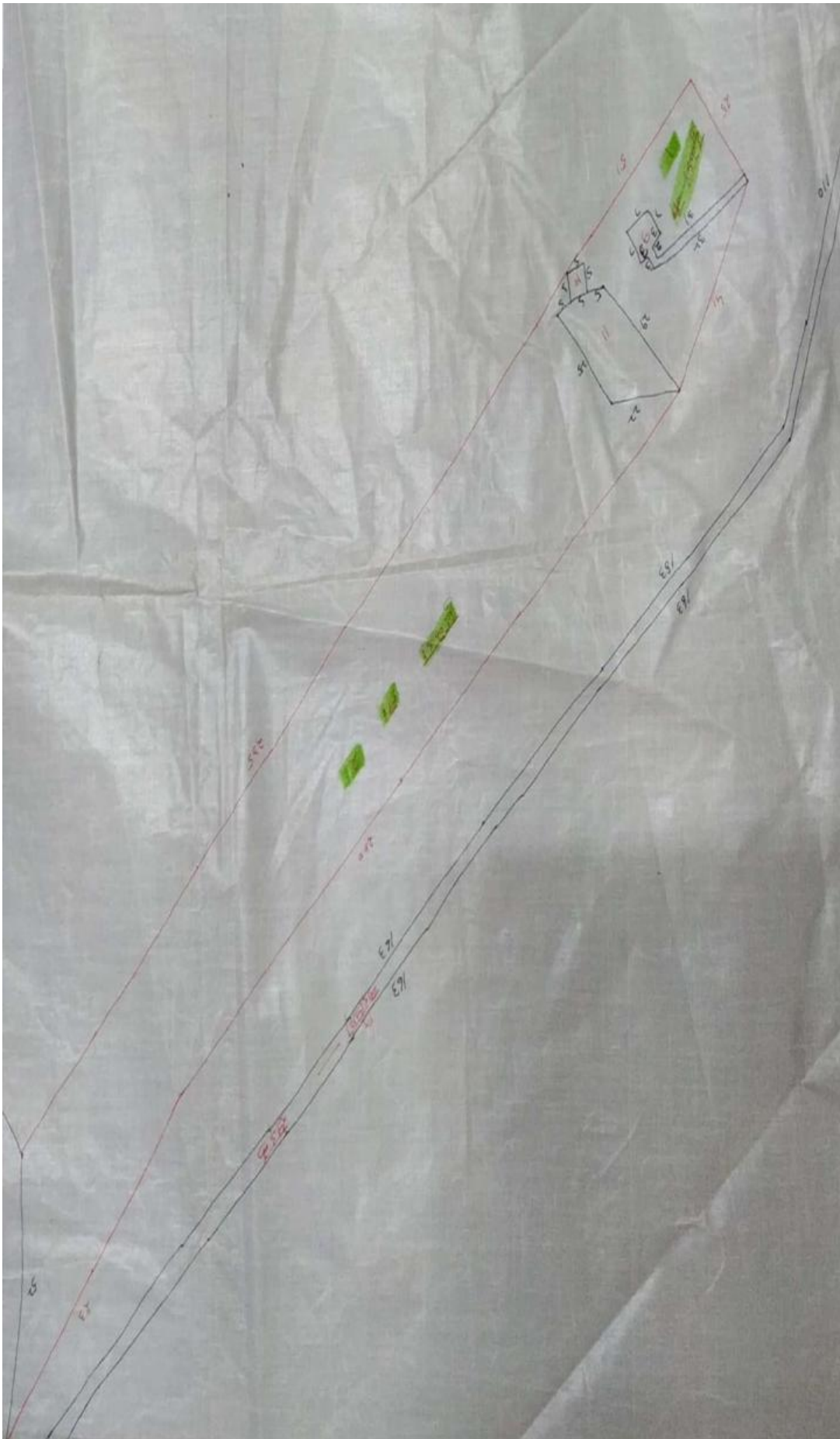
NAME	SIGNATURE	NAME	SIGNATURE
Bal Krishan	Bal Krishan	Sunita Devi	Sunita
Babli Devi	Babli	Sushil Kumar	Sushil Kumar
Santosh Kumar	Santosh Kumar	Raj Kumar	Raj Kumar
Vidya Devi	Vidya Devi	Sunita Devi	Sunita
Sita Devi	Sita Devi	Chandni Lal	Chandni Lal
Batti Devi	Batti Devi	Bihari Lal	Bihari Lal
Meena Devi	Meena		
Mahender Singh	Mahender Singh		
Shyampatti	Shyampatti		

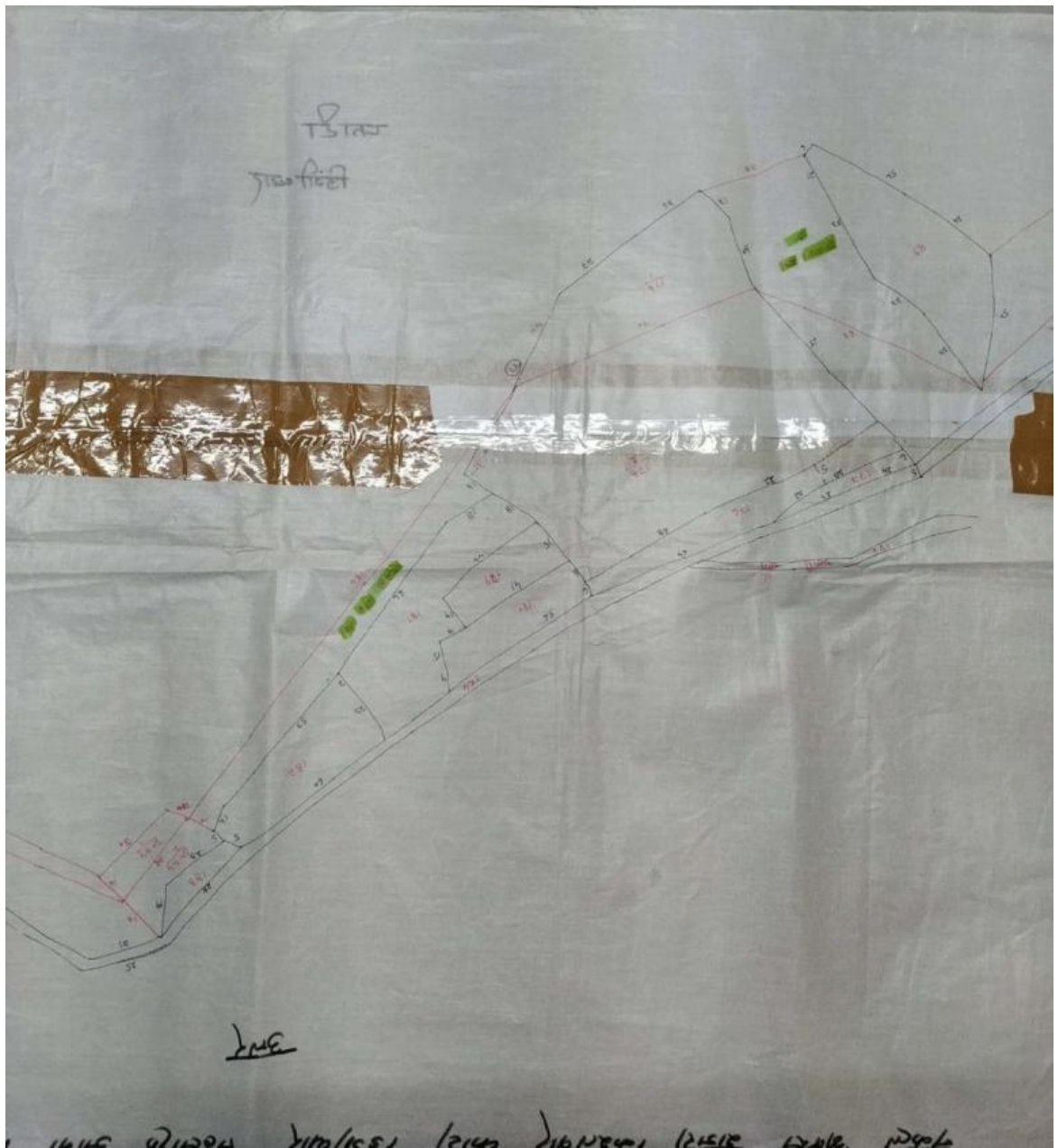
Annexure 7: Revenue Maps



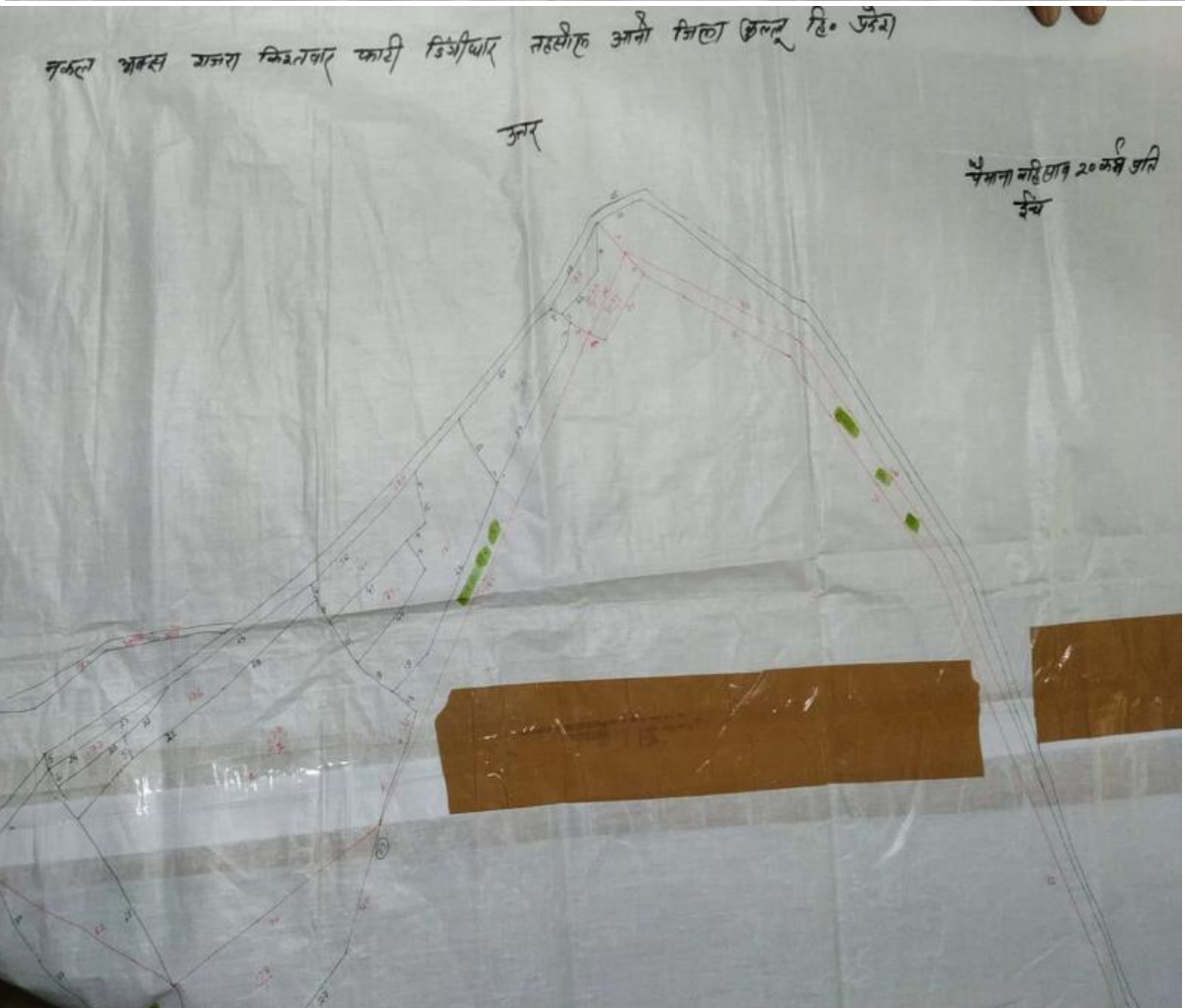
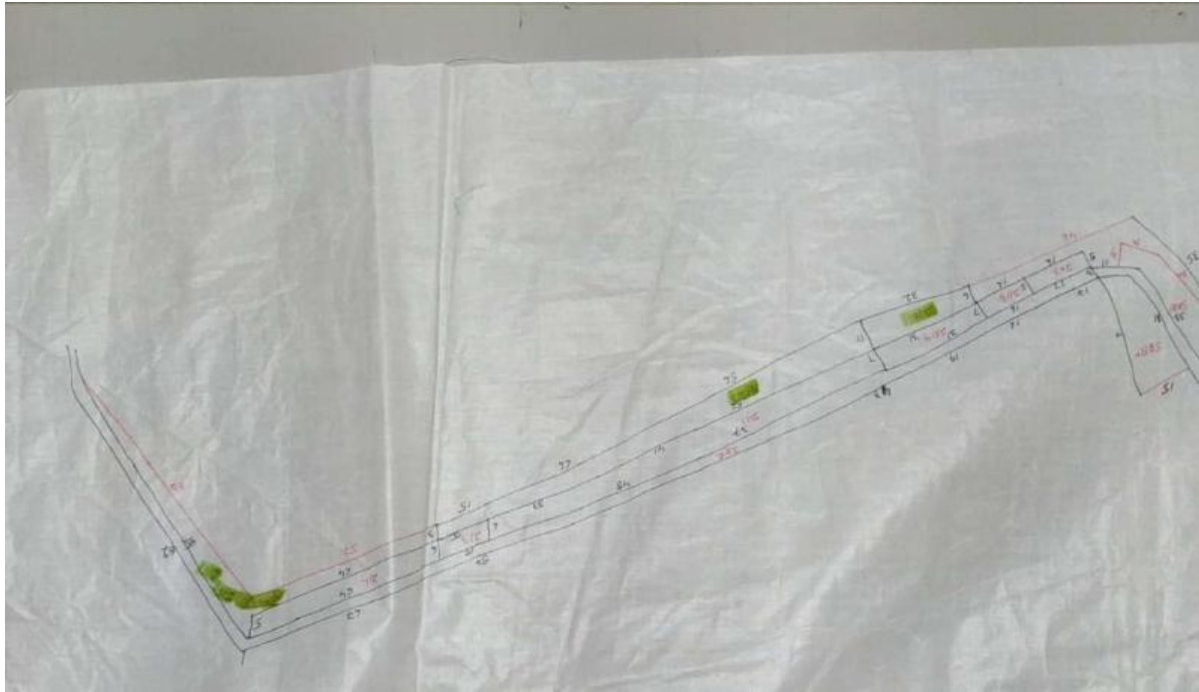


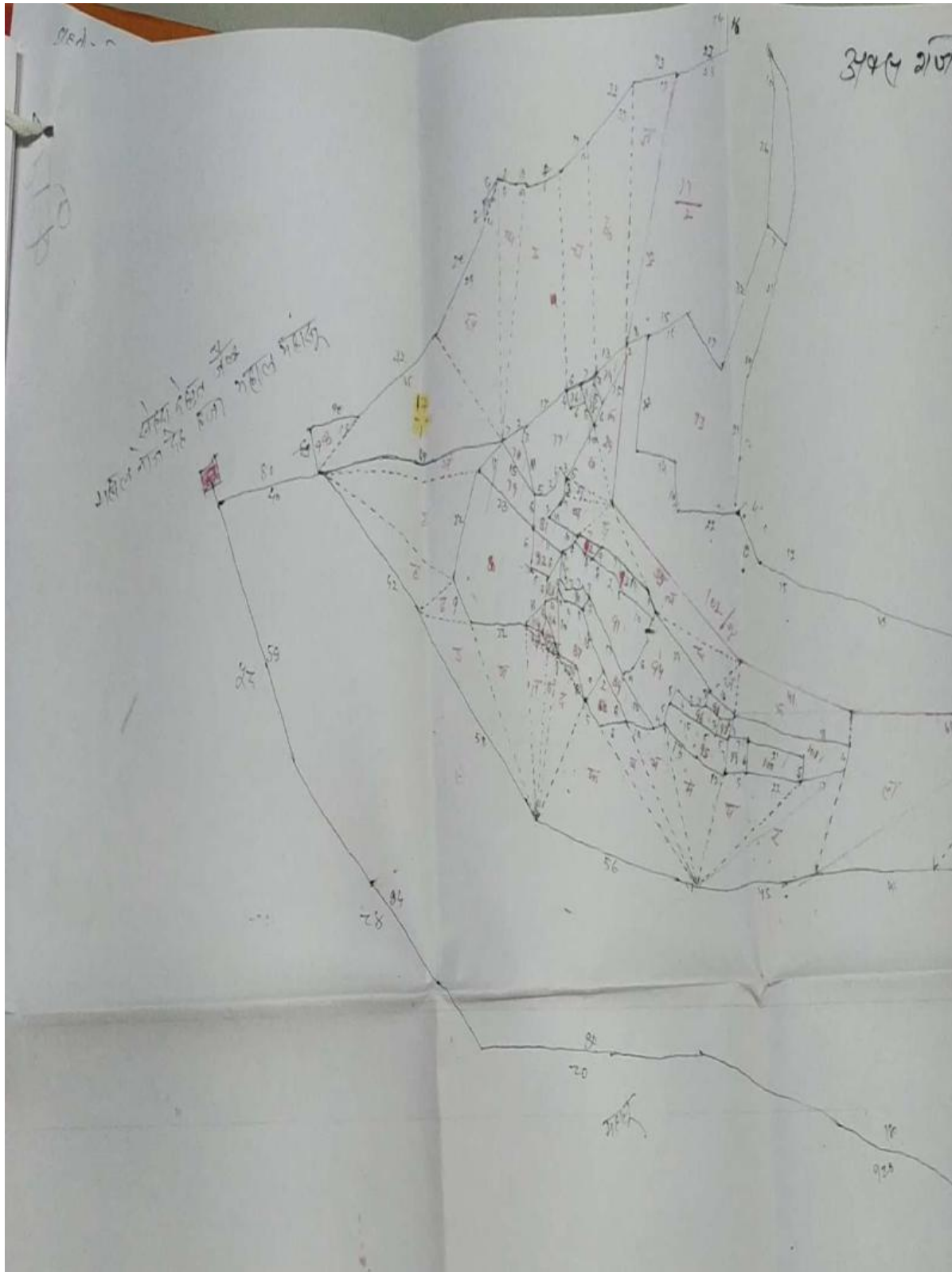


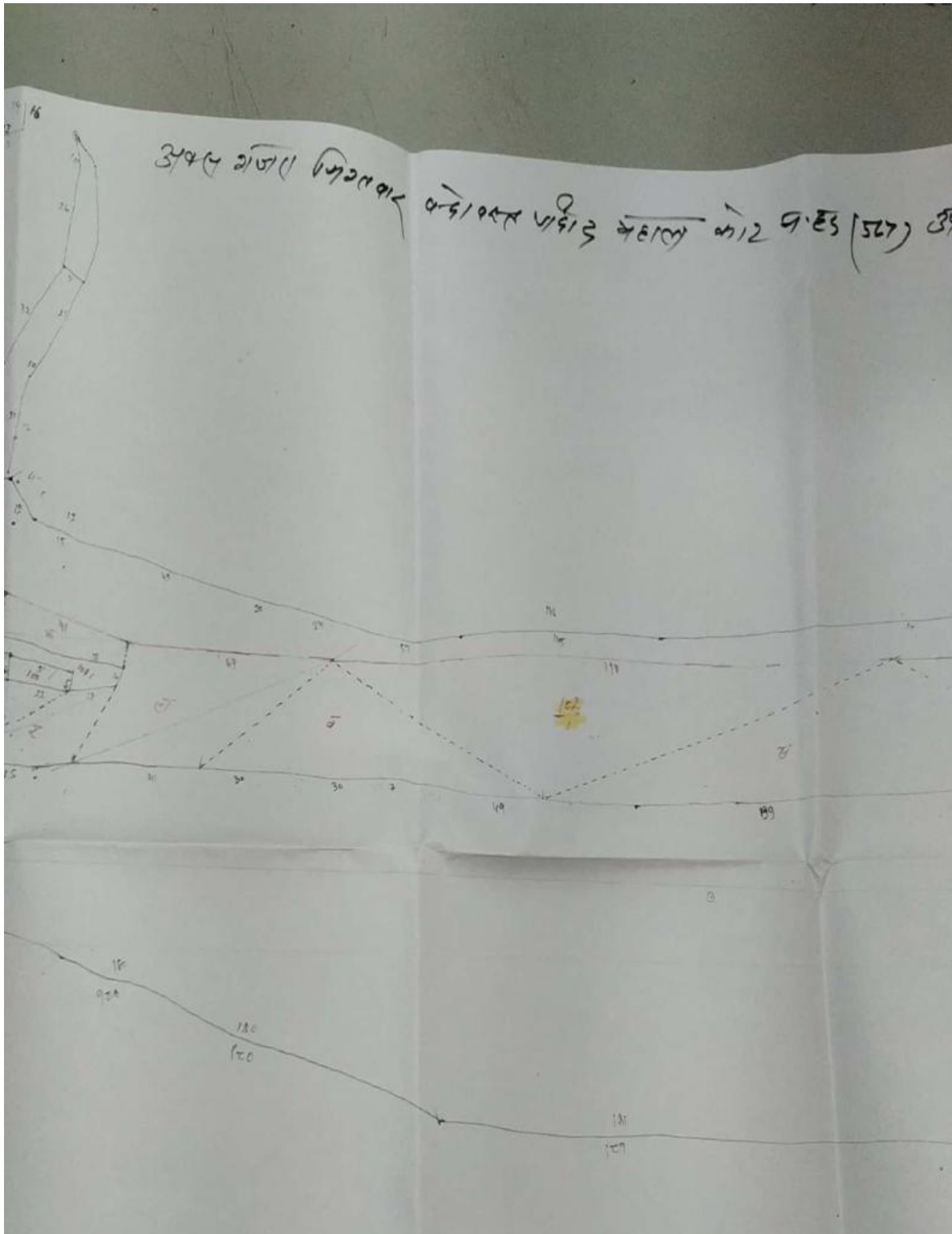


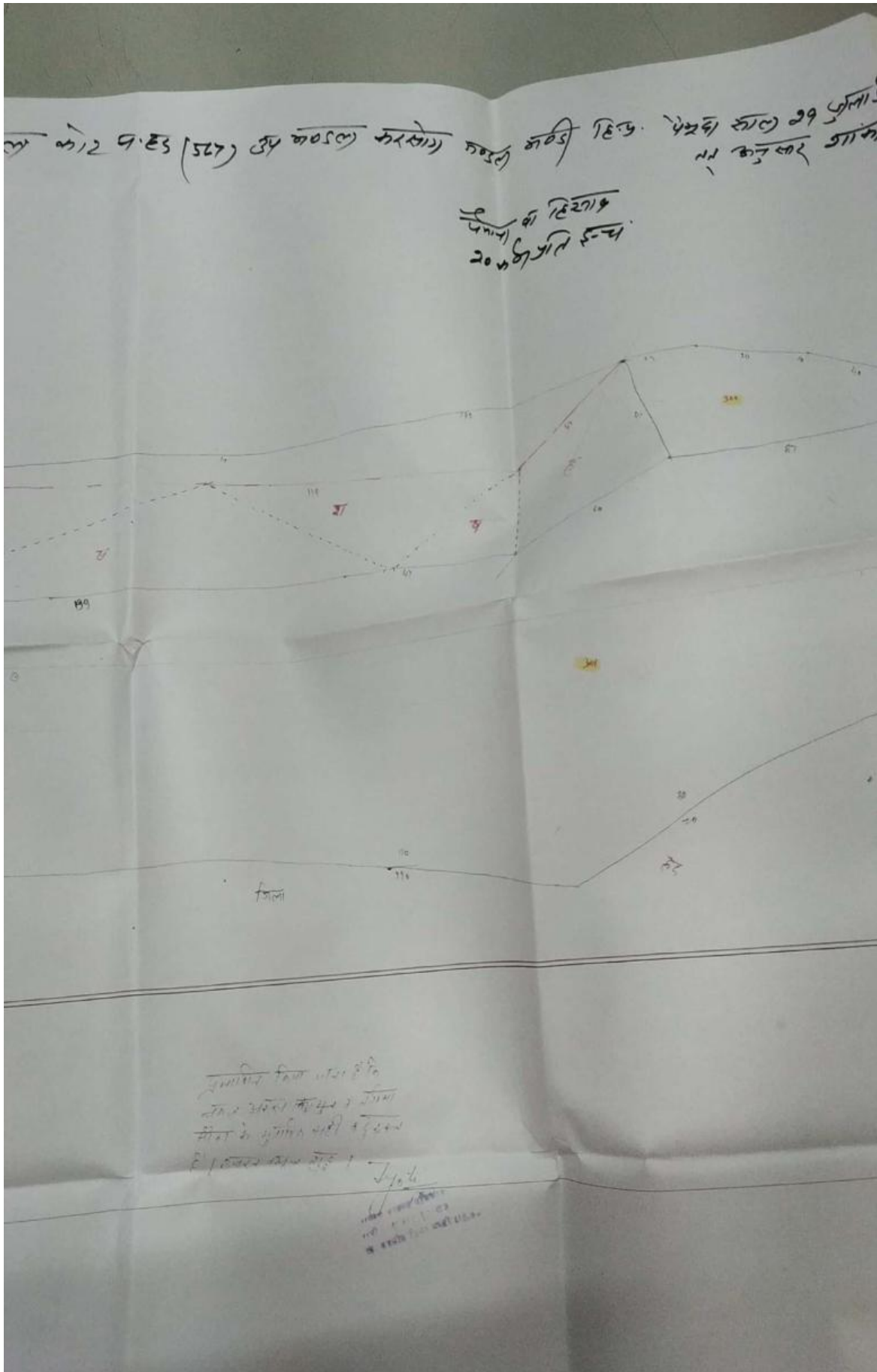


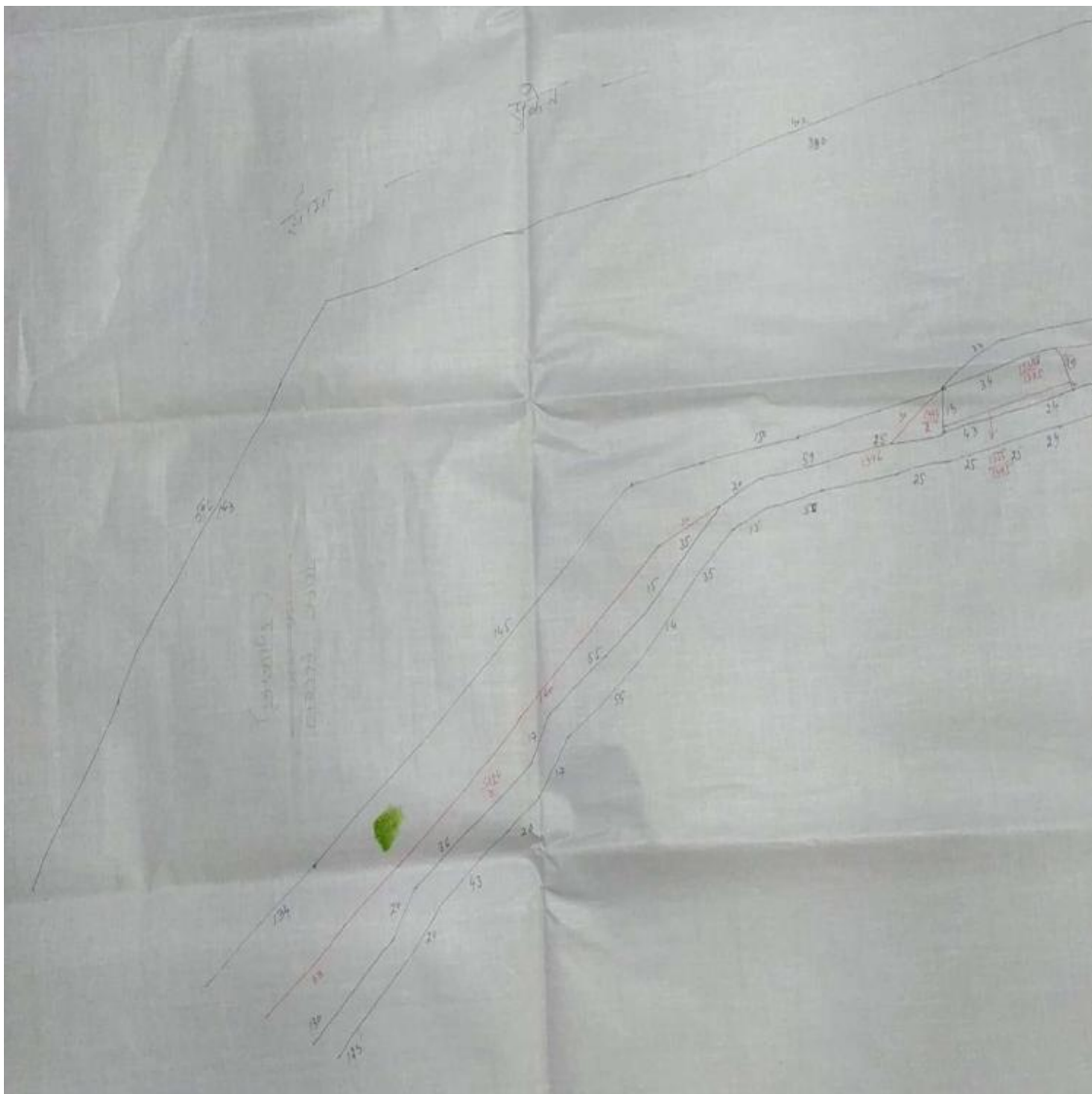
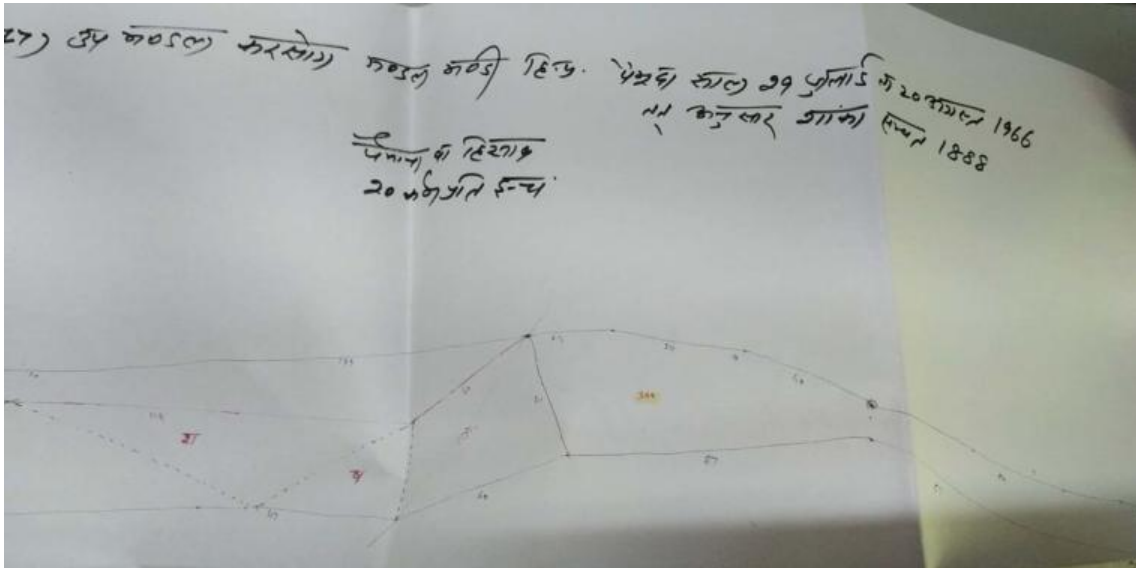


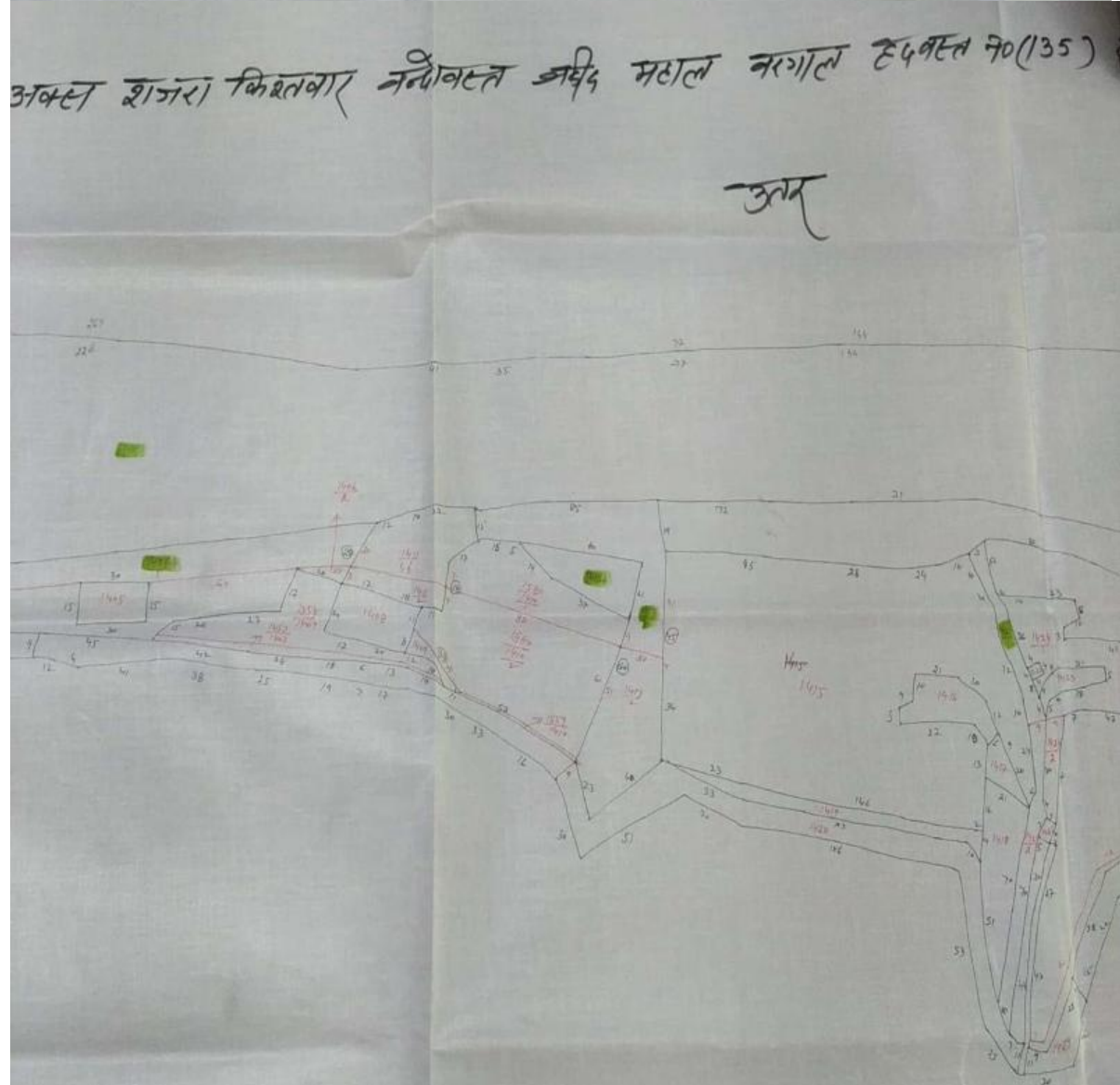


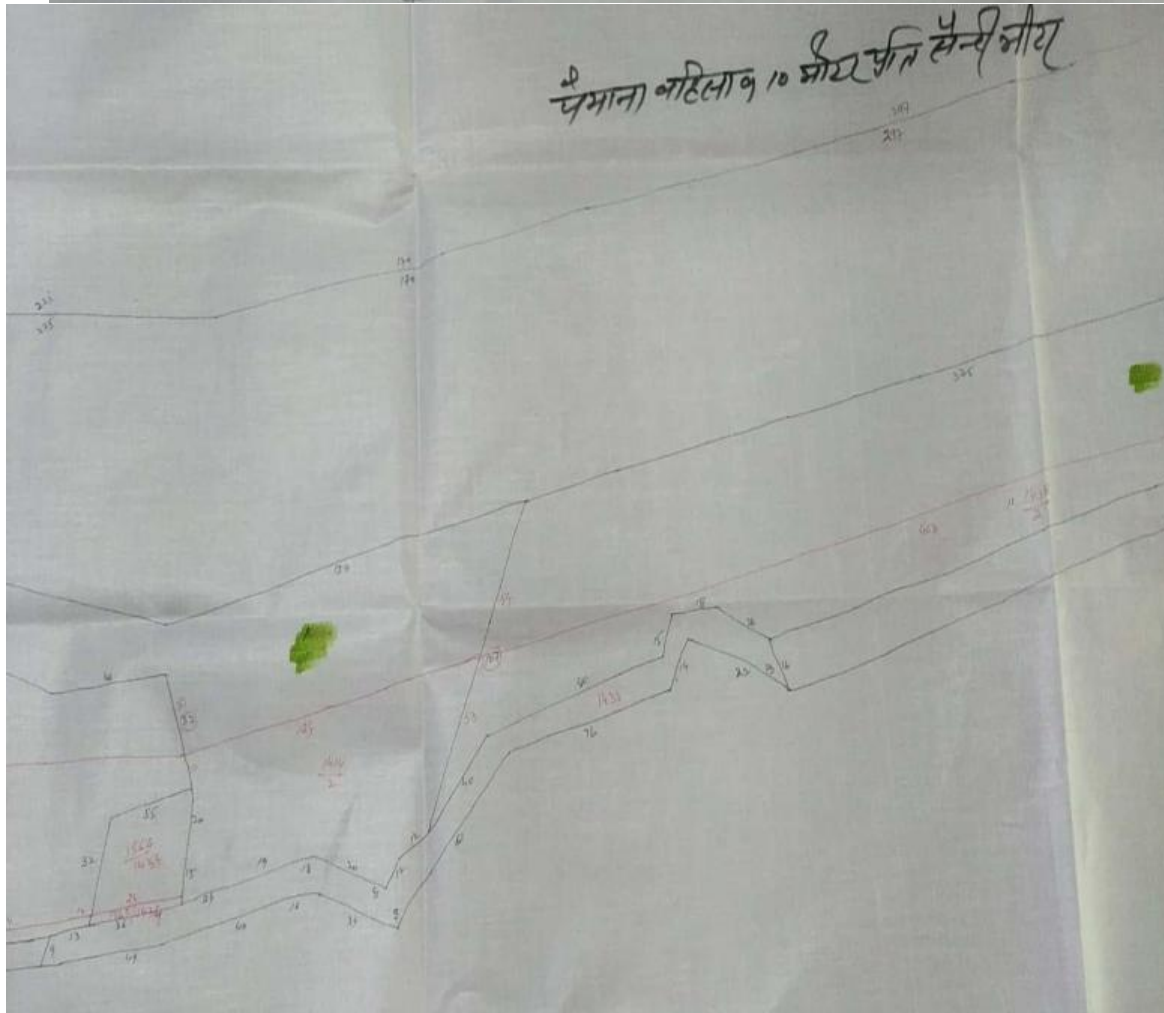


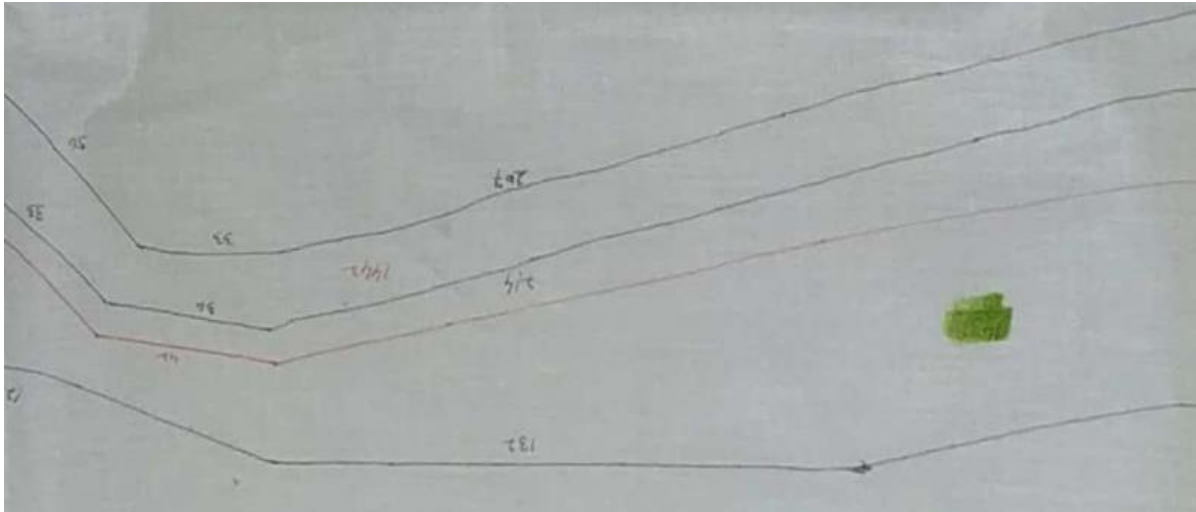






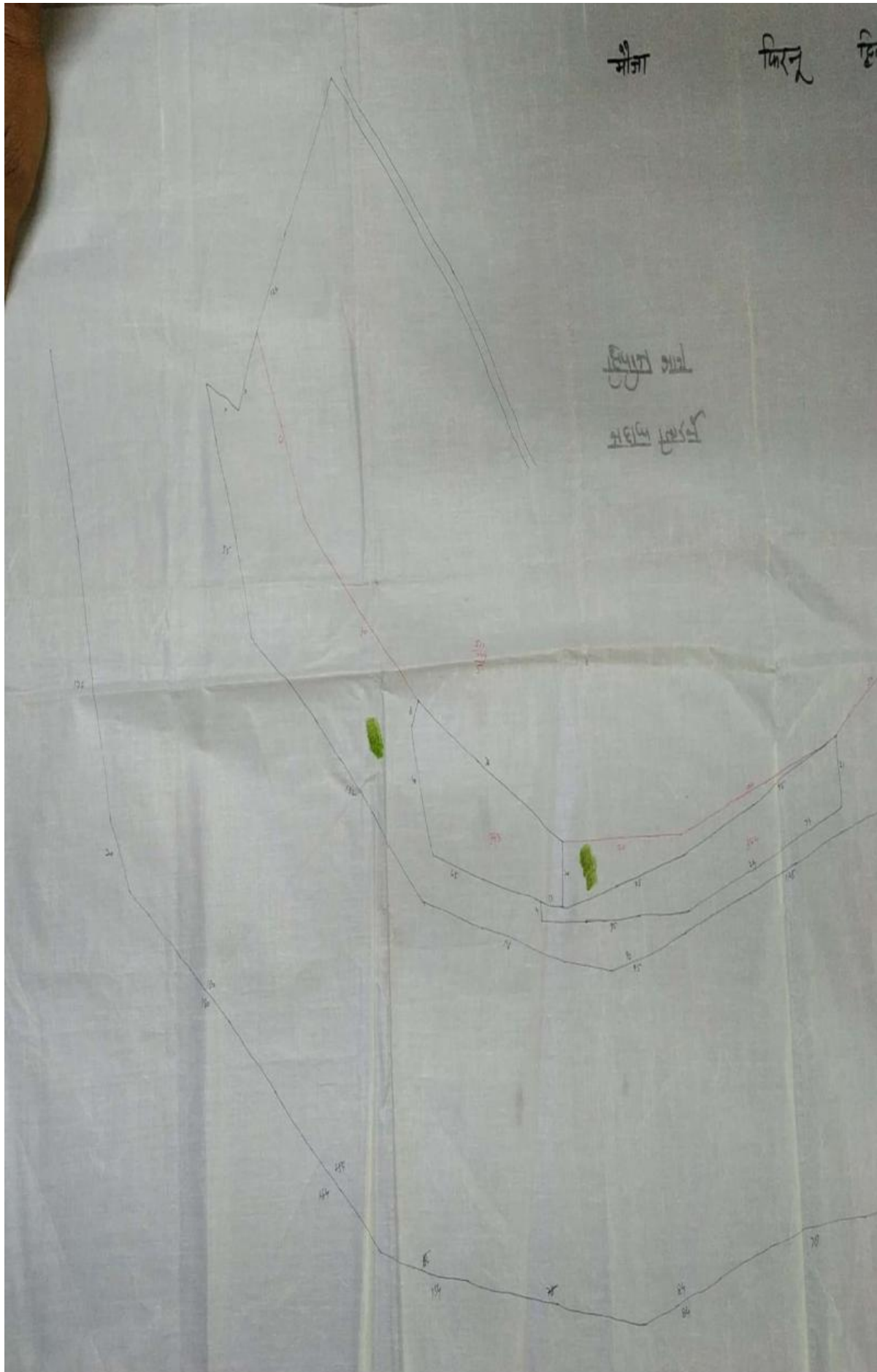






नमकल अक्का शंकरा किशोरवार नैरोवस्त अर्पि मराल नरगल हपस्त न०(135) तहसील कुमारेसैन जिला खिबला हि० उडम
अम





Annexure 9: Revenue Land Measurement in Shimla, Mandi and Kullu Districts of Himachal Pradesh

कुल अदि मालकान II Stage

नं०	नाम मालक	तहसील	जि०	अदि मालकान
1.	महावली	कुमायूँ	शिमला	82
2.	करवाल	-do-	-do-	11
3.	तलह	-do-	-do-	11
4.	चमंड	-do-	-do-	4
5.	डिंगीवाल	डाली	कुलु	66
6.	कौल	करवाल	मण्डि	12
7.	फिरन	-do-	-do-	73
8.	नाल	-do-	-do-	65
<u>कुल</u>				<u>324</u>

JAGJISH CHANDIA,
 8219583940
 NAMZ

फेहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल महावली, तहसील कुमारसैन जिला शिमला, हि.प्र।

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकबा	विवरण
1	सुन्दर लाल पुत्र छका राम स्थानीयवासी	3 मिन/ 5 मिन	240/1	00-10-77	1/2	00-05-39	
2	श्रीमति शांता देवी पत्नी सुन्दर लाल स्थानीयवासी	3 मिन/ 5 मिन	-यथा-	00-10-77	1/2	00-05-38	
3	धनु पुत्र छलदू स्थानीयवासी	5/8मिन	271/1	00-03-57	9/40	00-00-80	
4	परम पुत्र छलदू स्थानीयवासी	5/8मिन	-यथा-	00-03-57	9/40	00-00-80	
5	मेदी पुत्र छलदू स्थानीयवासी	5/8मिन	-यथा-	00-03-57	9/40	00-00-80	
6	शुकठ पुत्र छलदू स्थानीयवासी	5/8मिन	-यथा-	00-03-57	9/40	00-00-81	
7	बुद्धी देवी पुत्री छलदू स्थानीयवासी	5/8मिन	-यथा-	00-03-57	1/10	00-00-36	
8	दासू पुत्र माली स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	355	00-22-83	1/7	00-03-26	
9	श्रीमति आमकी पुत्री माली स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/7	00-03-26	
10	श्रीमति बसन्ती पुत्री माली स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/7	00-03-26	
11	श्रीमति सावित्री पुत्री माली स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/7	00-03-26	
12	श्रीमति दीनो विधवा माली स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/7	00-03-27	
13	कुमारी गीता देवी पुत्री झूडा स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/35	00-00-65	
14	कुमारी कृष्णा देवी पुत्री झूडा स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/35	00-00-65	
15	कुमारी अन्नू देवी पुत्री झूडा स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/35	00-00-65	
16	कुमारी कान्ता देवी पुत्री झूडा स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/35	00-00-66	
17	श्रीमति सुमणी विधवा झूडा स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/35	00-00-65	
18	राजेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र गंगू स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/21	00-01-09	
19	विनोद कुमार पुत्र गंगू स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/21	00-01-09	
20	श्रीमति कनकू देवी विधवा गंगू स्थानीयवासी	6मिन/ 14 मिन	-यथा-	00-22-83	1/21	00-01-08	
21	केवल राम पुत्र सानकू स्थानीयवासी	15मिन/ 29 मिन	72 277 69 348	00-46-24	1/4	00-11-56	

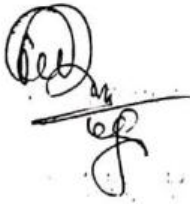
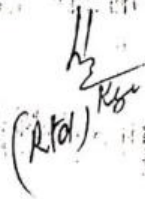
	श्रीमति मुनी देवी पुत्री सानकू स्थानीयवासी	15मिन/ 29 मिन	-यथा-	00-46-24	1/4	00-11-56	
23	श्रीमति सुमा देवी पुत्री सानकू स्थानीयवासी	15मिन/ 29 मिन	-यथा-	00-46-24	1/4	00-11-56	
24	श्रीमति शान्ता देवी पुत्री सानकू स्थानीयवासी	15मिन/ 29 मिन	-यथा-	00-46-24	1/4	00-11-56	
25	राजेन्द्र पाल पुत्र देवीराम स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	352	00-21-44	9/70	00-02-76	
26	राजकुमार पुत्र देवीराम स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-44	9/70	00-02-76	
27	श्रीमति मीना पुत्री देवीराम स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-44	9/70	00-02-76	
28	श्रीमति लक्ष्मी देवी पुत्री देवीराम स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-44	9/70	00-02-75	
29	श्रीमति सुन्दर देवी विद्या देवीराम स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-44	9/70	00-02-75	
30	श्रीमति झुती देवी विद्या तुलू स्थानीयवासी	16 मिन/ 30 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-44	5/14	00-07-66	
31	सुनी लाल पुत्र जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	228	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-04	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-12	
32	श्रीमति चुडा देवी पुत्री जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	-यथा-	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-04	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-12	
33	श्रीमति कल्पना देवी पुत्री जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	-यथा-	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-04	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-11	
34	श्रीमति संघ्या पुत्री जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	-यथा-	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-04	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-12	
35	कुमारी चुपा पुत्री जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	-यथा-	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-04	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-11	
36	श्रीमति मली विद्या जिवणू राम स्थानीयवासी	25/40	-यथा-	00-24-23	1/6	00-04-03	
		37मिन/74	229	00-05-55	1/48	00-00-11	
37	बरेस्तू पुत्र नोखू स्थानीयवासी	28मिन/52मिन	274/1	00-02-80	1/4	00-00-70	
38	श्रीमति जोवनी पुत्री नोखू स्थानीयवासी	28मिन/52मिन	-यथा-	00-02-80	1/4	00-00-70	
39	श्रीमति वाली पुत्री नोखू स्थानीयवासी	28मिन/52मिन	-यथा-	00-02-80	1/4	00-00-70	
40	चेतरु पुत्र हिरा स्थानीयवासी	28मिन/52मिन	-यथा-	00-02-80	1/8	00-00-35	
41	तेजू पुत्र हिरा स्थानीयवासी	28मिन/52मिन	-यथा-	00-02-80	1/8	00-00-35	
बरेस्तू हिस्सेदार मारफ्त पोशू पुत्र सिफनू पुत्र डिबलू स्थानीयवासी काबिज							
42	कशमीर चन्द पुत्र दयालू राम स्थानीयवासी	31मिन/59मिन	368/68/1	00-01-88	1/3	00-00-63	
43	दिवान चन्द पुत्र दयालू राम स्थानीयवासी	31मिन/59मिन	-यथा-	00-01-88	1/3	00-00-63	

3

45	उजय चन्द पुत्र दयालू राम स्थानीयवासी	31मिन/59मिन	-यथा-	00-01-88	1/3	00-00-62
46	तेज राम पुत्र खीमी स्थानीयवासी	32मिन/60मिन	226/1	00-11-80	सा.	00-11-80
47	गोपाल चन्द पुत्र चुडा राम स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	353 227	00-46-97	3/8	00-17-61
48	श्रीमति फुलमू देवी विधवा चुडा राम स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	1/8	00-05-87
49	पवन कुमार पुत्र प्रकाश चन्द स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	1/24	00-01-96
50	कुमारी सुकर्मा कुमारी पुत्री प्रकाश चन्द स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	1/24	00-01-96
51	श्रीमति फुला देवी विधवा प्रकाश चन्द स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	1/24	00-01-96
52	भाग चन्द पुत्र खयाली राम स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	1/6	00-07-83
53	श्रीमति मैना देवी विधवा खयाली राम स्थानीयवासी	35मिन/67मिन	-यथा-	00-46-97	5/24	00-09-78
खेवट नं. 37/74 मिन घेतलू, मुथू हिस्सेदारान तबादला गरिन्दगान						
54	भगत राम पुत्र मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	229	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
55	श्याम लाल पुत्र मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
56	श्रीमति मयलू पुत्री मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
57	श्रीमति तारा पुत्री मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
58	श्रीमति सुरमी पुत्री मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
59	श्रीमति शामी पुत्री मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/56	00-00-10
60	श्रीमति माणू देवी विधवा मोलू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/8	00-00-69
61	श्रीमति कमली पुत्री सिफनू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/8	00-00-69
62	श्रीमति सुरतू पुत्री सिफनू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/8	00-00-69
63	श्रीमति दूर्गा पुत्री सिफनू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/8	00-00-70
64	श्रीमति रूपी देवी पुत्री सिफनू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/8	00-00-70
65	श्रीमति मीनू देवी विधवा सिफनू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/24	00-00-23

4

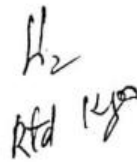
65	श्रीमति शशी देवी पुत्री पूरवू तबादला गरिन्दगान स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/24	00-00-23	
67	श्रीमति शारदा विधवा पूरवू स्थानीयवासी तबादला गरिन्दगान काशत संवय तबादला गरिन्दगान	37मिन/74मिन	-यथा-	00-05-55	1/24	00-00-23	
68	बलबीर सिंह पुत्र दौलत राम स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	270/1	00-03-17	1/15	00-00-21	
69	सुरेश कुमार पुत्र दौलत राम स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/15	00-00-21	
70	श्रीमति फुला देवी विधवा दौलत राम स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/15	00-00-21	
71	रोशन लाल पुत्र लच्छु स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/5	00-00-64	
72	श्रीमति चानणू देवी पुत्री लच्छु स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/5	00-00-64	
73	श्रीमति शारदा देवी पुत्री लच्छु स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/5	00-00-63	
74	श्रीमति निरमू देवी पुत्री लच्छु स्थानीयवासी	38मिन/75मिन	-यथा-	00-03-17	1/5	00-00-63	
75	दोला राम पुत्र मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	71	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-72	
76	रमेश पुत्र मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-72	
77	शिव राम पुत्र मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-72	
78	सतपाल पुत्र मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-71	
79	श्रीमति मालरू पुत्री मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-71	
80	श्रीमति नारी देवी पुत्री मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-71	
81	श्रीमति बयासा देवी पुत्री मगनीया स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/14	00-00-71	
82	श्रीमति मनी देवी पत्नी मोहन लाल स्थानीयवासी	40मिन/78मिन	-यथा-	00-10-01	1/2	00-05-01	
			कित्ता-17			02-11-26	


फहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल बरगाल, तहसील कुमारसैन जिला शिमला, हि.प्र।

5

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	ठिस्सा	रकवा	विवरण
1	सीस राम पुत्र बलीराम पुत्र हरीमन स्थानीयवासी	20/28 मिन	1415	00-60-87	सा.	00-60-87	
		21/29मिन	1416, 1422, 1423, 1424/1, 1562/1428/1	00-71-25	1/2	00-35-63	
2	देवी सरन पुत्र सीस राम स्थानीयवासी	21/29 मिन	-यथा-	00-71-25	1/4	00-17-81	
3	घनश्याम पुत्र सीस राम स्थानीयवासी	21/29 मिन	-यथा-	00-71-25	1/4	00-17-81	
4	रूप लाल पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	1560/1410 /1, 1411	00-21-61	1/12	00-01-80	
5	श्रीमति सुरतू देवी पुत्री बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/12	00-01-80	
6	रामानन्द पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/6	00-03-60	
7	जयराम पुत्र जेबी पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/6	00-03-61	
8	रमेश चन्द पुत्र जेबी पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/6	00-03-60	
9	श्रीमति शीला देवी पुत्री जेबी पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/6	00-03-60	
10	श्रीमति सन्ती देवी विधवा जेबी पुत्र बुद्ध स्थानीयवासी	71/186 मिन	-यथा-	00-21-61	1/6	00-03-60	
कुल किता-2						00-21-60	
11	देवता भरमेश्वर महादेव वाका मौजा बडागांव	73/189 मिन	1439	00-03-78	सा.	00-03-78	
कुल किता-9						01-57-51	


6

फैंडरिस्त आसामीवार महाल तलाह, तहसील कुमारसेन जिला शिमला, हि.प्र।

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकबा	विवरण
1	मूल चन्द पुत्र दूनी चन्द पुत्र भगवानदास स्थानीयवासी	8/18, 19	173, 174 175, 176 172	01-38-57	सा.	01-38-57	
2	भूप राम पुत्र सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	170, 169	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-60	
3	मदन लाल पुत्र सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-60	
4	लक्ष्मण राम पुत्र सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी लक्ष्मण	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-60	
5	श्रीमति केसरी देवी पुत्री सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-60	
6	पूजा देवी पुत्री सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-59	
7	पिंकी देवी पत्नी सैनू राम स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/7	00-04-59	
8	श्रीशकुमार पुत्र खेम दास स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/28	00-01-15	
9	श्रीमति शकुन्तला देवी पुत्री खेम दास स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/28	00-01-15	
10	श्रीमति सीमा देवी पुत्री खेम दास स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/28	00-01-15	
11	श्रीमति भागमली विद्या खेम दास स्थानीयवासी	29/53मिन	-यथा-	00-32-18	1/28	00-01-15	
	कुल किता-7					01-70-75	



 H/2
Rtd 1280



फ़ैहरिस्त आसामीवार मठाल चमोड, तहसील कुमारसैन जिला शिमला, हि.प्र।

7

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/ अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकवा	विवरण
1	हीरा लाल पुत्र सुन्दर लाल स्थानीयवासी	5/6 मिन	15,16, 19,20 21,22 23	02-25-17	5/9	01-25-09	
2	बिमला देवी पुत्री दौलत राम स्थानीयवासी	5/6 मिन	-यथा-	02-25-17	1/9	00-25-02	
3	रोशन लाल पुत्र सीतल राम स्थानीयवासी	5/6 मिन	-यथा-	02-25-17	1/3	00-75-06	
4	भगत राम पुत्र बीजू राम स्थानीयवासी	12/34 मिन	12	00-07-52	सा.	00-07-52	
			कुल कित्ता-8			02-32-69	



 H
Rtel 1980



8

फ़ैहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल डिन्गीधार, तहसील आनी जिला कुल्लु, हि.प्र।

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असर न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकबा (बी.वि.बि.)	विवरण
1	लाभ सिंह पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	105मिन/120	169	02-00-00	1/2	01-00-00	
		576/670	178/1	06-10-04	945/17280	00-07-02	
2	जय सिंह पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	105मिन/120	-यथा-	02-00-00	1/2	01-00-00	
		576/670	178/1	06-10-04	945/17280	00-07-02	
3	बाबू राम पुत्र गोपीचन्द स्थानीयवासी	121मिन/137मिन	5034/1	00-12-08	1/3	00-04-03	
4	सोमकृष्ण पुत्र गोपी चन्द स्थानीयवासी	121मिन/137मिन	-यथा-	00-12-08	1/3	00-04-03	
5	श्रीमति कलावती विधवा गोपी चन्द स्थानीयवासी	121मिन/137मिन	-यथा-	00-12-08	1/3	00-04-02	
6	यूपेन्द्रकान्त मिश्रा पुत्र लोक नाथ	496मिन/580मिन	207	00-04-00	1/2	00-02-00	
7	सौनू पुत्र जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-02	
8	कुमारी निलमा पुत्री जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-02	
9	कुमारी निदू पुत्री जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-02	
10	कुमारी किमना पुत्री जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-02	
11	कुमारी एकता पुत्री जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-02	
12	कुमारी रितू पुत्री जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-01	
13	श्रीमति उर्मिला देवी विधवा जिया लाल स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/49	00-00-01	
14	श्रीमति गोदावरी देवी पुत्री फेदरु स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/6	00-00-13	
15	श्रीमति आमकी देवी विधवा फेदरु स्थानीयवासी	496मिन/580मिन	-यथा-	00-04-00	4/21	00-00-15	
16	डोला राम पुत्र टिहठ स्थानीयवासी	521/605	5081	00-18-00	1/3	00-06-00	
17	कमलू पुत्र टिहठ स्थानीयवासी	521/605	-यथा-	00-18-00	1/3	00-06-00	
18	श्रीमति पोशी देवी विधवा टिहठ स्थानीयवासी	521/605	-यथा-	00-18-00	1/3	00-06-00	
19	श्रीमति जोवनी पुत्री रामू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	9	00-04-00	1/4	00-01-00	
20	राजकुमार पुत्र मान चन्द स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	9/80	00-00-09	
21	वालकृष्ण पुत्र मान चन्द स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	9/80	00-00-09	

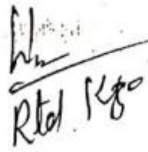
9

	श्रीमति मुनी देवी पुत्री मान चन्द स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	9/80	00-00-09	
23	श्रीमति रम्भा देवी पुत्री मान चन्द स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	9/80	00-00-09	
24	श्रीमति उतमी देवी विधवा मान चन्द स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	9/80	00-00-09	
25	गिरजू पुत्र जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/16	00-00-05	
26	श्रीमति वली पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/24	00-00-03	
27	नरेन्द्र पुत्र श्रीमति गरीबू पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/48	00-00-02	
28	श्रीमति कान्ता पुत्री श्रीमति गरीबू पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/48	00-00-01	
29	शंकर दास पुत्र श्रीमति प्रेमकला पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/96	00-00-01	
30	शम्भू राम पुत्र श्रीमति प्रेमकला पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/96	00-00-01	
31	चहडू राम पुत्र श्रीमति प्रेमकला पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/96	00-00-01	
32	श्रीमति सेना देवी पुत्री श्रीमति प्रेमकला पुत्री जियू स्थानीयवासी	561/655	-यथा-	00-04-00	1/96	00-00-01	
33	भागु पुत्र डैम्बा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	10	00-01-00	2/27	00-00-02	
		586/681	11	01-00-00	2/27	00-01-10	
34	श्रीमति मथठ विधवा डैम्बा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/36	00-00-01	
		586/681	11	01-00-00	1/36	00-00-11	
35	श्रीमति ठाकरी विधवा डैम्बा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/36	00-00-00	
		586/681	11	01-00-00	1/36	00-00-11	
36	नन्द लाल पुत्र झुडा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	5/108	00-00-01	
37	श्रीमति तारा देवी पुत्री झुडा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	5/108	00-00-01	
38	श्रीमति शान्ति देवी पुत्री झुडा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	5/108	00-00-01	
39	श्रीमति बन्ती देवी विधवा झुडा स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	5/108	00-00-01	
40	श्रीमति कमली पुत्री मीनू स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/54	00-00-00	
41	श्रीमति पोशू पुत्र जैखी स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/6	00-00-03	
42	श्रीमति चेही पुत्र जैखी स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/6	00-00-03	
43	जोषी पुत्र मोहला स्थानीयवासी	573/667	-यथा-	00-01-00	1/3	00-00-07	
44	मदन लाल पुत्र अन्नत राम स्थानीयवासी	576/670	178/1	06-10-04	135/25920	00-00-14	
45	सतपाल पुत्र अन्नत राम स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	135/25920	00-00-14	

10

	यशपाल पुत्र अन्नत राम स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	135/25920	00-00-13
47	कुलदीप पुत्र दुवारका दास निवासी महाल जुवलपुर इलाका कुमारसैन जिला शिमला	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	7020/25920	01-15-05
48	जगदीप पुत्र दुवारका दास निवासी महाल जुवलपुर इलाका कुमारसैन जिला शिमला	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	7020/25920	01-15-05
49	श्रीमति जय देवी विघ्वा दुवारका दास निवासी महाल जुवलपुर इलाका कुमारसैन जिला शिमला	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	7020/25920	01-15-05
50	रूप लाल पुत्र साधु स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	54/8640	00-00-16
51	श्रीमति सुरतू विघ्वा साधु स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	91/8640	00-01-07
52	बालक राम पुत्र तुली स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	260/34560	00-01-00
53	संगत राम पुत्र तुली स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	260/34560	00-01-00
54	श्रीमति फुला देवी पुत्री तुली स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	260/34560	00-01-00
55	श्रीमति चशु देवी विघ्वा तुली स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	260/34560	00-00-19
56	श्रीमति आशा विघ्वा रणजीत स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	45/8640	00-00-14
57	कुमारी पूजा पुत्री मुशू स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	45/8640	00-00-14
58	श्रीमति लीला देवी विघ्वा मुशू स्थानीयवासी	576/670	-यथा-	06-10-04	45/8640	00-00-14
59	जाट राम पुत्र जिम्ही स्थानीयवासी	586/681	11	01-00-00	1/3	00-06-14
60	खयाली राम पुत्र जिम्ही स्थानीयवासी	586/681	-यथा-	01-00-00	1/3	00-06-13
61	झुडा पुत्र मीनू स्थानीयवासी	586/681	-यथा-	01-00-00	5/27	00-03-14
62	श्रीमति कमली पुत्री मीनू स्थानीयवासी	586/681	-यथा-	01-00-00	1/54	00-00-07
			किता-1			00-17-08
63	देवता बैहना महादेव मकीकी फाटीहजा वाहेतमाम जोवनपुततुलूकारदार खाना काश्तकार व एहवाल इन्द्र सिंह रामलाल भगत राम पुत्रगण फेदरु पुत्र मोहलू पुत्र ढांगा भाग समान तीन भाग सोनू पुत्र जिया लाल 1 भाग दर 1/4 भाग मारफत मानचन्द पुत्र हिरदु पुत्र लागणू साकनदेह तावे मरजी	606मिन/702मिन	211	01-17-00	सा.	01-17-00
64	देवता बैहना महादेव मकीकी फाटीहजा वाहेतमाम जोवनपुततुलूकारदार खाना काश्तकार व एहवाल	606मिन/703मिन	214	00-19-00	सा.	00-19-00

	बृज मोहन मदन मोहन चन्द्र मोहन जग मोहन भाग समान 3 भाग पुत्रगण हंस राज पुत्र जगत राम महेन्द्र सुदर्शन पुत्रगण जवाहर लाल पुत्र केसरी चन्द भाग समान 1 भाग राजेन्द्र प्रकाश रोशन लाल पुत्रगण केसरी चन्द पुत्र रुप लाल भाग समान 2 भाग साकन फाटी सोईघार देवी राम पुत्र जवाहर लाल पुत्र सिधू मल 6 साकन देह तावे मरजी।						
65	देवता बैहना महादेव मकीकी फाटीहजा वाहेतमाम जोवनपुततुलूकारदार आना काश्तकार व एहवाल बृज मोहन आदि मजकुर खीदमती काश्त देवी राम खीदमती मारफत मान चन्द पुत्र हिरदु पुत्र चेपी साकन देह तावे मरजी	606मिन/703मिन	209, 213	00-14-00	सा.	00-14-00	
66	देवता बैहना महादेव मकीकी फाटीहजा वाहेतमाम जोवनपुततुलूकारदार आना काश्तकार व एहवाल मस्त राम पुत्र माया राम तिहाई झावे राम तावे राम पुत्रगण गिरजानन्द पुत्र मनसा राम भाग समान तिहाई बेलीराम पुत्र मनसा राम तिहाई साकन फाटी सोईघार खिगमती।	606मिन/710मिन	208	00-04-00	सा.	00-04-00	
			किला-13			15-03-12	
						01-22-84	है0

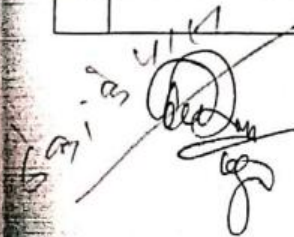



फेहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल कोट, तहसील करसोग जिला मण्डी, हि.प्र।

क्र.सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकबा (बी.वि.वि.)	विवरण
1	जुहरी उप नाम कर्म सिंह पुत्र माधु स्थानीयवासी	9/17	75,83, 84,88, 92, 97, 99, 74, 82, 85, 87, 93, 96, 98, 100, 79, 80, 81, 86, 90, 94,	04-11-16	1/15	00-06-02	
2	श्याम लाल पुत्र माधु स्थानीयवासी	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	1/15	00-06-02	
3	महेन्द्र उप नाम पदम देव पुत्र धारी स्थानीयवासी	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	1/25	00-06-02	
4	श्रीमति कलावन्तू पुत्री गंगा राम स्थानीयवासी	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	2/25	00-07-07	
5	बीर सिंह पुत्र मेहर चन्द निवासी महाल सराहन	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	4/25	00-14-14	
6	हिरा सिंह पुत्र मेहर चन्द निवासी महाल सराहन	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	4/25	00-14-14	
7	कसुमभू विघ्ना बसू निवासी महाल सराहन	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	4/25	00-14-14	
8	दौलत राम पुत्र मसदी निवासी महाल शाला	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	3/25	00-11-01	
9	जोवन दास पुत्र मसदी निवासी महाल शाला	9/17	-यया-	04-11-16	3/25	00-11-00	
			किता-21			04-11-16	
10	ठपु पुत्र किमतू निवासी महाल फिरनू	38/80	76, 77, 78, 89, 91, 95, 101	02-15-17	1/3	00-18-13	
11	गुदड़ू पुत्र किमतू निवासी महाल फिरनू	38/80	-यया-	02-15-17	1/3	00-18-12	
12	धनीराम पुत्र किमतू निवासी महाल फिरनू	38/80	-यया-	02-15-17	1/3	00-18-12	
						02-15-17	
			किता-28			07-07-13	
						00-59-74	है०

b.27

5.4





फैहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल फिरनू, तहसील करसोग जिला मण्डी, हि.प्र।

13

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/ खतौनी न.	खसरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकबा (बी.वि.वि.)	विवरण
1	कर्म दास पुत्र बालक राम स्थानीयवासी	4/4	345, 346, 347, 348	06-17-05	1/3	02-05-15	
2	रोशन लाल पुत्र बालक राम स्थानीयवासी	4/4	-यथा-	06-17-05	1/3	02-05-15	
3	निरम सिंह पुत्र वरदु राम स्थानीयवासी	4/4	-यथा-	06-17-05	1/9	00-15-05	
4	गोपी चन्द पुत्र वरदु राम स्थानीयवासी	4/4	-यथा-	06-17-05	1/9	00-15-05	
5	हेत राम पुत्र वरदु राम स्थानीयवासी	4/4	-यथा-	06-17-05	1/9	00-15-05	
6	चेत राम पुत्र मोती लाल स्थानीयवासी	9मिन/12मिन	83, 506/79/1	02-03-17	सा.	02-03-17	
7	शेठ उपनाम छेठ पुत्र छहिया स्थानीयवासी मुश्त्री	17मिन/30	82	00-12-15	सा	00-12-15	
		17मिन/31मिन	330, 331	01-11-08	1/2	00-15-14	
		74/130, 131	497/79 489/60 490/60 496/79	08-08-08	1/4	02-02-02	
8	काशव पुत्र छैया स्थानीयवासी मुश्त्री	17मिन/31मिन	330, 331	01-11-08	1/4	00-07-17	
		74/130, 131	497/79 489/60 490/60 496/79	08-08-08	1/4	02-02-02	
		73/129	502/79	02-09-14	सा.	02-09-14	
9	बशीर पुत्र फकीर अली स्थानीयवासी मुश्त्री	17मिन/31मिन	-यथा-	01-11-08	1/8	00-03-19	
10	नूठ पुत्र फकीर अली स्थानीयवासी मुश्त्री	17मिन/31मिन	-यथा-	01-11-08	1/8	00-03-18	
11	बुद्धी सिंह पुत्र मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	78, 327, 77	08-11-04	45059/ 1614528	00-04-15	
12	रामानन्द पुत्र मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 1614528	00-05-01	
13	श्रीमति प्रेमकला पुत्री मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 1614528	00-05-01	
14	श्रीमति कृष्णा देवी पुत्री मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 1614528	00-05-01	
15	श्रीमति कान्ता देवी पुत्री मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 1614528	00-05-01	
16	लल चन्द पुत्र मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	67579/ 1614528	00-07-03	
17	रमेश पुत्र मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 4843584	00-01-14	
18	राकेश पुत्र मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 4843584	00-01-14	
19	श्रीमति मुनी देवी पुत्री मंगत राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 4843584	00-01-14	

14

20	राजेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र खुशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	126135/ 403632	02-13-10	
21	श्रीमति फूला देवी पुत्र कांशी राम पुत्री मयरा स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	1/80	00-02-03	
22	श्रीमति मीना देवी पुत्री श्रीमति मयरा पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	1/80	00-02-03	
23	श्रीमति कमला देवी पुत्री श्रीमति मयरा पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	1/80	00-02-03	
24	श्रीमति मुकता देवी पुत्री श्रीमति मयरा पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	1/80	00-02-02	
25	देवी सिंह पुत्र कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	1/6	01-08-11	
26	कुमारी मन्जू देवी पुत्री अमर सिंह स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 336380	01-04-05	
27	तरुण पुत्र कामेश्वर निवासी महाल नांज	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	47651/ 1614528	00-05-01	
28	देवी राम पुत्र राम लाल निवासी महाल रशोग	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	159/ 50454	00-00-11	
29	श्रीमति राजकुमारी पुत्री कांशी राम स्थानीयवासी	19मिन/40,42 ,44	-यथा-	08-11-04	159771/ 2018160	00-13-11	
30	ध्यान सिंह पुत्र मोती लाल स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	343	07-07-06	353640/ 1732080	01-10-01	
31	दयाल सिंह पुत्र ध्यान सिंह स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	30480/ 1732084	00-02-12	
32	भारतभूषण पुत्र अमेश चन्द स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	102480/ 1732080	00-08-14	
33	बुद्धी सिंह पुत्र आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
34	गिरजू राम पुत्र आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
35	हरीश कुमार पुत्र आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
36	श्रीमति किनौरी देवी पुत्री आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
37	श्रीमति द्वारका देवी पुत्री आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
38	श्रीमति प्रोजू विद्या आभे राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	93821/ 2078498	00-06-13	
39	श्रीमति मयरा पुत्री बरागी राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	79387/ 1299068	00-09-00	
40	श्रीमति सुरमा पुत्री बरागी राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	79387/ 1299068	00-09-00	
41	श्रीमति टिकमू विद्या बरागी राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यथा-	07-07-06	79387/ 1299068	00-09-00	

42	श्रीमति रमीला पुत्री बरागी राम स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	72170/ 1732080	00-06-03	
43	शकुन्तला देवी पुत्री श्रीमति समित्रा स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	7217/ 1732080	00-00-12	
44	जुसुफ पुत्र शेठ उपनाम छेठ स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	72000/ 1732080	00-06-03	
45	वीर सिंह पुत्र ध्यान सिंह स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	1281/ 21651	00-08-15	
46	लव कुमार पुत्र ध्यान सिंह स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	1281/ 21651	00-08-14	
47	कुश कुमार पुत्र ध्यान सिंह स्थानीयवासी	22मिन/57	-यया-	07-07-06	1281/ 21651	00-08-14	
48	लोभ राम पुत्र रूपू स्थानीयवासी	27/67	344	06-18-05	सा.	06-18-05	
49	तेजू पुत्र कातकू निवासी महाल सराहन	35मिन/75	547/76 548/76	03-11-17	सा.	03-11-17	
50	धर्म सिंह पुत्र मस्त राम स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	569/ 53/ 1	00-18-08	1/8	00-02-06	
51	हुक्म राम पुत्र मस्त राम स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/8	00-02-06	
52	गवर्धन दास पुत्र मस्त राम स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/8	00-02-06	
53	राम सिंह पुत्र मस्त राम स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/8	00-02-06	
54	सुरेन्दर कुमार पुत्र वर चन्द स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/10	00-01-17	
		37मिन/78	568/53/1	00-03-10	1/5	00-00-14	
55	श्रीमति अनीता पुत्री वर चन्द स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/10	00-01-17	
		37मिन/78	568/53/1	00-03-10	1/5	00-00-14	
56	श्रीमति सकरमा पुत्री वर चन्द स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/10	00-01-17	
		37मिन/78	568/53/1	00-03-10	1/5	00-00-14	
57	श्रीमति शारदा पुत्री वर चन्द स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/10	00-01-17	
		37मिन/78	568/53/1	00-03-10	1/5	00-00-14	
58	श्रीमति रमीला देवी विधवा वर चन्द स्थानीयवासी	37मिन/77	-यया-	00-18-08	1/10	00-01-16	
		37मिन/78	568/53/1	00-03-10	1/5	00-00-14	
59	श्रीमति ललिता देवी पत्नी सुभाष स्थानीयवासी	39/83	499/79	03-02-04	सा.	03-02-04	
60	सत्यापाल पुत्र सीता राम स्थानीयवासी	45/93	505/79/1 328, 329	11-19-08	1/2	05-19-14	
61	श्रीमति मली देवी विधवा सीता राम स्थानीयवासी	45/93	-यया-	11-19-08	1/2	05-19-14	
62	जट्ट राम पुत्र जिम्हू उप नाम जिम्ही स्थानीयवासी	50मिन/98	501/79/1 493/60	03-05-17	1/3	01-01-19	
63	ख्वाली राम पुत्र जिम्हू उप नाम जिम्ही स्थानीयवासी	50मिन/98	-यया-	03-05-17	1/3	01-01-19	
64	श्रीमति समती पुत्री जिम्हू उप नाम जिम्ही स्थानीयवासी	50मिन/98	-यया-	03-05-17	1/3	01-01-19	

16

65	चुनी लाल पुत्र गंगा राम स्थानीयवासी	70मिन/126	503/79 538/79/1 500/79	07-13-05	1/2	03-16-13	
		74/130,131	497/79 489/60 490/60 496/79	08-08-08	1/4	02-02-02	
66	महेन्द्र पाल पुत्र जयकृष्ण स्थानीयवासी	70मिन/126	-यथा-	07-13-05	1/2	03-16-12	
		74/130,131	497/79 489/60 490/60 496/79	08-08-08	1/4	02-02-02	
67	श्रीमति नूरवीवी पुत्री श्रीमति अत्री विधवा शुकरदीन स्थानीयवासी	71/127	492/60	04-08-11	सा.	04-08-11	
68	जुसुफ पुत्र रांझा पुत्र निका स्थानीयवासी	75/132	491/60	09-08-07	सा.	09-08-07	
69	बशीर पुत्र बाबु पुत्र लाहीया निवासी करंयल, कुल्लु	78मिन/135मिन	494/60 61/1 76/1	04-11-08	सा.	04-11-08	
70	शेर अली पुत्र शुक्रदीन स्थानीयवासी	79/136	498/79	04-19-02	1/4	01-04-16	
71	राजवली पुत्र शुक्रदीन स्थानीयवासी	79/136	-यथा-	04-19-02	1/4	01-04-16	
72	बशीर पुत्र शुक्रदीन स्थानीयवासी	79/136	-यथा-	04-19-02	1/4	01-04-15	
73	गुलजार पुत्र शुक्रदीन स्थानीयवासी	79/136	-यथा-	04-19-02	1/4	01-04-15	
			किता-38			99-01-19	
						08-01-98	है०





फ़ैहरिस्त आसामीवार महाल नांज तहसील करसोग जिला मण्डी, हि.प्र।

17

क्रम सं.	नाम मालिक मय पता	आता/अतौनी न.	असरा न.	कुल अर्जित भूमि	हिस्सा	रकवा (बी.वि.वि.)	विवरण
1	मनमोहन कृष्ण पुत्र हरीसरन निवासी महाल शाहौट	40मिन/56मिन	996/486/7/1	00-10-19	सा.	00-10-19	
2	ओम प्रकाश पुत्र हरीसरन निवासी महाल शाहौट		996/486/6/1	00-05-08	सा.	00-05-08	
3	अर्जुन पुत्र देवेन्द्र कुमार निवासी महाल शाहौट		996/486/4/1	00-04-17	1/2	00-02-09	
4	श्रीमति इन्द्रा देवी विद्या देवेन्द्र कुमार निवासी महाल शाहौट		-यथा-	00-04-17	1/2	00-02-08	
5	नरवीर सिंह पुत्र ओम प्रकाश निवासी महाल शाहौट		996/486/5/1	00-05-15	सा.	00-05-15	
6	हितेश पुत्र सोमकृष्ण निवासी महाल शाहौट	41मिन/57मिन	997/486/1	00-06-16	3/20	00-01-00	
7	संदीपन पुत्र सोमकृष्ण निवासी महाल शाहौट	41मिन/57मिन	-यथा-	00-06-16	3/20	00-01-00	
8	श्रीमति कविता पुत्री सोमकृष्ण निवासी महाल शाहौट	41मिन/57मिन	-यथा-	00-06-16	1/10	00-00-14	
9	श्रीमति सरीता विद्या सोमकृष्ण निवासी महाल शाहौट	41मिन/57मिन	-यथा-	00-06-16	1/10	00-00-14	
10	सुरेश चन्द पुत्र इन्द्र सिंह निवासी महाल शाहौट	41मिन/57मिन	-यथा-	00-06-16	1/2	00-03-08	
11	दुबिया पुत्र भलखू निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	523	03-17-02	1/5	00-15-09	
12	सोमा राम पुत्र भलखू निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/5	00-15-08	
13	वेकरु पुत्र भलखू निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/5	00-15-08	
14	बोखू पुत्र बोखू स्थानीयवासी	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/15	00-05-03	
15	कदाठ पुत्र कदाठ निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/15	00-05-03	
16	कदाठ पुत्र कदाठ निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/15	00-05-03	
17	चन्द्रमणी पुत्री कमला निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/20	00-03-17	
18	सिंह पुत्र कमला निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/20	00-03-17	
19	राम पुत्र सीपु निवासी महाल चलाह	50/71	-यथा-	03-17-02	1/10	00-07-14	
20	कुमार पुत्र धर्म दास स्थानीयवासी	52मिन/73	487	03-09-19	1/3	01-03-06	
21	कुमार पुत्र धर्म दास स्थानीयवासी	52मिन/73	-यथा-	03-09-19	1/3	01-03-06	
22	कुमार पुत्र धर्म दास स्थानीयवासी	52मिन/73	-यथा-	03-09-19	1/3	01-03-07	

तुन्दल (15)

18

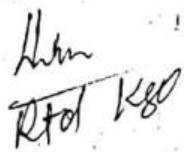
	श्रीमति रमीला पुत्री शिव चन्द स्थानीयवासी	66मिन/93	500 1005/502	01-10-07	सा.	01-10-07	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	01-18-13	1/14	00-02-15	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	180/ 2520	00-03-00	तबादला गरिब्दा
24	हरनारायण पुत्र शिव चन्द स्थानीयवासी	68मिन/95	490, 491 1000/492 1002/493 1003/493 499, 1004/502 1006/502 1008/504	14-01-04	1/2	07-00-12	
		69मिन/96	488, 489 1001/492 501 1007/502 1009/504 505, 506	15-08-12	404215/ 1942290	03-04-04	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	01-18-13	3/4	00-08-06	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	909/ 2520	00-15-04	तबादला गरिब्दा
25	भूपेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र शिव चन्द स्थानीयवासी	68मिन/95	-यथा-	14-01-04	1/2	07-00-12	
		69मिन/96	488, 489 1001/492 501 1007/502 1009/504 505, 506	15-08-12	417631/ 1942290	03-06-07	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	01-18-13	3/4	00-08-05	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	909/ 2520	00-15-04	तबादला गरिब्दा
26	विनोद कुमार पुत्र बेली राम निवासी महाल तुन्दल	69मिन/96	488, 489 1001/492 501 1007/502 1009/504 505, 506	15-08-12	3241/ 194229	00-05-03	
27	रमेश पुत्र धीरमल निवासी महाल तुन्दल	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	3241/ 194229	00-05-03	
28	जगदीश पुत्र धीरमल निवासी महाल तुन्दल	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	3241/ 194229	00-05-03	
29	पपेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र सीता राम निवासी महाल तुन्दल	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	110619/ 3884580	00-08-16	
30	जितेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र सीता राम निवासी महाल तुन्दल	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	110619/ 3884580	00-08-16	

31	सुरेश्वर चन्द पुत्र रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	379209/ 1942290	03-00-05	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	00-18-13	41/420	00-03-16	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	246/ 2520	00-04-03	तबादला गरिब्दा
32	श्रीमति ममता कुमारी पुत्री रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	379209/ 1942290	03-00-05	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	00-18-13	41/420	00-03-15	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	246/ 2520	00-04-02	तबादला गरिब्दा
33	श्रीमति मैना कुमारी पुत्री रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	46245/ 1942290	00-07-07	
		70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	00-18-13	1/84	00-00-09	
		112मिन/159मिन	494	02-02-03	30/2520	00-00-10	तबादला गरिब्दा
34	उमादत्त पुत्र नरायणदास स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	21581/ 1165374	00-05-15	
35	प्रेम चन्द पुत्र नरायणदास स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	21581/ 1165374	00-05-14	
36	लाभ सिंह पुत्र नरायणदास स्थानीयवासी	69मिन/96	-यथा-	15-08-12	21581/ 1165374	00-05-14	
37	राजेश्वर चन्द पुत्र रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	70मिन/97 व 99	503, 496	00-18-13	41/420	00-03-16	
38	जगेश्वर चन्द पुत्र रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	70मिन/97 व 99	-यथा-	00-18-13	41/420	00-03-16	
39	योगेश्वर चन्द पुत्र रणविजय चन्द स्थानीयवासी	70मिन/97 व 99	-यथा-	00-18-13	41/420	00-03-15	
खाता न. 70/97 असरा न. 496 रकबा 00-10-10 श्रीमति मस्तु कुन्दन लाल पुत्र हाडू पुत्र चेदू भाग बराबर स्थानीयवासी गैरमठसीयान							
40	कुन्दन पुत्र हाडू स्थानीयवासी	111/156	981/507	02-09-05	सा.	02-09-05	
		112मिन/161 व 162	495, 497, 498	02-03-02	सा.	02-03-02	
नोट- अतौनी न. 162 कुन्दन हिस्सेदार मारफ्त कुल भाग 84 श्रीमति रमीला पुत्री शिव चन्द पुत्र देवी दत्त 6 भाग हरनारायण भूपेन्द्र पुत्र शिव चन्द पुत्र देवी दत्त भाग बराबर 36 भाग राजेश्वर चन्द सुरेश्वर चन्द जोगेश्वर चन्द योगेश्वर चन्द पुत्र व श्रीमति ममता कुमारी भाग बराबर 41 भाग पुत्री व श्रीमति मैना कुमारी 1 भाग पुत्र रणविजय चन्द पुत्र देवीदत्त स्थानीयवासी गैरमठसीयान							
41	काहन चन्द पुत्र शाजू स्थानीयवासी	113/163	956/527	03-18-16	1729/ 6304	001-01-13	
42	मोहर चन्द पुत्र शाजू स्थानीयवासी	113/163	-यथा-	03-18-16	1729/ 6304	001-01-12	
43	श्रीमति महेसरी विधवा शाजू स्थानीयवासी	113/163	-यथा-	03-18-16	741/ 6304	00-09-05	
44	कांशी राम पुत्र शाजू स्थानीयवासी	113/163	-यथा-	03-18-16	2105/ 6304	01-06-06	
45	रतनू पुत्र बीजू पुत्र जोवनू स्थानीयवासी	140मिन/202	473/1 514	00-07-02	सा.	00-07-02	

16	बशीर पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	149/213	1012/527	00-02-00	सा.	00-02-00
		150/214	929/509 931/527/1 931/527/2	06-06-04	551/5048	00-13-15
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-04
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16
47	काकू मुहम्मद पुत्र बशीर स्थानीयवासी	150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	10/631	00-02-00
48	अहमद अली पुत्र मुनू स्थानीयवासी	150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 10096	00-07-18
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/12	00-00-12
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/96	00-03-18
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 10096	00-07-18
49	श्रीमति जलेखा विघ्वा मुनू स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/96	00-00-12
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/96	00-03-18
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-16
50	फकीरु पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-04
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-16
51	शफी पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-04
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-16
52	शुकदीन पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-04
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-16
53	सुलेमान पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-04
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-15
54	गुलजार पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	19/144	00-07-07
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	19/144	02-09-04
		150/214	-यथा-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-15

21

	इसराईल पुत्र शेर अली स्थानीयवासी	150/214	-यया-	06-06-04	631/ 50048	00-15-15	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/48	00-01-03	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/48	00-07-16	
56	सतरदीन पुत्र युसुफ स्थानीयवासी	151/215	518	00-08-00	1/5	00-01-12	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/15	00-03-15	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	7/30	04-07-00	
57	बशीर पुत्र युसुफ स्थानीयवासी	151/215	518	00-08-00	1/5	00-01-12	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/15	00-03-15	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/15	01-04-17	
58	गुलजार पुत्र युसुफ स्थानीयवासी	151/215	518	00-08-00	1/5	00-01-12	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/15	00-03-15	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/15	01-04-17	
59	इसराईल पुत्र युसुफ स्थानीयवासी	151/215	518	00-08-00	1/5	00-01-12	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/15	00-03-15	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/15	01-04-17	
60	सतारअली पुत्र युसुफ स्थानीयवासी	151/215	518	00-08-00	1/5	00-01-12	
		152/216	519	02-16-04	1/15	00-03-14	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/15	01-04-18	
61	नूरा पुत्र इसमाईल स्थानीयवासी	152/216	519	02-16-04	1/6	00-09-07	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/6	03-02-00	
62	काशवदीन पुत्र अली हुसैन स्थानीयवासी	152/216	-यया-	02-16-04	1/18	00-03-02	
63	नूठ पुत्र अली हुसैन स्थानीयवासी	152/216	-यया-	02-16-04	1/18	00-03-03	
64	मुहम्मद अली पुत्र गुलजार स्थानीयवासी	152/216	-यया-	02-16-04	1/18	00-03-02	
		153/217	515, 516 517, 520, 521, 524	18-13-01	1/18	01-00-16	
65	अली हुसैन पुत्र इसमाईल स्थानीयवासी	152/216	-यया-	02-16-04	1/18	00-03-02	
			किता -48			81-05-09	
						06-57-72	है०


Annexure 9: Food security and anti-poverty programmes

Food Security Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 in Himachal Pradesh

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 aims to ensure food security in India, chiefly by providing cereals at subsidized prices through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for about two-thirds of households. National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in Himachal Pradesh. It has wide-ranging effect on the scale and rate of entitlements, as well as the covered beneficiaries under Public Distribution System.

The government has also taken significant steps to combat under- and malnutrition over the past two decades, such as through the introduction of mid-day meals at schools and Anganwadi Centres to provide rations to children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and subsidised grain for those living below the poverty line through a public distribution system.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): The Targeted Public Distribution System is functioning in the State of Himachal Pradesh through a network of 117 Wholesale godowns of HPSCSC Ltd. and an aggregate number of 4904 retail fair price shops. Out of these 4904 fair price shops, 3202 are being manned by Cooperative Sector, 16 by Panchayats, 76 by HPSCSC Ltd., 1601 by Individuals and 9 by Mahila Mandals. Currently, Ration Card is the unit delivery system under the TPDS. The total number of Ration Cards under all categories of TPDS are 18,28,876 having population of 77,38,673 in the State. The scheme-wise bifurcation is: APL- 1120410, BPL-294922, AAY-194081 and PH-219463 (Status as on 31-03-2017). Whereas the number of families in Chamba district under different schemes are APL-65987, BPL- 32060, AAY-31814 and PH-474, Total-130335.

The details of various schemes under NFSA, 2013 & all other schemes under TPDS are as follows:

- i) **Antodaya Anna Yojna (Aay):** The poorest of the poor families out of the BPL list have been identified and placed under the AAY Scheme. The scale of issue per family as per GoI norms is 35 Kg. of food grains per family per month. The State of HP has bifurcated 20 Kg. of Wheat and 15 Kg. of Rice per family. The retail issue price is Rs. 2/- for Wheat and Rs. 3/- for Rice.
- ii) **Priority Household PH):** As per the NFSA, 2013, every person belonging to Priority Household shall be entitled to receive 5 Kg. of food grains per person per month at subsidized rates. The State of HP has bifurcated 3 Kg. of Wheat and 2 Kg. of Rice per family. The retail issue price is Rs. 2/- for Wheat and Rs. 3/- for Rice

The Govt. of HP is providing additional food grains in addition to NFSA to all the BPL families @ 5.25 per Kg. of Wheat & @ 6.85 per Kg. of Rice to meet out the scale of 35 Kg. per family per month. During SIA survey the study team has tried to collect data from project affected families to know the requirement of food grains at household level and the sources of procurement. In the project affected villages wheat is the main staple food including rice and maize. According the following table among the project affected families the average monthly requirement of cereals per household is 50 Kgs. In the monthly requirement of cereals more than half of the requirement is wheat followed by rice and maize. The study team also analysed the data to know the sources of procurement of cereals and their shares. It was found that the supply of cereals fulfils about 50% of the requirement whereas they get 40% of the requirement from own production and about 10% they purchase from market.

Average monthly requirement of cereals of HH by types of cereals and sources						
Sl. No	Type of Cereals	Average monthly requirement (in Kg)	% to sources of procurement			
			Own Production	From PDS Shop	Purchased from Market	Total
1	Wheat	26	43.53	54.24	2.23	100.00
2	Rice	13	4.55	77.27	18.18	100.00
3	Maize	11	78.26	0.00	21.74	100.00
	Total	50	40.96	48.47	10.56	100.00

There are many other Central and State Government Programmes and Initiatives are being implemented for Food Security in Himachal Pradesh. Details of some of the major programmes are mentioned below:

Central and State Government Programmes and Initiatives for Food Security in Himachal Pradesh

- a) **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aimed at to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat and Pulses. NFSM has been launched in Himachal Pradesh from Rabi 2012 with two major components viz. NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Wheat. Under NFSM-Rice is in operation in three districts of state and whereas NFSM-Wheat in nine district with 100 percent assistance from Central Government. The aim of Mission is to increase production of Rice and Wheat through area expansion and productivity enhancement restoring soil fertility and productivity, creativity employment opportunities and enhancing level of farm economy in targeted districts.
- b) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana:** In an attempt to improve the Agricultural productivity, the government of India has started a new scheme, viz. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). Micro-irrigation projects (“Har Khet Ko Pani”) and end-to-end irrigation solutions will be the key focus of this scheme. “The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other watersaving technologies”.
- c) **Rajiv Gandhi Micro-Irrigation Scheme:** State Government is committed to promote Agriculture in the State by increasing the productivity of crops. For efficient system of irrigation the Government has launched crucial Project named ‘Rajiv Gandhi Micro-Irrigation Scheme’ for a period of 4 years starting from 2015-16 to 2018-19. Through this project 8,500 hectare area will be brought under Drip/ Sprinkler Irrigation System benefitting 14,000 farmers. The subsidy @ 80 percent for the installation of Micro-Irrigation systems such as Drip, Micro, Mini Portable Sprinkler, Semi-Permanent Sprinkler and large volume Sprinkler and 50 percent for augmentation of water sources would be provided to the farmers.
- d) **Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna:** With a view to increase fodder production in the state, the state Government has launched a scheme; ‘Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojana’ for fodder development by bringing an area of 25,000 hectare under fodder production. Quality seed of fodder grasses, cuttings, seedings of improved fodder varieties will be supplied on subsidized rates to the farmers. Subsidy on Chaff Cutters is available to the SC/ ST and BPL farmers.
- e) **Dr. Y.S. Parmar Kisan Swarozgar Yojna:** In order to achieve faster and more inclusive growth in agriculture sector, Government of Himachal Pradesh has started “Dr.Y.S.Parmar Kisan Swarozgar Yojna.” Project components include creation of need based infrastructure and are

expected to fulfil the objectives of high productivity, quality, safeguard against adverse weather, efficient input use etc. Project components include construction of location specific models of poly houses with micro irrigation facility. For this, 85 percent project assistance shall be provided to the farmers. Also for creation of water sources individually and collectively by a group of farmers, (low/ medium lift, pumping machinery) 50 percent subsidy shall be provided.

f) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY): Concerned by the slow growth in agriculture and allied sectors, the Government of India has launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna. The RKVY aims at achieving 4 percent annual growth in the agriculture sector during this Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:-

1. To incentivize the States so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provides flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro- climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/ crops/ priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components in Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

The Government of India has allocating funds for agriculture growth which includes Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Rural Development.

g) National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET): During 12th Five Year Plan the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) has been launched to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer arrangement of technology dissemination. NMAET has been divided into Four Sub-Mission. 1. Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME). 2. Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP). 3. Sub Mission on Agriculture Machanization (SMAM). 4. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP). The new component will be in the ratio 90:10 Centre and State share.

h) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Sustainable agriculture productivity depends upon quality and availability of Natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Thus, conservation of natural resources in conjunction with development of rain fed agriculture holds the key to meet burgeoning demand for food grain in the state. Towards this end, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas. Main deliverable under this mission are: 1. Developing rain fed agriculture. 2. Natural resources management. 3. Enhancing water use efficiency. 4. Improving soil health. 5. Promoting conservation agriculture. It is a centrally sponsored scheme and the component will be in the ratio of 90:10 center and state share respectively. **(Source: Department Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh)**

Annexure 10: Himachal Pradesh Minimum Wage Rate

No. FIN-(PR)B(7)-33/2010
Government of Himachal Pradesh
Finance (Pay Revision) Department.

From

Additional Chief Secretary (Finance) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

To

1. All Administrative Secretaries to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
2. All Heads of Departments in Himachal Pradesh.
3. All Divisional Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.

Dated: Shimla-171002, the 20th February, 2019.

Subject :

Revision of rates of wages of daily wage workers and workers engaged on part time basis in Himachal Pradesh.

Sir/Madam,

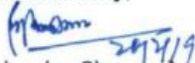
In partial modification of this Department's letter of even number dated: 16th April, 2018, on the subject cited above, I am directed to say that the rates of daily wages in respect of various categories of workers engaged on daily wages in Himachal Pradesh are revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2019, as shown in Annexure-"A".

2. The per hour rate of part-time workers is also revised from ₹ 28.25 per hour to ₹ 31.25 per hour w.e.f. 1st April, 2019.

3. All those engaged on daily wage basis/part-time basis in the Scheduled Tribal Areas of the State shall be allowed 25% enhancement on the revised daily wages as per Finance Department's Office Memorandum No. FIN (PR)B(7)-1/95-II dated 17.04.1998.

4. These rates will be applicable to all those working in various Government Departments. As far as the PSUs/Universities/ Autonomous Bodies /Boards etc. are concerned, these enhanced rates shall be applicable to them only if the managements of those PSUs/Universities/ Autonomous Bodies /Boards etc. take a decision in this regard, considering the availability of resources in their organization.

Yours faithfully,


{Rajender Sharma}

Under Secretary (Finance) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Continued Page2/-.....


--2:-

Endst. No. As above.

Dated: Shimla-171 002, the 20th February, 2019.

Copy forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-3.
2. The Accountant General (A&E), H.P., Shimla-171 003.
3. The Registrar General, High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-1.
4. The Resident Commissioner, H.P. Himachal Bhawan, Sikandra Road, New Delhi-110 001.
5. The Secretary, H.P. Vidhan Sabha, Shimla-171004.
6. The Secretary, H.P. Public Service Commission, Nigam Vihar, Shimla-2.
7. The Secretary, H.P. Staff Selection Commission, Hamirpur.
8. The Resident Commissioner, Pangi, District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.
9. All District Treasury Officers/ Treasury Officers in Himachal Pradesh.
10. All Sections of Finance Department, H.P. Secretariat.


20/2/19
{Rajender Sharma}
Under Secretary (Finance) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Praveen/Instructions-2019

ANNEXURE-A

Sr. No.	Designation	REVISED PER DAY RATE EFFECTIVE FROM 1 ST APRIL, 2019. (In Rupees)
A.	1. Beldar (Mazdoor)/ Casual labourer.	250.00
	2. Mate.	
	3. Cook.	
	4. Mali.	
	5. T. Mate (Electrical).	
	6. Chowkidar.	
	7. Helper.	
	8. Sweeper.	
	9. Cleaner Sewerman.	
	10. Khalasi.	
	11. Electrical Beldar.	
	12. Bhisti.	
	13. Store Attendant.	
	14. Laboratory Attendant (Under Matric).	
	15. Pump Attendant.	
	16. Boat Man.	
	17. Process Server.	
	18. Whiter Washer.	
	19. Syce.	
	20. Peon.	
	21. Frash.	
	22. Chainman.	
	23. Unskilled Labourer.	
	24. Quarry Man.	
	25. Jumper Man.	
	26. Driller	
	27. Sprayman.	
	28. Assistant Saw Mill Operator.	
	29. Feller (Garani).	
	30. Logger Dresser (Pachani).	
	31. Climber (Looper)	
	32. Zoo Animal Attendant.	
	33. Fire Watcher	
	34. Grinder for Chips Flooring.	
	35. Calliperman.	
	36. Miscellaneous Labourer.	
	37. Charcoal Burning Labourer.	
	38. Pipe Lineman.	
	39. Survey Khalasi,	
	40. Bill Distributor.	
	41. Ferro Khalasi.	
	42. Water Guard.	
	43. Stone Dresser Keyman.	
	44. Assistant Fitter.	
	45. Valueman.	

[Handwritten Signature]
20/4/19

	46	Library Attendant (Class-IV).	
	47	Luskar.	
	48	Gauge Reader.	
	49	Dhobi.	
	50	Dai.	
B.	51.	Upholster.	262.00
	52.	Fireman.	
	53.	Pump Operator-cum-Helper.	
	54.	Plumber 2 nd Class.	
	55.	Field Assistant-cum- Operator	
	56.	Carpenter (Grade-IV).	
C.	57.	Painter 2 nd Class.	265.00
	58.	White Washer.	
	59.	Bar Binder.	
	60.	Sawyer (Charani).	
	61.	Muleteer.	
D.	62.	Caneman	277.00
E.	63.	Security Guard	280.00
F.	64.	Telephone Attendant.	292.00
	65.	Electrical Mistry	
	66.	Refrigerator Mechanic	
	67.	Fitter Grade-II	
	68.	Fitter Grade-I	
	69.	Turner	
	70.	Fitter Structural	
	71.	Black Smith	
	72.	Welder	
	73.	Mechanic	
	74.	Electrical Chageman	
	75.	Pump Operator	
	76.	Sand Plant Operator	
	77.	Driver Oxygen Plant	
	79.	Hot Mix Plant Operator	
	80.	Plumber Grade-II	
	81.	Plumber Grade-I	
	82.	Mason Grade-II	
	83.	Mason Grade-III	
	84.	Painter Grade-I	
	85.	Blastman Grade-II	
	86.	Floor Finisher	
	87.	Pipe Fitter Grade-II	
	88.	Mortar Mate Grade-I	
	89.	Earth Work Mistry	
	90.	Work Inspector	
	91.	Ferry Inspector	
	92.	Store Munshi	
	93.	Forest Guard	
	94.	Receptionist	


20/2/18



95.	Lab Assistant	
96.	Electrician-II	
97.	Electrician Auto	
98.	Air Compressor Operator	
99.	Operator	
100.	Carpenter Grade-III	
101.	Complaint Clerk	
102.	Assistant Operator	
103.	General Operator	
104.	Telephone Operator	
105.	Road Inspector	
106.	Work Supervisor	
107.	Store Clerk	
108.	Store Keeper	
109.	Water Works Clerk	
110.	Patwari	
111.	Cinema Projector Operator	
112.	Computer	
113.	Plumber	
114.	Data Entry Operator	
115.	Tailor	
116.	Clerk	
117.	Saw Mill Operator	
118.	Work Mistry	
119.	Wireman	
120.	Assistant Pump Operator	
121.	Price Store Ledger Clerk	
122.	Bill Clerk	
123.	Meter Reader	
124.	Assistant Store Keeper	
125.	Laboratory Technician	
126.	Instrument Mechanic	
127.	Fitter Mechanic	
128.	Loader Operator	
129.	Chargeman	
130.	Gatekeeper	
131.	Steno-typist	
132.	Library Assistant	
133.	Book Binder	
134.	Tabla Master	
135.	Dark Room Assistant	
136.	Library Attendant (Class-III)	
137.	Canal Inspector	
138.	Irrigation Booking Clerk	
139.	Complaint Attendant	
140.	Ferro Printer	
141.	Proof Reader	
142.	Photographer	
143.	Ledger Booking Clerk	
144.	Laboratory Attendants (Matriculate)	
145.	Conductor.	
		292.00


2012/19

G.	146.	Driver (Tractor/Jeep/Car/Truck/ Buldozer/ Road Roller)	305.00
	147.	Driver Shawal	
	148.	Stone Chisler	
	149.	Carpenter 2 nd Class (Forest Department)	
	150.	Mason 2 nd Class (Forest Department)	
	151.	Painter 1st Class (Forest Department)	
	152.	Distemperer (Forest Department)	
	153.	Lineman	
H.	154.	Junior Draftsman (Tracers)	371.00
	155.	Junior Scale Steno	
	156.	Agriculture Extension Officer	
	157.	Ship Modeling Instructor	
	158.	Surveyor	
	159.	Electrician Grade-I	
	160.	Driller	
	161.	Assistant Driller	
	162.	Pipe Fitter Grade-I	
	163.	Mason Grade-IV	
	164.	Diesel Auto Mechanic	
	165.	Black Smith Grade-IV	
	166.	Carpenter Grade-II	
	167.	Junior Tailoring Mistress	
	168.	Mason 1 st Class (Forest Department)	
169.	Carpenter Grade-I		
170.	Assistant Chemist		
171.	Foreman		
172.	Assistant Foreman		
173.	Carpenter (1st Class) (Forest Department)		
I.	174.	Investigators	399.00
	175.	Auction Recorder	
	176.	Computer Operator	
J.	177.	Instructors	430.00
K.	178.	Junior Engineer	460.00
	179.	Draftsman	
	180.	Draftsman (Arch. Wing)	
	181.	Coach	
L.	182.	Hydro Geologist	520.00


2012/19

Annexure 11: Details of impact for each plot

							Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
MAHAULI								
MAU001	00-10-77	1/2	50.00	00-05-39	00-05-39	100	22	8
MAU002	00-10-77	1/2	50.00	00-05-39	00-05-38	100	22	8
MAU003	00-03-57	9/40	22.50	00-00-80	00-00-80	100	2	2
MAU004	00-03-57	9/40	22.50	00-00-80	00-00-80	100	2	4
MAU005	00-03-57	9/40	22.50	00-00-80	00-00-80	100	dk	dk
MAU006	00-03-57	9/40	22.50	00-00-81	00-00-80	100	10	3
MAU007	00-03-57	1/10	10.00	00-00-36	00-00-36	100	10	8
MAU008	00-22-83	1/7	14.28	00-03-26	00-03-26	100	2	3
MAU009	00-22-83	1/7	14.30	00-03-26	00-03-26	100	dk	dk
MAU010	00-22-83	1/7	14.30	00-03-26	00-03-26	100	10	3
MAU011	00-22-83	1/7	14.30	00-03-26	00-03-26	100	10	3
MAU012	00-22-83	1/7	14.30	00-03-26	00-03-27	100	dk	dk
MAU013	00-22-83	1/35	2.85	00-00-65	00-00-65	100	5	2
MAU014	00-22-83	1/35	2.85	00-00-65	00-00-65	100	5	4
MAU015	00-22-83	1/35	2.85	00-00-65	00-00-65	100	dk	2
MAU016	00-22-83	1/35	2.85	00-00-65	00-00-66	100	3	3
MAU017	00-22-83	1/35	2.85	00-00-65	00-00-65	100	3	3
MAU018	00-22-83	1/21	4.77	00-01-09	00-01-09	100	2	3
MAU019	00-22-83	1/21	4.77	00-01-09	00-01-09	100	dk	dk
MAU020	00-22-83	1/21	4.77	00-01-09	00-01-08	100	2	3
MAU021	00-46-24	1/4	25.00	00-11-56	00-11-56	100	dk	dk
MAU022	00-46-24	1/4	25.00	00-11-56	00-11-56	100	6	4
MAU023	00-46-24	1/4	25.00	00-11-56	00-11-56	100	1	3
MAU024	00-46-24	1/4	25.00	00-11-56	00-11-56	100	dk	dk
MAU025	00-21-44	9/70	12.87	00-02-76	00-02-76	100	20	3
MAU026	00-21-44	9/70	12.87	00-02-76	00-02-76	100	4	2
MAU027	00-21-44	9/70	12.87	00-02-76	00-02-76	100	2	2
MAU028	00-21-44	9/70	12.87	00-02-76	00-02-76	100	10	8
MAU029	00-21-44	9/70	12.87	00-02-75	00-02-75	100	4	3
MAU030	00-21-44	5/14	12.41	00-02-66	00-02-66	100	dk	dk
MAU031	00-24-23	1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-04	100	dk	dk
	00-05-55	1/48	2.16	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
MAU032	00-24-23	1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-04	100	3	2
	00-05-55	1/48	2.16	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
MAU033	00-24-23	1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-04	100	11	4
	00-05-55	1/48	2.16	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
MAU034	00-24-23	1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-04	100	1	3
	00-05-55	1/48	2.16	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
MAU035	00-24-23	1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-04	100	4	3
	00-05-55	1/48	2.16	00-00-11	00-00-11	100	dk	dk

MAU036	00-24-23	\1/6	16.67	00-04-04	00-04-03	100	dk	dk
	00-05-55	\1/48	2.16	00-00-11	00-00-11	100	dk	dk
MAU037	00-02-80	\1/4	25.00	00-00-70	00-00-70	100	dk	dk
MAU038	00-02-80	\1/4	25.00	00-00-70	00-00-70	100	dk	2
MAU039	00-02-80	\1/4	25.00	00-00-70	00-00-70	100	3	2
MAU040	00-02-80	\1/8	12.50	00-00-35	00-00-35	100	dk	dk
MAU041	00-02-80	\1/8	12.50	00-00-35	00-00-35	100	dk	dk
MAU042	00-01-88	\1/3	33.51	00-00-63	00-00-63	100	dk	dk

MAU043	00-01-88	\1/3	33.50	00-00-63	00-00-63	100	dk	dk
MAU044	00-01-88	\1/3	33.50	00-00-63	00-00-63	100	4	12
MAU045	00-11-80	1	100.00	00-11-80	00-11-80	100	dk	dk
MAU046	00-46-97	\3/8	37.49	00-17-61	00-17-61	100	dk	dk
MAU047	00-46-97	\1/8	12.50	00-05-87	00-05-87	100	dk	dk
MAU048	00-46-97	\1/24	4.17	00-01-96	00-01-96	100	dk	dk
MAU049	00-46-97	\1/24	4.20	00-01-96	00-01-96	100	2	4
MAU050	00-46-97	\1/24	4.20	00-01-96	00-01-96	100	2	4
MAU051	00-46-97	\1/6	16.67	00-07-83	00-07-83	100	2	4
MAU052	00-46-97	\5/24	20.82	00-09-78	00-09-78	100	2	4
MAU053	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	2	7
MAU054	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	2	3
MAU055	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	dk	2
MAU056	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	8	2
MAU057	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	5	3
MAU058	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	10	4
MAU059	00-05-55	\1/56	1.80	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	2	3
MAU060	00-05-55	\1/8	12.43	00-00-69	00-00-69	100	5	3
MAU061	00-05-55	\1/8	12.43	00-00-69	00-00-69	100	dk	dk
MAU062	00-05-55	\1/8	12.43	00-00-69	00-00-69	100	1	2
MAU063	00-05-55	\1/8	12.61	00-00-70	00-00-70	100	dk	dk
MAU064	00-05-55	\1/8	12.61	00-00-70	00-00-70	100	dk	dk
MAU065	00-05-55	\1/24	4.14	00-00-23	00-00-23	100	Dk	2
MAU066	00-05-55	\1/24	4.14	00-00-23	00-00-23	100	Dk	2
MAU067	00-05-55	\1/24	4.14	00-00-23	00-00-23	100	Dk	2
MAU068	00-03-17	\1/15	6.62	00-00-21	00-00-21	100	2	4
MAU069	00-03-17	\1/15	6.62	00-00-21	00-00-21	100	2	4
MAU070	00-03-17	\1/15	6.62	00-00-21	00-00-21	100	2	4
MAU071	00-03-17	\1/5	20.19	00-00-64	00-00-64	100	2	1
MAU072	00-03-17	\1/5	20.19	00-00-64	00-00-64	100	4	3
MAU073	00-03-17	\1/5	19.87	00-00-63	00-00-63	100	5	4
MAU074	00-03-17	\1/5	19.87	00-00-63	00-00-63	100	5	4
MAU075	00-10-01	\1/14	7.19	00-00-72	00-00-72	100	1	3
MAU076	00-10-01	\1/14	7.19	00-00-72	00-00-72	100	dk	2
MAU077	00-10-01	\1/14	7.19	00-00-72	00-00-72	100	dk	2
MAU078	00-10-01	\1/14	7.09	00-00-71	00-00-71	100	dk	2
MAU079	00-10-01	\1/14	7.09	00-00-71	00-00-71	100	10	3

MAU080	00-10-01	`1/14	7.09	00-00-71	00-00-71	100	2	2	
MAU081	00-10-01	`1/14	7.09	00-00-71	00-00-71	100	2	4	
MAU082	00-10-01	`1/2	50.05	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk	
								Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa	
BARGAL									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
CHO001	00-60-87	1	100.00	00-60-87	00-60-87	100	dk	5	
	00-71-25	`1/2	50.01	00-35-63	00-35-63	100	dk	dk	
CHO002	00-71-25	`1/4	25.00	00-17-81	00-17-81	100	dk	5	
CHO003	00-71-25	`1/4	25.00	00-17-81	00-17-81	100	dk	5	
CHO004	00-21-61	`1/12	8.33	00-01-80	00-01-80	100	6	4	
CHO005	00-21-61	`1/12	8.33	00-01-80	00-01-80	100	6	4	
CHO006	00-21-61	`1/6	16.66	00-03-60	00-03-60	100	`12	8	

CHO007	00-21-61	`1/6	16.66	00-03-60	00-03-60	100	dk	3	
CHO008	00-21-61	`1/6	16.66	00-03-60	00-03-60	100	3	3	
CHO009	00-21-61	`1/6	16.66	00-03-60	00-03-60	100	2	2	
CHO010	00-21-61	`1/6	16.66	00-03-60	00-03-60	100	dk	3	
CHO011	00-03-78	1	100.00	00-03-78	00-03-78	100	dk	dk	
								Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa	
TALAH									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
SAN001	01-38-57	1	100.00	01-38-57	01-38-57	100	0	12	
SAN002	00-32-18	`1/7	3.57	00-01-15	00-01-15	100	4	5	
SAN003	00-32-18	`1/7	3.57	00-01-15	00-01-15	100	dk	dk	
SAN004	00-32-18	`1/7	3.57	00-01-15	00-01-15	100	4	2	
SAN005	00-32-18	`1/7	3.57	00-01-15	00-01-15	100	4	5	
SAN006	00-32-18	`1/7	14.29	00-04-60	00-04-60	100	5	2	
SAN007	00-32-18	`1/7	14.29	00-04-60	00-04-60	100	5	2	
SAN008	00-32-18	`1/28	14.29	00-04-60	00-04-60	100	5	2	
SAN009	00-32-18	`1/28	14.29	00-04-60	00-04-60	100	5	2	
SAN010	00-32-18	`1/28	14.26	00-04-59	00-04-59	100	3	2	
SAN011	00-32-18	`1/28	14.26	00-04-59	00-04-59	100	0	2	
								Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa	

CHAMOD								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
NAT001	`02-25-19	`5/9	57.31	`01-29-05	`01-29-05	100	0	4
NAT002	`02-25-19	`1/9	11.11	00-25-02	00-25-02	100	dk	dk
SAN001(A)	`02-25-19	`1/3	33.33	00-75-06	00-75-06	100	4	2
SAN001(B)	`02-25-19	`1/3	33.33	00-75-06	00-75-06	100	4	2
SAN001(C)	`02-25-19	`1/3	33.33	00-75-06	00-75-06	100	4	2
SAN001(D)	`02-25-19	`1/3	33.33	00-75-06	00-75-06	100	4	2
CHA004	00-07-52	1	100.00	00-07-52	00-07-52	100	4	4
							Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa
DINGIDHAR								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
CHA001	02-00-00	`1/2	50.00	01-00-00	01-00-00	100	50	10
	`06-10-04	945/17280	5.45	00-07-02	00-07-02	100	dk	dk
CHA002	02-00-00	`1/2	50.00	01-00-00	01-00-00	100	50	10
	`06-10-04	945/17280	5.45	00-07-02	00-07-02	100	dk	dk
CHA003	00-12-08	`1/3	33.47	00-04-03	00-04-03	100	4	7
CHA004	00-12-08	`1/3	33.47	00-04-03	00-04-03	100	4	4
CHA005	00-12-08	`1/3	33.06	00-04-02	00-04-02	100	4	4
ANI001	00-04-00	`1/2	50.00	00-02-00	00-02-00	100	dk	dk
DIG002	00-04-00	`1/49	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	dk	dk
DIG003	00-04-00	`1/49	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	dk	dk
DIG004	00-04-00	`1/49	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	2	4
DIG005	00-04-00	`1/49	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	dk	dk
DIG006	00-04-00	`1/49	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	dk	dk
DIG001	00-04-00	`1/49	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	2	3
DIG007	00-04-00	`1/49	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	dk	dk
DIG008	00-04-00	`1/6	16.25	00-00-13	00-00-13	100	dk	dk
KAR001	00-04-00	`4/21	18.75	00-00-15	00-00-15	100	6	6
KAR003	00-18-00	`1/3	33.33	00-06-00	00-06-00	100	4	5
KAR004	00-18-00	`1/3	33.33	00-06-00	00-06-00	100	1	14
KAR005	00-18-00	`1/3	33.33	00-06-00	00-06-00	100	4	5
BEH006	00-04-00	`1/4	25.00	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	dk	dk
BEH001	00-04-00	`9/80	11.25	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	5	2
BEH002	00-04-00	`9/80	11.25	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	5	2
BEH031	00-04-00	`9/80	11.25	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	1	3
BEH030	00-04-00	`9/80	11.25	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	2	2
BEH005	00-04-00	`9/80	11.25	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	dk	dk
BEH007	00-04-00	`1/16	6.25	00-00-05	00-00-05	100	4	1
BEH008	00-04-00	`1/24	3.75	00-00-03	00-00-03	100	dk	dk

BEH009	00-04-00	`1/48	2.50	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	dk	dk
BEH010	00-04-00	`1/48	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	dk	dk
BEH011	00-04-00	`1/96	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`2	2
BEH012	00-04-00	`1/96	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`3	2
BEH013	00-04-00	`1/96	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`2	5
BEH014	00-04-00	`1/96	1.25	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`3	2
KEJ001	00-01-00	`2/27	10.00	00-00-02	00-00-02	100	`5	2
	01-00-00	`2/27	7.50	00-01-10	00-01-10	100	dk	dk
KEJ002	00-01-00	`1/36	5.00	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	dk	dk
	01-00-00	`1/36	2.75	00-00-11	00-00-11	100	dk	dk
KEJ003	00-01-00	`1/36	0.00	00-00-00	00-00-00	100	dk	dk
	01-00-00	`1/36	2.75	00-00-11	00-00-11	100	dk	dk
BEH015	00-01-00	`5/108	5.00	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`5	2
BEH016	00-01-00	`5/108	5.00	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	dk	dk
BEH017	00-01-00	`5/108	5.00	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`1	3
BEH018	00-01-00	`5/108	5.00	00-00-01	00-00-01	100	`5	2
BEH019	00-01-00	`1/54	0.00	00-00-00	00-00-00	100	`1	2
BEH020	00-01-00	`1/6	15.00	00-00-03	00-00-03	100	dk	dk
BEH021	00-01-00	`1/6	15.00	00-00-03	00-00-03	100	`3	2
BEH034	00-01-00	`1/3	35.00	00-00-07	00-00-07	100	dk	dk
KOT002	`06-10-04	135/25920	0.54	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
KOT003	`06-10-04	135/25920	0.54	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
KOT001	`06-10-04	135/25920	0.50	00-00-13	00-00-13	100	`9	2
BEH035	`06-10-04	`7020/25920	27.07	`01-15-05	`01-15-05	100	dk	dk
BEH036	`06-10-04	`7020/25920	27.07	`01-15-05	`01-15-05	100	dk	dk
BEH037	`06-10-04	`7020/25920	27.07	`01-15-05	`01-15-05	100	dk	dk
CHO012	`06-10-04	`54/8640	0.61	00-00-16	00-00-16	100	1	6
CHO013	`06-10-04	`91/8640	1.04	00-01-07	00-01-07	100	1	6
BEH023	`06-10-04	`260/34560	0.77	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	`2	2
BEH024	`06-10-04	`260/34560	0.77	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	`2	2
BEH032	`06-10-04	`260/34560	0.77	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	`2	2
BEH033	`06-10-04	`260/34560	0.73	00-00-19	00-00-19	100	`1	3
BEH039	`06-10-04	`45/8640	0.54	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
BEH040	`06-10-04	`45/8640	0.54	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
BEH041	`06-10-04	`45/8640	0.54	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk

FIR001	01-00-00	`1/3	33.50	00-06-14	00-06-14	100	`15	4
BEH042	01-00-00	`1/3	33.25	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
BEH043	01-00-00	`5/27	18.50	00-03-14	00-03-14	100	dk	dk
BEH044	01-00-00	`1/54	1.75	00-00-07	00-00-07	100	`1	2
KAR002	`01-17-00	1	100.00	`01-17-00	`01-17-00	100	`6	6
NAG001	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	`6	0
DAL001	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	5	10
DAL001(A)	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	5	10

DAL002	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	3	10
DAL002(A)	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	3	10
DAL003	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	7	10
DAL003(A)	00-19-00	1	100.00	00-19-00	00-19-00	100	7	10
NAG002	00-14-00	1	100.00	00-14-00	00-14-00	100	6	0
BEH038	00-04-00	1	100.00	00-04-00	00-04-00	100	dk	dk
							Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa
KOT								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
KOT001	`04-11-16	`1/15	6.67	00-06-02	00-06-02	100	8	4
KOT002	`04-11-16	`1/15	6.67	00-06-02	00-06-02	100	8	4
KOT003	`04-11-16	`1/15	6.67	00-06-02	00-06-02	100	8	3
KOT004	`04-11-16	`2/25	8.04	00-07-07	00-07-07	100	dk	dk
KOT005	`04-11-16	`4/25	16.08	00-14-14	00-14-14	100	30	4
KOT006	`04-11-16	`4/25	16.08	00-14-14	00-14-14	100	30	4
KOT007	`04-11-16	`4/25	16.08	00-14-14	00-14-14	100	dk	dk
KOT008	`04-11-16	`3/25	12.09	00-11-01	00-11-01	100	dk	dk
KOT009	`04-11-16	`3/25	12.04	00-11-00	00-11-00	100	15	4
KOT010	`02-15-17	`1/3	33.39	00-18-13	00-18-13	100	5	2
KOT011	`02-15-17	`1/3	33.30	00-18-12	00-18-12	100	5	2
KOT012	`02-15-17	`1/3	33.39	00-18-13	00-18-13	100	5	3
							Assets Owned	
CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa
FIRNU								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
FIR001	`06-17-05	`1/3	33.33	`02-05-15	`02-05-15	100	30	4
FIR002	`06-17-05	`1/3	33.33	`02-05-15	`02-05-15	100	dk	dk
FIR003	`06-17-05	`1/9	11.11	00-15-05	00-15-05	100	2	2
FIR004	`06-17-05	`1/9	11.11	00-15-05	00-15-05	100	5	2
FIR005	`06-17-05	`1/9	11.11	00-15-05	00-15-05	100	2	2
FIR006	`02-03-17	1	100.00	`02-03-17	`02-03-17	100	25	4
FIR007	`00-12-15	1	100.00	`00-12-15	`00-12-15	100	8	3
	`01-11-08	`1/2	50.00	`00-15-14	`00-15-14	100	dk	dk
	`08-08-08	`1/4	33.33	`02-02-02	`02-02-02	100	dk	dk
FIR008	`01-11-08	`1/4	25.00	`00-07-17	`00-07-17	100	dk	6
	`08-08-08	`1/4	33.33	`02-02-02	`02-02-02	100	dk	dk
FIR009	`01-11-08	`1/8	12.58	`00-03-19	`00-03-19	100	dk	3
FIR010	`01-11-08	`1/8	12.58	`00-03-19	`00-03-19	100	dk	2

FIR011	`08-11-04	`45059/1614528	2.77	00-04-15	00-04-15	100	8	4
FIR012	`08-11-04	`45051/1614528	2.95	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk
FIR013	`08-11-04	`45051/1614528	2.95	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk
FIR014	`08-11-04	`45051/1614528	2.95	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk
FIR015	`08-11-04	`45051/1614528	2.95	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk
FIR016	`08-11-04	`67579/1614528	4.18	00-07-03	00-07-03	100	3	4
FIR017	`08-11-04	`47651/4843584	0.99	00-01-14	00-01-14	100	dk	dk
FIR018	`08-11-04	`47651/4843584	0.99	00-01-14	00-01-14	100	dk	dk
FIR019	`08-11-04	`47651/4843584	0.99	00-01-14	00-01-14	100	dk	dk
FIR020	`08-11-04	`126135/403632	31.25	`02-13-10	`02-13-10	100	5	3
FIR021	`08-11-04	`1/80	1.26	`00-02-03	`00-02-03	100	dk	dk
FIR022	`08-11-04	`1/80	1.26	`00-02-03	`00-02-03	100	dk	dk
FIR023	`08-11-04	`1/80	31.25	`02-13-10	`02-13-10	100	4	2
FIR024	`08-11-04	`1/80	1.23	`00-02-02	`00-02-02	100	dk	dk
FIR025	`08-11-04	`1/6	16.68	`01-08-11	`01-08-11	100	8	2
FIR026	`08-11-04	`47651/336380	14.16	`01-04-05	`01-04-05	100	dk	dk
FIR027	`08-11-04	`47651/1614528	2.95	00-05-01	00-05-01	100	dk	dk
FIR028	`08-11-04	`159/50454	0.32	00-00-11	00-00-11	100	dk	dk
FIR029	`08-11-04	`159771/2018160	7.91	00-13-11	00-13-11	100	40	6
FIR030	`07-07-06	`353640/1732080	20.40	`01-10-01	`01-10-01	100	1	4
FIR031	`07-07-06	`30480/1732084	1.77	00-02-12	00-02-12	100	1	4
FIR032	`07-07-06	`102480/1732080	5.91	00-08-14	00-08-14	100	1	4
FIR033	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	4	2
FIR034	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	6	2
FIR035	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
FIR036	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
FIR037	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
FIR038	`07-07-06	`93821/207849	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
FIR039	`07-07-06	`79387/1299068	6.11	00-09-00	00-09-00	100	dk	dk
FIR040	`07-07-06	`79387/1299068	6.11	00-09-00	00-09-00	100	3	2
FIR041	`07-07-06	`79387/1299068	6.11	00-09-00	00-09-00	100	6	2
FIR042	`07-07-06	`72170/173280	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	dk	dk
FIR043	`07-07-06	`7217/1732080	0.41	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
FIR044	`07-07-06	`72000/1732080	4.51	00-06-13	00-06-13	100	8	3
FIR045	`07-07-06	`1281/21651	5.94	00-08-15	00-08-15	100	dk	dk
FIR046	`07-07-06	`1281/21651	5.91	00-08-14	00-08-14	100	1	4
FIR047	`07-07-06	`1281/21651	5.94	00-08-15	00-08-15	100	dk	dk
FIR048	`06-18-05	1	100.00	`06-18-05	`06-18-05	100	40	6
FIR049	`03-11-17	1	100.00	`03-11-17	`03-11-17	100	3	3
FIR050	00-18-08	`1/8	12.50	00-02-06	00-02-06	100	4	3
FIR051	00-18-08	`1/8	12.50	00-02-06	00-02-06	100	4	4
FIR052	00-18-08	`1/8	12.50	00-02-06	00-02-06	100	4	3
FIR053	00-18-08	`1/8	12.50	00-02-06	00-02-06	100	4	10

FIR054	00-18-08	`1/10	10.05	00-01-17	00-01-17	100	4	2
	00-03-10	`1/5	20.00	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
FIR055	00-18-08	`1/10	10.05	00-01-17	00-01-17	100	4	3
	00-03-10	`1/5	20.00	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
FIR056	00-18-08	`1/10	10.05	00-01-17	00-01-17	100	2	2
	00-03-10	`1/5	20.00	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
FIR057	00-18-08	`1/10	10.05	00-01-17	00-01-17	100	dk	dk
	00-03-10	`1/5	20.00	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
FIR058	00-18-08	`1/10	9.78	00-01-16	00-01-16	100	4	2
	00-03-10	`1/5	20.00	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
FIR059	`03-02-04	1	100.00	`03-02-04	`03-02-04	100	dk	dk
FIR060	`11-19-08	`1/2	50.00	`05-19-14	`05-19-14	100	12	4

FIR061	`11-19-08	`1/2	50.00	`05-19-14	`05-19-14	100	dk	dk
FIR062	`03-05-17	`1/3	33.33	`01-01-19	`01-01-19	100	dk	dk
FIR063	`03-05-17	`1/3	33.33	`01-01-19	`01-01-19	100	dk	dk
FIR064	`03-05-17	`1/3	33.33	`01-01-19	`01-01-19	100	dk	dk
FIR065	`07-13-05	`1/2	50.00	`03-16-13	`03-16-13	100	dk	dk
	`08-08-08	`1/4	25.00	`02-02-02	`02-02-02	100	dk	dk
FIR066	`07-13-05	`1/2	50.00	`03-16-12	`03-16-12	100	dk	dk
	`08-08-08	`1/4	25.00	`02-02-02	`02-02-02	100	dk	dk
FIR067	`04-08-11	1	100.00	`04-08-11	`04-08-11	100	dk	dk
FIR068	`09-08-07	1	100.00	`09-08-07	`09-08-07	100	dk	4
FIR069	`04-11-08	1	100.00	`04-11-08	`04-11-08	100	dk	3
FIR070	`04-19-02	`1/4	25.03	`01-04-16	`01-04-16	100	dk	3
FIR071	`04-19-02	`1/4	25.03	`01-04-16	`01-04-16	100	dk	dk
FIR072	`04-19-02	`1/4	24.97	`01-04-15	`01-04-15	100	dk	dk
FIR073	`04-19-02	`1/4	24.97	`01-04-15	`01-04-15	100	dk	2

Assets Owned

CODES	Total Land	Partition of B	% of partition of B	Division of Land w.r.t B	Affected Land w.r.t B	impact % of F w.r.t B	Land in Bigah	Residential Plot in Biswa
-------	------------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------	---------------------------

NANJ

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
NAN001	00-10-19	1	100.00	00-10-19	00-10-19	100	dk	dk
NAN002	00-05-08	1	100.00	00-05-08	00-05-08	100	dk	dk
NAN003	00-04-17	`1/2	50.00	00-02-09	00-02-09	100	dk	dk
NAN004	00-04-17	`1/2	50.00	00-02-08	00-02-08	100	dk	dk
NAN005	00-05-15	1	100.00	00-05-15	00-05-15	100	dk	dk
NAN006	00-06-16	`3/20	14.71	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	6	3
NAN007	00-06-16	`3/20	14.71	00-01-00	00-01-00	100	3	2
NAN008	00-06-16	`1/10	10.29	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	dk	dk
NAN009	00-06-16	`1/10	10.29	00-00-14	00-00-14	100	`02-05-00	10

NAN010	00-06-16	`1/2	50.00	00-03-08	00-03-08	100	`02-05-00	9
NAN011	`03-17-02	`1/5	20.04	00-15-09	00-15-09	100	1	10
NAN012	`03-17-02	`1/5	20.04	00-15-08	00-15-08	100	dk	dk
NAN013	`03-17-02	`1/5	20.04	00-15-08	00-15-08	100	dk	dk
NAN014	`03-17-02	`1/15	6.68	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	1	2
NAN015	`03-17-02	`1/15	6.68	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	4	2
NAN016	`03-17-02	`1/15	6.68	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	4	2
NAN017	`03-17-02	`1/20	4.99	00-03-17	00-03-17	100	3	2
NAN018	`03-17-02	`1/20	4.99	00-03-17	00-03-17	100	dk	dk
NAN019	`03-17-02	`1/10	9.99	00-07-14	00-07-14	100	5	9
NAN020	`03-09-13	`1/3	33.33	`01-03-06	`01-03-06	100	21	6
NAN021	`03-09-13	`1/3	33.33	`01-03-06	`01-03-06	100	21	3
NAN022	`03-09-13	`1/3	33.33	`01-03-07	`01-03-07	100	21	3
NAN023	`01-10-07	1	100.00	`01-10-07	`01-10-07	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`1/14	7.21	00-02-15	00-02-15	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`180/2520	7.12	00-03-00	00-03-00	100	dk	dk
NAN024	`14-01-14	`1/2	50.00	`07-00-12	`07-00-12	100	dk	dk
	`15-08-12	`404215/1942290	20.80	`03-04-04	`03-04-04	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`3/4	21.76	00-08-06	00-08-06	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`909/2520	36.06	00-15-04	00-15-04	100	dk	dk
	`14-01-14	`1/2	50.00	`07-00-12	`07-00-12	100	dk	dk
NAN025	`15-08-12	`417631/1942290	21.50	`03-06-07	`03-06-07	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`3/4	21.63	00-08-05	00-08-05	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`909/2520	36.06	00-15-04	00-15-04	100	dk	dk
NAN026	`15-08-12	`3241/194229	1.67	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	5	3
NAN027	`15-08-12	`3241/194229	1.67	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	12	4
NAN028	`15-08-12	`3241/194229	1.67	00-05-03	00-05-03	100	12	4
NAN029	`15-08-12	`110619/3884580	2.85	00-08-16	00-08-16	100	22	4
NAN030	`15-08-12	`110619/3884580	2.85	00-08-16	00-08-16	100	22	4
NAN031	`15-08-12	`379209/1942290	19.52	`03-00-05	`03-00-05	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`41/420	9.96	00-03-16	00-03-16	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`246/2520	9.85	00-04-03	00-04-03	100	dk	dk
NAN032	`15-08-12	`379209/1942290	19.52	`03-00-05	`03-00-05	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`41/420	9.96	00-03-15	00-03-15	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`246/2520	9.85	00-04-02	00-04-02	100	dk	dk
NAN033	`15-08-12	`46245/1942290	2.38	`00-07-07	`00-07-07	100	dk	dk
	`01-18-03	`1/84	1.18	00-00-09	00-00-09	100	dk	dk
	`02-02-03	`30/2520	1.19	00-00-10	00-00-10	100	dk	dk
NAN034	`15-08-12	`21581/1165374	1.86	00-05-15	00-05-15	100	dk	dk
NAN035	`15-08-12	`21581/1165374	1.85	00-05-14	00-05-14	100	1	2
NAN036	`15-08-12	`21581/1165374	1.85	00-05-14	00-05-14	100	0	4
NAN037	00-18-13	`41/420	9.96	00-03-16	00-03-16	100	3	3

NAN038	00-18-13	`41/420	9.96	00-03-16	00-03-16	100	dk	dk
NAN039	00-18-13	`41/420	9.96	00-03-15	00-03-15	100	dk	dk
NAN040	`02-09-05	1	100.00	`02-09-05	`02-09-05	100	0	4
	`02-03-02	1	100.00	`02-03-02	`02-03-02	100	dk	dk
NAN041	`03-18-16	1729/6304	27.47	`01-01-13	`01-01-13	100	5	3
NAN042	`03-18-16	1729/6304	27.47	`01-01-12	`01-01-12	100	3	2
NAN043	`03-18-16	`741/6304	11.74	00-09-05	00-09-05	100	0	2
NAN044	`03-18-16	`2105/6304	33.38	`01-06-06	`01-06-06	100	1	2
NAN045	00-07-02	1	100.00	00-07-02	00-07-02	100	5	4
NAN046	00-02-00	1	100.00	00-02-00	00-02-00	100	2	4
	`06-06-04	`551/5048	10.90	00-13-15	00-13-15	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.14	00-01-04	00-01-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	2.09	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN047	`06-06-04	`10/631	10.90	00-13-15	00-13-15	100	dk	dk
NAN048	`06-06-04	`631/10096	6.26	00-07-18	00-07-18	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/12	1.07	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/96	1.05	00-03-18	00-03-18	100	dk	dk
NAN049	`06-06-04	`631/10096	6.26	00-07-18	00-07-18	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/96	1.07	00-00-12	00-00-12	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/96	1.05	00-03-18	00-03-18	100	dk	dk
NAN050	`06-06-04	`631/10096	12.52	00-15-16	00-15-16	100	dk	2
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.14	00-01-04	00-01-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	2.09	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN051	`06-06-04	`631/10096	12.52	00-15-16	00-15-16	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.14	00-01-04	00-01-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	2.09	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN052	`06-06-04	`631/10096	12.52	00-15-16	00-15-16	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.14	00-01-04	00-01-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	2.09	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN053	`06-06-04	`631/10096	12.48	00-15-15	00-15-15	100	dk	2
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.14	00-01-04	00-01-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	2.09	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN054	`06-06-04	`631/50048	12.48	00-15-15	00-15-15	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`19/144	13.08	00-07-07	00-07-07	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`19/144	13.19	`02-09-04	`02-09-04	100	dk	dk
NAN055	`06-06-04	`631/10096	12.48	00-15-15	00-15-15	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/48	2.05	00-01-03	00-01-03	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/48	13.88	00-07-16	00-07-16	100	dk	dk
NAN056	00-08-00	`1/5	20.00	00-01-12	00-01-12	100	8	3
	`02-16-04	`1/15	6.67	00-03-15	00-03-15	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`7/30	23.32	`04-07-00	`04-07-00	100	dk	dk
NAN057	00-08-00	`1/5	20.00	00-01-12	00-01-12	100	4	4

	`02-16-04	`1/15	6.67	00-03-15	00-03-15	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/15	6.66	`01-04-17	`01-04-17	100	dk	dk
NAN058	00-08-00	`1/5	20.00	00-01-12	00-01-12	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/15	6.67	00-03-15	00-03-15	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/15	6.66	`01-04-17	`01-04-17	100	dk	dk
NAN059	00-08-00	`1/5	20.00	00-01-12	00-01-12	100	dk	dk
	`02-16-04	`1/15	6.67	00-03-04	00-03-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/15	6.66	`01-04-18	`01-04-18	100	dk	dk
NAN060	00-08-00	`1/5	20.00	00-01-12	00-01-12	100	4	2
	`02-16-04	`1/15	6.67	00-03-04	00-03-04	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/15	6.66	`01-04-18	`01-04-18	100	dk	dk
NAN061	`02-16-04	`1/6	16.64	00-09-07	00-09-07	100	dk	dk
	`18-13-01	`1/6	16.62	`03-02-00	`03-02-00	100	dk	dk
NAN062	`02-16-04	`1/18	5.52	00-03-02	00-03-02	100	dk	4
NAN063	`02-16-04	`1/18	5.52	00-03-02	00-03-02	100	dk	4
NAN064	`02-16-04	`1/18	5.52	00-03-02	00-03-02	100	dk	2
	`18-13-01	`1/18	5.58	`01-00-16	`01-00-16	100	dk	
NAN065	`02-16-04	`1/18	5.52	00-03-02	00-03-02	100	dk	2

Annexure 12: Schedule 3

SEC. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

43

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

44 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		[PART II—
(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Individual single electric connections (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.	
15.	Anganwadi's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.	
16.	School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009);	
17.	Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.	
18.	Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.	
19.	Playground for children.	
20.	One community centre for every hundred families.	
21.	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.	
22.	Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.	
23.	The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.	
24.	Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.	
25.	Veterinary service centre as per norms.	
NOTE.— Details of each component of infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) against serial numbers 1 to 25 should be indicated by the acquirer of land under column (3).		

Annexure 13: Revised LADF guidelines notified by department of MPP & Power, Government of HP

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF MPP& POWER

No- MPP-F (10)- 24/2011 Dated: Shimla- 171002, 05th October, 2011.

NOTIFICATION

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the revised Guidelines for management of Local Area Development Fund (LADF) in respect of Hydro Electric Projects as Annex-I. These guidelines supercede the guidelines notified earlier vide No. MPP-F(10)-15/2006 dated 16-09-2009.

By Order,

Principal Secretary (Power)
Government of Himachal Pradesh

Endst. No.- MPP-F (10)- 24/2011 Dated: Shimla- 171002, 05th October, 2011.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to: -

1. All the Administrative Secretaries, GoHP, Shimla- 171002.
2. The Director, Directorate of Energy, Shanti Bhawan, Sector- 6, Phase- 3, New Shimla- 171009.
3. The Divisional Commissioner, Shimla/ Mandi/ Kangra at Dharamshala.
4. All the CMDs/ MDs, HPSEBL/ HPPCL/ HPTCL/ SJVNL/ BBMB/ NHPC/ NTPC.
5. The CEO, Himurja, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, H.P.- 171009.
6. The Director, NIC, Shimla-171002 for hosting the notification on the official website of the Government of H.P. and Directorate of Energy.
7. All the Deputy Commissioners, Himachal Pradesh.
8. The Controller, Printing and Stationery, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-5 for publication in the Rajpatra.

Director

CE (Energy)

S.E.

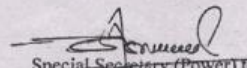
Sr. S.E.

Sr. S.E. - C

S.D.

P.A.

12/10/11



Special Secretary (Power) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh

Annexure - I

**GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTEMENT OF MPP & POWER**

**Revised Guidelines for management of Local Area Development Fund (LADF)
in respect of Hydro Electric Projects.**

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Hydro Power Policy, 2006, provides that 1.5% of the final cost of the projects above 5 MW and 1% of the final cost of projects up to 5 MW shall be contributed to a Local Area Development Fund (LADF). This provision is applicable for new as well as ongoing projects at the time of notification of the policy. The Guidelines for management of Local Area Development Fund (LADF) in respect of Hydro Electric Projects were notified vide no MPP-F-(10)15/2006 dated 16.9.2009.

1.2 Thereafter Government of HP vide notification No.-MPP-F(1)-2/2005-V dated 30.11.2009 has brought in additional provisions in line with the provisions of Government of India's new Hydro Power Policy, 2008.

- a) Additional 1% (one percent) free power after commissioning of hydro power projects shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project.
- b) The government of Himachal Pradesh may also provide a matching 1% from its share of 12% free power through plan/budgetary provisions for schemes where the normal plan/budgetary provisions and the 1% free power provided by the Developer (s) to the LADF is not adequate to meet the requirement for infrastructure or schemes.

1.3 This entire contribution towards Local Area Development Activities is to be maintained in the shape of LADF which will be administered by a committee called Local Area Development Committee (LADC) comprising of various stakeholders including Government departments, project developers and public representatives/nominated members from Project Affected Areas.

1.4 The implementation of this policy and continuous feedback from Project Developers on LADF management have brought up the need to revisit these guidelines in order to administer the LADF and to manage the activities of LADC in an objective, transparent and efficient manner, increase local participation and create a stake of the community in the expeditious harnessing of power potential. A revision of the guidelines is accordingly being carried out.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

While developing hydro power projects, there is an impact on the environment, existing infrastructure, individual and community resources, etc. This need to be addressed by making appropriate and adequate provisions in the project design and cost. Provision for mitigating these adverse consequences is provided for in schemes like Environment Management Plan (EMP), Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CAT Plan), restoration of loss of environment through Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value payment, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans and compensation for damage to crops due to pollution, etc. In addition, a special provision of Local Area Development Fund (LADF)

has been made under the State Hydro Power Policy to carry out local development activities so as to ensure visible additional benefit to local communities in the project area as part of the cost of a project. Further allocation of this LADF contribution to schemes and purposes needs to be based on pre-determined, objective parameters. The people of the affected area should be aware of the allocations likely to flow to them so that on the one hand gainful infrastructure and local development activities can be planned well in advance and on the other hand local communities develop an interest in expeditious completion of projects.

3 DEFINITIONS:

3.1 PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILY (PAF):

Means a family whose land or house or other property or source of livelihood has been partly or fully acquired for the development of project.

3.2 PROJECT AFFECTED AREA (PAA):

3.2.1 Project Affected Area (PAA) means the area where actual project components including submergence area/muck dumping area, mine/quarry area, infrastructure including roads, project dedicated township, offices, construction facilities, welfare facilities and any other facilities directly related to project implementation are located. Townships and offices such as design office or head office not directly connected with the particular project site are excluded. Unit for declaring Project Affected Area would ordinarily be the Gram Panchayat. However, in the case of Projects upto 5 MW capacity, where component(s) pertains only to specific wards and do not impact the rest of the Gram Panchayat then those wards shall be separately enumerated and considered as PAA.

3.2.2 In case of reservoir or storage projects involving resettlement, the area for resettlement shall also be covered as PAA.

3.3 PROJECT AFFECTED ZONE (PAZ):

Project Affected Zone (PAZ) means the area surrounding such project affected area where impact of the project on the lives of people is considerable even if no direct project activity is taking place there. The categorization of PAZ on the basis of project size will be as under:

3.3.1 For Projects of capacity upto 5 MW
Only such adjoining Wards/Panchayats to PAA as are considered to be impacted by the project.

3.3.2 For Projects of capacity from 5 MW to 100 MW
All the adjoining Panchayats to PAA as are considered to be impacted by the project in the same or adjoining district/s.

3.3.3 For Projects of capacity above 100 MW
Entire block or all such adjoining Panchayats to PAA as are considered to be impacted by the project in the same or adjoining District/s.

Note: 1) Project Affected Families in all cases shall be declared by the concerned DC. Project Affected Area and Project Affected Zone will be declared by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh on the recommendation of concerned DC for projects over 100

MW and by the concerned Deputy Commissioner for projects upto 100 MW. In case of a project falling in more than one District the PAA & PAZ will be declared by GoHP. No expenditure will be incurred till the PAA and PAZ are notified.

- 2) The declaration of PAA and PAZ is to be completed prior to signing of IA. The project developer will submit the proposal to the Deputy Commissioner within 2 (two) years of signing of MOU/PIA.
- 3) In case of scattered and isolated PAA e.g. mining and dumping areas etc., the PAZ will be only such adjoining Panchayats to PAA as are considered to be impacted by the project.

4 COMPOSITION OF LADF:

The LADF shall comprise of contribution by project based on project cost and free power after commissioning as envisaged in the state and national hydro power policies. The hydro project developers in the State shall contribute towards LADF in two stages.

4.1 Prior to Commissioning of the Project

- 4.1.1 The Project developer shall contribute a minimum of 1.5% of final cost of the Project for projects of more than 5 MW capacity and a minimum of 1% for projects of capacity upto 5 MW. While the project authorities have to contribute minimum of 1.5% or 1% (as the case may be) of project cost to LADF, they may contribute more if they so desire. Initially the LADF will be worked out on the basis of the Project cost as per DPR for depositing with the concerned DC. After completion of the Project, the LADF will be worked out on the final completed cost.
- 4.1.2 The Project cost will be as approved by CEA/ State Govt. and include IDC, CAT, R&R expenses, etc. Escalation will be included when revised TEC is given. As the entire cost is included in calculating tariff for PPAs as per regulatory guidelines, it would be appropriate to follow the same guidelines for calculating the LADF contribution. Therefore, the total cost as per TEC will be taken as basis for calculating LADF contribution. It would be adjusted as and when TEC is revised in the course of project construction/completion.
- 4.1.3 The balance amount of LADF worked out on final cost shall be deposited by the Developer within one year of Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the Project.

4.2 After Commissioning of the Project

Project developers of all capacities shall contribute 1% free power for LADF over and above the rates of royalty agreed to be paid to the State Government in the Implementation Agreement/ Supplementary Implementation Agreement, as the case may be. This additional 1% (one percent) free power, over and above the royalty component provided to the host State will be a pass through in tariff. The revenue collected by the Nodal Agency (Directorate of Energy) from sale of such 1% free power (contribution from the Project Developer) will be transferred to the Local Area Development Fund for each project.

5. REALIZATION OF LADF CONTRIBUTION

5.1 Prior to Commissioning of the Project:

5.1.1 Contribution to be made prior to commissioning of the Project shall be released by project developers in the following manner:

- a) 10% amount within three months of signing of Implementation Agreement (IA).
- b) 15% amount within 18 months of signing of the IA.
- c) Balance 75% amount in three equal annual instalments during construction period of the project. The first instalment will be paid within three months of Zero date as given in the IA or 31st December whichever is later and thereafter by 31st December on annual basis.

5.1.2 If any Project Developer wishes to make a contribution in advance of this schedule, it will be accepted.

5.1.3 In case of failure to adhere to the time lines as prescribed under a), b) and c) above, the project developer shall be liable to pay interest on the due amount of LADF @12% per annum.

5.2 After commissioning of the Project:

The 1% free power contribution to LADF shall be sold by the state government alongwith its share of free power. The amount equivalent to average net realization per unit multiplied by the number of units for which 1% is to be paid will be placed at the disposal of LADC annually. The average price per unit will be worked out on the basis of net proceeds of total free power sale by GoHP divided by total number of units involved, after allowing 1 paisa per unit to be retained by the State Government as the expenses of Directorate of Energy.

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR ADMINISTRATION OF LADF

6.1 There shall be a State Level Committee headed by Principal Secretary (MPP & Power) to monitor the operation of the LADF arrangements, adherence to guidelines and time lines for deposit in the fund at various stages. The State Level Committee is empowered to clarify any un-addressed issues and remove any difficulties to facilitate smooth functioning in implementation of these guidelines. The Directorate of Energy will be the nodal agency at State level and will keep a record of the LADF activities, amounts to be deposited by each project developer and manage the allocation of revenue generation from 1% additional free power to the concerned LADC to be constituted as described hereafter.

6.2 The LADF will be administered by a committee called the Local Area Development Committee (LADC) which will be constituted for each Project separately, immediately after signing of the Implementation Agreement. All the LADCs constituted within the District shall function under the overall superintendence and control of the Deputy Commissioner. The LADCs for various sizes of projects will be as under:

6.2.1 District level LADC for projects of above 100 MW capacity:

1.	Deputy Commissioner	Concerned Distt.	Chairman
2.	District level officers of PW, IPH, Forest, Rural Development, Health, Horticulture Departments	Concerned Area	Members
3.	Chairman & Vice-Chairman, Zila Parishad (for District level allocation only)	Concerned Parishad	-do-
4.	Chairman & Vice-Chairman Panchayat Samiti (for Block level allocation only)	Panchayat Samiti	Members -do-
5.	Pradhan(s) of all affected Gram Panchayat(s) in PAA.	Concerned area	-do-
6.	Representative of the Project Developers	Concerned Project	Member Secretary

6.2.2 LADC for projects of capacity 5 MW to 100MW:

1.	Deputy Commissioner (Sub Divisional Magistrate for Projects up to 25 MW capacity)	Concerned District (Concerned Sub-division)	Chairman
2.	Sub-Division level officers of PW, IPH, Forest, Rural Development, Health, Horticulture Departments	Concerned Area	Members
3.	Chairman & Vice-Chairman Zila Parishad (for District level allocation only)	Concerned Parishad	-do-
4.	Chairman & Vice-Chairman Panchayat Samiti (for block level allocation only)	Concerned Samiti	-do-
5.	Pradhan(s) of all affected Gram Panchayat(s) in PAA	Concerned area	-do-
6.	Representative of the Project Developer	Concerned Project	Member Secretary

6.2.3 LADC for projects of capacity up to 5 MW:

1.	Sub Divisional Magistrate or Tehsildar (As may be decided by the DC from time to time)	Concerned Sub-div./Tehsil	Chairman
2.	Sub-Division level officers of PW, IPH, Forest, Rural Development, Health, Horticulture Departments	Concerned Area	Members
3.	Pradhan(s) of all affected Gram Panchayat(s) in PAA or the Ward members of affected wards as the case may be	Concerned Project/ Concerned Ward	-do-
4.	Representative of the Project Developer	Concerned Project	Member Secretary

- 6.2.4 In case any project lies in more than one District, there shall be a separate LADC for each district and the LADC for the District having only a small part of the project may be headed by SDM/Tehsildar regardless of the size of the project.
- 6.2.5 The above proposal will entail separate LADC for each project in each district enabling better targeting and execution of schemes.
- 6.2.6 Local MLA shall be an invitee to every meeting of all the above committees.
- 6.3 FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES OF the LADC

6.3.1 Each LADC shall be responsible for:

- a) Realisation of contributions to LADF from project promoters as per norms fixed by the State Government.
- b) Overall management, control and administration of LADF including documentation and maintenance of accounts.
- c) Scrutiny of the proposed schemes to ensure adherence to these guidelines.
- d) Approval of shelves of schemes and finalization of Annual Action Plan (AAP) in respect of each HEP and allotment of funds to executing agencies. Each scheme included in the shelf or AAP shall be only on the basis of recommendation of Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad concerned. The committee will not thrust any scheme in to the shelf/AAP at its level and ensure no in-eligible scheme is sanctioned by it.
- e) Monitoring and supervision of implementation of schemes approved under LADF.
- f) Review the progress of all administrative and statutory clearances with a view to remove local hurdles, if any, and settle local issues to facilitate timely execution of the power projects.

7. INTIMATION ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION TO LADF

The Directorate of Energy will inform the concerned Deputy Commissioner/SDM/ Tehsildar (Chairman of LADC) about the signing of Implementation Agreement and the tentative amount (1.5% or 1% of the project cost as the case may be) due from the Project Developer against LADF on the basis of the cost reflected in the DPR submitted or the initial TEC as the case may be. (This amount shall be updated subsequently on firming up of the completion cost). This amount in turn will be intimated to the Gram Panchayats/Blocks/District during the first meeting of the project, LADC, enabling the concerned body to prepare their shelf of schemes as per the allocation expected by each of them.

8. PARAMETERS FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

8.1 Prior to Commissioning of the Project:

The following allocation of funds will be applicable for Run of the River schemes. (The allocation for the reservoir or storage schemes shall be decided by the State Level Committee on case to case basis.)

Allotment of funds for local area development works shall be made strictly in accordance with the following norms:

Sr. No.	Category of HEPs.	Norms for allocation of LAD Funds during the construction phase			
		Project Affected Area (PAA)	Project Affected Zone (PAZ)		
			Project affected Panchayat(s)	Project affected Block(s)	Project affected District (s)
1.	Upto 5 MW Capacity	70%	30%	Nil	Nil
2.	5-100 MW Capacity	60%	20%	10%	10%
3.	>100 MW Capacity	50%	20%	15%	15%

8.1.1 Further allocation of funds amongst the Panchayats in Project Affected Areas shall be determined on the basis of a formula that assigns weightage to the following parameters in respect of 50% of the funds proposed to be allocated for PAA at para 8.1 above :

- a) Extent of private land used for project components including submergence of land 45%
- b) Extent of land affected above underground components 15%
- c) Extent of land used for infrastructure (Roads, Colony, warehouses etc.) 20%
- d) Affected stretch of river /stream on both banks in respect of Diversion structure and Power House 20%

Note: These ratios will be finalized by the LADC Chairman in consultation with the project developer based on factual details and ground realities. In case the project involves families to be displaced and relocated somewhere else, funds shall also be allocated to the host Gram Panchayats in the ratio of number of PAFs displaced to total PAFs. Till the host Gram Panchayat is identified, this amount shall not be distributed.

8.1.2 The balance 50% of the funds to be allocated for PAA at para 8.1 above, shall be allocated on the basis of ratio of population of each concerned GP to the total population of the entire area in PAA as on 1st January of the year of allotment of the project.

8.1.3 Funds amongst GPs in the PAZ shall be allocated as per ratio of population of each GP to the population of all GPs in the PAZ.

8.1.4 GPs (or wards in PAA) if only wards are notified as PAA) may allocate funds to any eligible scheme after obtaining the approval of the Gram Sabha (Ward Sabha where applicable).

8.1.5 Allocation of funds for schemes out of the amount kept for Block or District level shall not be made for Panchayat Level Schemes. In other words, schemes out of these funds must result in benefits to the block or district as the case may be. Thus funds may be allocated to a road, water supply, education or health institution serving more than one GP or block or entire district and not to a scheme restricted to a GP area.

8.2 After commissioning of the Project:

The Government through the DOE will provide revenue received from the 1% free power component to the Local Area Development Fund for each project. The amount so received shall be allotted by the LADC in the form of a cash transfer to all the families of the Project Affected Area, every year, during the entire life span of the project as below:

8.2.1 85% equally among all the long term resident families entered in the Parivar register of the Gram Panchayat(s) of Project Affected Area on the date of allotment of the Project.

8.2.2 15% to all the BPL families in the PAA. This amount will be in addition to the amount received by these families under item 8.2.1 above subject to the condition that the maximum amount payable to the BPL families does not exceed 1.5 times the amount payable to all families.

8.2.3 The Developer will be entitled to claim compensation for the delays and financial losses (in commissioning of the Project) due to work stoppage on account of agitation by local people during construction of the Project. The Project proponent shall submit the details of the stoppages on account of agitations by the locals and these delays (in number of days) shall be approved by the State Level Committee in consultation with District Authorities. The financial loss to the Developer will be worked out for the accepted number of days of delay(s) with reference to the annual generation (Design Energy) and will be deducted from the revenue which shall accrue from 1% free power and will be paid to the Developer.

9 PREPARATION OF SHELF OF SCHEMES

9.1 The Member Secretary, LADC will after approval by the Chairman, inform the concerned Panchayat about the tentative amount that will be available for each project affected Panchayat in accordance with provisions in para 8.1 above.

9.2 A comprehensive shelf of projects for the entire amount would then be prepared by the concerned Panchayat/block/district and approved by the Gram Sabha/LADC as the case may be, along with a yearly plan. The annual plan may be discussed again in the Gram Sabha/ LADC every year and altered if required. The shelf so approved would then be sent to the Member Secretary of concerned LADC.

9.3 Eligibility of schemes for preparation of shelf of schemes shall be based on the following parameters:

i) Facilities meant for a Panchayat only will be considered as Panchayat level schemes, like cement concrete internal paths, ropeways, street light, sanitation, rain water harvesting, Ropeways, buildings, etc.

- ii) Facilities serving more than one Panchayat will be considered as Block Level schemes e.g. school, cement concrete link road, primary health centre, etc.
- iii) Facilities for district level infrastructure like Bus Stand, Hospital, College, Training Institutes, fire tenders, ambulances, etc. or any other district level needs, will be considered as District level schemes.

9.4 The following schemes/activities will not be covered out of LADF allocations:

- i) Kachha Paths/Roads
- ii) Purchase of Light Vehicles associated with monitoring of the LADF activities
- ii) Renovation/Repairs/Maintenance of individual houses (if compensation has been received or is being made available out of any other purpose.
- iv) Schemes of recurring expenditure or allowance or grant to any individual.

Other than the above and subject to para 8.1.4 and 8.1.5 read with para 9.3, any scheme may be sanctioned by the GP/LADC

10 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The implementing agency for sanctioned schemes can either be a Gram Panchayat or a Govt. Department or the Project Developer. The decision on choice of agency for Panchayat level schemes shall lie with the Gram Panchayat. For schemes beyond Panchayat level, the Chairman of the LADC shall decide the implementing agency.

11. EXECUTION AND MONITORING

- 11.1 The funds for sanctioned schemes would be released by the LADC to the implementing agency in installments based on the progress of schemes/actual utilization.
- 11.2 The Executing Agency shall furnish accounts along with Utilization Certificate and Completion Certificate to the LADC.
- 11.3 The progress of financial allocation and implementation of schemes shall be monitored regularly by LADC. Appropriate reporting arrangements will be made by the LADC to submit on line information on a web based programme to be specified by the State Level Committee.
- 11.4 While a government agency executing the scheme would have their own mechanism for mandatory inspections for assessment of works, the LADC may also use Engineering staff of any Govt. department for this purpose. The Project Developer in consultation with LADC will also be at liberty to check the quality and quantity of various works and suggest improvement required, if any.

12 MANAGEMENT OF FUND AND UTILIZATION OF INTEREST AMOUNT

- 12.1 The funds of LADF would be kept in a joint account in any scheduled bank. The deposits will be managed efficiently to secure best interest income. The account of

LADC shall be operated jointly by the Chairman and Member Secretary of the concerned LADC. The LADF would be subject to Audit and instructions of State Government as issued from time to time.

- 12.2 Member Secretary shall be responsible for the maintenance of LADF accounts and preparation of resolutions and minutes of the LADC meetings.
 - 12.3 LADC shall meet at least twice a year at such time and venue as decided by the Chairman.
 - 12.4 The assets created under LADF shall belong to the institutions for which they are constructed or to local body as the case may be, which will be responsible for all operation and maintenance of such assets.
 - 12.5 The interest earned on the funds deposited in LADF will become part of LADF. The interest earned may be used by LADC to cover cost of organizing LADC meetings, monitoring, offices expenses, audit or to hire services of experts for quality assurance, dispute resolution, etc. without imposing any obligation on the State Government.
- 13 ADJUSTMENT UNDER LADF OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY DEVELOPERS PRIOR TO HYDRO POWER POLICY- 2006.
- 13.1 The expenditure incurred by project developer on Local Area Developmental Activities as enumerated at para 9 above, in respect of the Hydroelectric Projects allotted prior to Hydro Power Policy 2006, shall be admissible for adjustment against the contribution related to the period prior to commissioning of a project.
 - 13.2 Infrastructural activities like approach roads, bridges and other works which are essentially required to be executed as part of implementation of the project shall not be taken into account as admissible expenditure adjustable against LADF under para 13.1.
 - 13.3 Only projects allotted prior to the notification of the Hydro Policy 2006 shall be eligible for this concession. They will apply to the Directorate of Energy with full details of the expenditure for which they desire adjustment against their LADF contribution. The Directorate of Energy will send the details to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for certification. Based on such certification, the relevant expenditure will be adjusted against LADF contribution.

SECTION II

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Social Impact Management Plan

1. Approach to mitigation

The provisions of Section 4 (6) of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Sub Rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, provides the suggestive mitigation measures that can be adopted to address the adverse social impacts envisaged due to the project development. Though these have been detailed in above mentioned policies, the approach to be adopted to implement these mitigation measures is detailed in this section of the report.

The affected families have indicated during the series of consultations and discussions carried out during the Social Impact Assessment Stage that the community level benefits need to be provided as part of the project implementation. Though these provisions that were provided were specific to some of the villages however this can be considered for other locations in the project impact zone also.

The approach would be to conduct a Gram Sabha along with the Gram Panchayat members to prioritise the options provided by the affected families. After prioritisation these activities can be finalised with the implementing agency (SJVN in this case) and accordingly taken up for implementation. The land required for these works suggested would also have be identified and during these Gram Sabha sessions. Some inputs can be gathered during the Public Hearing wherein the projects can be further substantiated for prioritisation.

In accordance with the above the projects suggested is discussed below.

1.1 Community Development Works

Following community development works are recommended for LHEP Stage-II project affected villages Schedule 3 is enclosed in **Annexure 12**. Amongst all it will include internal and connectivity roads, providing safe drinking water sources, drainage and sanitation facilities and grazing land for animals, etc.

1.2 Provision of protected source for drinking water

During the consultation, a major issue was raised in most of the villages that there is need of protected source for use of water for drinking and cooking purposes. Since there is no protected source, people are bound to use water from unsafe sources like open stream and nallah for their drinking water and household use. During SIA survey, the study team has found that 100% of the households in the project affected villages use unsafe water from unprotected sources. During summer there is scarcity of water so that people have to purchase water from nearby town area for both household use, cooking and drinking purposes. People have requested that project authority construct overhead tank with provision of water pump and installation of common taps, then it will be beneficial for the villagers to get safe water from there. Since Satluj river water is not clean, the water from tributary rivers/nallahs can be used for drinking purposes.

1.3 Provision of Street Light in the villages

It was a common demand in many of the villages that they need street light post within their villages. It is very difficult and dangerous also to walk during night in the narrow roads inside the village. People have requested that project authority should provide atleast 3 to 4 street light post in the project villages of Mahauli (Shimla district) and Behna, Dingidhar Mohal (Kullu District).

1.4 Reconstruction of temple Dharmshala (Rest house)

In village Behna Dingidhar Mohal, Kullu District, there is a famous temple where God Behna Mahadev is worshiped. Not only people from the nearby village of the project site but people from more than 25 Kms away come to this temple to visit this temple. According to village people this temple is more than 100 Years old. Every year a big Mela (local festival) is organised here, which is attended by more than hundreds of devotees. There was a Dharmshala inside the premises of the temple. During marriage and other ceremonies people use this Dharmshala. Mostly the women devotees who come from farthest distance, take rest there. Now the Dharmshala is in dilapidated situation and it is not currently in use. Village people requested that project authority to reconstruct this Dharmshala.

1.5 Employable Skill Training to Youths

During public consultation it was found that many of the youth who are educated, even completed graduation are sitting unemployed. Skill gap is probably the one biggest problem the youth are facing which leads to many of the graduates unemployed. According to the villagers many of the graduates passing out from colleges with degrees and termed unemployable due to lack of relevant skills. There is demand from the people that the project authority should finance and arrange ITI or other skill-based training to the educated students of their villages.

1.6 Vulnerable and Socially backward families

For the women-headed households, physically/mentally challenged persons and old people there should be periodical monitoring and linkages them with relevant schemes for economic upliftment and betterment of life.

There is no ST project affected family. But for SC families, special provision provided in the Act 2013 should be implemented strictly.

1.7 Free electricity for PAFs

In addition to the above, as per State Govt. policy 100 Unit free electricity after commissioning of project for affected families for 10 years has to be provided by the project.

1.8 Local Area Development Fund (LADF)

While developing hydro power projects, there is an impact on the environment, existing infrastructure, individual and community resources, etc. Provision for mitigating these adverse consequences is provided for in schemes like Environment Management Plan (EMP), Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CAT Plan), restoration of loss of environment through Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value payment, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans and compensation for damage to crops due to pollution, etc. In addition, a special provision of Local Area Development Fund (LADF) has been made under the State Hydro Power policy to carry out local development activities so as to ensure visible additional benefit to local communities in the project area as part of the cost of a project.

As per revised LADF guidelines notified by department of MPP & Power, Govt. of HP (copy enclosed as **Annexure 13**) **1.5% of the final cost of the project above 5MW** shall be contributed to LADF. Here it is noted that capacity of LHEP Stage-II is 172 MW.

Additional **1% (one percent) free power after commissioning** of hydro power projects shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure-and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project

This needs to be addressed by making appropriate and adequate provisions in the project design and cost.

Compensation for damage to crop: Requiring Body would not only restrict to compensate the affected landowners, but during construction stage, if any damage to the crops would be ascertained due to construction activities, the affected farmers would be compensated as per the crop policy of the HP Government.

2. Measure to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact

The project has considered all the options to avoid the impacts and limited the land acquisition to minimum private land acquisition. The total land area required for the project development for LHEP II is 174.3584 ha of this private land is 24.1449 ha which is about 13.85% of the total land acquisition. So, the major part of the land required belongs to the government.

From the private land that is being acquired no structures are being affected, the total land being acquired is agriculture land which is mostly rain fed land. Thus, the acquisition of private land has been limited and also considered not to affect any multi-cropping land due to the project development.

All the impacts that have been identified, which is agriculture land is being compensated based on the circle rates as per the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Department. Further income restoration program in terms of vocational training for skill development has been suggested as part of the SIA report and this SIMP.

3. Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation and compensation as outlined in the act

Income Restoration Program (IRP) under the LHEP Phase II, which is in-kind assistance, is provided in order to restore and stabilize the livelihood activities and income source of PAPs.

IRP focuses on diversified economic activity for PAPs to generate earned income in a short period which will be able to cover the basic needs of PAPs after acquisition of the land for the project development. It supports for capacity development of PAPs in necessary techniques for income earning activity and empowers PAPs to obtain stable economic or income sources.

The NGO will be hired to assist in the implementation of the SIMP will conduct a needs assessment of the people from the affected villages and then further identify the skills of the family members based on their qualifications that is already captured during the social impact assessment survey. In order to provide an appropriate localised economic opportunity, the NGO shall carry out the following exercise, this includes:

Enlist all the available state or central government schemes in terms of vocational training facilities, though some are provided as **Annexure 9** of the SIA report;

Available financial resources in terms of financial institutions providing terms credit for starting small enterprises within the region. These financial sources could be banking or non-banking financial institutions.

Conduct an assessment on a district wise basis from secondary sources the potential for various economic opportunities in terms of agri-business or other activities like automobile mechanics, tailoring, machine mechanics, carpentry, stenography, nurses, cold storage maintenance skills, transportation, book keeping and accounts, any other skilled or semi-skilled job opportunities, etc.;

Enlist the persons from each family as willing, both male or females available to take up the opportunities;

Enlist the training institutions for vocational training to the identified affected family members;

Arrange for funds through the project authorities for payments of the training fees as part of the rehabilitation and resettlement assistance directly to the institutions rather than giving this fund directly to the affected family;

The credit availing or repayment capacities by persons interested in establishing local small enterprises;

Credit linkage and repayment terms agreed upon by the persons availing the credit facility for establishing the small enterprises; and

Any other activities that may be required to engage the affected families in accessing economic opportunities under the project.

In line with this the various government programs available in the district will be enlisted and accordingly the design for accommodating atleast one family member of the affected family to the available appropriate program as identified during the Needs Assessment Survey.

4. Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings

The consultations conducted as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process have revealed that the people requested for vocational training activities which included tailoring, auto mechanic, computer training, etc. This could be based on the skills of the persons and also provide accessibility to economic sources so that these traits could be pursued in the long run after the training is completed. This also means providing linkage with financial institutions for funds to start such enterprises of tailoring or auto mechanic shops locally depending on the demand in the region.

The people have also indicated during the SIA consultations that there we some persons that were illiterate or were high school dropouts and if some unskilled or semi-skilled labour work could be linked for such children it would be helpful to the families to gain some economic source to improve their living conditions.

In addition to this the inputs received from the public hearing will also be incorporated after the activity is completed and the report updated accordingly to include such suggestions and the budget required for these activities to the SIMP accordingly.

5. Description of institutional structures and key persons responsible for each mitigation measures and timeline and costs for each activity

The main activities that have been provided as part of the mitigation are:

- Land acquisition
- Impact on trees
- Community development activities
- Income restoration for persons of the affected families

Impacts Vs Mitigation and Responsibility for implementation						
No.	Impact	Activity	Primary Responsibility	Secondary responsibility and role	Time line	Cost in INR
1.	Private Land acquisition	Finalisation of the ownership details (updating, etc.)	SJVN	NGO along with the Village Revenue Department and the District Collector	3-4 years	25,82,52,789.00
2a.	Impacted Trees – private	Finalisation of the number of trees impacts category wise – fruit bearing	SJVN	Horticulture Department for valuation and disbursement through the NGO and the SJVN	06-12 months keeping view the fruit bearing period of the year considered for cutting the tree	58,70,000.00
3.	Community resources affected	Community development works as per the RTFCTLARRA 2013 Third Schedule	SJVN	SJVN along with the NGO	2 years	38,00,000.00
4.	Loss of livelihood or income sources	Income restoration activities and providing financial linkages	SJVN	NGO along with SJVN	18 months	1,56,00,000.00