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Social Impact Assessment Study for proposed Additional Private land acquisition for Sunni Dam H.E.P. (382MW), in Distt. Shimla and Mandi HP

Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and
Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and
Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules,
2015 (HPRTFCTLARR Rules 2015).

Final Report

By
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Submitted to
Social Impact Assessment Unit (SIAU), Fairlawn, Shimla HP

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Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CA	Chartered Accountant
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPRs	Common Property Resources
CS	Company Secretary
CWC	Central Water Commission
Dept.	Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FC	Financial Charges
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
Govt.	Government
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSI	Geological Survey of India
HEP	Hydro Electrical Project
HP Rules 2015	Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015
HPS	Hydro Power Station
HP SIAU	Himachal Pradesh Social Impact Assessment Unit
HR	Human Resources
IDC	Interest During Construction
IPH	Irrigation and Public Health Department
L 2	Level 2 Health Facility
L 3	Level 3 Health Facility
LADF	Local Area Development Fund
LHEP	Luhri Dam Hydro Electrical Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHM	National Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected People
PDFs	Project Displaced Families
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PWD	Public Works Department
RTFCTLARR Act 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SC	Scheduled Castes

SHEP	Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SJVN	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TRT	Tail Race Tunnel

Glossary

- ❖ **Act** means: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(2013).
- ❖ **Administrator** means an Officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (1) of Section 43 of the Act.
- ❖ **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the appropriate government for the purposes of land acquisition.
- ❖ **Affected Family includes:**
 - i. A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.
 - ii. A family which does not own any land but member(s) 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 acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.
 - iii. 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 (2 of 2007) due to the acquisition of land.
 - iv. 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 livelihoods is affected due to acquisition of land.
 - v. 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.
 - vi. 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.
- ❖ **Agricultural Land** means land 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.

❖ **Below poverty line or BPL Family** refers to families falling below the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, as well as those included in the BPL list of Himachal Pradesh.

❖ **Central Government** refers to Government of India.

❖ **Collector** means the collector of a revenue district, and includes a deputy commissioner and any officer especially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a collector under the Act 2013.

❖ **Commissioner** means the commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Act 2013.

❖ **Compensation** refers to the amount to be paid as compensation under various provisions of the Act 2013, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, including rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements.

❖ **Cost of acquisition** includes:

- (i) Amount of compensation, which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the -Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such authority or court.
- (ii) Demurrage to be paid for damages cost to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition.
- (iii) Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families.
- (iv) Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas.
- (v) Cost of Rehabilitation and Resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2013.
- (vi) Administrative cost:
 - A. For acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be

specified by the appropriate Government.

B. For rehabilitation and resettlement of the owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition.

(vii) Cost of undertaking the Social Impact Assessment study.

- ❖ **Displaced Family** means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area.
- ❖ **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:
Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered as separate families.
- ❖ **Land** includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.
- ❖ **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- ❖ **Landless** means such person or class of persons who may be:
Considered or specified as such under any state law for the time being in force; or
In a case of landless not being specified under clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;
- ❖ **Land owner** includes any person-
 - (i) Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or
 - (ii) Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force; or
 - (iii) Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or
 - (iv) Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or authority;
- ❖ **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare.

- ❖ **Market value** means the value of land determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Act 2013.
- ❖ **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Gazette of a state and the expression “notify” shall be construed accordingly.
- ❖ **Project** means the Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project (382MW).
- ❖ **Public purpose** means the activities specified under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Act 2013.
- ❖ **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) means** carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- ❖ **Requiring Body** here means Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN) Limited.
- ❖ **Scheduled Areas** means the scheduled areas as defined in section 2 of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).
- ❖ **Small farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- ❖ **Social Impact Assessment** means an assessment made under subsection(1) of Section 4 of the Act.
- ❖ **Social Impact Management Plan** means the plan prepared as part of Social Impact Assessment Process under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
- ❖ **State Government or “Government”** means the Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ❖ **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

- ❖ **Vulnerable groups** include persons such as differently abled, widows, and women headed household, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.
- ❖ **Women Headed Household** means a family headed by a woman and does not have a male earning member. This woman may be a widow, separated or deserted woman.

Executive Summary

Project and Public Purpose

The Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project, also known as Luhri Stage-III, is an initiative to harness the abundant hydropower potential of the Satluj River. This project is designed as a 382 MW run-of-river scheme and is a crucial component of the broader Luhri Hydro-Electric Project (HEP) multi-stage development.

Situated between the Rampur and Kol Dam Hydro-electric projects, the Sunni Dam project aims to tap the renewable energy resources of the Satluj River effectively. It envisions generation of approximately 1,369 million units (MU) of electric energy in a year with a 90% dependable capacity.

The project plan entails construction of a substantial concrete gravity dam, with a height of approximately 71 meters above the riverbed, spanning across the Satluj River. Additionally, an underground power house will be established on the right bank of the river.

Himachal Pradesh is renowned for its significant hydroelectric power potential, primarily sourced from its five major rivers. To facilitate the construction of this vital project, the Government of Himachal Pradesh intends to acquire additional land spanning approximately 9-10-99 hectares. This land acquisition will encompass 12 villages, including Lunsu, Mungna, Jaishi, and Bharara in the Sunni Tehsil of Shimla District, as well as Majhrog in the Kumarsain Tehsil of Shimla District. Furthermore, it will include Beludhak, Bhaunra, Fafan, Jakleen, Kharyali, Magan, and Parlog villages situated in the Karsog Tehsil of Mandi District.

In Himachal Pradesh, the approach towards harnessing hydroelectric power is centered on maximizing energy production while minimizing both costs and detrimental environmental impacts. This strategy not only contributes to the state's economic well-being but also aligns with broader developmental objectives.

The rapid development of hydroelectric power potential promises to significantly bolster the state's financial health. This is due to the allocation of 12 percent of free power, coupled with an additional 1.5% contribution to the Local Area Development Fund (LADF) from the project's total cost. These financial gains will notably augment the state's resources. Moreover, a percentage of free power generated will be directed towards benefiting the residents of the 12 affected villages through the Local Area Development Allocation (LADA) for the entire lifespan of the project. Additionally, for a decade following the commencement of electricity generation, project-affected families will receive the equivalent of 100 units of free electricity as a cash benefit. Furthermore, provision has been made to compensate farmers at market rates for any damage to standing crops during the acquisition process.

The necessity for the project arises from the increasing demand for electricity and the burgeoning energy deficit within the Northern Region. In accordance with Section 2, sub-section 1(b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project, generating 382 MW, unequivocally falls under the category of infrastructure projects, specifically in the realm of energy generation, serving a public purpose.

In Himachal Pradesh, approach for harnessing hydroelectric power is guided by a commitment to maximize energy production while minimizing both cost and any adverse impacts on the environment. This strategy not only aligns with our environmental stewardship but also promises to bolster the economic vitality of our state significantly.

The swift and effective utilization of hydroelectric power potential stands to enhance the state's economic well-being. This is due to the allocation of 12 percent of the generated power for public use, along with a supplementary 1.5% contribution to the Local Area Development Fund (LADF) based on the project's cost. These financial resources hold the potential to significantly augment the state's overall prosperity. Additionally, 1% of the power generated, derived from the project's revenue, will be distributed among the residents of the 20 affected villages through the Local Area Development Allocation (LADA) throughout the project's lifespan. Moreover, for a decade following the initiation of electricity generation, project-affected families will receive the equivalent of 100 units of free electricity as a cash benefit. Furthermore, provision has been made to compensate farmers at market rates for any damage to standing crops during the possession phase.

As per Section 2 sub-section 1(b) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 the Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW) is well justified under the definition of infrastructure projects (energy generation) for public purpose.

Location

Proposed project is located on Satluj river basin in Himachal Pradesh with District Shimla falling on its left Bank and District Mandi on its right bank.

The dam is located near Khaira Village (District Shimla) at Longitude 77°12'39" E and Latitude 31°14'53" N.

Size and attribute of land acquisition

The additional land required for this project is 9-10-99 hact. which falls under Lunsu, Mungna, Jaishi, Bharara Tehsil Sunni Distt. Shimla , Majhrog Teshil Kumarsain Distt. Shimla, and

Beludhak, Bhaunra, Fafan, Jakleen, Kharyali, Magan and Parlog villages of tehsil karsog Mandi district.

Initially, total land requirement for the Project was considered 442.2054 hectare. Now an additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is being acquired covering a total of 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi, three sub-divisions namely Kotgarh/Kumarsain, Karsog and Shimla and three tehsils namely Sunni, Kumarsain and Karsog. Now an additional land is required for this project for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage.

Out of the total 496 title holders of the land being acquired, No PAPs is getting landless. Most of the PAPs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired) either in the same panchayat or in some other panchayat. No titleholders are losing their houses in present acquisition.

Further information on land being acquired and PAPs have been discussed in detail under chapter 3 and 4.

Alternatives considered

Sunni Dam hydro electrical project is part of Luhri Project which contemplates construction of three dams in three stages viz. Luhri Hydro-Electric Project Stage-I (210 MW), Luhri Hydro Electric Project Stage-II (172 MW) and Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW).

On the downstream of Sunni Dam HEP lies the 800 MW Kol Dam HEP. On the upstream of the Luhri project lies the 412 MW Rampur HEP which in-turn utilizes water discharged from the further upstream 1500 MW Nathpa-Jhakri project.

Conclusively, there are currently 6 HEPs commissioned consecutively on the Satluj river between Nathpa-Jhakri and Kol Dam over a stretch of approximately 250 km. Since the Sunni Dam HEP is part of the Luhri project and lies between the Kol Dam and Luhri Stage-II HEP, therefore, leaving limited scope for any alternative location for the project. However, alternatives regarding the Layout of the project was studied in detail to finalize the best location for Dam and power house with minimal displacement and also keeping in mind the engineering parameters.

The following alternatives studies were carried out to explore the selection of Project layout:

- **Alternative 1:** Dam and surface toe Power House at left bank.
- **Alternative 2:** Dam and underground Power house with 2D cover to Power House at right bank.
- **Alternative 3:** Dam and surface toe power house at right bank.
- **Alternative 4:** Dam and underground Power House with 4D cover to Power House at right bank.

After carefully studying each alternative finally Alternative-4 with temporary diversion tunnel has finally been selected. As the project has progressed, the need for additional land being apparent to ensure the successful and timely completion of the project objectives. This additional land is required for two purposes : 1, for the dumping of the excavated materials and 2,; some land is apprehended to come under the influence of reservoir pondage area for which there cannot be any alternative. Whereas the project proponent has not provided any alternative to the proposed additional land for dumping of the excavated material.

The details of alternatives that were studied can be found under *section1.4: examination of alternatives*

Social Impacts

Acquisition of land proposed for the project will have a direct and indirect bearing on livelihood, employment, income, production, health, well-being and quality of life of the community, socio-cultural systems and environment.

There is a general optimism for the upcoming Sunni HEP project in the area. The study found that 91% of the primary stakeholders are willing to surrender their land for acquisition provided appropriate compensation is paid and only 10% resisted the acquisition process. During the FGDs with Panchayats, the villagers and secondary stakeholders were also found to have a very positive opinion towards the project as it would bring an overall development to the entire area in terms of infrastructure development (both Social and Physical) and increase in employment and business opportunities. Also, they anticipated increase in land prices of the area which would be a beneficial factor for them.

However, they were also apprehensive about the negative impacts that may arise from the project if not properly mitigated. There were concerns regarding rise in disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation and that the vulnerable groups may be left out or be cheated. Another possible impact is that on receiving the compensation amount, there would be a change in the financial condition of the PAFs which in turn would alter their purchasing capacity and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management as many of the landowners are not properly educated, especially regarding financial management. The project area may also experience rise in cases of frauds and cheats once the compensation amount is distributed. There are also chances of changes in cultural practices and traditions because of changes in the spending pattern. There is also apprehension among the villages that if dumping sites are not managed scientifically, these may pose threat of floods and landslides which may ultimately result in damaging villagers land and property.

A total of 3 Gharat in Beludhank, Jaishi and Bharara villages and Kuhals in different villages are being affected due to proposed land acquisition. No other public assets will be affected.

During the construction phase of the project, the stakeholders had a positive outlook towards the project as it would generate good direct and indirect employment and business opportunities for them. Due to in migration they would witness increased consumption of goods which would benefit the local economy. However, they also showed concerns regarding in-migration of labour for the project as it would raise the pressure on existing infrastructure like health facilities, educational facilities, roads etc. There may be chances of rise in conflicts among the locals and the in-migrants and the stakeholders also opined that there are chances in rise in crime rates and anti-social activities in the area because of migration. The area may also witness cultural mixing. Further, there would also be problem of traffic, air and noise pollution because of the heavy transport vehicles, material transport and construction. The area may also witness rise in health problems due to increased pollution levels.

During the post construction phase, the stakeholders opined that the area may witness reduced pollution and better living environment. Due to funds like LADA the area would also witness further development. A cultural stability may also be witnessed during this stage. However, they also highlighted some negative impacts which may arise during this phase such as, due to drop in construction activities there would be less employment and business opportunities for locals and may also lead to unemployment to the temporary work force involved in the project.

The area may witness sudden fall in local economy and low consumption of goods and services due to out migration of the temporary workers involved in construction stage. Consequently, people may face difficulty in maintaining the living standards set forth due to the increased income level during construction phase.

Mitigation measures

To cope up with the possible challenges and difficulties, the following mitigation measures have been proposed:

➤ Social Measure

1. If there is any dispute between the stakeholders, then this dispute should be resolved first and make sure that the compensation is given to the legal owner.
2. Provide fund for Construction/ upgradation of temples of local deities in the villages.
3. Construction of Community halls in all villages and Panchayats of the project area
4. Construction, repair and up gradation of building/structures used as Mahila Mandal, Yuvak Mandal Gram Panchayat Offices.

5. Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections like Backward Classes categories by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and by developing new skills
6. Job should be provided as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR 2013.
7. Promotion of sports through construction of sports complexes and provide training to youth
8. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

➤ **Environmental Measures**

I) Afforestation and plantation in the project area

II) Measures for reducing noise pollution and vehicular traffic

Noise pollution and traffic may be minimized by:

- a) Defining specific hours of the day for entry of heavy transport vehicles.
- b) Regulating the number of heavy vehicles that can enter/leave the project site in one day.
- c) Strict instructions to the drivers to minimize the use of horns.
- d) Complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles.
- e) Staggered timings of entry and exit of transport vehicles evenly throughout the day in order to avoid unnecessary overload on the roads and traffic situations.
- f) Strict instructions to drivers of heavy vehicles to give regular overtake passes on priority to small vehicles and adhering to speed limits.

III) Measures suggested to reduce Air Pollution

Air pollution arising due to dust during transportation, construction, excavation, mining and dumping may be mitigated by affectively covering the construction site, transport vehicles such as trucks, tippers etc. mining & dumping sites. Also, regular water spray throughout the day in the project area will also help in reducing air pollution.

IV) Measures suggested to reduce Water Pollution, Water borne Diseases and increased humidity.

- 1) Water pollution may be minimized by strictly assuring that during excavation and mining operations, no dumping occurs below the highest flood zone of the river and all the dumping sites should be developed above the HFL.
- 2) The dumping site should be created away from the river banks in order to avoid the dump entering the river especially during rains and monsoons.
- 3) The storage units of construction material especially sand and aggregate should also be placed away from the river banks.

- 4) The dumping site should have proper drainage arrangements and garland drain should be provided for safe passage of storm water. The garland drain should be properly cascaded to check the erosive velocity to avoid any channel erosion.
- 5) After the exhaust of the dumping capacity of the sites, the dumping site should be developed as public utility site such as parks, parking sites or any other public utility sites.
- 6) The excavated top soil should be stored in separated heaps and should be utilised in rehabilitating / developing the sites.
- 7) Increased humidity due to the reservoir may be minimized by afforestation. However special care should be taken to plant local trees instead of alien decorative trees. Also, only those varieties of trees should be planted that reduce humidity and help keep surroundings comparatively cooler

V) Measures to reduce Risk of Land Slides Due to increase in Water Levels

The competent authorities may make sure to build embankment walls/retaining walls etc. at vulnerable locations in order to check the river course and minimize risk to landslides due to increased water levels in the river.

No dumping should be allowed in the catchment drainage lines except the designated sites.

➤ Other Mitigation Measures

A) Promotion of Tourism: The area can be developed as a tourist destination as well as hub for water related activities /sports, rafting, camping etc. Also Ferrying and boat facility may be permitted to increase connectivity between both banks.

B) Promotion of Fisheries: The project will provide congenial conditions for development of fisheries. Training can also be imparted in Pisciculture to the interested persons in the affected area along with issuing of fishing license.

C) Promotion of Animal Husbandry will be helpful to small and marginal farmers for increasing their income. A milk cooperative can be promoted in the area which will benefit not only the project affected families but also the entire area.

D) Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to provide opportunities for women to come together and form SHGs and strengthen the existing ones with proper training and to facilitate them to earn their livelihoods through the credit offered under various schemes. Handicraft, dairy, shawl making, stitching and embroidery etc. can be introduced.

E) Institutional linkages and skill upgradation for income restoration: Requiring body can play a proactive role to mobilize affected family members to get some vocational/ skills training opportunities and also support in establishing forward and backward linkages for raw materials, inputs, besides marketing and credit facilities.

F) Project-based Employment: Preference to Project-related employment opportunities such as work under the project construction, maintenance, supply and transportation contracts can be given to the affected families.

G) Local Area Development Committee

In order to utilize the Local Area Development Fund (LADF) properly in the project area, a Local Area Development Committee (LADC) can be formed comprising various stakeholders such as government departments, members from project affected families, requiring body officials etc.

H) Revision of Circle rates

Many of the PAPs and PAFs of the villages falling under present acquisition, feel that the existing circle rates of their land is very low. They have therefore requested to revise and increase the circle rates before the compensation is calculated.

I) Organizing Awareness Camps & Financial Literacy Camps for PAPs and PAFs for better financial management.

Assessment of social costs and benefits

On analysis, the social costs and benefits of the project at large clearly outweigh the social costs of the project affected families. The compensation provisions to be paid under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 keep in mind that the losses and inconvenience caused to the PAPs and PAFs getting affected by the project are generously compensated. The Act not only compensates for the land that is being acquired but also for the Structures and assets attached to it. Further the Act compensates for the standing crops and trees (both fruit and non-fruit bearing). In-case of displacement, the act provides additional compensation as subsistence and transportation allowance for relocation. For loss of livelihood, the act provides to compensate the PAP for re-establishing his livelihood either by providing him alternate employment source or one-time assistance.

During the study it was observed that the project has a general acceptance in the area. In-fact most of the Primary and secondary stakeholders are looking forward for the project to be implemented

as it would bring an overall development in the area. Even from the survey 91% of the primary stakeholders are willing to give their consent for the acquisition provided their issues are resolved. The issues have been discussed under social Impacts and mitigation measures. During FGDs the panchayats were also in favour of the project as they were optimistic about the development of their gram panchayats through funds like LADF and CSR.

The people in the affected area are hopeful about the increase in employment opportunities, land price, and increased scope for small and medium business ventures. They are also expecting better road network and drainage facilities, higher frequency and better-quality transportation services, improved infrastructural facilities and the area will become a landmark in the HEP Map of Himachal Pradesh.

On the Macro level, the project compliments the strategy followed by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh for harnessing of hydroelectric power to produce as much energy as possible with minimum cost and with minimum negative environment impacts. The speedy exploitation of hydro-electric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1.5% LADF (Local Area Development Fund) of the project cost, 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 fulfill a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.¹ Also, 1% free power out of revenue generated will be distributed among the residents of the affected 12 villages under LADA for the entire life span of the project plus 100 units free electricity power in terms of cash will be given to the project affected families for 10 years after electricity generation.

It can therefore be concluded that the project benefits will be extended to the people of the affected area, district and state. If the proposed Mitigation Plan is followed, it will help mitigate the social impacts by minimizing the negative impacts and amplify the positive impacts, thereby overshadowing the adverse social costs.

¹ (Department of MPP and Power, 2019)

1 Detailed Project Description

1.1 Project Background

Sunni Dam HEP is a run of river type scheme and a part of multi-stage development of Luhri HEP. The Project was conceived in the year 2008 and was proposed to be constructed in three stages without constructing tunnels by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. a joint venture of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and Govt. of India. The project contemplates construction of three dams in three stages viz. Luhri Hydro-electric Project Stage-I (210 MW), Luhri Hydro-electric Project Stage-II (172 MW) and **Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW)**. The project is to harness the hydel potential of Satluj River between Rampur and Kol Dam Hydro-electric projects.²



The project is situated near Khaira village in Shimla and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh. The Project is proposed to generate 1,369 MU of electric energy in a 90% dependable year. Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project was proposed to harness the hydel potential of river Satluj. The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of ± 71 m high above river bed level across river Satluj near Khaira village and underground power house on the right bank.

1.1.1 Inter State/ International Aspects

The project lies in the 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. Hence, Inter State/ International aspects stands cleared.³

² (SJVN, Inception for Detailed Project Report of Sunni HEP (382 MW), 2018)

³ (SJVN, Inception for Detailed Project Report of Sunni HEP (382 MW), 2018)

1.1.2 Developers Background

SJVN is a well-established ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified company. It is multi-disciplinary organization and has acquired sufficient expertise for planning and executing Hydro Power Projects. Beginning from a single hydropower project company, SJVN today has a footprint in a Hydroelectric Projects in Himachal Pradesh, Utrakhand and in the neighboring countries of Nepal and Bhutan.



SJVN 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 now a listed Company having shareholders pattern of 62.44 % with Govt. of India, 26.85% with Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and rest of 10.71 % with Public.⁴

1.1.2.1 Subsidiaries

- **SJVN Arun -3 Power Development Company Pvt. Ltd. (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.

1.1.2.2 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.

1.1.2.3 Financial Performance

The total Income of the Company for the FY 2022-23 was Rs. 3298.84 Crore and earned profit after Tax of Rs.1363.54 Crore.

SJVN – A Mini Ratna Company

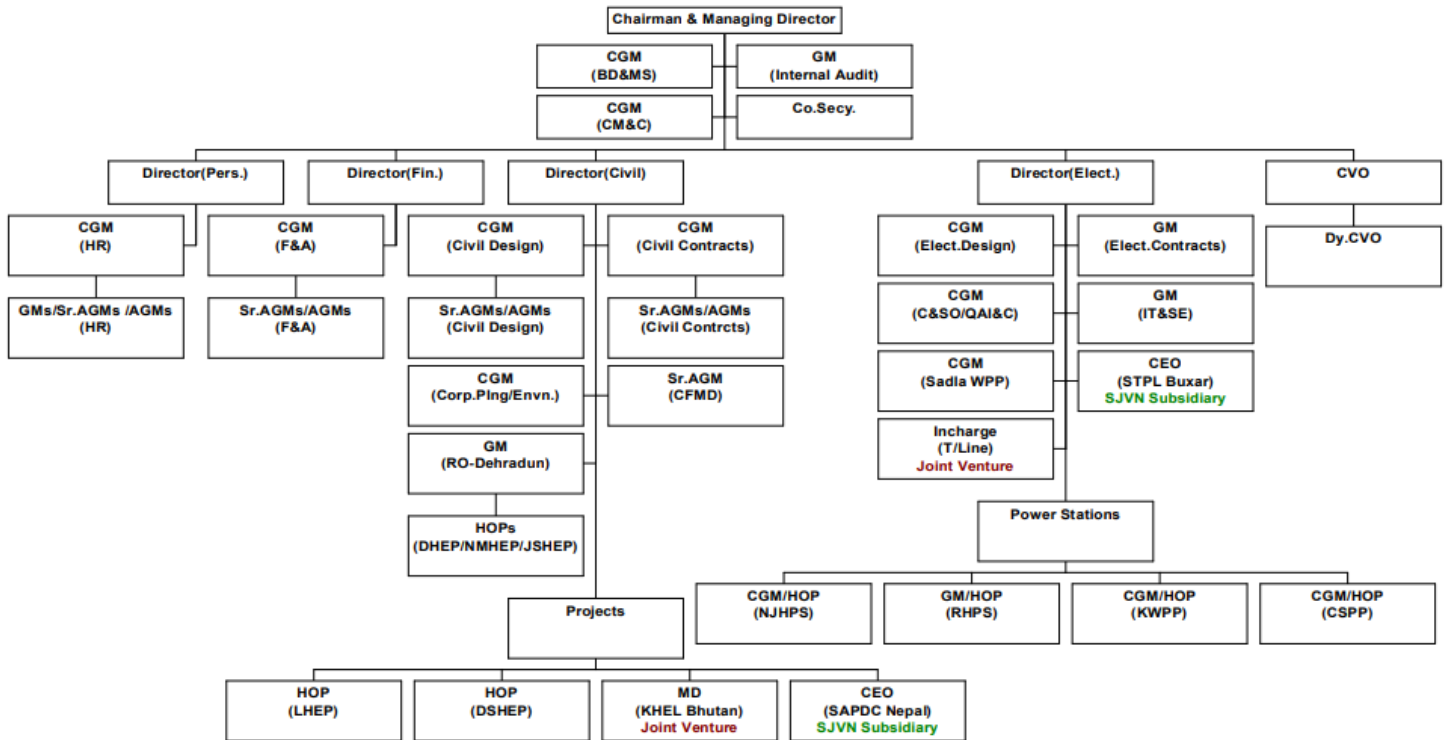
SJVN Limited was conferred with "Mini Ratna: Category-I" status by the Government of India in the year 2008.

SJVN – Schedule 'A' Company

⁴ (Company Profile: SJVN Limited, 2019)

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.

Figure 1: Organizational Structure-SJVN



Note:

•Projects shall mean Projects in Investigation, Pre-Construction and Construction Stage.

*Source: SJVN Company Profile.

1.2 Project Rationale

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with vast hydroelectric power potential in its five major rivers. The Government of Himachal Pradesh intends to acquire the additional land at 5 villages of Shimla and 7 villages of Mandi district each for construction of Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project (382MW) in order to harness optimal hydel potential river of Satluj. This is run of river type development proposed scheme and SJVN Limited is the implementing agency for the same.

The strategy followed in Himachal Pradesh for exploitation of hydroelectric power is to produce as much energy as possible with minimum cost and with minimum negative environment impacts. The speedy exploitation of hydroelectric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1.5% LADF (Local Area Development

Fund) of the project cost, on all new installations will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. Need for the project also arises to fulfill a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.⁵

As per Section 2 sub-section1(b) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 the Sunni Dam Hydro-electrical Project (382 MW) is justified well under the definition of infrastructure projects (energy generation) for public purpose.

Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015, a social impact assessment study is to be conducted for the land which is being acquired.

1.3 Project Details

1.3.1 Project Size

The project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam of ± 71 m high above river bed level across river Satluj near Khaira village and underground power house on the right bank. Total cost of construction is estimated to be 2911.85 crore. Given below are the details of design, dimension and capacity of various components of the project:

Table 1-1: Sunni Dam HEP Project Size and Design

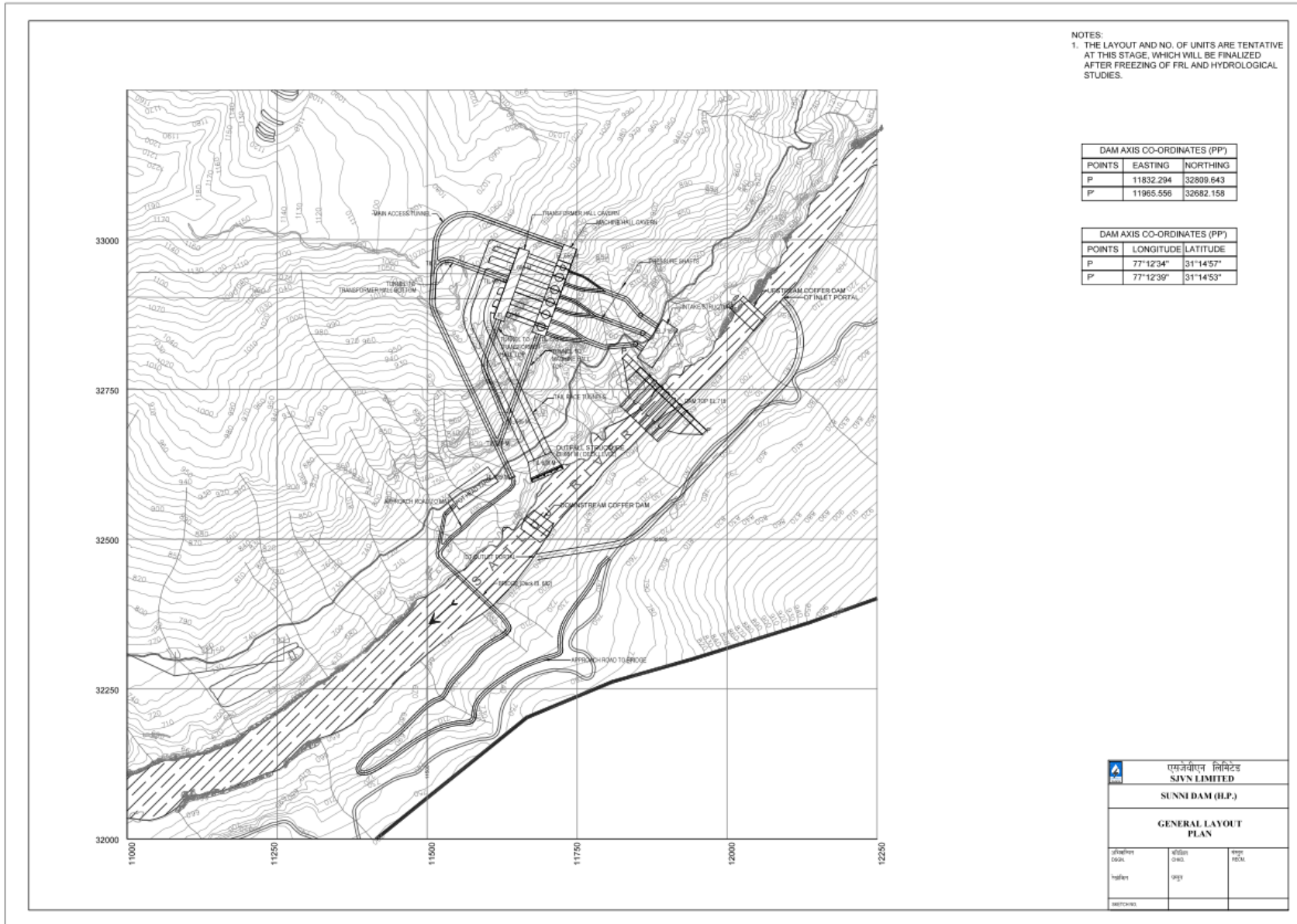
S. No.	Component	Location	Design	Dimensions	Capacity
1.	River Diversion Works	Left side of river valley	Horse shoe shaped	10 m dia, Height: 1. Upstream cofferdam: ± 18.80 m 2. Downstream cofferdam: ± 9.20 m	773 cu.m/sec
2.	Dam		concrete gravity 6 integral gated spillways of 8.5m (W) X 16.0m (H)	Height: ± 71 m Foundation level: ± 623 m The Full Reservoir Level: 712.0 m Minimum Draw Down Level: El.709.50m Dam Top Length: 185m	15473 cu.m/.sec Gross pondage: 82.5 MCM Live storage: 7.9MCM

⁵ (Department of MPP and Power, 2019)

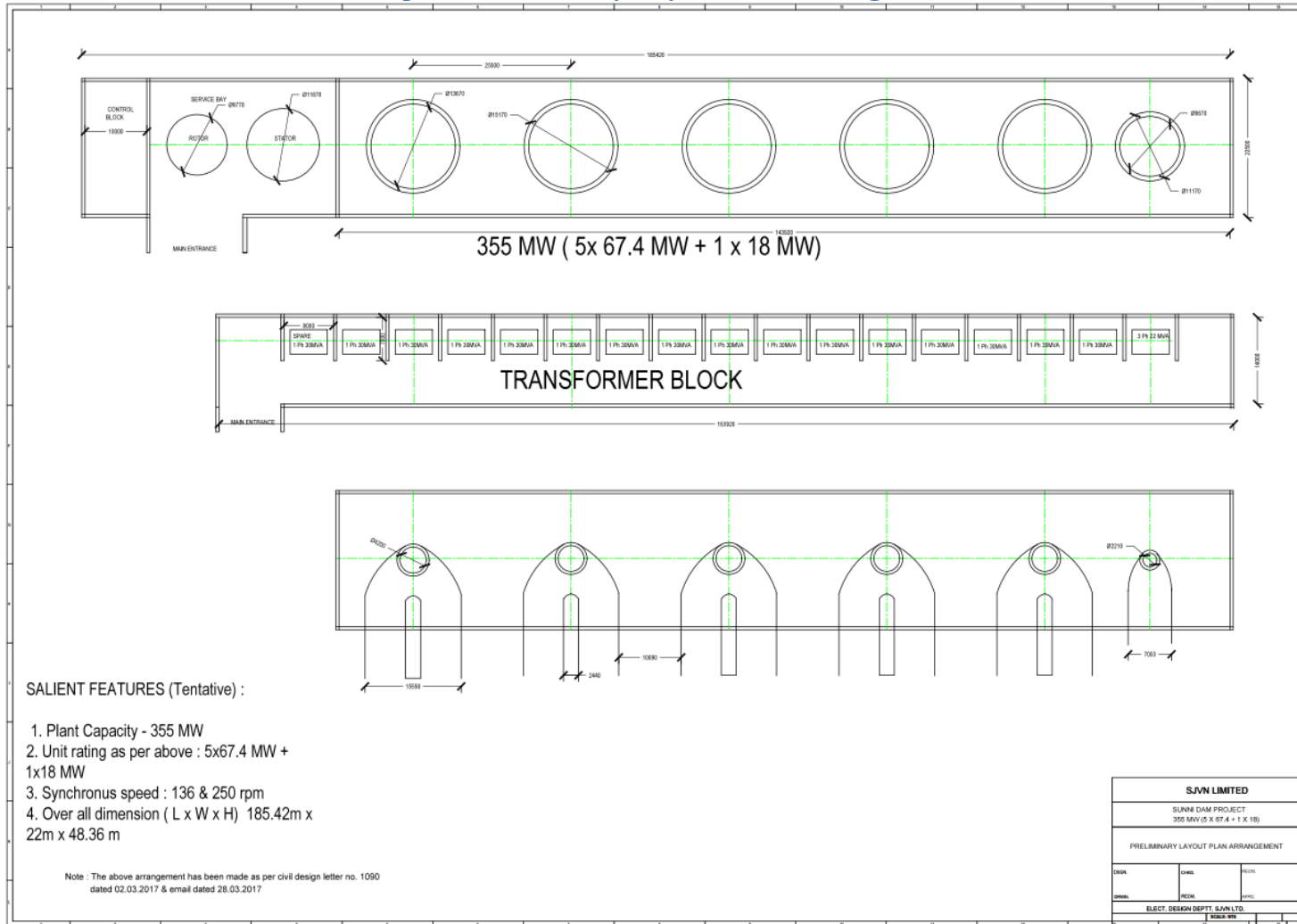
S. No.	Component	Location	Design	Dimensions	Capacity
				Length of dam at top: 178m	
3.	Intake structure	Right bank of river	With trash screens Intake gates with stoplog gates	Centre line of intake at $\pm 696.26\text{m}$	744.07 cu.m/sec Intake-1 and 2: 270.8 cu.m/sec each Intake-3: 171.27 cu.m/sec
4.	Pressure shaft		3 pressure shafts		726.95 cu.m/sec
5.	Power House and Transformer Hall	Underground on right bank of river	The power house cavern is $\pm 220\text{m}$ inside the hill top cover of $\pm 226\text{m}$. Minimum 50.0 m rock cover between transformer hall and machine hall	Power house: 171.0m (L) x 22.5 m (W) x 50.5 m (H) Transformer hall cavern: 176.0m (L)x17.5m(W)x27m(H)	382 MW (4 x 73 MW – Main Units, 1 x 73 MW+ 1 x 17 MW- Environmental Units)
6.	Tail Race Tunnel and Outfall Structure		Horse shoe shaped	9.0m dia Length of tail race tunnel: $\pm 280.0\text{m}$ Crest level of El 647.2 m	
7.	Access Tunnels		A maximum slope of 1 in 15 and making them as straight as possible for ease of maneuvering large vehicles		
8.	Main Access Tunnel		D-shaped Maximum slope of 1 in 16. An enlarged section will be created at the junction between the tunnel and the machine hall loading and erection bay to form a parking area	8.5m dia, 590 m long	

*Source: Inception Report for Sunni HEP DPR

Map 1-1: General Layout Plan, Sunni Dam



Map 1-2: Preliminary Layout Plan Arrangement



1.3.2 Location

Proposed project is located on Satluj river basin in Himachal Pradesh with District Shimla falling on its left Bank and District Mandi on its right bank.

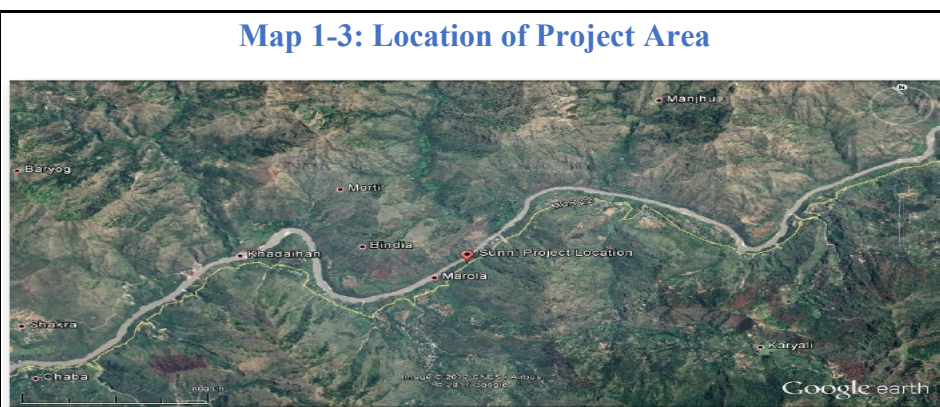
The dam is located near Khaira Village (District Shimla) at Longitude 77°12'39"E and Latitude 31°14'53"N. On the upstream of the project lies the 412 MW Rampur HPS, which utilizes water discharged from the further upstream 1500 MW Nathpa-Jhakri project.

On the downstream of Sunni Dam Hydroelectric project lies the 800 MW Kol Dam HPS (FRL 642 m). In between Rampur HPS and proposed Sunni Dam Project, Luhri HEP Stage-I (nearly 50 km upstream) and Luhri HEP Stage-II (Between LHEP-I & Sunni Dam) are also proposed. ⁶

The Following Map provides the location and extent the project. Table 1-2 provides the list of villages falling in Shimla and Mandi District where the Land Acquisition is taking place.

Table 1-2: List of Project Villages

S. No	Shima District	Mandi District
1	Lunsu	Parlog
2	Moongna	Beludhak
3	Jaishi	Bhaunra
4	Bharara	Fafan
5	Majhrog	Jakleen
6		Maghan
7		Karyali

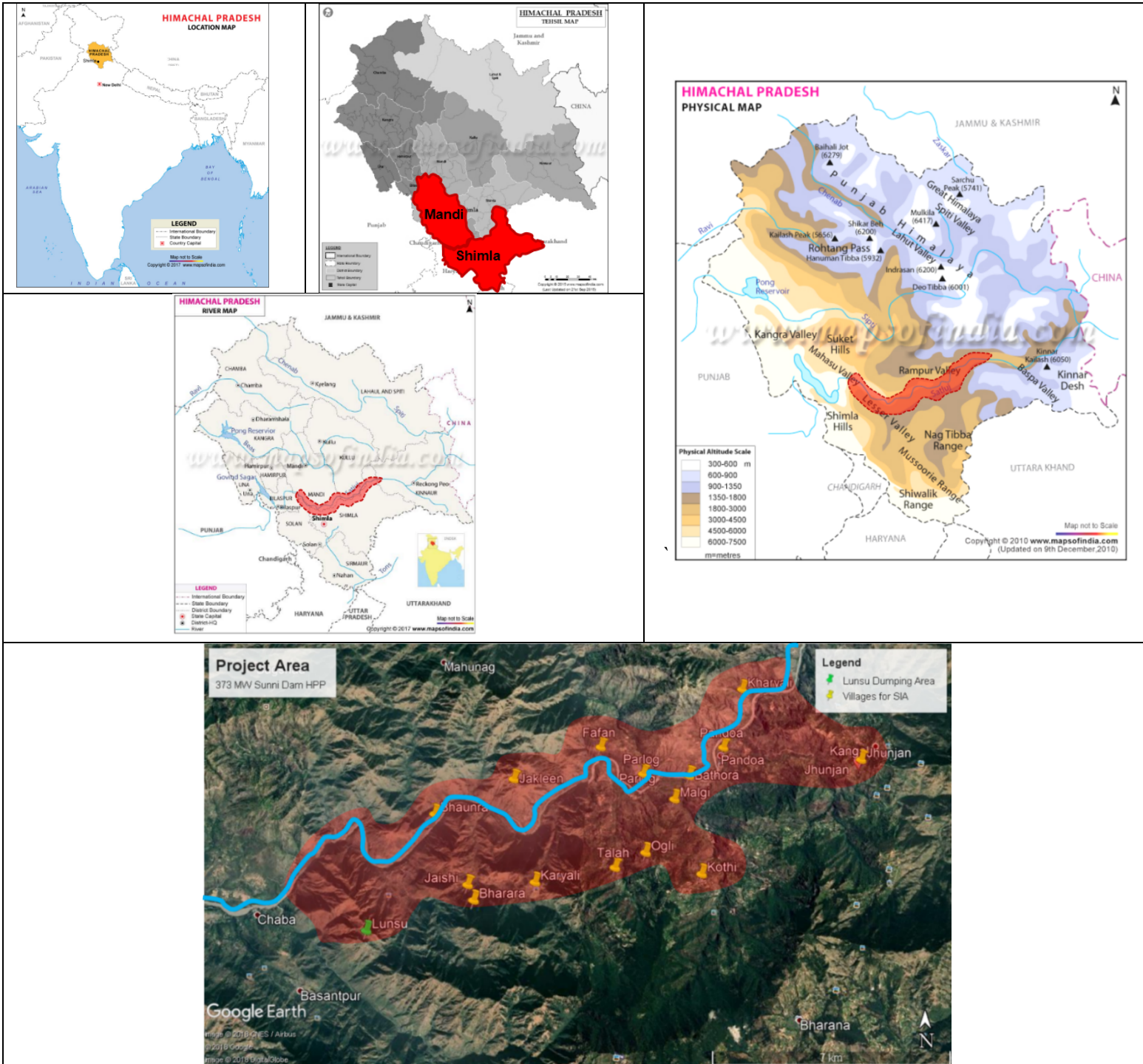


1.3.2.1 Access to project area

The project site is located at about 50 km from the state capital Shimla and the nearest railhead (broad gauge) is about 145 km at Kalka in Haryana. The site 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 70 km from project site. The nearest international airport is located at Chandigarh at a distance of 160 km from the project site. Nearest village from Dam Site is village Khara in District Shimla and nearest urban area is Sunni at a distance of 30km.

⁶ (SJVN, Inception for Detailed Project Report of Sunni HEP (382 MW), 2018)

Map 1-4: Location of Proposed Project Area



1.3.2.2 Physiography and Geomorphology:

The project lies in the Inner Lesser Himalaya between the Dhauladhar range in the south and the Higher Himalayan Range in the north. The Satluj River is the main drainage in the catchment area with headwaters located in the highlands of Tibet. Geo-morphologically the area is located in a young mountain chain which is characterized by rapid down cutting valley. Hence, most of the valley slopes are steep and the Satluj River is confined within narrow V-shaped valleys on the higher reaches. In the upstream reaches of the project flat land/terraces can be seen on the both on right & left river banks. The hill ranges in the right bank of Satluj river trend North West-South East and on the left bank North East-South West. The area forms part of the drainage basin of Satluj, which flows in nearly southwest direction. Behnakhad, Kotlu Khad, Gumma Khad and Bahairari Khad are important tributaries of the river Satluj. The drainage in the area exhibits sub-dendritic to trellis pattern controlled both by structure and lithology.⁷

1.3.2.3 Seismicity

Himachal Pradesh falls in the Himalayan region, which is one of the more seismically active regions in the world. The Project area lies in the Shimla Block of the Main Himalayan Seismic Zone domain of North West Himalayan seismic belt (Narula et al. (2000) the project falls in Earthquake Zone V in accordance with the Seismic Map of India (IS:1893:1984). It is demarcated by the Main Central Thrust in the north and the Main Boundary Fault/Thrust in the south, and limited in east and west by interpretative fundamental transverse faults. The Kangra Block lies to its west and the Garhwal Block in the east.⁸

1.3.3 Capacity and Outputs

Given below in the table is details of total capacity and output of various components of the project:

Table 1-3: Capacity and Output of Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project

Hydrology	
Catchment Area at Diversion Site	52955 km ²
90% dependable year	2001-2002
Flood discharge for river diversion	773.00cu.m/se
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	15473.00cu.m/se
Reservoir	
Full Reservoir Level (FRL)	EL712.00m

⁷ (SJVN, INCEPTION REPORT (Revised), ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE OF SUNNI HEP, 2017)

⁸ (SJVN, INCEPTION REPORT (Revised), ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE OF SUNNI HEP, 2017)

Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL)	EL709.50m
Gross Storage at FRL	82.50X10 ⁶ cu.
Dead Storage at FRL	64.2X10 ⁶ cu.m
Live Storage at FRL	7.9X10 ⁶ cu.m
Length of Reservoir	20.70km (approx.)
Desilting Basin	Reservoir will act as Desilting basin
Dam	
Type of Dam	Concrete Gravity
Top of the Dam	EL 715.00 m
Average River Bed Level at Dam Site	EL 644.00 m
Dam Height above River bed	71.00 m
Length of Dam at Top	178.00m
Top Width of Dam	8.00 m
Length of Overflow Blocks	87.00 m
Length of Non-Overflow Blocks	97.42 m
Spillway	
Design Flood (PMF)	15473.00cu.m/se
Type of Spillway	Combination of Upper Level Spill-way (ULS) and Low Level Spill-way (LLS) (sluice spillway)
Energy Dissipation System	Stilling Basin
Low Level Spill-way (LLS) (Under sluice Spillway)	
Type	Sluice type
No. of Bays	Six (06)
Size of opening	8.5 m (W) X 16.0m
Type & No. of gate	Radial, Six
Width of each block	14.5 m
Total width of LLS Blocks	87.00m
Crest Level	EL 660.00
Upper Level Spill-way (ULS) (Overflow Spillway)	
Type	Ogee with open crest overflow
No of Bays	One (01) (Block No. 7)
Size	5.0m(W)X4.5m(H)
Type and No of gates	Flap Gate, One (01)
Width of each block	14.5 m

Total width of ULS	14.5 m
Crest of ULS	EL 707.00 m
VI) River Diversion	
River Diversion Discharge (1 in 25 years)	773.00cu.m/se
Diversion Scheme	Through Diversion Tunnel (DT) and coffer dams
Location of Diversion Tunnel	Left Bank
No. of Tunnel	One
Diameter and shape of DT	10.0m, Horse Shoe Shape
Length of Tunnel	670m
VII) Power Intake	
Number of Intake	Three (03)
Invert level	EL685.0
Discharge Capacity of Intake 1 and 2 (for Main Units)	277.84cu.m/sec (10%additional capacity)
Discharge Capacity of Intake 3 (for Environment Units)	171.26cu.m/sec (10%additional capacity)
Size of Intake gate	5.7m(W)X8.0m(H)
VIII) Pressure Shaft	
Number of Pressure Shaft	Three (03) further bifurcated into six (06)
Design Discharge for Pressure Shaft-1 and 2 (for Main units)	277.84cu.m/sec
Design Discharge for Pressure Shaft-3 (for Environment units)	171.27cu.m/sec
Diameter of Penstock	7.5 m and 5.4m after bifurcation
Length of Penstock	± 250.0 m
IX) Power House	
Type	Underground
Location	Right Bank
Size of machine Hall	185.42 m (L)
Normal Tail Water Level	EL 651.20 m
Minimum Tail Water Level	EL 647.50 m
Gross Head	59.97m
Rated Head	57.85m

Turbine Type	Francis
No of Unit	Six (06)
Design Discharge	726.95 cu.m/sec
Installed Capacity (Main units)	4*73MW
Installed Capacity (Auxiliary units)	1*73MW + 1*17MW
Total Installed Capacity	382MW
X) Tail Race Tunnel	
Number	Two (02)
Size of Tunnel	10.5m dia & 9.0m dia, Horse Shoe Shaped
Length of Tunnel	280m
XI) Power Generation	
Design Energy (Main Units)	987.84GWh
Design Energy (Auxiliary Units)	393.93GWh
Annual Energy	1381.77GWh
Annual Load Factor (Main Unit)	40.04%
Annual Load Factor (Environment Unit)	51.60 %

*Source: Inception report for Sunni HEP DPR

1.3.4 Project cost and risks

The project is estimated to cost INR 2911.85 Cr. including IDC and financing charges at March, 2017 price level. The Annual energy of the project calculated as 1299 GWh. The breakdown of the cost estimates are given below:

Table 1-4: Sunni Dam Project Cost

Total Hard Cost at March'17:	INR 2414.20 Crores
Interest during Construction:	INR 487.46 Crores
Financial Charges	INR 10.19 Crores
Total Basic Cost including IDC and FC:	INR 2911.85 Crores
The tariffs for the project are as below:	
1 st year Tariff	INR 5.40/kWh
Levelized Tariff	INR 5.07/kWh

*Source: Inception report for Sunni HEP DPR

No information was available related to the associated risks for this particular project. However, a few of the risks which can be associated with the project are as follows:

- Agitation and resistance by locals/political parties/community organization during pre-construction, construction and post construction phases of the project.

- b. Risks involved during construction of project esp. dam, tunnels, shafts, bridges, river diversion works etc.
- c. Risks involved during transportation of materials including explosive materials and heavy equipment such as girders, turbines, shafts etc.
- d. Risk of chronic air and water pollution due to construction.
- e. Risk of clashes between locals and outsiders and rise of crime rates in area because of in-migration during construction.
- f. Risk of landslides, Humidity and water borne diseases due to creation of reservoirs and rise of water levels in the river during construction and post construction phases.

1.4 Examination of Alternatives

The Sunni Dam hydro electrical project is part of The Luhri Project which contemplates construction of three dams in three stages viz. Luhri Hydro-Electric Project Stage-I (210 MW), Luhri Hydro Electric Project Stage-II (172 MW) and Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW).

On the downstream of Sunni Dam HEP lies the 800 MW Kol Dam HEP. On the upstream of the Luhri project lies the 412 MW Rampur HEP which in-turn utilizes water discharged from the further upstream 1500 MW Nathpa-Jhakri project.

Conclusively, there are currently 6 HEPs commissioned consecutively on the Satluj river between Nathpa-Jhakri and Kol Dam over a stretch of approximately 250 km. Since the Sunni Dam HEP is part of the Luhri project and lies between the Kol Dam and Luhri Stage-II HEP, therefore, leaving limited scope for any alternative location for the project. However, alternatives regarding the layout of the project was studied in detail to finalize the best location for Dam and power house with minimal displacement and also keeping in mind the engineering parameters.

These alternatives have been discussed in detail below⁹:

- **Alternative 1:** Dam and surface toe Power House at left bank.
- **Alternative 2:** Dam and underground Power house with 2D cover to Power House at right bank.
- **Alternative 3:** Dam and surface toe power house at right bank.
- **Alternative 4:** Dam and underground Power House with 4D cover to Power House at right bank.

⁹ (SJVN, Inception for Detailed Project Report of Sunni HEP (382 MW), 2018)

Alternative 1: Dam and surface toe Power House at left bank.

An option of dam $\pm 400\text{m}$ downstream of proposed dam axis with surface power house at left bank was studied. Since, the slope of left bank is much gentle in comparison to right bank; a possibility of surface power house on left bank has been studied. It was observed that the power house site encompasses the nalla fans and sufficient space will be available after removal of the nalla material. However, the study of catchment of nallas indicates that there will be potential danger of material flowing in the nalla and coming to the power house site. The power house will always be vulnerable from stability of slopes view point. Further, the sheared contact is lying on the downstream of dam axis with upstream dips when interpreted and projected to dam axis is likely to lie very close to assume foundation of dam. *Therefore, Alternative-1 was rejected.*

Alternative 2: Dam and underground Power house with 2D cover to Power House at right bank.

An option of dam at present proposed site with underground Power House having 2D cover at right bank was studied. However, after detailed deliberation with CWC it was concluded that cover is not sufficient. *Therefore, Alternative-2 was rejected.*

Alternative 3: Dam and surface toe power house at right bank.

An option of dam at present proposed site along with surface toe power house at right bank was studied. This alternative was also discussed with HCD, CWC and was rejected due to massive slope cutting and excavation work.

Alternative 4: Dam and underground Power House with 4D cover to Power House at right bank.

An option of dam at present proposed site with underground Power House having 4D cover was studied. The alternative was discussed with HCD, CWC and after detailed deliberation, this alternative was found to be most suitable. GSI, New Delhi also agreed to this alternative. Further this alternative was also studied with temporary as well as permanent diversion tunnel.

It is observed that, to use diversion tunnel as permanent structure, invert level is to be increased up to EL 660m i.e. upto crest level of spillway, which in turn will increase the height of upstream coffer dam by 6-8m. Further, the construction time will also increase as one more season will be required to construct permanent lined tunnel. *Therefore, Alternative-4 with temporary diversion tunnel has been selected.*

As the project has progressed, the need for additional land being apparent to ensure the successful and timely completion of the project objectives. This additional land is required for two purposes : 1, for dumping of the excavated materials and 2, some land is apprehended to come under the influence of reservoir pondage area for which there cannot be any alternative. Whereas the project

proponent has not provided any alternative to the proposed additional land for dumping of the excavated material.

1.5 Phases of project construction

Sunni power project is proposed to be completed in 5 years. Phasing of the project is yet not finalized as the DPR is still under process.

1.6 Core Design Features and Size and Type of Facilities

1.6.1 River Diversion Works

The diversion tunnel is expected to be constructed on the left side of the river valley. 10.0 m dia, horse shoe shaped diversion tunnel is designed to pass diversion flood up to 773 cu.m/s. The height of upstream cofferdam shall be ± 18.80 m and the height of downstream coffer dam shall be ± 9.20 m.

1.6.2 Dam

A ± 71 m high, concrete gravity dam from bed level ± 623 m, with integral 6 nos. gated spillways having size of 8.5m (W) X 16.0m (H) have been proposed. The spillway has been designed to pass design flood corresponding to Probable Maximum Flood of 15473 cu.m./sec. The Full Reservoir Level has been kept at 712.0 m and Minimum Draw Down Level at El. 709.50 m. The dam would provide a gross pondage of 82.5MCM and live storage of 7.9MCM. The length of the dam at top shall be 178m. The proposed dam is divided in 11 blocks as tabulated in Table below:

Table 1-5: Details of Dam Blocks

Sl. No.	Description	Total length (m)	No. of blocks	Block no.	Remarks
1.	NOF section on left bank	46	2	1 to 2	Total no. of Blocks = 11
2.	Over flow blocks	87	6	3 to 8	
3.	NOF section on right bank	52	3	9 to 11	

*Source: Inception report for Sunni HEP DPR

1.6.3 Intake Structure

Intake structure is proposed on right bank for diverting the design discharge of 744.07cu.m/sec from the reservoir to the underground power house. The center line of intake shall be at 712.0m to 709.50m. Trash screens will be provided to prevent coarse floating or submerged debris being drawn into the pressure shafts. Trash rack cleaning facilities should be provided. The trash screens

are so planned that the passing velocities are below 1.5 m/s as mentioned in IS: 9761-1995- Hydropower Intakes- Criteria for Hydraulic Design.

Discharge from intake-1 and 2 (277.84 cu.m/sec each) shall be utilized for main units and discharge through intake-3 (171.27 cu.m/sec) shall be utilized for environment units.

Intake gates with stoplog gates are provided to enable inspection and maintenance whilst the reservoir is impounded and to prevent heavily sedimented water depositing sediment within the pressure shaft entrance area during extreme floods.

1.6.4 Pressure Shaft

For flexibility of operation and maintenance, 3 nos. pressure shaft have been proposed which shall further bifurcated into six to pass total discharge of 729.95 cu.m/sec.

1.6.5 Power House and Transformer Hall

Underground power house having size of 171.0m(L)x22.5m(W)x50.5m(H) shall be provided on right bank with installed capacity of 382MW (4x73MW– Main Units, 1x73MW+1x17MW - Environmental Units). The power house cavern is proposed ± 220 m inside the hill with as top cover of ± 226 m. Further, minimum 50.0 m rock cover is available between transformer hall and machine hall.

1.6.6 Tail Race Tunnel and Outfall Structure

Water exiting from the turbines will be discharged through the draft tubes into the 2 nos., 10.5m dia & 9m horse shoe shaped tail race tunnel. The length of tail race tunnel shall be ± 280.0 m. The TRT outfall gated structure after TRT has been proposed with crest level of El 647.2 m for discharging water from TRT to Satluj River.

1.6.7 Access Tunnels

The access tunnels to the machine hall and transformer hall have been proposed 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 maneuvering large vehicles.

1.6.8 Main Access Tunnel

The main access tunnel will be approximately 8.5m dia D-shaped ± 590 m long with a maximum slope of 1 in 16. It is anticipated that an enlarged section will be created at the junction between the tunnel and the machine hall loading and erection bay to form a parking area.

1.7 Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities

For Sunni HEP, requiring body is still in the process of detailing out the requirement of ancillary facilities, however, following ancillary infrastructural facilities are required in any hydro power project during pre-construction, construction and post-construction period of the project for smooth and uninterrupted execution as per the guidelines prepared by Central Electricity Authority of India:¹⁰

1. Access roads
 - (i) Roads to the project
 - (ii) Roads in the project area
2. Rail head (as applicable)
3. Port facilities, (as applicable)
4. Construction power requirement
5. Power supply facilities
6. Telecommunication facilities required during construction and after completion of the project
7. Project colonies / buildings
8. Office spaces
9. Workshops
10. Drinking water facilities
11. Others

1.8 Work force requirements

For the execution of the project necessary infrastructure needs to be created like construction of bridges and approach roads, office buildings, colonies, workshops, water supply and sewerage disposal system followed by construction of various project components like diversion tunnel, coffer dam, concrete gravity dam, intake structure and penstocks, power house, tail race channel etc.

As a result, the total estimated permanent/regular employment of 310 persons and a temporary employment of 56,57,500 person-days would be generated.¹¹

¹⁰ (Authority, 2015)

¹¹ (Himachal Pradesh Forest Clearance: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2019)

1.9 Details of Environmental Impact Assessment and Technical Feasibility Report

No technical feasibility report for the project was made available.

1.10 Applicable legislations and policies

1.10.1 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study

Section 4 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2015 mandates that whenever the appropriate government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification. (Section 4 of Act)

Rule 3 sub-section (1) of the HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 states that the State Government shall, for the purpose of the Act, issue a notification for carrying out Social Impact Assessment in accordance with Part-B of FORM-I of these rules regarding the commencement of Social Impact Assessment and the same shall be made available in both Hindi and English to the concerned Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the concerned offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil. A wide publicity will also be made in the affected area through publication in at least two daily newspapers circulated in the area, and also by affixing the notification at conspicuous places within the affected areas. Besides this, the notification shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government: (HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015)

1.10.2 Process of land Acquisition¹²

- The government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the gram sabha in rural areas (and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas).
- After this, the SIA report shall be evaluated by an expert group. The expert group shall comprise two non-official social scientists, two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert on the subject relating to the project.
- The SIA report will be examined further by a committee to ensure that the proposal for land acquisition meets certain specified conditions.
- A preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA Report.

¹² (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013)

- Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired.
- Any objections to this process shall be heard by the Collector. Following this, if the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made.
- Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land.
- No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed

1.10.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013¹³

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act, 2013) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act.

The act seeks to harmonize the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate to up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

1.10.3.1 Key Features of RTFCTLARR Act

The Act specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as R&R. Some of the major changes from the current provisions are related to (a) The process of land acquisition; (b) Rights of the people displaced by the acquisition; (c) Method of calculating compensation; and (d) Requirement of R&R for all acquisitions.

¹³ (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013)

1.10.3.2 Compensation to Land Owners:

The compensation for land acquisition shall be determined as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

1.10.3.3 Process of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Resettlement and Rehabilitation are two different activities.

- Resettlement is associated with the physical relocation or putting them to a new resettlement colony.
- Rehabilitation is associated with the restoration of the livelihood of the PAPs. Both these aspects put together involves the complete physical, social and cultural restoration.

The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the administrator. Subsequently, the administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

1.10.4 HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015¹⁴

The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015 were notified vide Notification of dated 09thApril,2015 and published in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette), Himachal Pradesh as required under section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013).

They extent to whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015 based on the Central Act, 2013 lays out the procedure for carrying out the social impact assessment study

¹⁴ (The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015)

for the purpose of land acquisition in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The highlights of the rules are (A) Conducting SIA and SIMP in accordance with Form II and III (B) Conducting Public Hearings (C) Consent.

1.10.4.1 (A) Conducting SIA and SIMP

- i. Form II: The Social Impact Assessment Report shall be submitted to the State Government within a period of six months from the date of its commencement and shall include the views of the affected families recorded in writing. This form elaborates the structure and the content of the SIA report.
- ii. Form III: The Social Impact Management Plan enlists the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project and shall be submitted along with the Social Impact Assessment Report. This form provides a guideline on the content of the SIMP.
- iii. The Form II and Form III are enclosed with this report in Appendix.

1.10.4.2 (B) Conducting Public Hearing -

- i. Public hearings shall be organised in the affected areas to bring out the main findings of the Social Impact Assessment, seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final report.
- ii. The date and venue of the public hearing will be announced and publicized three weeks in advance through public notifications and posters in all the villages within a radius of five kilo meters of the land proposed to be acquired, by advertisement in local newspapers, broadcasting in radio, and through direct communication with Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives besides uploading the information on the website of the State Government.
- iii. The Social Impact Assessment report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in both Hindi and English to the concerned Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub- Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildars and shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government.
- iv. Representatives from the Requiring Body, designated Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Functionaries, Public representatives, Local Voluntary Organisations and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.
- v. The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.

1.10.4.3 (C) Consent

The State Government, through the concerned District Collector shall obtain prior consent of the affected land owners in Part-A of Form-IV. At the same time State Government shall take necessary steps for updating the records relating to land rights, title in the land and other revenue records in the affected areas, so that the names of land owners, occupants of the land and individuals be identified for initiating the prior consent process and land acquisition.

1.10.4.3.1 a) Consent of the Gram Sabha–

- i. The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of the Gram Panchayat notify the date, timing and venue for holding the meeting of Gram Sabha in the affected areas three weeks in advance and conduct public awareness campaigns to motivate members of the Gram Sabhas to participate in the said meeting.
- ii. The names and signatures of all the members who attended the meeting shall be taken and kept in the records.
- iii. The quorum shall be the same as prescribed in the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (Act No. 4 of 1994), of the total members of the Gram Sabha for considering the consent as valid.
- iv. A resolution shall be passed with majority, in Part-B of Form-IV giving or withholding consent for the proposed acquisition and the resolution shall contain the negotiated terms and conditions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation, impact management and mitigation that the Requiring Body has committed and which have been signed by the District Collector or by the designated district officer along with the representative of the Requiring Body.

1.10.4.3.2 b) Consent of the Affected Land owners.

As per RFCTLARR Act,2013 the consent is required in case land is being acquired for public purpose in favour of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Private companies (PP). Since the Sunni HEP is being implemented by SJVN which is a government undertaking public sector company, it will not be require for the purpose of this study.

Section 2(2) of the RFCTLARR Act,2013 read as under:

The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:

- a) For public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the government, for public purposes as defined in sub-section (1).
- b) For private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1).

2 Team composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

2.1 Team Details

The composition of Social Impact Assessment team is given in Table 2-1 which is responsible to carry out the Social Impact Assessment Study. Each member of the team is an expert in his field and has undertaken numerous such studies before.

Table 2-1: SIA Team Details

S. No	Name	Qualification	Gender	Expertise/Responsibility
1	Er. Tarun Gupta	BE (AG) PGDPM, PGDMM, PG Disaster Management	Male	EIA Expert, Project Manager and Team Leader Overseeing the whole planning & implementation Report finalization & submission
2	Dr. Raman Sharma	Ph.D. Public Health, MA Sociology	Male	Expert in Survey & Data Analysis, Impact Assessment & Community Mobilization
3	Mangat Chauhan	PG PM&IR, PG Marketing Management	Male	Report Writing Overseeing the whole planning & implementation Coordination and Communication
4	Sangeeta Thakur	MA	Male	Investigator & Gender Specialist
5	Sangeeta	M.A	Female	Survey & Statistical Researcher

Following is the list of field surveyors who participated in the primary survey:

Table 2-2: List of Surveyors

S. No	Name	Qualification	Gender	Designation
1	Labh Singh	MSW	Male	Surveyor
2	Parveen	MSW	Male	Surveyor
3.	Nitesh Sharma	Graduate	Male	Surveyor
4.	Arun Sharma	Graduate	Male	Surveyor
5.	Sandeep Rana	Graduate	Male	Surveyor
6.	Manoj	Graduate	Male	Surveyor
7.	Vikram	Graduate	Male	Surveyor
8.	Virender Sharma	Graduate	Male	Surveyor

2.2 Description and Rationale for the Methodology and Tools Used

2.2.1 Aim

The aim of the study is to conduct a social impact assessment study in accordance to Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

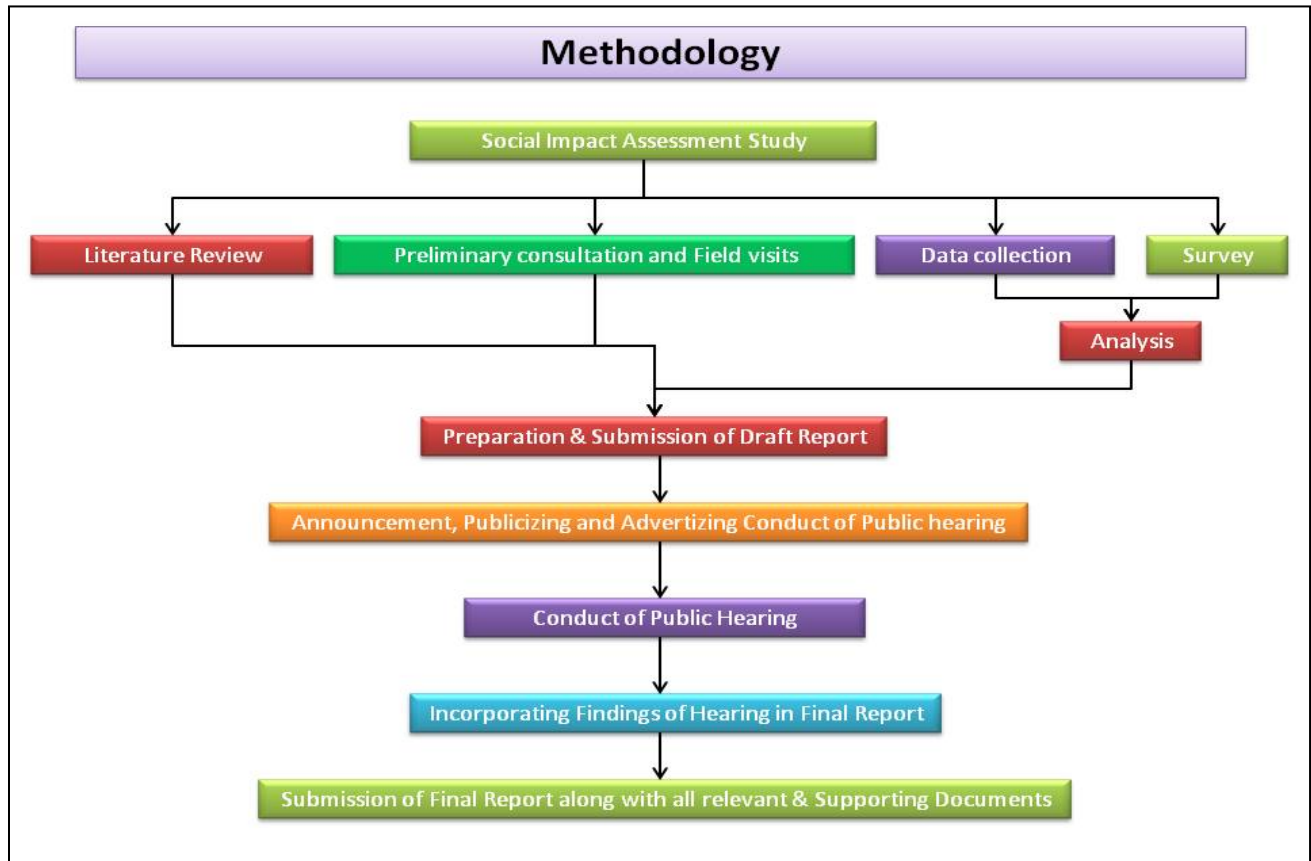
2.2.2 Objective

The following are the objectives of the Study:

1. Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose as per the criteria listed under section 2 of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
2. Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced.
3. Extent of land, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
4. Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project.
5. Whether land acquisition at alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.
6. Study of social impacts of the project, and nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these cost on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
7. Preparation of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and resettlement site (if any) as per FORM-II of the HPRTFCTLARR rules,2015.
8. Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan as per Form III of HPRTFCTLARR rules,2015.

2.2.3 Approach and Methodology

The methodology adopted to conduct social impact assessment and to prepare SIMP is described below. The SIA was prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 and HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015. Figure below presents the approach and methodology of SIA study in the form of flow chart.

Figure 2: Study Methodology

*Source: Team SIA

Given below is the detailed methodology that will be adopted to carry out the study.

1. Analyze Project Context

- Literature Review
- Secondary data

2. Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders

- Secondary data
- Primary data
- ✓ Site Analysis
- ✓ Primary Survey (Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Various Social, Economic and Environmental Parameters through Indicator Analysis)

3. Identify Social factors and variables

- Primary Survey (Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis)

- Focus Group Discussion (Stakeholder Representatives, Concerned Authorities/ Officers)
- Stakeholder Consultation
- 4. Data Analysis and Priority Assessment**
 - Analysis of Primary and Secondary Data Collected
 - Inferences drawn from Focus Group Discussions
 - Inferences drawn from Stakeholder Consultation
 - Observations from Site Survey
- 5. Consult Stakeholders and Develop Mitigation Plans**
 - Conducting FGDs and Public Hearings
 - Development of Mitigation Plans in pursuance of findings and inferences from FGDs and Public Hearings
- 6. Implement Mitigation Plans and Public participation.**
 - In coordination with implementing agency, concerned authorities/ officers and public participation
- 7. Ensure Monitoring with Active Stakeholder Participation and Modify It**

2.2.4 Rationale for The Methodology

Carrying SIA is a time bound study and concerns interest of people who are financially, economically, socially dependent on the land getting acquired for the upcoming project. Above methodology is adopted to carry out the study and ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-governance and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for the upcoming Sunni Hydro Power Project and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been proposed to be acquired or are affected by this acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that cumulative outcome of the acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

2.2.4.1 Identification of the Stakeholders to be Consulted for SIA

A list of all major stakeholders was prepared who would directly or indirectly be affected by the project. The list was then finally divided into three broad categories namely:

- 1) **Primary Stakeholders:** These included the titleholders of the land to be acquired, their families, those who claim their partnership in the property and those having any kind of livelihood/dependency on the land being acquired.
- 2) **Secondary Stakeholders:** These include business entities, civil societies/ political/religious/NGOs, Yuvak and Mahila Mandals and local residents of the area. These stakeholders would not be affected by the acquisition directly but there may be an indirect impact on them due to the project.
- 3) **Institutional Stakeholders:** They include Government; Semi-Government institutes such as Panchayats, DC Office, Police etc. which may directly or indirectly be involved or be impacted by this project.

Identification of the stakeholders is followed by Desk Review. Documents such as RTFCTLARR Act 2013 and HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015, R&R Policy, Revenue Maps, District Census Hand Book, District Gazetteer, Maps, Government Employment Schemes and service sectors in which people in the project area are involved were collected from government and non-government sources and reviewed. Collection and review of such pertinent data was primarily to develop understanding about the socio-economic conditions of the concerned area and availability of infrastructure facilities and service delivery system.

2.3 Tools to Collect Information for The Social Impact Assessment

Information to carry out the study was collected from both Primary and Secondary Sources. These sources are discussed in detail in following section:

- **Data from Secondary Sources**

Secondary sources information was collected from a number of quarters such as from Census data, Statistical hand books, concerned departments and other literature. These sources of information complemented the primary data which was elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. An understanding was created about the physical, social, economic and cultural set-up of the project area before undertaking detailed field investigations.

- **Primary Source**

Primary data was collected through house hold surveys, field visits and FGDs. Questionnaires and schedules for household survey and focused group discussions were prepared by SIA team and pre tested before finalization to check any possible gap. The questionnaire was administered by professional surveyors/enumerators who were imparted with training by the team leader of SIA. They were taken to the project site for a day for knowing the project area. The emphasis was laid on quality of the data so that the conclusion arrived at would be authentic and reliable. Data collected from the survey was digitized after due scrutiny and logical checks for processing and production of output tables.

- **Preparation of Study tools**

In order to collect authentic information about the primary stakeholders and intensity of impact on them a structured questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire covered wide range of qualitative and quantitative information. A draft questionnaire was developed and submitted to the HP SIAU for suggestions and modification. The questionnaire was finalized after pre-testing in the field.

Schedules were prepared to conduct Focused Group Discussions with various stakeholders at Panchayat level to collect information regarding status of available social and physical infrastructure in villages, loss of any common property due to acquisition, education status, health status, employment status, role of women in decision making, etc. including positive and negative project impacts perceived by various stakeholders, their suggestions to enhance the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts.

- **Primary Survey**

A survey of primary stakeholders was carried out with the help of a pre structured questionnaire. The aspects covered in the questionnaire were identification particulars of PAFs, social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, opinion and views of PAFs on project and resettlement and rehabilitation. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAFs, which have been left open-ended.

- **Focused Group Discussion**

One of the aspects of the study was consultations with stakeholders, people's representatives and community leaders. Consultations opened up the line of communication between the stakeholders and the SIA Team. This helped in identifying the impacts perceived by the community.

Figure 3: Pictures Taken During Focused Group Discussions





- **Supervision of Data Collection and Ground Verification**

Supervision of data collection was undertaken by the Core team members and simultaneously ground verification was conducted for five percent of the households covered under socio-economic survey.

2.4 Sampling methodology

For the study, the team aimed to cover all the PAFs as per the list obtained from the Revenue Department. The primary data was generated using both quantitative and qualitative techniques:

- **Quantitative Techniques:** Pre-tested structured questionnaires for HH Survey among primary stakeholders.
- **Qualitative Techniques:** The qualitative techniques included Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Livelihood Analysis, Preference Ranking, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Public Consultations.

2.5 Overview of information and data sources used

SIA and SIMP was prepared based on following data and statistics, information collected through field visits and stakeholder consultations as per FORM-II of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015. Given below are the detail of data sources used to collect the necessary data:

Table 2-3: Overview of information and data sources used

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
A	Socio-economic and cultural parameters		
1.	Demographic details of the population in the project area		Census,2011
	Age, gender, caste, religion	Primary Survey	Census,2011
	Literacy, health and nutritional status	Primary Survey	Census,2011
2.	Poverty levels	Primary Survey, FGDs	
3.	Vulnerable groups	Primary Survey	
4.	Kinship patterns and women's role in the family	Primary Survey	
5.	Social and cultural organization.	FGDs	
6.	Administrative organization.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
7.	Political organization.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
8.	Civil society organizations and social movements.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
9.	Land use and livelihood	Primary Survey, Field survey	Land Records, Jamabandi Documents
	Agricultural and non-agricultural use	Primary Survey, Field survey	Land Records, Revenue Maps, Jamabandi Documents
	Livestock	Primary Survey	
	Formal and informal work and employment.	Primary Survey, FGDs	SECC data
	Household division of labour and women's work	Primary Survey	
	Migration	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Household income levels	Primary Survey	
	Livelihood preferences	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation	
Food security	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs		
10.	Local economic activities	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	Formal and informal, local industries	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Access to credit	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Wage rates	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Specific livelihood activities women are involved in	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
11.	Factors that contribute to local livelihoods	Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Access to natural resources	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Common property resources Private assets	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Roads, transportation	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Irrigation facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Access to markets	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Livelihood promotion programmes	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
12.	Quality of the living environment	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Settlement patterns	Primary Survey, FGDs	Land Records, Revenue Maps, Jamabandi Documents
	community and civic spaces	FGDs, Stake holder consultation	
	Sites of religious and cultural meaning	FGDs, Field Survey	
	Physical infrastructure (including water supply sewerage systems etc.)	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centers, public distribution system)	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Safety, crime, violence	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Social gathering points for women.	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
B	Key impact areas		
1	Impacts on land, livelihoods and income	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Level and type of employment	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Intra-household employment patterns	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Income levels	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Food Security	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Standard of living	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Access and control over productive resources	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Economic dependency, or vulnerability	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Disruption of local economy	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Impoverishment risks	Primary Survey, FGDs	
Women's access to livelihood alternatives	Primary Survey, FGDs		
2	Impact on physical resources	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Impacts on natural resources, soil, air, water, forests	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Pressure on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
3	Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Capacity of existing health and education facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Capacity of housing facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Pressure on supply of local services.	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system	FGDs, Field Survey	
	Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.	Primary Survey, FGDs	
4	Health impacts	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on: (i) Impact on women's health (ii) Impact on the elderly	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
5	Impacts on culture and social cohesion	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Demographic changes		Census Data
	Shifts in the economy-ecology balance	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Crime and illicit activities	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Stress of dislocation	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
6	Impact of separation of family cohesion	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Impact at different stages of the project cycle. Pre-construction phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruption in the delivery of services • Drop in productive investment • Land speculation • Stress of uncertainty 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	<p>Construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement and relocation • Influx of migrant construction workforce • Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	<p>Operation phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase • Economic benefits of the project • Benefits on new infrastructure 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	<p>De-commissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of economic opportunities • Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Direct and indirect impacts	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	<p>Differential impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability mapping and impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	<p>Cumulative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question • Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally. 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	

*Source: Team SIA

2.6 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

Following was the schedule of public hearings that were organized as per the provisions of the act.

S.N.	District	Sub Division	Panchayat	Date of Public Hearing
1.	Shimla	Kumarsain	Mogra	11/01/2024
2.	Shimla	Shimla Rural	Bharara	7/02/2024
3.	Shimla	Shimla Rural	Chebri	12/01/2024
4.	Mandi	Karsog	Parlog and Shaut	16/01/2024
5.	Mandi	Karsog	Bindla & sartyola	16/01/2024

The public hearing is a platform for local residents, community leaders, and stakeholders to voice their opinions, concerns, and suggestions regarding the social impact of the Sunni Dam Project. The atmosphere was one of active engagement, as attendees had the opportunity to interact with project representatives, and government officials.

The discussions during these hearings covered various aspects of the project's social impact, including potential changes to the local economy, displacement of communities, and environmental considerations. Concerns raised by the attendees were duly noted, and project representatives provided clarifications on mitigation measures outlined in the Social Impact Report.

Major concerns and apprehensions raised by the local and project affected people:

1. The land which is being acquired by the project proponents is inherited from generations and livelihoods has been earned through these pieces of land from one generations to another, therefore either land for land or adequate compensation may be provided.
2. Many of the people in Lunsu are expressing opposition to obtaining more land until the previously made promises related to the acquisition of the main land are fulfilled and adequately addressed.
3. Many homes has been left during the marking of proposed acquisition of land whereas these houses being near to the dumping site as well as dam site will be completely affected while execution of the project activities.

4. Many of the people raised concern that major part of the land in same khasra is being acquired but a part has been left which will be of no use for the land looser as such complete khasra land may be acquired.
5. Most of people demanded that rates should not differ and same rate may be given for all types of land.
6. Most of the people were concerned that employment is being refused to the local people whereas employment is being given to the outsiders.
7. Due to project activities many local paths connecting local villages are being destroyed which is affecting their cultural and traditional practices. So alternative paths may be developed to maintain cultural and traditional practices.
8. In Parlog Panchayat, people were concerned that many of road, funeral places and bridge will be submerged due to the reservoir, they may be built before the submergence of the same.
9. People raised issue of cracks developed in their houses due to project activities and demanded proper survey and compensation thereof.
10. People whose land is being acquired for dumping area informed that there are many water bodies (bawdi etc.) exists in this land, water of which is being used for drinking by the animals, wild life as well as by the people during the period of scarcity

3 Land Assessment

This chapter focuses on the details of additional land to be acquired by the Sunni Dam HEP including the location, total land requirement for various activities under the project and intended use of the land to be purchased under different panchayats. Available maps and primary sources including the primary survey has been used to explore the nature, present use and classification of the land. A brief description on the ownership pattern, transfer and use of land for the last three years was also assessed.

3.1 Information from the Land Inventories and Primary Sources

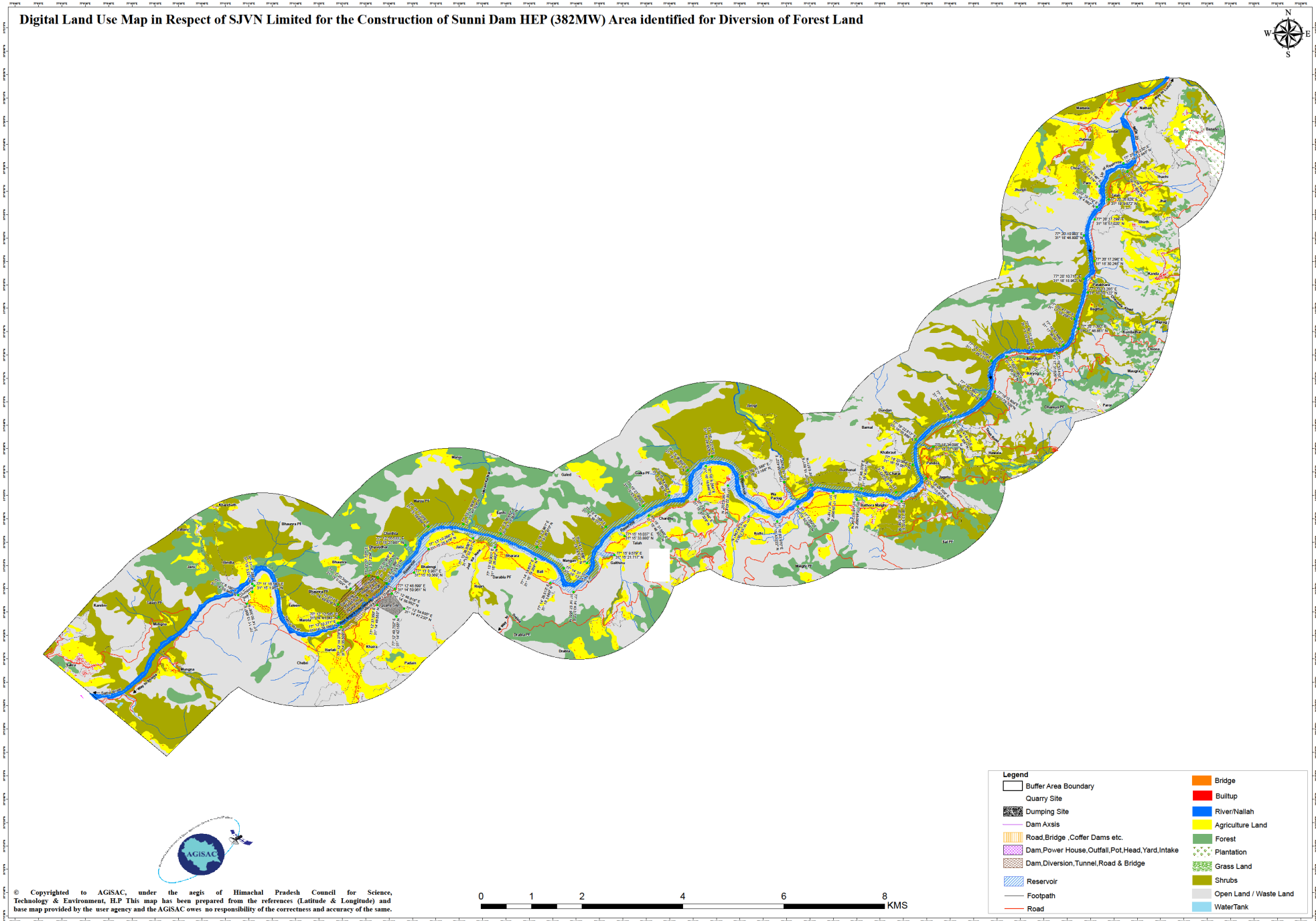
The details of the purpose or intended use of the land to be acquired under Sunni HEP in different panchayats across Shimla and Mandi district is given in the below table:

Table 3-1: Land Inventories

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	Total Private Land (ha)	Intended Use	No. of Title Holders
Shimla	Chebri	Lunsu	01-99-43	Dumping	130
		Moongna	3-25-83	Dumping	64
	Bharara	Jaishi	00-16-41	Reservoir	24
		Bharara	00-00-76	Reservoir	2
	Mogra	Majrog	00-01-33	Reservoir	9
Total in Shimla Distt.			5-43-76		229
	Bindla	Bhoura	00-63-04	Reservoir	67
	Sartyola	Jakleen	00-17-67	Reservoir	5
		Mangan	00-08-98	Reservoir	1
	Parlog	Fafan	01-16-46	Reservoir	51
		Parlog	00-27-15	Reservoir	47
		Beludhank	00-44-87	Reservoir	59
	Shout	Kharyali	00-89-06	Reservoir	37
Total in Mandi Distt.			3-67-23		267
Grand total			9-10-99		496

*Source: Department of Land Records & Revenue

Map 2.1: Land use Map of Project Area



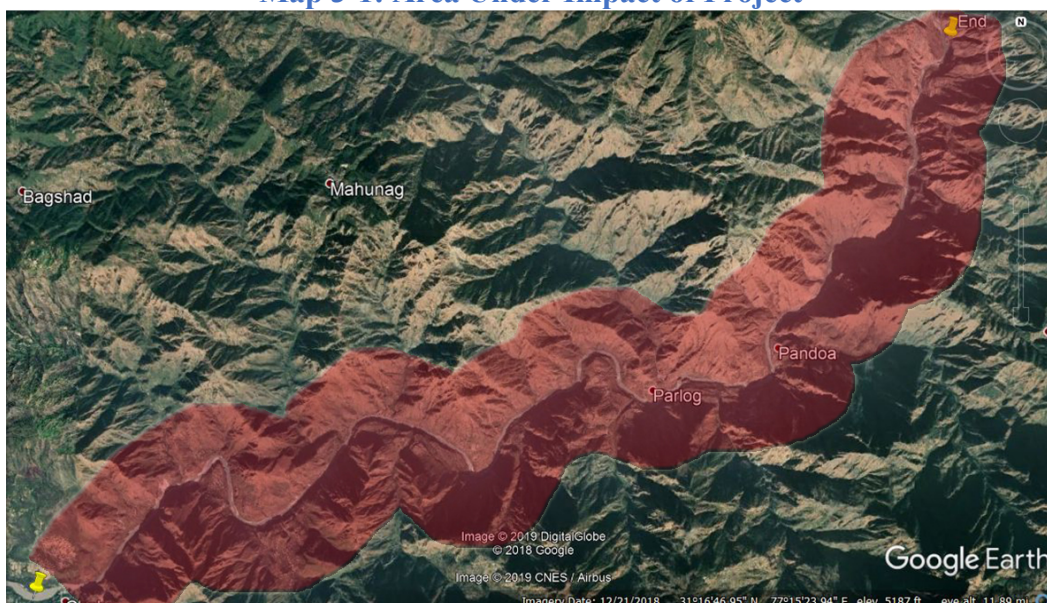
3.2 Entire area of impact under the influence of the project

The total additional land requirement for the Sunni HEP is **9-10-99** Hact. Which is proposed under current land acquisition. This is total private land and 496 are titleholders. Table given below shows the total government and private land under impact and its intended use:

Table 3-2:Area requirement Under Various Project Components

S No.	Component	Govt Land	Private Land (Ha)	Total (Ha)
1	Reservoir Area	-----	3-75-73	3-75-73
2	Dumping site	-----	5-25-26	5-25-26
	Total		9-10-99	9-10-99

Map 3-1: Area Under Impact of Project



3.3 Total Land requirement for the project

The selected land measures 9-10-99 Ha in total. It covers a total of 12 villages across two districts namely Shimla and Mandi accommodating 496 families. Given below is the breakup of the land being acquired under different heads in both the districts: Table 3-3: Land requirement for project

S. No.	Component	District Shimla (Ha)	District Mandi (Ha)
1	Dumping	5-25-26	00
6	Reservoir	0-18-50	3-67-23
	Total	5-43-76	3-67-23

*Source: Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN)

3.4 Land Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased/Acquired, And the Intended Use for Each Plot of Land Required for The Project

The Requiring Body has not purchased or taken lease of any land for the project activities.

However, the intended use of the proposed land for acquisition is provided in the table below:

Table 3-4: Use of Acquired Land

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	Total Private Land (ha)	Intended Use
Shimla	Chebri	Lunsu	01-99-43	Dumping
		Moongna	3-25-83	Dumping
	Bharara	Jaishi	00-16-41	Reservoir
		Bharara	00-00-76	Reservoir
	Mogra	Majrog	00-01-33	Reservoir
	Total in Shimla Distt.			5-43-76
Mandi	Bindla	Bhoura	00-63-04	Reservoir
	Sartyola	Jakleen	00-17-67	Reservoir
		Mangan	00-08-98	Reservoir
	Parlog	Fafan	01-16-46	Reservoir
		Parlog	00-27-15	Reservoir
		Beludhank	00-44-87	Reservoir
	Shout	Kharyali	00-89-06	Reservoir
Total in Mandi Distt.			3-67-23	
Grand total			9-10-99	

*Source: Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN)

3.5 Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

Sunni Dam HEP requires acquisition of 9-10-99 Ha of additional private land across 12 villages of Shimla and Mandi districts comprising a total of 90 khasras. Given below is a detailed list of quantity and location of the land proposed for acquisition:

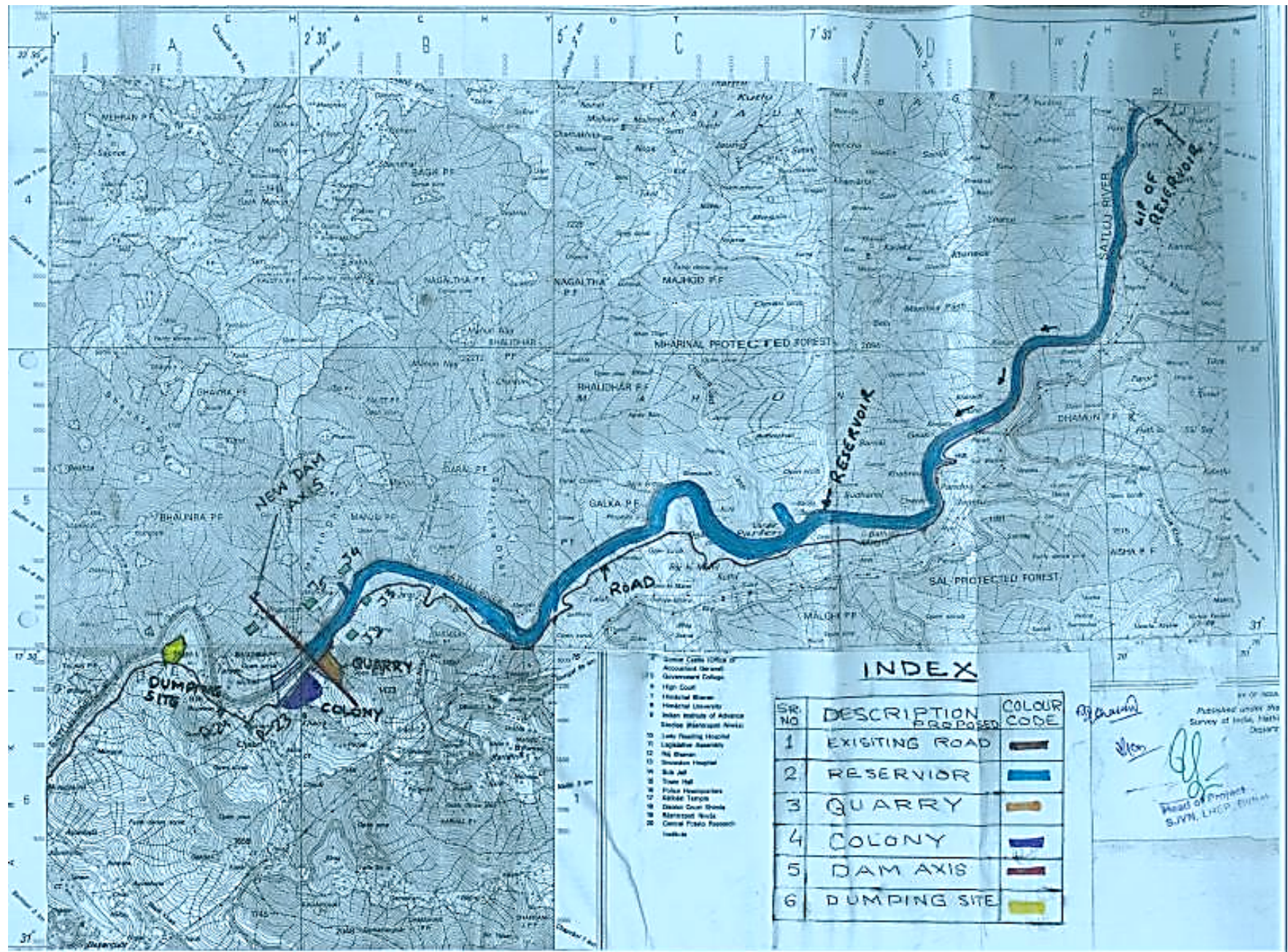
Table 3-5: Quantity of Land Under Acquisition

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	S.N.	Total Private Land (ha)	Total number of Khasra
Shimla	Chebri	Lunsu	1	01-99-43	24

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	S.N.	Total Private Land (ha)	Total number of Khasra
	Bharara	Moongna	2	3-25-83	1
		Jaishi	3	00-16-41	4
		Bharara	4	00-00-76	3
	Mogra	Majrog	5	00-01-33	1
	Mandi	Bindla	Bhoura	6	00-63-04
Sartyola		Jakleen	7	00-17-67	3
		Mangan	8	00-08-98	1
Parlog		Fafan	9	01-16-46	12
		Parlog	10	00-27-15	5
		Beludhank	11	00-44-87	14
Shout		Kharyali	12	00-89-06	15
Grand total				9-10-99	90

*Source: Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN)

Map 3-2: Location for Proposed Acquisition



3.6 Nature, Present Use and Classification of Land

Out of the total private land of 9-10-99 Ha which is getting acquired across both the districts of Mandi and Shimla under the project, 4-87-75 ha is cultivated and 4-13-24 Ha is uncultivated. In Shimla district out of the total land 5-43-76 Hac under acquisition 2-88-30 Ha of land is cultivated and 2-55-46 Ha of land is uncultivated. Similarly, in Mandi district out of the total land 3-67-23 under acquisition, 1-99-45Ha of land is cultivated and 1-77-78 Ha of land is uncultivated.

3.6.1 Irrigation Pattern

Out of total 9-10-99 Ha of land under acquisition, only 2-85-97 Ha of land is irrigated and rest 2-01-78 Ha is Unirrigated. Table given below shows distribution of irrigated and Unirrigated land in villages under acquisition across Shimla and Mandi district:

Table 3-6: Irrigation Pattern of the land under acquisition

S. No	District	Irrigated land (Ha)	Unirrigated Land (Ha)	Total Land (Ha)
1	Shimla	2-13-99	0-74-31	5-43-76
2	Mandi	0-71-98	1-27-47	3-67-23
	Total	2-85-97	2-01-78	9-10-99

*Source: Primary Survey

3.7 Size of Holdings, Ownership Patterns

Out of total 496 title holders in district Shimla and Mandi whose land/property is getting acquired for the project, 6 are single title holders and remaining 490 are joint holders. Table given below shows a distribution of village wise khasras having single and joint owners:

Table 3-7: Holding Size and Pattern

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	S. No.	Name of Village	Total No of Khasras	Total area of Khasras (Ha)	No of Khasras with Single Owners	No of Khasras with Joint owners	Total No of Title Holders
Shimla	Chebri	1.	Lunsu	24	01-99-43	2	128	130
		2.	Moonga	1	3-25-83	0	64	64
	Bharara	3.	Jaishi	4	00-16-41	0	24	24
		4.	Bharara	3	00-00-76	0	2	2
	Mogra	5.	Majrog	1	00-01-33	0	9	9
Mandi	Bindla	6.	Bhoura	7	00-63-04	0	67	67
	Sartyola	7.	Jakleen	3	00-17-67	0	5	5
		8.	Mangan	1	00-08-98	1	0	1
	Parlog	9.	Fafan	12	01-16-46	2	49	51
		10.	Parlog	5	00-27-15	0	47	47
		11.	Beludhank	14	00-44-87	0	59	59

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	S. No.	Name of Village	Total No of Khasras	Total area of Khasras (Ha)	No of Khasras with Single Owners	No of Khasras with Joint owners	Total No of Title Holders
	Shout	12.	Kharyali	15	00-89-06	1	36	37
Total				90		6	490	496

*Source: Land Records, Revenue Department

Table 3-8: Ownership Pattern

S. No	District	Total Owners	Joint Ownership	Single ownership
1	Shimla	229	227	2
2	Mandi	267	263	4
Total		496	490	6

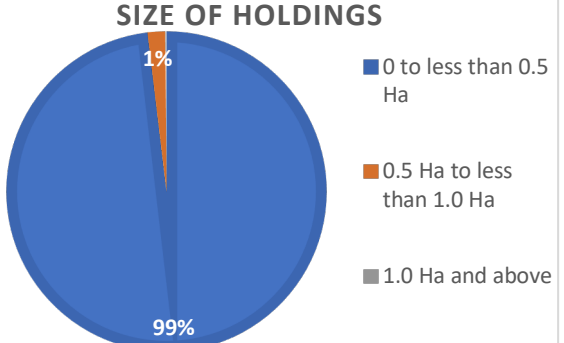
*Source: Land Records, Revenue Department

Out of total 496 titleholders, 490 (98.79%) are joint owners and 6 (1.21%) are single owners.

There is a preponderance of small land holdings in the entire project area. The average size of the holding is 0.0183 Ha. Out of total 90 khasras, 99% have area less than 0.5Ha, only 1% have area between 0.5Ha to 1.0Ha and only one khasra has area more than 1.0 Ha which is getting acquired for the project.

Table 3-9: Size of Holdings

Category	No. Of Holdings (%)
0 to less than 0.5 Ha	99%
0.5 Ha to less than 1.0 Ha	1 %
Total	



*Source: Department of Land Records & Revenue

3.8 Land Distribution and Number of Residential Houses Being Acquired

There is total 229 and 267 titleholders in Shimla and Mandi districts respectively. Total 33 Khasras having a total area of 5-43-76 Ha from district Shimla and 57 Khasras having a total area of 3-67-23 Ha from district Mandi are getting additionally acquired for the Sunni Project. Only 3 Gharats are being affected and no PAFs are being displaced from the proposed acquisition.

Table given below gives a detailed distribution of land (village wise) in both the districts:

Table 3-10: Land Distribution and Number of other Structures being acquired

S. No	District	Village	Total No of Khasras	Total No of Titleholders	Other structures under acquisition	Total Land (Ha)
1	Shimla	Lunsu	24	130	0	01-99-43
2		Moongna	1	64	0	3-25-83
3		Jaishi	4	24	1	00-16-41
4		Bharara	3	2	1	00-00-76
5		Majrog	1	9	0	00-01-33
Total in Shimla			33	229	2	5-43-76
1	Mandi	Bhaunra	7	67	0	00-63-04
2		Jakleen	3	5	0	00-17-67
3		Mangan	1	1	0	00-08-98
4		Fafaan	12	51	0	01-16-46
5		Parlog	5	47	0	00-27-15
6		Beludhank	14	59	1	00-44-87
7		Kharyali	15	37	0	00-89-06
Total in Mandi			57	267	1	3-67-23
Total			90	496	3	9-10-99

*Source: Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN)

3.8.1 Types of assets losers

For the purpose of the project, out of total title holders, 493 Titleholders are losing land as an asset while only 3 titleholders are losing both land and structures (Gharats). No owner was found to lose only structure during the survey. No PAFs will be getting displaced from the proposed acquisition.

3.9 Land Prices and recent changes in ownership and transfers

The circle rates for the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) were obtained from the Revenue Department for the below mentioned categories:¹⁵

1. **Category-I (0-25 mtr):** Property/Land in which any point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is land up to a distance of 25 meters from a road.
2. **Category-II(20% < Base Rate)(25-50 mtr):** Property/Land in which no point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is 25 to 50 meters from such road.
3. **Category-III(40% < Base Rate)(50-100 mtr):**Property/Land in which no point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is 50 to 100 meters from such road.
4. **Category-IV(50% < Base Rate)(100-1000 mtr):** Property/Land in which no point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is 100 to 1000 meters from such road.
5. **Category-V(60% < Base Rate)(>1000 mtr):** Property/Land in which no point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is 1000 meters or more from such road.

The various rates are available for each sub-category of cultivated and non-cultivated lands situated at varied distance from the National Highway, State Highway or Other Roads.

The prices for cultivated and non-cultivated lands in different villages under the respective Patwar Circle are presented in the below table. The presented circle rates are highest among the prevailing rates over the last three years.

¹⁵ (Himachal Pradesh Department of Revenue, n.d.)

Table 3-11: Circle rates of project area for period 1-04-2018 to 31-03-2019

S.No.	District	Patwar Circle	Panchayat	Village	Area Unit	Road Type	Category-I (0-25 mtr)		Category-II(20% < Base Rate)(25-50 mtr)		Category-III(40% < Base Rate)(50- 100 mtr)		Category-IV(50% < Base Rate)(100- 1000 mtr)		Category-V(60% < Base Rate)(>1000 mtr)	
							Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated
1	Mandi	Talehad	Bindla	Bhaunra	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Other Road	1532	1277	1226	1022	919	766	766	638	613	511
3		Parlog	Parlog	Fafaan	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Other Road	863	719	690	575	518	431	431	360	345	288
4		Parlog	Parlog	Parlog	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Other Road	863	719	690	575	518	431	431	360	345	288
5		Parlog	Parlog	Beludhank	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Other Road	583	486	467	389	350	292	292	243	233	194
6	Parlog	Shout	Kharyali	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Other Road	558	465	446	372	335	279	279	232	223	186	

S.No.	District	Patwar Circle	Panchayat	Village	Area Unit	Road Type	Category-I (0-25 mtr)		Category-II (20% < Base Rate)(25-50 mtr)		Category-III (40% < Base Rate)(50-100 mtr)		Category-IV (50% < Base Rate)(100-1000 mtr)		Category-V (60% < Base Rate)(>1000 mtr)	
							Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated	Cultivated	UnCultivated
7	Sartyola	Sartyola	Sartyola	Jakleen	Sq. Metre	National Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						State Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Other Road	1122	935	898	748	673	561	561	468	449	374
8	Karyali	Bharara	Bharada	Sq. Metre	National Highway	1692	1410	1354	1128	1015	846	846	705	677	564	
					State Highway	1410	1175	1128	940	846	705	705	588	564	470	
					Other Road	1128	940	902	752	677	564	564	470	451	376	
9	Karyali	Jaishi	Sq. Metre	National Highway	1692	1410	1354	1128	1015	846	846	705	677	564		
				State Highway	1410	1175	1128	940	846	705	705	588	564	470		
				Other Road	1128	940	902	752	677	564	564	470	451	376		
10	Kangal	Mogra	Majrog	Sq. Metre	National Highway	857	714	685	571	514	428	428	357	343	286	
					State Highway	714	595	571	476	428	357	357	298	286	238	
					Other Road	571	476	457	381	343	286	286	238	228	190	
12	Chebri	chebri	Lunsu	Sq. Metre	National Highway	1692	1410	1354	1128	1015	846	846	705	677	564	
					State Highway	1410	1175	1128	940	846	705	705	588	564	470	
					Other Road	1128	940	902	752	677	564	564	470	451	376	

*Source: Department of Revenue and Land Records

The SIA team did not come across any changes in the ownership over a period of last three years. As compared to the list provided by the HP SIAU, the only exception is in case of death of any landowner, the ownership of land has got automatically transferred to their legal heirs. These changes in ownership have not been recorded with the Revenue Department till date.

Many of the current landowners shared that after the marriage of their sister/s, the brothers are the practical owners of the land as they are protecting the land and also producing agricultural products. According to many respondents, it is one of main sources of their livelihoods and dividing the land further would leave them economically vulnerable. They also shared that the sisters are engaged in farming on the land of their marital family. Although in many cases, the sisters have verbally transferred the ownership to their brothers, none of the transfers are registered with the Revenue Department.

4 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

4.1 Directly affected persons

The proposed acquisition of 9-10-99 Ha private land is directly affecting 496 people across 12 villages of Shimla and Mandi districts. Given below is a list of numbers of people getting directly affected by the acquisition in each village:

Table 4-1: Directly Affected PAPs

Name of Distt.	Name of Panchayat	S. No.	Name of Village	Total No of Title Holders	Total area of Khasras (Ha)	No of Landowner Contacted
Shimla	Chebri	1.	Lunsu	130	24	15
		2.	Moongna	64	1	12
	Bharara	3.	Jaishi	24	4	8
		4.	Bharara	2	3	1
	Mogra	5.	Majrog	9	1	4
Mandi	Bindla	6.	Bhoura	67	7	21
	Sartyola	7.	Jakleen	5	3	3
		8.	Mangan	1	1	1
	Parlog	9.	Fafan	51	12	22
		10.	Parlog	47	5	24
		11.	Beludhank	59	14	13
	Shout	12.	Kharyali	37	15	22
Total				496	90	146

4.1.1 Tenants/ Occupiers

No tenants in the land proposed for acquisition were reported during survey. All the affected families use their houses themselves with their families and the land is cultivated by themselves.

4.1.2 Schedule tribes and traditional forest dwellers

There is no affected family falling in the ST category or traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights.

4.1.3 Dependence on common property resources

During interviews and FGDs it was found that most of the villagers had dependency on the nearby forest land, however no such additional forest land is being acquired.

There are no people who have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

4.1.4 Dependence on land for livelihood

Out of the total 9-10-99 Ha land proposed under acquisition, 4-87-75 Ha land is cultivated and only 2-85-97 Ha (18%) land is irrigated. All owners of this cultivable land shared that they have been earning part of their livelihoods from agriculture for more than 3 years prior to acquisition.

4.2 Inventory of Productive Assets and Significant Land

During the primary survey a detailed inventory of available assets with PAPs was prepared by SIA team like vehicles, house hold equipment, utilities on their land, livestock, trees, etc. Status of available assets not only indicates standard of living in the area but is also an indicator of affordability of the PAPs. Given below is a detailed inventory of various available assets with 251 (survey sample) respondents who are getting affected by the project were surveyed:

Table 4-2: Inventory of Productive Assets

S. No	Category	Description	No. Of PAPs
3.		Car	13
4.		Bike/ Scooter	17
5.	House Hold Equipment	Refrigerator	213
6.		Washing Machine	45
7.		Ceiling Fan	168

S. No	Category	Description	No. Of PAPs
8.		Air Conditioner	0
9.		Room Heater	112
10.		Table Fan	13
11.		TV	248
12.		Radio	43
13.		Computer	0
14.		Mobile Phones	243
15.		Microwave/ Oven	4
16.		Geyser	8

*Source: Primary Survey

Table 4-3: Inventory of Assets on Land

S. No.	Utilities on Land	Under Impact (In Nos.)
1.	No. of Fruit Bearing Trees	43
2.	Number of Non-Fruit Bearing Trees	23
3.	cowsheds	0
4.	Gharats	3
5.	Water tank	0
6.	store	0
7.	Water supply Pipeline	0
8.	Electric pole transmission Line	0
9.	Toilets/bathrooms	0
10.	Kitchen	0

*Source: Primary Survey

Table given below lists down all the livestock owned by the PAPs in the project area.

Table 4-4: Inventory of Livestock

Livestock	Count
Cow	211
Buffalo	3
Sheep	24
Goat	18
Poultry Birds	22
Ox/Bull	18
Khacchar	4

*Source: Primary Survey

5 Socio-Economic And Cultural Profile

5.1 Demographic details of the population in project villages

As per Census of India 2011, the total population in the 7 panchayats where land is being acquired for upcoming Sunni HEP is 8242 and the total number of households is 1713. Out of the total population in these villages there are 4171 (50.60%) are females and 4071 (49.40%) are males. Detailed distribution of households and population is given in the table below:

Table 5-1: Demographic Details of Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	Total Males	Total Females	Total Population	Total House Holds
Shimla	1	Chebri	6	659	640	1299	278
Shimla	2	Bharara	5	562	530	1092	292
Shimla	3	Mogra	5	528	551	1079	234
Mandi	4	Bindla	6	513	494	1007	172
Mandi	5	Parlog	9	348	302	650	156
Mandi	6	Sartyola	13	435	411	846	161
Mandi	7	Shout	12	1126	1143	2269	420
Grand Total			56	4171	4071	8242	1713

*Source: Census, 2011. Primary Survey.

5.1.1 Sex Ratio

According to Census 2011, sex ratio across 7 panchayats is 968 females per thousand males which is slightly less than the state average of 972 and State's Rural sex ratio of 986.

Table 5-2: Child Population in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	Males	Females	Total	
Shimla	1.	Chebri	6	82	64	146	
Shimla	2.	Bharara	Panchayat was formed after 2011 so census data is not available				
Shimla	3.	Mogra	5	47	64	111	
Mandi	4.	Bindla	6	76	72	148	
Mandi	5.	Parlog	9	41	35	76	
Mandi	6.	Sartyola	13	45	47	92	
Mandi	7.	Shout	12	138	165	303	
Grand Total			51	429	447	876	

*Source: Census, 2011.

Whereas Child sex ratio in these panchayats is 1041 which is more than the state's child sex ratio of 909 and the state's rural average of 986.

5.1.2 Social Groups

According to Census 2011, there are total 1112 schedule cast persons in the 9 affected panchayats out of which 576 are males and 536 are females. There is total 8 schedule tribe persons in these panchayats out of which 4 are males and 4 are females.

Table 5-3: Scheduled Castes population in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	SC Males	SC Females	SC Population	ST Males	ST Females	ST Population
Shimla	1	Chebri	6	48	46	94	0	0	0
Shimla	2	Bharara	Panchayat was formed post 2011 so data is not available						
Shimla	3	Mogra	5	52	50	102	0	0	0
Mandi	4	Bindla	6	201	186	387	0	0	0
Mandi	5	Parlog	9	98	86	184	0	0	0
Mandi	6	Sartyola	13	7	7	14	4	4	8
Mandi	7	Shout	12	170	161	331	0	0	0
Grand Total			51	576	536	1112	4	4	8

*Source: Census, 2011.

5.1.3 Literacy

As per the census of India 2011, literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 83% and literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh Rural is 82%. Out of the total population of 7150 in project affected panchayats 5014 (70.12%) of population is literate. Out of this 5014 literate population 2819 (56.25%) are male and 2195 (43.77%) are female. Among the remaining illiterate population of 2136, 790 (36.98%) are male and 1346 (63.01%) are female¹⁶. Given below in the table is a detailed village wise distribution of literacy status:

Table 5-4: Literacy Status in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	Literates			Illiterates		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shimla	1	Chebri	6	531	420	951	128	220	348
Shimla	2	Bharara	Panchayat formed after 2011 so no data available						
Shimla	2	Mogra	5	437	363	800	91	188	279
Mandi	3	Bindla	6	400	319	719	113	175	288
Mandi	4	Parlog	9	278	177	455	70	125	195

¹⁶ (Census, 2011)

Mandi	5	Sartyola	13	329	240	569	106	171	277
Mandi	6	Shout	12	844	676	1520	282	467	749
Grand Total			51	2819	2195	5014	790	1346	2136

*Source: Census, 2011.

5.2 Economic Profile

As per the Census 2011, out of total 7150 people in project panchayats, 4691 (65.60%) is the total work force (Main + Marginal). Out of this workforce of 4691, 2430 (51.80%) are males and 2261 (48.19%) are females.¹⁷

Table 5-5: Work Force in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	Total Population	Total Work Force		
					Male	Female	Total
Shimla	1.	Chebri	6	1299	429	417	846
Shimla	2.	Bharara	Panchayat formed after 2011 so no data available				
Shimla	3.	Mogra	5	1079	362	372	734
Mandi	4.	Bindla	6	1007	349	321	670
Mandi	5.	Parlog	9	650	233	192	425
Mandi	6.	Sartyola	13	846	270	241	511
Mandi	7.	Shout	12	2269	787	718	1505
Grand Total			51	7150	2430	2261	4691

*Source: Census, 2011.

5.3 Income and Poverty Levels

Main source of income in the project area is Primary Sector. As per the primary survey, out of total 496 project affected households, 111 have annual house hold income less than 2.5 lakhs rupees. Almost 48 have house hold income between 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh rupees annually. 22 of them have their house hold income between 5 lakh to 7.5 lakh annually, almost 15 have it between 10 lakh to 12.5 lakh.

5.4 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are the groups which would be vulnerable under any circumstances (e.g. where the adults are unable to provide an adequate livelihood for the household for reasons of disability,

¹⁷ (Census, 2011)4.

illness, age, gender or some other characteristic), and groups whose resource endowment is inadequate to provide sufficient income from any available source.¹⁸

The vulnerable groups that face discrimination include- Women, old age, physical and mental disability, People suffering from some major illness etc. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple vulnerabilities. For example, in a patriarchal society, disabled women face double discrimination of being a woman and being disabled.

5.5 Land use and livelihood

Out of the total land of 09-10-99 Ha under acquisition, 4-87-75 of land is cultivated and 4-13-24 Ha of land is uncultivated. Only 2-85-97 of the total land under acquisition is irrigated and rest 2-01-78 Ha is unirrigated. In the table given below is the district wise distribution of cultivated/uncultivated and irrigated/unirrigated land under acquisition:

Table 5-6: Land use in Project Area

S. No	District	Irrigated land (Ha)	Unirrigated Land (Ha)	Cultivated	Un Cultivated	Total Land (Ha)
1	Shimla	2-13-99	0-74-31	2-88-30	2-55-46	5-43-76
2	Mandi	0-71-98	1-27-47	1-99-45	1-67-78	3-67-23
	Total	2-85-97	2-01-78	4-87-75	5-43-24	9-10-99

*Source: Primary Survey

Cropping pattern of an economy indicates the relative importance given by the farmers, to various crops, at a given point of time. The cropping pattern in a region changes in accordance to changes in economic, institutional, infrastructural and technological factors along with limited land resources. Out of the total PAPs in the project area, almost 91% are using their land for cultivation which is one of their sources of livelihood as well. Out of these 91%, almost 93% of them are involved in multi-cropping as per the season. Given below are details of various crops grown by the PAPs in various seasons:

Table 5-7: Major Crops in Project Area

S. No	Season	Name of Crop	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	Crop 4	Crop 5	Crop 6	Crop 7	Crop 8	Crop 9
			% of PAPs Involved								
Agriculture											
1	Rabi	Wheat/Barley	94.64%	77.16%	4.50%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

¹⁸ (Aggarwal)

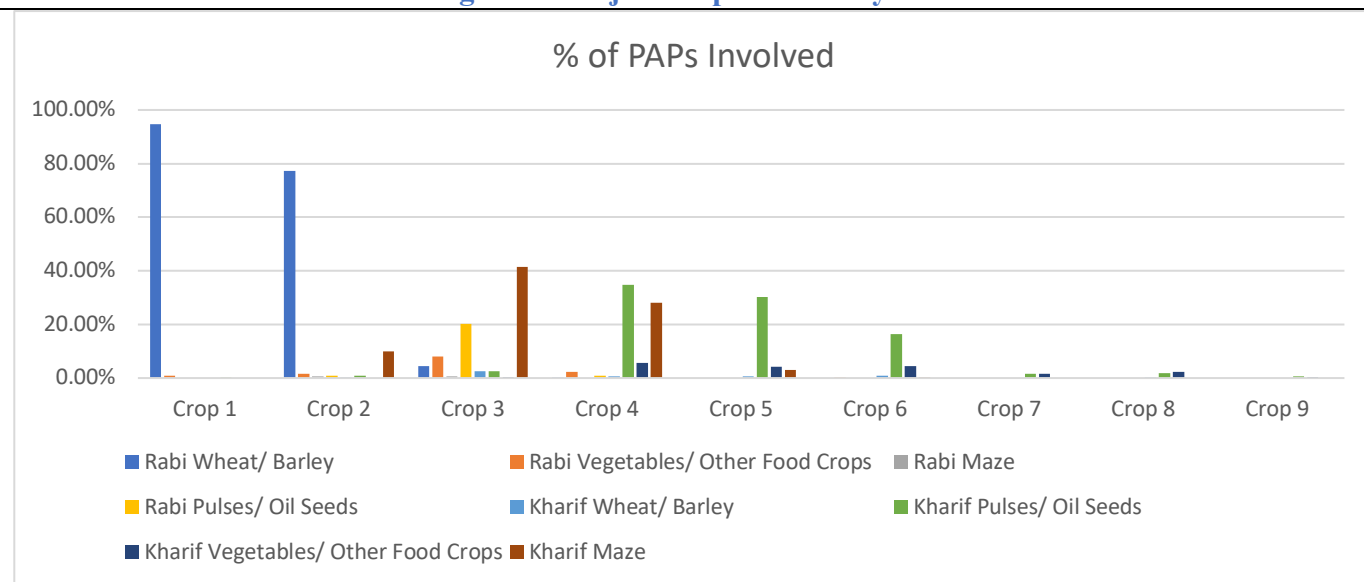
2		Vegetables/ Other Food Crops	0.78%	1.56%	8.05%	2.34%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3		Maze	0.00%	0.52%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4		Pulses/ Oil Seeds	0.00%	0.87%	20.24%	0.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Kharif	Wheat/ Barley	0.00%	0.17%	2.60%	0.61%	0.69%	0.78%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%
6		Pulses/ Oil Seeds	0.09%	0.96%	2.43%	34.86%	30.28%	16.44%	1.56%	1.90%	0.52%
7		Vegetables/ Other Food Crops	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	5.62%	4.33%	4.50%	1.64%	2.25%	0.35%
8		Maze	0.00%	9.95%	41.44%	28.20%	3.03%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Horticulture

1.	Horti culture	Apple	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.52%	0.78%	0.78%	0.17%	0.00%
2.		Palam	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.35%
3.		Guava	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4.		Pomegranate	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.09%	0.00%	0.17%	0.87%	0.43%	0.09%
5.		Mango	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.09%	0.09%	0.17%	0.52%	0.35%
6.		Lemons	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%	0.69%	0.61%	0.09%	0.35%	0.35%	0.52%
7.		Peach	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%

*Source: Primary Survey

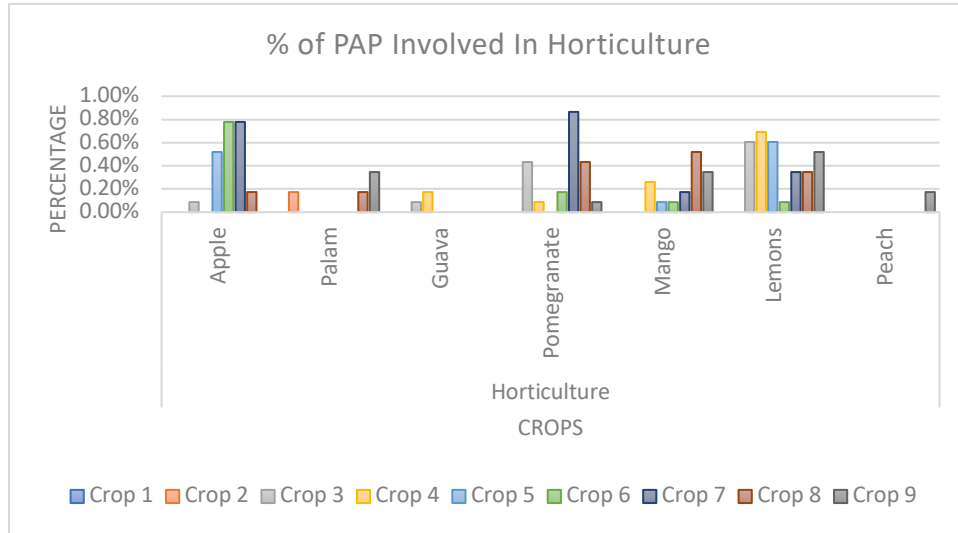
Figure 7: Major Crops Grown by PAPs



*Source: Primary Survey

Major crops of Rabi season (October to February) are Wheat and Oil seeds. In Kharif season (July to September) corns, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables are grown mostly.

Figure 4: PAPs Involved Growing Horticulture Crops



*Source: Primary Survey

Less than 1% of the PAPs are involved in Horticulture with Apple, Guava, Plum, Pomegranate, Mango as main products.

5.6 Local economic activities

Out of total 4691 PAPs, 4602 are working. Majority of people are involved in agriculture and allied activities. Out of this 2433 are farmers, 503 are government servants, 1364 are working under MGNREGA scheme, 972 are doing private jobs, 228 are day labourers and remaining 251 are doing some other work including shopkeepers, drivers, factory workers, vendors, construction workers.

5.7 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

Many social and natural factors contribute to the choices and availability of livelihood options like education, sex ratio, social status of women, availability of infrastructure, including agro-climatic conditions, institutional conditions of an area, availability of natural resources, connectivity to neighboring areas, location and topography.

The agrarian structure of a region describes the relative position of different category of farmers with respect to ownership and operation of land. Since land constitutes as an important income-generating asset of the PAPs, a change in the agrarian structure due to land holding pattern would reflect relative prosperity or destitution of different sections of project villages.

Most of PAPs are farmers therefore climatic conditions and factors affecting agriculture hold key factor affecting the local livelihood. Climatic conditions are the primary influents controlling the distribution of agricultural patterns. The influences of climate on human activity are so vital and varied that farmers have consciously sought to know and understand it for the sake of their survival.

In a situation when land area is more or less fixed but population is growing and the development process does not lead to a proportionate transfer of growing population from agriculture to non-agriculture, then the absolute number of persons and households dependent on agriculture will inevitably increase. This will lead to an increase in the number of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers proportionately during the course of development. In fact, the given structure sets a precondition to the manner in which the productive resource would be utilized in a region. The rate of adoption of technological innovations is markedly influenced by the existing structure of land holdings. In turn, the structure itself gets transformed under the effect of technology.

In rural Himachal Pradesh, the land ownership distribution presents a typical character, in that a vast majority of farmers are marginal and a very few can be regarded big by any standard. The distribution follows a skew pattern. Such a pattern gives a picture of uneven distribution of land holdings among different strata and indicates a high degree of inequality. An important feature of Himachal Pradesh's agrarian structure is the continuing predominance of the small level peasantry, both in number and area.

It is generally agreed that agricultural growth depends upon rural infrastructure such as the spread and quality of irrigation, land development, extent of rural electrification and the spread of rural roads. As with the level of human skills, good infrastructure not only increases the productivity of existing resources going into production and therefore helps growth, it also helps to attract more investment, which can be expected to increase growth further.

5.8 Kinship patterns

In Himachal Pradesh, land rights are only passed onto from one generation to the next. As per the state rules, any migrant cannot buy a land in Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, the land here is an 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.

During the primary survey, many of the current landowners in project area shared that after the marriage of their sister/s, the brothers are the practical owners of the land as they are protecting the land and also producing agricultural products. According to many respondents, it is one of

major sources of their livelihoods and dividing the land further would leave them economically vulnerable. They also shared that the sisters are engaged in farming of the land of their marital family. Although in many cases, the sisters have verbally transferred the ownership to their brothers, none of the transfers are registered with the Revenue Department.

5.9 Administrative, political and civil society organizations

The following organizations were found to have their footprint in the project area

Administrative Organization

1. Panchayat
2. Patwar office
3. Jal Shakti Vibhag
4. Electricity Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Public Works Department (PWD)

Political Organization

1. BJP
2. Congress
3. CPM

Community based and Civil Society Organization

1. Temple Committees
2. Mahila mandals
 - a) Durga Mahila Mandal Jaishi
 - b) Jagriti Mahila Mandal Beludhank
 - c) Mahila Mandal Kharyali
3. Yuva Jagran Manch and Yuvak Mandal
 - a) Yuvak Mandal Kharyali
 - b) Yuvak Mandal Jaishi
 - c) Yuvak Mandal Beludhank

There are few another Mahila Mandlas and Yuvak Mandals being formed in area.

5.10 Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Processes

In order to understand the regional dynamics and historical change processes of the project area, we need to understand the history and dynamics of the two districts i.e Shimla and Mandi.

District Shimla

The present Shimla district comprises of the 19 small erstwhile Shimla Hill States which were merged with Himachal Pradesh in 1948 and constituted part of the Mahasu district. Apart from these states,

the hilly areas of erstwhile Patiala State and areas of Kotkhai, Kotgarh, Shimla town and Jutogh Cantonment

of the provincial government were also included in the district after independence at different stages.

Almost all the erstwhile princely states of Shimla district were subjected to the Gorkha invasions during the beginning of the 19th Century and there were free in the year 1815 when the Gorkha were defeated by the Britishers and driven out to Nepal. Consequently, the areas belonging to the respective rulers were restored to them under specific terms. As all the states were of small size both in terms of area and population, these remained under the direct control of the then Superintendent of Punjab Hills States. These rulers were free in the internal affairs of their states. Almost all the states were founded by the adventurers from plains after the 8th century A.D.

The nearest Urban local body i.e Sunni was created as Notified Area Committees in 1991 Census along with Narkanda, Jubbal, Kotkhai and Chaupal.

District Mandi

Mandi district was formed by the amalgamation of the erstwhile princely states of Mandi and Suket on the formation of Himachal Pradesh on 15th April, 1948. Dr. J. Hutchinson and Dr. Vogel have accounted in the political history of the states that like most of the other hill states, Mandi takes its names from its capital which is situated on the left bank of the Beas. Mandi is a Hindi word, meaning market and it may possibly be connected with the Sanskrit word ‘mandapika’ meaning an open hall or shed and might have been derived from Sanskrit root ‘mand’ meaning to adorn or distribute.

Sunni is the nearest municipality to the project area located about 25 km from Khaira village (dam site). The State capital Shimla is located 44 km from the project area. The area is connected via MDR 22 which runs parallel to the river.

5.11 Quality of the living Environment

The project area lies on a mountainous topography of the lower Himalayan belt. The region is blessed with rich green environment with deciduous pine forests and rural background. the main economy of the project area is agrarian. Being in the lower Himalayan belt, the area does not face any extremes of temperature in summers nor winters. The average annual temperature ranges from 22-26° C with peak summer temperature reaching around 35-40 °C and the peak minimum temperature reaching 2-5°C during winters. The area also harbors a good amount of wildlife. During the surveys it was observed that the area frequently witnesses sittings of wild animals like leopards, wild bores, Himalayan Monals, red jungle fowl (Jungli murga), foxes, rabbits etc. Conclusively, the overall the quality of living environment as per rural standards of the state can be categorized as good with ample resource of water from Satluj, clean air and thick forest cover.

6 Social Impacts

6.1 Framework and approach to identify impacts

SIA seeks to assess, in advance, the social repercussions that are likely to follow from projects undertaken to promote development, such as dams, mines, industries, highways, ports, airports, urban development and power projects. It is a tool that can help decision-makers to foresee the likely negative impacts of their actions so that steps necessary to prevent or at least to contain them could be taken in time. As an aid to the decision-making process, SIA provides information on social and cultural factors that need to be taken into account in any decision that directly or indirectly affects the lives of people in the project area.

According to Inter-Organizational Committee on Principles and Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (IOCPGSIA 2003), a conventional way of conceptualizing social impacts changes to the following:

- People's way of life – that is, how they live, work, play and interact with one another on day to day basis;
- Their culture – that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect;
- Their community – its cohesion, stability, character, services and facilities;
- Their political system – the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratization that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose;
- Their environment – the quality of the air and water people use; the availability and quality of food they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources;
- Their health and wellbeing – health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmities;
- Their personal and property rights – particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties;
- Their fears and aspirations – their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and future of their children;
- The process of conducting Social Impact Assessment was designed in a manner which involved all stakeholders in systematic approach to assess the impact of proposed acquisition. The framework & approach to identifying the impacts is shown in following steps.
 - Step 1: Background study and case studies
 - Step 2: Identification of different PAPs
 - Step 3: Preparation of primary survey questionnaire
 - Step 4: Conduction of primary survey and FGDs with various Stakeholders
 - Step 5: Analysis of data collected
 - Step 6: Identifying various impacts and their intensity in project area.

6.2 Description of impacts at various stages of the project

Acquisition of additional land proposed for the hydro-electric project will have a direct and indirect bearing on livelihood, employment, income, production, health & well-being and quality of life of the community, socio-cultural systems and environment. It may raise doubts and fears about property rights and aspirations. Development projects affect different groups differently.

Many people tend to benefit while some lose. Often, impacts are particularly severe for vulnerable groups viz. women-headed households, widows, persons with physical or mental disability, BPL families, people belonging to reserved categories and elderly persons.

There is a general optimism for the upcoming Sunni HEP project in the area. The study found that 91% of the primary stakeholders were willing to surrender their land for acquisition provided appropriate compensation is paid and only 8% resisted the acquisition process. During the FGDs with Panchayats, the villagers and secondary stakeholders were also found to have a very positive opinion towards the project as it would bring an overall development to the entire area in terms of infrastructure development (both Social and Physical) and increase in employment and business opportunities. Also, they anticipated the increase in land prices of the area which would be a beneficial factor for them.

However, they were also apprehensive about the negative impacts that may rise from the project if not properly mitigated. There were concerns regarding the rise in disputes among stakeholders for receiving the compensation and that the vulnerable groups may be left out or be cheated. Also, since on receiving the compensation amount, there would be a change in the financial condition of the PAFs which in turn would alter their purchasing capacity and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management as many of the landowners are not properly educated, especially regarding financial management. The project area may also experience rise in cases of frauds and cheats once the compensation amount is distributed. There are also chances of changes in cultural practices and traditions because of changes in the spending pattern.

A total 3 Gharats are coming under the acquisition as private structures. Few kuhals will be affected by proposed acquisition.

The details of the loss to infrastructure and assets has been discussed in chapter 4. The PAPs as well as the villagers were concerned about how alternates would be provided to them by the acquiring body such that it would not hamper their daily routine. The villagers have dependency on the adjoining grazing land and forest for cattle fodder and firewood.

During the construction phase of the project, the stakeholders had a positive outlook towards the project as it would generate good direct and indirect employment and business opportunities for them. Due to in migration they would witness increased consumption of goods which would benefit the local economy. However, they also showed concerns regarding the in migration of labour for the project as it would raise the pressure on existing infrastructure like health facilities, educational facilities, roads etc. There may be chances of rise in conflicts among the locals and the in-migrants and the stakeholders also opined that there are chances in rise in crime rates and anti-social activities in the area because of migration. The area may also witness cultural mixing. Further, there would also be problem of traffic, air and noise pollution because of the heavy transport vehicles, material transport and construction. The area may also witness rise in health problems due to construction activities and quarrying.

During the post construction phase, the stakeholders opined that the area may witness reduced pollution and better living environment. Due to funds like LADA the area would also witness further development. A cultural stability may also be witnessed during this stage. However, they also highlighted some negative impacts which may arise during this phase such as, due to drop in construction activities there would be less employment and business opportunities for locals and may also lead to unemployment to the temporary work force involved in the project.

The area may witness sudden fall in local economy and low consumption of goods and services due to out migration of the temporary workers involved in construction stage. Consequently, People may face difficulty in maintaining the living standards set forth due to the increased income level during construction phase.

Table below summarizes various possible social, economical and cultural impacts found by the study at different stages of project cycle:

Table 6-1: Impacts During Various Stages of Project

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
Pre-Construction Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation may arise. • Doubts and fear of the upcoming changes such as rise in water levels, humidity, increased landslides etc. • Loss of cremation grounds • Loss of common property such as drinking water resources, gharats, etc will have adverse effect on quality of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices of land in surrounding area may increase due to upcoming project. • Sudden change in financial condition of the PAFs due to the compensation awarded, their purchasing capacity may change and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management. • Loss of infrastructure such as ropeways, existing irrigation facilities, etc will have negative 	With change of spending pattern of people getting benefitted due to upcoming project, there would be an impact on cultural practices and traditions.

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
		impact on the economy of project affected and surrounding areas. The acquisition of forest land will negatively impact the villagers since they have high dependency for collection of fodder and firewood.	
Construction Stage	<p>In-migration of construction workers and technical staff will increase burden on existing health care centers, hygiene.</p> <p>Migration may increase pressure on the existing Educational Institutes also.</p> <p>Social divide may be created between people who are getting benefitted from the project and people who remain unaffected.</p> <p>Living standards of the habitants may improve due to the overall development of the area because of the upcoming project.</p> <p>A sense of safety and security may decrease among locals as a result of in-migration.</p> <p>Conflict may rise with outsiders and area may see rise in crime and anti-social activities.</p> <p>The area may witness rise in health problems and diseases due to construction, quarrying etc.</p> <p>Heavy transportation during construction phase may lead to increased air, land and noise pollution in the adjoining villages.</p>	<p>Increased employment and business opportunities for the locals and PAFs.</p> <p>Increased disposable income with the locals.</p> <p>Increased economic activities and consumption patterns.</p> <p>Due to in-migration the area would witness increased consumption of goods and services thereby benefitting the local business.</p>	<p>Due to In-migration people will come from other states and bring their own culture, beliefs, religious practices, clothing patterns etc. which may impact existing cultural practices and traditions of the local habitants.</p>
Post-Construction Stage	<p>Pollution caused by construction activities will reduce and the area may witness better living environment.</p> <p>People may face difficulty in maintaining the living standards set</p>	<p>Due to drop in construction activities there would be less employment and business opportunities for locals and may also lead to unemployment to the temporary work force involved in the project.</p>	<p>Cultural stability maybe seen during this phase.</p>

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
	forth due to the increased income level during construction phase.	<p>The area may witness sudden fall in local economy due to out migration of the temporary workers involved in construction stage.</p> <p>Due to funds like LADA area may witness further improvement in infrastructure development even after construction phase.</p>	

**Source: Primary Survey*

6.3 Indicative list of impacts areas

The impacts can be positive or negative. In this project it has been found through surveys and discussions that people expect land acquisition will give them better monetary compensation which in turn would help them in improving their well-being. Though the affected families felt that the loss of land and livelihood etc. would be irreparable. The objective of the household survey was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the project affected families, type and ownership of property, type of impact and its magnitude and details of affected property. The major findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

6.3.1 Impacts on Landowners

The proposed project requires additional land for dumping and reservoir submergence area, there are 3 Gharat structures coming under acquisition. 96% have reported to practice agriculture/horticulture on the land being acquired with varying intensity. The anticipated impacts will be loss of land which will deprive the affected families of their agricultural income and alter the way of life. Further, the project involves construction work which will affect the adjacent landowners and others due to air, land and water pollution. They also worried that if natural drainage channels are disturbed, they will pose danger to the surroundings and resulting flooding and landslides.

6.3.2 Impacts on livelihoods and income

The primary livelihood activity on the land being acquired is agriculture and horticulture. Although none of the stakeholders are completely dependent on agriculture as their main income source. The study found that most of the stakeholders have at least one family member working in the service sector which serves as their main source of income. However, 206 of the total landowners reported that agriculture does play crucial role in maintaining their overall family income. Details of income of PAFs have already been discussed in above chapter.

Also, no tenants/lessees were found during the survey. The stakeholders reported that since the landholding size is small, all agriculture/horticulture work is carried out by the family itself. Seasonally agriculture labour is also employed for a short duration but this labour is temporary and often migrating.

6.3.3 Impacts on physical resources

6.3.3.1 Loss of Private Assets

No Residential structures located near the river channel would be affected due to the proposed construction activity or submergence. Beside the land, total of 3 Gharats are also coming under the acquisition as independent structures.

The table below gives the village wise details of the residential structures and assets attached to it being lost due to the proposed acquisition.

It should be noted that the figures of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees is as per respondents. However, the actual number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities

Table 6-2: Loss of structures

District	Village	Residential Structures	Independent toilet structures	Independent Kitchen structures	cowshed	Gharats
Shimla	Lunsu	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Shimla	Moongna	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Shimla	Jaishi	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes
Shimla	Bharara	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes
Shimla	Majrog	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Bhoura	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Jakleen	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Mangan	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Fafan	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Parlog	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandi	Beludhank	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes
Mandi	Kharyali	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total						

*Source: Primary Survey

6.3.4 Impact on Biodiversity and Environment

Biological resources are among the most important resources impacted by such huge projects. A detailed baseline study of these resources is essential to estimate the magnitude of potential impacts and to avoid or mitigate any loss caused by the proposed project. It is necessary to have separate detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) done to identify the specific impacts on the flora and fauna in the forest areas of the proposed project.

6.3.5 Impacts on public services and utilities

Since the private land is proposed to be acquired Loss of access to commonly owned assets (forestlands, water bodies, grazing lands, gharats, cremation grounds and so on) is often overlooked and uncompensated, particularly for the asset less as they are considered to be providing indirect benefits to the community which could not be quantified. But absence of the same do affect the quality of life of the community.

Since the acquisition of land is additional part of earlier acquisition which will not create a massive impact on livelihood of people. The study found that the villagers have dependency on forests for collection of cattle fodder and collection of firewood.

Besides this, there will be increased movement of people, material, equipment and in-migration during the construction phase which will create an extra load on the available infrastructure such as roads, existing health and educational facilities etc. which therefore need to be strengthened beforehand. The table below gives the village wise details of the loss of public services and utilities due to the proposed acquisition.

6.3.6 Impacts on health, culture and social cohesion

The study found that there may occur impact on health of villagers in the project area due to increased humidity, vulnerability to water borne diseases, increased air and noise pollution, increased stress on existing health facilities.

The respondents were also apprehensive about chances of rise in conflicts among the locals and the in-migrants. They opined that there are chances in rise in crime rates and anti-social activities in the area because of migration. The area may also witness cultural mixing. However, due to in migration the area would also witness increased consumption of goods which would benefit the local economy

6.3.7 Gender based impacts

Gender Equality: Since the project area is agrarian based, livelihood activities of villagers are dependent on land. One of the possible impacts of proposed acquisition of land can be unavailability of work opportunities to the females in project area due to the loss of land. Even if the females are educated, they do not prefer to go out of the village to earn livelihood. Another impact possible is degradation of economic status of females since many of them don't have any

legal claim on papers over the land hence they might will not qualify for compensation of land-loss and they fall in the category of indirectly affected PAPs.

Since the project area is mainly agrarian, one of the sources of livelihood activities are land dependent. During the study it was observed that women of the household too participate in carrying out the agricultural activities in the area along with men. Apart from agriculture, during the day women were found to be more involved in carrying out other activities such as maintenance of cattle and poultry, collection of cattle fodder and firewood for the household etc. Although these activities play a crucial role towards the economic wellbeing of any household, however to quantify the same becomes difficult.

6.4 Impacts as Perceived by the PAPs

Consultation with the affected landowners was the starting point to address involuntary issues, concerning resettlement. People affected by this project have apprehensions regarding their loss due to land acquisition.

During the Primary Survey, the respondents shared that there would be some positive impacts due to the Sunni HEP activities. These includes an increase in the employment and income opportunities- within the project and in the ambit of the forward and backward linkages. The increase in the value of land is another big positive according to the respondents. Majority of them also believed that it will create scope for increase in business opportunities. Also, some of them are hopeful that due to a better road network there would be an increase in the average vehicular speed and increased frequency of transportation services. Most of the PAPs were also positive about the overall development especially infrastructural development (social and physical) that would occur in the project villages due to the upcoming HEP.

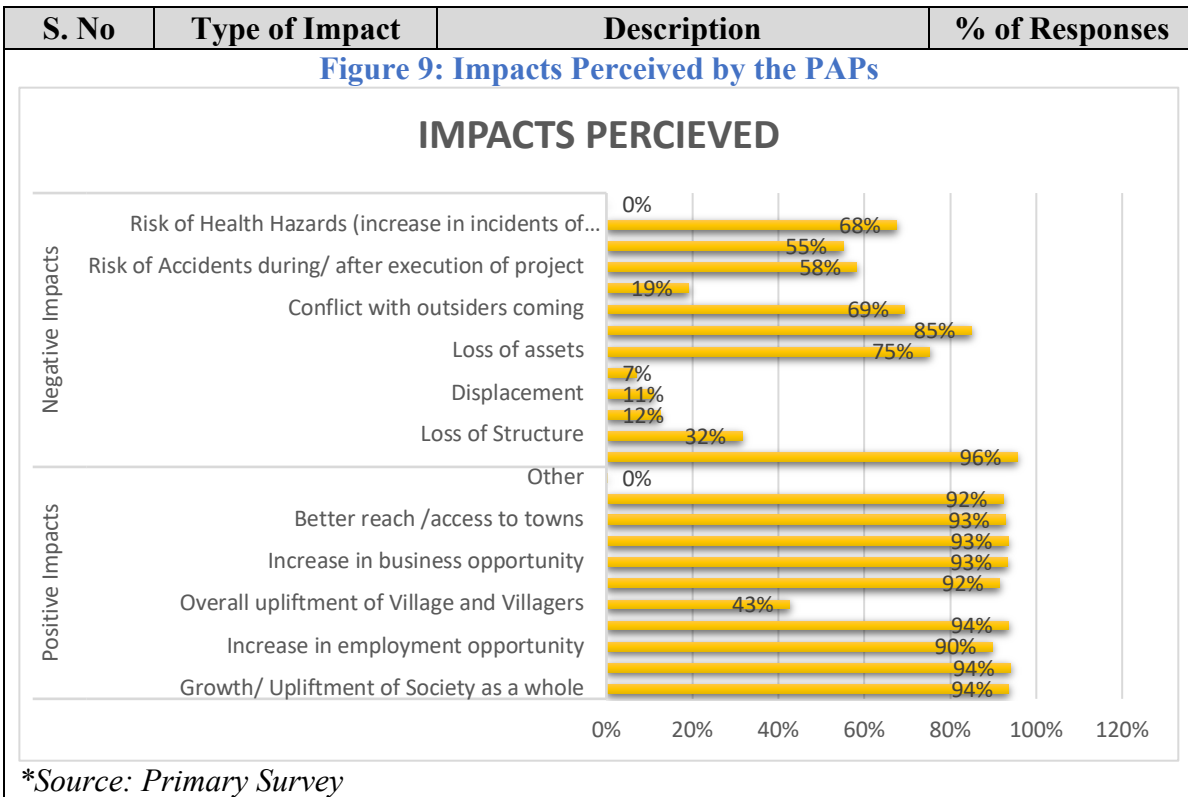
The respondents also seemed to be worried about some of the negative impacts. The main among these was the loss of land. This in itself carries a huge impact on their livelihoods, way of life and social relationships. Next impacts are related to the influx of in-migrants from different parts of the state or from different states- that may instigate conflict between the locals and the outsiders, an intrusion to their culture and social life, more pressure on the existing natural resources and on the infrastructure.

Table 6-3: Impacts Perceived by the PAPs

S. No	Type of Impact	Description	% of Responses
1	Positive Impacts	Growth/ Upliftment of Society as a whole	94%
2		Better utilization of existing natural resources for public	94%

S. No	Type of Impact	Description	% of Responses	
3	Positive Impacts	Increase in employment opportunity	90%	
4		Betterment of economic Status	94%	
5		Overall upliftment of Village and Villagers	43%	
6		Availability of Better Services	92%	
7		Increase in business opportunity	93%	
8		Increase in land price	93%	
9		Better reach /access to towns	93%	
10		Better Quality of Life	92%	
11		Other	0%	
12		Negative Impacts	Loss of Land	96%
13			Loss of Structure	32%
14	Loss of Livelihood		12%	
15	Displacement		11%	
16	Risk of Financial Safety		7%	
17	Loss of assets (both private and public)		75%	
18	Increased Pollution		85%	
19	Conflict with outsiders coming		69%	
20	Degradation of quality of Life		19%	
21	Risk of Accidents during/ after execution of project		58%	
22	Pressure on existing infrastructure		55%	
23	Risk of Health Hazards (increase in incidents of HIV/AIDS and Trafficking etc.)		68%	
24	Other		0%	

**Source: Primary Survey*



Apart from the negative impacts, people are also optimistic about the positive impacts that the project will bring along with. They are hopeful to get better job opportunities because of the upcoming project, growth/ upliftment of society as a whole, better utilization of existing natural resources for public, betterment of economic status, increase in business opportunity and land prices, better connectivity with neighboring towns and better quality of life overall.

Apart from loss of land, structure and assets, people showed their concern for increased level of pollution due to construction activities, loss of livelihood, risk on financial safety, conflicts with outsiders coming to their villages for construction work, risk of health hazards, pressure on existing infrastructure and risk of accidents during construction period.

6.5 Awareness about the Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project

During the primary survey, on an average, 87% respondents that they were partially aware about the upcoming Hydro Electric Project, its purpose and compensation they are eligible for. 8% said they are completely aware and 5% told that they are not at all aware about the project, its purpose and eligible compensation they are eligible for.

Table 6-4: Awareness about the Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project

Awareness	Awareness about the Hydro Electric Power Project	Awareness about project purpose	Awareness regarding eligible compensation
Completely	8%	8%	5%
Partially	87%	87%	87%
Not at All Aware	5%	5%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Source: Primary Survey*

During the survey 99.5% of respondents expressed their interest in getting to know more about the project, its purpose, benefits to individuals/ families/village on whole, compensation they are eligible for and possible positive/ negative impacts on the individuals/ families/village.

Table 6-5: Major Source of Information About the Project for PAPs

Source of Information	
Radio	2%
Newspaper	2%
Govt Officials	17%
Other Villagers	78%
Other	1%

**Source: Primary Survey*

It was also found during the primary survey that 78% of PAPs got to know about the project through other villagers, 17% got to know about it through some government officials, 2% got the information about the project and proposed acquisition through radio and newspaper each.

6.6 Consent for the Project

During the survey, 91% people said that they have no objection over the upcoming Sunni HEP project or proposed acquisition, 8% on the other hand expressed their objection over the proposed acquisition of the land for HEP project and remaining 1% were not sure about it.

Table 6-6: Any objection regarding acquisition By PAPs

Yes	8%
No	91%
Can't Say	1%
Total	100%

**Source: Primary Survey*

6.7 Compensation Preferences

During the survey majority of the PAP demanded cash compensation against land acquisition.

6.8 Use of Cash Compensation Received

During the primary survey, almost 61% PAPs said that they will use the cash compensation received to buy a land for agriculture or new house, almost 25% said that they will save it in bank for future use, 2 % responded that they would like to invest it in some other business, almost 12% people said that they are not yet sure how they will use the compensation received and less than 1% expressed their interest in buying a new house with compensation amount received.

Table 6-7: Use of Compensation Received

Use of Compensation Received	% of Responses
1. By buying a land for agriculture/ shelter	61.41%
2.By buying a house	0.23%
3.By saving it for future in bank	24.52%
4.By investing it in some other business	1.93%
5. Not decided	11.92%
<i>*Source: Primary Survey</i>	

7 Analysis of Costs and Benefits and Recommendations on Acquisition

In this chapter final conclusions regarding assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum land requirements, viability and extent of mitigation measures are discussed along with nature and intensity of social impacts. Finally, the chapter aims to capture the tentative overall benefits of the proposed project and the proposed acquisition and compared with the impacts being inflicted on the direct stakeholders of the project area like PAPs, project affected panchayats and adjoining area, thereby giving a final recommendation of whether the acquisition should go through or not.

7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose

The strategy followed in Himachal Pradesh for exploitation of hydroelectric power is to produce as much energy as possible with minimum cost and with minimum environment negative impacts. The speedy exploitation of hydroelectric power potential will definitely improve the economic health of the State because 12 percent free power plus 1.5% LADF (Local Area Development Fund) of the project cost, on all new installations will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. Also, 1% free power out of revenue generated will be distributed among the residents of the affected 12 villages under LADA for the entire life span of the project plus 100 units free electricity power in terms of cash will be given to the project affected families for 10 years after electricity generation. There is also an entitlement to compensation in terms of cash at market rate on account of damage to standing crops at the time of taking possession. The need for hydroelectric projects also arises from the need, to fulfill a steady increase in peak electricity demand and the growing energy deficit in the Northern Region.¹⁹

The Sunni Dam Hydro Electrical Project (382MW) is a run of river type development proposed scheme in order to harness optimal hydel potential river of Satluj. SJVN Limited is the implementing agency for the same. The project is aimed at bridging the gap in power supply in the Northern Region and increasing the State's revenue by exploiting maximum energy resources with minimum hazardous and minimum social-environmental impacts on the local habitants.

Expected power generation of Sunni HEP would be 1381.77 GWH per year. The total project cost is estimated to be 2,911.85 crores. The expected revenue from the project in its first year of commencement would be 648 crores in the first year and 608 crores in subsequent years. The project is estimated to generate a total of permanent/regular employment of 310 persons and a temporary employment of 56,57,500 person-days during its pre-construction phase, construction phase and after the commencement of the project. This employment would be generated for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers. As per the HP govt. rules, 70% of the employment should be

¹⁹ (Department of MPP and Power, 2019)

reserved for the residents of Himachal Pradesh. In this case, PAFs would be given priorities for the employment generated at the project level.

As per Section 2 sub-section 1(b) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 the Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW) is well justified under the definition of infrastructure projects (energy generation) for public purpose.

7.2 Less Displacing Alternatives & Minimum Land Requirement

The Sunni Dam hydro electrical project is part of The Luhri Project which contemplates construction of three dams in three stages viz. Luhri Hydro-Electric Project Stage-I (210 MW), Luhri Hydro Electric Project Stage-II (172 MW) and Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project (382 MW).

On the downstream of Sunni Dam HEP lies the 800 MW Kol Dam HEP. On the upstream of the Luhri project lies the 412 MW Rampur HEP which in-turn utilizes water discharged from the further upstream 1500 MW Nathpa-Jhakri project.

Conclusively, there are currently 6 HEPs commissioned consecutively on the Satluj river between Nathpa-Jhakri and Kol Dam over a stretch of approximately 250 km. Since the Sunni Dam HEP is part of the Luhri project and lies between the Kol Dam and Luhri Stage-II HEP, therefore, leaving limited scope for any alternative location for the project.

However, alternatives regarding the Layout of the project has been studied in detail to finalize the best location for Dam and power house. After studying the alternative proposals with different geotechnical aspects, location, capacity, and nature, the present proposal with a capacity of 382 MW and the Dam site at Khaira village has been selected. The current project design was chosen after a critical consideration of minimum requirement of land acquisition and most viable engineering design.

As the project has progressed, the need for additional land being apparent to ensure the successful and timely completion of the project objectives. This additional land is required for two purposes : 1, for the dumping of the excavated materials and 2, some land is apprehended to come under the influence of reservoir pondage area for which there can not be any alternative. Whereas the project proponent has not provided any alternative to the proposed additional land for dumping of the excavated material.

7.3 Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts

An impact, if permanent in nature, will have same intensity during post construction phase as during pre-construction/ construction stage on the other hand temporary impacts will show a continuous decrease in intensity during following stages of project cycle. Any impact lasting even after the construction phase is considered as long-term impact and if it lasts only till the construction phase is going on, it is considered as short-term impact.

The table given below shows the nature and intensity of various identified impacts during different stages of project cycle:

Table 7-1: Nature and Intensity of Impacts

Impact Area	S. No.	Impact Identified	Stage of Project cycle	Nature of Impact	Intensity of Impact
Social	1.	Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation	Pre-Construction	Temporary	Short term
	2.	Social divide created between people who are getting benefitted from the project and people who remain unaffected.		Temporary	Short term
	3.	Impact on existing cultural practices and traditions of the local habitants due the in-migration.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Long term
Land/ Structure	4.	Loss of agricultural land	Construction phase	Permanent	Long term
	5.	Landlessness among PAPs		Permanent	Short term
	6.	Loss of shelter for PAPs		Permanent	Short term
	7.	Loss of public infrastructure like ropeways, bridges, gharats, roads, water pipelines, pumphouses, schools, etc.		Temporary	Short term
	8.	Loss of common property		Temporary	Short term
Livelihood/ Income	9.	Loss of agricultural income	Pre-Construction Phase	Permanent	Long term
	10.	Loss of livelihood option for people indirectly dependent on land being acquired. For eg: agricultural labourers, vendors, etc.		Temporary	Short term
	11.	Increased consumption of goods due to in migration benefitting the local economy.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	12.	Job opportunity for local villagers and PAPs in construction work.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	13.	Increase in land prices	Construction and Post Construction Phase	Permanent	Long term
	14.	Sudden change in financial condition of the PAFs due to the compensation awarded, their purchasing capacity will change and would also increase the risk of fund mismanagement.	Pre construction	Temporary	Short term
Physical Resources	15.	Loss of private assets like trees, water tanks, toilets and kitchens.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	16.	Increased pressure on existing infrastructure such as PHC, educational institutes, roads, etc.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term

Biodiversity/ environment	17.	Loss of forest land serving as primary source for fodder and firewood collection for people living in affected villages and neighboring areas.	Construction Phase and Post Construction	Permanent	Long term
	18.	Increased humidity due to construction of reservoir.	Construction Phase and Post Construction	Permanent	Long term
	19.	Increased level of air, water and noise pollution due to construction activity and quarrying.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
Health	20.	Risk of water borne diseases due to increased pollution level.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	21.	Risk of Accidents during/ after execution of project	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	22.	Risk of Health Hazards (increase in incidents of HIV/AIDS and Trafficking etc.)	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
Quality of life	23.	Rise in traffic esp. heavy vehicular traffic	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	24.	Possible disputes among local villagers and migrants.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	25.	Compromised connectivity among various villages.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	26.	Degradation of irrigation facility.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	27.	Degradation in availability of drinking water due to loss of natural spring and pumphouses.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	28.	Loss in sense of social security due to in-migration.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Short term
	29.	Overall development of village.	Post construction	Permanent	Long term
<i>*Source: Team SLA</i>					

As shown in the table above, most of the impacts are temporary and short term which if properly mitigated can be minimized.

7.4 Viability of the Suggested Mitigation Measures

The Mitigation measures suggested by the study have been discussed in details under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Based on the 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 impacts of the project. While there is

hope of development of the area due to the upcoming HEP, there are also visible fears and apprehensions in the community regarding the project.

The expected negative impacts by the Landowners include loss of land, increase in pollution levels, sudden drop in activities dependent on the private and forest land, influx of outside population resulting in rise of safety-security concerns, social conflicts etc. Due to project activities and loss of public utilities, the residents of project affected villages and nearby area would face a difficulty in access to road communication, which will in turn affect the social relations between people of different Panchayats/villages and the families which will be displaced due to submergence. However, the suggested infrastructural mitigation measures if followed in a planned manner would almost negate these impacts to a bare minimum.

There is a general optimism about the positive impacts that would come through the implementation of this project such as increase in employment opportunities, land price, and increased scope for small and medium business ventures. better road network including better connectivity across both banks of the river, higher frequency and better-quality transportation services. The infrastructural facilities especially irrigation, drinking water, health, education, electricity and drainage will also be improved and the area will become a landmark in the HEP Map of Himachal Pradesh.

In addition, the expected revenue to the State from implementation of this project is about 604 crores per year thereby increasing the overall economic health of the State. Furthermore, due to the availability of funds like LADA and CSR, the project area would witness accelerated development during construction and post construction phases of the project.

Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement has been minimized due to the selection of best available alternative site and project design among the possible alternatives. The current proposed acquisition will have the least adverse impact on the PAFs and communities in the project area. 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.

Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement support will be provided to the PAFs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of proposed project implementation would have 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.

All PAFs residing, working, doing business and / or cultivating land within the proposed project impacted areas including 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.

The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015 and the latest R&R policy.

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.

Displacement would not occur before making provisions of compensation and of other admissible assistance required for relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAFs, will be completed prior to 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.

Having said that if requiring body and state government take appropriate measures to mitigate the various losses of the PAPs and the community at large and, considering the positive development and interests of the state, the project benefits will largely overshadow the adverse social cost of the project.

7.4.1 Final Recommendation

From the above analysis it is clear that the project benefits will be extended not only to the people of the affected area but also to the entire district and state. Infact the entire northern region stands to be benefited from this upcoming project. Implementation of the Sunni HEP project will bear both positive and negative impact on the project. However, If the proposed Mitigation Plan is followed, it will help mitigate the social impacts by minimizing the negative impacts and amplify the positive impacts, thereby overshadowing the adverse social costs.

Therefore keeping in mind the macro picture of this project which will benefit and contribute towards the development of the State and consequently the country as a whole, the study recommends that the

proposed land acquisition for the Sunni Dam hydro-electrical project (382 MW) should be carried out, provided that all measures suggested mitigate the various identified impacts are followed judiciously.

8 Social Impact Management Plan

8.1 Approach to mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared in accordance to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 with the aim to mitigate negative social impacts and enhance the positive impacts of Sunni HEP (382 MW). It consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures that needs to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The SIMP may be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

8.2 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impacts

8.2.1 Social measures

1. If there is any dispute between the stakeholders, then this dispute should be resolved first and made sure that the compensation is given to the legal owner.
2. Provide funds for Construction/ upgradation of temples of local deities in the villages
3. Construction of Community halls in all villages and Panchayats of the project area
4. Construction, repair and up gradation of building/structures used as Mahila Mandal, Yuvak Mandal and Gram Panchayat Offices.
5. Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections by enhancing their traditional skills and developing new skills.
6. Project affected persons and families have requested for updation and increase of circle rates before calculation of compensation from the market value.
7. Jobs to PAPs and PAFs should be provided as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013
8. After commissioning of the project PAFs may be provided with Special Subsidised Tariff rates or provide few free units per month or both.
9. **Street lighting-** Almost all panchayats and villages have requested to be provided with streetlights.

10. **Promotion of sports** – In order to promote physical fitness and sports, youths engaged in sports should be encouraged. The requiring body can organize Sports Competition in the affected panchayats and provide sports kits to the local Sports/Youth Clubs. Promising athletes can further be endorsed and provided employment opportunity in the project.
11. Sports complex can also be developed by converging with the district administration and concern departments, which may promote bright athletes and create employment for the locals.

1. **Drinking Water Supply** – From the discussion with the villagers and observation during FGDs, it was found that the villagers are using Bavdis and natural spring/aquifer water as drinking water or have made some arrangements to pump water from the river or nearby rivulet.

2. **Health Facilities** - As per the discussion with the villagers of the affected area, there are few government health facilities/centres established of different levels but the services offered are inadequate and the distances are huge.

In Mogra Panchayat, project affected villages Majrog and Jhun-Jhun are backward villages lying at a distance of 50km from the main Panchayat. The villagers here have demanded to provide them an upgraded health clinic, an ambulance road to connect both villages to Sunni and a dedicated toll-free ambulance service. Similarly, all Panchayats have complaints regarding inadequate health facilities and have requested to upgrade health facilities in all villages of the project area.

Hence, the existing government facilities may be upgraded in order to provide adequate medical and health facility. The requiring body may open a Level 3 health facility at a convenient location which is well connected to the affected villages and is equipped to cater the needs of the affected area. A Mobile Medical Van can also be started in the area scheduled to visit on fixed days with essential test equipment and referral system. Apart from that, an ambulance service with toll free number (like 108 service of NHM) can be started.

3. **School and Scholarships** – To impart quality education for the children in the affected area, schools can also be started where the children of affected families may get the first priority during admission. These Children may also be considered for fee concession. The requiring body may also provide scholarships to bright and meritorious students. Requiring body may also help these students in opting for higher education/ professional trades such as Engineering, Medical, Law and CA/CS etc. for which they can share a percentage of fees/accommodation cost of the student and later may absorb them in the organization as per their skill sets. This could prove to be a long-term investment for the

requiring body as well as a great help to the affected families who are making efforts for their children's higher education.

Also, Since the Requiring body is PSU, it may officially have an MOU with the education department of the State to adopt/partly sponsor/upgrade the existing infrastructure of government schools and may even consider to operate these schools in the project affected villages.

4. **Technical Institution** - Technical institutions can be established in the area or collaborated with existing technical institution, to offer courses like Food Preservation and Processing, Civil Construction, Vehicle Repair and related to Electrical fields. An independent survey can be conducted to understand the future needs of the area, available resources and interest of the project affected families before finalizing the trades offered by the technical institution.

8.2.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

1. **Promotion of Horticulture and Herbal Plants:** The agro-climatic conditions of Project area are quite suitable for tropical and sub-tropical fruits. The places at higher altitudes produce apple, cherry, plums, apricot and lower areas produce mangoes, litchis, guava and citrus fruits. Citrus fruits like Kagzi Lemons, Kinnu and Orange can be propagated in the area. Herbal Plants may also be promoted in the area with support from the concern department.
2. **Promotion of Tourism:** If adequate attention is paid by the administration, this area can be developed as a tourist destination as well as hub for water related activities /sports. River side camps and rafting can be promoted in the PPP mode which might generate regular income for the affected families. Also Ferrying and boat activities may be permitted to increase connectivity between both banks.
3. **Promotion of Fisheries:** The project will provide congenial conditions for development of fisheries. Training can be imparted in Pisciculture to the interested persons in the affected area. Interested people and fishermen (from the affected families) can be supported by granting fishing license from the concerned department.
4. **Animal Husbandry:** Livestock is also owned by the population in the affected areas. Animal husbandry, which is helpful to small and marginal farmers for increasing their income, can be commercialized. A milk cooperative can be promoted in the area which will benefit not only the project affected families but also the entire area.

5. **Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** The requiring body may provide opportunities for women to come together and form SHGs and strengthen the existing ones with proper training and to earn their livelihoods through credit offered under various schemes. Handicraft, diary, shawl making, stitching and embroidery etc. can also be introduced.
6. **Institutional linkages and skill upgradation for income restoration:** Requiring body can play a proactive role to mobilize affected family members to get some vocational/ skills training opportunities and also support in establishing forward and backward linkages for raw materials, inputs, besides marketing and credit facilities. District administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing may prepare micro-plans for undertaking such activities. In case of creation of alternative livelihoods schemes, needs of the target population will be studied and prioritized in a participatory manner. Various poverty alleviation and income generation schemes sponsored by the state govt. and GOI shall be converged for offering income restoration options to the affected population.
7. **Project-based Employment:** Preference to Project-related employment opportunities such as work under the project construction, maintenance, supply and transportation contracts can be given to the affected families.
8. The compensation for the damage of the crops and horticulture activities including fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing trees during the project should be appropriately compensated.
9. The requiring body may also run skill development programs for upgradation of skills of individuals for them to be able to receive better employment opportunity in the project.
10. During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to award petty contracts in construction, supply and transportation to PAPs and PAFs and also to Locals of the Affected Gram Panchayats.

8.2.3 Environmental Measures

I) Afforestation – Due to the proposed project forest cover will be adversely affected. To restore the ecosystem and mitigate the ecological losses, afforestation can be undertaken in the government land. The process should involve the forest department, requiring body and the community. These efforts will not only help in restoring the losses but also provide employment opportunity to local people.

Apart from that, plantation may be done in the susceptible area for checking soil erosion in the private land. It will check the loss of fertility of the soil and minimize associated risks.

Furthermore, Plantations along the river banks would effectively reduce the risk of landslides due to rise in water levels and during monsoons.

II) Noise pollution and vehicular traffic

Noise pollution and traffic may be minimized by:

- a) Defining specific hours of the day for entry of heavy transport vehicles.
- b) Regulating the number of heavy vehicles that can enter/leave the project site in one day.
- c) Strict instructions to the drivers to minimize the use of horns.
- d) Complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles.
- e) Staggering the timings of transport vehicles evenly throughout the day in order to avoid unnecessary overload on the roads and traffic congestion .
- f) Strict instructions to drivers of heavy vehicles to give regular overtake passes on priority to small vehicles and adhering to speed limits.

III) AIR Pollution

Air pollution arising due to dust from transportation, construction, excavation, mining and dumping may be mitigated by affectively covering the construction site, transport vehicles such as trucks, tippers etc. mining & dumping sites. Also, regular water spray throughout the day in the project area will also help in reducing air pollution.

IV) Water Pollution, Water borne Diseases and increased humidity.

1. Water pollution may be minimized by strictly assuring that during excavation and mining minimalistic dumping occurs in the river.
2. The dumping site should be created away from the river banks in order to avoid the dump entering the river especially during rains and monsoons.
3. The storage units of construction material especially sand and aggregate should also be place away from the river banks.
4. The dumping site should have proper drainage arrangements and garland drain should be provided for safe passage of storm water. The garland drain should be properly cascaded to check the erosive velocity to avoid any channel erosion.
5. After the exhaust of the dumping capacity of the sites, the dumping site should be developed as public utility site such as parks, parking sites or any other public utility sites.
6. The excavated top soil should be stored in separated heaps and should be utilised in rehabilitating / developing the sites.

7. Increased humidity due to the reservoir may be minimized by Afforestation. However special care should be taken to plant Local trees instead of alien decorative trees. Also, only those varieties of trees should be planted that reduce humidity and help keep surroundings comparatively cooler

V) Risk of Land Slides due to increase in Water Levels

The competent authorities may make sure to build embankment walls/retaining walls etc. at vulnerable locations in order to check the river course and minimize risk to landslides due to increased water levels in the river.

Drainage System- There is a need for developing proper drainage systems in the affected villages. The feasibility of the drainage pipes along the roads should be explored in the given terrain conditions.

8.2.4 Other measures:

1. Compensation should be given in fixed time frame to Project Affected People.
2. Project Affected People should be given technical and financial counselling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money.
3. To device proper phasing plan for distribution of compensation for PAPs and PAFs who want to opt for compensation in phasing.
4. **Local Area Development Committee** LADF Contribution is 1.5% of the project cost during construction period of the project. Thereafter 1% shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of income generation and welfare schemes on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. The Govt. of HP may also provide matching 1% from its share of 12% free through plan/budgetary provisions to the LADF. These provisions need to be widely discussed with project affected families and for that, a Local Area Development committee (LADC) can be formed comprising various stakeholders such as government departments, members from project affected families and requiring body officials.
5. **Revision of Circle rates** Many of the PAPs and PAFs feel that the existing circle rates of their land is very low. They have therefore requested to revise and increase the circle rates. The applicable circle rates for 12 villages fall anywhere between Rs 250-Rs 800 per sq. m. for cultivable land and Rs 250-Rs 550 for non-cultivable land. The concerned authorities may look into this issue and revise the circle rates of the Panchayats appropriately in accordance to the relevant laws.

6. **Awareness & Financial Literacy Camps**—Various awareness programs related to health, hygiene, nutrition, social rights etc. may be organized frequently in the area. This will help the affected villagers to cope with the social changes brought in by the huge influx of population and anticipated changes in the pattern of health issues.

Also, Special financial Literacy camps may be organized to educate villagers about safe investments, investment plans, money management etc since many would be receiving heavy compensations.

It has been observed in many land acquisition projects that whenever bulk money has been disbursed to families, that money is not utilized judiciously by the family members and is generally spent on luxuries and unnecessary items and also changes the spending pattern and lifestyle of the individual/families. Sometimes, this also causes loss of traditional and cultural practices prevalent in the society. Many families are not aware of the financial management as a whole, hence concern here is compensation money will not last for long and ultimately adversely affect the families as well as society in the long run.

Moreover, there are many cases of frauds and cheats with the uneducated villagers and vulnerable groups once they have received the compensation. Therefore, the requiring body may organize Financial Literacy Camps in Affected Project area with the help of specialized external agency.

8.3 Measures included in R&R and compensation as per Act 2013

This SIA report will be beneficial for the requiring body to undertake land acquisition process and also to prepare a Plan of Action according to the aspiration conveyed by the project affected families and other stakeholders during public consultations and surveys. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps may be taken for mitigation of expected social impacts.

Table 8-1: Impacts identified and corresponding mitigation measures

S. No	Assessed Impacts	Suggested mitigation Measures
1	Loss of Private Land (9-10-99 Ha)	Appropriate Compensation to title holders and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Private Assets due to Acquisition such as Residential and commercial Structures, boundary walls, Crops, Fruit Bearing and non-fruit bearing trees. List of private assets being acquired is mentioned in Table 6-3 and 6-4	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013

	Revision of Circle Rates	As per the decision of District Collector and requiring body
3	Inconvenience caused due to acquisition for displaced Families and individuals	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 for relocating to new location and construction of new houses
4	Loss of employment/income/livelihood dependent on land.	<p>Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>2) the Requiring body may ensure employment of these individuals in the project during its construction and post construction phase depending on their skill set, qualification, age and existing income.</p> <p>3) the requiring body may also run skill development programs for upgradation of skills of these individuals for them to be able to receive better employment opportunity in the project.</p> <p>4) During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to award petty contracts in construction, supply and transportation to PAPs and PAFs and also to Locals of the Affected Gram Panchayats.</p>
5	Impact on Food Security and animal husbandry: Loss of Cultivable land and grazing grounds will lead to negative impact on agriculture and animal husbandry.	<p>Agriculture Department is advised to assist the affected families to undertake intensive cultivation in the remaining land or alternate land provided.</p> <p>Similarly, they should be assisted and promoted to carry on animal husbandry practices</p>
6	Noise pollution and vehicular traffic	<p>1) Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate the increased levels of noise, traffic, dust within the permissible limit may be taken up in consultation with local people,</p> <p>3) noise pollution and traffic may be minimized by:</p>

		<p>a) defining specific hours of the day for entry of heavy transport vehicles.</p> <p>b) regulating the number of heavy vehicles that can enter/leave the project site in one day.</p> <p>c) Strict instructions to the drivers to minimize the use of horns.</p> <p>d) complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles.</p> <p>e) staggering the timings of transport vehicles evenly throughout the day in order to avoid unnecessary overload on the roads and traffic situations.</p> <p>f) strict instructions to drivers of heavy vehicles to give regular overtake passes on priority to small vehicles and adhering to speed limits.</p>
7	Air pollution	<p>Air pollution arising due to dust during transportation, construction, excavation, mining and dumping may be mitigated by affectively covering the construction site, transport vehicles such as trucks, tippers etc. mining & dumping sites. Also, regular water spray throughout the day in the project area will also help in reducing air pollution.</p>
8	Water Pollution, Water borne Diseases and increased humidity.	<p>1) water pollution may be minimized by strictly assuring that during excavation and mining minimalistic dumping occurs in the river.</p> <p>2) the dumping site should be created away from the river banks in order to avoid the dump entering the river especially during rains and monsoons.</p> <p>3) the storage units of construction material especially sand and aggregate should also be place away from the river banks.</p> <p>4)standing water especially after creation of reservoir should be sprayed regularly to avoid water borne diseases.</p>

		5) increased humidity due to the reservoir may be minimized by Afforestation.
9	Risk of Land Slides Due to increase in Water Levels	The competent authorities may make sure to build embankment walls/retaining walls etc. at vulnerable locations in order to check the river course and minimize risk to landslides due to increased water levels in the river. 2) Afforestation and plantations along the river banks, especially on vulnerable and susceptible sites would also affectively reduce the risk of landslides.

*Source: Team SIA

8.3.1 Outlay for SIMP Implementation

The entitlement framework and the process of rehabilitation and resettlement have been furnished below in the backdrops of the legal provisions applicable for the project affected families.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Laws, Rules and Policies framed by the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

Table 8-2:Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Impact Category	Unit of entitlement	Details of entitlement	Remarks
Loss of Assets- titleholders				
1	Private Land	Land Owner(s)/titleholders	(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets. Training Assistance c) Loss of perennial and non-perennial crops and	

			<p>trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable.</p> <p>(d) A Grant of Rs 25,000 for replacement of cattle shed or petty shops.</p>	
2	Loss of structure (Residential or Commercial or Res-cum-Commercial)	Land Owner/Titleholder	<p>a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families</p> <p>(c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/commercial or Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p> <p>(d) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>(e) Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p>	

3	Tenants and Leaseholders	Tenants and lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures - Non-Titleholders				
4	Encroachers	Affected Person (Individual/ Family)	(a) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops. (b) Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
Loss of livelihood – Title and Non-Titleholders				
5	Loss of livelihood – Title holders, Agriculture labour and commercial squatters	(Individual/ Family)	One-time grant of Rs 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013)	For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census Survey
6	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage	Owner, affected person	Payment of damages if any to Structures Temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary	Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage
7	Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any	Kiosk owner	Two months advance notice to vacate the area	
8	SC, ST		Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if	

			not included, if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC and ST as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Second Schedule	
9	Unforeseen impacts		Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Act.	

**Source: Team SIA*

Details of Cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has been worked out and given in tables in following section.

The entitlement framework and the process of rehabilitation and resettlement have been furnished earlier in the backdrops of the legal provisions applicable for the project affected families. Details of Cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has been worked out and given in tables 8.3 to 8.6.

8.4 Measures stated Requiring Body

No Measures have been shared by the Requiring Body. However, it was stated that separate R&R plan for this project shall be prepared in consultation with the Government in accordance to relevant laws and policies.

8.5 Institutional Arrangement for implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

As per the act 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of

implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post-implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha.

The members to be involved in the process of implementation and social audit thereafter, may be as follows:

1. A representative of women residing in the affected area.
2. A Representative of SC population residing in the affected area.
3. A Representative of a voluntary organization (NGO) working in the area.
4. The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project.
5. The Chairperson of the Panchayat/s of the affected area or their nominee/s.
6. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or their nominee. (GP Pradhan)
7. A Representative of Requiring Body.
8. Administrator for R&R as the Convener.

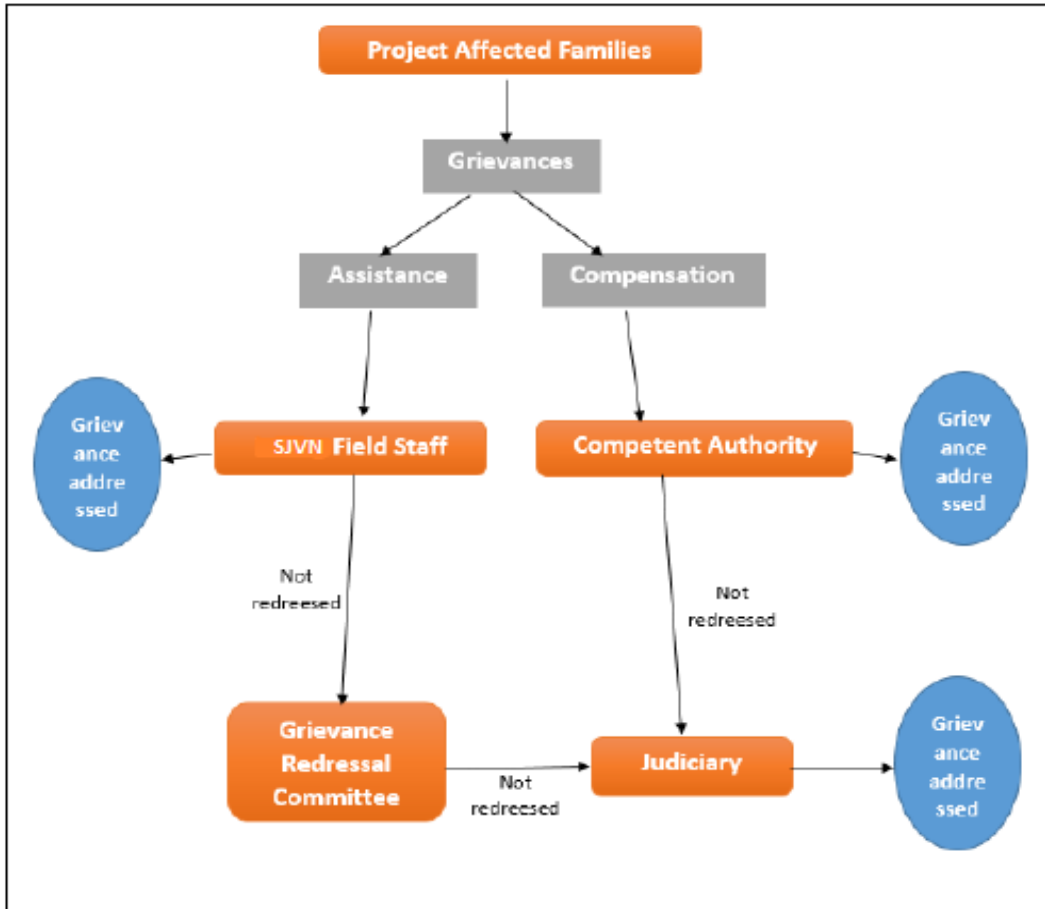
8.5.1 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism shall be developed to assist the PAFs to resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAFs shall be first brought into the attention of field level functionaries of the project. Grievances not redressed by then will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC may be the same as R&R Committee. This Committee may meet on the monthly basis or the case may be defined by the state Government.

The main responsibilities of the GRC may be:

- i. Provide support to PAFs on problems arising from land / property acquisition;
- ii. Record PAFs grievances, categorize and prioritize grievances and resolve them; and
- iii. Report to PAFs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level functionaries, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which, the grievance will be referred to appropriate Court of Law for redress. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date of the complaint, nature of grievance, corrective actions taken and the date these were affected, and final outcome. A flow chart of grievance redressed mechanism is indicated in Figure below:

Figure 10: Grievance redressal mechanism

*Source: Team SIA

8.5.2 Stages of Grievance Redressal

8.5.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the SIMP implementation is necessary as activities are to be executed by many agencies in a time bound manner. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule whereas Evaluation is to assess the performance of the SIMP. For this purpose, a Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the R&R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and

sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families and groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for mid and end term evaluation of SIMP implementation.

8.5.2.1.1 Internal monitoring

The internal monitoring for SIMP implementation will be carried out by the project authorities where main objectives will be to report progress against the SIMP schedule; check that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected families and people; identify any problems, issues or hardship resulting from the SIMP implementation and to take corrective actions; monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system and measure the satisfaction of PAFs. Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the SIMP. Activities to be undertaken by the project authorities will include liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction agencies and project affected communities to review and report progress; verification of land acquisition compensation delivery against entitlements in accordance with the SIMP; verification of implementation of agreed measures to restore income and living standards of PAFs; identification of any problems, issues, or hardship resulting from resettlement process; assess project affected families and peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes; and redress grievances of PAFs to follow up that appropriate corrective actions. Field level officers of SJVN, in charge of SIMP implementation will track the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested are as given in table 8.7.

Table 8-3: Indicators for monitoring of SIMP progress

Physical	Extent of land acquired, number of structures dismantled, number of families affected, number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased, number of PAFs receiving assistance/compensation, number of PAFs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance, extent of government land identified for house sites, number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation.
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/structure, cash grant for shifting, amount paid for training and capacity building of PAFs.
Social	PAFs knowledge about their entitlements, communal harmony, morbidity and mortality rate, taking care of vulnerable population etc.
Economic	Number of Jobs provided to the entitled families, number of business reestablished, utilization of compensation, house sites/business sites purchased successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes implemented
Grievance	Number of community level meeting, number of grievance redressal meetings held, number of cases disposed by Project authorities to the satisfaction of PAFs, number of grievances referred and addressed by the concerned Authorities

*Source: Team SIA

8.5.2.1.2 Independent Evaluation

An Independent Evaluation Agency may be hired by the Project for mid and end term evaluation to achieve the following: (a) verify results of internal monitoring; (b) assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored; (c) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; (d) ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and (e) this comparison of living standards will be in relation to the baseline information available. The following table 8.8 should be considered as the basis for indicators in external evaluation of the SIMP.

Table 8-4: Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation

S. No.	Objectives	Risks	Outcomes
1	The negative impact on the persons affected by the project will be minimized	Resettlement Plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated	Satisfaction of the landowners with the compensation and assistance paid. Type of use of compensation and assistance by the land owners Satisfaction of structure owners with compensation and assistance Type of use of compensation and assistance by the structure owners
2	Persons and families losing assets to the project shall be compensated as per the Act and Rules	Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected	Percentage of PAFs adopted the skills acquired through training as only economic activity Percentage of PAFs adopted the skills acquired through training as secondary economic activity
3	Affected persons and families will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living	Authorities implementing SIMP may not perform the task as efficiently as expected	Percentage of PAFs reported increase in income due to training Percentage of PAFs got trained in the skill of their choice Role of project authorities in helping PAFs in selecting trade for skill improvement Use of productive assets provided to PAFs under one-time economic rehabilitation grant
4	Vulnerable groups will be identified and	Unexpected number of grievances may	Type of use of additional assistance money by

S. No.	Objectives	Risks	Outcomes
	assisted in improving their standard of living	arise PAFs falling below their existing standard of living	vulnerable group Types of grievances received Number of grievances forwarded to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) and the time taken to solve them Percentage of PAFs aware about the GRC mechanism Percentage of PAFs aware about the entitlement framework Opinions of PAFs about the approach and accessibility of the project authorities

**Source: Team SIA*

9 Conclusion and recommendations

This chapter provides a conclusion and recommendations based on the SIA team's primary survey, stakeholder consultations, and field visits. Findings are presented under each objective, followed by recommendations.

Objectives, observation/findings and recommendations

Objectives: -

1. Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose as per the criteria listed under section 2 of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

- The necessity for the project arises from the increasing demand for electricity and the burgeoning energy deficit within the Northern Region. In accordance with Section 2, sub-section 1(b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the Sunni Dam Hydro-Electrical Project, generating 382 MW, unequivocally falls under the category of infrastructure projects, specifically in the realm of energy generation, serving a public purpose. 1% of the power generated, derived from the project's revenue, will be distributed among the residents of the 20 affected villages through the Local Area Development Allocation (LADA) throughout the project's lifespan. Moreover, for a decade following the initiation of electricity generation, project-affected families will receive the equivalent of 100 units of free electricity as a cash benefit. Furthermore, provision has been made to compensate farmers at market rates for any damage to standing crops during the possession phase.
- Initially, total land requirement for the Project was considered 442.2054 hectare. Now an additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is being acquired covering a total of 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi, three sub-divisions namely Kotgarh/Kumarsain, Karsog and Shimla and three tehsils namely Sunni, Kumarsain and Karsog. This additional land is required for this project for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage.

- Out of the total 496 title holders of the land being acquired, No PAPs is getting landless. Most of the PAPs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired) either in the same panchayat or in some other panchayat. No titleholder is losing their houses in present acquisition.
- There is a general optimism for the upcoming Sunni HEP project in the area. The study found that 91% of the primary stakeholders are willing to surrender their land for acquisition provided appropriate compensation is paid and only 8% resisted the acquisition process. During the FGDs with Panchayats, the villagers and secondary stakeholders were also found to have a very positive opinion towards the project as it would bring an overall development to the entire area in terms of infrastructure development (both Social and Physical) and increase in employment and business opportunities. Also, they anticipated the increase in land prices of the area which would be a beneficial factor for them. However, they were also apprehensive about the negative impacts that may arise from the project if not properly mitigated.
- During the FGDs and consultation with Panchayats, the villagers and secondary stakeholders supported present land acquisition. Therefore, the land acquiring authority can go ahead with the land acquisition process dully addressing issues of the land owner.

2. Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced.

- Now an additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is big acquired covering a total of 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi, three sub-divisions namely Kotgarh/Kumarsain, Karsog and Shimla and three tehsils namely Sunni, Kumarsain and Karsog. Now an additional land is required for this project for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage.
- Out of the total 496 title holders of the land being acquired, No PAPs is getting landless. Most of the PAPs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired) either in the same panchayat or in some other panchayat. No titleholders are losing their houses in present acquisition.
- No person is going to be landless from the proposed acquisition.

3. Extent of land, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.

- Total land requirement for the Project was considered 442.2054 hectare. Now an additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is being acquired covering a total of 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi, three sub-divisions namely Kotgarh/Kumarsain, Karsog and Shimla and three tehsils namely Sunni, Kumarsain and Karsog.
- This additional land is required for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage. Out of the total 496 title holders of the land being acquired, No PAPs is getting landless. Most of the PAPs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired) either in the same Panchayat or in some other Panchayat. No titleholder is losing their house in present acquisition.
- A total of 3 Gharats in Beludhank, Jaishi and Bharara villages and Kuhals in different villages are being affected due to proposed land acquisition. No other public assets will be affected.

4. Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project.

- An additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is being acquired covering 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi.
- This additional land is required for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage. Out of this some land is coming under the influence of reservoir pondage as such this is bare minimum and some land is being taken for muck dumping purpose and is being taken after estimation of the muck likely to be generated from the excavation activities.
- Out of the total 496 title holders of the land being acquired, No PAPs is getting landless. Most of the PAPs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired).

5. Whether land acquisition at alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.

- An additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is being acquired covering 12 villages falling in 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi.

- This additional land is required for the purpose of Muck Dumping and Dam pondage (reservoir submergence area). Out of this some land is coming under the influence of reservoir pondage as such this is bare minimum and some land is being taken for muck dumping purpose and is being taken after estimation of the muck likely to be generated from the excavation activities. Whereas the project proponent has not provided any alternative to the proposed additional land for dumping of the excavated material.
- 6. Study of social impacts of the project, and nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these cost on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.**
- Acquisition of proposed additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is for the purpose of Muck Dumping and land anticipated to be coming in the Dam pondage area.
- 7. Preparation of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and resettlement site (if any) as per FORM-II of the HPRTFCTLARR rules, 2015.**
- The Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area has been prepared accordance with Form II of HPRTFCTLARR rules,2015 placed in chapter 5 of the report.
- 8. Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan as per Form III of HPRTFCTLARR rules, 2015.**
- The Social Impact Management Plan in accordance with Form III of HPRTFCTLARR rules, 2015. has been prepared and placed in chapter 8 of the report.

Recommendations: -

Acquisition of additional private land measuring 9-10-99 hectare is proposed to be acquired falls in 12 villages of 7 Gram Panchayats under two districts namely Shimla and Mandi, three sub-divisions namely Kotgarh/Kumarsain, Karsog and Shimla and three tehsils namely Sunni, Kumarsain and Karsog. This additional land is required for the purpose of Muck Dumping and land being anticipated to be coming under the influence of dam pondage area. During the Public

hearings held for the acquisition of this additional land people showed their concern and anguish that till now the promises made during the previous public hearings held for the acquisition of main land has not been fulfilled and now public hearings are being held for acquisition of the additional land. The land owners showed their willingness as well concerns to surrender this additional land provided that the promises made earlier are fulfilled and due & fair compensation and issues & concerned raised by them are positively addressed and resolved in true spirit, timely and legitimately.

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11 Annexures

1. Public hearing transcript
2. Copy of representation
3. Revenue record

जन सुनवाईयों का प्रतिलेख

जन सुनवायी : ग्राम पंचायत मोगरा

सहजकर्ता : आप सभी का आज इस जनसुनवाई में हार्दिक स्वागत है जैसा कि आप जानते हैं सुन्नी डैम परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमिका अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावित है इस प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण में ग्राम पंचायत मोगरा की भूमि भी आ रही है प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण से सामाजिक समाघात का आकलन किया गया है और उस रिपोर्ट को जिलाधिकारी, तहसीलदार कार्यालय व ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय में आम नागरिकों के अवलोकन के लिए रखा गया था आज उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जनसुनवाई है । मैं जनसुनवाई में आप सभी के विचार आमंत्रित करता हूँ।

रूपचंद स्थानीय निवासी: इसमें नाम आया है मेरी मदर परंतु उनकी डेथ हो चुकी है

स्थानीय निवासी : मेरा एक सवाल था हम पांच शेयर होल्डर हैं मेरे भतीजे की डेथ के बाद हम पांच शेयर होल्डर है मेरे पास स्टेप मदर है तो मुझे सुन्नी से फ़ोन आया तो उसमें जो मेरी मदर हैं उनका शेयर कम आ रहा है वो किस कारण से ऐसा है

एसडीएम: ये रेवेन्यू से रिलेटेड है इसमें आप पटवारी को सारे कागज दिखा दे वो आपको बता देंगे किस बेस से ये शेर निकला है आप एक बार पटवारी से शादी डिटेल ले ले और उसका पूर्ण तहकीकात की जाएगी

करमचंद स्थानीय निवासी : आज का आपका जो विषय लैंड एकस्ट्रा ली जा रही है इसके बारे में है मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा जो आपका ये 382 मेगावॉट का प्रोजेक्ट है जब इसके सर्वे हुए थे आपका जो फाइनल हुआ था उसके अनुसार इन्होंने जो निशान लगाए थे आज के युग में तो ऐसी मशीनें हैं जो बिल्कुल एक को रेट बताती है तो मैं इसके बारे में संतुष्ट नहीं हो रहा हूँ या तो यह 382 मेगावॉट से ज्यादा हो रही है या यह भी हो सकता है शायद तो जमीन की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी इसमें मेरी संशय है

सहजकर्ता: जो सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम ने कहा है उन्होंने जमीन लेने के लिए दो रीज़न बताएं हैं एक तो कुछ जो कुहल वाला क्षेत्र है इस क्षेत्र को पहले सरकारी जमीन समझते रहे दूसरा मलबे को डंप करने के लिए लिया जा रहा है

एसडीएम: आपका प्रश्न जायज है शुरू में जो जब फर्स्ट स्टेज में लैंड ऐक्विज़िशन प्रोसेसर शुरू हुआ है उसके अनुरूप ही नोटिस लगता है चार बिस्वा जमीन है आप देखोगे जो प्रोजेक्ट 2009-10 में भी इन्होंने अक्वायर किया उसके बाद भी उन्होंने मना कर दिया था कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है । वैसे भी उस समय शायद जो कुहल देखी होगी उनको लगा होगा कि ये कुहल सरकारी होगी

जब एलएओ ने कागज देखे होंगे वह किसकी व्यक्तिगत की निकली होगी वह एक रिजन रहा होगा जो आपको लग रहा है

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत मोगरा: इसमें एक चीज़ है सर जो आपने कहा कि लड़ाका पैसा आएगा जो पैसा है ना वो जाता है डीसी को डीसी की मर्जी है किसको दे जो हमारी ही रिंग हुई थी तो हम से ये बोला था कि इसका पहले ही प्रावधान जो पंचायत या लैंड लूजर हो तो उसको बेनिफिट मिले हर चीज़ पर पर ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है पहले भी विडियोग्राफी हो रखी है उसमें हम तो बड़ा शक है जो पैसा आएगा वो डीसी शिमला फिर राजनीति चलती है जो इलेक्ट्रिक पर्सन है उसको बेनिफिट मिलता नहीं है इसमें क्या रास्ता निकालेंगे

एसडीएम: जो फ्री बिजली है उसका लाटा से कोई लेना देना नहीं है उसमें दो विषय होते हैं एक होता है 100% फ्री उसका पैसा देती सरकार जिन लोगों की निजी भूमि गयी है उनको बिजली फ्री मिलती है जैसे अभी नौ लोग गैस खसरे में उनको 100% फ्री बिजली मिलेगी दूसरी बात है जो जिस डेट में उसकी नोटिफिकेशन हुई उस डेट में पंचायत में जो लोग या जो परिवार थे तो मान लीजिये जैसे इसका काम शुरू हुआ 2015 में तो उस समय जो परिवार थे उस के हिसाब से रिपोर्ट बनती है तो जो 1% बिजली का पैसा हो वो सीधा बढ़ता है उनमें जो नीती थी वो 2005 में आई थी जो लादा का पैसा है वो लोकल डेवलपमेंट के लिए है जहाँ पर परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है उस क्षेत्र के कार्य में खर्च किया जाएगा

स्थानीय निवासी: शुरू में कहा गया कि ये लुरी स्टेज का तीसरा पार्ट है तो मैं आप के माध्यम से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा की अभी इसमें आपने फाइनल रेट नहीं दिया है या तो हमें 2014- 15 में साइन हुआ रेट है वो दिया जाए या हमें लूज भी वाला रेट दिया जाए वो भी अभी तक सेटल नहीं हुआ है तो ये बहुत ही कम रेशियो जा रही है जबकि एमओयू साइन हुआ 2014 में जब भी कोई प्रोजेक्ट लगेगा तो बड़ा हुआ रेट दिया जाएगा इससे कम नहीं दिया जाएगा

एसडीएम: होगा साइज मैं आपको बता दूँ जिसे एकट के अंतर्गत लैंड एक्वायर होती है वो एकट क्या बोलता है जहाँ पर भी जमीन एक्वायर हुई उसमें जब लैंड एक्वायर हुई है उसका एक एन वीटिल बनता है कि क्या क्या लाभ मिलता है वो हम सब जब इस एकट में लैंड एक्वायर करते हैं तो वहाँ पर हम उन चीजों पर जाते हैं जो वहाँ का सर्कल रेट है उसका डबल रेट मिलता है

सहजकर्ता: चूँकि अब कोई क्वेश्चन या सुझाव नहीं आ रहे हैं अतः अध्यक्ष महोदय के अनुमति से जन सुनवाई की यह कार्यवाही यहाँ संपन्न होती है।

जन सुनवायी : ग्राम पंचायत चेबड़ी

सहजकर्ता : आदरणीय उमंडलाधिकारी शिमला, पंचायत प्रधान, अन्य निर्वाचित सदस्य, पंचायत के उपस्थित सदस्य। आज हम सुन्नी डैम परियोजना की जन सुनवायी के लिए एकत्र हुए हैं जिसमें आप सभी का स्वागत है। मैं सर की अनुमति से जन सुनवायी को शुरू करता हूँ, । जैसा कि आप सभी को ज्ञात होगा कि सुन्नी डैम , जो कि 300 मेगावॉट की परियोजना है इस परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमि का अधिग्रहण का प्रस्ताव था। इसके लिए एक सामाजिक समाघात निर्धारण अध्ययन किया गया जिसमें ये चीज़ कहा गया की ये जमीन क्या जरूरी है ना या नहीं है और परियोजना इस जमीन का क्या करना चाह रही है? ये रिपोर्ट जो है सब जगह प्रस्तुत की गई। पंचायत में रखी गई ताकि पंचायत के लोग इसे देखें और अपने सुझाव दें । इस परियोजना में जिन की ज़मीन जा रही है, यह है श्री हिमानंद पुत्र चुन्नीलाल, दिबाकर भाग बराबर आदि हंस राज, धर्मपाल, मनोहर लाल, केवल राम को दुर्गा, श्रीमती विद्यादेवी, श्रीमती निर्मला देवी, श्रीमती गीतादेवी ये पुत्रियां हैं श्री खूबचंद की। स्थानीय निवासी। चुन्नीराम जय कृष्ण मदन लाल इसमें घनश्याम, धर्म प्रकाश, उर्मिला, श्रीमती मीना, श्रीमती निशा देवी है। इसके अलावा जो हुक्म, विद्या सागर पुत्र धनीराम पुत्र अमर, मोहन लाल, तिलक राम आदि। हेम चंद, उत्तम चंद, उत्तम चंद, बेसरू पुत्रियां, श्रीमती पारवती पुत्री बसन्ता देवी, भूपेन्द्र कुमार, श्रीमती निर्मला कांता कुमारी, रीना कुमारी, सीमा पुत्री दुनीचंद पुत्र अजयइनके हिस्से है। एक नाम और है। गिरधारी दाल, सुदर्शन लाल, माठु राम, चंदू, श्रीमती नागों, श्रीमती बेबी, कुमारी विद्या ये जमीन ली जा रही हो सकता है मैं नाम मिस कॉल किया हूँ तो ये आपको मालूम होगा क्योंकि आप एक जिसका परिवार के पूरे नाम ही आते हैं। इसकी उन्होंने दो बताए हैं, जो यहाँ का रीज़न है वो है डंपिंग। मलबा जो निकलेगा उसकी डम्पिंग के लिए जगह मांग रहे हैं। लुनसु और मूंगना मे। जो इस पंचायत के अंतर्गत आती है। ये रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि इसका जमीन का लाभ जमीन का नुकसान लोगों को है। जिनकी जमीन जा रही है उनका, उसके ऊपर आश्रित है और ये ऐग्निकल्चर वाली एरिया है। ऐग्निकल्चर पर निर्भर है। लोगों का कहना है कि जमीन का जो रेट परियोजना दे रही है, बहुत कम है, लोगों की डिमांड ज्यादा है और खासतौर पर मलबे को लेकर लोगों की आपत्ति बहुत है कि मलबे को ना रखा जाये क्योंकि इससे लोगों को नुकसान होगा। लेकिन क्योंकि इस परियोजना के लाभ ना केवल जिले को इस राज्य को है कई लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है तो इस परियोजना में सिफारिशें की जाती है कि सरकार इस भूमि अधिग्रहण के साथ आगे जा सकती है, बशर्ते वो लोगों की जो उस रहे लोगों की जो सुझाव है परियोजना उसको संबोधित करें। आप सबसे मेरा निवेदन ये हैं आपकी हर बात रिकॉर्ड की जाएगी। ये रिपोर्ट अभी फाइनल नहीं है। आप

के हर सुझाव और हर बात इस रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा बनेंगे तो वो तभी बन सकेंगे अगर आप थोड़ा सहयोग देंगे। सहयोग से मेरा ये है की जब आप कहे तो प्लीज़ अपना नाम और पंचायत और गांव का नाम बोलने के बाद। ये बयान रिकॉर्ड होगा और जो आप बोलेंगे उसी रूप में ये भी हिस्सा बनेगा। सो, आपके सुझाव या आपत्ति जो भी है, वह आमंत्रित है।

उप मंडलाधिकारी : जिनकी जमीन जा रही है, जिनके नाम अभी बोल रहे हैं अगर वो यहाँ है तो आगे आ जाये।

रामलाल शर्मा: रामलाल शर्मा है मोगरा का स्थायी निवासी हूँ जो हमारी लूणसु की जमीन गई है उसका इंतकाल भी SJVN के नाम पर हो चुका है हमें पेमेंट मिल चुकी है जहाँ तक डंपिंग साइट का सवाल है मेरा उसमें कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है अगर सरकार को और ज़मीन चाहिए तो उसके बारे में मेरी कोई इनकार नहीं है परंतु मेरा ये कहना है कि नौ बीघा दो विश्वा हमारी लुनसु में जा चुकी है मोगरा की ज़मीन में हस्तक्षेप न किया जाए मेरा ये आपसे अनुरोध है।

एसडीएम: आपने जो कहा कि आपका लूणसू की जमीन के बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं है मोगरा के बारे में आपत्ति है

हीरालाल वर्मा: मैं हीरालाल वर्मा अध्यक्ष जनचेतना जागरूकता मंच ये संघर्ष समिति है हमारी और लैंड लूज़रों की ही कमेटी है अधिग्रहण भूमि का जो प्रस्ताव है इसमें सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है मुआवजा राशि का क्योंकि 11/19 सोशल इम्पैक्ट की अधिसूचना हुई थी तो उसमें 20/10/19 को प्रोजेक्ट के लिए गवर्नर ने ऑथोराइज्ड किया था उसके उपरांत सेक्शन 11 के अधीन अभी सेक्शन 28-30 तक पहुँच चुका है लेकिन अधीन 11 ही चला है पांच बार सरकार से एक्सटेंशन ली है जिसका हमने सरकार के लिए भी विरोध जताया है। हो रहा है क्योंकि उस समय माहौल का रेट कुछ और था 5 साल में लैंप रेट में बढ़ोतरी आ गई है मार्केट वैल्यू उस वक्त जीडीपी 2.5 थी आज चोर जीडीपी 7.8 है अब अगर हम मध्य भाग को देखते हैं तो आज की मार्केट वैल्यू 6 लाख बीसवाँ है और जो हमारी भूमि का अधिग्रहण हो रहा है हम विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं इसका हम पक्ष में है लेकिन जो मुआवजा राशि है वो मुहाल रेट में नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसको मार्केट वैल्यू पे निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा यही है उसके बाद जो दूसरी आपत्ति रही है वो आर एंड आर से संबंधित है लोगों को पता नहीं है कि आर एंड आर क्या है कि एक विश्व के लिए भी 5,00,010 विश्व के लिए भी 5,00,000 इसका ऑब्जेक्शन फाइल भी हमने ए ऑफिस में किया था उसमें भी मांग रखी थी कि न्यूनतम 5,00,000 अधिकतम 50,00,000 किया जाए उसको भूमि के अनुपात में डिवाइड किया जाए इसको एक बराबर ना रखा जाये इससे शोषण हो रहा है दूसरी बात जो पुनर्व्यवस्थापना है लोगों का उनके लिए दो कमरों के निवास की

योजना रखी गई एक ग्रामीण स्तर पर कम से कम 10 कमरे हैं 10 परिवार रहते हैं इसको भी उचित ढंग से किया जाए और इस अतिरिक्त भूमि की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी क्या इसको 382 मेगावॉट से ऊपर बढ़ाया जा रहा है लोगों से इस बात का संशय है इसका हमें यह समझाया जाए कि अतिरिक्त भूमि की आवश्यकता क्यों है

देव शर्मा: कढ़ हमने सुना है कि डंपिंग साइट में हमारी जमीन जा रही है तो हम जमीन नहीं देना चाहते हैं हमारे पास जमीन नहीं है हम तो विरोध करते हैं 18 वर्षों से विरोध कर रहे हैं

एसडीएम: इससे पहले भी आपकी जमीन गई है क्या मैं ये जानना चाहता हूँ जो लोग सू में डंपिंग साइट का है क्या उसमें आपकी जमीन गयी है

देव शर्मा: नहीं अभी नहीं गई है अब जा रही है

मनीराम: मेरा इसमें विरोध है मेरे घर के साथ 10 कदमों पर निर्माण होना है डंपिंग साइट का किसी एक भी व्यक्ति को रोजगार नहीं है डंपिंग साइट में अतिरिक्त भूमि के लिए मेरी बिल्कुल इनकार है।

कुन्दन लाल शर्मा: जन कल्याण समिति अध्यक्ष हमारी एक दो बातें हैं हमने सामूहिक रूप से भूमि अधिग्रहण पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना में पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम 213 की धारा पांच के अंतर्गत सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्यांकन के अंतर्गत सामाजिक जन सुनवाई का बहिष्कार करने का फैसला लिया है यह कि सरकार व एसजेवीएन ने उपरोक्त अधिनियम की सभी प्रावधनों का उल्लंघन किया है जो ये अधिग्रहण कर रहे हैं अब तक अधिक रहेंगी भूमि को कोई सामाजिक प्रबंधन योजना प्रदान नहीं की गई

एसडीएम: जब भी इस तरह की चीजें की जाती है तो उस समय कमिटी बनती है तो वह प्रोसेसेस करती है:

मदन लाल: मेरा नाम मदनलाल हैं मैं लूणसू से हूँ जो आप का अधिग्रहण हो रहा है इसका मैं प्रभावित हूँ इसके लिए 2021 से लड़ रहा हूँ ये ईवीएम का प्रोसेसर शुरू है तब से लेकर हम इसमें अपना खून सुखा रही है इसके लिए जगह जगह हमने आपत्तियां दर्ज की है बार बार डीसी साहब को लिखा सरकार को लिखा इनको भी लिखा लेकिन इसमें अमल में कोई भी चीज नहीं लाई गई हमने इस बारे में मंत्री विक्रमादित्य को भी लाया उन्होंने भी हमारी सुनवाई को सुना पर लेकिन उन्होंने हमें विकल्प देने की कोशिश की थी जो ये डंपिंग में हो रही है इसका विकल्प देखेंगे उस

बारे में प्रोसेस्ड चला था यह तो अतिरिक्त है जो अब ली जा रही है यह तो हमारे ऊपर ऐसा अन्याय है ऐसा लोकतंत्र में कहीं हो नहीं सकता मैंने तो देखा नहीं ऐसा कि एक तो दुखी हूँ और ऊपर से और दुखी किया जाए हम इसका पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करते हैं। कैसी हम धूल में जी सकते हैं कैसी हमारी फसलें होंगी कैसे हमारे घास का करेंगे हमारे अधिकारों के बारे में इसमें कोई भी राहत नहीं दी गई है मैं निशांत ठाकुर जी से कहना चाहूंगा वो इसमें अपना निर्णय दे और हमें राहत देने की कोशिश करें

घनश्याम शर्मा: मेरी भूमि इस प्रोजेक्ट में लग रही है मैं इसकी पूर्ण विरोध में हूँ क्योंकि इसका मौके पर देखा जाए ये घरों के अंदर डंपिंग कर रहे हैं वहाँ हमारे मकान बने हैं हमारे बार बार आग्रह करने के बाद भी वहीं डंपिंग कर रहे हैं मेरा गेम्स आपसे भी निवेदन है कि इस को स्थगित किया जाए हम अपनी भूमि देने के पक्ष में नहीं है

जयकिशन शर्मा: भूमि अधिग्रहण पुनर्वास व पुनर्स्थापना एक्ट 2013 की धारा पांच के तहत निष्पक्ष उचित मुआवजा व क्षतिपूर्ति एवं भूमि अधिग्रहण पारदर्शिता के तहत सामाजिक प्रभाव मूल्यांकन निर्धारण के संदर्भ में होने वाली जनसुनवाई का हमने सामूहिक तौर पर बहिष्कार करने का निर्णय लिया है

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत के चेबड़ी : पिछली जनसुनवाई हुई थी फिर भी हमने आवाज उठाई थी हमने कहा था कि ये प्रोजेक्ट ठीक है देशहित में है परंतु साथ साथ हम लोगो को ये भी देखना है कि हमारे अधिकारों का इसमें हनन हो मैंने पहले भी कहा था 5,00,000 दिया जा रहा है और नौकरी के बदले नौकरी मिले इन 5,00,000 को बढ़ाकर 20,00,000 किया जाना चाहिए जो ये भूमि अधिग्रहण की जा रही है इसका उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है अब भूमि को जब सुन्नी बांध दिया जा रहा है तो क्यों ना सुन्नी क्षेत्र का लोगों को मुआवजा मिले बांध का नाम तो है सुन्नी का और मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है खैरा का हर व्यक्ति को फसल का मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए और पहले दिन से मिलना चाहिए

सोहनलाल: मेरा ये मानना है कि जो अधिग्रहण के बारे में आए हैं मेरा एक सवाल है अभी पिछला मुआवजा ही नहीं हुआ है तो अतिरिक्त किस बात का हमें बड़ा दुख है कि लोगों की जमीन एक कौड़ी के मोल से ली जा रही है ये साक्षात प्रमाण हमारे क्षेत्र लू सूखा है हमारे ऊपरी ये चीजें टोपी जा रही है हम थोड़ी जमीन दे रहे हैं सरकार हमारे इसे जमीन ले रही है वो भी कमर्शियल पर्पस से तो हमारा ये मानना है की रेट का तमाशा ना बनाया जाए यहाँ पर जनता को ऐसी ठगा जा रहा है जैसी कोई भिखारी हो हम चाहते हैं की उचित मुआवजा मिले

मोहन शर्मा: पिछली जनसुनवाई में भी हम नए आपतियां दी थी उसका कुछ नहीं हुआ तो ये जन सुनवाई रखते क्यों है मेरा ये आपसे सवाल है जब कुछ निष्कर्ष ही नहीं निकलता है तो ये जन सुनवाई किस काम की है या तो यह सिर्फ दिखावा है।

एसडीएम: आज की जो जन सुनवाई रखी गई थी इसका उद्देश्य था जो प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ से अतिरिक्त भूमि का प्रस्ताव आया है इसमें कुछ का कहना था कि आपति की आपति है कुछ इसके पक्ष में भी है जो भी सक्षम है वो इसमें अपनी प्रतिक्रिया देंगे जो आप हमें रेट बता रहे हैं अभी तक जमीन अवार्ड नहीं हुई है मैं पहले भी आप लोगों के बीच में आया हूँ एक बात तो है आप लोग प्रोजेक्ट के विरोध में नहीं है पर राष्ट्रीय हित के प्रोजेक्ट में है आपके मुद्दों को अच्छे से किया गया है आप सब की सुझाव लिए जा चुके हैं अतः इस जनसुनवाई को अब बंद करते हैं।

जन सुनवायी : पंचायत बिंदला व सरत्योला

सहजकर्ता : आप सभी का आज इस जनसुनवाई में हार्दिक स्वागत है जैसा कि आप जानते हैं सुन्नी डैम परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमिका अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावित है इस प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण में ग्राम पंचायत सरत्योला व बिंदला की भूमि भी आ रही है प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण से सामाजिक समाघात का आकलन किया गया है और उस रिपोर्ट को जिलाधिकारी, तहसीलदार कार्यालय व ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय में आम नागरिकों के अवलोकन के लिए रखा गया था आज उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जनसुनवाई है। मैं जनसुनवाई में आप सभी के विचार आमंत्रित करता हूँ।

करमचंद सूर्यवंशी (पूर्व प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत सरत्योला) : मेरी भूमि भी इस परियोजना में जा रही है जो आपने नाम लिए उसमें दो और नाम थे जो इसमें नहीं बताए गए हैं किशोर कुमार और गिरधारी लाल हमारी पंचायत में मकान गांव है उसमें भी भूमि जा रही है पहले भी हमने आपत्तियां दर्ज करवाई थी जो आपकी किताब छपी है उसमें नी मकान गांव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है हम तो वंचित रह जाएंगे मैंने पहले भी स्टीम से आपत्तियां दर्ज करवाई थी सही प्रोसेसर से कम होना चाहिए हमने पहले भी बताया कि जब भूमि जा रही हो तो इसमें क्यों नहीं दर्ज हो रही है फिर मैंने पता किया की अलग से नोटिफिकेशन आयेगी तब जाकर आपकी भूमि चढ़ेगी लोग हर मीटिंग में जाते रहे अपनी आजीविका छोड़ कर गरीब आदमी का बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है इधर से भूमि जा रही है तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए हम प्रोजेक्ट के फेवर में है प्रोजेक्ट लगना चाहिये हमें प्रोजेक्ट से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है पर लोगों के साथ अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए उसकी हम खिलाफ हैं ये बात प्रशासन के अधिकारी सुन लें और प्रोजेक्ट वाले भी जो अभी रेट मिलना है चाहे हमारी भूमि रोड साइड से दूर हैं जरूरी नहीं है की उसमें कम फसल हो बल्कि हमारी भूमि सिंचाई वाली है हमें बराबर रेट मिलना चाहिए नहीं तो हम इसके विरोध में आ जाएंगे ये चीजें आप तय कर लें कि प्रोजेक्ट लगना चाहिये हमें भी प्रसन्नता है हमारी विकास तभी होगा परंतु यह ध्यान रखा जाए की कम से कम हमारे बच्चे सड़कों में ना आ जाए भीख मांगने इसमें बड़ी दूरदर्शिता से प्लानिंग बनाई जाए असल में तो भूमि के बदले भूमि मिलनी चाहिए वैसा सरकार कर सकती है सरकार तो कुछ भी कर सकती है अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है तो कम से कम उचित मुआवजा दे और वो एक बार नहीं जब तक प्रोजेक्ट लग रहा है तब तक दे उसका भी प्रोविजन होना चाहिए जरूरी नहीं आपने अभी सारा क्लेम दे दिया और उसका दुरुपयोग हो हमने पहले भी कहा था जब सुनवाई पर लोग में हुई थी और जिनकी लैंड जा रही है और उनको रोजगार मिलना चाहिये कुछ को मिला है कुछ अभी तक भी नहीं लगे कुछ परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिला वह तो बेचारे बेरोजगार हो जाएगा कुछ परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास कोई नौकरी लगने को नहीं है उनको पेंशन

मिलनी चाहिए सबके साथ न्याय हो प्रोजेक्ट देशहित में है जब आप ऐसी कृतियां फैलाएंगे तब प्रोजेक्ट में आपतियां आएंगी जब लोगों को अच्छे से समझाया जाएगा आपको सेटल किया जाएगा आप सेट को मैं मांगने लायक नहीं होंगे तब लोगों को तसल्ली आती है मुझे स्वयं उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला है इसमें अगर उचित मूल्य मिला होता तो मैं इतना दौड़ता दुखता ना होता तो आप बता दीजिए इसमें इतना समय लगेगा फिर चल जाएगी ऑब्जेक्ट वाले बोलते है पैसे तो मिल जाएंगे पर मिलेंगे कैसे जब कागज़ में ही नहीं चढ़े हैं मकान का तो अभी भी नहीं पड़ा चारों तरफ चेबड़ी ही लिखा है क्या ये और क्षेत्र नहीं है चाहे हमारा पीछे एरिया ही आया हम भी तो आदमी ही है हमको भी डेवलपमेंट चाहिए हमें विश्व विधा मिलनी चाहिए हमारा क्षेत्र भी जमीन से ही जीतता है हम भी तो इसी से आगे बढ़े हैं बेशक हम रोड से पिछड़े हैं पर फसलें हमारी अच्छी होती है ये चीजें ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें आशा है कि आप हमारी समस्याओं का हल अवश्य करेंगे ये जो म गान है इसका देखलो ये राजू बैठा है बेचारा गरीब आदमी है बड़ी मुश्किल से इसका नाम चढ़ाया और उस वक्त तहसीलदार भी गुस्सा हो गए थे कि मौके जाकर करो मेरी नीचे की नहीं ली ऊपर की सारी जमीन ले ली ऐसी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए ये सारी चीजें हमारे और आपके बीच बैठकर इसका समाधान होना चाहिए जैसे आपकी भूमि नहीं दर्द है तो यह विरोध करेगा ही और अगर प्रोजेक्ट ना चले तो ये भी हमारा ही नुकसान है।

ओमप्रकाश गांव भौरा ग्राम पंचायत बिंदल: मेरा घराट है जो इस में नहीं लिया गया है नहीं मेरा नाम प्रमोद कुमार है : मैं अपने घराट के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूँ उसका मौका किया जाए

एलएओ : उसका 1 दिन मौका देख लेते है आप मेरा नंबर ले लीजिये

पूरनचंद बिंदला : जनसुनवाई में कुछ लोगों की आपतियां लेकर आया हूँ आपति ये है कि सुन्नी बांध वहाँ पर कुछ एक मकान हैं जो जल प्रवाह के सतह पर बने हुए हैं तो उनकी ये आपति है कि संभाग संभावित खतरे में है तो उसका उचित प्रावधान किया जाए ताकि वे अपने मकान कहीं और जाकर बना सके मेरे पास इस बारे में एक प्रार्थना पत्र भी आया है जो मैं नायब तहसीलदार को देता हूँ दूसरी आपति सर्वसम्मति से जताई गई है की अगर मुझे भूमि अर्जन के संदर्भ में हमारे अधिकार होने चाहिए वो हमें बताया जाए सबसे पहले मैं ये जानना ज़रूरी है की ये जो भूमि हम से ली जा रही है उसके संदर्भ में हमारे क्या अधिकार है आपति तो हम तब दर्ज करवा सकते हैं जब हमें ये पता होगा की कितने अधिकार हमने प्राप्त किये है या नहीं पहले तो हमें अधिकारों के बारे में पता नहीं है हालांकि इस बारे में लोगों का कहना है कि प्रोजेक्ट लगने चाहिए बिजली का पैदा होना भी देश के विकास के लिए ज़रूरी है आधारभूत ये क्रम है लोगों की शुरुआत में बहुत सहयोग किया और जोखिम भरा भी काम किया उस समय अधिकारियों ने जो वादे किये थे की रोजगार देंगे परंतु कुछ कुछ को ही रोजगार मिले हैं और कहा था की योग्यता के आधार पर

रोजगार देंगे परन्तु जो रोजगार दिया है वो भी तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है जितना पहली उन्होंने कहा था बहुत सारे लोगों को वहाँ पर आवेदन भी दिए हैं अभी तक इंतजार में हैं सभी का ये मानना है कि हमें रोजगार दिया जाए जो हम से वादे किए गए थे तो इस संदर्भ में अधिकारियों से विनती है कि हमारी बातों को ऊपर तक पहुँचाए।

बुध राम वर्मा: गांव ब्लॉग पंचायत बिड़ला में गांव बोहरा से हूँ बला वक्त में मेरा मकान है हमारा घर इसमें लिखा लिया ही नहीं गया है

एलएओ: आप का मौका देख लेंगे

पूरणचंद: कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि हमारे घरों में दरारें आई हैं इस संदर्भ में हमने प्रोजेक्ट वालों से भी बात की थी तो मैंने पत्राचार भी किया और सीएम साहब को लेटर भी भेजा तो इसका इन को मुआवजा देना चाहिए तो इन्होंने बताया की ये जो दरारें हैं वो पहले से ही आयी थी जो हमारे द्वारा ब्लास्टिंग हुई उससे इसको कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा उन्होंने कहा की ये मकान कच्चा है इसका आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो अभी मेरा केस चला हुआ है

एलएओ: कमलेश जी इसका बताइए

कमलेश परियोजना प्रोजेक्ट अधिकारी: देखिए मैं परियोजना की ओर से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर परियोजना निर्माण कार्य ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्तिगत या सामूहिक संपत्ति को कोई नुकसान होता है तो उसकी भरपाई एसजेवीएन करेगा ये सारी चीजें अगर इस्टैब्लिश होती हैं तो उसको एस केविन इस्टैब्लिश नहीं करेगा इसको इस्टैब्लिश करेगा गवर्नमेंट और उनके नुमाइन्दे ये जो नुकसान हुआ है ये परियोजना निर्माण कार्य से हुआ है तो वो करने के लिए चयन तैयार है

पूरनचंद: इस संदर्भ में चेयरमैन से भी मिला था तो उन्होंने बोला था कि आप का मकान कच्चा है वो फाइल भी मैंने उनको दी थी उन्होंने कहा मकान कच्चा है तो इसका कुछ भी नहीं मिल सकता जो 775 मेगावाँट का प्रोजेक्ट लगा था वो कैंसल हो गया पहले एसडीएम वैन ने बताया था कि हम इसको ऑफिस रखेंगे बाद में मुकर गए कि ये कच्चा मकान है इसका कुछ नहीं हो सकता उसका कुछ भी कंपेनसेशन नहीं मिला मेरे को आज तक नहीं दिया गया तो न्यायालय में मेरा केस चला है

कमलेश भारद्वाज परियोजना अधिकारी: मैंने बताया आपको अगर ये चीज़ इस्टैब्लिश होती है कि परियोजना निर्माण कार्यों से चाहे वो अभी की बात हो या बात की परियोजना से अगर कोई भी नुकसान होता है तो सरकार का आंकलन करती है और उसकी भरपाई एसजेवीएन करेगा

श्यामलाल शर्मा बिंदलआ पंचायत: मेरी भी भूमि जा रही है शुरू में जो हुआ था उसमें कुछ तो भूमि छोड़ दी थी जो सरकारी भूमि थी उसमें टू बुर्जियाँ ऊपर लगा दी जो किसी की निजी भूमि की उसको वह नीचे तक डंप कर दिया एक हम सबका साझा घराट है जो बिल्कुल दरिया के साथ है वो इस में नहीं लिया गया फिर उसमें कुछ ऐसा भी है जो आपकी भूमि है उसमें पूरा खेत जा

रहा है और विश्व दो छोड़ दिया है हम तो उसमें कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते तो हमारा ये अनुरोध है की उसको पूरा लिया जाए दूसरी बात यह की जो रेट की बात है कि सारी जमीन पानी वाली है ये सच जिला शिमला का भर आएगा और जैसी है तो उस रेट के हिसाब से इसको कंपेर किया जाए ये नहीं कि शिमला में कुछ और दिया गया और यहाँ कुछ और अगली जो हमारी मांग है कि यह ऐसी भूमि अर्जन हो रहा है उसमें लोगों को रेट पहले बता दिया जाए बाद में झगड़े हो जाते हैं हर मीटिंग में हम पूछते हैं की इसकी छोटी सी जानकारी हमें दी जाये बाकी प्रोजेक्ट तो लगना चाहिए देश की उन्नति के लिये है ये सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में है पर इसमें कुछ क्षेत्र है जो विकसित करने चाहिए

कमलेश भारद्वाज प्रोजेक्ट अधिकारी: ये जो सब रोड व रास्तों वाली जो बात है ये सारे कार्य होने हैं पर ये होगा लाडा के अंतर्गत जब एस के बीनल फंड जमा कराएगा तो सरकार लोकल कमिटी गठित करेगी उस कमिटी में आप लोग जब पंचायत के साथ बैठकें होगी तो उसमें आप ये चीज़े रखेंगे ऐसा नहीं है की तब तक आपका अधिक रहेंगी कंप्लीट हो जायेगा अभी गारंटी प्रोसेसेस लंबी प्रोसेसर है अभी इसमें समय लगेगा

करमचंद सूर्यवंशी: आप ने बताया कि लड़ा के अंतर्गत होंगे क्या लाडा का पैसा प्रोजेक्ट बनने के बाद आएगा या अभी से आना शुरू हो जाएगा

कमलेश भारद्वाज: जी पैसा आना अभी से शुरू हो जाएगा जैसे ही कमिटी गठित हो जाती है और एग्रीमेंट साइन हो जाता है

करमचंद सूर्यवंशी: आपने देखा होगा जो हमारा ऊपर का क्षेत्र है उसमें इस साइट का कोई दुकान है ना घराट हमारे गांव का भी पार वाली साइड में है आपका प्रोजेक्ट काम चल पड़ा है जैसे जैसे पानी का स्तर बढ़ेगा हमारे पास कोई अन्य व्यवस्था नहीं है हमें तो छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिए भी पार वाली साइड जाना पड़ता है उससे पहले हमारे आने जाने का समाधान होना चाहिए

कमलेश भारद्वाज: अभी बांध बनेगा जो रजिस्ट्रेशन पीरियड होता है वो कम से कम चार 5 साल का होता है उससे पहले लाडा का पैसा सरकार को चला जाएगा जब कमिटी बनेगी कमिटी आप लोगों के साथ बैठक करेगी उसमें जो कार्य प्राथमिकता पर होने है वो कार्य हो जाएंगे

लीला कुमारी: यू भौरा में हमारी जमीन जा रही है वहाँ पर तीन चार घर ऐसे हैं जो बिल्कुल जीरो पॉइंट से 10 मीटर के डिस्टेंस पर है तो मैं चाहती हूँ की वो घर भी लिया जाए उस घर में रहके भी क्या करेंगे कभी पानी भर गया तो उसको तो भागना पड़ेगा तो मैं चाहती हूँ की वो घर भी लिए जाएं बाकी हम कहीं दूसरी जगह घर बना सके मेरी इस और मांग है जैसे ब्लास्टिंग से हमारे

घरों में दरारें आई है उस मकान को बने हुए 32 वर्ष हो गए हैं अभी तक उससे कोई दरारें नहीं थी जैसे ही पार वाली साइड ब्लास्टिंग हुई उस से इसमें दरारे आ गयी तीसरी बात मेरी रोजगार से संबंधित है इफेक्टेड लोगों को रोजगार मिलना चाहिये जो पद रिक्त हैं उसमें प्राथमिकता दी जाए

सहजकर्ता: आप सभी का इस जनसुनवाई में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए धन्यवाद .चेयर की सहमति से जनसुनवाई तो संपन्न करता हूँ धन्यवाद

जन सुनवायी : ग्राम पंचायत परलोग व शहौट

सहजकर्ता : आप सभी का आज इस जनसुनवाई में हार्दिक स्वागत है जैसा कि आप जानते हैं सुन्नी डैम परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमिका अधिग्रहण प्रस्तावित है इस प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण में ग्राम पंचायत परलोग व शौट की भूमि भी आ रही है प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण से सामाजिक समाघात का आकलन किया गया है और उस रिपोर्ट को जिलाधिकारी, तहसीलदार कार्यालय व ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय में आम नागरिकों के अवलोकन के लिए रखा गया था आज उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जनसुनवाई है । मैं जनसुनवाई में आप सभी के विचार आमंत्रित करता हूँ।

महल सिंह मेहता गांव बेलुढक: ये जो नाप लिया गया है वो किसके द्वारा लिया गया था इसमें मेरा दरिया के साथ आठ विश्व ज़मीन लगती थी जो इन्होंने छोड़ दी है उसका मैं क्या करूंगा बाकी सारी ले ली है और आठ बिस्वा छोड़ दी है मैं इसकी आपत्ति दर्ज कराऊंगा मैंने अपना लिखित में भी बनाया है मुझे ये समझ नहीं आता है कि किस तरह का माप किया गया है इसको आप नोट करे और इसमें सुधार करें

एलएओ: कृपया आप अपना खसरा नंबर दे दे

बेगराम गांव परलोग: हमारी इसमें घराट का नाम नहीं आया है मैंने इसकी नकल भी निकाली है उसमें है

प्रधान परलोग : इस विषय में मैंने पहले भी बात की थी इसमें दो तीन घराट के मालिकों के नाम नहीं आए हैं नकल में नाम है परंतु जो बुकलेट आपने छपवाई है उसमें ये नाम नहीं अंकित है

महल सिंह मेहता: हमारी जो जमीन बनती है वो 2-8-3 बनती है परंतु इसमें से हमारा कुछ ही भाग लिया गया है 1-19-15 लिया है कुल भाग्य जो आठ बनता है उसमें से केवल चार लिया है तो मेरी आपसे आपत्ति ये है कि या तो आप संपूर्ण भूमि को छोड़ दो या ये जो थोड़ा बहुत भाग बचता है आठ बिस्वा बचता है इसका हम क्या करे जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह सारा भाग आँटो रहा है फिर भी ऐसे किन कारण है जो यह नहीं लिया गया है और कारण ही नहीं बताएं ये आप नोट करे और इसके मुताबिक जो भी मुआवजा मिलता है वो हमको दे

नाम सिंह: हमारी जमीन लग रही है और माहौल करियाली में विभाग की तरफ से निशान हो चुका है बुर्जियां भी लग गई है परंतु इसका वर्णन नहीं किया है कागजों में भी नहीं आ रहा है पहले भी बताया गया था कि नई सूची में नाम आ जाएगा परंतु अभी भी नहीं आया इसमें अकेला नहीं हूँ हमारे गांव के 10-12 और भी है

एल ए ओ: जो अतिरिक्त भूमि छूट गई थी वो अब ली जा रही है उसका रिकॉर्ड भी हम ले आए हैं जो लेनी है वो इसमें आगे है और जो इसमें नहीं आई है समझो वो प्रोजेक्ट वालों को नहीं लेनी है उसमें आप लोग अपना सुझाव या आपत्ति दे सकते हैं

हेमराज वर्मा पूर्व प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत परलोग : आज की जो हियरिंग हो रही है इसमें नायब तहसीलदार और एलएओ साहब मेरी ये समस्या है जो आप ये प्रोजेक्ट लगा रहे हैं जब भी हम कहीं बाजार में जाते हैं सामान खरीदते हैं तो उससे पहले उसकी कीमत पूछी जाती है की क्या रेट है आज आप हमारी जमीन एक्वायर कर रहे है ठीक है पर आप यह नहीं बता रहे है की क्या रेट है हम तो तब बेचेंगे जमीन जब आप हमे रेट बताएं हम तो तब बेचेंगे जब आप हमे रेट बताएंगे इसमें जो प्रोजेक्ट में लूट घसीट हो रही है आज तक जितनी भी जनसुनवाई हुई पूरे ग्राम पंचायत के लोगों को ऐसी ठगा गया ऐसी अनदेखा किया गया इनको की इनकी बात कही सुनी ही नहीं जाती यहाँ पर बोलते है की सब कुछ दर्ज होगा परंतु आपको पता है प्रोजेक्ट शुरू हो चुका है लेकिन हमारे लोगों को आज तक ये पता नहीं है कि हमारी जमीन कहाँ कहाँ लग रही है अधी अधूरी टूटी फूटी कब करेंगे हम जब आपका प्रोजेक्ट बन जायेगा उसके बाद हम कोर्ट के दरवाजे खटखटाएंगे मेरे पिताजी का यह खत में घबराहट है लगभग 60-70 सालों से घराट चला रही है उसका कहीं नाम नहीं है क्या वो हम लोगों ने देखना है आप लोग एक्वायर कर रहे हैं तब आपको पता है की ये जगह देंगे हम पर ये पता नहीं है इसका मालिक कौन है हम आपके पीछे दौड़ेंगे प्रोजेक्ट हमने लगाना है की आपने आप लोग हमारी पंचायत के लोगों को अनपढ़ लोग है 80% लोग अनपढ़ है जिनको पता ही नहीं है कि हमारी जमीन कहाँ लग रही है आप लोग प्रोजेक्ट लगा रहे हैं हमारी बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है ये मात्र औपचारिकता की जाती है हम आज तक बोलते हैं हमारी बातों को रिकॉर्ड में रखिये तुम लोगो को तो मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट ले जाऊंगा हम लोग जो भूमिहीन हो जाएंगे हमने कहा जाना है और मैं ये कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पंचायत में इस रोड में बस चलती है 2.5 किलोमीटर पद फुल आपके सामने दिख रहा है प्रोजेक्ट में कोई दिक्कत नहीं किया की यहाँ पर पोल भी डूब रहा है ग्राम पंचायत पर लोगों का हमारे आने जाने का साधन कब कहाँ से होगा कोई डीपीआर में मेन्शन किया है आपने ये चीज़ ये धोखाधड़ी नहीं है तो क्या है हमारे तीन पुल टूट रहे हैं माम् आप सरकार की तरफ से है मैं आपसे बात करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे तीन पुल टूट रहे हैं ये सरकार के पुल है हमने पता नहीं इसको बनाने के लिए क्या किया कुर्बानी की है प्रधान जी आप इनको लिख के दीजिए हम सब इस जन सुनवाई का विरोध करते हैं हम बिल्कुल करते हैं इस प्रोजेक्ट को आप वहाँ ले जाएं जहाँ इसकी जरूरत है अगर आप इस तरह से ठगेंगे।

कमलेश भारद्वाज परियोजना अधिकारी: जो लोकेशन है वो प्रोजेक्ट नहीं डिसाइड करेगा वो संबंधित विभाग पीडब्ल्यूडी करेगा डीपीआर में सारी चीजे मेन्शन है परियोजना से किन किन चीजों को नुकसान होना है वो सारी चीजें सोशल इम्पैक्ट सस्पेंड स्टडीज़ में लिखी होती है दूसरी बात ये

परियोजना से जो जो प्रभाव पड़ रहे हैं उसको मिट्टी गेट करने का तरीका क्या है वो सारी चीजें स्टडी में लिखा जाएगा

एलएओ: लेट आपको पता है जो एक वायर होनी है उसका नोटिस गया है और सब कुछ हो गया है मैंने 31 जनवरी तक आप मुझे लिखकर दे सकते हैं जमीन आपकी है 31 जनवरी तक आप मेरे को लिखकर दे दो किसकी जमीन जारी है मैंने नोटिस भी सब को भेजे हैं

स्थानीय निवासी : किसी को भी नोटिस नहीं आए हैं सब को नहीं भेजे गए हैं ।

एलएओ: पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए मैं आपके प्रश्नों के उत्तर दूंगा जिसकी जमीन अधिग्रहण की जा रही है वो हमने ये नोटिस लगाया है अखबार में भी आया है हमने सब को नोटिस भी भेजा है जिनको पता नहीं है आप अभी अपना पता बता दो उनको भी नोटिस भेज देंगे 31 जनवरी तक आप हमें ये लिखकर दे दो की हम को इसका ये मूल्य चाहिए वो मैं फिर डीसी मंडी तक यह बात पहुँच जाऊंगा और मेरा भी आपसे अनुरोध रहेगा कि 31 जनवरी तक आप मेरे ऑफिस जरूर आएँ मैं बी आपके बयान ले लूँगा और आपको रेट भी बताऊँगा की क्या रेट आपको सरकार दे सकती है और क्या रेट आप चाहते हैं।

रामानन्द : मेरी पत्नी की जमीन लगी है इसमें जो प्रोजेक्ट ने लेनी है उसमें और भी हिस्सेदार हैं क्या आपने उनको भी नोटिस दिए हैं ऐसा है पिछली बार सुरेंद्र नाम की एसडीएम यहाँ आये थे हमने उनसे भी आग्रह किया था कि हमारा ये ब्रिज है यह भी बर्बाद हो रहा है और ये खटका ब्रिज है वो भी बर्बाद हो रहा है फुटपाथ का ब्रिज है वो भी बर्बाद हो रहा है और जो रूट बना है वो भी बर्बाद हो रहा है लेकिन प्रोजेक्ट ने ये मेन्शन नहीं किया है एसडीएम साहब ने बोला जो पर लोग का पुल है ऊपर लोग में ही लगेगा लेकिन मेरे प्रोजेक्ट के भाई ने इतना शैतान है वो व्यक्ति उसको नोट नहीं किया बहुत अफसोस की बात है ये बात बर्दाश्त नहीं है फिर भी मांगते हैं हमारे इस से जमीन क्यों उठाते हैं हमारे को ऐसा ये रास्ते हमारे हैं श्मशान हमारे हैं चरागाह हमारे हैं कहाँ देंगे ये हमको ठीक है यह प्रोजेक्ट सरकार के हैं लगने चाहिए लेकिन हम लोगों का गला क्यों काट रहे हो बगैर बगैर मैनेजर बने हुए हैं किसलिए बने हो हम लोगों का गला काटने के लिए लोगों का शोषण कर रहे हैं आप आपके साथ हमारी कोई लड़ाई झगड़ा नहीं है पर आपने अधिकार के लिए लड़ना पड़ेगा आप ये नोट कर लीजिए मेरी ये बात उन्होंने नोट क्यों नहीं की की हमारा ब्रिज लग रहा है प्रोजेक्ट वाले तो इतने होशियार हैं जैसे कौआ होता है हम मन पर लोगों को ऐसे करते हैं जैसे ही हमें कुछ पता नहीं ये तरीका मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा आप लोग क्यों करते हैं ऐसे आपने तो बता दिया की नोटिस भेज दिए क्या आपने दफ्तर के कर्मचारी से पूछा की ये सब को नोटिस पहुंचे भी या नहीं उस दिन मैं ऐसा हुआ कानूनगो सांब यहाँ बैठे थे मैंने पूछा तो बोला ये पर्चे दे रहे हैं जिनकी जमीन जा रही है मैंने भी कहा कि हमारी भी जमीन जा रही है तो हमारे को क्या फायदा होगा ये तो बोलो सरकार की जमीन है तुम्हारी नहि है ये कोई

तरीका है यार बात करने का ऐसा बोला है मीठी मीठी बातों से हम को रखा जा रहा है हम तो रखते ही जा रहे हैं अरे दोष लगेगा भाई हम लोगो का आप लोगो से चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें मत करो

हमारे आने जाने के रास्ते खत्म हो जाएंगे हमारी जमीनें खत्म हो जाएंगी लेकिन आप लोगो ने तो हमें चूस लिया है इसलिए हम ऐसा है जहाँ भी जाना है जाओ इसमें पारदर्शिता से काम नहीं हो रहा है नोक भी लिए गए तो चोरी छुपे लिए गए मेरी पत्नी की जमीन में रेत भी लग रही है क्या आप उसका भी मुआवजा देंगे जिसे हिसाब से मेरी रेत बिकती है क्या उस हिसाब से आप मुआवजा देंगे बताइए इस चीज़ को हमें जो ऊपर की जमीन है वो तो ले ली और नीचे की जमीन नहीं ली गई 334 खसरा नंबर है

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत परलोग: सर इसमें जहाँ तक पुल की बात हो रही है रोड की बात हो रही है तीन चार बार हमारे रूट से अनटच है जैसे बिल्लू डाक रोड है यहाँ से फफ़ान के लिए रूट जाता है वो कुछ मेन्शन नहीं किया है जो नई की बुक बनी है उसमें हम चेक कर रहे थे उसमें आगे पीछे की पोल मेन्शन किये हैं पर यहाँ के पोल मेन्शन नहीं किए गए हैं आठ 2022 को मैंने आपको लेटर लिखा था हमने बताया था कि हमें बताया कि पुल की लोकेशन कहाँ है तो उन्होंने बताया की आप जाईये तो डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से लग रहा है अब हम लोग कहाँ कहाँ भटकेंगे हमने तो सरकार को भी पत्र लिखा है और डीसी हिसाब से भी खुद पिछले हफ्ते मिली मैंने प्रोजेक्ट से संबंधित जितनी भी बातें थी चाहे वो जॉब से संबंधित हो चाहे वो पुल की हो रोड की हो मैंने उनसे भी बैठकर डिस्कस किया और आपसे भी निवेदन है कोई हमारी पंचायत से आता है उसके साथ अच्छे से पेश आया जाए

परियोजना अधिकारी: आप लोगो की बात सही है अगर ऐसा व्यवहार किसी के साथ किया जाता है तो वो बिल्कुल गलत बात है आप लोग इस परियोजना के मेजर स्टेकहोल्डर है स्थानीय लोग होते हैं अगर आप किसी दफ्तर में जाते हैं तो इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है तो गलत बात है ये बात मेरे ध्यान में भी आई है मैं आज भी इस बात को आगे रखता हूँ

स्थानीय निवासी: ये है क्या इस तरह से तो जनता बहुत शोषित हो चुकी है आपके जीतने भी ये कार्यक्रम है ये हमें बातें नहीं आप इसको सिस्टम से चलाओ पूरी रूपरेखा से चलो जो भूमिहीन हो रहा है उसको समझाए आपकी इतनी भूमि लग रही है वो पूरी तरह से समझें ये नहीं कि आप ऑफिस से कर लिया इस प्रकार जो सिस्टम है वो बेकार है अगर सरकार या आप हमें जबरदस्ती करना चाहते हैं तो हम पानी में ही अपने प्राण दे देंगे परन्तु यहाँ से जाएंगे नहीं हम भूमि बिल्कुल नहीं देंगे चार लोगो के फायदे के लिए 40 लोग नहीं मरेंगे राष्ट्र के फायदे के लिए बन रहा है ये प्रोजेक्ट और राष्ट्र जनता से बनता है रूपरेखा से काम चलाओ सरकार पर्दे के पीछे है मैं जानता हूँ हमारा रोष आप पर इतना ज्यादा नहीं है हमारा रोष सरकार पर है क्यों नहीं सरकार आरक्षण

ले पा रही है क्यों सरकार आपको सही से दिशा निर्देश नहीं दे पा रही है सरकार को चाहिए की जनता का फायदा हो जब हमने यहाँ से जाना है तो हमने कहा विस्थापित होना है आपको पता होना चाहिए आज भूमि सोने के भाव बिकती आपका थोड़ा सा पैसा लेकर हम क्या करेंगे किसानों भूमि बाजार के भावों से भी ज्यादा बिकनी चाहिए

परियोजना अधिकारी: ये जो अधिग्रहण हो रहा है जो अधिनियम 2013 है और 2013 में ये चीज़ लिखा गया है कि भूमि के बदले भूमि है

एलएओ: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोजेक्ट लेवल के लिए कमेटी बनी है जिसमें एमएलए एमपी डीसी एसडीएम प्रधान जी ये सब कमेटी के सदस्य हैं और जो आपके आवेदन आएँगे उसमें जो डिसाइड होगा उस आधार पर SJVN पैसे देगा

सहजकर्ता : आप सभी का धन्यवाद। जन सुनवायी को सम्पन्न किया जाता है।

आज दिनांक 07-02-2024 को सुन्नी डैम उखर मेगावट परियोजना के लिए
अतिरिक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव से संबंधी सामाजिक समाघात प्रभाव
आकलन अध्ययन के संदर्भ में जनसुनवारी का आयोजन किया गया।
बैठक/जनसुनवारी में निम्न लोग उपस्थित हुए। बैठक उपमंडल अधिकारी
~~सुशी~~ कविता ठाकुर की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

Sl. NO क्रमांक	NAME/Address नाम/पता	Mobile-No दूरभाष	Designation पद	Signature हस्ताक्षर
1	Kavita Thakur	9418451110		
2	C.M. Thakur	H.A.S., SDM (R) Smt 88940-08200	SDM Rural Smt	
3	Salim Mohd.	82192-38881	Tehsildar Sunni	
4	Vinod Verma	9816060922	Naib Tehsildar Sunni	
5	Tulsi Ram	8988102743	Field Kanungo Smt	
6	Anoop Bhardwaj	98165-37537	Office Kanungo Sunni Patwari Chabri	
7	Tulsi Ram	9418435271		
8	पुष्पी लाल	8580415480		
9	Prem Prakash	9459352576	Bharara	
10	मीताराम	9418757525	जांशी	
11	इली चन्द	9816221327	जांशी	
12	रामानन्द	8219495720		
13	देव राम	9418062938	बारा राम	
14	सरोज	787665990	गामा	
15	Anant Ram	9418088883	गामा	
16	Jaydharan	8988230468	गामा	
17	Mehar Chand	9459973673	गामा	
18	Shivam Kumar	7482808841	Field officer (HX)	
19	Tar Chand Verma	9459264298	Jr. Consultant	
20	Bhoop Ram Verma	9805733216	do	
21	Kantesh Bhaty	9418017787	(M) - SJVA	
22	Ashwaini Sood	94184-93700	LAC, SJHEP	
23	Pranshu Darsi	9015288982	P/Secy Bharara	
24				
25	Toonam	94181-48739	G.P. Bharara, Smt	

ग्राम पंचायत
चौबडी

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

आज दिनांक 12-01-24 को सुन्नी डैम उधर मेगावाट परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त ग्राम अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव से संबंधी सामाजिक समाघात प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन के संदर्भ में जनसुनवायी का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक/जनसुनवायी में निम्न लोग उपस्थित हुए। बैठक उपमंडलाधिकारी श्री निशांत की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

SR. NO क्रमांक	NAME/Address नाम/पता	Mobile Number दूरभाष	Designation पद	Signature हस्ताक्षर
1	दोपहर पाल	94597 33606	प्रधान पंच/पंचायत	Om
2	Smriti Sharma	7876790691	BDC	Sy
3	Salim Mohd	8292 31857	Ward Tehsildar	Salim
4	Kanishk Singh	9180 17787	SM - S.M.E.S	Kanishk
5	Unad Verma	9816060922	Deed Kamang	Unad
6	Anoop Bhardwaj	98165 37537	Patwari Debu	Anoop
7	Jhem Raj Ok Sun	9817269892	office kgo sun	Jhem
8	Shivam Kumar	7482808841	Field officer (HR) SDHEP	Shivam
9	Durgavans	9459724889	EX Pradhan P. Debu	Durgavans
10	Ramesh Kumar	70180 20253	AM - SDHEP	Ramesh
11	Deekad	8580930835	UP Pradhan Chabri	Deekad
12	Kundan Lal	7018699185	Chabri	Kundan
13	Ram Lal	9816358729	Lunsu	Ram Lal
14	Heera Lal	98177 57139	President Sancheha Sangharsh Samiti	Heera
15				
16	Achla Verma	9015099241	Ward member Khairi	Achla
17	Soham Lal	9418527953	General Secretary Samiti Taru Sullera	Soham
18	Kamlesh Kant	82788 70261	Ward member Khairi	Kamlesh
19	Beli Ram Pal	94182 71034	M. S. S. Pradhan Khairi	Beli Ram
20	Dev Raj Verma	82788 92529	By Sancheha member	Dev Raj
21	Mohan Sharma	8218774955		Mohan
22	Chetan Sharma	79053 70778	Ward member Khairi	Chetan
23	Chetan Sharma	7872988770		Chetan
24	Neela Duss	7018164039	Chabri	Neela
25				

आज दिनांक 16-01-2024 को सुबही डेम उद्देश मेगावार परिगोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त ग्राम अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव से संबंधी सामाजिक समायोजन प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन के संदर्भ में जनसुनवारी का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक/ जनसुनवारी में निम्न लोग उपस्थित हुए बैठक उपमंडल विकास सेनायक व वीरदार श्रीमती शांताशुक्ला की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

S.R.NO क्रमांक	NAME नाम	Mobile-Number दूरभाष	Address/Designation पता/ पद	Signature हस्ताक्षर
01	Shantu Shukla	82191-93500	N.T. Kansag	
02	RASHANI DEVI	9625949111	C.P. Bindla Pradhan	
03	Ashwani Sood	94184-93700	LAO SJUN SDHEP	
04	Shivam Kumar	9661359446	FO (HR) SJVN	
05	Dr. Chandikema	9459264226	Jr. Consultants SJVN	
06	Jagdish Chand Sharma	9816223254	Jr. Consultants SJVN	
07	J. C. Suraj Verma	8580742115	Ex Pradhan C.P. Sathyala	
08		9459896044		
09	देवी शिवा	8278872278	मौरी	
10	Hem Ram	8091770695	बिन्दवा	
11				
12	Rohit Kumar	8580407797		
13	मीम सिंह	9459740815		
14	तिनाराम	7018622131	मराला	
15	दलीप सिंह	7876351052	मौरा	
16	योग राव	7876664275	MAROLA	
17	COMKRISHAN	9805433884	MAROLA	
18	Durga Rao	9816936827	Bindlee	
19	Rusan Choud	9805387365	मौरा	
20	Nisha	7876804174	मराला	
21	REELA KUMARI	765000615	17	
22	Anide Verma	7876562570	11	
23	Kantilal	9418017787	SM - SDHEP, Suni	
24	Hetram	9418484182	मराला	
25	Tekchand	9015681853	मराला	
26	Shyam Lal	9418027884	Bindla	

आज दिनांक 11/1/2024 को सुन्नी डैम 382 मोगवा 2
परिपत्रिका के लिए अतिरिक्त ग्रामि अधिकार प्रस्ताव के
संबंधी सामाजिक समझौते प्रभाव आवाजें अध्ययन
के संदर्भ में जनसुनवाई का आयोजन किया गया।
वेदव/ जनसुनवाई में निम्न लोग उपस्थित हुए
वेदव उपमहानिवासी श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन की अध्यक्षता में हुई

क्र.सं.	नाम / पता	दूरभाष	पद	हस्ताक्षर
1	SURENDER MOHAN	7018478288	SOM KUMARANCH G.P. Badhan	[Signature]
2	Bimla Thakur	98165-34785	G.P. Badhan	BThakur
3	Savita	70187-40969	PATWARI	[Signature]
4	Parkash Vice President	88944-40315		[Signature]
5	Kasaramd Land Owner	78963-85923		[Signature]
6	Jai Chand Village. Thunjan Pokrajal	9816784512		[Signature]
7	Dalip Kumar Tehsildar. K. Sam	821946934		[Signature]
8	Nand Lal Nehari Ex. Badhan.	858050051		[Signature]
9	नरेश चन्द गांव मोगडा	9817171348		[Signature]
10	सुरेंद्र कुमार गांव मोगडा	9817071070		[Signature]
11	देव कन्द गांव मोगडा	9817560158		[Signature]
12	सुरेंद्र चन्द गांव मोगडा	9625396717		[Signature]
13	सुरेंद्र राम	9625815026		[Signature]
14	विलाल राज जमनादेवी	दिनांक	85807 29517	[Signature]
15	Kaliberi	मोगडा (मजरागा)	9816684691	[Signature]
16	मिलिना	सून सन	8894633843	[Signature]
17	शारदा देवी	सून सन	9805960744	[Signature]
18	जमनादेवी	सून सन	जमनादेवी 98167 97211	[Signature]
19	सुरेंद्र	सून सन	98164	[Signature]
20	Bahar	Thunjan	98595-1346	[Signature]
21	मोगडा	सून सन	8894855	[Signature]
22	Maheshwar	Sawara	9218	[Signature]
23				

24. [Signature] 9418-17687 [Signature]

आज दिनांक 16-01-2024 को सुनी डैम उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त धूमि अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव से संबंधी सामाजिक सभाघात प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन के संदर्भ में जनसुनवाई का आयोजन किया गया। बैठक/जनसुनवाई में निम्न लोग उपस्थित हुए। बैठक उपमंडलाधिकारी श्रीमती शांता शुक्ला की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

SR.NO. क्रमांक	NAME नाम	Mobile - Number मोब नंबर	Address / Designation पता / पद	Signature हस्ताक्षर
1	Shanta Shukla	82191-93500	N.T. Karag	
2	Ashwan Sod	94184-93700	LAO SJVN SOHEP, Suni	
3	Rama Kishan	82650 03006	S.D.R. Jodhpur Karag	
4	Jagdish Chand Sharma	98162-23254	Jr. consultant	
5	Jee Chand Verma	9459264226	Jr. consultant	
6	Gita Sanyal Verma	8261035105	Offr. Farmer	
7	Pawan Chandel	8091784092	Farmer	
8	Beg Ram	9625490866	Beg Ram	
9	Sudish Mehta	9418760255	Distt. President AICC Mandi	
10	Neesaj Basanna	8894393339	Vill. Karag Distt. Mandi, Peh. Karag	
11	Om Prakash	9817398711	Belu Distt. Mandi	
12	Jeetu Lal	8629000057	W.A. Chahar, P. Mahana, J. Karag	
13	Gurpreet Singh	9808744783	Village Dala, Karag	
14	Pooja Nand	8263029956	Village Peh. Karag	
15	राधा देवी	88944-76427	गांव परलौक (बेल)	
16	राम		गांव परलौक परलौक	
17	राधा देवी			
18	Nirmala			
19	Nirmala			
20	रामा देवी		परलौक	
21	Surender	9625008272	Parlog.	
22	Amud (hu)	85806-57140	Beelundharp	
23	Leelabhar	9817098540	Koti P.O. Karag Beggar	
24	Jee Kum Verma	98763-66520	Village Karag	
25	SITENDER KUMAR	8219786915	Kadhad	











दिनांक
16/11/2024

सेवा में श्रीमान उपमंडल एम्प्लॉय-नागरिक दण्ड अधिकारी करसोग
तहसील करसोग जिला गण्डी (हि.प्र.)
विषय - अतलुज जल विद्युत मिगप में स्थाई नौकरी हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र
महोदय जी

सेवा में विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे अतलुज जल विद्युत मिगप
में अतलुज प्रोग्राम के अधीन पर स्थाई नौकरी मिलने में प्रार्थना
की है। मैंने आई.टी. आई. में कंप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण उतिर्ग किया
हूँ। चाहता हूँ कि मिगप में कंप्यूटर सेवा के लिए मैं राष्ट्र को
सही प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत मिगप में RPR के तहत एक योजना चलाई है
जिनको नौकरी चाहिए उन्हें नौकरी मिलेगी जिनको नौकरी नहीं
चाहिए उन्हें पांच लाख रुपये एक छुट्टी मिलेगा, इसलिए
मुझे स्थाई नौकरी देने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि यह मिगप आपके अधिकार
है यदि आपकी शर्तें क्या होंगी तो मैं हताश होगा।
मुझे आशा है नहीं अपितु पूर्ण विश्वास करता हूँ कि आप मेरे
उपरोक्त विषय को ध्यान में रखकर कृपा करेंगी।

प्रार्थी - रमेश

अंजय कुमार अग्रवाल श्री अमरचंद
गांव बेलवांक जन्म घर पंदासा
तहसील करसोग जिला गण्डी (हि.प्र.)
फोन - 98178 57477

अभिषेक कॉपी -

LAO -

SJUN - सुनी वॉच



कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत परलोग

विकासखण्ड करसोग, तहसील करसोग, जिला मण्डी (हि.प्र.)

आज दिनांक 10-08-2022 को ग्राम समा/ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की मासिक/विशेष बैठक प्रधान/उप-प्रधान श्री/श्रीमती डा. धर सिंह जी की अध्यक्षता में सम्पन्न हुई। उपस्थिति 6/7 रही तथा निम्न कार्यवाही अमल में लाई गई।

प्रस्ताव नं. 07

प्रतिलिपि

दिनांक 10/08/2022

विषय:- ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की मुख्य आँगी के क्षेत्र में दुपस्थित सदस्यों द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास किया कि सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की राजी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है। ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की स्थानीय जनता द्वारा सरकार व प्रशासन के समक्ष बार-बार आँग उठाने व लोगों के अथक प्रयास के उपरान्त जो (सुविधा) पुल, सड़क, स्कूल व अन्य सुविधा प्राप्त हुई है वह सभी विद्युत परिधोजन। कर्मों से जल अग्न हो रही है। जिसके कारण स्थानीय जनता बहुत परेशान है। ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की मुख्य आँगी निम्नानुसार है।

1. नि: सभी महिला मण्डलों:- चैरा, परलोग, बेलूदांक के लिए महिला मण्डल भवन का निर्माण किया जाना
2. भुवरु मण्डल भवन निर्माण
3. आँगनवाड़ी भवन हचैस, बेलूदांक, परलोग निर्माण
4. स्थानीय लोगों की आस्था के अनुसार अविभक्त दाह संस्कार करने हेतु क्रमशः दाहों का निर्माण करना।
5. राजकीय मिडिल स्कूल परलोग (देरडा) का भवन जो कि डूब क्षेत्र में आ रहा है उसका पुनः निर्माण करना।
6. पंचायत भवन ग्राउंड का निर्माण करवाना।

REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA



कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत परलोग विकासखण्ड करसोग, तहसील करसोग, जिला मण्डी (हि.प्र.)

बैठक प्रधान/उप-प्रधान श्री/श्रीमती डा.प्रमोद देवी को ग्राम सभा/ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की मासिक/विशेष
सम्यन् हुई। उपस्थिति 7/7 रही तथा निम्न कार्यवाही अन्त में लाई गई।
प्रस्ताव न. 10

प्रतिलिपि

दिनांक 18/01/2022

विषय :- गाँव परलोगी से लगाने वाले कुएँ (प्रस्तावित) पुल की
Location/स्थान बताने के :-

उपरिष्ठत सारको द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्बन्धी से पास किया कि ग्राम पंचायत परलोग में सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा विद्युत परिष्कार के लिए कुएँ का अचि ग्राहण किया जा रहा है। इससे साथ साथ सतलुज पुल भी जल भरण हो जायगा। ग्राम पंचायत परलोग में एक आसु पुल है जो कि ग्वालमला, कौर, कौर जिला का जोशाना हो पुल के जल भरण होने से ग्राम पंचायत परलोग के स्थानीय लोगों में आर्य आक्रोश है।

सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा लगाने वाले कुएँ पुल मिडल स्कूल परलोग से प्रस्तावित किया गया था। स्थानीय जस्ता चाहती है कि प्रस्तावित पुल मिडल स्कूल परलोग से ही लगाने जाएं ताकि स्थानीय जस्ता भी डिप्लोम हो।

अतः ग्राम पंचायत परलोग अद्य प्रकल्प सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड बूट्टी किल्ल से सुरक्षा आँक करती है कि ग्राम पंचायत परलोग को प्रस्तावित पुल का स्थान बताने की कृपा करें। जो कि सर्व आर्य ग्राम पंचायत है।

प्रेषित प्रतिलिपि :-

- SDM - करसोग जिला मण्डी, ग्वालमला के अनुसार सही है।
- LAO - SJVN (कुएँ की बाँध)
- साथ वदसील करसोग



प्रमोद देवी
ग्राम पंचायत परलोग
विकासखण्ड करसोग, जिला मण्डी हि.प्र.

on dated
16/01/2024

हस्ताक्षर [Signature]
दिनांक 16/01/2022



कायोलय ग्राम पंचायत परलोग

विकासखण्ड करसोग, तहसील करसोग, जिला मण्डी (हि.प्र.)

आज दिनांक 10-08-2022

को ग्राम सभा/ग्राम पंचायत परलोग की मासिक/विशेष

बैठक प्रधान/उप-प्रधान श्री/श्रीमती

जायसरी देवी

जी की अध्यक्षता में

सम्पन्न हुई। उपस्थिति

6/7

रही तथा निम्न कार्यवाही अमल में लाई गई।

प्रस्ताव न. 07

प्रतिलिपि

दिनांक 18/08/2022

- (7) सतलुज पुल जो पिछले परियोजना के कारण डूब रहा है उसे गाँव परलोग से ही खर्चा करके या उसी जगह पर अंचाकर
- (8) पन्कोया से बेलूदांड गाँव के लिए बस योग्य पुल का निर्माण करवाना।
- (9) परलोग, चैरा, खनौच, बेलूदांड के लिए मंदिर निर्माण के लिए धन राशि।
- (10) ग्राम पंचायत परलोग के लिए सोलर स्ट्रीट लाइट प्रदान की जाए।
- (11) SJVN द्वारा प्रभावित स्त्री एवं अशिक्षित स्त्री का प्रभावित किया जावे इसके तहत नुवाँक के 9 लाख डॉलर का कार्याही के अनुसार सही है।

dated 16/04/2024

Pradhan
Gram Panchayat Parlog,
The. nasog, Distt. Mandi (H.P.)
16/01/2024

पु. वि.

सोण में

L.E.O,
श्री. शर्मन सभादर्शी,
सुन्नी !

विषय :- मुहल बेलू टोक रकसरा नं 993/237 व 987/251 को
सातलुज जल विद्युत निगम प्रोजेक्ट बोगान से भारी
नुकसान होन को :-

अहोदय जी, निवेदन इस प्रकार से है कि मैं चौरमल सफुआवेहंर
जोप बरोडा, डाक्टर चन्दोडा, ताहसील करसोण जिला कपी डिआधल
पुंरुण का रहने वाला हूँ। सात लुज जल विद्युत निगम प्रोजेक्ट
बोगान से मेरी भूमि रकसरा नं 993/237 व 987/251 को भारी
नुकसान हो रह है।

इसतः मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जो अपेक्षित
रकसरा नं 993/237 व 987/251 खेत व डूब क्षेत्र में आ रहे
है इस भूमि का डी.पी.ए.ए. के मासिकारिगो व फरिगारिगो से
भीय अपेक्षित जोफ, कस्वाया लोग/ ताकि इस खेत वाली भूमि
को सम्पिगण किया जा सके।

आपका

अहोदय चौरमल



चौरमल जी वेहंर
जोप बरोडा, डाक्टर चन्दोडा
ता. करसोण जिला नं 993
1870

Mobile No 8281810796

स्वागत
[Signature]
16/01/2024

महाल सुपारु, रावसील सुल्गी, जिला शिमला, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक / खेती नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थानित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्तार	अवधि का शेष (दिनेश्वर में)	विस्तार यमिनि का नाम और पता	सीमाएं		
							उ	द	प
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	2	34	गुशतर्का	घासनी	00-13-20	कुल भाग (288) हिमानन्द, चेत राम, चुनी लाल पुत्र तुलसी राम पुत्र दिवाकर भाग बराबर 14 भाग जतिन पुत्र ईश्वर दत्त पुत्र तुलसी राम 5 भाग खेमनन्द, मनोज कुमार पुत्र भेद राम पुत्र तुलसी राम भाग बराबर 5 भाग श्याम लाल, लकुर दत्त, सोम कृष्ण पुत्र आराम पुत्र दिवाकर भाग बराबर 24 भाग गोपाल, जितेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र वासुदेव पुत्र नाथू भाग बराबर 24 भाग राम लाल पुत्र नाथू पुत्र देवीसरन 24 भाग तेज राम लोकेश, योगेश पुत्र व श्रीमति सुदेश, श्रीमति सुषमा, श्रीमति बबली पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कृष्णा विद्या दीपयाम पुत्र भूप राम भाग बराबर 8 भाग मेहर चन्द, हेत राम, रुज लाल, बंध राज पुत्र व श्रीमति मुरतू विद्या भूप राम पुत्र देवीसरन भाग बराबर 40 भाग भगत राम, उत्तम राम पुत्र टैक चन्द पुत्र बिहारी भाग बराबर 144 भाग स्थानिय वासी			
		किता-03			00-06-32				
2	20	29/1	गुशतर्का	बाखल अवल	00-03-14	कुल भाग (2) हंसराज, धर्म पाल, मनोहर लाल, केवल राम पुत्र व श्रीमति विद्या देवी, श्रीमति निर्मला देवी, श्रीमति गीता देवी पुत्रियां यूबचन्द पुत्र लक्ष्मीया भाग बराबर (1) भाग तुलसीराम पुत्र लक्ष्मीया पुत्र गणेशू (1) भाग स्थानिय वासी			
3	27	70	गुशतर्का	घासनी	00-01-88	कुल भाग (6) चुनी राम, जय कृष्ण, मदन लाल भाग बराबर 5 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति मेघलू 1 भाग विद्या सुहा राम पुत्र दूर्गा स्थानिय वासी			
4	28	72	गुशतर्का	बंजर कदीम	00-02-97	कुल भाग (3) घनश्याम, धर्मप्रकाश पुत्र व श्रीमति उर्मिला, श्रीमति नीशा देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति सुनेहरु विद्या प्रेम लाल पुत्र नाथू भाग बराबर 1 भाग मित्र देव पुत्र नाथू पुत्र आत्मा राम 1 भाग विजय कुमार, लोकेश पुत्र व श्रीमति चम्पा देवी विद्या जिया लाल पुत्र नाथू भाग बराबर 1 भाग स्थानिय वासी			
5	29	73	गुशतर्का	बाखल अवल	00-16-10	कुल भाग (21) घनश्याम, धर्मप्रकाश भाग बराबर 5 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति उर्मिला, श्रीमति नीशा, श्रीमति नीशा देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति सुनेहरु भाग बराबर 2 भाग विद्या प्रेम लाल पुत्र नाथू, मित्र देव पुत्र नाथू पुत्र आत्मा राम 7 भाग विजय कुमार, लोकेश भाग बराबर 6 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति चम्पा देवी 1 भाग विद्या जिया लाल पुत्र नाथू स्थानिय वासी			
		किता-02			00-19-20				
6	30	76	गुशतर्का	बाखल अवल	00-05-63	कुल भाग (21) घनश्याम 5 भाग पुत्र व धर्मप्रकाश 2 भाग पुत्र प्रेम लाल पुत्र नाथू, मित्र देव पुत्र नाथू पुत्र आत्मा राम 7 भाग विजय कुमार, लोकेश भाग बराबर 6 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति चम्पा देवी 1 भाग विद्या जिया लाल पुत्र नाथू स्थानिय वासी			

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7	32 मिन	79 मिन	45 47 49 46	वाहित	बंजर कसीम बाखल अवल घासनी बंजर कसीम	00-04-61 00-05-71 00-04-77 00-01-20	कुल भाग (20790) हुकम चन्द 2073 भाग व पुत्र विद्यासागर 2127 भाग पुत्र धनी राम पुत्र अमर दत्त, भूप राम, मस्त राम, मोहन लाल, लिलक राम भाग बराबर 3300 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति कृष्णा देवी, श्रीमति शशीकला पुत्रियां व श्रीमति सवित्री भाग बराबर 900 भाग विद्या सीस राम पुत्र अमर दत्त, कंशी राम 3150 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति सोमावती 1050 भाग विद्या हेत राम पुत्र अमरदत्त श्रीमति मनोरमा पुत्री श्रीमति देवकी पुत्री अमरदत्त 2100 भाग अनूप राम पुत्र अमरदत्त पुत्र पीठ 4200 भाग डेक चन्द पुत्र नीलकंठ पुत्र हुकमिया 1890 भाग स्थानिय वासी
8	36 मिन	89 मिन	11/1 40 43	मुशतर्का	घासनी बाखल अवल बाखल अवल	00-01-78 00-03-70 00-04-02	कुल भाग (360) हेम चन्द पुत्र उतम चन्द पुत्र बसन्ता 36 भाग उतम चन्द पुत्र बसन्ता पुत्र दुर्गा 168 भाग सार्वश्रीमति कलायू बेसठ पुत्रियां व श्रीमति पार्वती पुत्री बसन्ता भाग बराबर 36 भाग श्रीमति संतोष कुमारी पुत्री व श्रीमति कौशल्या देवी विद्या तोता राम पुत्र श्रीमति पार्वती भाग बराबर 12 भाग श्रीमति गोदावरी, श्रीमति केसरी, श्रीमति गुलाबी पुत्री व खेम चन्द पूर्ण देव, गीता राम, देवी राम, प्यारे लाल ईश्वर दत्त पुत्र पीताम्बर पुत्र टाकुर दत्त भाग बराबर 72 भाग श्रीमति चन्दी विद्या हरी चन्द पुत्र बसन्ता 36 भाग स्थानिय वासी
9	36 मिन	98 मिन	39	मुशतर्का	बाखल अवल	00-03-53	कुल भाग (72) हरी राम पुत्र चान्द पुत्र देवा राम 48 भाग श्रीमति पुष्पा देवी विद्या परस राम पुत्र चान्द 24 भाग स्थानिय वासी
10	36 मिन	94 मिन	41 42	मुशतर्का	बाखल अवल बाखल अवल	00-02-45 00-01-74	कुल भाग (360) भूपेन्द्र कुमार 52 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति निर्मला, कान्ता, कुमारी रीना, कुमारी सीमा भाग बराबर 48 भाग पुत्रियां दुनी चन्द पुत्र जय राम, कमलेश कुमार 65 भाग पुत्र व कुमारी सुभद्रा देवी 25 भाग पुत्री व श्रीमति बदाम् देवी 10 भाग विद्या पूर्ण चन्द पुत्र जय राम, मोद राम पुत्र जय राम पुत्र दुर्गा 100 भाग गिरधारी, भूपेन्द्र पुत्र श्रीमति कोकलू पुत्री जय राम पुत्र दुर्गा भाग बराबर 60 भाग स्थानिय वासी
11	38 मिन	105 व 106 मिन	656/150 152	वाहित	बंजर कसीम बाखल अवल	00-24-43 00-00-90	पूर्ण चन्द पुत्र राम् पुत्र कायू स्थानिय वासी
12	39	107	151	वाहित	घासनी	00-01-91	गोवर्धन पुत्र पूर्णचन्द पुत्र राम् स्थानिय वासी

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13	41 मिन	109 मिन	231	मुशतर्का	बंगर कदीम	00-17-88	कुल भाग (32) गिरधारी लाल, सुदर्शन लाल, नन्द लाल भाग बराबर 4 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति सनेकर 1 भाग विद्या पद्मोत्तम पुत्र राम, सतीश कुमार पुत्र विद्याधर पुत्र राम, 5 भाग उत्तम राम, पूर्ण चन्द पुत्र राम, पुत्र कायू भाग बराबर 10 भाग श्रीमति देवकू, श्रीमति पूली पुत्रियां दिवल् पुत्र कायू भाग बराबर 8 भाग कुमारी नीरु पुत्री परसराम पुत्र नामालुम 4 भाग स्थानिय वासी
14	55 मिन	127 मिन	147	मुशतर्का	बंगर कदीम	00-21-66	कुल भाग (30) बेग राम पुत्र मारू पुत्र चादन् 3 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति नाणु, श्रीमति बेणू कुमारी विद्या कुमारी रोशनी भाग बराबर 12 भाग पुत्रियां मारू पुत्र चादन् परू पुत्र हिस्दा पुत्र नामालुम 15 भाग स्थानिय वासी
			किता-24			01-99-43	

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K.P. (B)

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N.T. (A)

नाहाल गुणना, तहसील सुल्मी, जिला शिमला, हि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	जोत / जमीनी न.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्तार	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (कि.मी. में)	विलम्ब करिता का नाम और धारा	सीमाएं		
							उ	द	प
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	8	13	गुश्तकां	घासनी	03-25-83	कुल भाग (1380) दिमानन्द, चैत राम, कुनी लाल पुत्र तुलसी राम पुत्र दिवाकर भाग बराबर 36 भाग जतिन पुत्र ईश्वर चन्द पुत्र तुलसी राम (12) भाग खेमल कुमार, मनोज कुमार पुत्र भद्र राम पुत्र तुलसी राम भाग बराबर (12) भाग, आदम पुत्र दिवाकर पुत्र देवीसरन (60) भाग जितेन्द्र कुमार, गोपाल पुत्र वासुदेव पुत्र नाथू भाग बाराबर (60) भाग, राम लाल पुत्र नाथू पुत्र देवीसरन (60) भाग तेज राम, लोकेश, चौगेश पुत्र व श्रीमति सुदेश, श्रीमति सुषमा, श्रीमति बबली पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कृष्णा विद्या दीपयाम पुत्र भूप राम भाग बराबर (20) भाग मेहर चन्द, हेत राम, बृज लाल, बोध राम पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरतू विद्या भूप राम पुत्र देवी सरन भाग बराबर (100) भाग भगत राम, उत्तम राम पुत्र टेक चन्द पुत्र बिहारी भाग बराबर (360) भाग रोशन लाल, झीझा राम पुत्र पूर्ण चन्द पुत्र लखिस्ता भाग बराबर (15) भाग मित्रदेव पुत्र व श्रीमति बती पुत्री लखिया पुत्र बलिया भाग बराबर (30) भाग चौप राम, श्याम लाल पुत्र व श्रीमति सुभद्रा देवी, श्रीमति पुष्पा देवी, श्रीमति सरला देवी, श्रीमति कान्ता देवी, कुमारी माला देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति बेसरु देवी विद्या उत्तम चन्द पुत्र लखिया भाग बराबर 15 भाग मदन लाल, कृष्ण लाल पुत्र नारद पुत्र बलिया भाग बराबर 60 भाग रूप चन्द, गुप्त राम पुत्र व श्रीमति तारावती पुत्री धर्म दत्त पुत्र बलिया भाग बराबर 60 भाग श्रीमति सेवती पुत्री बलिया पुत्र भीमी 60 भाग बाल कृष्ण 45 भाग पुत्र व नीम चन्द पुत्र व श्रीमति तुलसी श्रीमति नर्दा भाग बराबर 2770 भाग पुत्रियां तीरू पुत्र दिवतू मुरारी पुत्र सूर्य प्रकाश पुत्र गंगू 45 भाग सोम कृष्ण पुत्र विष्णु पुत्र अगठ 20 भाग पीतम्बर लाल, विश्वप्रकाश पुत्र व श्रीमति मनोरमा देवी, श्रीमति जयवल्मी, उषा देवी, श्रीमति ललिता देवी, श्रीमति ईश्वरी देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति लक्ष्मी देवी विद्या सेवा नन्द पुत्र विष्णु भाग बराबर 20 भाग केशव चन्द, रोहित कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति शान्ति देवी श्रीमति योगेश्वरी, श्रीमति केसरी, श्रीमति तुलसी देवी, श्रीमति सुजिता पुत्रियां व श्रीमति बसन्ती देवी विद्या इन्द्र पुत्र विष्णु भाग बराबर 20 भाग स्थानिय वारसी	दलजुन	दलजुन	द

Sharma
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N (12)

Sharma
N (10)

महाल जैशी, तहसील सुन्नी, जिला विमाना, वि.प्र. (आदिवासी भूखे) ।

क्र. सं.	खेद / जमीनी नं.	खेद/का संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूखे की विवरण	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	दिलखद पंक्ति का नाम और पता	श्रीमते					
							प	र	म	प	प	
1	122 मिना	237 मिना	481 486	गुफाका	ब.क.स. फलदार नी.गुफाका एक घरकी जाती 12 गादी	00-06-93 00-00-15	7	श्री श्री श्री श्री				
			487		बंजर कदीन	00-00-26	पुल्ल भाग (20) दीवतदास 1 भाग गुदास पुत्र व श्रीमति कुकलू पुत्री व श्रीमति बेनलू भाग बदाबर 6 भाग विद्या हिदा पुत्र सुईया सुखू, राम नल्ल पुत्र दीवत राम पुत्र हिदा भाग बदाबर (1) भाग लायकराम, रोशलाल, गुडू पुत्र व श्रीमति सुन्नी, श्रीमति फूली, श्रीमति सावित्री पुत्रियां इन्द्रवीर पुत्र बलीया भाग बदाबर (12) भाग स्थानिय वासी					
						00-07-34						
2	124 मिना	241 मिना	480/2/1	गुफाका	बायल दीवत	00-01-72						
						00-07-35						
3	133 मिना	250 मिना	484	गुफाका	बंजर कदीन	00-16-41						

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महाल भयडा तहसील सुन्नी, जिला शिवला, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

अनुलग्नक-अ

क्र. सं.	सेक्टर / खतीनी नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्तार	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (हेक्टर में)	दिलबर व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	105 भिन	20	गुशतर्का	नै.सु.कुहल	00-00-25	दुकानिया, दास पुत्र दिवलू पुत्र मिथलू भाग बयाबर स्थानीय बासी।	सतलुप	सतलुप	तलुप	पू
	195 भिन	21		नै.सु.प्रसद	00-00-26					
		22		नै.सु. सैहन	00-00-25					
		किता-3			00-00-76					

Shree
N.T. (11)

Shree
Rajendra

Shree
N.T. (11)

भारत मजदूरों का हितकारी संघ, जिला शिमला, हि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

अनुसूची-अ

क्र. सं.	खेत / जमीनी नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्तार	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	हितकारियों का नाम और पता	श्रीमान				
							उ	द	पू	प	
1	10 दिन	23	64	सुशतर्का	जै.सु.कुहरल	00-01-33	कुल भाग (8) अमर चन्द, लकड़सेन, रूपचन्द, चटनी लाल पुत्र व श्रीमति द्रौपदी, श्रीमति कला देवी, कुमायी वीजा भाग बराबर (7) भाग पुत्रियां व श्रीमति सुरजू देवी, श्रीमति खिमी देवी भाग बराबर (1) भाग विद्याएं देवी राम पुत्र लच्छमी चन्द स्थानीय वासी।	सतलुज	राजमान	शतावती	सुलक्षन

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महाल भौरा, तहसील करसोल, जिला मण्डी, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

अनुसूचक-अ

क्र. सं.	बेट / जमीनी नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थानित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्तार	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	हिताब्द व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं				
							उ	द	पू	प	
1	19 मिन	262	सुशतर्क	जै.सु. कुहल	00-03-04	कुल भाग (14400) हिमा नन्द, चैत राम, तुली लाल पुत्र तुलसी राम पुत्र दिवाकर भाग बराबर (504) भाग जतिन पुत्र ईश्वर चन्द पुत्र तुलसी राम (168) भाग खेमनन्द, मनोज कुमार पुत्र भेद राम पुत्र तुलसी राम भाग बराबर (168) भाग श्याम लाल, राकुर दत्त, सोम कृष्ण भाग बराबर 840 भाग पुत्र आदम राम पुत्र दिवाकर, वासु देव, राम लाल पुत्र नाथु पुत्र देवी सरन भाग बराबर (720) भाग श्रीमति सुवशी विद्या धनश्याम पुत्र देवी सरन (1440) भाग तेज राम, लोकेश, योगेश पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेश, श्रीमति सुषमा, कुमारी बवली पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कृष्णा विद्या दीप राम पुत्र भूप राम भाग बराबर (245) भाग मेहर चन्द, हेत राम, बृज लाल, बोध राज भाग बराबर (1120) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरत (315) भाग विद्या भूप राम पुत्र देवी सरन श्रीमति तुष्या पुत्री देवी सरन पुत्र रामदास (720) भाग भगत राम, उत्तम राम पुत्र टेक चन्द पुत्र बिहारी भाग बराबर (4800) भाग प्रमोद कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति सोमी देवी, श्रीमति लता देवी, श्रीमति कमला देवी, श्रीमति हिमी देवी, कुमारी रक्षा भाग बराबर (1800) भाग पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गोदावरी (150) भाग विद्या व श्रीमति तारावती (450) भाग विद्या गीता राम पुत्र बिहारी श्रीमति कमली, श्रीमति गोदावरी, श्रीमति पदम, श्रीमति फरु पुत्रियां नाथु पुत्र देवी सरन भाग बराबर (960) भाग स्वामिन्य वासी	उ	द	पू	प	

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क्र.सं.	दिनांक	संख्या	व्यक्ति	पता	विवरण	
20	30	263	सक्रेतर	02-19-10	कुल भाग (14400) हिमा नन्द, चैत राम, युनी लाल पुत्र तुलसी राम पुत्र दिवाकर भाग बराबर (504) भाग जतिन पुत्र ईश्वर चन्द पुत्र तुलसी राम (168) भाग खेमल, मनोज कुमार पुत्र भद्र राम पुत्र तुलसी राम भाग बराबर (168) भाग श्याम लाल, ठाकुर दत्त, सोम कृष्ण भाग बराबर 840 भाग वासु देव, राम लाल पुत्र नाथु पुत्र देवी सरन भाग बराबर (720) भाग श्रीमति सुवधी विद्या घनश्याम पुत्र देवी सरन (480) भाग इन्द्र चन्द (960) भाग पुत्र व भेहर चन्द, हेत राम, बृज लाल, बोध राम भाग बराबर (1120) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेश, श्रीमति सुषमा, कुमारी बबली पुत्रियां व तेज राम, लोकेश, योगेश पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेश, श्रीमति सुषमा, कुमारी बबली पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कृष्णा विद्या दीप राम पुत्र भूप राम भाग बराबर (245) भाग श्रीमति जुद्धा पुत्री देवी सरन पुत्र रामदास (720) भाग भगत राम, उदम राम पुत्र टेक चन्द पुत्र बिहारी भाग बराबर (4800) भाग प्रमोद कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति सोमी देवी, श्रीमति लता देवी, श्रीमति कमला देवी, श्रीमति हिमी देवी, कुमारी रक्षा भाग बराबर (1800) भाग पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गोदावरी (150) भाग विद्या व श्रीमति गोदावरी (450) भाग विद्या गीता राम पुत्र बिहारी श्रीमति कमली, श्रीमति गोदावरी, श्रीमति पदम, श्रीमति फूलु पुत्रियां नाथु पुत्र देवी सरन भाग बराबर (960) भाग स्थानिय वासी	
किता-3						
3	26	40	266	गुशतर्का	00-05-10	कुल भाग (6) श्रीमति दासी, श्रीमति लपरी पुत्रियां हिऊ पुत्र तिलकू भाग बराबर (2) भाग तेज राम पुत्र व कुमारी लता, कुमारी रोशनी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अमकू विद्या गोलू पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (1) भाग लच्छीराम पुत्र व श्रीमति मणी देवी पुत्री मनी राम पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (1) भाग ललित, संजीव पुत्र व श्रीमति शीला देवी, श्रीमति कमला देवी, श्रीमति पुष्पा देवी, श्रीमति सीना देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति पदी देवी विद्या काहनू पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (2) भाग स्थानिय वासी
4	29	43	258	गुशतर्का	00-01-08	कुल भाग (360) श्रीमति दासी, श्रीमति लपरी पुत्रियां हिऊ पुत्र तिलकू भाग बराबर (32) भाग तेज राम पुत्र व कुमारी लता, कुमारी रोशनी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अमकू विद्या गोलू पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (64) भाग लच्छीराम पुत्र व श्रीमति मणी देवी पुत्री मनी राम पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (64) भाग ललित, संजीव पुत्र व श्रीमति शीला देवी, श्रीमति कमला देवी, श्रीमति पुष्पा देवी, श्रीमति सीना देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति पदी देवी विद्या काहनू पुत्र हिऊ भाग बराबर (128) भाग टेक चन्द, टिकम दास देवीदास प्रेम लाल पुत्र व श्रीमति बिमला देवी, लता देवी, गुलाबू देवी, श्रीमति प्रेमा देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति द्रापती देवी विद्या मोलक पुत्र ब्रीजू भाग बराबर 27 भाग श्रीमति सावित्री, श्रीमति मालतू पुत्रियां अगळ पुत्र दासू भाग बराबर (36) भाग श्रीमति दर्शनू पुत्री बृजु पुत्र सैन् (9) भाग स्थानिय वासी

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30	44	267	मुशतर्का	बंजर काबले काबरा	00-06-12	कुल भाग (720) श्रीमति दासी (70) भाग पुत्री व श्रीमति लपटी (34) भाग पुत्री हिठ पुत्र तिलकू तेज राम पुत्र व कुमाठी लता, कुमाठी रोशनी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अमरू विख्या गोवू पुत्र हिठ भाग बराबर (136) भाग लच्छीराम पुत्र व श्रीमति मणी देवी पुत्री मनी राम पुत्र हिठ भाग बराबर (136) भाग ललित, संजीव पुत्र व श्रीमति शिला देवी, श्रीमति कमला देवी, श्रीमति पुष्या देवी, श्रीमति शैला देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति पदी देवी विख्या काहलू पुत्र हिठ भाग बराबर (272) टेक चन्द, विक्रम दास देवीदास प्रेम लाल पुत्र व श्रीमति बिमला देवी, लता देवी, गुलाबू देवी, श्रीमति प्रेमा देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति दापती देवी विख्या मोलक पुत्र श्रीजू भाग बराबर (27) भाग श्रीमति सावित्री, श्रीमति मालतू पुत्रियां अगळ पुत्र दासू भाग बराबर (36) भाग श्रीमति दर्शनू पुत्री बुरु पुत्र सैवू (9) भाग स्थानिय वासी				
		कुल किता-7			07-15-16					

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अनुसूचक-अ

महाल जकलीन, तहसील करसोग, जिला मण्डी, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	जेट / जाली नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थानित का प्रकार	भूमि की विस्त	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	हिजाबत व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
5	6	42	मुशतर्का	धानी दोयम	00-19-18	हिमायाम, दरमू, राम, डावर, वृजालाल, कर्मचन्द पुत्र कर्मदास पुत्र मगानिया भाग	बि	स	म	बि
जिन		43		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-04-16	बराबर स्थानिय वासी				
		91/2		धानी दोयम	00-18-19					
		किता-3			02-03-13					

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महाल नगाल, तहसील कटसोवा, जिला मधकी, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	काल / खतीना संख्या	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की किस्म	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	हिसाब दर्जित का नाम और पता	वीजार्थ				
							अ	ब	क	ख	
1	13	17	180/1/1	वाहिन	5	01-02-04 01-01-03 00-01-01	राम लाल पुत्र सुश्रु पुत्र गुवशु रखाविय वाली	विहारा	सतलुवा	पुष्पल	खकलीना
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महाराज बेलूबंक, तहसील करसोल, जिला मण्डी, सि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि) 11

क्र. सं.	बेट / अतीनी नं.	सर्वसंपा संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की किस्म	आगत का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	विनाश व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	22	208	गुशतर्का	गैर मुम. कुहल	00-05-04	कुल भाग (30) विलू राम, चंदू पुत्र दुर्गा पुत्र पदमा भाग बराबर (10) भाग कमल सिंह, ओम राज, भीम सिंह, बेद प्रकाश पुत्र व श्रीमति लीला देवी विद्या चेत राम पुत्र दुर्गा भाग बराबर (5) भाग जोत राम, आशा राम भाग बराबर (10) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति नक्की (1) भाग विद्या देवी सरण पुत्र पदमा सतीश कुमार, दुषी सिंह, देव राज पुत्र व श्रीमति मोरदासी विद्या दिवान चंद पुत्र देवी सरण भाग बराबर (4) भाग स्थानिय वासी	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति
2	31	223	गुशतर्का	धानी दोयम	00-05-02	कुल भाग (480) विलू राम, चंदू पुत्र दुर्गा पुत्र पदमा भाग बराबर (160) भाग जोत राम, आशा राम भाग बराबर (130) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति नक्की (51) भाग विद्या देवी सरण पुत्र पदमा सतीश कुमार, दुषी सिंह, देव राज भाग बराबर (53) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति मोरदासी (6) भाग विद्या दिवान चंद पुत्र देवी सरण स्थानिय वासी जित सिंह, यशवन्त सिंह उपनाम सिधू राम, भाग चंद पुत्र सुरत राम पुत्र डणकू भाग बराबर (80) भाग निवासी महाल बबौल	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति
3	62	228	गुशतर्का	गै.मु. गौहर	00-14-01	कुल भाग (24) अमर सिंह, ज्ञान सिंह, अमर चंद पुत्र व श्रीमति बुडामणी, श्रीमति इन्द्रा देवी, श्रीमति सैनापदू, श्रीमति भगवतू पुत्रियां दिवानंद पुत्र मानक भाग बराबर (3) भाग श्रीमति उत्तमू पुत्री दरसू पुत्र मदन (4) भाग स्थानिय वासी हेम सिंह पुत्र तुला राम पुत्र लक्की नन्द (17) भाग निवासी महाल मागणी	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति
4	65	211	गुशतर्का	गैर मुम. कुहल	0-07-14	कुल भाग (9) सीस राम, भूपेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति लीला कुमारी, श्रीमति गीता देवी, श्रीमति चमकीला देवी, श्रीमति इन्द्रावती, श्रीमति निशा कुमारी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अक्की देवी विद्या सुरत राम पुत्र मधरु भाग बराबर (4) भाग श्रीमति देवकू विद्या मधरु पुत्र जयकू (5) भाग स्थानिय वासी	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति	श्रीमति
		किता-2			00-08-10					





66	89	214	मुशतर्का	बजर काबले काशत	00-01-04	कुल भाग (18) देवी सिंह, नंद कुमार, हेमराज पुत्र व कुमारी कौशल्या, कुमारी सरला पुत्रियां व श्रीमति सैनापत् विद्या सिधु पुत्र जयू भाग बदाबर (9) भाग सीस राम, भूपेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति लीला कुमारी, श्रीमति गीता देवी, श्रीमति चमकीला देवी, श्रीमति इन्द्रावती, श्रीमति निशा कुमारी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अरुंधती देवी विद्या सुरत राम पुत्र मंथरु भाग बदाबर (4) भाग श्रीमति देवकू विद्या मंथरु पुत्र जयू (5) भाग स्थानिय वासी
6	76 सिन	101 सिन	212	मुशतर्का	00-01-08	डोला राम, निका राम, राज कुमार, इन्द्र सिंह, निर्मल दास पुत्र व श्रीमति मीरा पुत्री जयू पुत्र जैपू भाग बदाबर स्थानिय वासी
7	79 सिन	104 सिन	209 210 218	मुशतर्का	00-00-12 00-08-18 00-01-04	भगवान दास, वेगा राम पुत्र व श्रीमति लीला देवी पुत्री हेतू पुत्र जानकू भाग बदाबर निवासी महाल परलोण
			किता-3		00-10-14	
		कुल किता- 14			05-10-18	

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महाल फषान, तहसील कस्सोग, जिला मण्डी, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	वेस्ट / काली ब.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की किस्म	उत्पन्न का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	हितबद्ध व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	1	151/139	मुशतर्का	बाराणी देयम	03-04-05	कुल भाग (2270) हेम राज पुत्र व श्रीमति ममता देवी, शकुन्तला देवी पुत्रियां देवा दास पुत्र पुत्र भाग बराबर 1670 भाग देवा दास पुत्र पूर्ण पुत्र भिमी 600 भाग स्थानीयवासी				
2	8	138/137/1	वाहिद	बाराणी अवल	00-04-05	खोर सिंह पुत्र शुकु पुत्र सुरजू स्थानिय वासी				
3	9	153/43/2	वाहिद	बाराणी देयम	01-09-08	हिरा सिंह उपनाम मुशू पुत्र दिवू पुत्र सुरजू स्थानिय वासी				
4	11	113	मुशतर्का	बाराणी अवल	00-01-18	कुल भाग (30) हिरा सिंह उपनाम मुशू (6) भाग पुत्र दिवू पुत्र सुरजू, श्रीमति निकी, श्रीमति जुबानी, श्रीमति फुलमू, श्रीमति वुषी भाग बराबर (24) भाग पुत्रियां दिवू पुत्र सुरजू स्थानिय वासी				
		किता-2			00-09-12					
5	12	128/2	मुशतर्का	बाराणी देयम	00-07-12	ललित कुमार, डोला राम पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेशा कुमारी पुत्री श्रीमति सुबकला पुत्री भीखम भाग बराबर स्थानिय वासी				
6	13	116	मुशतर्का	गैर मुम. खलवाड़ा	00-00-10	कुल भाग (420) देवादास पुत्र पुत्र भिमी (75) भाग शुकु पुत्र सुरजू पुत्र इराडू (75) भाग खोर सिंह पुत्र शुकु पुत्र सुरजू (75) भाग हिरा सिंह उपनाम मुशू पुत्र व श्रीमति निकी, श्रीमति जुबानी, श्रीमति फुलमू, श्रीमति वुषी पुत्रियां दिवू पुत्र सुरजू भाग बराबर (60) ललित कुमार, डोला राम पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेशा कुमारी पुत्री श्रीमति सुबकला पुत्री भीखम भाग बराबर (75) भाग स्थानिय वासी श्रीमति सुख देवी पत्नी श्याम लाल पुत्र अमर चन्द (60) भाग निवासी महाल मकड़खा पटवार वृत्त शकरोड़ी तहसील सुन्नी				
		किता-4			04-08-05					

Shree
N T (L)

Shree
Raj (R)

Shree
N T (R)

17	21	44/1	मुशतर्का	01-02-02	कुल भाग (7) मोहन लाल, गंगा धर, देवी राम पुत्र व श्रीमति लीलमा देवी, श्रीमति सन्तोष कुमारी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कलू देवी विद्या विन्डू पुत्र परसू भाग बराबर (1) भाग ध्यान सिंह, ओम प्रकाश, निक्का राम, सतीश कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति हिमकला, श्रीमति खेम कला पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गोदावरी विद्या प्रेम दास पुत्र परसू भाग बराबर (1) भाग दीपाराम, हिरू राम पुत्र व श्रीमति पवली पुत्री व श्रीमति परसू विद्या परसू पुत्र कुन्दन भाग बराबर (4) भाग श्रीमति सुवर्द विद्या कुन्दन पुत्र झण्डू (1) भाग स्थानिय वासी
18	22	48/1	मुशतर्का	02-08-06 02-06-00 00-02-06	कुल भाग (9) मोहन लाल, गंगा धर, देवी राम पुत्र व श्रीमति लीलमा देवी, श्रीमति सन्तोष कुमारी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति कलू देवी विद्या विन्डू पुत्र परसू भाग बराबर (1) भाग ध्यान सिंह, ओम प्रकाश, निक्का राम, सतीश कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति हिमकला, श्रीमति खेम कला पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गोदावरी विद्या प्रेम दास पुत्र परसू भाग बराबर (1) भाग दीपाराम, हिरू राम पुत्र व श्रीमति राधू, श्रीमति पवली भाग बराबर (4) भाग पुत्रियां व श्रीमति परसू (2) भाग विद्या परसू पुत्र कुन्दन श्रीमति सुवर्द विद्या कुन्दन पुत्र झण्डू (1) भाग स्थानिय वासी
		किता-12		14-07-16	

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Rajendra (B)

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N T (A)

महाल परजोग, तहसील करसोवा, जिला मण्डी, वि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

क्र. सं.	श्रेयट / खतीनी नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थापित का प्रकार	भूमि की किस्म	अवर्तन का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	दिलखद पंक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	1	263/261/24/1	मुशतर्का	बारानी दीघम	00-01-07	कुल भाग (9) सीस राम, भूपेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति लीला कुमारी, श्रीमति गीता देवी, श्रीमति चमकीला देवी, श्रीमति ईन्दा देवी, श्रीमति निशा पुत्रियां व श्रीमति अक्की देवी विद्या सुरत राम पुत्र मंघरु भाग बराबर 8 भाग श्रीमति देवकू विद्या मंघरु पुत्र जर्दू 1 भाग स्थानिय वासी	क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र	क्षेत्र
2	11	230/2	मुशतर्का	गै.सू. कुहल	00-08-08	कुल भाग (960) पूरन चन्द, गोवर्धन दास, सुरत राम, केशव राम, गुरदयाल, मीना राम, मोद राम, लीलाधर, ओम प्रकाश पुत्र व श्रीमति सैनापतू श्रीमति नारायण दासी, श्रीमति कौशल्या देवी, श्रीमति गुदली देवी, श्रीमति लीलावती भाग बराबर 453 भाग पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गुलाबो देवी विद्या तवारु पुत्र तुलसीया व श्रीमति गौरी पुत्री तवारु पुत्र तुलसीया 480 भाग स्थानिय वासी				
3	15	30	मुशतर्का	धानी अचल धानी अचल	01-09-00	कुल भाग (45) श्रीमति राम कली, श्रीमति हीमू पुत्रियां तवारु पुत्र जानकू भाग बराबर 8 भाग भीमेश चन्द, सीमेश चन्द, योगेश चन्द पुत्र लाल चन्द पुत्र डबलू भाग बराबर 10 भाग लाल चन्द पुत्र डबलू 3 भाग बंटी कुमार, लंबली किशोर, रवि कुमार पुत्र व कुमारी अनुराधा, कुमारी दीक्षा पुत्रियां व श्रीमति गीता देवी विद्या भगवान दास पुत्र हेतु भाग बराबर 6 भाग बेला राम पुत्र व श्रीमति कालदू देवी पुत्री हेतु पुत्र जानकू भाग बराबर 12 भाग दिनेश कुमार पुत्र व श्रीमति टीना देवी पुत्री श्रीमति लीला देवी पुत्री हेतु भाग बराबर 6 भाग स्थानिय वासी				
4	16	244/27/1	मुशतर्का	बारानी दीघम	00-06-00	ललित कुमार, डोला राम पुत्र व श्रीमति सुरेशा कुमारी पुत्री श्रीमति रूबकला पुत्री भीखू भाग बराबर स्थानिय वासी				
		कुल			02-11-07					
		कुल			03-07-02					







महाल खरयाली, तरसील करसोग, जिला मण्डी, डि.प्र. (अतिरिक्त भूमि)।

अनुसूचक-अ

क. सं.	खेवट / खतीनी नं.	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	स्थानित का प्रकार	भूमि की किस्म	अर्जन का क्षेत्र (बिघा में)	हितबद्ध व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	सीमाएं			
							उ	द	पू	प
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	1	253/1	मुशतर्का	बंजर काबले काश्त	00-05-16	ज्ञान सिंह, लाल चन्द पुत्र पौशू पुत्र गंगा राम भाग बराबर स्थानिय वासी	दू	सतलु	शु	शु
2	2	248	मुशतर्का	बंजर काबले काश्त	00-01-00	कुल भाग (24) ज्ञान सिंह, लाल चन्द पुत्र पौशू पुत्र गंगा राम भाग बराबर (12) भाग स्थानिय वासी आशा राम (3) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति नारकली (1) भाग पुत्री व श्रीमति निक्की (2) भाग विद्या त्वाठ उपनाम किशनदास पुत्र बराम चिजे राम पुत्र व श्रीमति सुमित्रा देवी, श्रीमति शान्ती देवी, कुमारी प्रेमा देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति निक्की देवी विद्या दारू पुत्र जेरू भाग बराबर (6) भाग निवासी महाल कन्देहड	दू	सतलु	शु	शु
		249		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-09-15					
		252		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-17-11					
		254		बंजर काबले काश्त	01-01-14					
		257		बंजर काबले काश्त	01-11-16					
		245/1		बंजर काबले काश्त	02-16-18					
		किता-6			06-18-14					
3	3	261	मुशतर्का	गैर मुम. दीगारा	00-04-12	कुल भाग (24) कौल राम पुत्र व श्रीमति अन्वू देवी पुत्री व श्रीमति सुभद्रा देवी विद्या डोला राम पुत्र प्रेम दास भाग बराबर (7) भाग रोशन लाल पुत्र प्रेम दास पुत्र परम (7) भाग लालचन्द, लोप चन्द, केसरदास, निकाराभा पुत्र नारायण दास पुत्र परम भाग बराबर (2) भाग गवर्धन, बोध राज पुत्र व श्रीमति लीलावती पुत्री परम पुत्र गोकल भाग बराबर (6) भाग डेहर चन्द, लिलक राम, सुरेश कुमार पुत्र व कुमारी सीमा देवी पुत्री व श्रीमति गायत्री देवी विद्या अनन्तराम पुत्र परम भाग बराबर (2) भाग निवासी महाल कन्देहड	दू	सतलु	शु	शु
		262		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-07-12					
		264		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-13-13					
		किता-3			01-05-17					
4	4	247	मुशतर्का	गैर मुम. दीगारा	00-02-06	कुल भाग (6) दलीप सिंह, पीर सिंह, भूप सिंह भाग बराबर (5) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति युमी देवी, श्रीमति केसरी देवी पुत्रियां व श्रीमति जवालादासी भाग बराबर (1) भाग विद्या श्याम दास पुत्र दुर्गा निवासी महाल कन्देहड	दू	सतलु	शु	शु
		253		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-10-16					
		255		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-02-16					
		256		बंजर काबले काश्त	00-11-02					
		किता-4			1-07-00					
5	5	218	मुशतर्का	खैतर	01-02-15	कुल भाग (30) लक्ष्मीराम, विशाल दास, मोतीराम भाग बराबर (29) भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति कलावन्ती, श्रीमति फुलनू भाग बराबर (1) भाग पुत्रियां महन्त पुत्र धनसी निवासी महाल कन्देहड	दू	सतलु	शु	शु
		किता-15			11-00-02					