



Rehabilitation Action Plan For 444 MW Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project



TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

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CONTENTS

- Chapter-1 : Introduction and Methodology**
- Chapter -2 : Profile of Project Area and Project Affected Population**
- Chapter -3 : land acquisition and impacts**
- Chapter – 4 : Income Restoration And Benefit Sharing**
- Chapter-5 : Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework**
- Chapter-6 : Community Participation and Consultations**
- Chapter-7 : Institutional Arrangements**
- Chapter-8 : Grievance Redress Mechanism**
- Chapter-9 : Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**
- Chapter-10 : Implementation Schedule**
- Chapter-11 : Costs and Budget**

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) has been given the responsibility by the Government of Uttarakhand (GOU) to develop, commission and operate Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) in the district Chamoli, Uttarakhand. The project aims at diverting the water of river Alaknanda through a water conductor system to an underground powerhouse located near village Haat and proposes to generate 444 MW of hydropower. The project envisages construction of a concrete diversion dam resulting in submergence area (area within the high flood level of the water spread area), and affected area within 7 km of the periphery of water-spread area and other appurtenances of the project and catchments area (of directly draining streams). The project is proposed for the World Bank assistance.

The project involves acquisition of public (government and forest land) and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. The acquisition of land and consequent displacement will have potential impacts on the social, economic, cultural and environmental attributes of the affected population with specific impacts on their productive assets, sources of income, habitat, community structure, social relations, cultural identity, traditional authority and also their potential for mutual help.

The present report comprises the findings of the Social Impact Assessment and presents a Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the affected and displaced population prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of the VPHEP and the requirements of World Bank operational policy (OP 4.12). THDC will implement the RAP through non-governmental agency (NGO) and in coordination with various line departments.

1.2 VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

The project is situated on river Alaknanda in the district of Chamoli about 225 kms from the nearest railhead Rishikesh. The catchment of river Alaknanda extends from latitude 30⁰ 15' 00" N to 31⁰ 07' 00" N and longitude 79⁰ 15' 00" E to 80⁰ 15' 00" E. It is completely mountainous, significant part of which is covered by snow (2700 Sq. km). The project is located in District Chamoli on the downstream of Vishnu-Prayag and Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Electric projects. Access to the main project components of the present hydro-electric development over Alaknanda is from left side of National Highway No. 58 serving Srinagar – Pipalkoti – Joshimath. Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VHEP) aims to harness the energy of the river Alaknanda for generation of hydroelectric power. The primary features of VPHEP include the following.

- Project is a run of the river scheme with construction of a 65 m high gravity concrete diversion dam on river Alaknanda to provide a live storage of 2.47M CM
- Project annual energy generation - 1813 MU (90% dependable year)
- Water conductor systems comprising power intakes and underground de-siltation chambers (3 nos)
- 13.4 km long horse shoe shaped Head Race Tunnel (HRT) of 8.8 m dia
- 130 m high restricted orifice type up stream surge shaft of 22/15 m dia
- Underground powerhouse having 4 Turbine Generating Units of 111 MW each
- Underground Transformer Cavern and 420 KV GIS Switch yard

- 3.07 km long horse shoe shaped Tail Race Tunnel (TRT) of 8.8 m dia to discharge the water back to river Alaknanda

1.3 LAND REQUIREMENT – DISPLACEMENT – SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project as envisaged is purely a run of the river scheme without having any storage except upstream pondage up to EL 1267 m to facilitate diversion of water into the water conveyance system. Thus the land requirement for the project is primarily for accommodating different project components and other allied works. The estimated land requirement for different project components is presented in Table 1.1.

| Table 1.1 Activity wise Total Land Requirement (Ha.) | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Type of Activity | Area to be Acquired (Ha.) | % to Total Area |
| 1 | Dam Area | 9.722 | 6.87 |
| 2 | Approach Area | 31.192 | 22.04 |
| 3 | Quarry Area | 11.712 | 8.27 |
| 4 | Dumping Area | 5.037 | 3.56 |
| 5 | Colony Area | 8.836 | 6.24 |
| 6 | Power House, switchyard and TBM assembly area | 27.35 | 19.32 |
| 7 | Reservoir Area | 20.231 | 14.29 |
| 8 | Underground works | 23.13 | 16.34 |
| 9 | Electrical works | 4.3435 | 3.07 |
| Total | | 141.5535 | 100.00 |

A total of 141.55 hectares (ha) of land is required to create the necessary facilities and infrastructure and other activities under VPHEP. Of the total land required 31.621 ha of private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages, 9.54 ha will be transferred from Public Works Department and about 77 ha of government / van panchayat land will transferred to THDC (excluding 23.13 Hac land for underground works). In addition 60 numbers of non-titleholders are also affected due to the transfer of PWD / government / *Van panchayat* land/Government land.

1.4 MEASURES TAKEN FOR MINIMIZING IMPACTS

Efforts were made to minimize the adverse impacts pf the project. Measures adopted for minimizing included the following:

- 1) Site selection for construction of infrastructure and other facilities were done in such a manner which involved minimal land acquisition of private land (16.46%)
- 2) During the design stage additional care is taken to avoid cultural and religious properties and public property

- 3) Efforts are made to avoid displacement of habitation/settlements centers and the project activities are planned in such a way that they do not disturb the main habitation.
- 4) The project infrastructure locations are planned in such a way that the existing approach roads are used and laying of new approach roads is kept bare minimum to avoid private land acquisition.
- 5) Use of tunnel boring machine instead of traditional drilling and blasting method for a large part of head race tunnel. Use of TBM will substantially reduce the risk of tremors in the habitations above the tunnel alignment.

1.5 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The loss of private assets resulting in loss of income and displacement has made social impact assessment an important input into the project design while initiating and implementing developmental interventions. An understanding of the issues related to social, economic and cultural factors of the affected people is critical in the formulation of an appropriate rehabilitation plan. A detailed social impact assessment (SIA) therefore was carried out incorporating social analyses and participatory processes into project design and implementation to make it responsive to social development concerns. SIA also helped in enhancing the project benefits to poor and vulnerable people while minimizing or mitigating concerns, risks and adverse impacts. Further as the project implementation entails a large number other social issues such as influx of labour during construction and others, a systematic assessment provided the basis to prepare a Social Management Plan.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to ensure that the project addresses the adverse impacts on the livelihood of the people and that nobody is left worse off after implementing RAP and those affected have access to project benefits, both during project construction as well as operation. In specific, the objectives of the study are:

- ❑ To carry out a socio-economic, cultural and political/institutional analysis to identify the project stakeholders and social issues associated with the project;
- ❑ To assess the extent of land acquisition/appropriation and other losses and undertake the census of potential project affected people;
- ❑ To develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in consultation with the affected people and project authorities;
- ❑ To identify likely occurrence of HIV/AIDS resulting from the influx of outside labourers and others and develop a strategy to reduce their incidence; and
- ❑ To develop a consultation framework for participatory planning and implementation of proposed mitigation plan.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study began with the identification of social issues and stakeholders and communities, including socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The focus of SIA was on identifying local population likely to be affected by the project either directly or indirectly and undertake census survey. The scope of the study in particular included the following:

- a) Identifying key social issues associated with the proposed project and specify the project's social development outcomes;
- b) Assessing potential social and economic impacts both during the construction phase and in the operation phase;

- c) Reviewing policies, regulations and other provisions that related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected people and other social issues;
- d) Social screening of various project components and likely impacts in terms of land acquisition (loss of land, houses, livelihood, etc.), and resultant involuntary resettlement and provide inputs (in terms of magnitude of impacts and likely costs for mitigation) in preparing appropriate mitigation plans;
- e) Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and design the social services that may be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life and achieve the projects economic and social goals;
- f) Update the profile of the population and available infrastructure facilities for services in the project affected area;
- g) Based on the assessment of potential social and economic impacts establish criteria that will assist in the formulation of strategies; to the extent possible maximize project benefits to the local population and minimize adverse impacts of the project interventions on the affected communities;
- h) Inform, consult and carry out dialogues with the project stakeholders on matters relating to project design, objectives, and implementation and provide specific recommendations to avoid/minimize high social risks;
- i) Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and accordingly design the social services that my have to be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life;
- j) Identify likely loss of community assets (e.g. school, panchayat building) including the religious structures and common property resources (e.g. forest, grazing land) the impacts of their loss on the local population;
- k) Assess the impact of influx of construction workers and others (both during civil works and operation of the project) on the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases and develop a strategy to control them;
- l) Assess the capacity institutions and mechanisms for implementing social development aspects of the project implementation including the social safeguard plans and recommend capacity building measures; and,
- m) Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the social development outcomes;

1.8 FOCUS AREAS OF THE STUDY

The study specifically focused on the following:

Stakeholders analysis - (i) identifying key stakeholders – project decision makers, beneficiaries, affected community, project influencers (e.g. NGOs / civil society), project implementers (project functionaries), project facilitators (other agencies) and identifying their stakes in the project; (ii) identifying key formal and informal institutions operating at village and sub-regional levels and assessing their role in community decision making processes; and (iii) assessing local capacities in terms of participation in planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring.

Review of relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition, resettlement and involvement of project stakeholders. Attention was paid (i) to the laws and regulations governing the social safeguards and project implementation, (ii) on the access to and exclusion of groups to the services and opportunities provided by the project.

The living patterns of vulnerable population (including tribes, scheduled castes, women, landless, etc.) in the project area and assess whether they are involved in community decision-making process.

1.9 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

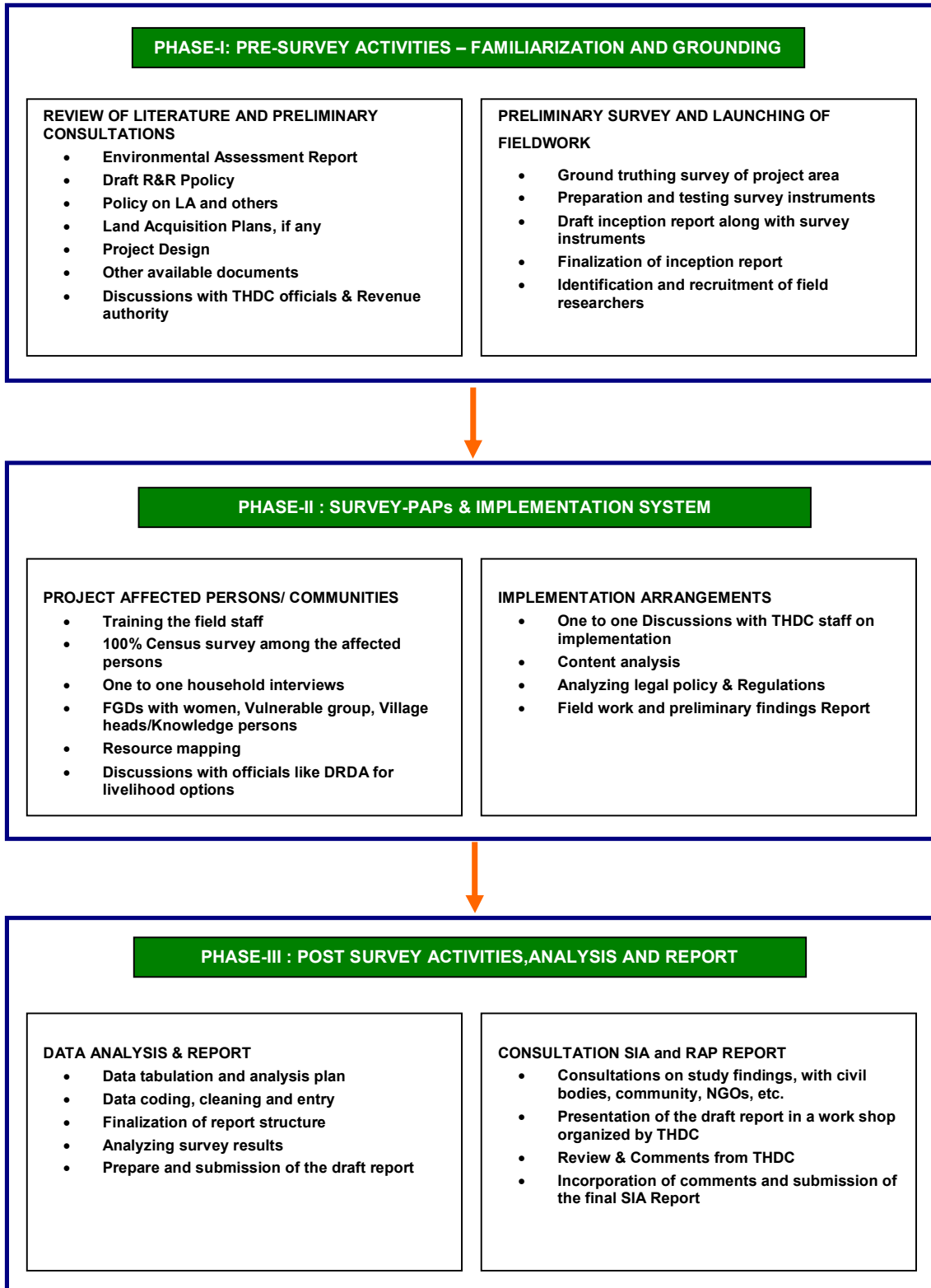
Approach and methodology mainly consist of quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques. The study was conducted in three phases. The process flow chart indicating the sequential flow of activities is given in **Figure 1**.

1.10 PHASE – I: PRE SURVEY ACTIVITIES

1.10.1 Collection and review of project literature

This phase intends to familiarize with the concerned and important stakeholders to identify and collect the available literature and to scope the activities. This involved two pronged approach (a) discussions with Project Implementing authorities and other concerned, b) collection of available Project Affected Persons database and other relevant project literature. Consultations were held with concerned village revenue officials to update the ownership of land and its utilization pattern by referring to Records of Right (ROR) or *Jamabandi* Registers. Literature review and consultations formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders.

Fig 1: PROCESS FLOW CHART FOR SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR VPHEP



1.10.2 Rapid reconnaissance survey to familiarize field activities

Following to the review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits were conducted as part of ground truthing exercise. This is primarily observatory exercise and entails briefings by the concerned. This enabled to cross verify the issues identified in the chapter on social impact assessment in Environmental Assessment report prepared by WAPCOS. This has provided the basis for field research preparation and helped in testing the questionnaires and checklists.

1.10.3 Scoping and other Pre survey activities

Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan.

1.11 PHASE II: SURVEY ACTIVITIES

1.11.1 Census and socio-economic household survey for all affected persons

The census survey of all the project-affected persons available was conducted in the second phase. The survey, *inter alia*, has assessed the impacts of the project, the socio-economic conditions, and living standards of affected persons due to the project implementation. The following were collected during the survey:

- Socio economic conditions of the affected persons
- Family structure and number of family members
- Literacy levels
- Occupation type and income levels
- Inventory of household assets
- Loss of immovable assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
- Accessibility to the community resources
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Perceived income restoration measures
- Grievances of affected persons and its redressal
- Awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS
- Willingness to participate in the project

1.11.2 Qualitative survey

Quantitative surveys may not always reveal the facts. This is particularly true when assessed for poor and vulnerable sections and their dependence on community resources especially on *Van Panchayat*. Qualitative surveys were conducted for evaluation of both affected population and implementation capacities. The qualitative survey included focus group discussions and in depth interviews with various sections of people such as women, knowledgeable persons and community leaders to elicit their expectations and suggestions, which will support and provide additional information collected through quantitative survey.

1.11.3 Assessment of livelihood losses

The study made an attempt to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. Also through consultations the rehabilitation strategies for those losses by way of training requirements for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures were identified. For this the consultations were conducted among:

- People losing properties/resources
- Village community (where only government / van panchayat land is being taken)
- Knowledgeable persons / opinion leaders in the village

- Village heads

1.11.4 Review of legal policy provisions and implementation capacity

Relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed. To study implementation arrangements and its capacity in delivering the R&R services verification of these arrangements and in-depth interviews with authorities both at head office and field level were conducted.

1.12 PHASE III: POST SURVEY ACTIVITIES – ANALYSIS AND REPORTS

1.12.1 Analysis of data

The information collected through primary survey through questionnaires has been systematically coded, validated, analyzed and tabulated. Wherever required, the observations are supported by the information collected through desk research / document review.

1.12.2 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Report

This is the outcome of all the above activities and also results in the preparation of social impact assessment and RAP, which provide the socio economic risks involved and strategy to minimize the risks of the programme particularly on the vulnerable, and develop participative monitoring mechanism.

1.13 RESEARCH TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

Various social research tools are employed to ensure that, all issues related to the study are adequately addressed so that a meaningful package of deliverables is developed. The entire exercise is carried out through an appropriate mix of social research techniques including desk research through review of information available with THDC, concerned other government departments and project authorities. Structured and semi-structured interviews, group discussions with the affected people and relevant government agencies and community were undertaken.

The study used various instruments to collect information for the different stakeholders involved under the project. The Questionnaires and Checklist for FGDs are presented in the **Annexure-1**.

CHAPTER -2

Profile of Project Area and Project Affected Population

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) is situated on river Alaknanda in the district Chamoli of Uttarakhand state, about 225 kms from the nearest railhead Rishikesh. Access to the main project components of the present hydro-electric development over Alaknanda is on the left side of National Highway No. 58 serving Srinagar – Pipalkoti – Joshimath and connected by various project roads. The present chapter deals with the profile of the project state and the socio economic profile of the project affected persons (PAPs).

2.2 PROJECT STATE - UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand, the newly created state in the year 2000 is one of the most beautiful and the richest state in terms of natural beauty, abundant hydro power potential and the cultural heritage in North India. The state lies between Longitude 77° 34' 27" to 81° 02' 22" E and Latitude 28° 53' 24" to 31° 27' 50" N. The state shares international boundaries with Nepal and China in the north and has state boundaries with Uttar Pradesh in the east, Himachal Pradesh in the west and Haryana in the south. Uttarakhand has total area of about 53483 Sq. km. which is about 17.3 per cent of the India's total land area. It has population of about 8.48 million. Two of the most important rivers of the country viz., Ganga and Yamuna, originate from the glaciers of Uttarakhand. These two great rivers flow through the states in the North and West. The region has forest cover of about 63 per cent and numerous turbulent streams, roaring rivers, deep gorges, lofty mountains, snow clad peaks and rich diversity of flora and fauna which characterize the landscape. The climate varies from sub-tropical to temperate and alpine with large areas experiencing snowfalls during winter.

Varied eco-systems, which form the habitat of diverse plant wealth and wild life, exist in the State. Due to its high species diversity, the region has been identified as a hot spot for bio-diversity conservation. The predominant forest types occurring in the state are Tropical Semi Evergreen, Tropical Wet Evergreen, Sub-tropical, Pine, Temperate and Sub-Alpine/ Alpine Forests. There are few degraded forests and grass lands also.

The need of the socio-economic development can be gauged from the fact that the average per capita consumption of electricity in the state is 245.57 kWh.

2.3 THE RIVER SYSTEM

The catchment of river Alaknanda extends from latitude 30° 15' 00" N to 31° 07' 00" N and longitude 79° 15' 00" E to 80° 15' 00" E. It is completely mountainous, significant part of which is covered by snow (2700 Sq. km). The Alaknanda valley in Uttarakhand has a vast potential for water resources development, substantial of which is yet to be harnessed. The pilgrim route to Holy Badrinath passes along the Alaknanda valley. The valley is rich in forest wealth, herbal plants, magnesite, dolomite, talc etc. The river Alaknanda, a major tributary of Ganga, originates from KAMET Glacier above Badrinath at an elevation of about 7800m. It generally flows in the North to South direction and is met by a number of tributaries, all from the Indian side. These tributaries are Saraswati, Dhauri Ganga, Nandakini, Pindar and Mandakini river. At Deoprayag it joins with river Bhagirathi and moves downstream by the name 'Ganga'.

Alaknanda valley in the Himalayas has steep slopes which are quite suitable for harnessing the hydro-power potential by way of constructing run-off-the-river or storage schemes depending upon the geographical conditions. Accordingly, a number of hydro-power schemes have been envisaged on river Alaknanda and its tributaries, many of which are in different stages of construction / investigations. The average bed slope of Alaknanda river is 12.50m/km. and the actual slope in many of the smaller stretches is much more. The river in general can be termed as a very fast flowing and ferocious one.

The river valley is located in high mountain ranges, which rises to more than 1000m on both the banks over most of its stretch. The Dhauliganga river which joins the river Alaknanda near Joshimath is the major tributary of Alaknanda river. The total catchment area of Alaknanda at its confluence with Dhauliganga river near Joshimath, is 4508 Sq. Km. out of which 2700 Sq. Km. is snow bound.

The entire river catchment is located on the Himalayan mountain ranges. The catchment area is sparsely populated because of snowing conditions, steeply sloping mountain ranges, remote location and inaccessibility.

2.4 PROFILE OF PROJECT DISTRICT CHAMOLI

The project affected villages fall under two blocks of Chamoli District namely Dasholi Block (Chamoli Tehsil) and Joshimath Block (Joshimath Tehsil). The socio-economic and demographic features of the project area are presented at the block level and also at the district level. The District Map of Chamoli is presented as Figure 2.1. The project location is identified by way of circling the location on the map.

Fig 2.1 District Map of Chamoli



2.4.1 Demography

As per the 2001 census the total population of the project district of Chamoli is 370,359 and the density of population is 45.85 persons per square kilometer. Out of the total population, males are 183,745 (49.61%) and female population is 186,614 (50.39%). The proportion of SC/ST population to total population is 20.90%. (Table 2.1)

| Sl. No | Item | Block | | Chamoli District |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Dasholi | Joshimath | |
| 1 | Area (Sq Km) | 851 | 3883 | 8030 |
| 2 | Households | 7705 | 5402 | 77381 |
| 3 | Total Population | 36826 | 24869 | 370359 |
| 4 | Total Male Population | 18219 | 13120 | 183745 |
| 5 | Total Female Population | 18607 | 11749 | 186614 |
| 6 | Total SC Population | 9106 | 3700 | 67539 |
| 7 | Total ST Population | 1966 | 4428 | 10484 |
| 8 | Population Density (Per Sq Km) | 46.32 | 6.84 | 45.85 |
| 9 | % of SC/ST to total population | 30.07 | 32.68 | 20.90 |

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2006

2.4.2 Literacy

As per the table 2.2, the literacy rate for the project district is 75.43%. However, there is a significant gap between male (90%) and female (62%) literacy rate.

| Table 2.2 Literacy level in project District | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Sl. No | Item | Block | | Chamoli District |
| | | Dasholi | Joshimath | |
| 1 | Total No. of Literates | 23861 | 15685 | 237354 |
| 2 | No. of Male Literates | 13868 | 9803 | 138934 |
| 3 | No. of Female Literates | 9993 | 5882 | 98420 |
| 4 | Total Literacy Rate (%) | 75.91 | 73.80 | 75.43 |
| 5 | Male Literacy Rate (%) | 90.25 | 86.78 | 89.66 |
| 6 | Female Literacy Rate (%) | 62.20 | 59.07 | 61.63 |

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2006

2.4.3 Work participation

From Table 2.3 on work participation in project district it is seen that only 25.18% of the total population constitutes main workers and rest are marginal workers. Out of the main workers over three fifths are engaged in agriculture and other allied activities. The proportion of artisans and people into household activities is very less as less than 3% of the total workers is into these activities.

| Table 2.3 Work Participation in project District | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Sl No | Item | Block | | Chamoli District |
| | | Dasholi | Joshimath | |
| 1 | Main Workers | 6303 | 7535 | 96900 |
| 2 | Cultivators | 3225 | 4202 | 58773 |
| 3 | Agricultural Labour | 10 | 33 | 492 |
| 4 | HH Industry/Artisans | 538 | 580 | 2434 |
| 5 | Others | 2530 | 2720 | 35201 |
| 6 | Marginal Workers | 10116 | 4407 | 67829 |
| 7 | Total Workers | 16419 | 11942 | 164729 |
| 8 | % of Main workers to total population | 17.12 | 30.30 | 25.18 |
| 9 | % of Cultivators/Ag. labour to main workers | 51.32 | 56.2 | 61.16 |
| 10 | % of artisans to main workers | 8.54 | 7.70 | 2.59 |

2.4.4 Land Use Pattern

The land use pattern for project affected blocks and project affected district is presented in table 2.4. As per the records for year 2002-2003 close to three fifths of the total area of the state is under forest cover, followed by uncultivable waste land (19%). The net crop area is only 3.73% of the total area. For more details refer table 2.4.

| Sl. No | Type of use | Block | | Chamoli District | |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------|
| | | Dasholi | Joshimath | No | % |
| 1 | Forest Land | 19362.00 | 45855.00 | 506100.00 | 59.71 |
| 2 | Cultivable waste land | 4753.00 | 30769.00 | 48316.00 | 5.70 |
| 3 | Present Barren Land | 117.00 | 134.00 | 955.00 | 0.11 |
| 4 | Other Barren Land | 223.00 | 338.00 | 1641.00 | 0.19 |
| 5 | Uncultivable/Waste Land | 2887.00 | 133553.00 | 159050.00 | 18.77 |
| 6 | Land used for other than Agri. | 366.00 | 4162.00 | 8232.00 | 0.97 |
| 7 | Grazing Land | 6880.00 | 18030.00 | 50199.00 | 5.92 |
| 8 | Horticultural Land | 3785.00 | 18075.00 | 41534.00 | 4.90 |
| 9 | Net Crop Area | 4972.00 | 2095.00 | 31553.00 | 3.72 |
| | Total Area | 43345.00 | 253011.00 | 847580.00 | 100.00 |

Source: District Statistical handbook, 2006

2.4.5 Land Holding Pattern

The land holding pattern for the people of the project District is presented Table 2.5. As per the records for year 2000-2001 approximately 48% of the total land owners are marginal farmers owning less than 0.5 ha of land and another two fifths are small farmers owning more than 0.5 ha but less than 2 ha of land.

| Sl. No | Land holding (Ha) | Joshimath Block | | Dasholi Block | | Chamoli District | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | No. of Persons | % | No. of Persons | % | No. of Persons | % |
| 1 | <0.5 | 1975 | 47.94 | 2023 | 42.64 | 18503 | 47.83 |
| 2 | 0.5 to 1 | 747 | 18.13 | 1040 | 21.92 | 7896 | 20.41 |
| 3 | 1 to 2 | 807 | 19.59 | 1001 | 21.10 | 7607 | 19.66 |
| 4 | 2 to 4 | 462 | 11.21 | 585 | 12.33 | 3848 | 9.95 |
| 5 | 4 to 10 | 127 | 3.08 | 95 | 2.00 | 810 | 2.09 |
| 6 | >=10 | 2 | 0.05 | --- | --- | 19 | 0.05 |
| | Total | 4120 | 100.00 | 4744 | 100.00 | 38683 | 100.00 |

Source: District Statistical handbook, 2006

2.4.6 The Impact

Since the VPHEP is a run-of-river project, it has comparatively limited land acquisition impacts which affect 19 villages. A total of 103.93 ha of land were initially assessed to be required for the necessary facilities and infrastructure under the project. This included acquisition of 17.13 ha of private land (44.8% of which is barren). The remaining land consisted of 76.5 ha of government land (including forest/grazing land and 9.54 ha of state land owned by the Public Works Department), and 10.3 ha of community held grazing and forest land (*Van Panchayat* land). Of the 19 villages, acquisition of private land affects 7; and the remaining 12 villages only loose access to government forest/grazing and/or *Van Panchayat* land.

However, the inhabitants of Haat – the village most affected by land acquisition for the powerhouse, a surge shaft and access roads – demanded relocation and rehabilitation of the entire village citing continuous disturbance and pollution during construction stage as the reason. In November 2007, THDC agreed to consider buying the additional land in recognition of the disproportionate impact on the village of land acquisition and construction disturbance from the powerhouse, switchyard, a surge shaft, and access roads. THDC agreed to purchase all private land in and around the village on a willing-seller-willing-buyer basis supplemented by the provisions of THDC's Resettlement Policy. This would have increased the amount of private land obtained in Haat from 5.77 ha till 29.48 ha, and have affected 306 families of whom 153 would have had to relocate. The balance had already migrated elsewhere over the years. Between November 2007 and early December 2008, a series of negotiations between THDC and the Haat villagers failed to reach agreement on the modalities of the relocation. The villagers kept increasing their demands for asset compensation and resettlement assistance while remaining divided on the specifics of these. After THDC began exploring an alternative site for the powerhouse, negotiations were resumed in early 2009 at the request of Haat.

In June 2009, THDC reached to an agreement with two main hamlets of Haat village viz., Dhobighat and Haat main. Due to this arrangement, a total of 277 landowners (both titleholders and non titleholders) from these main two hamlets, agreed to sell their land amounting to 20.271 ha and houses to THDC based on the compensation provisions in VPHEP's R&R Policy and additional INR one million for self resettlement for each of the 95 resident households out of the 136 displaced households in the village¹. In view of the settlement with the two hamlets and availability of alternative land thereof, it was decided to move Switch yard from Hatsari to the alternative land available.

With the relocation of two hamlets of village Haat, the extent of private land to be acquired has gone up to 31.621 ha from 17.51 ha. The private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages. Now a total of **1223**² households (5159 project affected persons) will be affected by the project. Out of the total affected households, 515 will be directly affected due to the acquisition of private land and rest will be indirectly affected due to the loss of grazing and van

¹ Out of 144 total households in the village, 41 are not the actual residents. They migrated out of the village long back. Such out-migration due to pressure on land has been characteristic of the area for at least a century (Gazetteer of Garhwal Himalaya, Government Press, Allahabad 1910, p. 74). Since there is no functioning land market in the area (except along the highway), those who had migrated from Haat had a strong interest in having THDC acquire as much land as possible from the village.

² The project will be directly affecting only 515 households. Since in other 12 villages van panchayat and grazing land will be transferred to THDC, the community demanded that even they should be considered as project affected household. Considering the community's demand THDC agreed to pay 100 days of MAW every year for a period of 5 years to every household of these 19 villages as compensation for loss of common property resources. Hence number of project affected household has gone up to 1223.

panchayat land. As per the definition of project affected family, a total of 769 families will be directly affected.

| SI No | Name of the Project affected Village ³ | Block/Tehsil | Project component | Total Households | Total PAPs |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Haat | Dasholi/Chamoli | Power House, switchyard and TBM assembly site | 144 | 619 |
| 2 | Jaisaal | Dasholi/Chamoli | Colony Area | 45 | 264 |
| 3 | Batula | Dasholi/Chamoli | Approach road | 91 | 493 |
| 4 | Naurakh | Dasholi/Chamoli | Approach road | 90 | 504 |
| 5 | Tundli Chak Haat | Dasholi/Chamoli | Approach road | 03 | 18 |
| 6 | Guniyala | Dasholi/Chamoli | Approach road | 16 | 97 |
| 7 | Math Jadetha | Dasholi/Chamoli | Approach road | 35 | 246 |
| 8 | Baula (Durgapur) | Dasholi/Chamoli | Outlet for TRT | 31 | 179 |
| 9 | Gadi | Dasholi/Chamoli | Quarry area | 46 | 251 |
| 10 | Gulabkoti | Joshimath | Dumping area | 77 | 365 |
| 11 | Langsi | Joshimath | Approach road | 90 | 365 |
| 12 | Tapoan | Joshimath | Approach road | 37 | 102 |
| 13 | Dwing | Joshimath | Approach road and Adit | 35 | 158 |
| 14 | Nauligwad | Joshimath | Quarry area | 15 | 55 |
| 15 | Palla | Joshimath | Dam area | 72 | 410 |
| 16 | Helong | Joshimath | Dam site and reservoir area | 77 | 383 |
| 17 | Paini | Joshimath | Reservoir area | 128 | 584 |
| 18 | Thaing | Joshimath | Reservoir area | 158 | 731 |
| 19 | Salna | Joshimath | Reservoir area | 33 | 127 |

The socio-economic profile of the villages coming under respective Tehsil under Chamoli District is presented as Annexure-2.

2.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY WERE:

- To attach actual values to key indicators of the PAPs social and economic status and their vulnerability to socio-economic change due to the project.
- To assess use/dependence on common property resource
- To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate EPs in the future; and
- To provide further inputs in preparation of RAP

³ Private land will be acquired from Haat, Batula, Jaisal, Naurakh, Guniyala, Gulabkoti, and Tenduli Chak Haat.

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census and verification of the affected persons to profile the impacted project area and provide a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. For this purpose, comprehensive information related to PAP's assets, income, socio-cultural and demographic indicators and other sources of support such as common property resources were collected. The detail land ownership records were collected for the land proposed for acquisition from the concerned revenue. Then accordingly verification was conducted in the affected villages where in the details of the affected land along with ownership, usage of the land, structures affected and structure particulars, number of titleholders, non-titleholders, place of residence, dependents on the land and others was taken.

2.5.1 Coverage of the Socio-Economic Survey

The proposed project will either directly or indirectly affect a total of 5951 persons distributed across 1223 households. Out of these 1223 households, 515 will be directly affected due to loss of immovable assets and rest will be indirectly affected due to loss of grazing and *van panchayat* land or loss of access to grazing and *van panchayat* land.

| Type of Impact | Households | | | PAFs | | | PAPs | | Total |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | TH | NTH | Total | TH | NTH | Total | TH | NTH | |
| Land | 310 | 56 | 366 | 542 | 60 | 602 | 1303 | 186 | 1816 |
| Structure | 144 | 3 | 147 | 158 | 6 | 164 | 603 | 23 | 626 |
| Others | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 13 | | 13 |
| Total | 456 | 59 | 515 | 703 | 66 | 769 | 1919 | 209 | 2128 |

| Type of Impact | HHs | % to total | Families ⁴ | % to total | Persons | % to total |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Land | 307 | 59.61 | 504 | 65.54 | 1525 | 71.66 |
| Land and structure | 59 | 11.46 | 98 | 12.74 | 291 | 13.67 |
| Structure | 147 | 28.54 | 164 | 21.33 | 626 | 29.42 |
| Others | 2 | 0.39 | 3 | 0.39 | 13 | 0.61 |
| Total | 515 | 100.00 | 769 | 100.00 | 2128 | 100.00 |
| Displaced | 144 | | 265 | | 706 | |

⁴ The number of families under (i) land and (ii) land and structure has been clubbed to avoid duplication of PAFs. All families losing both land and structure have been counted under land for the purpose of R&R assistance.

| % to total | 27.96 | 34.46 | 33.18 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Table 2.7 B: Number of Project Displaced ... | | | |
| Name of the Villages | Households | Families | Persons |
| Haat | 136 | 242 | 622 |
| Jaisal | 5 | 18 | 66 |
| Batula | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| Total | 144 | 265 | 706 |

As the table 2.7B above shows, out of 515 directly affected households, 144 will be displaced which is approximately 28% of the total households.

As per the definition of family in R&R policy, 769 families resulting in 2128 persons will be directly affected due to the project. Out of the total 769 families, 602 are landowners, of which 542 are titleholders (*Khatedars*) and 60 are non title holders. However, in the socio-economic survey out of 515 directly affected households, only 361 were covered as 141 are non residents, 2 refused to give any information and 11 were not available even after repeated visits. The details presented in the sections below pertain to 361 households who are directly affected by the project due to loss of private land. As part of the survey a Household is considered as a unit which includes the affected land owner along with his / her dependents and having a separate kitchen. In some households it was observed that more than one affected land owners were living together with their dependents. However, census data has been collected for all the affected households.

2.5.2 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Affected Population

2.5.2.1 Demography

The total population of the surveyed 361 households is 1739 comprising 57 per cent of males and 43 per cent of females.

The sex ratio (female to male per 1000) of the affected population is 968 higher than the state figure (962) but less than the district's figure of 1016. The average household size is 4.8 persons.. Of the total affected population about 12 per cent are non-residents.

| Sl No | Item | No of HH | % to total |
|-------|--|----------|------------|
| 1 | Number of affected households surveyed | 361 | -- |
| 2 | Total population affected | 1739 | -- |
| 3 | Males | 992 | 56.93 |
| 4 | Females | 749 | 43. |
| 5 | Resident Population | 1739 | 88.63 |
| 6 | Non-resident Population | 223 | 11.37 |
| 7 | Sex ratio (female to male) | 968 | -- |
| 8 | Average household size (per HH) | 4.8 | -- |
| 9 | Children up to 5 years | 107 | 6.15 |
| 10 | Children below 18 years | 364 | 20.93 |
| 11 | Adults 18 years and above | 1268 | 72.92 |
| 12 | Women headed affected households | 19 | 10.41 |

2.5.3.2 Age profile

As per R&R policy, all males above the age of 18 years, irrespective of marital status will be considered as separate family. Age group classification also helps in assessing economically dependent and independent population.

| Sl.No | Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | 0-5 Years | 85 | 8.54 | 48 | 6.47 | 131 | 7.52 |
| 2 | 6-14 Years | 179 | 18.03 | 142 | 19.02 | 322 | 18.51 |
| 3 | 15-18 Years | 104 | 10.44 | 82 | 10.98 | 186 | 10.7 |
| 4 | 19-25 Years | 151 | 15.18 | 114 | 15.29 | 265 | 15.24 |
| 5 | 26-35 Years | 183 | 18.41 | 117 | 15.69 | 297 | 17.07 |
| 6 | 36-59 Years | 222 | 22.58 | 182 | 24.31 | 407 | 23.43 |
| 7 | 60 and above | 68 | 6.83 | 62 | 8.24 | 131 | 7.52 |
| | Total | 992 | 100 | 747 | 100 | 1739 | 100 |

The PAPs were distributed in 7 age group categories. As the table 2.9 above shows that a large section of the population (56 per cent) is in the working age group – 19 to 59 years. The old age population is 8 per cent and children below 14 years constitute 26 per cent of the total population. The age profile between male and female found to be the same except in the age groups of 36-59 and more than 60 years. The percentages of females are higher in these groups compared to those of males.

2.5.3.3 Social Group

All the households surveyed follow Hinduism. Hindus in the project area as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. The first three categories belong to higher caste where as the last category generally belongs to scheduled population. In order to identify vulnerable groups, it is important to record the social group affiliation of the PAP. As the survey results show, majority of the households belong to general castes (61.5%) followed by the Scheduled Caste (34.06%). The Scheduled tribes (STs) constitute only 3.84 per cent of the total population. All these tribal households live in the village Haat who migrated from the upper reaches of the river Alaknanda approximately 15 years ago and settled in the village. While some have acquired marginal landholdings, they do not have a historically based collective attachment to this land or any customary rights to forest and grazing land. Nor do they speak a separate language or have political institutions that separate them from the majority population.

| Sl No | Item | Description | Number | % to totals |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Religious Group | Hindus | 361 | 100 |
| 2 | Social group (Caste) | SC | 129 | 34.06 |
| | | ST | 8 | 3.84 |
| | | OBC | 2 | 0.55 |
| | | Gen | 222 | 61.54 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 3 | Family type | Joint | 103 | 28.57 |
| | | Nuclear | 252 | 69.78 |
| | | Individual | 6 | 1.65 |
| Total | | | 361 | 100 |

The institution of joint family, which has been a characteristic feature of Hindu society from ancient times, is breaking down owing to various economic and social factors. Situation is somewhat similar in the project area where nuclear families were more dominating than any other family system.

2.5.3.4 Literacy

As table 2.11 below shows, approximately 92% of the total population surveyed was found to be literate which is much higher than the state figure of 72.28 per cent and district figure of 76.23 per cent. Among the literates, majority (63%) are literate up to high school. But sizeable number of literates (29%) have pursued senior secondary/ intermediate and above. Post graduate and technical literate constitute just 6.15 per cent of the total population. The literacy among male is higher (97%) as compared to female (86%). The female literacy in the project affected area is higher than the state figure of 60.26 per cent and also of district 63 per cent. (Table 2.11)

| Sl. No | Literacy level | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | Illiterate | 28 | 3.11 | 95 | 13.63 | 134 | 8.34 |
| 2 | Literate but no formal education | 15 | 1.66 | 41 | 5.87 | 60 | 3.75 |
| 3 | Primary School | 139 | 15.35 | 181 | 25.79 | 330 | 20.54 |
| 4 | Middle School | 194 | 21.37 | 122 | 17.4 | 312 | 19.4 |
| 5 | High School | 230 | 25.31 | 92 | 13.21 | 310 | 19.29 |
| 6 | Senior secondary/intermediate | 128 | 14.11 | 86 | 12.37 | 212 | 13.24 |
| 7 | Graduate | 102 | 11.2 | 51 | 7.34 | 149 | 9.28 |
| 8 | Post Graduate | 47 | 5.19 | 28 | 3.98 | 74 | 4.59 |
| 9 | Technical | 24 | 2.7 | 3 | 0.42 | 25 | 1.56 |
| Total | | 907 | 100 | 699 | 100 | 1606 | 100 |

Micro Plans (detail of losses) of individual households is attached in Annexure 3.

2.5.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.5.3.1 Occupation

Since the definition of child labour restricts the age of child labour at 14 years, all those above the age of 14 and below the age of 60 has been considered under the category of “economically independent group” or “worker’s group”. The occupational pattern of the affected population of 15 years and above (767) shows that about 41 per cent of the total affected are pursuing some kind of economic activity. Of the remaining 59 per cent, the unemployed are only 5.4 per cent and the balance are either household workers; students; or comes under old age group (Table-2.12). Only one case of child labour was observed during the survey. Rest all in the age group of 6 to 14 years are reportedly students.

| Sl. No | Occupation | Male | % | Female | % | Total | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 215 | 29.5 | 293 | 52.6 | 531 | 40.9 |
| 2 | Agricultural labour | 13 | 1.8 | 31 | 5.52 | 46 | 3.6 |
| 3 | Non agricultural labour | 52 | 7.2 | 28 | 4.7 | 80 | 5.9 |
| 4 | HH Industries/Artisan activity | 17 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.52 | 18 | 1.4 |
| 5 | Government service | 92 | 12.6 | 8 | 1.5 | 91 | 7.1 |
| 6 | Private service | 63 | 8.7 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 4.4 |
| 7 | Trade& Business | 50 | 6.9 | 4 | 0.7 | 50 | 3.9 |
| 8 | Self employed | 23 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1.5 |
| Non workers above 15 years | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Unemployed | 28 | 3.8 | 40 | 7.1 | 69 | 5.4 |
| 10 | Household work | 0 | 0 | 38 | 6.8 | 42 | 3.3 |
| 11 | Student | 143 | 19.6 | 89 | 16 | 229 | 17.8 |
| 12 | Old/retired | 29 | 4 | 23 | 4.1 | 53 | 4.1 |
| | Total | 728 | 100 | 557 | 100 | 1285 | 100 |

2.5.3.2 Land holding

The table 2.13 below on details of land holding shows that out of the total 298 land owners, 96% are marginal farmers (up to one ha of land holding) which is much higher than the district figure of 68.24 %. This is due to a considerable number of people from Scheduled Caste group with small holdings from the villages of Gulabkoti and Haat. Little over 3% are small farmers and less than 0.5% are either medium or large farmers. Over 98 percent of the total land holding is un-irrigated.

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | Land holding (Ha) | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| | | <0.5 | | 0.5 to 1 | | 1 to 2 | | > 2 | | | |
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | Haat | 89 | 83.18 | 16 | 14.81 | 3 | 2.78 | 0 | 0.00 | 108 | 100.00 |
| 2 | Jaisaal | 52 | 77.61 | 10 | 14.93 | 4 | 5.97 | 1 | 1.49 | 67 | 100.00 |
| 3 | Batula | 23 | 74.19 | 7 | 22.58 | 1 | 3.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 31 | 100.00 |
| 4 | Tundli Chak Haat | 4 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.00 |
| 5 | Naurakh | 19 | 95.00 | 1 | 5.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 100.00 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 16 | 72.73 | 4 | 18.18 | 2 | 9.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 100.00 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 41 | 89.13 | 5 | 10.87 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 46 | 100.00 |
| | Total | 244 | 81.88 | 43 | 14.43 | 10 | 3.36 | 1 | 0.34 | 298 | 100.00 |

2.5.3.3 Asset Ownership

Any development project brings about a change in the life style and the standard of living of the PAPs. Apart from immovable properties such as land and house, it also has an impact on movable properties. Any improvement in the economic conditions of the families is usually reflected in acquisition of these assets and similarly any adverse economic situation results in selling of these assets. The asset structure is an indicator of the economic strength of a particular family and its capacity to sustain the impact.

The table 2.14 below shows that almost all the households had their own houses and two of the households surveyed were found to be tenants. Three fifths (218) of the total houses surveyed were found to be pucca (permanent) houses, 36 per cent were semi pucca structures and only 3 per cent were kutchra (temporary) houses. Over 81% of the households are electrified but approximately two third are dependent on fuel wood for cooking. Natural streams or nalahs are the major source for drinking water for about 66% of the total households. Little less than 50 per cent of the households have domestic durable assets like television, phone, fan etc. Of the total surveyed households 353 households (98%) have ration card. Of the 353 households, 54.5 per cent are holding BPL (poor)/Antyodaya (destitute) cards and the remaining hold APL cards.

| Sl. No | Item | Description | No of HH | % to total |
|--------|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Type of house | Pucca | 218 | 60.44 |
| | | Semi pucca | 131 | 36.26 |
| | | Kutchra | 12 | 3.3 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 2 | Electricity connection | Yes | 294 | 81.32 |
| | | No | 67 | 18.68 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 3 | Cooking facility | LPG | 121 | 33.52 |
| | | Kerosene | 8 | 2.2 |
| | | Fuel wood | 232 | 64.29 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 4 | Dirking water facility | Piped water supply | 10 | 2.75 |
| | | Public tap | 109 | 30.22 |
| | | Streams/nala | 238 | 65.93 |
| | | Natural spring | 4 | 1.1 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 5 | Ration card | Yes | 353 | 97.8 |
| | | No | 8 | 2.2 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| | | BPL | 158 | 43.82 |
| | | APL | 164 | 45.51 |
| | | RED (Anthoyadaya) | 39 | 10.67 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |

Table 2.15 presents the details of the domestic durable asset ownership of the affected households.

| Sl. No | Asset | No. of HH | % |
|--------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | Kerosene stove | 113 | 31.32 |
| 2 | LPG Stove | 149 | 41.21 |
| 3 | Electric fan | 141 | 39.01 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------|
| 4 | Furniture | 167 | 46.15 |
| 5 | Radio/Transistor | 137 | 37.91 |
| 6 | Television | 165 | 45.6 |
| 7 | Telephone/Cell phone | 151 | 41.76 |
| 8 | Bicycle | 12 | 3.3 |
| 9 | Refrigerator | 38 | 10.44 |
| 10 | Washing machine | 16 | 4.4 |
| 11 | Air cooler | 10 | 2.75 |
| 12 | Scooter / motor bike | 10 | 2.75 |
| 13 | Car | 12 | 3.3 |
| 14 | Plough | 309 | 85.71 |
| 15 | Chaff cutter | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Thresher | 2 | 0.55 |
| 18 | Sickle | 337 | 93.41 |
| Total house holds | | 361 | |

2.5.3.4 Livestock Ownership

As the table 2.16 below shows cows, bullocks, buffaloes are the major livestock that a household possess in the affected area. About 80 per cent of the households own cows, 57 per cent own bullocks and 22 per cent own buffaloes. Very few households have other animals such as goat, sheep, pigs and poultry birds.

| Sl. No | Category | No owned | No. of HHs | % |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Cows | 1 | 62 | 21.09 |
| | | 2 | 103 | 35.37 |
| | | 3 | 68 | 23.13 |
| | | 4 | 24 | 8.16 |
| | | 5 | 16 | 5.44 |
| | | 6 | 12 | 4.08 |
| | | 7 | 4 | 1.36 |
| | | 11 | 2 | 0.68 |
| | | 12 | 2 | 0.68 |
| Total | | | 292 | 100 |
| 2 | Cow calf | 1 | 121 | 49.19 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----|------------|------------|
| | | 2 | 77 | 31.45 |
| | | 3 | 16 | 6.45 |
| | | 4 | 22 | 8.87 |
| | | 5 | 6 | 2.42 |
| | | 6 | 4 | 1.61 |
| Total | | | 246 | 100 |
| 3 | Bullock | 1 | 12 | 5.71 |
| | | 2 | 186 | 89.52 |
| | | 3 | 4 | 1.9 |
| | | 4 | 6 | 2.86 |
| Total | | | 208 | 100 |
| 4 | Buffalo | 1 | 38 | 47.5 |
| | | 2 | 30 | 37.5 |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| Total | | | 79 | 100 |
| 5 | Buffalo calf | 1 | 22 | 84.62 |
| | | 2 | 4 | 15.38 |
| Total | | | 26 | 100 |
| 6 | Goat | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| | | 2 | 2 | 12.5 |
| | | 4 | 2 | 12.5 |
| | | 6 | 2 | 12.5 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 12.5 |
| | | 20 | 2 | 12.5 |
| | | 105 | 2 | 12.5 |
| Total | | | 16 | 100 |
| 7 | Sheep | 2 | 2 | 50 |
| | | 10 | 2 | 50 |
| Total | | | 4 | 100 |
| 8 | Pigs | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Total | | | 2 | 100 |
| 9 | Poultry | 2 | 12 | 60 |
| | | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| | | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| | | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| | | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | | | 20 | 100 |

2.5.3.5 Income levels

Annual income helps in identifying families below poverty line. During the survey income of a household through all possible sources was recorded. Agriculture and allied activities (94.35%) was reported to be the major source of income followed by non-farm wage labour (21.47%), business (18.08%), Government service (17.51%) and Private Service (13%). The other important sources of income include Government Pension (13%) and income from selling of fodder (7.91%).

| Sl. No | Source | Number | % | Total annual income (Rs) | % to total income | Average per HH (Rs) |
|--------------|---|--------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 341 | 94.35 | 10029870 | 49.91 | 60059 |
| 2 | Animal husbandry | 63 | 17.51 | 275500 | 1.37 | 8887 |
| 3 | Farm wage labour | 10 | 2.82 | 78000 | 0.39 | 15600 |
| 4 | Non- farm wage/casual labour | 78 | 21.47 | 769200 | 3.83 | 20242 |
| 5 | HH Industries | 4 | 1.13 | 23000 | 0.11 | 11500 |
| 6 | Artisan Activity (carpenter/gold smith etc) | 12 | 3.39 | 220500 | 1.1 | 36750 |
| 7 | Shop keeping/ Trade / Business | 65 | 18.08 | 2193600 | 10.92 | 68550 |
| 8 | Professional activities | 16 | 4.52 | 266000 | 1.32 | 33250 |
| 9 | Government service | 63 | 17.51 | 3762000 | 18.72 | 121355 |
| 10 | Private service | 47 | 12.99 | 1382600 | 6.88 | 60113 |
| 11 | Contractor | 4 | 1.13 | 130000 | 0.65 | 65000 |
| 12 | Remittance/rent/lease etc | 6 | 1.69 | 88400 | 0.44 | 29467 |
| 13 | Fodder selling | 29 | 7.91 | 90000 | 0.45 | 6429 |
| 14 | Fruits selling | 6 | 1.69 | 12300 | 0.06 | 4100 |
| 15 | Pensioners | 47 | 12.99 | 773600 | 3.85 | 33635 |
| Total | | | | 20094570 | 100 | |

As the affected people were unable to tell the income from agriculture as over four fifth of the produce is for household consumption, income from agriculture is computed based on the area cultivated, yield and the local rate for the crop. From this 30% is deducted towards the agricultural inputs. Although the individual land holdings are less, some of them cultivate lands leased from non-resident land owners and other large landowners, though no formal lease/rental agreements are made. Another important reason for the high income from agriculture is due to the two crops cultivation and cultivation of high value crops including pulses such as *Rajma*, *Tur Dal*, *Mandwa*, apart from Wheat and Paddy.

The number of working population per household is also needs to be considered where in 26.55 % of households has 3 to 4 working members and in about 15% of households it is 5 to 6. About 30% of the households, which are joint family even have more than 7 working members. The average annual household income comes to Rs.103, 305. This is primarily because of approximately 4% of the households having annual income more than Rs 400,000 and another 9% of the total households having annual income between Rs 200,000 to 400,000. These households have members working in cities either in government or private service or running commercial establishments. Over 50% of the households earn less than Rs. 75,000 per annum. As per the

Government issued ration card the number of BPL households is more (55%). This categorization is based on land the holdings and social group. A majority of the identified BPL families get income from other sources such as agriculture labour, government services and also undertake private services such as Drivers, Contractors etc.

| Sl.No | Category (Rs/annum) | No of HH | % |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Up to 15,000 | 24 | 6.78 |
| 2 | 15000 to 25,000 | 20 | 5.65 |
| 3 | 25000 to 40,000 | 51 | 14.12 |
| 4 | 40000 to 75000 | 94 | 25.99 |
| 5 | 75000 to 100000 | 26 | 7.34 |
| 6 | 100000 to 200000 | 98 | 27.12 |
| 7 | 200000 to 400000 | 33 | 9.04 |
| 8 | Above 400000 | 14 | 3.95 |
| 9 | Average household income (Rs) | | 103305 |

2.5.3. 6 Savings and Indebtedness

The survey results show that that 30 % of the total households have savings accounts and 2 households also have fixed deposits. Another important indicator for the economic status is the level of indebtedness of a family. As table 2.22 below shows that out of total 182 households surveyed little above 40 per cent have taken loans from various sources. Majority of the households (95%) have taken loan from institutions such as banks, finance companies and cooperatives.

| Sl.No | Savings | HHs (No) | % |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Up to 5000 | 66 | 61.11 |
| 2 | 5000 to 10000 | 12 | 11.11 |
| 3 | 10000 to 15000 | 12 | 11.11 |
| 4 | 15000 Above | 18 | 16.67 |
| Total | | 108 | 100 |

| Sl.No | Category | Description | No. of HH | % |
|-------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | Debt taken | Yes | 151 | 41.76 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | No | 210 | 58.24 |
| | | Total | 361 | 100 |
| 2 | Source | Bank | 125 | 75.9 |
| | | Money lenders | 2 | 1.2 |
| | | Finance company | 20 | 12.05 |
| | | Cooperative | 12 | 7.23 |
| | | Friends/Relations | 6 | 3.61 |
| | | Total | 165 | 100 |
| 3 | Amount Taken Rs. | 7819500 | | |
| 4 | Amount repaid | 2998000 | | 38 |
| 5 | Balance | 4821500 | | 62 |

The table 2.21 on occupation wise indebtedness shows that over 50% of the total indebted households are cultivators, followed by households in government services (13%) and business community (10%). A majority of the cultivators have taken loan to meet unforeseen health expenditure.

| Sl. No | Occupation | No of HH | % |
|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 79 | 52.63 |
| 2 | Business | 16 | 10.53 |
| 3 | Govt service | 20 | 13.16 |
| 4 | Non-Agricultural Labour | 10 | 6.58 |
| 5 | Pensioner | 10 | 6.58 |
| 6 | PVT Service | 16 | 10.53 |
| | Total | 151 | 100 |

2.5.3.7 Expenditure Patterns

The average annual household expenditure is more or less same as average annual income. As the table-2.22 shows that approximately 50% of the total expenditure is on food, followed by education and clothing (11% each). The high expenditure towards food is primarily due to the subsistence form of cultivation. As most of them use the agriculture produce for self-consumption and do not sell in the open market it is not converted into other material assets. Expenditure on health and social functions is about 7%. The expenses indicated by others include expenses to pay tax, insurance and loans. The average expenditure per annum is Rs. 68,246.

| Sl. No | Expenditure | Amount (Rs) | % |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | Food | 929127 | 49.56 |
| 2 | Clothing | 212409 | 11.33 |
| 3 | Health | 130858 | 6.98 |
| 4 | Education | 211284 | 11.27 |
| 5 | Social functions | 129920 | 6.93 |
| 6 | Agriculture/Animal husbandry | 140419 | 7.49 |
| 7 | Others | 120734 | 6.44 |
| Total | | 1874751 | 100 |

2.6 HEALTH ISSUES OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Just 40 out of total affected persons reportedly suffer from some kind of health ailments. Of these 40 PAPs, 38 of them have visited health facilities for treatment. Tuberculosis, blood pressure and gastroenteritis are reported to be the major health issues. As said earlier most of them have taken loans to meet the unforeseen health expenses.

| Sl. No | Type of Illness/Disease | No. of PAPs Suffered | Treatment taken (Number) | Avg. Exp incurred so far (Rs/PAP) |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Appendicitis | 1 | 1 | 24000 |
| 2 | Gall bladder problem | 1 | 1 | 50000 |
| 3 | Cancer | 2 | 2 | 55000 |
| 4 | Blood Pressure | 8 | 7 | 20083 |
| 5 | Eye problem | 2 | 1 | 10000 |
| 6 | Fever | 1 | 1 | 2000 |
| 7 | Jaundice | 2 | 2 | 17500 |
| 8 | Kidney Problem | 2 | 2 | 115000 |
| 9 | Nuemonia | 1 | 1 | 42000 |
| 10 | Psychiatric problems | 2 | 2 | 5150 |
| 11 | Spinal related problem | 1 | 1 | 24000 |
| 12 | Gastroenteritis | 8 | 8 | 37457 |
| 13 | Sugar | 2 | 2 | 125000 |
| 14 | TB | 5 | 5 | 26600 |
| 15 | Urinal infection | 1 | 1 | 60000 |
| 16 | Uterus problem | 1 | 1 | 50000 |
| Total | | 40 | 38 | |

2.7 AWARENESS ON HIV

As per the recent estimates of third National Family Health Survey (2005-06) on the prevalence of HIV among 15-49 years age group, shows that it is 0.28 per cent at country level and 0.12 per cent in the state Uttarakhand. When enquired on the awareness levels on the HIV among the affected households, little above 50 per cent had some knowledge on HIV. Majority of them got to know about HIV/AIDS through the local health worker (40%) followed by newspaper (25%) and

television (20%). About 74 per cent among the PAPs who were aware said that HIV spreads through unsafe sex.

| Table-2.24: Awareness Levels on HIV/AIDS | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Are you aware of HIV/AIDS | | | |
| Sl.No | | No of HH | % |
| 1 | Yes | 188 | 52.2 |
| 2 | No | 173 | 47.8 |
| 3 | Total | 361 | 100 |
| Source of information on HIV/AIDS | | | |
| 4 | Health worker | 75 | 40 |
| 5 | News paper | 47 | 25.26 |
| 6 | Television | 38 | 20 |
| 7 | Radio | 8 | 4.21 |
| 8 | NGO activist | 10 | 5.26 |
| 9 | Friends and neighbors | 10 | 5.26 |
| 10 | Total | 188 | 100 |
| 11 | Spreads through unsafe sex | 140 | 74.74 |

2.8 Usage of Vanpanchayat Land

The survey results as presented in table 2.25 below shows that 92 per cent of the households reportedly depend on *Van panchayat* (Community Forest land). The dependency on the *van panchayat* is primarily for fuel wood (87%), followed by fodder (83%); and timber (56%). Approximately 70% of the households reportedly use *van panchayat* on daily basis for fuel wood and fodder. The loss of income from the loss of *Van panchayat* land is discussed in the chapter on land acquisition and impact of the project

| Table-2.25: Usage of the Vanpanchayat (Panchayati Forest) Land by the Project Affected Households | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Usage | | | |
| Sl. No | Description | No of HH | % |
| 1 | Yes | 331 | 91.76 |
| 2 | No | 30 | 8.24 |
| | Total | 361 | 100 |
| Type of Usage | | | |
| Sl. No | Type of usage | Number of HHs | |
| 1 | Fodder | 300 | |
| 2 | Fuel wood | 315 | |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | Timber | 202 |
| 4 | For herbs/medicinal plants | 12 |
| 5 | Others | 4 |
| Frequency of Usage of Panchayati Forest Land | | |
| Type | Frequency | Number of HHs |
| Fodder | Daily | 276 |
| | Thrice in a week | 6 |
| | Twice a week | 6 |
| | Once a week | 4 |
| | Others | 8 |
| Fuel wood | Daily | 246 |
| | Thrice a week | 24 |
| | Twice a week | 16 |
| | Once a week | 22 |
| | Others | 8 |
| Timber | Once in a year | 16 |
| | Once in 3 years | 133 |
| | Others | 54 |
| Herbs/medicinal plants | Monthly | 2 |
| | Seasonally | 10 |
| | Others | 4 |

2.8 Vulnerable Affected Persons

Development induced displacement has lot of consequential impact and bring changes in the lives of PAPs. These changes are economic, social and cultural in nature. The adverse changes will negatively affect the certain vulnerable sections of the society like women, children, tribal, poor, etc. While social and cultural impacts are the results of the societies and communities within it due to relocation and resettlement arrangement, the economic effects are the outcome of the changes in the production system. Therefore it is imperative to study the socio-cultural and economic aspects of such underprivileged sections of the society, among the affected community particularly in the light of their vulnerability to changed situation. Past experience shows that vulnerable section of the affected community is generally not aware of their rights and privileges or even of their entitlements.

2.8.1 VULNERABLE PERSONS FROM THE PROJECT

Table 2.26 on vulnerable section below shows that a total of 444 vulnerable persons were covered in the survey of which 189 come under old age (above 50 years of age); 77 are widows and 87 are unmarried girls. This also includes 76 households below poverty line.

| Vulnerable Persons | Haat | Batula | Naurak | Guniyala | Jaisaal | Gulabkoti | Tenduli Chak Haat | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Disabled | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Widows | 17 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 77 |
| Unmarried girls | 26 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 87 |
| >50 Years | 36 | 59 | 13 | 8 | 56 | 16 | 1 | 189 |
| BPL (HHs) ⁵ | 24 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 76 |
| Total | 105 | 107 | 29 | 19 | 123 | 56 | 5 | 444 |

The consultations carried out with the women groups revealed that women members of the community would experience adverse socio-economic impacts in terms of either loss of or access to common property resources. During the consultations women members also raised the issue of their safety and security during the construction phase when there will be influx of outside construction workers. Similarly the other backward and vulnerable sections of society such as scheduled caste and tribes will also be adversely affected as most of them landless and would require additional assistance. As a majority (90%) of the identified BPL families is represented by women headed households (widows), SCs and STs a separate analysis for the BPL households is not given and that group is also covered as part of the following analysis.

As the table 2.27 below shows that out of total 142 households, largest group is of scheduled caste (100) followed by 33 Women Headed Households (WHH) ; and 9 Scheduled Tribe households. As per the definition of a family in the R&R Policy a total of 222 families are vulnerable.

| Name of the village | Women | | | SC | | | ST | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | HH | PAF | PAPs | HH | PAF | PAPs | HH | PAF | PAPs | HH | PAF | PAPs |
| Haat | 7 | 12 | 131 | 29 | 51 | 154 | 8 | 11 | 30 | 44 | 74 | 315 |
| Batula | 4 | 4 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 34 | 106 |
| Naurakh | 8 | 16 | 35 | 7 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 27 | 62 |
| Guniyala | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Jaisaal | 6 | 16 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 28 |
| Gulabkoti | 4 | 7 | 14 | 42 | 53 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 60 | 253 |
| Tenduli chak haat | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 19 |
| Total | 33 | 59 | 228 | 100 | 150 | 525 | 9 | 13 | 33 | 142 | 222 | 786 |

While women constitute almost half of the affected population in the project area, they are neglected from the socio-economic development point of view. Socio economic parameters like

⁵ Head of the household has been considered here.

illiteracy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. reveals that social status of women is very backward in the project area and thereby brought forward the scope of considering the households headed by women as vulnerable.

2.8.2 Socio-Demographic and Other Key Characteristics of Vulnerable Groups

Under socio-demographic characteristics, data collected includes age group classification, literacy, marital status, caste, and family type.

| Table 2.28: Socio-demographic features of vulnerable groups | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| ITEM | Women HH | | SC and ST | |
| | Total HH | % | Total HH | % |
| Population | | | | |
| Male | 19 | 31.67 | 190 | 50.54 |
| Female | 41 | 68.33 | 186 | 49.46 |
| Total | 60 | 100.00 | 376 | 100 |
| Family Type | | | | |
| Nuclear | 17 | 70.83 | 54 | 78.87 |
| Joint | 3 | 12.5 | 15 | 21.13 |
| Individual | 4 | 16.67 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 24 | 100.00 | 69 | 100.00 |
| Religious group | | | | |
| Hindu | 24 | 100.00 | 69 | 100.00 |
| Total | 24 | 100.00 | 69 | 100.00 |
| Social stratification | | | | |
| SC | 8 | 33.33 | 58 | 84.05 |
| ST | 1 | 4.17 | 11 | 15.95 |
| Gen | 15 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 24 | 100.00 | 69 | 100.00 |

As the table 2.28 above shows that majority of the women headed households as well as scheduled caste and tribe families are nuclear in nature. Out of 24 women headed households, 8 are scheduled caste and hence are also socially vulnerable.

Literacy levels are high among both women headed (78%) and SC&ST (88%) households.

| Table 2.29: Marital Status, Literacy and Age group classification of vulnerable population | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| ITEM | Women HH | | SC and ST | |
| | Total Population | % | Total Population | % |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Married | 12 | 20.00 | 155 | 41.22 |

| Table 2.29: Marital Status, Literacy and Age group classification of vulnerable population | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| ITEM | Women HH | | SC and ST | |
| | Total Population | % | Total Population | % |
| Unmarried | 30 | 50.00 | 198 | 52.66 |
| Separated | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Widow | 18 | 30.00 | 23 | 6.12 |
| Total | 60 | 100.00 | 376 | 100.00 |
| Age Group | | | | |
| 0 to 5 years | 6 | 10.00 | 31 | 8.24 |
| 6 to 14 years | 7 | 11.67 | 74 | 19.68 |
| 15-18 | 10 | 16.67 | 46 | 12.23 |
| 19-25 | 9 | 15.00 | 59 | 15.69 |
| 26-35 | 9 | 15.00 | 67 | 17.82 |
| 36-59 | 11 | 18.33 | 81 | 21.54 |
| 60 and above | 8 | 13.33 | 18 | 4.79 |
| Total | 60 | 100.00 | 376 | 100.00 |
| Literacy level Above 5 yrs | | | | |
| Illiterate | 12 | 22.22 | 41 | 11.88 |
| Literate but no formal education | 2 | 3.70 | 18 | 5.22 |
| Primary School | 8 | 14.81 | 77 | 22.32 |
| Middle School | 10 | 18.52 | 89 | 25.80 |
| High School | 9 | 16.67 | 65 | 18.84 |
| Senior secondary | 6 | 11.11 | 25 | 7.25 |
| Graduate | 5 | 9.26 | 20 | 5.80 |
| Post Graduate | 2 | 3.70 | 7 | 2.03 |
| Technical | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.58 |
| Others | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.29 |
| Total | 54 | 100.00 | 345 | 100.00 |

The survey analysis for vulnerable sections for usual activity and occupation are presented in Table 4.5. The percentage of workers among both WHH and scheduled population is as high as 43% followed by students (30% and 37% respectively). As the table 4.5 below shows, cultivation or agriculture as occupation is followed by the majority of the WHH (63%) as well as scheduled households (67%). A Service (both private as well as government) is the second largest occupation followed by the WHH where as non-agriculture labour is the second largest occupation type for scheduled households.

| Table 2.30: Usual activity and occupation of the vulnerable groups | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| ITEM | Women HH | | SC and ST | |
| | Total Population | % | Total Population | % |
| Usual activity | | | | |
| Worker | 24 | 41.38 | 162 | 43.09 |
| Non - worker | 4 | 6.90 | 26 | 6.91 |
| House hold work | 5 | 8.62 | 27 | 7.18 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Student | 17 | 29.31 | 137 | 36.44 |
| Old/retired | 4 | 6.90 | 3 | 0.79 |
| Non school going age | 6 | 6.90 | 20 | 5.32 |
| Others | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.27 |
| Total | 60 | 100.00 | 376 | 100.00 |
| Occupation | | | | |
| Agriculture | 15 | 62.50 | 106 | 65.43 |
| Agricultural labours | 1 | 4.17 | 11 | 6.79 |
| Non agricultural labours | 0 | 0.00 | 24 | 14.81 |
| HH Industries/Artisan activity | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.62 |
| Govt service | 4 | 16.67 | 9 | 5.56 |
| PVT service | 3 | 12.50 | 4 | 2.47 |
| Self employed | 1 | 4.17 | 7 | 4.32 |
| Total | 24 | 100.00 | 162 | 100.00 |

2.8.3 Affected Scheduled Tribes (STs)

There are 9 tribal household affected under the project. Out of which 8 are from Haat village and 1 from Batula. The STs living in Haat village migrated from Malari near Badrinath some 15 years back as they lost their habitation due to glacier slide. They now rarely visit their native places.

This small group of 9 households is from Bhotiya tribe. They accept their tribal origin but do not identify themselves as different from others and a distinct community. Over a period of time they have integrated with the local community by way participating in local decision making process. Some of them are into government service. Over a period of time they have constructed their own houses and some have marginal land holdings. They are also cultivating the lands leased from the locals.

They neither have any collective attachment to the land and natural resources nor have any customary rights over the forestlands. They however organize and participate in the local functions and celebrations. The dress habits of old women differ from non-tribal people. They are equal participants in government sponsored programmes for employment such National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREG) and other development programmes. They do not have any political institutions which separate them from local community and speak the same language as local residents. Although they do not marry people from other community over a period of time they have developed close relations with the local people and even the local people also do not consider them as a different group. The 8 tribal households from Haat village are homestead oustees (displaced households). They want to be relocated at one location along with their peers. They demanded all the benefits that others are entitled to as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measures. As discussed above, over a period of time these tribal families have mainstreamed with the general population and therefore no Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is required for the project.

2.8.4 Women's Role in Household Economy

As per UN Human Development Report 2006, India ranks 96 out of 136 countries in the gender development index (GDI) that reveals the reality of insufficient level of development of women as compared to men in this country. The economic condition of women headed households varies considerably depending upon factors such as marital status, social context of female leadership and decision making, access to facilities and productive resources, income and composition of the

household. These conditions form the basis for defining indicators to assess the vulnerability of such households.

WHILE WOMEN CONSTITUTE ABOUT 49% THE AFFECTED POPULATION IN THE PROJECT, THEIR ISSUES AND INTEREST ARE NOT ADDRESSED ADEQUATELY. SOCIO ECONOMIC PARAMETERS LIKE LITERACY, WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS ETC. REVEALS THAT SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IS VERY BACKWARD IN THE PROJECT AREA AND THEREBY BROUGHT FORWARD THE SCOPE OF CONSIDERING THE HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY WOMEN AS VULNERABLE. IN THIS SECTION AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO STUDY WOMEN'S ROLE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND THEIR DAILY ROUTINE. A SEPARATE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED AMONG WOMEN MEMBERS IN THE AFFECTED VILLAGES TO GET THE NECESSARY INFORMATION AND DATA ON THESE PARAMETERS. A TOTAL OF 93 INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED USING A SEPARATE INSTRUMENT AND PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED BOTH AFFECTED AND NON-AFFECTED PERSONS UNDER THE PROJECT.

| 2.31: Women's participation in different activities | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Activities | No of respondents | Average no of days work in a month |
| Cultivation | 84 | 28 |
| Agricultural labours | 17 | 11 |
| HH industries | 5 | 19 |
| Service(Govt/PVT) | 5 | 22 |
| Animal husbandry | 84 | 29 |
| No economic activity | 9 | |

The study revealed that women participation in economic activities is high. A majority of these are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry related activities for about 28 and 29 days respectively in a month. The number of women members engaged in services is very low. Some of them undertake activity related to household industry and work as agricultural labour. All these women are also engaged in household work ranging from collecting potable water, cooking and child rearing to helping the male members.

2.8.5 TIME DISPOSITION

Table 2.32 highlights women's involvement in various activities throughout the day. In the study area, a women member devotes maximum time in collection of fodder and fuel wood (3.82 hrs) followed by cattle rearing (2.79 hrs) and cooking (2.41 hrs) and over 4 hours for activities such as washing, collection of drinking water, and cleaning of house. Women those who help family members in cultivation or wage earning, on an average devotes over 5 hours in a day for this purpose. Certain activities such as time for relaxing and child rearing have not been considered here as respondents were of the opinion that there is no fixed time for such activities.

| Sl. No | Activity | No of people | Avg hours spent per day |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Cooking | 93 | 2.41 |
| 2 | Washing | 92 | 1.70 |
| 3 | Collection of drinking water | 93 | 1.61 |
| 4 | Cleaning of house | 92 | 1.15 |
| 5 | Cattle rearing | 85 | 2.79 |
| 6 | Collection of fodder/fuel | 89 | 3.82 |
| 7 | Cultivation / wage earning | 101 | 5 |

2.8.6 Women Role in Decision Making

Table 2.33 presents the women’s role in decision-making in the family on various issues such as the financial matters, education of children, health care, social functions and others. The analysis shows that a majority of them participate in all matters of importance. However, the rate of participation is low in financial matters.

| Sl.No | Activities | Number of respondents | Participation (%) | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Yes Participate | No do not participate |
| 1 | Financial matter | 93 | 65.00 | 28.00 |
| 2 | Child’s education | 93 | 89.00 | 4.00 |
| 3 | Healthcare | 93 | 90.00 | 3.00 |
| 4 | Day-to-day activities | 93 | 90.00 | 3.00 |
| 5 | Social functions | 93 | 91.00 | 2.00 |
| 6 | Others | 8 | 8.00 | 0.00 |

2.8.7 Participation of Women in the Project

As per the R&R Policy, women are required to be involved in the process of sustainable development. They have to be integrated in the project and are required to participate in all the stages of the project starting from planning through implementation and even in the post-project stages.

- In the pre-planning and planning stages, women members can take part in the consultation process. This is ensured by way of VDACs which will have at least one women representative in the committee. NGOs responsible for implementation of RAP shall include at least-one women investigator/facilitator.
- Women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities, to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP implementation. This can be ensured by forming self-help groups in each of the villages. A minimum of two to three groups can be formed and assistances such as training in vocational and income generation activities can be undertaken. These groups can also be linked to special development schemes of the government, like DWCRA. Based on the market availability, the NGOs will list out the livelihood schemes, and based on felt needs of the target group population these activities will be prioritized as part of either community development works or income restoration activities.

- The NGOs should ensure that women are actually taking part in various R&R activities such as issuance of identity cards, opening of joint accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts through cheque, etc.
- Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women should invite their participation. Women representative who are part of the VDACS should be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be considered for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation of women.
- In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role in dovetailing various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to the PAPs found eligible, particularly vulnerable groups. The NGOs should coordinate with local panchayat for dovetailing poverty alleviation programs funded by the central and state governments.

2.8.8 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION CAMP FOR WOMEN

The provisions mentioned under this section will specifically help all the women and children living in the construction camp.

Temporary Housing

During the construction the families of labourers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.

Health Centre

Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre should have at least a doctor, nurses, general duty staff, medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses or critical cases.

The health centre should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre should provide with regular vaccinations required for children.

Day Crèche Facilities

It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities.

The crèche should be provided with at least a trained ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) worker with 'ayahs' to look after the children. The ICDS worker, preferably women, may take care of the children in a better way and can manage to provide nutritional food (as prescribed in ICDS and provided free of cost by the government) to them. In cases of emergency she, being trained, can tackle the health problems of the children and can organise treatment linking the nearest health centre.

Proper Scheduling Of Construction Works

Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Women, especially the mothers with infants should to be exempted from night shifts as far as possible. If unavoidable, crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night shifts too.

Control on Child Labour

Minors i.e., persons below the age of 14 years should be restricted from getting involved in the constructional activities. It will be the responsibility of Manager Social and the NGO to ensure that no child labourer is engaged in the activities. The cell would require cooperation of Construction Supervision Consultants for effective monitoring for control on child labour.

Exploitation of young unmarried women is very common in such camps. A strong vigilance mechanism will ensure ceasing of such exploitation.

Project In-charge on receipt of complaint from Manager Social or NGO and valid proof may take necessary action as per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Special Measures for Controlling STD, AIDS

Solitary adult males usually dominate the labour force of construction camps. They play a significant role in spreading sexually transmitted diseases. In the construction camps as well as in the neighbouring areas they are found to indulge in physical relations with different women. This unhealthy sexual behaviour gives rise to STDs and AIDS.

While it is difficult to stop such activities, it is wiser to make provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases. Awareness camps for the target audiences, both in the construction camp and neighbouring villages. Free supply of condoms or at concessional rate to the male workers may help to large extent in this respect.

CHAPTER -3

Land Acquisition and Impacts

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The VPHEP involves acquisition of public and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. The acquisition of land and consequent displacement will have adverse impacts on the social, economic and cultural attributes of the affected population with specific impacts on their productive assets, sources of income, habitat, community structure, social relations, cultural identity and traditional lifestyle. An attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the impact of land acquisition and other assets on Project Affected Persons / Families.

3.2 ACQUISITION OF LAND AND OTHER ASSETS

3.2.1 Cut off Date

Though the R&R Policy, 2009 of VPHEP says the cut - off date to be three years prior to the date of notification of land acquisition under section 4(1), the project has considered the actual date of notification as cut - off date for titleholders. However for the non-titleholders, the date of census survey has been considered as cut - off date for the purpose of R&R assistance.

3.2.2 Loss of Land

A total of 141.55 hectares (ha) of land is required to create the necessary facilities and infrastructure and other activities under VPHEP. Of the total land required 31.621 ha of private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages, 9.54 ha will be transferred from Public Works Department and about 77 ha of government / van panchayat land (excluding 23.130 Hac of land for underground works) will transferred to THDC. In addition 60 numbers of non-titleholders are also affected due to the transfer of PWD / government / Van panchayat land. The details of total land under each village under both private land and government land and land under acquisition under the project is presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Village wise extent of Land under Acquisition

| Sl. No. | Name of the Tehsil | Name of the Village | Private Land | | | Government Land | | | Total Land (Ha) | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Total Land (Ha.) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition | Total Land (Ha.) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition | Total land (Ha) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition |
| 1 | Chamoli | Haat | 29.484 | 20.271 | 68.75 | 126.141 | 6.671 | 5.29 | 155.63 | 26.942 | 17.31 |
| 2 | | Jaisaal | 31.919 | 6.889 | 21.58 | 120.287 | 5.407 | 4.50 | 152.21 | 12.30 | 8.08 |

Table 3.1: Village wise extent of Land under Acquisition

| Sl. No. | Name of the Tehsil | Name of the Village | Private Land | | | Government Land | | | Total Land (Ha) | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Total Land (Ha.) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition | Total Land (Ha.) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition | Total land (Ha) | Land under Acquisition (Ha.) | % of Land under Acquisition |
| 3 | Joshimath | Batula | 98.857 | 0.542 | 0.55 | 125.449 | 1.788 | 1.43 | 224.31 | 2.33 | 1.04 |
| 4 | | Naurakh | 50.110 | 0.121 | 0.24 | 278.125 | 2.393 | 0.86 | 328.24 | 2.51 | 0.77 |
| 5 | | Tenduli Chak Haat | 1.849 | 0.173 | 9.36 | 9.229 | 0.222 | 2.41 | 11.08 | 0.40 | 3.57 |
| 6 | | Math Jhadetha | 47.588 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 223.822 | 1.376 | 0.61 | 271.41 | 1.38 | 0.51 |
| 7 | | Guniyala | 8.357 | 0.231 | 2.76 | 47.822 | 3.222 | 6.74 | 56.18 | 3.45 | 6.15 |
| 8 | | Baula (Durgapur) | 39.041 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 120.247 | 3.623 | 3.01 | 159.29 | 3.62 | 2.27 |
| 9 | | Gadi | 52.833 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 158.82 | 5.668 | 3.57 | 211.65 | 5.67 | 2.68 |
| 10 | | Langsi | 41.687 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 116.276 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 157.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | | Tapoan | 17.319 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 92.886 | 2.550 | 2.75 | 110.21 | 2.55 | 2.31 |
| 12 | Dwing | 10.303 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 74.962 | 0.950 | 1.27 | 85.27 | 0.95 | 1.11 | |
| 13 | Nauligwad | 5.193 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 112.838 | 6.044 | 5.36 | 118.03 | 6.04 | 5.12 | |
| 14 | Gulabkoti | 32.524 | 3.394 | 10.44 | 114.66 | 3.130 | 2.73 | 147.18 | 6.52 | 4.43 | |
| 15 | Palla | 46.040 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 206.840 | 3.975 | 1.92 | 252.88 | 3.98 | 1.57 | |
| 16 | Salna | 13.421 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 43.159 | 5.080 | 11.77 | 56.58 | 5.08 | 8.98 | |
| 17 | Thaing | 106.663 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 434.387 | 1.600 | 0.37 | 541.05 | 1.60 | 0.30 | |
| 18 | Paini | 55.463 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 215.040 | 6.975 | 3.24 | 270.50 | 6.98 | 2.58 | |
| 19 | Helang | 17.385 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 104.513 | 16.586 | 15.87 | 121.90 | 16.59 | 13.61 | |
| Total | | | 706.036 | 31.621 | 4.478 | 2725.5 | 77.260 | 2.83 | 3431.54 | 108.881 | 3.17 |

Note: In addition to the above mentioned Govt. Land (to be transferred) around 5.927 Ha. under Langsi and 3.612 ha under Haat, Jaisaal and Baula villages belonging to PWD will be transferred to the project. For underground works, 23.130 Hectare is to be acquired from Govt Land.

As shown in table 3.1, out of the total 706.036 ha of private land available, only 31.621 ha will be acquired which is just 4.48 % of the total private land available. Similarly out of the total 3431.54 ha of Government/forest land available the land to be transferred is 94.30 ha which is less than 3% of the total land. The local unit of measurement for land is Naali (1/50th of Ha). A conversion table on other local units with general units of measurement is given in Annexure-4. As per clause 2.3.1 of R&R Policy of VPHEP, the “Land for land” option is applicable to PAF “owning agricultural land in the affected zone, whose entire land has been acquired or has been reduced to status of marginal as a consequence of the acquisition” subject to a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of un irrigated/ cultivable wasteland preferably in the command area subject to availability of Government land in the district. As per the policy, land availability for allotment for this purpose has to be explored by the State Government. Since government land was not made available, THDC through NGO will facilitate purchase of private land for the land losing PAFs on a “willing buyer-willing seller” basis.

3.2.3 Usage of Private Land under Acquisition

The type of usage of the total of 31.621 ha of private land under acquisition from 7 villages of the total 19 project villages is presented in table 3.2. As per the survey results, 31% of the affected land is barren and only 45% of the total affected land is under cultivation.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | Type of Usage (ha) | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Agriculture | Agri / Res | Res | Barren | Others |
| 1 | Haat | 12.670 | 01.350 | 01.655 | 02.220 | 02.411 |
| 2 | Jaisal | 0.541 | 0 | 0.015 | 4.264 | 2.109 |
| 3 | Batula | 0.542 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Naurakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.121 |
| 5 | Tenduli Chak Haat | 0.173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 0.231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.394 | 0 |
| | Total | 14.157 | 1.35 | 1.67 | 9.878 | 4.641 |
| | % to Total | 44.66 | 4.26 | 5.27 | 31.16 | 14.64 |

Others include Cattle shed, Dilapidated structures etc.

A detail of affected persons according to the affected plots and their respective share in the affected plots as per the *Khasra* and *Khatauni* (record of rights maintained by Revenue Department) is presented as Annexure-5.

3.2.4 Usage of Government Land under Acquisition

Out of the total Government land to be transferred from 19 villages, 70% is covered by rocks, *nalahs/gads* (natural mountain drainage), village boundary and river bed. Of the remaining a considerable amount of land 16.611 ha (22%) is grazing land. Moreover part of the grazing Land also comes under *van panchayat*. The details of village wise total grazing and *van panchayat* land and land under transfer is presented in table 3.3 below.

| Sl. No | Type of use | Area (ha) | % to total area |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Barren (<i>Banjar</i>) | 8.698 | 11.258 |
| 2 | Grazing Land | 16.611 | 21.500 |
| 4 | Private occupation | 0.229 | 0.296 |
| 5 | River | 11.187 | 14.480 |
| 6 | Reserve Forest land | 6.680 | 8.646 |
| 7 | Others | 33.855 | 43.820 |
| | Total | 77.260 | 100.000 |

Others include Rocks, Nala, Village Boundary etc (*Rauli, Bheeta, Ragad*)

3.2.54 Loss of Structures

Table 3.4 presents structures to be lost and their usage. There are 139 private structures and 31 community properties that will be affected due to the project. Of the 139 private structures, 99 (71%) are residential, 3(2%) are commercial and 5(4%) are residence cum commercial structures. The remaining 32 (23%) are other structures which includes cattle shed and dilapidated abandoned structures. The construction typology of the structures shows that nearly half of the structures are permanent and about two fifths are temporary. Just 10 structures are semi-permanent in nature.

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | Private Structures | | | | | | | | | Common property resources % |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Usage of the structure | | | | | Type of Structure | | | | |
| | | Res | Comm | Res+Comm | Others# | Total | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Kutcha | Total | |
| 1 | Haat | 91 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 116* | 63 | | 53 | 116 | 31 |
| 2 | Jaisal | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 3 | Batula | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | Naurakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Tenduli Chak Haat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 99 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 139 | 70 | 10 | 59 | 139 | 31 |
| # Cattle shed, Basements, Dilapidated structures (Khandar) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Exclusive of cattle sheds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % Sericulture office, Water department office, community toilet, School (planned for saving) etc | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Type of Structures | Area (Sq.m) | % to total |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Pucca | 6726.744 | 73.6 |
| Semi Pucca | 1356.99 | 14.85 |
| Kutcha | 1055.199 | 11.55 |
| Total | 9138.933 | 100.00 |

The total area affected by displacement of the above-discussed structures is about 9138.933 square meters. A majority of this is pucca (73.6%). For details refer Table 3.5.

All homestead oustees have agreed to move out on their own. Most of the households of Haat village including 26 scheduled caste families, own another house/land either in Maina, Daswana, Mayapur, Gulabkoti or Akthala village which are adjacent to Haat. Out of 29 scheduled caste families from Haat village, 23 own *patta* land in Daswana village, 1 in Gulabkoti and 2 near Akthala. Three scheduled caste families will become landless post acquisition, though they own 20 nali and 10 nali *patta* land in Haat that will be acquired. Due to non availability of Govt. Land, as per clause 2.4.2, THDC proposes to provide Jeepable connectivity to new site of voluntary settlement as preferred by the villagers at Daswana. As the resident HSO's shall be resettling to new resettlement places of their choices at their own, THDC shall provide Rs 1.00 million to each resident HSO for self resettlement and loss of common facilities enjoyed by the community due to relocation of their village. An agreement has already been signed by THDC and residents of village Haat to this effect. The resident HSO's list shall be provided by village Pradhan and verified by Revenue Department of State Government. A total of 95 such HSOs have been identified by the village pradhan. THDC will also provide electricity infrastructure and drinking water supply through pipeline drawn from the nearest source. The drinking water facility will be provided under corporate social responsibility.

The displaced families of Jaisal (5 households) and Batula (3 households) have also agreed to relocate on their own. All these 8 households will construct new houses in their own village. All the 5 households of Jaisal have land in their village; whereas all the 3 households of Batula have made arrangements for land in their own village. One household in Batula has already started the construction.

3.2.6 Loss of trees

The acquisition of private land and transfer of government land for the project will also result in loss of trees. The total number trees lost in the project affected villages are approximately 6153 of

which 4672 are private owned and 1481 are government owned. The different species of trees lost which includes fruit bearing, fodder based and timber based is given in Table 3.6.

| Table 3.6 Loss of trees under project | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Name of the tree | Private | Government | Name of the tree | Private | Government |
| Anar | 55 | 1 | Kurimal | 4 | 0 |
| Adu | 84 | 11 | Lohakat | 8 | 0 |
| Akhrut | 85 | 2 | Mahuva | 0 | 33 |
| Amda | 101 | 17 | Makyali | 0 | 4 |
| Amrud | 953 | 0 | Malta | 2 | 0 |
| Arbari | 6 | 0 | Mango | 223 | 5 |
| Awla | 115 | 52 | Mehal | 4 | 1 |
| Badam | 5 | 0 | Nailgwand | 0 | 0 |
| Bakine | 14 | 87 | Nashapathi | 2 | 0 |
| Banj | 5 | 3 | Nimbu | 205 | 13 |
| Baudu | 1 | 0 | Padam | 2 | 3 |
| Bedu | 6 | 0 | Palla | 0 | 0 |
| Belpatri | 23 | 0 | Pamghar | 0 | 1 |
| Bemal | 12 | 0 | Papitha | 8 | 0 |
| Bimal | 29 | 5 | Pipal | 6 | 2 |
| Chachari | 0 | 2 | Polam | 8 | 0 |
| Chid | 943 | 498 | Querral | 1 | 6 |
| Chulu | 0 | 1 | Rita | 35 | 1 |
| Cymal | 7 | 0 | Rohani | 2 | 6 |
| Denkan | 11 | 3 | Rohini | 0 | 5 |
| Devdar | 0 | 4 | Rouniya | 0 | 24 |
| Dwing | 0 | 0 | Sagoun | 1 | 0 |
| Eucalyptus | 2 | 0 | Sanan | 0 | 8 |
| Geti | 3 | 0 | Sandan | 2 | 0 |
| Gouti | 11 | 38 | Santra | 16 | 0 |
| Gulab koti | 0 | 0 | Semal | 4 | 1 |
| Hardu | 1 | 0 | Sehtut | 51 | 0 |
| Jaikarinda | 0 | 39 | Shisham | 11 | 0 |
| Jamun | 16 | 0 | Siras | 0 | 23 |
| Kachnar | 0 | 6 | Slibrouk | 3 | 15 |
| Kakda | 0 | 5 | Somal | 0 | 10 |
| Kaksa | 0 | 7 | Sukha | 2 | 0 |
| Kathal | 1 | 0 | Surai | 2 | 114 |
| Kaviral | 147 | 0 | Tejpath | 1 | 0 |
| Khadik | 475 | 7 | Thain | 0 | 0 |
| khail | 0 | 61 | Timla | 157 | 7 |
| Kika | 3 | 0 | Tun | 291 | 81 |
| Kukar | 0 | 104 | Uthis | 0 | 100 |
| Kukat | 340 | 65 | Vati | 84 | 0 |
| Others | | | Vimal | 83 | |
| Total Private trees lost= 4672 | | | | | |
| Total Government trees lost=1481 | | | | | |

| Table 3.6 Loss of trees under project | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| Name of the tree | Private | Government | Name of the tree | Private | Government |
| Source: As per verification by project land acquisition group under THDC. For some of the village data not available) | | | | | |

3.3 Land Owners and Extent of Land Holding Impacted By Acquisition

3.3.1 Land Owners Affected

As per the Table 3.7 below the total number of land owners affected are 602. Out of these 542 are titleholders and 60 are non-titleholders. The affected land owners include both resident and non-resident land owners.

| Table 3.7: Number of Land Owners | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | Land Owners Affected | | |
| | | THs | NTHs | Total |
| 1 | Haat | 271 | 06 | 277 |
| 2 | Jaisaal* | 77 | 0 | 77 |
| 3 | Batula | 73 | 8 | 81 |
| 4 | Tenduli Chak Haat | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | Naurakh | 49 | 0 | 49 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| 8 | Langsi | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| Total | | 542 | 60 | 602 |

3.3.2 Land Holdings before and after proposed Land Acquisition

The analysis of the data collected on affected land holding (table 3.8) shows that six household will become landless after land acquisition, where as number of marginal farmers will come down to 525 from 532. Similarly, post acquisition number of small farmers will come down to 5 from 9.

| Table 3.8 Status of land holdings before and after land acquisition | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|--------|
| Name of the Village | Status of land holdings | Land holding (Ha) | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Land less | | Marginal farmer (up to 1 ha) | | Small farmer (up to 2 ha) | | > 2 ha | | | |
| | | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Haat | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 269 | 99.26 | 2 | 0.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 271 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 5 | 1.8 | 264 | 97.42 | 2 | 0.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 271 | 100.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Jaisaal | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 72 | 93.5 | 4 | 5.19 | 1 | 1.29 | 77 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 1.49 | 72 | 90.9 | 4 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.49 | 77 | 100.00 |
| Batula | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 72 | 98.63 | 1 | 1.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 73 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 72 | 98.63 | 1 | 1.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 73 | 100.00 |
| Tenduli Chak Haat | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 100.00 |
| Naurakh | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 49 | 100.00 |
| Guniyala | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 90.91 | 2 | 9.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 90.91 | 2 | 9.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 100.00 |
| Gulabkoti | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 46 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 46 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 46 | 100.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 46 | 100.00 |
| Total | Before acq. | 0 | 0.00 | 532 | 98.15 | 9 | 1.67 | 1 | 0.18 | 542 | 100.00 |
| | After acq. | 5 | 1.1 | 527 | 96.86 | 9 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.18 | 542 | 100.00 |

3.3.3 Percentage of Loss of Land

Further analysis of land holding shows that little over 50 % of the total affected titleholders will lose more than 50% of their total land holdings. As per the R&R Policy of the Project these people are not considered as total land oustee but all the affected families coming under this category will get an additional benefit of House Construction allowance of Rs 30,000 provided they do not lose their house. Nearly one third of the total titleholders are losing less than 10 percent of their total holding. The local unit for land is nali which measures to 200sq m.

Apart from these titleholders, 60 non-titleholders will also be affected due to the project. Among these 60 families, 46 are agricultural encroachers on PWD land in Langsi village. The rest 14 are landless families from Haat and Batula.

| Sl. No | Percentage of land lost to total land | Name of the Village (No) | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| | | Haat | Jaisaal | Batula | Naurakh | Tenduli Chak Haat | Guniyala | Gulabkoti | No | % |
| 1 | < 5 | 2(0.74) | 25(32.47) | 59 (80.82) | 34(69.39) | 0 | 18 (81.82) | 0 | 138 | 25.46 |
| 2 | 5 to 10 | 0 | 15(19.48) | 7(9.59) | 14(28.57) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.64 |
| 3 | 10 to 25 | 5 (1.85) | 30 (38.96) | 7(9.59) | 1(2.04) | 4(100.00) | 1 (4.55) | 12 (26.09) | 60 | 11.07 |
| 4 | 25 to 50 | 0 | 6 ((7.79) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (13.63) | 26 (56.52) | 35 | 6.46 |
| 5 | 50 to 75 | 0 | 1 (1.30) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 (17.39) | 9 | 1.66 |
| 6 | >75 | 264 (97.42) * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 264 | 48.7 |
| | Total | 271(100.00) | 77 (100.00) | 73 (100.00) | 49 (100.00) | 4 (100.00) | 22 (100.00) | 46 (100.00) | 542 | 100.00 |

*in Haat village, except for 6 TH, most of them of SC Families have "Patta Land" and / or land in other villages. Figure in parenthesis are percentage to total

3.3.4 Total Affected Households and Population

The acquisition of land and other assets will impact a total of 1223 households. This number is inclusive of both directly and indirectly affected households. Village wise details are given in Table 3.10. Of the total affected the number of displaced households who are also Homestead Oustees is 144 which is about 12% of the total affected households. Out of the total 144 displaced households 9 are non-title holders of which 6 are from Haat and 3 from Batula

3.3.5 Project Affected Family and Population

The definition of Project Affected Family (PAF) as per the R&R Policy is very broad and considers the following as a separate family.

- a) Affected person (*khatedar*)/Head of the household, his or her spouse, minor sons,

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | Block/Tehasil | Total Number of Households | Total Affected Persons |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Haat | Dasholi/Chamoli | 144 | 619 |
| 2 | Jaisaal | Dasholi/Chamoli | 45 | 264 |
| 3 | Batula | Dasholi/Chamoli | 91 | 493 |
| 4 | Naurakh | Dasholi/Chamoli | 90 | 504 |
| 5 | Tenduli Chak Haat | Dasholi/Chamoli | 03 | 18 |
| 6 | Guniyala | Dasholi/Chamoli | 16 | 97 |
| 7 | Math | Dasholi/Chamoli | 35 | 246 |
| 8 | Baula (Durgapur) | Dasholi/Chamoli | 31 | 179 |
| 9 | Gadi | Dasholi/Chamoli | 46 | 251 |
| 10 | Gulabkoti | Joshimath | 77 | 365 |
| 11 | Langsi | Joshimath | 90 | 365 |
| 12 | Tapoan | Joshimath | 37 | 102 |
| 13 | Dwing | Joshimath | 35 | 158 |
| 14 | Nauligwad | Joshimath | 15 | 55 |
| 15 | Palla | Joshimath | 72 | 410 |
| 16 | Helang | Joshimath | 77 | 383 |
| 17 | Paini | Joshimath | 128 | 584 |
| 18 | Thaing | Joshimath | 158 | 731 |
| 19 | Salna | Joshimath | 33 | 127 |
| TOTAL | | | 1223 | 5951 |

- unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters of the family;
- b) All major sons of affected person (above the age of 18) immaterial of marital status in the family;
- c) Widow/Divorced women in the family;
- d) Aged Parents (60 or above years) in the family;

| | PAFs | PAPs |
|--|------|------|
|--|------|------|

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | Residents and covered | Non-Residents and others Estimated | Total Affected | Displaced | Residents and covered | Non-Residents and others Estimated | Total | Displaced |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Haat | 163 | 90 | 253 | 242 | 446 | 200 | 646 | 622 |
| 2 | Jaisaal | 125 | 03 | 128 | 18 | 334 | 03 | 337 | 66 |
| 3 | Batula | 134 | 00 | 134 | 5 | 379 | 00 | 379 | 18 |
| 4 | <i>Tenduli</i> Chak Haat | 07 | 2 | 09 | 0 | 21 | 05 | 26 | 0 |
| 5 | Naurakh | 84 | 05 | 89 | 0 | 204 | 05 | 209 | 0 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 35 | 00 | 35 | 0 | 96 | 00 | 96 | 0 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 73 | 02 | 75 | 0 | 239 | 10 | 249 | 0 |
| 8 | Langsi | 46 | 000 | 46 | 0 | 102 | 00 | 186 | 0 |
| Total | | 667 | 102 | 769 | 265 | 1821 | 223 | 2128 | 706 |

Table 3.11 gives the details of the number of project affected families as per the R&R Policy where a total of **769** are **affected families** of which about **265** are **displaced**/Homestead Oustee (HSO) PAFs across the project-affected villages. The total population affected including both resident and non-resident households is 2128, of which 706 will be displaced.

3.3.6 PAFs Across various Categories of Impact

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | Category of PAFs | | | | | | | Total | Displaced |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | |
| | | Land less | Marginal Farmer | Small farmer | Other than Marginal or small farmer | Enc and Sqa (Agri Labour) | Enc and Sqa (Non-Agri Labour) | Partial Loss-Approach roads | Homestead Oustee | |
| 1 | Haat | 6 | 228 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 253 | 242 |
| 2 | Jaisaal | | 126 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 18 |
| 3 | Batula | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 124 | 134 | 5 |
| 4 | <i>Tenduli</i> Chak Haat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| 5 | Naurakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 0 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| 7 | Gulabkoti | 0 | 73 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Langsi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | |
| | Total | 6 | 427 | 10 | 2 | 63 | 4 | 257 | 769 | 265 |
| | % to the total | 0.78 | 55.53 | 1.30 | 0.26 | 8.19 | 0.52 | 33.42 | 100.00 | 34.46 |

Table 3.12 on the analysis of the PAFs across various impact categories shows that a majority 427(55.53%) come under the marginal farmer category. However it is to be noted that most of these affected persons are marginal farmers even before the proposed land acquisition.

3.4 IMPACT ON PANCHAYATI FOREST LAND (*VAN PANCHAYAT LAND*)

3.4.1 *Van panchayats in Uttarakhand*

Van panchayats in Uttarakhand were born out of conflicts and compromises that followed the settlements and reservations of forests in the hills at turn of the last century. The first government approved *Van panchayat* was thus formed in 1921. According to recent estimates, there are 6,069 *Van panchayats* managing 405,426 hectares of forests (13.63% of total forest area) in the state. Most of these have been carved out of civil (protected) forests under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Department. The area under each *Van panchayat* ranges from a fraction of a hectare up to over 2,000 hectares. This land mostly is allotted to a certain users (called self help groups) generally to the landless people to protect and develop the forest land and use forest produce for the benefit of the identified users. However with time the land is being used by the total village community both land holders and land less. This land is earmarked and allotted by the Forest Department and is managed by the Management Committee elected by the General Body (Forest Users Group). The Committee is headed by the Sarpanch (elected village President). The details of duties and functions of the committee and others are provided in Annexure-6.

The VPHEP besides affecting the people directly through acquisition of private properties also affect the people indirectly by acquiring government land which comes under community forest (*Van panchayat* land) and land earmarked for grazing coming under Forest Land. As per the revenue record an analysis is undertaken with respect to the land identified for acquisition under the project and its status of usage. Based on this the following Table 3.13 presents the total land and land proposed for acquisition under each category for the affected villages.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Village | Grazing Land (Ha) | | | <i>Van panchayat</i> Land (Ha) | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | Total | Affected | % Lost | Total | Affected | % Lost |
| 1 | Haat | 50.120 | 4.201 | 8.4 | 43.370 | 0.130 | 0.3 |
| 2 | Batula | 7.639 | 0.502 | 6.6 | 44.010 | 00 | 00 |
| 3 | Naurakh | 81.275 | 2.098 | 2.6 | 74.782 | 0.000 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 4 | Tenduli Chak Haat | 7.648 | 0.119 | 1.6 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Jaisaal | 0.981 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 86.400 | 00 | 00 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 35.260 | 1.737 | 4.9 |
| 7 | Math Jadetha | 63.375 | 1.253 | 2.0 | 120.637 | 0.000 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Baula (Durgapur) | 90.700 | 2.351 | 2.6 | 112.000 | 00 | 00 |
| 9 | Gadi | 109.500 | 1.851 | 1.7 | 120.360 | 1.851 | 1.5 |
| 10 | Lungsi | 30.660 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 43.323 | 0.000 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Tapoan | 35.562 | 2.100 | 5.9 | 58.150 | 0.375 | 0.6 |
| 12 | Dwing | 34.640 | 0.950 | 2.7 | 21.642 | 0.95 | 4.4 |
| 13 | Nauligwad | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 84.880 | 4.516 | 5.3 |
| 14 | Gulabkoti | 52.982 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 58.850 | 0.747 | 1.3 |
| 15 | Palla | 13.000 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 92.419 | 00 | 00 |
| 16 | Salna | 0.979 | 0.000 | 0.0 | No van panchayat land | 0.000 | 0.0 |
| 17 | Thaing | 1.284 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.702 | 0.000 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Paini | 91.440 | 1.186 | 1.3 | 149.19 | 00 | 00 |
| 19 | Helang | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.0 | No van panchayat land | 00 | 00 |
| Total | | 671.785 | 16.611 | 2.5 | 1145.975 | 10.306 | 0.90 |
| Note: NA- Not Available -As per record the data is not available for some of the villages either with the concerned authorities at Tehsil, Patwari and Vanpanchyat Supervisor/Sarpanch | | | | | | | |
| In Salna and Thaing villages total land to be acquired is coming under Orgam Reserve Forest so no Vanpanchyat or Grazing land is affected | | | | | | | |
| In Nauligwad the Vanpanchyat affected is coming under river bed and it is barren (<i>banjar</i>) and not used for grazing and they are dependent on Ganai <i>Van panchayat</i> Land | | | | | | | |
| In Case of Tapon and Gadi the affected grazing land and Vanpanchyat land are same | | | | | | | |
| In Case of Batula as per the consultations with Vanpanchyat Sarpanch the Vanpanchyat is not affected | | | | | | | |
| Out of the total 16.586 ha acquired under Helong 13.66 ha is covered by rocks and river and no area is earmarked as grazing land under this village | | | | | | | |
| In Palla village the total 3.975 ha of Government land acquired is Rock. | | | | | | | |

As table 3.13 above shows, that from the total 671.785 ha of grazing land, only 16.611 ha (2.5%) will be acquired. Similarly, out of total 1145.975 ha of *Van panchayat* land, only 10.306 ha is being proposed for acquisition which is less than 1% of the total available *Van panchayat* land. As per the records some of the villages namely Guniyala, Nauligwad and Helang do not have any land earmarked for grazing purpose. As can be seen from the table 3.13 above loss of grazing land is more in village Haat (8.4% of total grazing land) followed by Batula (6.6%) and Tapon (5.9%). For the rest it is less than 3 percent of the total land.

3.4.2 Loss of Income from *Van panchayat* and Grazing Land

An assessment of loss of income for the affected villages from acquisition of Grazing land and *Van panchayat* Land used for grazing, collection of fodder and fuel wood and collection of timber. The usage and collection of fodder and fuel wood is done by all the villagers mostly daily. For timber purpose it used on a rotation basis depending upon the necessity and requirements with the prior permission from concerned authorities.

3.4.2.1 Loss of income due to loss of Fodder

The loss of income from fodder is calculated based on the yield and cost incurred if purchased in the market. These estimates are arrived at from the consultations with the Vanpanchayat Sarpanch and local villagers. As per the estimates the total yield per *Naali of land* (1/50th of a ha) per week is 2 *Bojh* (the weight which one woman can lift on her back which is approximately 35 to 40 kgs). Most of them do not purchase the fodder except in the months of November and December when there is acute shortage of fodder. During this time the cost of fodder is around 125 to 150 Rupees for each *Bojh* of grass i.e 35 to 40 kgs.

Table 3.14 Loss of income due to loss of fodder as per loss of grazing area (Grazing/*Van panchayat* land)

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | No of HHs in Village | Affected Area (Ha) | Loss of income as per loss of area | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | Affected Area (Naali) | Loss of Fodder from affected area (no of <i>Bojh</i>) | Loss of income (135 per <i>Bojh</i> as per area) (Rs) | 25% dependency to total available area (Rs) | Loss per Household per annum (Rs) |
| 1 | Haat | 144 | 4.331 | 216.55 | 19056 | 2572614 | 643154 | 7567 |
| 2 | Batula | 91 | 0.502 | 25.1 | 2209 | 298188 | 74547 | 469 |
| 3 | Naurakh | 90 | 2.098 | 104.9 | 9231 | 1246212 | 311553 | 1470 |
| 4 | <i>Tenduli Chak</i> Haat | 03 | 0.119 | 5.95 | 524 | 70686 | 17672 | 4418 |
| 5 | Jaisaal | 45 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | Guniyala | 16 | 1.737 | 86.85 | 7643 | 1031778 | 257945 | 8895 |
| 7 | Math Jadetha | 35 | 1.253 | 62.65 | 5513 | 744282 | 186071 | 1807 |
| 8 | Baula (Durgapur) | 31 | 2.351 | 117.55 | 10344 | 1396494 | 349124 | 9436 |
| 9 | Gadi | 46 | 1.851 | 92.55 | 8144 | 1099494 | 274874 | 3665 |
| 10 | Tapoan | 37 | 2.475 | 123.75 | 10890 | 1470150 | 367538 | 14702 |
| 11 | Dwing | 35 | 1.900 | 95 | 8360 | 1128600 | 282150 | 10077 |
| 12 | Gulabkoti | 77 | 0.747 | 37.35 | 3287 | 443718 | 110930 | 1479 |
| 13 | Paini | 128 | 1.186 | 59.3 | 5218 | 704484 | 176121 | 2072 |
| 14 | Helang | 77 | 0.000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 955 | 20.550 | 1027.5 | 90420 | 12206700 | 3051675 | 2841 |

- *Loss has not been calculated for the villages where van panchayat land is not available as per the revenue records*

The loss of income due to loss of fodder is calculated by two ways i.e loss of income at the rate of 25% dependency on the affected grazing area and loss of income at the rate of 25% requirement of fodder for the total livestock in the village. Table 3.14 presents the details of loss of income per household as per the 25% dependency on the affected area. As per the analysis on an average each household will lose about Rs 2841 per annum on loss of the acquired grazing land.

Table 3.15 presents the analysis of loss of income at a household level at rate of the 25% requirement for the total livestock in the village. As per the Table on an average each household will need about Rs 5849 per annum to meet the fodder requirements.

Table 3.15 Loss of income due to loss of fodder as per requirement for total livestock

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | No of HHs in Village | No of Livestock Cows and Buffaloes* | Total fodder required for livestock (No of <i>Bojh</i>) | Cost of fodder requirement as per livestock (Rs) | 25% requirement for total livestock(Rs) | Requirement per Household per annum (Rs) |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Haat | 144 | 212 | 8598 | 1160700 | 290175 | 3414 |
| 2 | Batula | 91 | 312 | 12653 | 1708200 | 427050 | 2686 |
| 3 | Naurakh | 90 | 877 | 35567 | 4801575 | 1200394 | 5662 |
| 4 | <i>Tenduli</i> Chak Haat | 03 | 14 | 568 | 76650 | 19163 | 4791 |
| 5 | Jaisaal | 45 | 181 | 7341 | 990975 | 247744 | 5505 |
| 6 | Guniyala | 16 | 258 | 10463 | 1412550 | 353138 | 12177 |
| 7 | Math Jadetha | 35 | 434 | 17601 | 2376150 | 594038 | 5767 |
| 8 | Baula (Durgapur) | 31 | 416 | 16871 | 2277600 | 569400 | 15389 |
| 9 | Gadi | 46 | 401 | 16263 | 2195475 | 548869 | 7318 |
| 10 | Tapoan | 37 | 92 | 3731 | 503700 | 125925 | 5037 |
| 11 | Dwing | 35 | 148 | 6002 | 810300 | 202575 | 7235 |
| 12 | Gulabkoti | 77 | 260 | 10544 | 1423500 | 355875 | 4745 |
| 13 | Paini | 128 | 262 | 10626 | 1434450 | 358613 | 4219 |
| 14 | Helang | 77 | 267 | 10828 | 1461825 | 365456 | 3263 |
| Total | | 955 | 4134 | 167657 | 22633650 | 5658413 | 5849 |

*As per Livestock 18th Census, 2007 conducted by Animal Husbandry department, Chamoli. Loss has not been calculated for the villages where van panchayat land is not available as per the revenue records

3.4.2.2 Loss of income due to loss of Fuel wood

The loss of income from fuel wood is calculated based on the amount of fuel wood collected per month from one *naali* (1/50th of Ha) which is about 4 *Bojh*. Each *Bojh* weighs about 60 Kgs. The cost of 1 Quintal of fuel wood is about Rs 200. The total loss of fuel wood from the proposed acquisition of Government land used for fuel wood collection is estimated and at the rate of 25 % dependency is distributed across the total number of households in the village. As per Table 3.16 an average of Rs 1643 per annum per household is lost by the proposed acquisition.

| Sl. No | Name of the Village | No of Households in Village | Affected land (Ha) | Affected land (Naali) | Loss of Fuel wood per area (no of Kgs per month) | Loss of Fuel wood per area (no of Quintals per year) | Cost (Rs 200 per 100 Kg) | 25% dependency on affected area | Loss per Household per annum |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Haat | 144 | 4.331 | 216.55 | 51972 | 6236.64 | 1247328 | 311832 | 3669 |
| 2 | Batula | 91 | 0.502 | 25.1 | 6024 | 722.88 | 144576 | 36144 | 227 |
| 3 | Naurakh | 90 | 2.098 | 104.9 | 25176 | 3021.12 | 604224 | 151056 | 713 |
| 4 | <i>Tenduli</i> Chak Haat | 03 | 0.119 | 5.95 | 1428 | 171.36 | 34272 | 8568 | 2142 |
| 5 | Guniyala | 16 | 1.737 | 86.85 | 20844 | 2501.28 | 500256 | 125064 | 4313 |
| 6 | Math Jadetha | 35 | 1.253 | 62.65 | 15036 | 1804.32 | 360864 | 90216 | 876 |
| 7 | Baula | 31 | 2.351 | 117.55 | 28212 | 3385.44 | 677088 | 169272 | 4575 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | (Durgapur) | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Gadi | 46 | 1.851 | 92.55 | 22212 | 2665.44 | 533088 | 133272 | 1777 |
| 9 | Tapoan | 37 | 2.475 | 123.75 | 29700 | 3564 | 712800 | 178200 | 7128 |
| 10 | Dwing | 35 | 1.900 | 95 | 22800 | 2736 | 547200 | 136800 | 4886 |
| 11 | Gulabkoti | 77 | 0.747 | 37.35 | 8964 | 1075.68 | 215136 | 53784 | 717 |
| 12 | Paini | 128 | 1.186 | 59.3 | 14232 | 1707.84 | 341568 | 85392 | 1005 |
| 13 | Helang | 77 | 2.926 | 146.3 | 35112 | 4213.44 | 842688 | 210672 | 1881 |
| Total | | 910 | 23.476 | 1173.8 | 281712 | 33805.44 | 6761088 | 1690272 | 1643 |
| Out of the total 16.586 ha acquired under Helang 13.66 ha is covered by rocks, river. <i>Loss has not been calculated for the villages where van panchayat land is not available as per the revenue records</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| In Jaisaal the affected areas are not used for fuel wood collection as 90 % of population lives away from the affected areas. | | | | | | | | | |

3.4.2.3 Loss of income due to loss of Timber

The usage of the *Van panchayat* Land for Timber requirements is once in 5 to 10 years on a rotation basis based upon requirement with prior permission from District Administration. As usage is very rare and the yield and others are also difficult to measure and in light of the negligible amount of land (0.90%) of the total land available is lost an analysis for this could not be presented.

3.4.2.4 Accessibility and availability of remaining land

As regards the availability and accessibility of the remaining area under the respective *Van panchayats* of the affected villages except for village Haat for the rest other village the accessibility and availability is easy. In case of Haat village the locals will have to climb the hill for collecting the fodder and may have to spend an additional 2 hours for the same. In case of Batula also there will be temporary inconvenience in accessibility of the grazing land.

3.4.3 Measures to mitigate the impact from *Van panchayat* Land

In the consultations with the concerned Forest Officials for the project areas it was noted that to mitigate these kind of losses the Forest Department in co-ordination with the local *Van panchayats* can undertake fodder and tree plantation in the vacant area available in respective *Van panchayat* of the affected village. In consultation with the *Van panchayat* Committees the same opinion was observed but the *Van panchayat* Committee also demanded that the total amount allocated for these purpose should be used only for the said purpose in the affected village and not used for any other purpose nor any deduction in the amounts allocated for this purpose.

As per the Draft R&R Policy of the project to mitigate the impacts a special provision by way of income restoration training is made for vulnerable families affected due to acquisition of *Van panchayat* Land. The project will also pay 100 days of minimum agriculture wages (MAW) to all the households of 19 project affected villages.

CHAPTER - 4

Income Restoration and Benefit Sharing

4.0 Background

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. The basic postulates of all developmental activities should be that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities.

To achieve this goal, preparation of IR programmes under Rehabilitation Action Plan should proceed exactly as it would have for any other economic development programme. IR schemes should be designed in consultation with the affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socio-economic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under three categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities
- Total income of PAPs from various sources

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agriculture land in part or full
- Loss of commercial establishments (permanent)
- Loss of livelihood (Commercial tenants or helping hands, agriculture labours)

4.1 Income Restoration Measures

4.1.1 Income Restoration Measures as per the R&R Policy

As per the R&R Policy of the project capacity-building efforts will be made for PAFs, which aim at skill up gradation through various income generation training programmes and schemes. These will be decided upon the local need and will be finalized in VDAC. A tentative list of various programmes is provided as Annexure-7. In addition the identified vulnerable groups affected due to acquisition of Van panchayat Land are also provided with income restoration and training in the trade of their choice. One person per affected land owner is selected for this income generation training. For this an amount of Rs 10,000 per person is allocated. The same amount is also considered for the vulnerable persons. This amount is based on the amount utilized for the training under Uttaranchal Grameen Swarozgar Yojana.

The R&R policy has the provision of mitigating loss of income through cash compensation and though extremely limited, other economic opportunities includes allotment of shops and other self-employment options, award of petty contracts and jobs with contracting agencies. THDC Project will reserve 40% of the shops and 80% of the kiosks for the allotment to PAFs / Land oustees.

4.1.2 Income Restoration Measures as per Environment Management Plan

Implementation of the project's Environmental Management Plan, and specifically the Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CAT) will provide substantial income generation opportunities for PAPs. The CAT plan has a budget of Rs. 470 million to be used over five years. Activities under the CAT Plan to be implemented by the state Forest Department include tree plantation, soil and water conservation works, densification, and assisted natural regeneration in the area. A variety of soil and moisture conservation measures will be initiated, including constructing vegetative check dams, gully plugs, stone check dams, crate wire check dams, spurs and water percolation tanks. The CAT plan dovetails with and provides funds for certain livelihood support activities being launched under the project that will not only help local communities improve their incomes but will also facilitate eco-restoration as well as eco-development of the catchment area. Building awareness in the community for catchment development on a watershed development basis will be central to all these activities

4.2 Efforts made by the NGO

For income restoration, the NGO contracted for RAP implementation along with the Environmental and Social Cell of THDC has undertaken need assessment survey to identify trades and have also identified master trainers for training. The activities that needs to carried out includes

- (i) to establish backward and forward linkages for each of the trade selected;
- (ii) arrange for training logistics.
- (iii) monitor each PAP and document the progress.

The external agency that will be hired for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation will also evaluate the implementation of income restoration schemes.

The NGO as part of income restoration evaluated all the existing 17 self help groups (SHGs) across 7 villages and were also consulted for probable income generating activities which are possible in the area. These groups are already involved in certain activities such as horticulture, weaving and knitting, poly house, vermi compost and napier grass cultivation. All these groups are non functional now.

In consultation with the existing SHGs, following viable income generating activities have been identified:

1. Dairy (64.29%)
2. Poultry Farming (21.43%)
3. Vegetable cultivation (7.14%)
4. Weaving and Knitting (7.14%)

Figures in parenthesis indicate number of group members responding.

NGO's assessment of the SHGs revealed that:

- The SHGs formed under different schemes were made in haste, without proper understanding of the concept of SHGs. NGOs got co-opted in the business of target fulfillment of the blocks or some other project. They also washed their hands off, after the SHGs were formed.
- It was noticed that only few people were active in the groups.
- Record keepings are poor. Documents are not maintained on regular basis.
- Meetings are not held on regular basis.

- Bank and other forward backward linkages are hardly maintained.
- Inter loaning is practiced in only few groups.

Almost in all the SHGs members wanted to go for a exposure visit to see the best practices and expressed need of training on dairy, fodder management, horticulture development, vegetable cultivation, knitting and gardening. In order to motivate SHGs an orientation programme was conducted in Haat and Jassal villages. External resource persons were invited during the consultation. Groups were given information on importance of SHG, its role and responsibilities, record keeping and developing forward and backward linkages. The activity helped them to concentrate on one or two such income generation activities which can assist them in their economic rehabilitation. Post consultation, 37 women of 3 SHGs were trained on basic concept of SHG and Income Generation Program and one out of the three SHG trained have chosen Dairy Development as their choice of Income Generating Activity

NGO also conducted training need assessment (TNA) of PAFs. The TNA result shows that out of the total 151 surveyed PAFs, a large section (43.05%) has opted for computer training. Nearly one fourth of them opted for motor mechanic’s course where as about 20% opted for tailoring. The course of motor mechanic can be persuaded further in ITI, Gopeshwor adopted by the project.

TABLE 4.1: TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT OF PAPS

| Sl. No | Trades identified | Number of eligible PAFs | % to total |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Computer training | 65 | 43.05 |
| 2 | Motor mechanic | 35 | 23.18 |
| 3 | Beautician’s course | 12 | 7.95 |
| 4 | Driving skill upgradation | 4 | 2.65 |
| 5 | Mobile repairing | 5 | 3.31 |
| 6 | Tailoring | 30 | 19.87 |
| | Total | 151 | 100 |

One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the PAFs is to help them improve their production level or to impart new skills/upgrade skills through training. As quite a significant number of PAFs are dependent on agriculture and others have low skill endowment, training becomes an important component of IR. For PAFs who intend to diversify their economic activity, suitable income restoration schemes will be identified on individual basis and training need would be assessed. Besides training in scheme specific skills, general entrepreneurship development will also form part of the training programme, mainly to improve the management capabilities of EP.

The Training will be organised in the plan period itself. The NGO contracted for the implementation of RAP will be assigned this task. Besides, the training are regularly conducted by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) through its programme names Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM), training programmes organised by other government agencies will also be availed. The past experiences have shown that roughly three-fourth of the PAFs require training. It will be the responsibility of the THDC to ensure that PAFs receives, training in desired trade. The NGO contracted will act as a facilitator and training will be imparted either by the government agencies such as DIC, KVIC, etc. or a professional and competent outside agency. The local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) can be approached for training.

Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Chamoli (a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of Elementary Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development of Government of India) has been requested to impart training to the aspirants from affected villages on various vocational courses. JSS not only imparts training but also provide certificate at the end of the vocational

courses and promotes backward forward linkages too. In this connection a visit of JSS officials was facilitated in Gulabkoti village recently. JSS officials have been told that THDC can support the course fee of the trainees and can provide course related items that can help in starting their own venture.

THDC held discussion with Dr. Reddy’s Foundation based in Dehra Dun. This foundation provides vocational training for BPL families and also assists them in placements. THDC has supported 15 eligible PAPs for vocational training in this foundation in three trades namely motor mechanic; hospitality and marketing. These trades were specifically chosen as THDC consulted TATA and Mahindra service stations in Dehra Dun who will take up these trainees on apprenticeship post training which will also include stipend. The trainees in hospitality trade have the potential to join various hotels that are coming up on the Badrinath route.

TABLE 4.2: VILLAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINEES

| SL. NO | VILLAGE | TRADE | NUMBER OF PAPS |
|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | HAAT | MOTOR MECHANIC | 3 |
| | | HOSPITALITY | 1 |
| 2 | JAISAL | MOTOR MECHANIC | 3 |
| | | MARKETING | 1 |
| 3 | GUNIYALA | MOTOR MECHANIC | 2 |
| 4 | BATULA | HOSPITALITY | 2 |
| | | MOTOR MECHANIC | 1 |
| 5 | GULABKOTI | MOTOR MECHANIC | 1 |
| 6 | NAURAKH | MARKETING | 1 |
| | TOTAL | | 15 |

THDC is providing technical and marketing support to the dairy industry in **Guniyala** village. This entire village is involved in dairy business but produces only 50 litres of milk per day. As per the plan, THDC is providing veterinary support in collaboration with district veterinary department and marketing support in collaboration with “*Aanchal*” (district dairy federation). In order to increase the yield per day, THDC is planning to provide fodder cultivation training to 22 cattle owners in the village.

Hiring of PAPs

THDC in order to provide a stable income source has hired eligible PAPs from various private land affected villages through outsourcing. THDC has also hired vehicles from various owners which provide regular income to such PAPs.

Table 4.3: Village wise distribution of PAPs hired by THDC through outsourcing and NGO

| Name of the Village | Number of PAPs hired | Number of vehicles leased from PAPs | PAPs those who received petty contacts |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Haat | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Jaisal | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Gulabkoti | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenduli Chak Haat | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Batula | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Naurakh | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 8 | 13 |

In **Jaisal** village, THDC has signed an agreement with the *shist mandal* to allot 11 shops to eligible PAPs in the upcoming colony. THDC has facilitated formation of cooperative societies in six private land affected villages. Efforts are on to form at least one such society in Haat as well. These societies are taking up petty contacts up to INR 200,000 under corporate social responsibility. On an average there are 12 members in each of these societies. While executing the civil works, these societies also engage other PAPs those who are not members and thus providing additional scope for income generation. The details are provided in the table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Petty contacts awarded to Cooperative Societies

| Name of the village | Number of societies formed | Number of works awarded | Value of works in INR Lakhs |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jaisal | 1 | 2 | 2.5 |
| Gulabkoti | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Teduli Chak Haat | 1 | 1 | 1.90 |
| Batula | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Naurakh | 1 | 1 | 1.11 |
| Guniyala | 1 | 1 | 1.70 |
| Helang | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 8 | 12 | 21.21 |

4.3 Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration and other R&R Support

For Income restoration it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. During verification survey, NGO specifically asked about the skill they possess other than the one related to their current occupation. NGO contracted for implementation also conducted a survey among the PAPs with options of various skills related to the resource base of

the area and available market (with proper forward and backward linkages) and accordingly selected trades for training. Based on the training, NGO will identify income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities. NGOs in consultation with the PAPs, Head of Social in the project, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities.

In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of creation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritised through people’s participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource base of the area and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be chosen finally, where training on skill upgradation, capital assistance, and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The project will work as a facilitator to the people in the enterprise (but will not act as providers for each and every livelihood opportunity). The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long- term income generating schemes. The long- term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and also supported by the government assistance.

Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programmes through DRDA. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short-term IR gains. THDC and partnering NGO can tie up with DRDA and help/facilitate. The following poverty alleviation programmes running by the government.

Table 4.5: Centrally sponsored poverty schemes

| Sl. No. | Name of Poverty alleviation Programme | Action Plan | Stakeholders |
|---------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Swarn Jayanti Gram swarojgar Yojna | These programme are implemented by DRDA. The implementing NGOs should coordinate with local administration to give preference to project affected vulnerable families. The project authorities may request District administration through land acquisition officer for preferential status | NGOs PAPs Project authorities District administration |
| 2 | Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna | | |
| 3 | Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sarak Yojna | | |
| 4 | Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana | | |
| 5 | Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana | | |
| 6 | National Rural Employment Generation Programme | | |
| 7 | National Food for Work Programme | | |

a. Steps in Income Restoration

Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socio-economic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities
- Total income of PAPs from various sources

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. IR activities are of two types:

- (1) Short term; and
- (2) Long term. The ensuing section describes both IR schemes.

4.4.1 Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
 - Free or subsidized items
 - Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
 - With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities such as:
 - Work under the Main Investment Project
 - Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)

4.4.2 Long Term IR Activities

PAP should participate in developing a range of feasible long-term IR options. Long-term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non land based and land based IR options. The long-term options are government financed therefore no separate budget is required. However, in R&R budget provision has been made for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with government (district administration), including tribal development and social welfare departments, to assure PAPs access to all schemes for improving IR services. Project financed programmes should include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration at the end of a stipulated period. Availability and access to existing programmes should be sought for all PAPs.

Long Term IR activities will be generated once the census surveys and consultation get over. IR activities will be generated in consultation with the community. Mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programmes will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

4.5 Alternative Individual Income Restoration Scheme

4.5.1 BASIS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE IR SCHEME

Keeping in view the resource base of the EPs and also the socio-economic characteristics and preferences, THDC and the NGO contracted for the implementation will have to chalk out individual IR schemes. Other factors to be considered are:

- Education level of PAPs
- Skill possession
- Likely economic activities in the post displacement period
- Extent of land left
- Extent of land purchased
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

“The best option is to allow the EP to continue its former occupation”. However, during any development programme, occupations always change. An exhaustive list of possible IR options are given in table 3.19 below.

Table 4.6: Criteria for Alternative IR Schemes

| IR Option | Requirement |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) Land | PAPs are physically relocated and are primarily agriculturists It is adequately available There is transferable title Land is of good quality Land development needs can be covered by the project PAPs are not exposed to market economics |
| b) Cash | EP negatively impacted but not relocated Land is unavailable in adequate quantity and quality PAP prefer cash to land Cash can be held in joint account PAP's occupations are diverse PAP exposed to cash economy Interest ensuring deposits to be released when feasible IR activity is defined |
| c) Small business | PAP familiar with cash Demand for goods/services Sustained capital and working capital is available There is local or project finance and capacity to provide training Business builds on/uses existing skill of the PAP Local markets are not adversely affected by project activities |
| d) Continuing previous employment | Reasonable time and money required for access to employment from new sites Project assistance for previous and/or maintenance of other facilities |
| Preference for PAPs in Employment | Work is available in main investment project Clear eligibility criteria are established PAPs are linked to existing government job programmes (like Maharashtra legislation reserving 5% of government jobs for PAPs) There is a good coordination between project and government authorities |

The PAPs will participate in developing a range of feasible long-term Income Restoration schemes. These will be developed during the implementation of the project and would be financed by project. THDC will work with NGO and liaison with the district administration to dovetail government's poverty alleviation schemes. The micro plans developed by the implementing authority will indicate the type of scheme each family has opted. The grants received for economic rehabilitation will be used for purchase of assets. The EPs will receive training for acquisition of new skills or upgradation of old skills for the activity selected by them.

4.5.2 NON LAND BASED IR SCHEMES

Since land is scarce, non-land based and cooperative IR schemes become all the more important. The non-land based IR schemes are listed below:

Allied Agriculture Activities

Under allied agriculture activities, various IR options are available viz., dairy, poultry, goatery, sheep rearing, piggery, etc. PAPs who are agriculturist can take up any of these options. These will require training, which can be provided by Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) / District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA) and milk route for daily milk collection can be extended by local milk federation.

Petty Traders

Under this scheme, the available options are grocery shop, vegetable & fruit shop, stationary, clothe, tea & snacks, ready-made garments, beetle shop etc. PAPs those who are already in the trade and business are suitable for these activities. Implementing NGO will have to decide on type of shops to be established as per demand.

Skill related Schemes

The options available under this scheme are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, mobile repair, computer operator, beautician, motor winding, cycle/motor cycle/auto repair, driving (auto/Matador/etc.), Television/Tape records/Watch repairing, Pottery, Leather works, etc. PAPs those who are in such trades can undergo training for skill upgradation to supplement their annual income. District Industries Centre or Khadi Village Industries Board/Commission or Industrial Training Institutes imparts training in such trades. Training can also be imparted through professional and competent outside agency especially hired for the purpose.

Others

Others primarily include loan for various agriculture implements to increase productivity viz., pump sets, dug well, bore well, bullock cart, etc. PAPs those who are into agriculture and do not have any irrigation facilities can avail such loans. Such loans are given by bank after District Rural Development Authority processes the applications.

The implementation of above-mentioned activities requires organisation of credit camps. Extending financial credit support is an important component of non-land based IR schemes. It requires organisation of credit camps for EPs. Local government officials, NGOs and PAP representatives apart from THDC officials, will attend these camps. The purpose of the camps would be to allow local financial institutions to inform participants of credit options and how to avoid procedural delays. All formalities related to processing of applications for credit assistance will be completed at these camps.

For these kinds of camps THDC along with NGO, will have to coordinate closely with the Lead Bank managers and other commercial banks operating in the district.

4.6 Institutions

The Institutions for IR schemes include THDC, local government staff, NGO and PAP groups. The project level Environment and Social Group along with the NGO will coordinate with various training institutes such as District Rural Development Agency; KVIC and other line departments to give priority to PAPs under various poverty alleviation schemes. The Sr. Manager -Social at the project level, will have to develop strong links with local government development agencies and will have to coordinate the entire process.

4.7 Monitoring of IR Schemes

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RAP by an outside agency contracted for the purpose. The contract will specifically provide for regular (every six months) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs. The monitoring will be carried out based on economic indicators.

Vulnerable PAPs who lose their livelihood due to the project will be assisted in alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill upgradation as per the requirement of suggested economic scheme.

4.8 Benefit Sharing

While the project causes adverse impacts, it will also bring positive benefits to the local population. Two categories of local development funds will be available. The first includes dedicated funds of INR 90 million that will be used for the 19 affected villages over five years during the construction period. THDC has by August 2009 spent INR 5 million from other sources than the dedicated funds on minor infrastructure development projects in ten villages. The second category requires, as mandated by the *National Hydro Policy*, that one percent of the plant's profit will be available for local development activities in a wider area comprising both directly and indirectly affected communities after the commissioning of the Project. The modalities for utilization of the one percent will be determined when the state Hydro Benefit Sharing Policy, which is currently being drafted, has been completed. However, for the first category, investment plans will be prepared by the communities. Civil works will be carried out by contractors or by the *gram panchayats* with monitoring by the beneficiary community. In addition, during the construction period, contracts for small civil works will to the extent possible be given to eligible PAPs. THDC will also provide 100 kWh of free electricity per month for a period of 10 years to affected households.

4.9 Corporate Social Responsibility for Community Development (CSR-CD) Scheme

THDC is committed to fulfill its social obligation under its “**Scheme for Corporate Social Responsibility- Community Development (CSR-CD)**”. THDC firmly believes that Organizations, apart from being a commercial entity, having an important role in the society towards social upliftment process. The idea has acquired national significance for sustainable development. The scheme addresses the issue of “Community Development” in the neighborhood area of operating stations where construction has been completed and rehabilitation and resettlement issues addressed stand as per the R&R policy of Corporation applicable for Project under construction stage/planned for construction.

To plan, execute, follow-up and monitor the CSR-CD schemes of THDC, “*Society for Empowerment and Welfare Activities*” (SEWA) has been registered on dated 24.03.2009, under society registration Act, 1860. Budget provision, up to 1% of net profit of the company shall be allocated every year towards CSR-CD activities.

Programs covered:

Community development programs are identified based on the specific needs and requirement of the particular location. Programs have been summarized in the following broad categories:

Education:

- To organize Skill Development/Vocational Training and other training programs to improve the skills and employability of the people. It will include sponsoring people for vocational training, ITI training, computer training etc. The endeavor will be to promote local entrepreneurship and sustained livelihood.
- Scholarships for the selected local children for studying in nearby schools or in THDC township. Preference may be given to girl child/poor child.
- Supply of Study material like bags, books, stationery etc.

Health:

- To conduct health surveys, identification of health concern, awareness campaigns, publicity printed material/films etc.
- To organize regular immunization programs for children and medical checkup in schools.
- To organize regular health camps like family planning, medical checkup for eye and heart etc. with particular focus on women, children, disabled persons and old age persons.
- Supporting health facility by way of providing health staff including Ambulance facility.

- Free medical treatment in THDC dispensary.

Peripheral Development :

- To complement the efforts of local administration for augmenting basic infrastructure facilities like area electrification, community centre, panchayat ghar, water drains, roads/bridge etc. as per the advice of local administration / communities interaction and need assessment survey by THDC.
- To facilitate the creation/up-gradation of community health/Potable water/Sanitation/ educational facilities in partnership with the concerned government agencies and the local community. Priority may be given to those schools/primary health centre which are operating but do not have facilities like building, equipments etc.
- The programs for providing community infrastructure will be on the basis of bearing one time capital cost for creating such infrastructure and on the basis of written assurance that the operational and maintenance cost of such infrastructure will be borne by the concerned stakeholder like the Government Department/ Agency or the Panchayat/ local authority or the community based organizations/ non-governmental organizations etc.

Others:

- To promote rural sports and organize annual sports meet etc. in the villages by providing the equipments and other facilities. Each station may identify a specific day/ week for organizing annual rural sports meet.
- Sponsoring deserving local sportsperson for training and development at national sports institutes.
- To organize Veterinary camp for the cattle stock/animals creation of cattle shed for staying animal.
- To promote community plantation and forestry programs.
- To facilitate the unemployed people in and around the operating stations, in self employment through co-operatives / self-help groups.
- To organize conservation of the national monuments & cultural heritage sites on selective basis.
- To provide relief & assistance during national calamities.
- To organize for conservation of holy places of local importance cutting across all religions on selective basis.

The community development programs are identified on the basis of needs and requirement of the particular location of the project.

CHAPTER -5

Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the legal framework for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy which also includes the entitlements for affected eligible families. THDC has developed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy based on the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007; World Bank's OP 4.12 and R&R Policy of Tehri Hydro Project. The policy recognizes the need to support restoration of livelihoods of adversely affected people and lays down norms for rehabilitating the affected people and broadly outlines an approach and institutional framework to achieve its objectives.

5.2 LEGAL PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION

For acquiring private land, THDC will follow the procedures laid down under the the Land Acquisition Act – 1894 (amended 1984). Acquisition under this law is a comprehensive process and involves issuance of various notification informing affected persons as well as general public regarding impending acquisition of private land/assets etc. for public purpose.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is commonly used for acquisition of land for any public purpose. It is used at the individual state level with state amendments made to suit local requirements. In addition to the Land Acquisition Act is other state legislation for land acquisition. A brief summary of some of this is given in Table 2.

Table 5.1 Summary of Individual State Legislation

| Legislation | Description |
|---|--|
| Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (promulgated in 1959 and amended in 1989) | Under section 247, both tenancy and government land can be acquired. The district collector is empowered to issue notices to tenants, organize public consulting, and order acquisition/transfer and payment of compensation |
| West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act (1948) | Acquisition of land for industrial purposes |
| Orissa Government Land Settlement Act (promulgated in 1962; Orissa Government Land Settlement Rules were established in 1983) | The state is empowered to acquire any land, contrary to any law in any custom, for a purpose deemed necessary by the state. The state can pay a premium for settlement of such land and can charge rent for land so settled (and charge fees for application of settlement |
| Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (promulgated in 1966 and amended in 1985) | Section 48(2) provides for right of access to land, and the right to occupy such other land as may be necessary for purposes subsidiary thereto |

Source: Compiled from Fernandes Walter & Paranjpye Vijay (1997) and Operations Research Group (1999): Study of Good Practices in R&R. Unpublished report submitted to Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India and World Bank

Expropriation of and compensation for land, houses, and other immovable assets are carried out under the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984. The Act deals with compulsory acquisition of private land for public purpose. The procedures set out include:

- (i) Preliminary notification (Section 4);
- (ii) Declaration of Notification (Section 6);
- (iii) Notice to persons interested (Section 9);
- (iv) Enquiry and award (Section 11);
- (v) Possession (Section 16) and
- (vi) Emergency clause (Section 17)

Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, before amendment, compensation for land and houses was paid at the market value of the assets on the date of preliminary notification. The valuation was based on a detailed examination of land and structures. An additional 15% of the determined market value was paid as solatium, to account for the compulsory nature of acquisition. Interest in case of delayed compensation was paid at a rate of 5% per year from the date of dispossession. The amount of the award was determined by a land acquisition officer, but could be appealed to a civil court.

The 1984 amendment to the Land Acquisition Act addressed the matter of compensation and delays in payment. As regards, the level of compensation, the rate of solatium was increased from 15% to 30%. For delays, the amendment requires that:

- (i) A time of 1 year was fixed for completing all formalities between the issuance of Section 4 and Section 6; and
- (ii) The compensation award must be determined within 2 years of the issuing of section 6 notification. Interest is payable at a rate of 12% per year from the date of preliminary notification to the date of dispossession. These changes apply to cases before the civil courts even for awards made before the enactment of the amendments.

Table 5.2: Land Acquisition Process as per the 1894 Land Acquisition Act

| Legal Provision | Actions |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Section 4 | The requiring agency prepares draft, Ministry of Law verifies it, then it is printed and proofread. Published in official gazette and two local newspapers; notice is posted in the locality concerned. No further land sales, transfers, or subdivisions after notice are allowed. A land acquisition officer (LAO) is appointed to survey the land. Notices under Section 4(1) are issued to individual owners and interested parties (1 month). |
| Declaration of Public Purpose | Government certifies that land is required for a public purpose. Declaration is published. Collector/Deputy Commissioner receives order from Revenue Department, state government. Land appraisal begins (2 weeks to 1 month). |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Section 5(a), Enquiry | Enquire objections to land acquisition. Landowners and interested parties appear before LAO. Revenue commissioner calls for comments of acquiring agency if objections are raised (1–3 months). |
| Section 6 | State government issues notices. LAO serves individual notice on all interested parties of government's intention to take possession of land. Time and place set for claims to LAO. Public notice given. Collector or LAO investigates claims (12 months). |
| Section 9 | LAO conducts on-site inquiry regarding area of land acquisition and compensation payable. LAO determines compensation (12 months). |
| Sections 11 and 12 | Declaration of final award by collector/commissioner/state government after inquiry of total valuation. Notice of awards given to interested parties for payment of compensation. Government can take possession of land and hand over to implementing agency (14 months). |

Limitations of the Land Acquisition Act

The Land Acquisition Act as amended does not contain any provision specifically dealing with resettlement (including that related to income restoration aspects).

- (i) It does not allow for compensation (except for houses) for landless laborers, artisans, and those sharing the use of land but without legal rights to it;
- (ii) The method of valuation of land considers only the market price of land at the date of notification under Section 4(1) but ignores any increase in the value of land at a subsequent date. Compensating for actual market value of land, which will entitle the owner to buy similar replacement land in adjacent areas, is not practicable under the framework of the Land Acquisition Act;
- (iii) The Act computes the value of land through the sales statistics method, leading to undervaluation of land. Buyers deliberately undervalue their land in sales transactions to reduce registration fees. This leads to a large number of court cases resulting in further delays and harassment both to landowners and the LAO/project authority (PA);
- (iv) The Act does not specify any compensation for deprivation of common property resources, especially loss of customary rights to land and forests, which forms an integral part of tribal livelihoods; and
- (v) The acquisition process takes too long and is incompatible with infrastructure project construction schedules.

5.3 NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007

The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to addressing resettlement. The policy establishes a framework for extending additional assistance to project-affected families, over and above the compensation for affected assets provided under the Land Acquisition Act. While the policy has a number of useful features based on established good practice, some key gaps remain between the NRRP and the World Bank approaches and standards for involuntary resettlement.

The key point of divergence between the national policy and the World Bank approach to resettlement issues is a government focus on compensation versus donor concerns for sustainable restoration of incomes of PAPs, (or in the case of the very poor, improvement of incomes). The NRRP is using a legal framework driven by a concern to compensate for lost assets while the two funding agencies, as development institutions, approach resettlement as a development matter, and strive to reinstate or improve the income base of PAPs.

One way of rectifying this fundamental divergence is to supplement compensation for lost assets with existing government development programs or projects to improve income and living standards for all categories (owners, squatters, tenants, etc.), of project-affected people as is being followed in the project.

Key Strengths of National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation

The NRRP contains a number of provisions that will help improve planning, implementation, and monitoring of involuntary resettlement in development projects. Key strengths of the policy include:

- (i) Sound provisions related to consultations with APs and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
- (ii) Recognition, in the preamble to the policy, that APs without legal rights also need to be assisted, although detailed provisions on how this would be put into practice are absent;
- (iii) Treatment of adult sons and daughters as separate families (and therefore, eligible for economic rehabilitation), which is a significantly higher standard than donor resettlement policy requirements;
- (iv) Provisions allowing for purchase of privately owned land through open-market transactions for the resettlement of project-affected people;
- (v) Provisions clarifying that the cost of resettlement needs to be included in the project cost;
- (vi) Recognition of the need to prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the APs in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities; and
- (vii) An attempt to define and set up an institutional framework, at the central and the state level, for planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.

5.4 WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank's Operational policy (OP) and Bank Procedure (BP) 4.12 (December 2001) is also applicable for the project. The objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs. Providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation whichever is higher

The policy provisions as per the Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP mostly meet the requirements of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

5.5 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY OF VPHEP

The THDC's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for VPHEP is in accordance with The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 and the World Bank Guidelines on involuntary resettlement. The action plan is prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. A brief summary of the policy and the entitlement framework in brief has been presented in this section and a copy of the R&R Policy for VPHEP is presented as Annexure-8.

5.5.1 Objectives of the Policy

The main objectives of the R&R Policy for VPHEP are as follows.

- a) To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- b) To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections;
- c) To provide better standard of living to PAFs; and
- d) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the THDC and PAFs through mutual cooperation and consultation
- e) To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation process of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make the policy more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope

5.5.2 Entitlement Groups

Four primary categories have been identified for entitlement of compensation and assistance under Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP.

- Project Affected Family (PAFs)
- Project Affected Persons/Individuals
- Vulnerable Persons
- Homestead Oustees (HSOs)
- Project Affected Groups (PAGs)

5.5.2.1 Project Affected Family (PAF)

The families getting affected due to the project are the one whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project.

In order to extend R&R Entitlements, the following will be considered as separate families.

- e) Affected person (*Khatedar*)/Head of the household, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters of the family;
- f) All major sons (above the age of 18) immaterial of marital status in the family;

5.5.2.2 Project Affected Person/ Individual (PAP)

The persons who are member of the project affected family whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are affected by the process of acquisition of land under the project.

5.5.2.3 Homestead Oustees (HSOs)

An affected family whose homestead has been acquired by the process of law, and who is displaced and has to be relocated is considered a Homestead Oustee.

5.5.2.4 Vulnerable persons (VPs)

Persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, persons above 50 years of age who are not provided or cannot be immediately provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as part of family and families below poverty line.

5.5.2.5 Project Affected Groups (PAGs)

Project affected groups are those who are not directly affected by the process of land acquisition but affected by the acquisition of common property resources such as grazing land, forest land, religious properties etc.

5.5.3 Categories of PAFs

Under THDC's R&R Policy, those who lose private land have a choice between two compensation options. Option 1 is based on NRRP 2007, whereas Option 2 is based on negotiated settlement. Of the 769 families from which land and/or houses will be acquired, 301 have chosen Option 1 while 468 have chosen Option 2. The village-wise break-down is as follows:

| Village | Option 1: # families | Option 2: # families |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Haat | 0 | 253 |
| Batula | 134 | 0 |
| Gulabkoti | 0 | 75 |
| Naurak | 89 | 0 |
| Tundli Chak Haat | 0 | 9 |
| Jaisal | 0 | 128 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| Guniyala | 32 | 3 |
| Langsi | 46 | NA ⁶ |
| Total | 301 | 468 |

Table 5.3: FAF choice of options

1. The following is a summary of the two options:

2. Option 1 includes:

1. The “land for land” option, which is not being applied since there is no available replacement government land, and since the absence of a functioning land market in the area renders it impossible for THDC to furnish land losers with adequate replacement land. Furthermore, all affected families have chosen to obtain possible replacement land themselves.
2. Land compensation based on the LA Act. The Circle Rate in the project area ranges from INR 18,000 to 102,000 per *Nali* (one fiftieth of a hectare equivalent to 200 sq.m). The amount paid for land would include the compensation amount, solatium (30% of the compensation amount), interest (12% from the date of award), and R&R assistance.
3. As per the category of affected families (refer Table 4 below), eligible families are entitled to a Rehabilitation Grant ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000 plus a Subsistence Grant of 300 days of minimum agricultural wages (MAW).

3. Option 2 which is based on negotiated settlement involves the following:

- THDC will seek a negotiated settlement with the affected community. The unit of negotiation is a *Nali*. The negotiated amount will be based on the prevailing market rate and will also consider the post project value of the land, and interest of 12% from the date of award.
- Any negotiated land compensation amount above the government Circle Rate will be paid by THDC as R&R assistance. Even if any project affected person (PAP) has a landholding of less than a *Nali* or is a landless, he/she will be entitled to an R&R package equivalent to the value of at least 1.5 *Nali*.

4. Option 1 and 2 share the following features:

⁶ Since the 46 affected families have encroached into the right-of-way of a PWD road, they do not have the options open to affected families that legally hold the land they occupy.

- The minimum compensation for agricultural land will be for 1.5 *Nali* even if the PAP holds less than a *Nali*.
- THDC will pay the replacement value of a structure based on PWD's latest Schedule of Rates (SOR). Compensation for homestead land will be calculated as per the process followed for agricultural land. The minimum compensation for homestead land will be for a *Nali* even if the PAP holds less than a *Nali*.
- THDC will pay the replacement value of a structure based on PWD's latest Schedule of Rates (SOR). The compensation for the land will be calculated as per the process followed for agricultural land. The minimum compensation for homestead land will be of 200 sq.m even if the PAP holds less than 200 sq.m of homestead land.
- In case an entire village is displaced, THDC may in consultation with the PAPs construct a new resettlement colony which will include (i) individual developed plots of 250 sq.m; (ii) basic amenities such as roads (access and internal), electricity, storm water drains, drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by THDC before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land and *van panchayat* land, THDC will provide access roads to the residual *van panchayat* and/or grazing land. In addition, each affected household will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder.
- Employment in the project will be provided subject to suitability and availability, and all adult PAPs will if they so chose be included in activities to assist income generation.

5. Table 5.4 presents the different categories of project affected families (PAFs) as per THDC's R&R policy based on the severity of loss.

Table 5.4: Entitlement matrix

| PAF Category | Severity of loss/impact | Mitigation measures |
|--------------|--|--|
| A | PAFs who own agricultural land that has all been acquired. | <p>Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land compensation based on the LA Act. • Rehabilitation Grant of 1,000 days of minimum agricultural wages (MAW) plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW. <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per <i>Nali</i> with minimum area compensated of 1.5 <i>Nali</i>.</p> |
| B | PAFs owning agricultural land who lose partial land and become marginal farmers (left with un-irrigated land holding up to 1 ha or ½ ha. irrigated | <p>Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land compensation based on the LA |

| PAF Category | Severity of loss/impact | Mitigation measures |
|--------------|--|--|
| | land). | <p>Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW. • Additional INR 30,000 if losing > 50% of land. <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali.</p> |
| C | PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming small farmer (left with un-irrigated land holding up to 2 ha. or irrigated holding up to 1 ha.). | <p>Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land compensation based on the LA Act. • Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW. • Additional INR 30,000 if losing > 50% of land. <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali.</p> |
| D | PAFs owning agricultural land and losing partial land but not covered in either category B or C. | <p>Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land compensation based on the LA Act. • Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW. • Additional INR 30,000 if losing > 50% of land. <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali.</p> |
| E | Agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labor & have been deprived of his /her livelihood due to acquisition. | <p>Option 1: Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW.</p> <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali.</p> |
| F | Non agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who are not an agricultural labor PAF, who earns his livelihood principally by manual | <p>Option 1: Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW.</p> |

| PAF Category | Severity of loss/impact | Mitigation measures |
|--------------|--|---|
| | labor or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with the PAF community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived of his/her such livelihood due to acquisition. | Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali. |
| G | PAFs losing partial land in case of linked projects/schemes, such as connecting approach roads & bridges outside the project and its associated area etc., wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending several kilometers is being acquired. | <p>Option 1: Rehabilitation Grant of 500 days of MAW plus subsistence grant of 300 days MAW.</p> <p>Option 2: INR 100,000 per Nali with minimum area compensated of 1.5 Nali.</p> |
| H | Occupiers i.e. PAFs of STs in possession of forest land since 13th December 2005. | Option 1: Rehabilitation Grant of 500 days of MAW. |
| I | PAFs who are Homestead Oustees (HSO) or totally displaced and whose house has been acquired. | <p>Option 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House compensation based on PWD's Schedule of Rates. • Self-Rehabilitation Grant of INR 50,000 to 100,000 plus resettlement Grant of INR 40,000 plus Shifting Allowance of INR 20,000. |

| Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Sl. No | Category /Target group | Type of Impact/Details | Entitlements as per NRRP,2007 | Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP | Remarks |
| A | | | | | |
| Homestead Affected- (Loss of Structure- Residential/Commercial) | | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected Family | Owning house and whose house is being acquired | Free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 250 sq. m in rural areas and 150 sq.m in urban areas. Or In Urban areas, a house of up to 100 sq. m carpet area in a multi-storied complex. | 1. Self Resettlement Grant @ 5 times of the basic compensation payable for house excluding solatium and interest under LA Act with a minimum of Rs 50,000 and maximum of Rs 100000. Or In Resettlement Colony developed by THDC will be provided a plot of 250 sq. m in rural areas and 150 sq.m in urban areas. 1.A fixed Resettlement Grant of Rs 40,000 Or Negotiated settlement with a compensation value of 1,5 nali even if homestead is less than 1.5 nali. | The VPHEP Policy does not consider differently for the BPL families and extends the Resettlement Grant which is equivalent to the House Construction assistance given for BPL families under NRRP,2007 for all the affected families. |
| 2 | Each Affected BPL family | Affected family without homestead | In house of minimum 100 sq. m carpet area in rural areas or 50 sq. m in urban area may be | | |

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| | | land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of 3 years preceding the date of declaration of the affected areas | <p>offered in a multi-storied complex as the case may be in a resettlement area.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One time financial assistance for house construction not less than equivalent to amount given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India (Indira Awas Yojana-Rs 25,000/-)</p> | | |
| B | Loss of land (Agricultural land/ Non-agricultural land with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights) | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected Family | Affected Families owning agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired or losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. of Irrigated land). | <p>Agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual loss subject to a maximum of 1 Ha of irrigated land or 2 Ha of un irrigated land.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Rehabilitation Grant @ 750 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage</p> | <p>Negotiated settlement with compensation for atleast 1.5 nali even if landholding affected is less than 1,5 nali.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Land for Land of equivalent area or a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of un irrigated/ cultivable wasteland subject to availability of Government land in the district.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Rehabilitation Grant @ 1000 days of Minimum</p> | The VPHEP Policy has extended more benefit to the affected families by way of providing 250 days of MAW more than the NRRP, 2007. |

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| | | | | Agricultural Wage | |
| 2 | Each Affected Family | Affected Families owning agricultural land and whose 50% of land is acquired but house is not acquired | No such classification under this policy. | House construction assistance of Rs 30,000 if 50% and more of land is acquired and house is not acquired | This is an additional provision for all the affected families coming under this category not provided in NRRP, 2007. |
| 3 | Each Affected family | Affected families losing partial land which is less than 25% of their land holding mostly for approach roads under the project where a narrow strip of land is acquired | A provision is made for affected families as part projects involving linear acquisitions and a provision of ex-gratia payment as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs 20000 | Rehabilitation Grant @ 500 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage | The provision under VPHEP is more and is almost double the amount to NRRP, 2007 provision. (MAW for Uttarakhand is Rs 73 per Day) |
| C | Land Development and Agriculture production assistance | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected family | In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land | One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs15000 per hectare | Irrespective of type of land allotted all Affected Families will get Rs 10,000 per acre for towards land | This provision is equivalent to NRRP, 2007 as the amount is same Rs 25000 per |

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| 2 | Each Affected family | In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land | One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs10000 for agriculture production | development charges | hectare. Moreover it is beneficial as it is given to families irrespective of type of land allotted. |
| D Construction of Cattle shed | | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected family | Loss of cattle shed | One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not Rs 15,000. | One-time financial assistance of Rs 15,000 | Both policies have same provisions. |
| E Construction of working shed or shop | | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected Family | Displaced family belonging to artisan/trade etc | One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not Rs 25,000 | One –time financial assistance of Rs 25,000 | Both policies have same provisions. |
| F Subsistence allowance | | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected family | All affected families | One-time financial assistance @ of 25 days of MAW for one year | One-time financial assistance @ of 25 days of MAW for one year | Both policies have same provisions. |
| G Employment Assistance/Economic opportunities | | | | | |
| 1 | One person from affected family | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The requiring body will give preference in providing employment in the project, subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for employment Arrange for suitable training of the affected persons so as to enable such | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunity, if any, 100% recruitment at the level of Workmen (Including technical & ministerial) required to be done will be done first from the land oustees & in case of non availability | Both policies have same provisions. |

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| | | | <p>persons to take on suitable jobs</p> <p>3. Offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families</p> <p>4. Give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming in or around the project sites</p> <p>5. Give preference to the land less laborers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase</p> | <p>of suitable candidate among the land oustees, the recruitment will be done from other residents of Uttarakhand state</p> <p>2. The economic opportunities include for affected families / Land oustees in the project include the following areas, subject to suitability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment with contracting agencies • Award of petty contracts preferably to cooperative of the affected families • Vehicle Hiring • Allotment of shops / Kiosk • Newspaper Vending • Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project <p>3. Skill up-gradation through various training schemes and scholarship and/ or reimbursement of tuition fees to a affected families and their dependents not more than one</p> | |
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| | | | | per family for promoting educational and technical training to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs | |
| H | Assistance to vulnerable persons | | | | |
| 1 | Vulnerable persons | Persons in affected family such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, persons above 50 years etc | Project authorities shall at their cost arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable persons as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs 500 per month. | The policy recognizes the vulnerable persons but did not specify any special provision for the same. | The policy need to specify concrete measures for these people. |
| I | Assistance to agricultural labour and Non-agricultural labour | | | | |
| 1 | Each Affected families who are | Agricultural /non-agricultural labour (Including encroachers and squatters) for Loss of livelihood due to acquisition | No such classification and no provision under this policy. | Rehabilitation Grant @ 750 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage | This is an additional provision for all the affected families coming under this category not provided in NRRP, 2007. |
| J | Additional Benefits to ST Affected Families | | | | |
| 1 | Each affected family | For loss of customary rights/uses of forest produce | Financial assistance of 500 days of MAW. Affected families resettled out of the district will get 25% higher all R&R Benefits in monetary terms | Financial assistance of 500 days of MAW. Affected families resettled out of the district will get 25% higher all R&R Benefits in | Both policies have same provisions |

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| | | | | monetary terms | |
| K | Restoration of Common property resources | | | | |
| 1 | Community | For loss of common property resources such as grazing lands, cremation, religious structure/place, and other utilities | The policy specifies the provision and of these facilities at the resettlement areas but is silent on restoration of the affected facilities | Affected common properties such as cremation, grazing lands, roads, water supply lines etc will be augmented and remedial measures will be taken. Replacement/access to equivalent amenities/services and creating new services | The VPHEP policy specifies concrete measures for restoration. |
| 2 | Each Affected family | Vulnerable family affected due to acquisition of Vanpanchayat land | ----- | Will receive income restoration training in the trade of their choice | This is an additional benefit to all the local community who are indirectly affected from land acquisition. |
| L | Other welfare measures | | | | |
| 1 | Affected Family | | --- | Incentive for adopting a small family. | This is an additional benefit to all the affected community who adopt a small family. |
| 2 | Local Community | | Development of a defined geographic area | As part of the periphery | Both the policies |

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| | | | <p>on the periphery of the project site to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation</p> | <p>development augmenting of basic minimum facilities and infrastructure facilities based on local requirement such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal approach roads with proper drainage. • Safe drinking water • Tree plantation including fruit trees. • Community Halls/ Panchayat Ghar. • Primary education facilities. • Primary health facilities. • Street lighting. • Public cremation ground <p>Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by THDC before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land and van panchayat land, THDC will provide access roads to the residual van panchayat and / or grazing land. In addition each affected family</p> | <p>have same provisions</p> |
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| | | | | will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder. | |
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5.6 A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE BENEFITS UNDER NRRP, 2007 AND R&R POLICY OF VPHEP

A comparative analysis is presented in the following Table 5.4 on the benefits listed under National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP. The comparison shows that the provisions made under the R&R Policy of VPHEP exceeds the provision under NRRP.

CHAPTER -6

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Participation is a process, through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and the resources, which affects them, is identified. The effectiveness of R&R programme is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, NGOs, host population and project staff interacts regularly, frequently and purposefully throughout all stages of the project. This chapter presents the consultative and participatory mechanisms adopted and the outputs of these consultations.

6.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Through consultation people are properly informed and consulted about the project, their issues and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur. The project has therefore ensured that the affected population and other stake-holders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This process of consultation initiated during the preparation stage will be carried out even during the implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts.

The consultation process established during preparation stage of the project uses different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions including those who are not directly affected and individual consultations during social impact assessment. As part of the consultation process, women were given the opportunity to voice their views. The consultation program included the following:

- Heads of households likely to be impacted: These were identified based on the verification exercise conducting in identifying the affected persons.
- Household members: These are part of the affected households and include the affected land owners both titleholders and non-titleholders and their family members.
- Clusters of PAPs: These are identified based on the Social Group, type of loss such as only land affected or homestead affected, place of residence etc. The participants in these consultations also included indirectly affected persons such as those affected due to loss of van panchayat land.
- Villagers: These were consulted by way of public meetings and small group meetings and included the directly and indirectly affected persons.
- Village panchayats: These were consulted through public meetings as well as in small group meetings.
- Local NGOs or voluntary organizations: A list of these organizations was collected from the District administration and subject to the availability and accessibility some of these organizations were consulted.
- Government Agencies and Departments: A number of Government agencies and other line departments were contacted as part of the study requirements. Some of these include Agriculture Department, Rural Development Department, Horticulture department,

District Hospital, District Statistical Department, Public Works department and agencies such as District Industrial Centre, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Khadi and Village Industries Board etc. These were consulted to identify and list the income generating opportunities, training opportunities and others. A List of agencies and the officials contacted is provided in Annexure-9.

6.3 LOCAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

The study team has carried out local level consultations in the project affected villages. In order to get wider representation of all the segments of affected population, all consultations were carried out in local “*gharwali*” language and more than one-group consultations were held in every village. The SIA consultants hired local facilitators who speaks and understands the local dialect. The number of participants varied from 25 to 40 people. Separate group meetings were held for women.

The objectives of local level consultations were to inform the affected persons about the project, to know their perception on the project in terms of both negative and positive impacts, draft R&R policy, to incorporate their views on the policy in RAP and mitigation measures as suggested by them. Apart from Consultants in most of the village level consultations the representatives of the THDC (Officers of the level of Manager/Assistant Manager) also participated. Data was also collected through social and resource mapping and group discussions. The social maps helped PAPs to identify the project component in their village.

6.4 KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING LOCAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

- A majority of the local people in the affected villages were not aware of the various components of the project. Few people have attended the environmental public hearings under the project. Two Public Information Centers (PICs) are set up one at Haat and other at Project Office at Pipalkoti but most of the participants observed that the level and kind of information available at these centers is not adequate and satisfactory. Based on the feedback of the community, PICs now have been updated with every possible details of the project.
- People across the affected villages objected to the project name and expressed their displeasure on project being named after Vishnugad-Pipalkoti and suggest it to be Alaknanda-Haat or Helang-Haat Hydro Power Project. Their opinion is based on the main components under the project that are being planned in these villages.
- An important area of concern for all the villagers is the impact of blasting leading to development of cracks in their houses. They consider it to be unsafe and demand for complete relocation of their villages. To allay such fears, THDC has made the provision of insuring all structures in the habitations that are over the alignment of tunnels and adits.
- Another major impact perceived from blasting is the loss of natural water springs (*Sroth*) due to blasting and construction of roads and others structures. In Haat village some observed a drop in the water levels due to the blasting activities as part of the testing activities under the project. They also observed that blasting will disturb the layers of water and result in loss of moisture in the soil and affect their agriculture production. In order to establish baseline data on natural sources of water, the NGO contracted for implementation of RAP, has recorded and visually captured all such water sources in the affected zone. THDC will provide alternative water sources if any of the recorded natural water sources dries up during the implementation of the project.
- Loss of grazing land is another common concern expressed by most of the stakeholders. As their will be scarcity of fodder in the months of November and December they see a shortage of fodder due to land acquisition of government and forest panchayat land. Most

- of them were not aware of the extent of loss of these resources and their opinion is based on the general perception of others. They were explained about the extent of loss upon which the level of concern expressed was minimized. THDC has made provision in the R&R Policy to compensate each household affected by loss of van panchayat land in the affected villages.
- Some of the participants were apprehensive about the loss of access and restriction to forest panchayat during and after construction activities. They observe that particularly women will not be able to access these areas due to the presence of construction labour. They are also apprehensive about the safety of the women. THDC in response to their concern promised to provide alternative routes by way of developing pathways to the van panchayat land.
 - Noise and dust pollution during construction activity is also one of the impacts identified by the local people. In addition health and hygiene and spread of various diseases due to lack of sanitation facilities for construction labour is also seen as a problem area.
 - Increase in landslides due to blasting and construction activities is another area of concern for the affected people. As their region comes under seismic zone –5 they observed that the blasting and other activities lead to massive landslides and loss of land. THDC conducted an independent study to assess the likely chances of landslides and results of the study were disseminated to the community.
 - Non- availability of sufficient water in the river for performing last rites of their dead is a major impact identified by the stakeholders. Loss of cremation place for the villages coming under submergence area. The THDC is in the process of conducting an independent study on “minimum water flow”. The recommendations made by the study will be implemented by THDC.
 - Loss of access to river side quarry material and sand for house construction is observed by few people of some villages like Helang and Nawligwad. They demanded for alternative sites for getting these materials.
 - People also demanded a benefit share of 2.5 percent of the total revenue to be given to villagers to develop infrastructure facilities in the village. THDC as per the provision of peripheral development in the R&R Policy will provide 1% of their revenue for local area development. Apart from this, during the construction stage THDC has earmarked INR 9 crore towards local area development to be utilized by the affected villages as per the Corporate Social Responsibility framework.
 - The provisions for affected families under R&R Policy of the project are considered somewhat satisfactory but not adequate to improve the standard of living. PAPs demanded for assured employment for one person per family and create employment opportunities for youths. PAPs demanded rehabilitation assistance to all eligible male members above 18 years of age. Special provisions for SC families were also demanded but not specified. The R&R Policy considers all male members above the age of 18 years irrespective of their marital status as separate family. The policy has additional provisions for all vulnerable families including scheduled castes. There are provisions for self employment in the project.
 - Most people preferred good and market value compensation for their lost assets. Land for land option is demanded by some PAPs but is acceptable only if the alternative lands are given at Dehradun or Rishikesh. If land is acquired through negotiated settlement, THDC has offered Rs. 100,000 per nali and minimum compensation would be of Rs. 150,000 even if PAP owns less than 1.5 nali.
 - Project displaced people wish to relocate themselves into a resettlement colony preferably at places such as Dehradun and Rishikesh.

- Some of the PAPs from Haat and Gulabkoti have demanded for acquisition of their left out land as they consider it unviable. Given the size of land holdings and location of these left of land their concern is observed to be genuine. THDC agreed to relocate the entire village of Haat. However, one hamlet, Hatsari has refused to move out forcing THDC to shift the location of switchyard from Hatsari to transferred forest land.
- Some of the benefits people expect from project is in terms of compensation, and assistance and other community based development activity such as school facility, health facility, economic opportunities, employment opportunities for the villagers, petty contracts in the project etc
- Training and income generation programmes for educated youth and women is also demanded by the local people.
- The local community appreciated the formation of Village Development Advisory Committees (VDACs) under the project. The community demanded written agreement between the project officials and the VDACs.
- The locals expressed their lack of confidence in the implementation of the community development activities and demanded for a role in monitoring of the implementation process. THDC has now sanctioned community development works worth Rs. 50, 000, 00 (INR 5 million) under CSR. Tenders have been invited for some of the activities sanctioned.

Table 6.1 presents the issues raised; suggestions of different stake holders; and corresponding mitigation efforts.

Table 6.1 Summary of Consultations held in the project

STATUTORY PUBLIC HEARING:

| Date & Venue | Participants | Issues Raised/Discussed | Mitigation Measures/ Reponses |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| 17.11.2006 | District Administration, Forest Dept. officials, THDC, Gram Pradhans, two CBOs ⁷ and one NGO ⁸ , representatives of other NGOs working with the abovementioned CBOs, community members from several project affected villages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-sharing of information related to the project and the EIA with the to-be-affected community members • Alleged poor quality of EIA study as the names of other projects (Vishnugad Tapovan and Teesta hydroelectric projects) cropped up in the place of the name of the project under study giving credibility to allegations of it being a “cut & paste” job • Alleged carrying of work by the project without obtaining requisite permissions and thus unable to address the social and environmental concerns/problems arising from these activities (blasting of a tunnel) • Issue of the dam being in seismic zone of Category 5 not addressed as allegedly data or amelioration measures not given in the EIA • Confusing information provided on the total area of private land to be acquired and also lack of details on | [to be updated] [First public hearing adjourned without being completed; completed at second public hearing on 9 January 2007] |

⁷ Laxminarayan Jan Kalyan Samiti of Haat Village, Vishnugad Baandh Prabhavit Sangarsh Samiti

⁸ Matu Jan Sangathan (offices in Tehri, Uttaranchal and Delhi)

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| | | <p>exactly which pieces of land would be acquired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clear resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy enunciated by the project and lack of clarity on who qualifies to be a project affected person and the compensation details • No clear management plan on R&R • The security of local women would be jeopardized with the arrival of hundreds of workers from outside • Damage to the crops from the dust arising from construction activities • Submergence of a critical bridge (built recently following a long agitation by the village community) near Village Helang • Silence on the issue of whether the blasts associated with the building of the tunnel and powerhouse would lead to permanent displacement, especially from the Haat village • Issues related to sound and air (dust resulting from construction) pollution allegedly not adequately addressed | |
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| | | <p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Report was incomplete and complete information was not given • Village affected by the project be relocated • The activities of Stage-I has been started without obtaining environmental clearance. • Water sources in the project are have dried up due to tunnel construction • Project name should be Haat- Heleng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA/EMP report was translated in Hindi one month before the Public Hearing. This includes the social, economic and environmental aspects. The report does not include the complicated technical part. • No House/Village had come in the submerge area due to project activities. Approximately 346 HH are supposed to be affected. The affected persons will be compensated as per NPRR. • The activities of Stage-I has been started only after obtaining clearance from Ministry of Environment vide 12011/11/2003-1A dated 28.07.2003 • Water sources being dried up due to investigation works of the project is irrational • The project was initiated with this name and it has been recorded officially in this name. |
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STATUTORY PUBLIC HEARING:

| Date & Venue | Participants | Issues Raised/Discussed | Mitigation Measures/ Reponses |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| <p>09.01.07</p> <p>PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>Pipalkoti</p> | <p>Affected villages</p> | <p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat) Contd.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those resettled be kept under OBC Category • Employment/Contracts be given by relaxation in the rules <p><u>Shri. Jagdish Singh Negi (Secretary, Bemru Syun Bachao Sangharsh Samiti)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guniyala, Bemru, Surenda, Math, Jhadetha, Kajni, Kanda, Kuniyat, Haat, Ladayu Syun, Majon, Gwar Villages may be resettled under affected areas. • Proposed roads for the project should connect maximum villages. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorizing the resettled person under OBC is not in the activities of the project. • Contracts in the project are possible only by the terms and conditions of the Corporation. For employment, as per implementation agreement with the state, 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families. • The listed villages are located quite a distance from the HRT, therefore these villages cannot be all considered affected. Those affected due to acquisition of land will be compensated as per NPRR. • Proposed road for the project are for approach to Maina River where the Adits are there. If these roads are align to reach the villages at higher altitude it will not be possible for the heavy vehicles. Even that implies to acquiring more land and time taking and more financial impact and will be a loss for the project. |
| | | <p><u>Shri. Jagdish Singh Negi (Secretary, Bemru Syun Bachao Sangharsh Samiti) Contd.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment will increase due to acquisition of forest land; therefore employment should be given to the affected families. • Construction of Check Dams, <i>Nullah</i>, Tree | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families. • Opportunities will be definitely given to the project affected areas, however the rules and regulation atleast to the |

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| | | <p>Plantation be done through Sangharsh Samiti. All affected by project should be given an opportunity in contracts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The problems related to water sources, cemetery, drinking water, schools, temples etc. should be solved by the company. Gelatin should be utilized in the construction of Tunnel. <p><u>Inder Singh Negi, Guniyala</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project areas should be given employment as per their eligibility. Reasonable compensation be paid for the loss | <p>minimum has to abide by.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If any community structures are affected due to project activities, the same will be provided. Tunnel Construction will be done by other expert modern construction body; hence there should not be apprehensions about it. As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families |
| | | <p><u>Shri. Bhupal Ram (Vishnugad Bandh Prabhavit Punarwas Sangharsh Samiti)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to conducting of Public Hearing, a meeting be called regarding the affected villages. EIA Report should be made available in Hindi. What will be the share of the local population and how many Dalits will be taken for employment? <p><u>Shri Bhawan Singh Chauhan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gulabkoti, Langsi, Heleng, Palla etc. are affected villages. Unless the families are resettled the people will continue to stop the work of the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings have been conducted in each affected village prior to the Public Hearing by THDC Officers. Summary of EIA Report has been made available in Hindi and had been given to each Gram Pradhan and Gram Panchayat member. The share of the locals is not in the activities of the project. The names of villages listed have no Home Stead Outsees, The forest land has to be acquired and as per the R&R Policy, compensation will be paid. |

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| | | <p>project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No environment impact should occur due to project construction. Prior environmental clearance should be obtained from the authorities. | |
| | | <p><u>Shri Bhawan Singh Chauhan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on the soil should happen due to the project works Minimum water level in Alaknanda be maintained so that it does not impact the fishes and the creatures. Primary preference for employment be given to the locals The affected persons should be reasonably rehabilitated and timely rehabilitated. The use of blasting for construction activities should be minimize to the maximum possible. Community Development Works in the areas nearby Disaster Management Plan be prepared Immunization should be done for the labourers and families coming from outside. The religious places beside the river and the cemetery should be developed by THDC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact assessment study will be undertaken by IIT, Roorkee. 3 Cumecs water is to be released in the river to reduce impact. In case of requirement, more can be thought of in future. Jobs as required will be provided and as per MoU with the State Govt., 100 % appointment has to be done for clerical grade and workmen level from affected villages. The affected persons will be rehabilitated as per the proposed R&R Policy of VPHEP. For all project construction activities, controlled blasting will be utilized. Community Development Works is also an important goal of R&R Policy. A disaster management Plan will be prepared. Feasible immunization will be done for the labourers and families. If any religious place/cemetery are affected due to project activities, the same will be taken care as per the Policy. |

VILLAGE-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

| Date & Venue | Participants | Issues Raised/Discussed | Mitigation Measures/Reponses |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 05.01.07 BATULA | Pradhan & other 12 Villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment to each Household of the village • Land @ 3 Lacs per Naali • Relocation the village at one place • Hiring of vehicle from affected villages • Company decision should be based on agreed points with the villagers • Water, roads, electricity and basic amenities at the relocation site. • Reasonable compensation for agricultural land, trees and fruit bearing trees • Compensation for harm caused due to tunnel • The compensation for forest land be paid directly to the Gram Sabha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment will be given as per vacancy and preference will be given to those who are losing private land. • Land rates will be finalized with the representatives of the village for those villages losing private land. • Total relocation of the village is not possible. • Vehicle as required will be hired from affected families and preference will be given to those losing private land. • THDC will form VDACs in each village though which consultation will be done. • Compensation & Grants will be paid as per the Policy which is drafted based on NPRR 2007. • Videography will be done, and if any harm is caused due to project activities, compensation as per the norms will be paid. • Compensation for forest being paid to Van Panchayat is as per the norms of the Govt. |

| Date & Venue | Participants | Issues Raised/Discussed | Mitigation Measures/Reponses |
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| 03.08.07 Pipalkoti RR POLICY DISCLOSURE | Pradhan from Haat, Jaisaal, Batula, Durgapur, Guniyala, Naurakh, Tenduli Chak Haat and other villagers | <p><u>Pradhan, Batula</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will be the daily wage for labour? <p><u>Shri Ghirdhari Lal (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the facilities provided for Schedule Castes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 100 per day • The provisions are made clearly in the RR Policy and various categories are identified |

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| | | <p><u>Shri Nawal Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As decided on 9th January 2007, RR Policy will be disseminated to each affected village and what activities will be undertaken in each village should be clearly disseminated. <p><u>Shri Subodh (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no land has been acquired, what are the provisions for that person? <p><u>Shri Bisht (Pramukh)</u> As decided on 9th January 2007, RR Policy will be disseminated to each affected village .</p> | <p>as per the loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy have not been approved by the Govt., hence this has not been disseminated till date The possible benefits will also be given to them. The policy have not been approved by the Govt., hence this has not been disseminated till date. |
| 03.08.07 Pipalkoti RR POLICY DISCLOSURE | Pradhan from Haat, Jaisaal, Batula, Durgapur, Guniyala, Naurakh, Tenduli Chak Haat and other villagers | <p><u>Shri Kedar Singh Phonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is for the country and this will make a name in the world. However, the loss of house and land should be compensated reasonably. The compensation of land should not be less than NTPC Rates. Land demarcation should also be done. 70% non technical jobs be given to the locals and 10-15% educated clerical jobs be provided. Compensation should be paid as per RR Policy however primarily preferences be given to landless and SC/ST Families. THDC must go from village to village to disseminate about the project. <p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for implementation of Tehri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation to the affected person will be paid as per the R&R Policy of VPHEP. |

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| | | <p>RR Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for land rates of Dehradun, • Total relocation of Haat. • Similarly like Tehri, 18 years and above be given a special package. | |
| <p>04.08.07 Pipalkoti</p> <p>RR POLICY DISCLOSURE</p> | <p>Pradhan from Painsi, Heleng, Langsi, Gulabkoti, Salna, Palla, Tapoan and other villagers</p> | <p><u>Shri Kedar Singh Phonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THDC is contributing towards the development of the area; hence we all should be cooperating. <p><u>Shri Dharm Lal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable rates of land if being given, public will not oppose the work of the project. <p><u>Shri. Durga Prasad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding the Project should be disseminated. <p><u>Shri. Atula Sati, Sangharsh Samiti</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water should not dried up in the river for the ritual ceremony. <p><u>Shri. Bhagat Singh, Langsi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place where Dam is constructed, it is a land sliding zone. What is THDC doing for this? | <p>3 Cumecs water will be released after the construction.</p> <p>Geologist study will be taken as per the suggestion actions will be taken accordingly.</p> |
| <p>16th Feb 2008 Haat</p> | <p>Men and Women</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non formation of VDAC in protest of THDC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained the importance of the representative to bring and discussed their issues with THDC |
| <p>27th Feb 2008</p> | <p>Jaisaal</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment for one member of each affected household • Land rate should be 3 lakhs per naali • Payment for the acquired be released soon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment will be given as per vacancy and preference will be given to those who are losing private land. • Land rates will be discussed and negotiated. • Payment by SLAO will be process as soon as Section-VI is |

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| 28 th and 29 th March 2008 Naurakh | Affected Families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness of the area of land being acquired. • Road construction has been started but no idea of how the compensation would be made. • The lands below the roads that are not acquired are filled with stones and silts from the upper roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact data was disseminated • Mode of compensation was explained to them that SLAO will make the payments for land and THDC will make payments for the Grants. • Compensation will be paid for removing the silts and plants/trees that are destroyed by project activities. |
| 31.03.2008 Tenduli Chak Haat | 3 Affected Families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting of the rock will damage the fields at the lower level. • Proposed for drinking water facilities through a connecting pipe across the bridge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid for the damage cause due to activities of the project. Prior videography will be done. • Activities will be taken up in CSR |
| 29 th May 2008 Math | 15 Women and 5 Men | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed road should be diverted passing through the village. • Complete relocation as the tunnel passing below will be risk for the villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion of road is not possible. However connecting roads can be considered for discussion with Administration. • As no private land is acquired, total relocation of the village is not possible. • Geologist will undertake the study and accordingly action will be taken. |
| 16 th June 2008 Durgapur | Villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total resettlement of the village as it will be dangerous • Villagers feel that the tunnel construction will impact structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The impact of the project and the details has been explained to them. Also provided detail information about the safety measures taken by the project. ❖ Project layout map was shown and explained ❖ Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. ❖ Compensation against any loss of structure due to project activities |

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| | | | ❖ Geologist will do the study |
| 5 th July 2008 MATH | 23 Mahila Mandal members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Resettlement of the Village. If their demands are not met, they will not allow the work of THDC to proceed. Refused for conducting of geological survey or any other survey. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As no private land is acquired, total relocation of the village is not possible Geological study of the area is important and they can suggest geologist of their choice. But the villagers refused for that as well |
| 9 th July '08 Tenduli Chak Haat | Affected Families (6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for clearance of debris that will be falling from blasting work in the low lying fertile land Proposal for small bridge construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Videography of the low lying field as a baseline data. Compensation against any loss of due to project activities will be paid Previous proposal for pipeline is removed and construction of bridge and pathway will be considered. |
| 10 th July '08 Guniyala | Pradhan and 15 villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on village structure due to Adit construction Approach road not passing within the village, hence it will not be beneficial to the village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. ❖ Compensation against any loss of structure due to project ❖ Approach road is constructed for the purpose of the project. However is also suffice that motorable road is reaching the village. The roads to the village may be proposed under CSR/ Administration. |
| 14 th July '08 Durgapur | SDM, Chamoli, AGM(I), and the villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on structures due TRT out construction Demand for complete resettlement of village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. Compensation against any loss of structure due to project activities |
| 16 th July 2008 Helong | 12 Youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts be given to the locals. EPF should not be mandatory condition for local contractors affected by the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts/EPF is as per the Central Govt. norms and THDC adheres by it. However, sub-contracts can be given to affected families. |

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| <p>Nawligwad (August 3, 2007</p> | <p>Village representatives No of participants:3</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project • Loss forest Panchayat land i.e which is at the river bank used for quarry purpose for the project. • Presently no body is quarrying or using the sand, stone for commercial purpose. • The villagers after taking permission from Vanpanchyat make sand bricks and carry stones for house construction. • Community development of the village in form of approach road, hospital, employment for the unemployed etc. • All the institutions of the village have to be considered in the decision making process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) will be formed to coordinate the project activities • While quarrying for the project the local community will be allowed to carry <i>retha</i> and stone for house construction. • Community development works will be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| <p>(August 7, 2007) Haat</p> | <p>Village representatives, villagers, PAPs, and Women No of Participants:60</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and no proper information about the project details and its various components. • Lack of information with Public Information Centre (PIC). • Project being named Alaknanda-Haat Project, as most of the land is going to be acquired in Haat village. • Public hearing conducted under the project was unsatisfactory • Impact due to the blasting activities leading to development of cracks in houses • Loss of natural springs (Sroth) due to blasting and construction of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting • Videography of the water resources and house and other structures for baseline data to compare and compensate for losses due to blasting activities if any • Project areas away from main habitation center their by reducing the impact on house structures and water resources |

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| | | <p>roads and others structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of moisture in the soil and affecting their agriculture • Loss of grazing land • Loss of forest panchayat land • Some observed a drop in the water levels due to the blasting activities as part of the testing activities under the project. • Dust and sound pollution during construction activity • Loss of access to vanpanchayat land, after construction • Land slides due to blasting • Safety of women during construction activities • Health and hygiene and spread of various diseases due to lack of sanitation facilities for construction labour • Non- availability of sufficient water in the river for cremation and performing last rites of the dead. • Negative impact on health due to sleeplessness caused by blasting activity in the nights. • Compensation for the people who lost their property during blasting under testing activities for the project • Lack of safety for women during construction activity and social disturbance to the local people by construction labour • Influence of other culture on local people. • Impact on livestock due to blasting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation to supplement the fodder loss • Construction camps to be setup away from the habitation center to stop the interference of the outsiders • Proper sewerage and sanitation facilities for construction labour in labour camps • Release of minimum of 3 cu mecs of water in the river. • Setting up of check posts and guard facility to monitor the movements of the construction labour and activities • Environmental safeguard measures to reduce the dust and sound pollution • Petty contracts and employment opportunities under the project • Community development activities to improve the access to basic infrastructure facility and overall standard of living of the villagers • Training and income generation activities for youth and women |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If R&R policy of NTPC is taken into consideration by THDC then we will agree with the proposal. • Benefit share of 2.5 percent of the total revenue should be given to villagers to develop infrastructure facilities in the village. • R&R package, on par with package given to the affected people under Tehri project. • Based upon the negative impacts relocation of the entire village | |
| August 8, 2007 Haat | SC Women No of participants: 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper information about the various project components • Loss of water resources due to blasting activity under the testing works • Non-availability of water in the river to perform the last rites • Loss of fodder for the livestock • Land for land loss • Relocation of entire village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting • Release of minimum of 3 cu mecs of water in the river. • Compensatory fodder and tree plantation to supplement the fodder loss • Land for land option is provided for people who lose their complete land or become marginal farmers after acquisition under the Draft R&R Policy • Training and income generation activities for women |
| August 9, 2007 Jaisal | Village representatives, villagers and PAPs No of participants:25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness and information on project components • As the Tail Raise Tunnel of the project is passing under the village habitation area the blasting activity will disturb the village habitation in terms of damage to the houses. • Loss of grazing land and no loss of van | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting. Sufficient distance will be maintained between the habitation and TRT |

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| | | <p>pancyat land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to the villagers for the loss of Gram panchayat (Panj sanjayat) land owned by the villagers en mass. • Benefits from project in terms of compensation, and assistance, school facility, health facility. • Employment opportunities for the villagers • Some of them have constructed houses in the Govt land. • Community development activity approach road to the village, approach road to the Shiva Temple and the beautification of Ghat for the last rites. Developing the temple. | <p>location as per technical requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and assistance will be paid as per the R&R Policy • Economic opportunities in terms of, contracting facility, milk and vegetables can be sold etc • Petty contracts to the villagers • Facility provided in the project staff colony will be made accessible to the village locals • Community development activities will be finalized in Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) meetings |
| <p>August 9, 2007 Jaisal</p> | <p>Women No of participants: 20</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of awareness on project components • No invitation to the villagers except the village representatives • Project staff do not visit the village • Employment opportunity for unemployed youth according to eligibility • Access to all facility provided in the Project Staff colony • Written assurance on the development demands of the villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDAC will coordinate with the villagers and project staff on implementation of the development activities • As per the R&R Policy employment will be provided on priority basis to the affected families under the project • Will have access to all facilities created in the staff colony • Income generation activities and employment opportunities for women will be provided |
| <p>August 10, 2007 Haat</p> | <p>PAPs including SCs and STs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper information about the project components. • Loss of agricultural land and homestead oustees/displaced families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • As part of minimization of |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of the left out land • Rehabilitation assistance to all eligible male members above 18 years of age • Relocation into a resettlement colony • Special provision for SC families • Employment opportunities for all the affected families | <p>impact private land is acquired to the extent required, however if the remaining land becomes unviable it may be taken on case to case basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the preference of the affected family as per the Draft R&R policy relocation site is considered but only in case of project resulting in 100 Homestead oustees • Rehabilitation assistance will be provided as per R&R Policy, which has the provision of assistance for all male members above 18 years age. • As per the R&R Policy priority will be given to PAFs in employment opportunities with contracting agencies • Preference for the displaced families in allotment of shops and other commercial establishments constructed under the project |
| Batula/Maya pur (August 13 and 16, 2007) | Village representatives, Villagers and PAPs No of Particiapants:10/30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induced impact in terms of debris from the road construction falling into the adjacent land. • Loss of grazing land • Security from the construction labour to the local women. • Marginal loss of forest panchyat land. • Plantation of grass and other activities such as training in Stitching for Women. • May affect on the village water resources by way of blocking the natural sroth. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The debris will be lifted and thrown at dumping yards • Construction of breast wall and retaining wall across the roads to protect the adjacent fields. • Development of Government land for fodder cultivation and social farm forestry with plantation • Income generation activities and Training for local youth and women • Community |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development activity of modernization of agriculture and dairy farming (Scientific cattle shed) • Irrigation facility for fields by way of lifting water from Alaknanda. • Benefit sharing of the revenue from the royalty for the development of the village • Electricity for the village at 50% subsidy • Training for youth in technical education | <p>development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings</p> |
| <p>Tundli Chak Haat (August 17, 2007)</p> | <p>Village representatives, PAPs and Women No of participants:10</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness • Impact in terms of noise and dust pollution during construction of the road • Unsafe for cattle during the blasting activity. • Debris from road falling into field located in low lying areas • BT road at the habitation location to avoid the dust pollution. • Community activity of approach road to Shamshan Ghat and construction of Chak dam to protect the land slides and cutting of fields. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All safeguards pertaining to noise and dust pollution will be taken through EMPs • Proper monitoring and information about the construction activities • Laying of BT road adjacent to the habitation area can be considered a part of the community development activity • Other community development activity will be finalized in VDAC meetings • Priority in employment opportunities such as petty contracting, supervisory and security related. |
| <p>Tapon (August 19, 2007)</p> | <p>Villager representatives, villagers, women and youth No of participants:50</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on project • Location of village near to a stream (<i>Gadera</i>) and is very unsafe resulting in frequent land slides. • Construction of Head Raise Tunnel (HRT) at about 400 mts away from habitation is considered a major threat for the village. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Photography and Videography of all the water resources for baseline data to provide alternative source in case of any impact on them. • Videography of |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to water resources by HRT construction • Loss of small number of trees and no loss of vanpanchayat land • Apprehension for theft of vanpanchayat resources such as Timber, fodder etc • Community development activity of fencing or provision of security guard facility, approach road to the shamshan ghat, renovation of cave temple. • Tree compensation to be given to the Vanpanchayat • Employment opportunities for eligible youth | <p>structures for baseline data and to take compensatory measures in case of any damage due to project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation activity for fodder. • Employment and training opportunity for youth • Community development activity will be finalized in VDAC meetings. |
| <p>Tapon (August 19, 2007)</p> | <p>Women No of Participants:15</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness on project activities • Construction of HRT may lead to breakage of the hillock and damage of their habitation • Project authorities will be responsible for any damage to us property • Theft of fodder and firewood by neighboring villages • Written assurance of no damage due to construction activities by project authorities • Renovation of schools, health center, employment for educated youth both men and women and more importantly a community bathing facility for women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective monitoring of construction activities and timely action in case of any unexpected impact • All issues will be discussed in VDAC meetings and appropriate actions taken regularly • Fencing and guard to monitor the movements of people near forest Panchayat under community development activity • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| <p>Guniyala (August 21, 2007)</p> | <p>Village representatives, Villagers, PAs, Women, Youth No of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them are losing partial agricultural land. • Loss of forest Panchayat land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and assistance to the affected persons as per the R&R Policy. • Controlled blasting |

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| | Participants:40 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslides due to blasting • Approach road under the project useful for access the forest panchayat land. • Connecting road from village to the project road. • Employment opportunities for affected families • Improvement in infrastructure facilities in village. • Net Present Value (NPV) of the loss of forest panchayat should be given directly to the Forest Panchayat instead of forest department. | <p>technologies will be used and construction of retaining and breast walls to protect the soil erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority in employment opportunities as per the eligibility to the affected families. • Connecting road to the project road under community development activities to be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| Math Jadetha August 21, 2007 | Village representatives, women, Youth, villagers. No of participants:60 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on the project • PWD road is sanctioned for the village but is pending for along time so the approach road should be taken from the village so that it can improve the accessibility. • No use of the project approach road to the adit • Construction of HRT will lead to depletion of the water resources for the village both for drinking water and irrigation purpose. • Location of the approach road is slide prone and will lead to slide of agricultural lands. • Lack of water in river to perform last rites for the dead | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC. • Construction of breast and retaining wall to protect land slides • A detailed land slide study for suggesting effective measures • Videography of water resources and house structures for baseline and compensatory measures in case of damage due to construction activity • A minimum of 3 cusecs of water will be released continuously in the river • Connecting roads from habitation to the project road under community development programmes to be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| Gulabkoti (August 23, 2007) | Village representatives, Villagers, PAPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project components. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various |

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| | and Women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of the entire land instead of partial acquisition • The land price should be 3 lakhs per Naali. • Stopped cultivating the land since 3 years after knowing about the proposed land acquisition under the project • Additional benefits to SC families as a good number of people are affected from this category • Employment opportunities for locals • 3 cumecs of water is given to the river. New bridge will be constructed at orgam valley. • Scarcity of water in the river and lack of water to perform the last rites for dead • Training programm in Stitching, knitting, poultry farming, napier grass for women as apart of income generation activities • Women of the village face a lot of problems during delivery time and travel 10-20 km far availing the facility. | <p>components will be provided at the PIC at Pipalkoti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for land to be paid as per the land acquisition act 1894 • Acquisition of left out land of the PAFs considered on case to case basis subject to minimum economic holding • Priority in employment opportunities with contracting agencies under the project for affected families • Training for youth and women in income generation programmes • Provision of Setting up of a health center for women under community development activity to be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| Durgapur/Bawla (August 25, 2007) | Village representatives, Villagers, Women No of Participants:35 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on project • Outlet of the Tail Raise Tunnel (TRT) is planned vertically below the habitation at a distance of 300 mts and people feel insecure for residing here as they are apprehensive about the land slides after the construction of tunnel • Loss of moisture and impact on our agricultural lands considered one of the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC • Videography of the water resources for baseline data and provide alternative resources in case of loss of any source • Water harvesting measures under community development activity • Plantation of fodder to supplement the fodder loss. |

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| | | <p>prime problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under community development works they need the basic amenities like education facility, health facility, communication and transportation • Compensation for trees loss. • Compensation amount may directly go to van vibhag (Forest division) then after it may be released (Remitted) to van panchayat • Loss of grazing land • Panchayat office and school come under disturbance zone (after testing, blasting) then it must be shifted newly built buildings nearby our village. • Good school facility other high quality educational center should be setup. • Labor room (health related, health care facility Centre) • Creation of job opportunities according to our educational qualification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective monitoring of construction activities by project staff and VDAC and timely action in case of any un certain impact • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings • As per the R&R Policy employment opportunities with contracting agencies and training for youth for income generation |
| Langsi (August 29,2007) | Village representatives, Villagers, village development officers, Women No of Participants:35 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness and information on project • As 12 ft road is to be built and if the existing road is widened then private land is to be acquired • In 1962 -1970 the defense personnel widened the road and did not pay any compensation for loss of private land • No objection if existing 12ft of road of PWD is used for the project approach. • Dam safety in case of natural disaster as 2 big | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Construction of breast wall and retaining wall across the road to contain any land slide. • Disposal of debris to the dumping yard • All safety measures to dam such as stitching of rocks adjacent t dam site will be taken • A minimum of 3 cumecs of water will be released into the river continuously |

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| | | <p>rocks at Helong adjacent to dam site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water in the river to perform the last rites of the dead people • Training in nursery raising for women and SHGs • Employment for locals • Engage the local vehicles for the project • Usage of low intensity explosives for blasting • Community development activity of renovation of primary school, development of cremation place,, community toilet facility, checkdams and strengthening of road etc | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to youth and women for income generation activities • Community development programme swill be finalized in VDAC meetings |
| <p>Helong (August 31, 2007</p> | <p>Village representatives, Villagers, Women No of participants:40</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on project is limited • Loss of forest Panchayat land • Loss of cremation place (<i>Shamshan ghat</i>) which is used by 5 villages Salur dungra, Dungri, Basori and Helong • Loss of access to sand (<i>Retha</i>) at river banks in the submergence area used for constructing the houses • Submergence of bridge resulting loss of access to orgum valley • We want a written agreement for all the promises by the THDC • Loss of vanpanchayat land in terms of trees and grazing land. • The forest department takes 30 percent of the NPV and after cutting 20 percent for cutting charges and afforestation vanpanchayat is given only 30 percent, but this | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided in PIC at Pipalkoti. • As part of remedial measures a newly constructed Shamshan ghat facility at a suitable place finalized in VDAC meetings • Construction of a new bridge and access road to Orgam valley • Safety measures by way of retaining wall provision to the adjoining land to the submergence area. • Providing access for collection of sand at new location. • Employment opportunities for the locals with contracting agencies as per the R&R Policy • Community development activities to be finalized in |

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| | | <p>money should directly come to the vanpanchatyat for preparing micro plans for development of forest Panchayat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tourism and vehicle parking facility at the reservoir area. • Women empowerment activities such as potato ships manufacturing as potatoes are grown in large quantity, jam making units (Snatra) • For all community development activity in the villages only villagers should be given the contracts. • Security measures at the work place and details of the labour displayed at the work site. Registration of labour etc. • Tapping of fisheries if feasible in reservoir area. • Shifting of employees from Pipalkoti and Helong (Service/jeep etc in shift system) and not employ only people from one place. • Employment opportunities for unemployed youths of the village. • | <p>VDAC meetings</p> |
| <p>Paini (September 3, 2007)</p> | <p>Village representatives No of participants:5</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness on the project • Loss of 7 ha of Vanpanchayat land under submergence. • The village has already lost 8 ha in NTPC project. • Forest department gave money for Jal Samit Upchar (Regeneration and recharge of depleted water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Compensatory tree and fodder plantation • Training programmes for income generation for youth and women • Community development activity to be finalized in |

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| | | <p>resources such as <i>Sroth</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works undertaken include Plantations, checkdam, veterinary vaccination, water ponds for animals etc. • Skill training programmes were conducted in areas such as Vermi compost, chips making etc. • NGO's have facilitated the training HIMPAS-Juice making at Langasu. • The forest department takes some percentage as it incurs expenditure for cutting the trees and selling of the trees. • If money is provided under VPHEP it will be spent on Construction of new tanks and renovation of old tanks • Community development activity of construction of nala, Shamshan ghat renovation of the approach road. | <p>VDAC meetings</p> |
| <p>Naurakh (September 4, 2007)</p> | <p>Village representatives, villagers, women and youth No of Participants:30</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project • Safety for women and cattle during construction activity. • Employment for affected families according to skill and education. • If the grazing land is affected the businesses at Pipalkoti are affected in terms of non-availability of fodder for buffaloes and reduction in milk production. • Pilgrimage traffic is affected by the movement of the vehicles for the construction activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC. • Monitoring and safety measures during construction period. • Construction of breast walls and retaining walls for the approach roads to contain the land slides and damage to the adjacent fields. • Training for youth and women for income generation activities. • R&R Assistance for economic rehabilitation for affected families • Community development activities will be finalized in |

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| | | <p>So construction activity can be taken up in off-season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit sharing from the revenue from the project to the village development and livelihood support schemes. • Community development activities such as primary School, Community toilet facility, Inter college • Skill training in computer, spoken English etc for youth • Parking facility for the Pipalokoti and facility for dumping of the garbage. • Sewerage is a problem so sewerage line can be taken up. • Income generation programmes for women. | <p>VDAC meetings.</p> |
| 01.10.2008 Haat Village | 25 women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No works even testing work will be allowed till THDC met their demands • Demands for land rates @ 1.65 Lac per Naali + Grants. Type –IV houses and 10 Naali per PAF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women were told that the discussion & negotiation regarding package is going on with the representatives- Shisht Mandal and meeting with Administration needs to be conducted in regard to finalization of package. |
| 03.10.08 - 06.10.08 Haat Village | House to House (All HHs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of RR Policy of THDC, VPHEP. • This is too less for us to be resettled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team disseminated the RR Policy and explained the comparative analysis of the policy and NPRR 2007. |
| 16.10.2008 Haat Village | Pradhan and 3 Shisht Mandal Representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their demands and the RR Policy of THDC. • The RR Policy of VPHEP will not be enough for a resettlement • Issues regarding those who are not wanting to be resettled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative analysis of THDC R&R Policy and NPRR 2007 was explained to them. • They were intimated that if the villagers decided not to shift out, infrastructure development will be |

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| | | | provided and it will also be important to see the actual number of people who are not willing to shift from the village. |
| 19.10.2008 Gulab Koti Village | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunnel proposed to be constructed will pass below the village which may cause damage to the structures in future. • Permanent employment for each unemployed person of the village • Contract work should be given to local contractors • Prior information to the villagers before starting any work near the village. • Open a PIC for information dissemination in their village, one person from the village be employed in the PIC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| 25.10.2008 Batula Village | 20 Youths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increment in land rate • One time payment • Jobs for unemployed persons of the village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rates are considered based on the rates of Govt. circle rates and therefore a reasonable offer has being given |
| 27.10.2008 Batula Village | Gram Pradhan and 20-25 Villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rate should not be less than Rs. 1.8 Lacs /Naali. • Jobs for unemployed youths of the village. • Hiring of vehicles and lodge should be done from affected village. • Other demands related to development work like establishing a school, health care centre, playground for children, construction of toilets for each household in the village, water supply etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rates are considered based on the rates of Govt. circle rates and therefore a reasonable offer has being given • Jobs as required will be provided and as per MoU with the State Govt., 100 % appointment has to be done for clerical grade and workmen level from affected villages. • Hiring of Lodge for office and staffs, on has to also considered the facilities available in and around for proper office functioning. • Developmental works |

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| | | | will be carried out under CSR budget as per budget provision. For this year a budget of Rs. 70,000/- is available. |
| 2.11.08 Batula | Pradhan few villagers Social Worker | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Land rate @ 1.8 lac ❑ One time payment by SLAO and THDC ❑ Compensation as policy to landowners losing less than one Naali of land ❑ Payment against raw material like rock, soil taken from Gram Sabha area should be given to Gram Sabha land ❑ Development works in the village like toilet construction for each house, Check Dam construction, school and playground for children etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Agreed to compensate as per policy (option-I) to landowners losing less than one naali land. ❑ Land rate for landowners losing more than one naali land will be negotiated. ❑ Payment for raw material taken from Gram Sabha is a matter of revenue department ❑ Developmental works will be carried out under CSR budget as per budget provision. Presently proposal given by VDAC for repairing pipeline for drinking water is considered. |
| 3.11.08 Batula | villagers Manager (social) Tehsildaar Patwaari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ A written assurance against demands be given by THDC before starting the work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Presently only road cleaning work on PWD area will be done. ❑ Construction on the private land will after payment SLAO. |
| 01.12.2008 Math Village | 12 member of Mahila Mandal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless THDC met their demands, no staffs will be allowed to go ahead to Guniyala. • The written reply provided by THDC was not understood by the villagers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After consultation, they allow the team to go ahead to Guniyala. • A meeting was fixed on the 15th Dec '08 to explain the written reply of their demands. |
| 01.12.2008 Guniyala Village | 15 Affected House hold Heads and Pradhan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet SLAO in regard to the circle rates of land. • Demand for Land Rates as per Naurakh. • Utilization of CSR Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter to SLAO has been written to request them to visit Guniyala. • The land rates are that of Govt. who decide the circle rates, the policy and the entitlements were told in regard to the affected families. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Villagers demanded for 100 plastic chairs, 2 tables and 1 Generator. • Demand for permanent employment for unemployed youth of the village. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal will be put up to the committee. • Employment will be given to the affected families as and when required. |
| 02.12.2008 Batula Village | 03 HSOs and 5 other affected villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda- Dissemination of the total entitlements that are to be paid by THDC. • Permanent employment for unemployed youths. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlements are disseminated as per the policy |
| 02.12.2008 Jaisaal Village | 15 men and 12 women of the village, SLAO representative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be accepted only after the finalization of the Gram Panchayat land • Some participants raised their non acceptance of rates of 1 Lac per Naali and are demanding 3 lacs per Naali | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were told that they had to request the Tehsildaar to give the details of the owners of the Gram Panchayat land. They were also assured that assistance by THDC will be provided. • The other participants however told that each are aware about the rates long before. And that we must take the payment. |
| 05.12.2008 AGM (I) Office | Pradhan Guniyala, 3 representatives of the village in AGM(I) Office, VPHEP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of CSR Fund – Villagers demanded for 100 plastic chairs, 2 tables and 1 Generator. • Demand for permanent employment for unemployed youth of the village. • Option- 1 and Option-2 of VPHEP R&R Policy. The Pradhan feels that the affected landowners will be asked and finalize. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal will be put up to the committee. • Employment will be given to the affected families as and when required. |
| 23.12.2008 Langsi Village | Pradhan, 4 Village representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the status of encroachments • Demand for land rates • Community Infrastructure Development Work – Construction of Pathway, Repair of School Building. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clarified that the land is in the possession of PWD and has been transferred to THDC. Since it is an encroachment, compensation for land cannot be paid. • Works related to community development are agreed |

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| | | | upon after feasibility report. |
| 25.12.2008 Batula Village | 12 Youths, Pradhan, Kotwal- Chamoli | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancel the already awarded work and transfer to Gram Sabha. • Employment for all unemployed youths of Batula Village. • Community Infrastructure Development Work – Drinking water scheme, Construction of Park & Construction of Public Toilets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The already awarded work cannot be cancelled. However eligible and interested youths may be engaged by the contractor. • Drinking water scheme has to be constructed through Jal Nigam. For Park and Public toilet, it will be proposed to the o be given to Gram Sabha through the Administration. |
| 28.12.2008 Batula Village | 25-30 Men and Youth, Gram Pradhan, Tehsildaar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not allow ay work till the contract of road work is cancelled. • Not willing to work as sub contractors/ petty works. Direct contract be given | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contracts are given through a process of tendering. And everyone has been invited for the same. EPF is a basic requirement for contracts. The works agreed under CSR will be from 40-50 Lacs and youths can be engaged in that. VPHEP has to adhere to the Corporation & Central norms. |
| 07.02.09 Project Office | AGM(I), and representatives of Guniyala village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for conducting a meeting of Administration representatives and THDC representative in the village for resolving the issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was assured that a meeting may be arranged in consultation with the District Administration |
| 13.02.09 Guniyala | SDM (Chamoli) THDC representative, Gram Pradhan and other villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of village in case of any damage to the structures due to tunnel/road construction • Compensation of forest land acquired should be paid to villagers. • Security of woman from labourers • Photography of the structures of the village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance of all structures located within 250-250 M range on both sides of tunnel alignment. • 100 days of MAW per year will be paid for five years to each household against compensation for the loss of fuel and fodder. • Construction of Labour camps and barbed wire fencing to prohibit the independent movement of labour within a |

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| | | <p>and compensation for any damage occurred due to project work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on location of land that is being acquired be provided to villagers by Patwaari and THDC representatives on field. • SLAO payment and Grants payable by THDC should be given together. • Compensation of acquired land should be paid before starting the road construction work. • The 'Shamshan Ghat' located near Maina river may be affected by road construction. • Demand for free electricity to the villagers • THDC should assure maintenance of the road being constructed in future. • Employment for one member of each family, contractual work be provided. • Contract work up to 3 lacs be given to unemployed persons. | <p>specified area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography and Videography of all structures within 250-250M along the tunnel alignment will be done • The required information will be provided • Grants payment will be done after SLAO payment. • Payment will be done as per Land acquisition Act. • New symmetry ground will be developed in case of any damage occurred due to road construction work. • Provision for providing 100 units of electricity for 10 years to each affected HH after commissioning of project. • Road will be maintained by THDC as long as it is required for the project. Later on it will be transferred to PWD. • As per the agreement with the State Govt., the vacancies if any for workmen category will be filled in from PAFs • Works under CSR/other works up to 2 lacs can be awarded to eligible PAFs. |
| 13.02.09 Lungsi | Tehsildaar (Joshimath), THDC Representatives, Lungsi villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of the encroached land be provided as per compensation of Naap land. • Demand for compensation for loss damage to crops and slide on lower lying field. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for encroached land cannot be paid, however as per RR Policy, on verification of encroachment, encroachers are entitled for rehabilitation grant. |
| 16.02.09 Batula | Gram Pradhan (Batula), SBMA , Social Workers (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on assessment format for HSOs on relocation plan. | |

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| <p>20.02.09 Lungsi</p> | <p>SHO (Joshimath), THDC Representatives, Village representatives and other villagers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for compensation of encroached land as the same as Naap Naap land. • The contract awarded to PWD for road construction be terminated and it should be given to local contractors of the village. • Employment for unemployed youth of the village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed to hold a survey of encroachers at the presence of Patwaari, PWD Ameen and villagers. • As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families as per availability. |
| <p>26.02.09 Helong</p> | <p>SDM (Chamoli), Tehsildaar (Joshimath), THDC Representatives, President and members (Vishnugaad Baandh Prabhawit Punarwaas Sangarsh Samiti)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samiti wants a copy of the agreement made between THDC and government. • The villages on the tunnel alignment should be marked on a map and a copy of this map be made available to Samiti. • Include other villages located nearby dam site and tunnel alignment into affected category. • Resettlement of affected villages by considering 18 years and above as separate family. • Land for land option for Gulabktoi, Lungsi, Naurah, Batula • 2% royalty should be paid to the villages where private land/forest land is being acquired. • The existing Helong-Urgam bridge may submerge into damsite, affecting connectivity of the villages. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of agreement was made available to Samiti. • Works on installation of pillars along the HR tunnel alignment is completed. • Before filling up reservoir, bridge construction works would be done and thus connectivity of the villages will not be disturbed. |
| <p>27.03.09 Project Office</p> | <p>Gram Pradhan (Durgapur), other village representative, THDC Representative</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are apprehensive about the Motorable Bridge that is proposed to be constructed in place of the suspension bridge (Jhula Pul) that is planned by PWD. Villagers wants immediate construction of suspension bridge by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers were assured that Motorable Bridge would be constructed soon. |

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| 16.05.2009 Haat | Gram Pradhan , Gram Sarpanch, 50 villagers, GM (Project), Sr. Manager(S&I), Sr. Manager (S&E), Manager (Social), Social Worker, SBMA team members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PH location in Haat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers agreed that they have accepted for construction of PH in Haat village. |
| 25.05.2009 DhobiGhat, Haat | GM (Project), Sr. Manager (S&E), Household heads of Dhobighaat, Haat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for 'Patta' land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the District Administration and as per the rules, THDC will compensate for 'Patta Land' if admissible under the rules. |
| 29.05.09 Gulabkoti | Representatives of THDC, Gram Sarpanch, youths (20-25), Team Leader (SBMA), MSW and Jan Sikshan Sansthan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent employment for all unemployed youths of the village • Capacity building & training including ITI • Community Infrastructure Development works under CSR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families as per availability. • THDC's R&R Policy has provision for skill enhancement and self employment • THDC management has already sanctioned Rs. 5 million towards CSR activities for affected area of VPHEP for 2009-2010. |
| 02.06.09 Haat Village | GM (Project), Other Senior Representatives of THDC, World Bank Representatives, Gram Pradhan (Haat) and about 50 villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on relocation Plan of Haat village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers stated their intention of allowing PH to constructed in their village. • Negotiation for package will be conducted through a group of representatives. |
| 10.06.09 Jaisaal | GM (Project), DGM (B&R), Sr. Manager (S&E), Sr. Manager (D&P), Mahila Mangal Dal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water source may dry up due to testing work. • Resettlement of the village • 20/20 ft plot for each family in Siasain, Jaisaal. • Employment • Refill the testing tunnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videography of water sources and all structures of the village is already done. Adequate compensation would be provided in case of any loss due to project work. • Relocation would be considered if power house |

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| | | | is constructed in Jaisaal. |
| 10.06.2009 12.06.2009 23.06.2009 Haat & GM (Project) Office | GM(Project), Sr. Mgr(S&E), other THDC representatives, Gram Padhan and other representatives of all sections of Haat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on R&R Package | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A package which is mutually agreed by villagers & THDC representatives was finalized |
| 26.06.2009 SDM Office | SDM Chamoli, GM(Project), Sr. Mgr(S&E), other THDC representatives, Gram Padhan and other representatives of all sections of Haat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of R&R Package | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written agreement was signed in the presence of SDM on the mutually agreed package for actually resident families of Haat: |
| 5.07.09 Durgapur | GM (Project), Sr. Manager (D&P), Social Worker, Gram Pradhan, Deputy Gram Pradhan, Panchayat member, Other villagers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement of the village • Compensation for the loss if any due to tunnel/road construction. • Action be taken for immediate construction of suspension bridge (Jhula pul) by PWD. • Employment • Approach road from Palla Baula to Talla Baula. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorable bridge is proposed in place of suspension bridge, which will not only serve the project activities but will also be utilized by villagers. • GM (Project) assured that studies are being carried out by IIT Roorkee and based on their suggestion/feedback, measures may be taken accordingly. However if any cracks developed due to project activity, the same may be compensated as per the rules and regulations. |
| 8.07.09 Project Office | SDM (Chamoli), GM(Project), DGM (B&R), Sr. Manager (D&P), Sr. Manager (S&E), Mahila Mangal Dal Samiti members, Other village representatives | <p>Villagers and Project agreed for following action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance of the house structure before tunnel construction work. • Videography of the structures and agricultural land and compensation for any loss if any due to road construction work. • Videography of water sources and ensure water source if the existing water source dry up due to tunnel construction. • Separate application may be given by villagers for | |

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| | | <p>onetime payment grants against fuel and fodder for further talks with authorized officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment as per RR Policy | |
| 22.07.09 Helong | GM(Project), Sr. Manager(S&E), Sr. Manager(D&P), Gram Pradhan, Van Sarpanch, and about 25 villagers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for development works under CSR in the village • Employment • Hiring of vehicle in THDC from Helong | |
| 1.08.09 Jaisaal (Siasen) | GM(Project), DGM (B&R), Sr. Manager (S&E), Sr. Manager (D&P), SBMA (Team Leader) Gram Pradhan and other vilagers Naib Tehsildaar, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the agreement held with villagers at the presence of SDM (Chamoli). • Payment of Gram Sanchayat Khata • 20 x 20 ft plot be provided to each affected family • Employment • Allotment of shops for PAFs of Jaisaal in THDC colony. • Repair drinking water system of Junior High school in Siasain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision on SLAO payment of Khata no:31 is to be finalized by Revenue department. The same is being pursued by THDC. • Allotment of shops as per the R&R Policy will be allotted to PAFs as per availability and eligibility. • Assessment of drinking water system in the School will be conducted and actions will be taken accordingly. |
| 17.08.09 Project office | Jai Bhumiyaal Sangarsh Samiti, THDC Representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Development works under CSR fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families as per availability. |
| 26.08.09 Project Office | Van Sarpanch (Gulabkoti), THDC Representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Development works under CSR fund | |

6.5 Continuation of Consultation Process

The NGO during RAP implementation will continue the consultation process and at this stage will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package, income restoration and community development activities.

6.6 Information Disclosure

For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, the information regarding social issues will be made available to the affected persons and also to the general public for information. The process of disclosure is presented in Table 6.2.

| Documents to be disclosed | Frequency | Media |
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| Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) | Once in entire project cycle. But to remain on the website and other locations throughout the project period. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Information Centre (PIC) • World Bank's Info shop. • THDC website. • SDM office. • Panchyat offices. |
| R&R Policy translated in Hindi | Once in entire project cycle. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by NGOs |
| Information regarding impacts and their entitlements | Once at start of the project and as and when demanded by the PAP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed with the PAPs by NGOs |

6.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Public Information Centers will provide actual information about policies and social issues to the people in a regular manner. For continued consultations, the steps envisaged through co-ordination between NGOs, VDACS and PIC are as follows.

- The NGOs involved in the implementation of RAP will organize meetings with VDACS and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of the project works
- The NGO will organize meetings with VDACS to inform about the disbursement of assistance to the community
- The community development works at village level will be finalized in the consultation meetings with VDACS and other communities
- The details of all the consultations/public meetings will be available in the PICs.
- All monitoring and evaluation of the R&R program will be undertaken in close co-ordination with VDACS and reports are shared with VDACS

For effective implementation of the RAP the mechanism of involving PAPs, NGOs, host populations, project and local officials is suggested in the Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Mechanism for continued consultation and participation

| Project Stage | PAPs | NGO | Local Community | Project Officials |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Stage-I Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement • Participate in baseline survey • Provide inputs to entitlement provision • Assist in preparation of action plan • Suggest mechanism for co-ordination and grievance redress • Participate in coordination committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in verification and census and socio-economic survey • Participate in coordination committee • Participate in group meetings • Design and implement information campaigns • Support group formation, problem identification and planning for PAPs and hosts, • Suggest mechanism for grievance redress and conflict resolution • Assist in preparation of action plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Assist in identification and selection of the community development activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Facilitate and coordinate the activities by other stakeholders |
| Stage-II Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in implementation support activities • Participation in local decision making activities • Decide on management of common properties • Participate in grievance redress processes • Monitor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing information for PAPs and hosts • Support in group activities • Monitor provision of entitlements • Implement the training programmes to the identified PAPs • Support to the PAPs in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist PAPs in relocation • Manage the common property resources • Participate and monitor the implementation of community development activities • Assist PAPs in integration with hosts. • Assist PAPs in use of new | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in process of approval of income generation programmes and youth programmes. • Participate in grievance redress mechanism. • Provide assistance for local schemes • Participate a member of implementati |

Table 6.3: Mechanism for continued consultation and participation

| Project Stage | PAPs | NGO | Local Community | Project Officials |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | provision of entitlement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of income generation programmes • Represent the implementation committee | income restoration programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of community participation • Plan an advisory role to grievance redress mechanism | production systems | on committee |
| Stage-III Monitoring and Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in grievance committees • Monitor and report the progress of implementation of income generation programmes • Monitor and report on quality of service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to project staff and local communities • Assist as a monitoring and evaluation agency for the project • Act as external monitors for project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inputs to monitoring and evaluation study for R&R | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in interaction with PAPs to identify the problems involved in implementation of RAP • Participate in correctional strategies. |

CHAPTER -7

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R &R programme. This chapter presents the institutional arrangements and reflects the implementation procedures for R&R and also discusses areas for capacity building and training to co-ordinate with the project implementation to ensure availability of skilled staff to oversee the implementation of the RAP. The main R&R institutions would discussed include the following.

- Land Acquisition Group
- Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- Corporate Environment and Social group
- Project Social Group
- Village Developing Advisory Committee
- Public Information Centre
- Non-Governmental Organizations

7.2 LAND ACQUISITION GROUP

For land acquisition under the project a Land Acquisition Group was established at project office before initiating notification under section 4 of LA Act and will continue till the land acquisition process is completed and land mutated/ leased in the name of THDC. This group has THDC staff at a level of Manager/Assistant Manager and is working at the project office at Pipalkoti. This group has undertaken all the necessary survey and identified the project locations and prepared the land plan schedules. They work under the Senior Manager and also report to the Assistant General Manager at the project office. They interact with the State Government for all matters regarding land acquisition. Further, this group will be responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land.

7.3 ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

As per the R&R Policy of the project, state government has appointed the District Magistrate of Chamoli district stationed at Gopeshwar as Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the project. The resettlement and rehabilitation works are carried out under his directions and guidance. He will be assisted by officers and employees as the appropriate government may provide. The roles and responsibilities of the Administrator include the following.

- a) Approval of award passed by Land Acquisition officer
- b) Oversee the disbursement of compensation for land acquired
- c) Formulation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation plans/schemes
- d) Minimize displacement of persons and identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives in consultation with the project authorities
- e) Hold consultation with the PAPs and ensure the interest of adversely affected PAFs of STs and weaker sections

- f) Verification and approval of PAFs eligible for various entitlements
- g) Issuance of individual certificates to the land less people and those losing houses
- h) Review the implementation of RAP and community development works

The state government has also appointed the Commissioner – Garhwal stationed at Pauri as Commissioner for R&R activities as per the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation – 2007.

7.4 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL GROUP

The Corporate Environment and Social Group (CESG) at the Corporate Office Center is headed by a General Manger (Social and Environment) and supported by a Senior Manger and a Manager. The responsibilities of this group include the following:

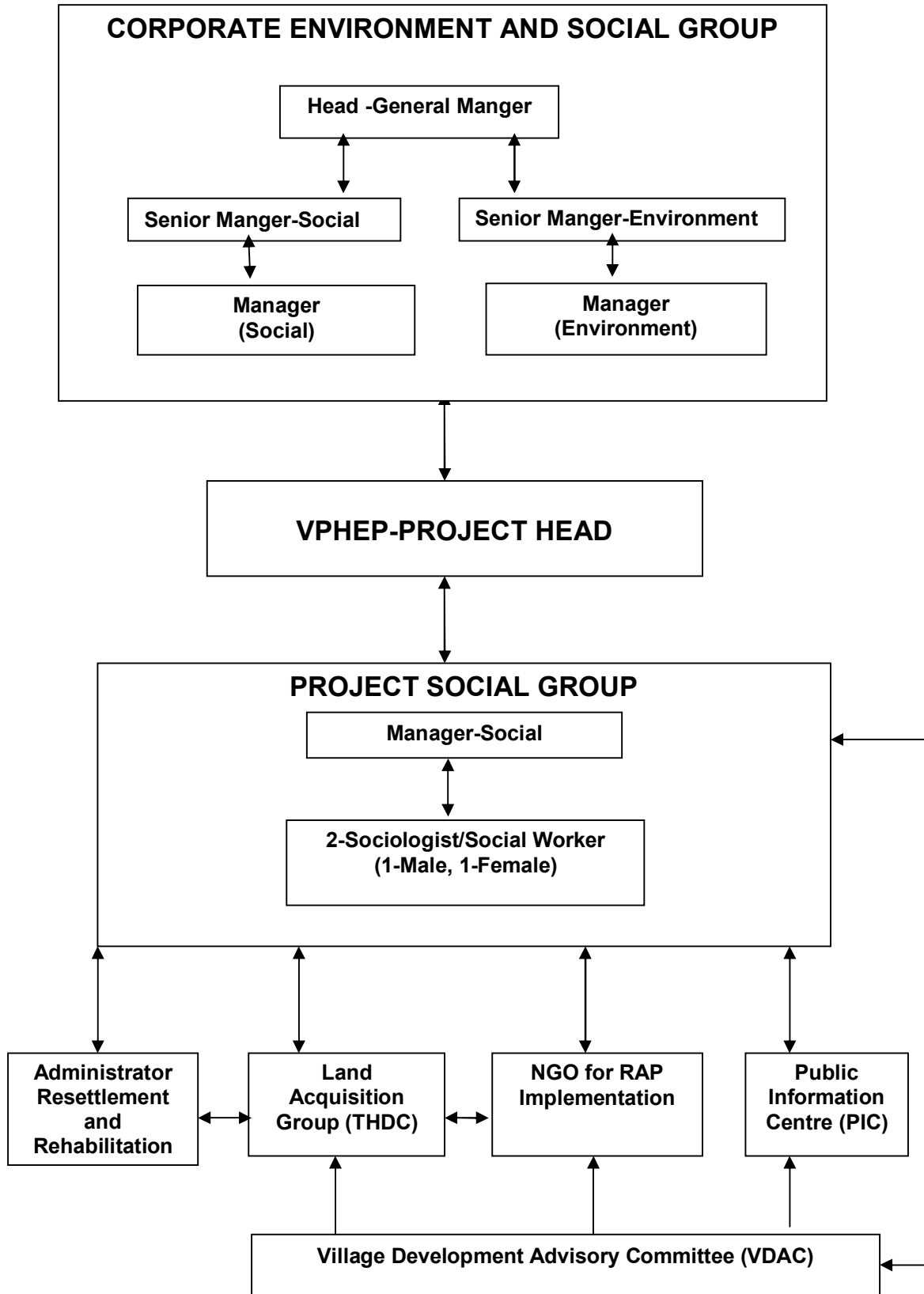
- a) Formulation and approval of policy matters on social issues;
- b) Providing guidance on resettlement and rehabilitation matters;
- c) Assist in approval of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the project;
- d) Coordinate with the external agencies on R&R issues;
- e) Coordinate the implementation of RAP with Monitoring and Project Planning Services (MPS) for regular monitoring through review meetings.

7.5 PROJECT SOCIAL GROUP

At the project level a Project Social Group (PSG) will be setup at project site. This Group works under the VPHEP Project Head and the Group is headed by a Manager and is supported by two social workers. The social workers coordinate with the NGO engaged for RAP implementation and report to the head of the group on a day to day basis on the progress of the RAP implementation. The broad functions and duties of this group include the following:

- a) Coordinate the implementation process with the assistance of NGO
- b) Coordination and close interaction with the state authorities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- c) Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the implementation
- d) Participate in issues concerning with PAFs
- e) Coordinate the RAP implementation with the Village Developing Advisory Committee (VDACs)
- f) Monthly review and Monitoring of the implementation process and incorporation of corrective measures if required
- g) Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP.

Fig 7.1 Organizational Chart for R&R Implementation



7.6 VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (VDAC)

To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation process of the rehabilitation program and in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make the project more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope a village level institutional setup is provided as per the R&R Policy. As part of this a Village Development Advisory Committee (*Shist Mandal*) is constituted after initiating the land acquisition process through notification under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act. This Committee has around 8 to 23 members depending upon the total population of the village. The committee represents all social groups in the village and is headed by the Chairman elected by the members. The members of the committee are nominated by the different social groups including women. The committee can also have the representatives from the local NGOs and other state government line departments such as agriculture; horticulture; education, etc.

Some of the roles and responsibilities of this committee include:

- a) Represent the village in consultation and participation process
- b) Identify the development activities to be taken up for the village in terms of improving the accessibility and availability of basic infrastructure facilities for the village such as roads, drinking water, health, education, sanitation etc.
- c) Coordinate the implementation of identified community development programmes
- d) Coordinate with the NGO and participate in the verification and up-gradation of the rehabilitation action plan
- e) Coordinate with the NGO for identification of income generation schemes for the PAFs,
- f) Monitor the disbursement and utilization of the of the R&R assistances
- g) Coordinate and assist the NGO in identification and relocation of common property resources
- h) Represent the grievances of the PAFs to the appropriate body for suitable remedial measures
- i) Conduct monthly review meetings on the progress of RAP implementation

This Committee will be supported by the NGOs and also the Social Workers engaged under the Project Social Group by way of giving them guidance in preparation of their development plans and others. For conducting their duties the VDACS will be provided with some financial assistance and the records for the same will be maintained by the Village President.

7.7 NGOs

For the implementation of the RAP a local Non Government Organization (NGO) has been engaged. The NGO is in the process of implementing the RAP in coordination with the project Social Group and VDACS. The NGO has already completed one round of consultation with the affected community; verification of affected families and has also prepared the micro plans. The other activities to be carried out by the NGO includes preparation and distribution of identify cards for every individual PAF, opening of joint bank accounts, disbursement of compensation and assistance, counsel for the productive use of compensation and assistance amounts, monitor the use of compensation and assistance amounts etc.

The role of NGO in resettlement and rehabilitation relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness creation, co-ordinating between implementing agencies etc. specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- Develop rapport with PAFs and between PAFs and THDC
- Verification of PAFs
- Consultations with the VDAC and local community during the implementation of the RAP
- Preparation of micro plans and assist the PAFs in receiving the rehabilitation assistance

- Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts
- Assist the PAFs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes
- Forward the grievances of the PAFs to the grievance redressal mechanism
- Assist the PAFs in usage of modern techniques in agriculture and animal husbandry
- Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organize training programmes
- Participate in the monthly review meetings with the Project Social Group and VDACs
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time

7.9 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

For effective implementation of the project, timely completion of R&R Works is essential. Though land will be acquired by the revenue department, the preparation of land acquisition plans is undertaken by the land acquisition group and it requires a constant follow up on various issues. In addition for other necessary requirements like the identification and verification of PAFs, issuing of Identity cards, development of resettlement sites if any, the THDC staff will be responsible. Therefore it is imperative to build capacity of the project staff to handle R&R activities and for timely delivery of the outputs. To enhance the capacity of the THDC staff, the corporate and project social group members can be sent on exposure visits to other projects as well as training workshops in Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

The some of the projects the staff can visit as part of the exposure trips include the following:

- a) Rampur Hydro Electric Project implemented by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam limited, Himachal Pradesh
- b) Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project implemented by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam limited, Himachal Pradesh

The some of the institutes that provide training in Resettlement and Rehabilitation Issues include the following:

| Sl. No | Name of the Institute /Agency | Training Areas/Courses |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | Indira Gandhi National Open University | Post Graduate Diploma in Participatory Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation |
| 2 | ADVANTAGE INDIA C-17, 2ndFloor, Green Park Extension, New Delhi – 110016 INDIA. | Training of researchers in sampling and conducting surveys, training for monitoring & evaluation, facilitating workshops, functionaries, community members and other stakeholders of development programmes and capacity building in the production of communication tools. |
| 3 | Association for Stimulating Know How V-30/3 DLFPhaseIII Gurgaon,Haryana-122002 India. | Capacity Building for R&R (Participatory development in R&R, Community Participation, Planning and Development in R&R) |
| 4 | Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016, | Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Development Projects |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | A.P.,INDIA. | |
| 5 | Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Raj Bhavan Road, Khairatabad, Hyderabad - 500 082 India. | Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Development Projects |

The training calendar will be prepared by the Corporate Social And Environmental Group and all the staff at CSEG, PSG, NGOs, Land Acquisition Group under the project and a representative from VDAC will participate in these training programmes. The training programmes can be conducted once in initial phase and once during the implementation of the RAP. The details of some of the training modules are provided in Table 7.2.

| Table 7.2 Training modules | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Sl. No | Training Module | Training frequency |
| 1 | <i>Overview of social issues in VPHEP:</i> Social Issues, methodology followed for SIA. Entitlement matrix and detailed R&R policy. | One time training |
| 2 | <i>Land Acquisition:</i> Legal and operational issues and LA Act-1894 | One time training |
| 3 | <i>Social Impact Assessment:</i> Definitions; steps involved; output; necessary surveys; screening; census; socio-economic; verification etc and issues to look at for preparation of entitlement framework; institutional capacity etc. | One time training |
| 4 | <i>Public consultations:</i> Issues to be discussed during various stages of project such as preparation, implementation and post implementation; project delivery and techniques of public consultation. | Concurrent training |
| 5 | <i>Rehabilitation:</i> Issues in economic rehabilitation; factors necessary for identification and finalization of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes; training needs and assessment. | Concurrent training |
| 6 | <i>Resettlement:</i> Issues concerning to planning and preparation for relocation; implementation issues; factors necessary for identification and finalization of resettlement areas | Concurrent training |
| 7 | Monitoring and Evaluation : Monitoring of the implementation process and physical and financial progress | Concurrent training |

CHAPTER -8

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 INTRODUCTION

For redress of grievances of affected persons in all respects to Land Acquisition (LA) and payment of compensation various provisions under LA act enable to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or even refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. However, as this process is time consuming and does not cover the issues related to rehabilitation assistance, which result in delay of implementation of projects. This section present the details of grievance redress system adopted to address the grievances of the PAPs under the project.

8.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM

The R&R policy of THDC lays down following steps for grievance redressal:

1. Any PAF, if aggrieved for not being offered the admissible benefit may move for redressal of its grievance to the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL.
2. In case the aggrieved PAF is not satisfied by the action taken by the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL he may prefer an application to the Head of the Project.
3. In case the aggrieved PAF is still not satisfied by the action taken by the Head of the project he/she may appeal to the Director of the region, whose decision, however shall be final and binding.

Alternatively, THDC has set up a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) at the project level. The cell is headed by a retired Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad with a legal background. The other members of the cell are representative of PAPs (one from each directly affected village), Head of Project level Social Department THDC as member secretary, and representative of NGO.

As per the bye laws of the GRC, the functions of the GRC are as follows:

- To redress grievances of project affected persons (PAPs) in all respects to
- Rehabilitation & Resettlement assistance and related activities.
- GRC will only deal/hear the issues related to R&R and individual grievances.
- GRC will give its decision/verdict within 15 days after hearing the aggrieved PAPs.
- Final verdict of the GRC will be given by Chairman/Head of GRC in consultation with other members of the GRC and will be binding to all other members.

Meetings of the GRC:

- GRC would try to meet at least once a month as per the provision of VPHEP R&R Policy. However, gap between two GRC meetings should not be more than three months.
- All meetings of GRC will be called by notice in writing by the Member Secretary. Every notice calling of meeting of GRC shall state the date, time and venue of meeting and shall be served upon every member of the GRC.
- Minutes of the GRC meetings will be prepared by the Member Secretary and will be approved by the Chairman/Head, GRC. The copy minute will be circulated to every member of the cell and one copy will also be given to the aggrieved PAP.

Quorum

- The presence of Chairman/Head is mandatory in every meeting of GRC.

- At least 50 % of the PAP representatives shall be present to form the quorum at any meeting of the GRC apart from other three office bearers.

Rights of a substituted member

Should any member of the GRC, except the Chairman/Head, be unable to attend the meeting of GRC, the member may nominate any person as substitute to take his/her place at that meeting of the GRC. Such nominees shall have the rights and privileges of a member of GRC for that meeting only.

Bye laws may undergo change/amendment as and when required. The changes made will be made known to the members in writing.

If a PAP approaches GRC with a grievance, GRC should take a decision within 15 days after hearing the aggrieved party. If PAP is not satisfied with the decision of GRC, he or she may approach the Commissioner R&R. In case the decision of Commissioner R&R is not to the satisfaction of the PAP, he or she can approach the grievance Ombudsman. The decision of Ombudsman will be final and binding on the PAP and other parties.

THDC has approached state government to appoint an Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will be a retired judge.

CHAPTER -9

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feed back necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. As per World Banks' OP/BP 4.12 "Monitoring provides both working system for project managers and a channel for the resettles to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution". Monitoring exercise will be undertaken both internally and externally. While the corporate and project environment and social group will carry out the project's internal monitoring on daily and monthly basis respectively, an external agency will be appointed for third party monitoring and evaluation at midterm and end term of the RAP implementation. Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, consist of two broad categories:

- Process and output indicators or internal monitoring
- Outcome/impact indicators or external monitoring

9.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

Monitoring of involuntary resettlement operations require in essence, an application of general project monitoring procedures and methods to the process accruing in resettlement but with particular attention to the specific high risks intrinsic in such operations. This means monitoring of R&R requires certain specialised skills. Therefore a project review team will be constituted within the corporate environment and social group to carry out monitoring.

The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as, number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended infrastructure facilities provided, etc. and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The internal M&E must be simultaneous with the implementation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP). The crisis and day to day management and monitoring will require internalization of (i) regular coordination and onsite training sessions; and (ii) a Management Information System in THDC project as well as corporate level working . It also requires trouble-shooters and informal networks of feedback from the communities, NGOs, M&E agencies and other government bodies (district administration).

9.2.1 THE OBJECTIVES AND INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE INTERNAL MONITORING

The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- Daily Operations Planning (DOP)
- Management and Implementation (M&I)
- Operational Trouble shooting and Feedback (OTSF)

The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level. For internal monitoring following information will be required:

- Individual files on each project affected person
- Village formats
- Action Plan and Progress reports

9.2.2 Institutional arrangement for internal monitoring

As per the agreed R&R Policy, THDC will constitute project level environment and social group at both corporate as well as project level for internal monitoring.

Project Environment & Social Group

The Environment & Social (E&S) group at site will work closely with the state authorities and the NGO contracted for RAP implementation of RAP. Although THDC will develop the plots and Infrastructure facilities in the resettling colony and actively implement the R&R Plan, assistance of the state authorities will be taken for the administrative services like allotment of plots etc. Constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities will be maintained. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measure, if required, will be incorporated in the plan. Involvement of Environment & Social group at site will continue till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP implementation.

Corporate Environment & Social Group

Environment & Social Cell shall be set up at Corporate Office headed by a General Manager and supported by two social managers. The corporate group will establish a project review team (PRT) for regular monitoring of the RAP implementation.

9.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

While giving the conditional environmental clearance, vide their letter number J-12011/29/2007-14 dated 22/08/2007, the cabinet committee on environmental clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India under part A (specific conditions), clause iii has laid down that “a monitoring committee for R&R should be constituted which must include representatives of project affected persons from SC/ST category and a woman beneficiary”. In line with that THDC vide their letter number THDC/RKSH/S&E/F-534/3303 dated 14.09.2009 has requested the District Magistrate of Chamoli in his capacity as Administrator – R&R to constitute a similar committee with the following members:

- Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Chamoli
- Tehasildar, Chamoli
- Manager – Social (Project office), THDC
- Senior Manager – Social (Corporate), THDC
- Member of SC/ST community of PAFs; and
- Women beneficiary of PAFs.

The DM, Chamoli is yet to form such a committee.

9.3.1 THE OBJECTIVES AND THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE EXTERNAL MONITORING

The objectives of the external monitoring are:

- to enable timely implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- to verify whether the objectives of resettlement have been achieved
- to assess whether the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is as per the R&R policy and RAP document
- to evaluate whether the outcome of the social development objectives of the project are being achieved with respect to
 - those who have been physically resettled (displaced families)
 - those who have been assisted in re-establishing their income sources
 - those who have lost their land

- functioning of reconstructed common property resources

9.3.2 The Scope of work for the external monitoring agency

The scope of work for the external monitoring agency includes:

- To develop a detailed methodology and survey instruments to carry out impact assessment process.
- To review RAP implementation in order to assess whether desired objectives of resettlement have been achieved in terms of:
 - Whether PAPs are taken into confidence before relocation or any other activity related to them?
 - Whether the process of RAP implementation was transparent?
 - Whether timeframe as mentioned in RAP for various R&R activities was religiously followed?
 - Whether Grievance Redress Cell was in place and was functional?
 - Whether VDACs were formed?
 - Whether VDACs regularly met and minutes of the meetings are being documented?
 - Whether the process mentioned in RAP for disbursement of compensation, R&R assistance, physical relocation & economic rehabilitation of PAPs was followed?
 - Whether training imparted has resulted in capacity building or skill upgradation?
 - Whether the institutional arrangement as suggested in RAP was in place and participated in RAP implementation?
- Whether R&R policy was suitable and adequate w.r.t to diverse social and cultural groups getting affected? Policy will be evaluated on three counts viz.,
 - Policy entitlements
 - Expectations of the PAPs, and
 - Efficiency of the delivery systems.
- Whether the goal of R&R policy of “improving or at least restore the livelihood of the PAPs” has been achieved (especially of vulnerable PAPs)?
- Whether PAPs were involved in the implementation stage by the way of consultations and that their views were considered during implementation? Consultation process will be evaluated by assessing:
 - type,
 - content,
 - style of information transmission,
 - representation methods,
 - whether vulnerable PAPs were involved, and
 - Whether gender issues were discussed?
- Whether RAP implementation has been able to address the issues of
 - Quality of life of PAPs (economic rehabilitation)?
 - Health and hygiene (sanitation facilities and safe drinking water)?
 - Gender sensitivity and empowerment (decision making power at household and community level)?
 - Awareness generation and Preventive measures taken for HIV/AIDS?
 - Improvement of income level and quality of life of vulnerable PAPs?
 - Common Property Resources shifted and reconstructed will be assessed in terms of
 - Shifting of CPRs is per the agreement reached with the community;
 - Reconstructed CPRs are being utilized by the community;
 - Quality of construction.

9.3.3 Institutional Arrangement for External Monitoring

THDC will hire an external agency (preferably a local university) to monitor the implementation of RAP for the first two years of implementation. The role of external agency will not be fault finding but to act as a catalyst and thus provide a helping hand in the proper implementation of rehabilitation programmes. It should also endeavour to bring the problem and difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of THDC so as to help in formulating corrective measures. However for midterm and end term impact evaluation, an external agency will be appointed by TDHC. Financial provisions have been made to appoint an external agency for M&E. As a feedback to the THDC and other concerned, the external agency will submit quarterly reports on progress made relating to different aspect of R&R for the first year and bi-annual report for the second year.

9.4 EXTERNAL EVALUATION

Observing and appraising various specific parameters and processes as objectively as possible will be carried out. Periodic evaluation of these would indicate where and when policy changes could occur or where deficiencies in implementation method or style are apparent. The boundaries of this assessment will need the agencies (M&E) to examine the multiplier effects and linkages outside of the project definition of affected people and areas.

The RAP implementation will be evaluated periodically by the Corporate Environment & Social Cell. The E&S Cell will internally monitor the RAP implementation which would include both physical and financial progress. An audit of the RAP plan shall be conducted by the Project in the form of a Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) study /survey during the mid term and on the completion of the plan implementation in consultation with corporate Environment & Social group. Evaluation could be done through the development of a standard of living index (SOLI) and the same will be evaluated pre & post acquisition of affected vs. unaffected villages. The impact evaluation will be carried out after the implementation of RAP is over. This is never an easy matter to determine. Financial considerations often require an impact evaluation shortly before or after the project concludes. However, project continuous to evolve overtime. Therefore it is suggested, that if required, second impact evaluation be carried out after three to five years of project conclusion as retrofit survey. Impact evaluation will look at all the affected populations; self-relocatee; assisted resettled population; host population. Further this larger population will be further broken down into vulnerable segments of each population. Impact evaluation will be carried out on randomly selected segment of population.

An external agency will be hired for the purpose of third party evaluation. Audit will also evaluate whether all activities identified in the RAP have been completed satisfactorily and will give recommendations for the necessary modification /corrective measures if any, for the future projects. Individual PAF –wise data will also be compiled for comparison of his pre & post acquisition status and restoration of livelihood. The terms of reference for external monitoring have been presented in **annex 10 A and 10 B**.

9.4.1 Objectives of External Evaluation

The objectives of external evaluation are:

- If income and standard of living of the PAPs has at least been restored and has not declined;
- To evaluate Income Generation Schemes implemented in the project areas to assess the post project income status of PAPs and also to assess the contribution of IG schemes in enhancement of household income of PAPs.
- To assess the utility and productivity of IG schemes.

- In case of host population, whether income and standard of living of host population have not declined due to influence of resettlers;
- To assess whether the compensation and resettlement assistances provided were sufficient for short term income restoration
- Utilisation pattern of compensation and assistances
- Quality of resettlement sites including civic amenities provided
- Benefits accrued to PAPs and difficulties encountered
- Whether resettlers and host populations have integrated with each other.
- Whether training imparted to PAPs:
 - Are being utilized or have been able to enhance their income level.
 - Is as per the resource base of the area.
 - Adequacy of the training
 - Qualification of trainers
 - Whether mid-term corrections were carried out after imparting training.

External evaluation will look at all the affected populations; self-relocaters (if any); assisted resettlers and host population. These populations will be further broken down into vulnerable groups. The evaluation would be carried out on randomly selected segments of the PAPs.

9.5 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the PSG who will prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will compare the progress of the project to targets set up at the commencement of the project. The list of impact performance indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. The socio-economic survey conducted will provide the benchmarks for comparison. The monitoring indicators have been divided in four groups namely, (i) implementation process; (ii) physical progress; (iii) financial progress; (iv) social development; and (v) economic.

| Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Progress | Baseline Status | Assessment Methodology | Expected Output |
| A. Implementation Process | | | |
| Notices under land acquisition process | Notices served to all LA cases for both stage II and III | Structured Schedule, group discussion | Timely notices issued and affected families are informed |
| Dissemination of information on project and social issues | PICs established; Dissemination of draft and final RAP | Review the registers with the PIC for queries | Adequate knowledge on project and its various components |
| Consultations conducted under the project with PAFs and VDAC | 72 local level consultations on project information, R&R entitlements, CSR activities, valuation of assets, mode of payments, etc; two statutory public hearings; one workshop on RAP dissemination | Review the minutes of meetings and copies on agreements made on issues raised and discussed. | Awareness and information on the project; R&R entitlements, CSR activities, valuation of assets, mode of payments, etc and local participation in the project. |
| Needs assessment and training programmes for income | Training need assessment | Structured Schedule, informal and formal | Awareness about the training programmes; |

| Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Progress | Baseline Status | Assessment Methodology | Expected Output |
| generation | completed and 151 trainees identified among PAFs for 8 trades | discussion | informed choice on training and sustainable income restoration option. |
| Functioning of the VDAC | VDACs (shist mandals) formed in all 7 private land affected villages; CSR activities being carried out through panchayat in other 12 villages | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | Effective coordination between (i) the PAFs and their representatives; (ii) VDAC and THDC; (iii) VDAC and district administration. CSR activities identified and implemented as per the need of the village. |
| Services of the NGO | Sri Bhuvaneswari Mata Ashram (SBMA) a local reputed NGO hired | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | Unbiased implementation of RAP; Agency acted as catalyst between PAFs and THDC |
| Functioning of the Grievance redressal mechanism | GRC at project level has been established; one GRC meeting held; State government requested for appointment of grievance Ombudsman | Review the records of GRC | Appropriate and timely action on the grievances of the affected people |
| Consultations for the identification of the Community Development Works | Consultations held in all the 19 villages to identify works under CSR | Check the minutes of meetings registers with the VDAC. Verify copies on agreements made on issues raised and discussed. | Participation in decision making process and satisfaction with the identified areas of development |
| B. Financial progress | | | |
| Amount disbursed for acquisition of land, structure, trees, etc. | Rs. 94.07 Lakhs | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | PAPs purchased land equivalent or more than land loss of same quality or used that money for some other productive asset |
| Amount disbursed for house construction grant, rehabilitation grant, subsistence allowance, resettlement grant, self-resettlement grant, shifting assistance. | Rs. 32.32 lakhs | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | New house constructed, new land purchased, new productive assets purchased, created some income source to offset the loss of |

| Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Progress | Baseline Status | Assessment Methodology | Expected Output |
| | | | income |
| Amount disbursed for training for income generation | 00 | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | New income generation activities taken up, change in the income levels, reduction in drudgery for women |
| Amount disbursed for restoration and building of new community infrastructure such as school, health centre, roads etc. | Rs. 9.27 Lakhs | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | Community infrastructure built and restoration, benefits to the local population from the new infrastructure in terms of improvement in accessibility and availability, usage of the created new infrastructure |
| Amount disbursed for extension of development programmes, training and capacity building. | 00 | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | Alternative income restoration programmes initiated and lost income restored. |
| Fees paid to NGO for implementation of RAP and consultants for M&E activities | Rs. 14.86 Lakhs | Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion | Timely implementation |
| C. Physical progress | | | |
| Total land Acquired | Out of 31.621 ha of private land to be acquired, 3.260 ha has been acquired so far. | Structured Schedule | Progress of land acquisition |
| Number of PAFs who are Homestead Oustees | 265 | Structured Schedule | Progress of resettlement |
| Number of PAFs received rehabilitation grant, and subsistence grant, house construction allowance, income generation training | 35 | Structured Schedule | Progress on Economic Rehabilitation |
| Number of PAFs received resettlement grant, self-resettlement grant, subsistence allowance, shifting and other allowances | 00 | Structured Schedule | Progress on Resettlement and Assistance |
| D. Social well being | | | |
| House Type | | Structured Schedule | Improved housing conditions and increase in number of pucca houses. |
| % pucca houses | 60% | | |
| % semi pucca houses | 36% | | |
| % kutcha houses | 4% | | |

| Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Progress | Baseline Status | Assessment Methodology | Expected Output |
| % houses having Piped Water Supply electricity connection Liquid Pressurized Gas Ration Card | 3% 81% 34% 98% | Structured Schedule | Improved basic facilities and standard of living |
| % households aware of HIV/AIDS | 52% | Structured schedule | Increased awareness about HIV/AIDS and STDs |
| % Women taking financial decisions | 65% | Structured Schedule | Women Empowerment |
| % PAFs literate Male Female | 97% 84% | Structured Schedule | Improved literacy level and resultant social wellbeing. |
| E. Economic improvement | | | |
| % economically independent PAFs | 66.4% | Structured Schedule | Improved income Economic Status |
| % female workers | 30% | Structured Schedule | Increase in number of women workers |
| % Households having antodaya (destitute) card | 11% | Structured Schedule | Improved economic status and reduction in number of destitutes |
| % households having savings | 30% | Structured Schedule | Improved economic status and increase in household savings |
| % households under debt | 42% | Structured Schedule | Improved economic status and reduction in debt |
| %age of total expenditure on education | 11% | Structured Schedule | Increased expenditure on education resulting in higher education |
| % households earning more than Rs. 24000 per year | 87% | Structured Schedule | Increase in income will result in decrease in number of BPL households. |

CHAPTER -10

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the implementation process and the time schedule required to complete the various activities under the RAP. The RAP will be implemented with the assistance of NGO and other identified institutional setup as discussed in previous chapters.

10.2 STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The cases for the proposed land identified for acquisition is completed and submitted to the concerned revenue authorities and forest department authorities. The status of land acquisition process from Table 10.1 shows that out of the total land private land required (31.608 hectare), the notification process under Section 4 and Section 6 is completed for about 12.967 ha. For the rest of the land in Haat village (18.641 ha), section -4 is under process. The land transfer cases are also completed however mutation of the land transferred is yet to be initiated. SLAO's Camp for obtaining acceptances from PAFs was organized between May 29th to June 1st , 2009 in Jaisal, Batula and Naurakh. A total of 52 PAFs accepted the award declared by SLAO.

| (A). STAGE-II | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Description | Location | Area (Ha) | Status (Naap Land) | | Status (Forest Land) |
| | | | | Section - 4 | Section - 6 | |
| Government Land | | | | | | |
| 1 | For construction of road from NH-58 to Tunli Bridge | Naurakh | 2.393 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| 2 | For construction of road from NH-58 to Dam | Helong | 3.625 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| | | Gulabkoti | 0.9 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| | | Palla | 1.225 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| 3 | Land for Colony | Siasain (Jaisaal) | 1.958 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| 4 | Construction of road from Colony to Surge Shaft | Haat | 3.174 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| | Construction of road from Haat bridge to Power House site | | | | | |
| 5 | For construction of road from NH-58 to Haat Bridge | Batula | 1.788 | -NA- | NA- | Possession |
| | | | 15.063 | | | |
| Naap Land | | | | | | |
| 1 | For construction of road from NH-58 to | Naurakh | 0.107 | 03.11.06 | 31.10.07 | Compensation disbursed. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|--|
| | Tunli Bridge | | | | | |
| 2 | Dumpyard at Gulabkoti | Gulabkoti | 1.025 | | | Compensation disbursed. |
| 3 | For colony area | Siasain (Jaisaal) | 2.597 | 09.11.06 | 08.11.07 | Compensation disbursed. |
| 4 | Construction of road from Colony to Surge Shaft Construction of road from Haat bridge to Power House site | Haat | 1.665 | 15.12.06 | 14.11.07 | Award declared. Compensation to be disbursed. |
| 5 | For construction of road from NH-58 to Haat Bridge | Batula | 0.542 | 23.02.07 | 21.11.07 | Compensation disbursed. |
| | | | 5.936 | | | |
| | Total Land in Stage-II | | 20,999 | | | |
| (B). STAGE-III | | | | | | |
| Government Land | | | | | | |
| 1 | Power House working area, surge shaft & adit, Switch Yard, MAT | Haat | 3.497 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 2 | For construction of road form Colony to TRT | Jaisaal | 3.449 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 3 | For construction of road from Colony to TRT and working area of TRT outlet | Baula | 3.623 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 4 | For construction of road from Tunli Bridge to Adit-III (Maina river) | Tundli & Guniyala | 4.82 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 5 | Dam working area | Dam Site Area | 8.247 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 6 | For dumping yard & road from Dam to Dump yard | Gulabkoti | 1.643 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 7 | For Quarry | Nauligwad | 6.044 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 8 | For road construction and other Dam associated work | Palla | 1.475 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 9 | For Adit-II and road construction | Dwing | 0.95 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 10 | For construction of road from Lungsi bridge to Adit-II | Tapon | 2.55 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 11 | For reservoir | Helong, Paini, Thaing, Salna | 20.231 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 12 | Quarry Area | Village Gadi near Birahi Ganga | 5.668 | -NA- | NA- | Under Process |
| 13 | Under Ground Works | | 23.13 | -NA- | NA- | Under |

| | | | | | | Process |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | 85.327 | | | |
| Naap Land | | | | | | |
| 1 | Power House working area, Surge Shaft & Adit, Switch Yard, MAT | Haat | 18.641 | Under Process | Under process | |
| 2 | For office premises & colony | Jaisaal | 4.281 | 10.09.08 | 30.06.2009 | Section 9 completed. Award awaited |
| 3 | For construction of road from Tunli Bridge to Adit-III (Maina river) | Teduli Chak Haat | 0.17 | 10.09.08 | 30.06.09 | Section 9 completed. Award awaited |
| | | Guniyala | 0.197 | 10.09.08 | 20.06.09 | Section 9 completed. Award awaited |
| 4 | Construction of road from NH-58 to Tunli Bridge | Naurakh | 0.014 | 10.09.08 | 30.06.09 | Section 9 completed. Award awaited |
| 5 | For Dumping yard | Gulabkoti | 2.369 | 10.09.08 | 30.06.09 | Section 9 completed. Award awaited |
| | | | 25.6720 | | | |
| Total Land in Stage-III | | | 110.999 | | | |
| Total Land Requirement | | | 141.998 Ha (inclusive of 9.54 ha of PWD land) | | | |

10.3 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of the RAP and its activities will be synchronized with the timing of civil works. The implementation process will involve providing adequate advance notices, counseling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to rehabilitate themselves with little hardship. The implementation schedule for R&R Activities is presented below in Tables 10.2(a) and (b). The table 10.2(a) provides implementation details of villages other than Haat and table 10.2(b) is exclusively on Haat. The given schedule is tentative and subject to change with the change in time required for the land acquisition.

| Sl. No | Activity details | Starting Date | Completion Date |
|----------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Land acquisition | | |
| a | Notification under Section 4 and Section 6 of LA Act 1894 (dates vary as each case has been presented stage wise) | November, 2006 December 2008 July, 2009 | October, 2008 July, 2009 May, 2010 |

| Table 10.2(a): Implementation schedule | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Activity details | Starting Date | Completion Date |
| b | Public Notice and individual notices to persons | 1 st June,2008 | 31 st August, 2008 |
| 2 | Verification Exercise | | |
| a | Verification of the affected persons | 1 st September, 2008 | 30 th December 2008, |
| b | Verification of the affected assets | | |
| c | Valuation of the assets lost | 1 st October ,2008 | 31 st October,2008 |
| d | Updating census data | | |
| 3 | Consultations and awareness | | |
| a | Consultations on R&R Policy | 1 st November,2008 | 31 st November, 2008 |
| b | Distribution of R&R Policy | | |
| c | Consultations with VDAC for CPRs augmentation | 15th March, 2009 | 31 st May,2009 |
| d | Consultations for VDAC for Community Development Programmes | 1 st December, 2008 | 31 st May,2009 |
| 4a | Disbursement of land compensation by SLAO | 01.12.2008 | 31.01.2010 |
| 4 | Preparation and submission of Micro Plans for Affected Families | | |
| a | Preparation of a micro plan for the each affected person along with details of the family, land/assets lost, R&R benefits | 1 st January,2009 | 31st March,2009 |
| 5 | Approval of Micro Plans for PAFs | 1 st April, 2009 | 15 th November 2012 |
| 6 | Preparation and submission of Village Development Plan | | |
| a | Identification of areas of improvement in the infrastructure facility in the project affected village, estimation of budgets their off and implementation plans | 1 st March, 2009 | 31 st March 2009 |
| | Certification of List of PAFs by DM | | |
| a | Sending the List of PAFs for certification | 1 st March, 2009 | 31 st March, 2010 |
| b | Approval by DM | 1 st April, 2009 | 30 th June 2010 |
| 7 | Approval of Village Development Plans | 1 st April, 2009 | 30 th April 2010 |
| 8 | Preparation and Distribution of Passbook | | |
| a | Distribution of passbooks for each PAF with details on name, address, photograph, family particulars, land/assets lost, compensation paid and the applicable entitlements as per the R&R Policy | 1 st July,2009 | 31 st July,2010 |
| 9 | Opening of Bank Accounts | | |
| a | Bank accounts in joint names of PAF head and his/her spouse | 1 st July,2009 | 31st July,2010 |
| 10 | Signing of agreement with PAFs | | |
| a | Agreements on acceptance of R&R option as provided in the RAP as full and final settlement of all R&R obligations | 1 st July, 2009 | 31 st July, 2010 |
| 11 | Disbursement of R&R grants (2 Phase) | | |
| a | Disbursement of Rehabilitation Grant | 15 th July,2009 | 31 st August, 2009 |
| b | Disbursement of Subsistence Grant | | |
| c | Disbursement of self-resettlement Grant | | |
| d | Disbursement of shifting allowance | | |

| Table 10.2(a): Implementation schedule | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sl. No | Activity details | Starting Date | Completion Date |
| e | Disbursement of House construction assistance | 1 st November, 2009 | 31 st December, 2010 |
| f | Disbursement of allowance for trade/artisan | | |
| g | Disbursement of compensation for fodder and fuel wood (up to five years) | 1 st November, 2009 | 31 st December 2014 |
| 12 | Income restoration and training for up gradation of skills | | |
| a | Need assessment and skill mapping for income generation programmes among PAFs, vulnerable persons and vulnerable families and others | 1 st March,2009 | 31 st November ,2009 |
| b | Identification of training institutes/agency | | |
| c | Conducting training programmes | 15 th September, 2009 | 30 th December, 2010 |
| 13 | Other benefits provided under VPHEP | | |
| a | Identify persons among PAFs and other than PAFs in the affected village for Scholarship/reimbursement of tuition fees | 1 st August,2009 | 31 st August, 2012 |
| b | Disburse the scholarship amounts for three years | | |
| c | Employment with contracting agencies | November,2006 | November 2012 |
| 14 | Community Development Activity | | |
| a | The construction of infrastructure facility approved as part of the village development Plans | 1 st May,2009 | May 2012 |
| b | Income restoration schemes at village level | 1 st May,2009 | May 2012 |
| 15 | Augmentation of existing CPRs and relocation of the affected CPRs | | |
| a | Tree plantation and other activity | 1 st May,2009 | May 2012 |
| b | Construction and renovation of cremation ground, temples etc | 1 st May,2009 | May 2012 |
| 16 | AIDS awareness campaign | | |
| a | 1 st Phase of campaign | 1 st Sepetmber,2009 | 15 th September,2009 |
| b | 2 nd Phase of campaign | 1 st January, 2010 | 15 th January,2010 |
| 17 | Other activity for RAP implementation | | |
| a | Grievance redressal of the affected families | 1 st September, 2008 | 2012 |
| b | Monthly and quarterly monitoring of implementation physical and financial progress | 1 st September, 2008 | 2012 |
| 18 | Evaluation of RAP Implementation | | |
| a | Mid Term evaluation | December ,2009 | Februray,2011 |
| b | End Term evaluation | December ,2011 | Februray,2013 |

| Table 10.2 (b): Implementation schedule for HAAT village | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Sl. No | Activity details | Starting Date | Completion Date |
| 1 | Land acquisition | | |
| a | Notification under Section 4 LA Act 1894 | 1st August 2009 | 31st December 2009 |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| b | Notification under Section 6 LA Act 1894 | 15th Jan 2010 | 15th April 2010 |
| 2 | Verification Exercise | | |
| a | Verification of the affected persons | 1st January 2010 | 31st March 2010 |
| b | Verification of the affected assets | | |
| c | Valuation of the assets lost | | |
| d | Updating census data | | |
| 3 | Consultations and awareness | | |
| a | Consultations on R&R Policy | 1 st November,2008 | 31 st November, 2008 |
| b | Distribution of R&R Policy | | |
| c | Consultations for Community Development Programmes | 1 st January, 2010 | 28 th February,2010 |
| 4 | Preparation and submission of Micro Plans for Affected Families | | |
| a | Preparation of a micro plan for the each affected person along with details of the family, land/assets lost, R&R benefits | 1 st January,2010 | 31 st July,2010 |
| 5 | Certification of List of PAFs by DM | | |
| a | Sending the List of Resident HSOs for certification | 1 st November 2009 | 30th November 2009 |
| b | Approval by DM | 1 st December 2009 | 31st December 2009 |
| c | Sending the List THs/NTHs & PAFs for certification | 1 st February 2010 | 31 st March, 2010 |
| d | Approval by DM | 1 st April, 2010 | 30th April 2010 |
| 6 | Preparation and Distribution of Passbook | | |
| a | Distribution of passbooks/ID Card for each resident PAFs | 1 st January,2010 | 31 st January,2010 |
| b | Distribution of passbooks/ID Card for other PAFs | 1st May 2010 | 30th June 2010 |
| 7 | Opening of Bank Accounts | | |
| a | Bank accounts in joint names of PAF head and his/her spouse | 1 st December, 2010 | 31st March,2010 |
| 8 | Disbursement of R&R grants (2 Phase) | | |
| a | Disbursement of R&R assistance to resident HSOs in Installments | 15th Jan,2010 | 31st July 2010 |
| b | Disbursement of R&R Grants for land (Balance amount) in installments | 1st Sep, 2010 | 31st Dec, 2010 |
| c | Disbursement of compensation for fodder and fuel wood (up to five years) | 1st April 2010 | 31 st December 2015 |
| 9 | Relocation of HSOs | | |
| a | Preparation and submission of Relocation Plans for HSOs by NGO | 1st October 2009 | 31st December 2009 |
| 10 | Income restoration and training for up gradation of skills | | |
| a | Need assessment and skill mapping for income generation programmes | 1st July 2009 | 31 st August ,2009 |
| b | Identification of training institutes/agency | | |
| c | Conducting training programmes | 15 th Sep, 2009 | 31st Dec, 2011 |
| 11 | Other benefits provided under VPHEP | | |
| a | Identify persons among PAFs and other than PAFs in the affected village for Scholarship/reimbursement of tuition fees | 1st January 2010 | 31 st August, 2013 |
| b | Disburse the scholarship amounts for three years | | |
| 12 | Community Development Activity | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|
| a | The construction of infrastructure facility approved as part of the village development Plans | 1 st May,2010 | 31st May, 2012 |
| b | Income restoration schemes at village level | 1 st January,2010 | 31st May, 2012 |
| 13 | Augmentation of existing CPRs and relocation of the affected CPRs | | |
| a | Tree plantation and other activity | 1 st May,2009 | 31st May, 2012 |
| b | Construction and renovation of cremation ground, temples etc | 1 st May,2009 | 31st May, 2012 |
| 14 | Other activity for RAP implementation | | |
| a | Grievance redressal of the affected families | 1 st September, 2008 | 2012 |
| b | Monthly and quarterly monitoring of implementation physical and financial progress | 1 st September, 2008 | 2012 |
| 17 | Evaluation of RAP Implementation | | |
| a | Mid Term evaluation | December ,2009 | Februray,2011 |
| b | End Term evaluation | December ,2011 | Februray,2013 |

10.4 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

The details of the various activities to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the RAP and the respective time lines for the same are discussed above. The following Table10.3 provides a brief description on various identified players or partners for implementing the RAP and their respective roles and responsibility in fulfilling the activities identified above.

| Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation | | |
|---|--|---|
| Sl. No | Name of the Agency/Personnel | Roles and Responsibilities |
| 1 | Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (District Administration) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the enquiry and approval of award passed by Land Acquisition officer ▪ Oversee the disbursement of compensation for land acquired ▪ Approve the list of PAFs and the Micro Plan for various R&R benefits ▪ Approve the Village Development Plans aiming for over all community development programmes. ▪ Issuance of individual certificates to the land less people and those loosing houses ▪ Review the disbursement of R&R benefits as per the Micro plans approved. ▪ Coordinate and review the implementation of RAP and community development works with the Project Social group under the project |
| 2 | Executive Director Of the Region (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsible for all project activities, pre-and post construction activities and implementation of R&R works ▪ Coordinate the RAP implementation with the PSG ▪ Act as final arbitrator for any grievances by the PAFs under the grievance redressal system for the project |
| 3 | Corporate Environment and Social Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsible for implementation of R&R activities ▪ Responsible for formulation and approval of policy matters on R&R issues; |

| Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Sl. No | Name of the Agency/Personnel | Roles and Responsibilities |
| | (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide guidance on resettlement and rehabilitation matters to the VPHEP Project Head and Project Social Group; ▪ Assist in approval of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the project; ▪ Prepare the training calendar for the training on R&R to staff at different levels ▪ Coordinate with the external agencies on R&R issues; ▪ Coordinate with the implementation of RAP with Monitoring and Project Planning Services for regular monitoring through review meetings. |
| 4 | VPHEP Project Head (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over all responsible for the project activities including, land acquisition , construction, and R&R activities ▪ Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities ▪ Guide the PSG in undertaking the RAP implementation works ▪ Participate in the regular review meetings conducted by the Administrator for R&R ▪ Periodically report to the CSEG on the progress of the RAP implementation ▪ Act as a arbitrator for addressing the grievances of the PAFs |
| 5 | Project Social Group (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsibility to plan and execute all activities related to RAP implementation with the assistance of NGO ▪ To coordinate with the State authorities for timely implementation of the RAP. ▪ To monitor the functioning of the PICs ▪ To participate in the training programmes for capacity building ▪ Participate in issues concerning with PAFs and to develop personnel rapport with PAFs ▪ Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the RAP implementation ▪ Guide NGO in census and socio-economic surveys, information dissemination, consultations ▪ Participate in the verification process of the lost assets and affected families ▪ Oversee the distribution of compensation to the PAFs ▪ Head of the group will be a joint signatory for the agreements with the PAFs ▪ Participate in the distribution of Pass Books ▪ Monitor the disbursement of R&R Grants and ensure transparency in disbursement ▪ Examine the Village Development Plans prepared under community development programme. ▪ Verify the Micro Plans prepared for the PAFs ▪ Examine feasibility of training and income generation |

| Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation | | |
|---|---|--|
| Sl. No | Name of the Agency/Personnel | Roles and Responsibilities |
| | | <p>programmes identified by the NGOs and discuss with PAFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Process income generation proposals and participate in grievance redress ▪ Coordinate the RAP implementation with the Village Developing Advisory Committee (VDACs) ▪ Conduct monthly review and monitoring of the implementation process with VDACs and incorporation of corrective measures if required ▪ Ensure quality and timely progress in construction of infrastructure and community development activities ▪ Prepare quarterly progress reports on RAP Implementation ▪ Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP. |
| 6 | Land Acquisition Group under the Project (THDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out activities related to land acquisition survey and identify the project locations and prepare land plan schedules ▪ Liaison with Government of Uttarakhand on land related matters ▪ Provide support to THDC in court cases if any relating to land acquisition if any; ▪ Work in coordination with Project Social Group under the project and report to the head of the PSG. ▪ Responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land. |
| 7 | Non Government Organization engaged for RAP implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct the verification for the affected families and update the census and socio-economic data ▪ Develop rapport with PAFs and between PAFs and THDC ▪ Design and carry out information campaign and consultations with the VDAC and local community during the implementation of the RAP ▪ Provide on-going information for PAFs and local community and conduct awareness on R&R Policy and distribute the policy to the affected families ▪ Prepare and submit the micro plans for the PAFs ▪ Assist the VDACs in preparing the village Development Plans ▪ Assist the PAFs in receiving the compensation and rehabilitation assistance ▪ Prepare and distribute the Pass books and identity cards for the PAFs ▪ Assist the PAFs in opening of Bank accounts ▪ Disbursement of the R&R Grants ▪ Motivate and guide PAF for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts ▪ Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and |

| Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sl. No | Name of the Agency/Personnel | Roles and Responsibilities |
| | | <p>organize training programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate with the local government agencies and provide assistance to the PAFs in usage of modern techniques in agriculture and animal husbandry ▪ Forward the grievances of the PAFs to the grievance redressal mechanism ▪ Facilitate PAP inter group meetings and support in group management ▪ Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups for special assistance ▪ Assist the PAFs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes ▪ Assist the VDAC in restoration of the CPRs ▪ Prepare monthly progress reports and participate in monthly review meetings with the Project Social Group and VDACs ▪ Participate in the training programmes for capacity building ▪ Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time |
| 8 | External Consultants for Monitoring and Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist THDC and NGO in implementation of RAP ▪ To provide solution to THDC and NGO in plugging the gaps if any. ▪ To ensure that the implementation of the RAP is as per the R&R policy and RAP document ▪ to evaluate whether the outcome of the social development objectives of the project are being achieved |
| 9 | Village Development Advisory Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represent the village in consultation and participation process ▪ Identify the development activities to be taken up for the village in terms of improving the accessibility and availability of basic infrastructure facilities for the village such as roads, drinking water, health, education, sanitation and prepare a village development plan with the assistance of NGOs etc. ▪ Coordinate the implementation of identified community development programmes ▪ Coordinate with the NGO and participate in the verification and up-gradation of the rehabilitation action plan ▪ Coordinate with the NGO for identification of income generation schemes for the PAFs, ▪ Monitor the disbursement and utilization of the of the R&R assistances ▪ Coordinate and assist the NGO in identification and relocation of common property resources ▪ Represent the grievances of the PAFs to the appropriate body for suitable remedial measures |

| Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation | | |
|---|--|--|
| Sl. No | Name of the Agency/Personnel | Roles and Responsibilities |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the records for the agreements made and minutes of meetings of all consultations conducted under the project. ▪ Conduct monthly review meetings on the progress of RAP implementation ▪ Participate in the evaluation of the RAP implementation and give suggestions for improvements |
| 10 | Project Affected families and local community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the verification and receive information on project impacts ▪ Participate in census surveys and consultations for the ▪ Participate in the preparation of the village development plans ▪ Guide the NGOs and VDACS in selection of appropriate income restoration programmes ▪ Approach the PIC and NGO for any help represent their grievance to appropriate forum ▪ Participate in development credit and other group scheme management under the community development programmes ▪ Participate in relocation and management of common property resources ▪ Monitor the quality of the construction of the community infrastructure and report for any corrections ▪ Participate in the evaluation of implementation and provide suggestion for improvements |

CHAPTER -11

COSTS AND BUDGET

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the cost and budget, which is indicative with outlays for the different expenditure categories. The costs used for the budget are based on information collected during census and socioeconomic surveys, revenue department and PWD. It is suggested that during land acquisition, during implementation, an independent assessment should determine the cost and accordingly the budget will be modified.

11.2 COMPENSATION MEASURES

11.2.1 The Land Value

The land value is taken as per the Tehsil wise land rates in Chamoli District for various types of land which includes irrigated and unirrigated, urban, semi-urban and rural applicable for two years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 issued through a G.O by Government of Uttaranchal, Finance Division –9, Dehradun No: 230/27 (9)/Stamp/2007 Dated 18- 10-2007 and Stamp Guidelines (Asset Valuation-1997). A copy of the order is attached as **Annexure-11**. Based on the said G.O the land values applied for the project-affected villages is given in Table 11.1.

| Table 11.1: Land Value in Project Area | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NAME OF THE VILLAGE | Tehsil | Nature of land | Within 50 Mts from NH-58 | Land Value per Naali |
| Haat | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | No | 20000 |
| Jaisaal | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | No | 20000 |
| Batula | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | No | 78788.08 |
| Naurakh | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | Yes | 146372.5 |
| Tenduli Chak Haat | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | No | 20000 |
| Guniyala | Chamoli | Un-irrigated | No | 22963 |
| Gulabkoti | Joshimath | Un-irrigated | No | 8000 |

*One Naali is equivalent to 1/50th of an hectare

The compensation paid by the revenue department is always lower than the market value because of low registration value in order to avoid stamp duty. This eventually leads to court cases and delays the main investment project. However, the Solatium of 30 percent and annual interest of 12 percent are added to that figure. The difference between the compensation and the replacement value is assistance. The government will pay the compensation where as assistance will come from the World Bank.

11.2.2 The value of buildings

As discussed in the Section 3 on impacts under the project the project is going to affected few structures both used for residential, very few commercial and others such as cattle shed, some dilapidated structures. The basis of valuation for these structures is plinth area rates issues for both residential and non-residential buildings by Chief Engineer- Level-I, PWD, Dehradun vide circular no. 3047/55 Bhawan 2005 dated 12/12/05. As per the circular in addition to the plinth area rates appropriate height and distance indices have been added to arrive at final plinth area rates. The cost of construction varies as per the type of construction. However only two categories are used Pucca and Kutcha type of construction and the area identified under Semi Pucca will be considered as part of Pucca category. As per the valuation the final plinth area values considered are presented below.

| Table 11.2: Value of Buildings | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Sl. no | Type category | TYPE DETAILS | Rate /Square meter (Rs) |
| 1 | Pucca | RCC roof, tiled/stone/asbestos roof , concrete floor and brick masonry | 7514/- |
| 3 | Kutcha | Mud mortar house with thatched roof | 6735/- |

11.2.3 MINIMUM WAGE

As part of the rehabilitation measures for the land-affected persons the rehabilitation grant for the loss of land across different categories of PAFs is given as per the minimum agricultural wages in Uttarakhand. As per the Government Order No 182/8-2/Stamp/NREGS/2008-2009 issued on 28th November, 2008 by the Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand the minimum wage rate applicable for unskilled agricultural labour is Rs 100/- per day. A copy of the letter issued by the Agriculture and Extension Department, Government of Uttarakhand is provided as **Annexure-12**.

11.3 REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE MEASURES

11.3.1 Rehabilitation Grant

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected families are assisted with economic rehabilitation grant based on the severity of losses. Based on the severity of losses as per the R&R Policy's of VPHEP the PAFs are distributed into following categories for rehabilitation grant given in Table 11.3.

| Table 11.3: Rehabilitation Grant according to severity of agricultural land loss | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| PAF CATEGORY | Severity of loss | Rehabilitation Grant | Amount (Rs) per PAF (MAW @ Rs 100 per day) |
| A | PAFs owning agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired. | 1000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wages | 100000 |
| B | PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. Irrigated land). | 750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 75000 |
| C | PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming small farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 2 Ha. or irrigated holding up to 1 Ha.). | 750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 75000 |
| D | PAFs owning agricultural land and losing partial land but not covered in either category B or C. | 750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 75000 |
| E | Agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labor & have been deprived of his /her livelihood due to acquisition. | 750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 75000 |
| F | Non agricultural laborers PAF including squatters and encroachers who is not an agricultural labour PAF, who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with PAF community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived of his/her such livelihood due to acquisition. | 750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 75000 |
| G | PAFs losing partial land in case of projects/schemes related, connecting approach roads & bridges outside the project and its associated area etc., wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending several kilometers is being acquired. | 500 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 50000 |
| H | Occupiers i.e. PAFs of STs in possession of forest land since 25 th Oct 1980. | 500 days of Minimum Agricultural wages | 50000 |

Additional Grant for Village Haat residents: An additional grant of Rs. 1 million per actual resident households for village Haat in lieu of basic amenities in the village and common property resources.

11.3.2 Subsistence Grant

All PAFs will be provided a Subsistence Grant to address the basic needs in the transition period for losing agriculture land, non-agriculture land and assets and has been calculated for 25 days of MAW per month for a period of one year or 300 days of MAW i.e. Rs 30000.

11.3.3 House construction Assistance

PAFs whose 50% or more land has been acquired but the house has not been acquired shall be given house construction assistance of Rs 30,000/- in addition to the other rehabilitation benefits.

11.4 RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE MEASURES

11.4.1 Self-Resettlement Grant for House

All Homestead Oustee PAFs willing to resettle on their own or shift to some alternate location will be provided a financial assistance for self-resettlement at the rate of 5(Five) times of the basic compensation payable for the house, excluding solatium and interest, under Land Acquisition Act subject to a minimum of Rs.50,000/- and maximum of Rs 1,00,000 in each case. (Based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) as on 31.12.06 subject to upward revision).

THDC is offering additional Rs. 1 million to the displaced households (those who are permanent resident of the village) which is over and above the other R&R assistance. This assistance will be payable to 95 such resident households of Haat and 8 households of Jaisal and Batula.

11.4.2 Resettlement Grant

All Homestead Oustee PAFs will get a onetime fixed Resettlement Grant of Rs 40,000/- in addition to the self-resettlement grant. This is inclusive of Rs 15,000/- towards assistance for construction of cattle shed, if any.

11.4.3 Shifting Grant

A lump sum grant of Rs.20,000 will be paid to each PAF for shifting of assets for self transportation/shifting. This is inclusive of transportation of man, material, a reusable goods, wood, cattle etc, if any.

11.4.4 Grant for small trader/artisan

A onetime grant of Rs 25,000 for PAFs who are losing their small time business/artisan activity to assist them in transition period is provided.

The impact of the project and the rehabilitation plan for the resident and surveyed affected persons and non-resident and unavailable affected persons according to their eligible entitlements as per the R&R Policy of VPHEP are presented as Appendix 1 to 4 respectively.

11.4.5 Resettlement sites

As per the R&R Policy of VPHEP the resettlement colony will be considered where the Homestead Oustee PAFs do not opt for self-resettlement and are 100 (hundred) or more in number.

11.5 LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

The loss of common property resources like grazing lands, cremation place, water supply, road, electricity, communication system, path etc. will be restored and the cost for these is presented as part of Community Development Activity for the affected villages. The extent of these measures will be finalized in consultation with the VDAC and local stakeholders.

11.6 INCOME GENERATION PROGRAM AND TRAINING

As per the R&R Policy of the project capacity-building efforts will be made for PAFs, which aim at skill up gradation through various income generation training programmes and schemes. These will be decided upon the local need and will be finalized in VDAC. In addition the identified vulnerable groups affected due to acquisition of *Van panchayat* Land are also provided with income restoration and training in the trade of their choice. One person per affected land owner is selected for this income generation training. For this an amount of Rs 10,000 per person is allocated. The same amount is also considered for the vulnerable persons. This amount is based on the amount utilized for the training under Uttaranchal *Grameen Swarozgar Yojana*.

11.7 SCHOLARSHIP/REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEES

In addition to the training programmes the project will grant scholarship and/ or reimbursement of tuition fees to a limited number of PAFs and their dependents not more than one per affected land owner for promoting educational and technical training. Cost for this item is calculated at the rate of Rs 5000 per person for 3 years i.e Rs 15,000 per person.

11.8 OTHER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PAFs

There are certain economic opportunities arising out of need for goods and services by the project and its township which are limited and could be extended to the project affected families /persons as additional facilities over and above the entitlements. Nonetheless these opportunities need to be extended to the PAFs / Land oustees to the extent possible and continued after the completion and closure of RAP. The economic opportunities include preference to PAFs in the project and its township in following areas, subject to suitability.

- i) Employment with contracting agencies
- ii) Allotment of shops / Kiosk
- iii) Award of petty contracts
- iv) Vehicle Hiring
- v) PCO/Internet Kiosk
- vi) Newspaper Vending
- vii) Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project

However, the PAFs would be entitled for only one additional opportunity subject to suitability and availability and to the extent possible. For detailed guidelines for implementation of these provisions refer R&R Policy of VPHEP provided as **Annexure-8**.

11.9 AREA/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities outlined above for the PAFs, activities will also be undertaken for socio economic upliftment for the affected population. This includes infrastructure development works such as roads, sewage and sanitation facilities, street lighting, hospitals/health centers, community welfare centers, cremation places, grazing lands, drinking water programmes, and cultural activities. This may include special efforts for education like providing scholarships, educational facilities for girls child, rural sports, medical camps, other medical benefits as applicable. Such activities will be finalized in consultation and participation of the PAFs/ VDAC and will also be included in the RAP. For budgetary purposes an estimated amount is allocated for these activities.

11.10 BUDGET AND COSTS

The total estimated cost for implementation of RAP is about is Rs 615.50 million. The details are presented in Table 11.4. The total cost includes the cost of compensation for land, assets,

rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as per the R&R Policy, community development activities and other support for RAP implementation.

| Table 11.4 : ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION FOR VPHEP | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | ITEMS | Unit | Quantity | Cost/unit (In Rs.) | Total Amount (In Million Rs) |
| A | Compensation for villages choosing Option-2 | | | | |
| | Jaisaal | Naali | 343.9 | 100000 | 34.39 |
| | Tenduli Chak Haat | Naali | 8.5 | 100000 | 0.85 |
| | Gulabkoti | Naali | 169.7 | 100000 | 16.97 |
| | Haat | Naali | 1013.55 | 100000 | 101.36 |
| | Guniyala (for 3 PAFs) | Naali | 3.34 | 100000 | 0.34 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 153.91 |
| B | Compensation for villages choosing Option-1 | | | | |
| B.1 | LAND COMPENSATION | | | | |
| | Compensation for Land in Batula | Naali | 27.1 | 78788.08 | 2.14 |
| | Compensation for Land in Naurakh | Naali | 6.05 | 146372.5 | 0.89 |
| | Compensation for Land in Guniyala | Naali | 6.51 | 22963 | 0.149 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 3.179 |
| B.2 | Rehabilitation GRANTS (All in B.1 falls in G Category) | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation Grants for G Category | Family | 232 | 50000 | 11.6 |
| | Rehabilitation Grants for E Category | Family | 73 | 75000 | 5.48 |
| | Subsistence Grants | Family | 305 | 30000 | 9.15 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 26.23 |
| C | Structure compensation (TH and NTH) | | | | |
| | Acquisition of structure Pucca | Sq mts | 6726.744 | 7514 | 50.54 |
| | Acquisition of structure Kutcha | Sq mts | 2326.225 | 6735 | 15.67 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 66.21 |
| | Solatum & Interest for compensation | | | | |
| | Interest & Solatum for compensation @ 42% | Rs | | | 24.654 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 24.654 |
| D | Resettlement Assistance | | | | |
| | Special assistance to HSOs in Haat inclusive of all Grants | Household | 95 | 1000000 | 95 |
| | Self-Resettlement Grant for House | Family | 5 | 100000 | 0.5 |
| | Resettlement Grant | Family | 5 | 40000 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|------|-------|---------------|
| | Only Cattle shed/other structure affected | Family | 4 | 15000 | 0.06 |
| | Shifting Grant | Family | 5 | 20000 | 0.1 |
| | Grant for small trader/artisan | Family | 5 | 25000 | 0.125 |
| | House construction assistance (For 50% more land lost but house not affected) | Family | 8 | 30000 | 0.24 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 96.225 |
| E | Other Income generation and rehabilitation assistances for PAFs | | | | |
| | Income generation and Training for affected persons | Person | 372 | 10000 | 3.72 |
| | Scholarship/tuition fees for affected persons | Person | 372 | 15000 | 5.58 |
| | Income generation and Training for vulnerable persons | Person | 444 | 10000 | 4.44 |
| | Income generation and Training for vulnerable households (<i>Van panchayat</i> land) | Family | 851 | 10000 | 8.51 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 22.25 |
| F | Compensation for fodder and fuel due to loss of <i>Van Panchayat</i> | | | | |
| | Compensation for fodder and fuel due to loss of <i>Van Panchayat</i> | Household | 1223 | 50000 | 61.15 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 61.15 |
| | Area and Community Development Activities | | | | |
| | Community Development Schemes | Lump sum | | | 15 |
| | Connecting roads for affected villages | Lump sum | | | 52.7 |
| | Up gradation of educational facilities in 7 affected villages | Lump sum | | | 7 |
| | Up gradation of community centre facilities in 7 affected villages | Lump sum | | | 7 |
| | Up gradation of pipe water supply facilities in 7 affected villages | Lump sum | | | 5.25 |
| | Up gradation of sanitation facilities in 7 affected villages | Lump sum | | | 5.25 |
| | One time training facility | Lump sum | | | 2.08 |
| | Scholarship to students | Lump sum | | | 2.16 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 96.44 |
| H | Training and Awareness | | | | |
| | Training of Project and NGO staff | Lump sum | | | 0.5 |
| | Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS | Lump sum | | | 0.3 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------|--|--|-----------------|
| | Sub total | | | | 0.8 |
| I | Support for RAP Implementation | | | | |
| | Fee for M&E (External Agency) | Lump sum | | | 3 |
| | Cost of M&E (THDC) | Lump sum | | | 0.5 |
| | NGO Cost for RAP Implementation | Lump sum | | | 4.8 |
| | Printing of I-card, policy and photographs | Lump sum | | | 0.2 |
| | Sub total | | | | 8.5 |
| J | Total | | | | |
| | A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I | | | | 559.548 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 559.548 |
| K | Contingency | | | | |
| | Contingency amount @ 10 % of total amount | | | | 55.9548 |
| | Sub Total | | | | 55.9548 |
| Grand Total (J+K) | | | | | 615.5028 |

11.11 R&R Fund Flows

Under Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP), R&R disbursements shall cover payments in two phases first relating to land and structure compensation to be paid by revenue department and second relating to Micro Plan covering (i) rehabilitation grant and subsistence grant for land loss; (ii) Self resettlement grant specific to displaced households for Haat village; and (iii) resettlement grant; shifting allowance for displaced households of other villages. R&R disbursement shall be made as per followings:

- NGO, shall prepare / assist in the preparation of micro-plans for R&R assistances.
- For each village, NGO, in consultation with THDC, shall prepare overall disbursement plan in phased manner on the basis of category as detailed out in R&R Policy.
- Detailed PAF and PAH-wise files⁹ shall be maintained by THDC at the project office. The file will include micro plans (impacts, calculation of total R&R assistance due to a PAF / PAH under various heads), identity card, passbook; joint account number; copy of the cheques issued, unique identification number of each PAF and notarized copy of the full and final settlement with the PAF.
- Based on the list of titleholders as per Form 11 of SLAO, list of PAFs is prepared and sent to the Administrator, R&R for approval.
- Based on the approved list of PAFs, ID card and Passbook is prepared and joint accounts are opened. The data for the ID Card and passbook is collected by the NGO through individual survey of PAFs, discussion with gram pradhan and revenue register.
- Based on the list approved by the R&R Administrator, the micro plan is prepared by the THDC with assistance from NGO. The micro plan is verified by the project office before being sent to the finance department.

⁹ PAF wise file for all those losing private property and PAH wise file for those compensated for loss of van panchayat land

- After clearance from finance department, the micro plan is approved by the General Manager (GM), VPHEP.
- Post approval of GM, proposal is sent by the Senior Manager – Social to the project finance department to issue cheques in the joint names towards the release of R&R Assistances.
- The R&R assistance which is less than Rs. 50,000 is given in one single installment. The PAF signs an agreement towards full and final settlement. The agreement is then notarized and is filed in the PAF wise file. The PAF in this case is required to submit utilization certificate within 03 months from the date of receipt of cheque by the PAF.
- Where ever the amount of RR assistance/grant is more than Rs 50,000, the assistance/grant is disbursed in two installments. The first installment is 60% of the total amount. The PAF signs an agreement towards full and final settlement. The agreement is then notarized and is filed in the PAF's record file.
- The PAF is required to submit the utilization certificate of first installment to the NGO before filing claim for second installment. The NGO after verification forwards the utilization certificate to Project's Social & Environment department. Project's S&E Department prepares proposal for release of balance 40 % grant/assistance to the PAF.
- The proposal is forwarded to the Finance department for their concurrence/checking, through General Manager (Project).
- After concurrence/ checking by Finance department, the proposal is approved by competent authority i.e. General Manager (Project).
- The approved proposal is forwarded to Finance Department for release of cheques. No utilization certificate is taken for the second installment.

Disbursement of land compensation:

- After fixation of the land rate by the SLAO, THDC deposits the amount with the office of SLAO.
- SLAO visits the village to get pre-receipt signed by the PAFs. The pre-receipts are then sent to treasury by SLAO. On receipt of pre-receipts, treasury prepares the PAF wise cheque.
- On a pre-identified date, a camp is organized by THDC for the disbursement of cheques. PAFs are informed at least 7 days prior to the disbursement date. SLAO or his representative visits the village to disburse the cheques.

Accounting Entry

- Accounting Entry at the time of payment by THDC to the PAFs:-

| Account code | Account Head | Debit/Credit |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 3515 | R&R Assistance/ Grant for the PAFs / PAHs | Debit |

**Rehabilitation Action Plan
For 444 MW
Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project
(ANNEXURES 1 TO 13)**

- Annexure-1** Study Instruments (Census and verification schedule, Checklist for FGD, Format for the Village profile, Format for women dimensions & Socio-economic Household schedule)
- Annexure-2** Socio-Demographic Profile of Study Area
- Annexure-3** Microplans
- Annexure-4** Land units conversion table
- Annexure-5** Land Loss as per Revenue records
- Annexure-6** Functions and Duties of Vanpanchayat committee.
- Annexure-7** Income generation programmes and opportunities
- Annexure -8** R&R Policy Vishnugad
- Annexure-9** List of officials contacted during the survey
- Annexure 10** A TOR for concurrent monitoring and mid term evaluation
- Annex 10 B** *TOR for end term evaluation*
- Annexure-11** Copy of GO on Land rates
- Annexure- 12** Copy of Go on Minimum agricultural wages in Cham
- Annexure 13** Copy of Uttaranchal Grameen Swarojgar Yojna

If you do not live in the same village /the owner is not staying in the village since how long you are/he is living outside the village?
Years_____

Give details of location of your assets:

- a) Your agricultural land and other assets located (name of the place)_____
- b) Your homestead and other assets are located (name of the place)_____

3. CROP PARTICULARS

3.1 Do you grow any crops in the land proposed for acquisition? 1. Yes 2. No **If no skip and go to Q no 4.1**

3.2 If yes give details (major crops grown in acquired land only):

| Season | Crop Name | Area Cultivated (Naali) | Yield (Bori/Naali) | Rate. (Rs/Bori.) |
|--------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2.3.1 | 2.3.2 | 2.3.3 | 2.3.4 | 2.3.5 |
| Kharif | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Rabbi | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Summer | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

3.3 Any permanent agricultural labour who is working for you and dependent on land proposed for acquisition? 1. Yes 2. No

3.4 If yes give his details:

- a) Names: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
- b) Place of residence 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. TREE PARTICULARS

4.1 Do you lose any trees in the acquired land? 1. Yes 2. No **If no skip and go to Q no 5.1**

4.2 If yes give details of following:

| Name of the tree | Nature of tree* | Total number of trees | Numbers of trees lost | Average age of the trees | Annual income if any from the Trees (Rs) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 4.2.1 | 4.2.2 | 4.2.3 | 4.2.4 | 4.2.5 | 4.2.6 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

* 1. Fruit bearing, 2.Fodder, 3.Fuel wood-, 4.Others (Specify)

5. STRUCTURE PARTICULARS

5.1 Any structure is affected in the land proposed for acquisition? 1. Yes 2. No **If no skip and go to Q no 7**

5.2 If yes give the following structure particulars

| Sl.No | | Age (years) | Type of structure@ | Length (Mts) | Width (Mts) | Height (mts) | No of rooms | Walls type# | Roof type\$ | Flooring type* |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| House | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ground floor | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1st floor | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2 nd floor | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kitchen | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Toilet | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle shed | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Ground floor | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1st floor | | | | | | | | | |
| @Type of structure 1. Pucca 2. Semi Pucca 3. Kutchra | | | | \$Roof type : 1.RCC 2.Stlate stones with wood 3.Thached 4. Others____ | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| # Walls type: 1. Stone Masonry 2. Mud 3. Brick masonry 4. Wood 5. Others_____ | *Type of flooring: 1. Plane cement concrete 2. Mud 3.Stone 4.Others_____ |
|--|--|

| | |
|-----|---|
| 5.3 | If compound wall is affected: 5.3.1 Length (Mts)_____ 5.3.2 Height (Mts)_____ |
| 5.4 | Type of construction of compound wall : 1.Stone masonry 2. Brick masonry 3. Slate stone masonry 4. Mud 5. Others_____ |

6. DETAILS OF FAMILY LIVING IN THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE (Only for the residential structure)

6.1 Number of family living in affected structure : 1. Number _____ 2. Abandoned

6.2 Name of the head of each family:

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____

6.3 If present usage of affected structure is residential/commercial is there any tenant in the house? 1. Yes 2. No

6.4 If yes, name of the tenant _____

6.5 How long he is residing (in years)? _____

6.6 How much of rent do you receive per month? Rs _____

7. TYPE OF LIKELY LOSS (not to be asked but assessed by investigator)

7.1 Likely loss due to loss of affected land:

- 1. Agricultural land
- 2. Residential house
- 3. Agricultural Land and residential house
- 4. Commercial
- 5. Agricultural land and commercial
- 6. Residential and commercial
- 7. Agricultural land, residential and commercial
- 8. Others (Specify).....

In-charge Signature _____

Investigators Signature _____

Gram Pradhans Signature with seal _____

Patwari signature with seal _____

CHECKLIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. Name of the village :
2. Tehsil /Block :
3. District :
4. Date:
5. Place of Consultation :
6. Names of the members of the group :

AWARNESS LEVEL ABOUT THE PROJECT

7. Ask about the project to assess their level of awareness?
8. How do they perceive about the construction of a Hydro Power Plant in their vicinity?
9. Any Benefits-improving the Social services, infrastructure, reduction in poverty etc or Disadvantages- any loss of employment, Social conflict)
10. What had been their experience about any development interventions such as construction of other hydro projects, roads, etc of same nature in the past either in their own villages or near by villages? (Specifically on R&R issues)

ABOUT Public Information Centre (PIC)

11. Are you aware of the Public information center? Yes/no
12. If yes, since when, what type of information available, is it open regularly, assess their satisfaction level

ABOUT CONSULTATIONS HELD

13. Has there been any kind of meeting or public consultation conducted by the project authority explaining about the project and the construction of Hydro power plant?
14. If yes, when and what was discussed/informed?
15. Are people informed about the acquisition of land for construction of the Hydro power plant?
16. Are you satisfied with their responses yes/no?
17. If no, why? What more needs to be done?

ABOUT THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION IN THE VILLAGE/AREA

18. What kind of social organization exists in the villages?
Traditional/Youth/Elected/Users Group/Shgs (Which Is More Effective)
19. Whom do they approach in times of problems with their Grievances, any community organization, Community Heads etc)
20. Any Women Self Help Groups working in the village and the nature of the activity, source of funds etc.
21. Awareness about any NGOs or Voluntary Organization working on any Social issues in their village or nearby villages? (Take details of area of work etc). If yes, have they approached that NGO/VO? If yes, what is the stand of that NGO/VO?
22. If there are grievances or any problems in the village , how are they addressed?

IMPACTS DUE TO PROJECT

23. Direct and indirect impacts of the project perceived by the people:
24. Separate out positive and negative impacts
25. Impact on ground water due to Dam for both drinking water as well as irrigation.
26. Damages to the structure due to blasting or other civil works.
27. What about loss of Van Panchayat Land? What is their reaction or that?
28. NPV to forest department. What about the share of community so far protecting the forest. (Van Panchayat). Write a note on revenue sharing and get a legal opinion on loss of Van Panchayat.
29. Impact of the project on the social fabric (Especially at the Village where power house is coming up and villagers want entire village to be relocated)
30. What are the major sources of livelihood, which they are going to Loose?
31. Perceived impact on the social fabric and perceived changes in the living standards (occupation, income, asset ownership, health education etc)
32. Perceived changes in access to basic amenities
33. Which different groups will get benefit more from the project?

COMMON PROPERTIES

34. How are they dependent upon the forest areas for their livelihood?(Fodder, fuel wood etc)
35. What is the extent of dependency on forest land?

36. What rehabilitation measures they want for restoration of their loss of access or live hood from common property resources such as forests and others?
37. Are there any Community Property Resources (cprs) in their village that are getting affected after setting of Power Plant?
38. What kind of rehabilitation measures they suggest for the CPR relocation or restoration?
39. Are there any loss of common infrastructure/civic amenities and how to make up such losses
40. Awareness on HIV/AIDS and any campaigns conducted in their villages?

ABOUT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION and R&R PACKAGE

41. Awareness levels of the Draft R&R Policy under the project
42. If aware perceptions on the policy?
43. If not aware explain the broad principles and assistance package and take Perception on the policy provisions
44. What kind of economic rehabilitation/ income generating programmes
45. That they want to be implemented for the affected families? (Any benefit
46. Sharing mechanism from the project they have in mind?)
47. For totally displaced people how do they wish to relocate?(self relocation or relocation into resettlement sites etc)
48. What kinds of problems do they foresee in the process of relocation?
49. What are the possible solutions for problems in relocation?

(List of participants with name, profession and signature)

VILLAGE PROFILE

Name of the Village :
Panchayat :
Block :
Tehsil :
Habitation :

Brief History of the village (evolution, progress any important incidents etc)

POPULATION AND HOUSE HOLDS

| Population | Number | | Number |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Male | | No of Households | |
| Female | | No of Houses | |
| Total | | No of families | |

(Residents and non-residents and their place of stay)

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUP

| Religion | No. of HH | Caste/Tribe | No. of HH |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Hindu | | Gen | |
| Muslim | | BC | |
| Christian | | SC | |
| Others | | ST | |
| Total | | Total | |

(Take names of different communities across the social group category)

INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESSIBILITY

| Category | Place | Distance/ km | Mode of transport | Time (hrs) |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Primary School | | | | |
| High School | | | | |
| College | | | | |
| PHC | | | | |
| Hospital | | | | |
| ANM | | | | |
| Revenue Office | | | | |
| Post office | | | | |
| Bank | | | | |
| Police Station | | | | |
| Veterinary Office | | | | |
| Nearest Urban Centre | | | | |
| Hotels | | | | |
| Daily Market | | | | |

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

1. Approach road
2. Drinking water facility and no of people dependent and location in the village

| Assets | Total households | GEN | BC | SC | ST |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3. Electricity connection | | | | | |
| 4. LPG connections | | | | | |
| 5. Piped water supply | | | | | |
| 6. Private Toilet facility | | | | | |
| 7. Community toilet facility | | | | | |
| 8. Open defecation | | | | | |

9. Drainage facility for both rainwater and sewerage water

10. Street lighting facility

11. Community hall facility

12. Health conditions: Three most commonly occurred diseases in the village.

LITERACY LEVEL

| Category | Total | Gen | BC | SC | ST |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Literacy rate % | | | | | |
| Male literacy % | | | | | |
| Female literacy % | | | | | |
| Highest education level (Total) | | | | | |
| Highest education level (Male) | | | | | |
| Highest education level (Female) | | | | | |
| Professionals (Doctors) | | | | | |
| Professionals (Engineer) | | | | | |
| Lawyers | | | | | |

(Take details of any people in high positions from the village)

TOTAL LAND AREA

| Land | Area in Acres/Ha. Or Naali/Muthi (specify units) |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Total area | |
| Private land (Naap) | |
| Civil land (abadi) | |
| Benaap (Government) | |
| Van panchyat land | |
| Forest land | |
| Irrigated land (Sroth irrigation) | |
| Fallow (Banjar) | |
| Grazing land | |
| Temple land | |
| Burial ground | |

LAND HOLDINGS (No. of households)

| Category | Total | Gen | BC | SC | ST |
|---------------------|-------|-----|----|----|----|
| Landholders | | | | | |
| Landless | | | | | |
| Area (naali) | | | | | |
| > 100 naali | | | | | |
| > 80 up to 100 | | | | | |
| > 60 up to 80 | | | | | |
| > 40 up to 60 | | | | | |
| > 30 up to 40 | | | | | |
| > 25 up to 30 | | | | | |
| > 15 up to 25 | | | | | |
| > 10 up to 15 | | | | | |
| > 5 up to 10 | | | | | |
| < 5 naali | | | | | |

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND CROPPING PATTERN(last year)

| Kharif | Area | 1 | 2 | Rabbi | Area | 1 | 2 |
|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Paddy | | | | | | | |
| Jowar | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

1- mono, 2- double cropping

(Agriculture produce used for subsistence or sold in market place)

(if sold in market place rate of different commodities/bori etc)

(Agricultural wage rate in the village for different activity)

PLANTATIONS/ Etc

| Sl. No | Name of plantations | Area | Fruit bearing/Fodder/ Timber | No of trees | Income per annum (Rs) |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

ECONOMIC GROUP

(No. of households/individuals in different category of occupation is to be calculated against the total household in the village; above)

| Economic activity | Gen | BC | SC | ST | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Allied activity to agriculture | | | | | |
| Daily Wage Laborers | | | | | |

| Economic activity | Gen | BC | SC | ST | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Trade/Business | | | | | |
| Govt. Service | | | | | |
| Private Service | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | |

SKILLED MAN POWER

| Category | No. | Work Place | Period of Work | App Income/ Month |
|--|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Skilled Laborers (Masonry, industrial workers) | | | | |
| Electricians | | | | |
| Carpenters | | | | |
| Contractors | | | | |
| Jeep Drivers | | | | |
| Truck drivers | | | | |
| Mechanics | | | | |
| Technical educated | | | | |
| Others | | | | |

LIVESTOCK POPULATION/ HOUSEHOLDS

| Cattle | Total Number | No of HH owning | Gen | BC | SC | ST |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cow | | | | | | |
| Bullock | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | | | | | | |
| Goat | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | |

VILLAGE level HOUSEHOLD assets

| Assets | Total | OC | BC | SC | ST |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bullock Cart | | | | | |
| Tractor | | | | | |
| Trucks | | | | | |
| Jeeps | | | | | |
| Motor Cycle | | | | | |
| Cycle | | | | | |
| Television | | | | | |
| Telephone | | | | | |
| Shops | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | |

VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

Representatives to the Village Committees

| Category | Numbers | Year | Social groups represented | Current Status (working/terminated) |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Gram Panchayat | | | | |
| Cooperative Society | | | | |
| Youth Club | | | | |
| Thrift Groups | | | | |
| Mahila Mandal | | | | |
| Watershed Committee | | | | |
| Vanpanchayat Committee | | | | |
| Health Committee | | | | |
| School Committee | | | | |
| Others | | | | |
| Others | | | | |

VILLAGE/INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

| Name of Schemes | Beneficiaries/HH/Indiv | | | | Total | Starting Year | Status |
|--|------------------------|----|----|----|-------|---------------|--------|
| | OC | BC | SC | ST | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| IRDP, JRY, CMRY, WSHS, Old Age Pension, Antyodaya ration schemes, Livelihood restoration schemes, self employment schemes, forest related programmes | | | | | | | |

VISITORS PROFILE

| Dignitaries/ Officials | Year/month of last visit | Purpose | Frequency of visit |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Political leaders -MLA | | | |
| Political leaders -MP | | | |
| Health dept. | | | |
| Education dept. | | | |
| Revenue dept. | | | |
| Irrigation dept. | | | |
| Veterinary dept. | | | |
| Forest dept. | | | |
| R&B dept. | | | |
| Bank staff | | | |
| Police dept. | | | |
| Excise dept. | | | |
| NGOs | | | |
| Others | | | |

**(List of participants with name, profession and signature or thumb
impression)**

FORMAT FOR GENDER DIMENSIONS

| | | |
|------------|------------------------|--|
| 1.1 | Name of the village | |
| 1.2 | Panchayat | |
| 1.3 | Tehsil/Block | |
| 1.4 | Name of the respondent | |
| 1.5 | Husband/Fathers name | |
| 1.6 | Format no | |
| 1.7 | Date | |

1.8 Economic activities other than household work:

| Sl. no | Activity | No of days of work in a month | Earning's (Rs) | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | | | Yearly | Monthly | Daily |
| 1 | Cultivation | | | | |
| 2 | Trade/business | | | | |
| 3 | Agricultural labour | | | | |
| 4 | Household industries | | | | |
| 5 | Services (Govt/Pvt) | | | | |
| 6 | Dairy or animal husbandry | | | | |
| 7 | Sheep and goat rearing | | | | |
| 8 | Others (specify) | | | | |

1.9 Time Disposition

| Sl. No | Activity | Time spent per day in hours |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Cooking | |
| 2 | Washing clothes | |
| 3 | Collection of drinking water | |
| 4 | House cleaning | |
| 5 | Cattle rearing/grazing | |
| 6 | As wage earner | |
| 7 | Household industries | |
| 8 | Service | |
| 9 | Help in cultivation | |
| 10 | Collection of fodder/fuel | |
| 11 | Entertainment | |
| 12 | Others (specify) | |

1.9 Involvement in decision making at household level such as

| Sl. No | Particulars | Yes-1, No-2 |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Financial | |
| 2 | Children education | |
| 3 | Health care | |
| 4 | Day to day activities | |
| 5 | Social /Marriage functions etc | |
| 6 | Others | |

TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY SCHEDULE

Schedule No: _____

Date: _____

1. IDENTIFICATION

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.1 | Name of the village: | |
| 1.2 | Census verification Numbers: | |
| 1.3 | Name of the Head of household/PAP: | |
| 1.4 | Name of the Father/Husband: | |
| 1.5 | Name of the respondent: | |
| 1.6 | Relationship of respondent with Head of household: | |
| | Self-1, Wife-2, Husband-3, Son-4, Daughter-5, Son in law-6, Daughter in Law-7, Brother-8, Sister-9, Mother-10, Father-11, Grand Son-12, Grand Daughter-13, Grand Father-14, Grand Mother-15, Aunty-16, Uncle-17, Neice-18, Nephew-19, Others-20 | |
| 1.7 | Address: | |
| 1.8 | PAP category from verification list: 1. Titleholder 2. Non-titleholder (Encroacher/Squatter) 4. Non-agricultural labourers/Wage earner 5. Agricultural labour 6. Occupier (Scheduled Tribe) 7. Others (Specify)..... | |

2. HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

| | |
|------|--|
| 2.1 | Do you stay in the village? 1. Yes 2. No |
| 2.2 | If yes, since how many years you are staying in the village/above said address? Years _____ |
| 2.3 | If no, where do you stay now? _____ (place name) |
| 2.4 | Family Pattern: 1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended 4. Individual |
| 2.5 | Religious Group : 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Sikh 4. Christians 5. Others (Specify)_____ |
| 2.6 | Social Group : 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General Castes |
| 2.7 | How many members in your family are included in voters list? _____ (number) |
| 2.8 | Does your Family hold a ration card? 1. Yes 2. No |
| 2.9 | If yes type of ration card? 1. White (BPI) 2. Yellow (APL) 3. Red (Antyodaya) 4. Others (specify)_____ |
| 2.10 | Type of house : 1. Pucca 2. Semi Pucca 3. Kutcha 4. Others (Specify)_____ |
| 2.11 | Is your house electrified ? 1. Yes 2. No |
| 2.12 | Cooking facility in the house: 1. LPG 2. Kerosene 3. Fuel wood 4. Others (Specify) |
| 2.13 | Drinking water facility (Type): 1. Piped water supply 2. Public tap 3. Streams/nala 4. Natural Spring/stroth 5. Others (Specify)_____ |

3. FAMILY PARTICULARS

| Sl. No | Name of the member | Sex (Male-1, Female-2) | Relation with head of HH+ | Age | Marital status* | Literacy # | Usual activity @ | Occupation \$ | | Skills Possessed only for adults | Resident-1, Non-resident-2 |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------------|------------|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Main | Subsidiary | | |
| 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.12 |
| 1 | HH: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | |

+ Head of Household-1, Wife-2, Husband-3, Son-4, Daughter-5, Son in law-6, Daughter in Law-7, Brother-8, Sister-9, Mother-10, Father-11, Grand Son-12, Grand Daughter-13, Grand Father-14, Grand Mother-15, Aunty-16, Uncle-17, Neice-18, Nephew-19, Others-20

* Married-1, Unmarried-2, Divorced-3, Separated-4, Widow-5

#Illiterate-1, Literate but no formal education-2, Primary (1-5 class)-3; Middle (6-8 class)-4; High School (9-10 class)-5; Senior secondary-6; Graduate-7; Post Graduate--8; Technical-9; Others (specify)- 10.

@ Worker-1, Non-worker-2, Household work-3, Student-4, Old/retired-5, Non-school going age-6, Handicapped-7, Others-8

\$ Agriculture - 1, Agriculture labour - 2, Non agriculture labour - 3, HH Industries/ Artisan activity (specify) - 4, Govt.Service - 5, Pvt.service-6, Trade & Business - 7, Professional (doctor/engineer) - 8, Self-employed-9, Others (specify) - 10.

4. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

4.1 Kindly give the details of following asset holdings

| Sl. No | Assets | Number | Units/type/name |
|----------------------------|---|--------|--------------------|
| 4.1.1 | 4.1.2 | 4.1.3 | 4.1.4 |
| Total Land holdings | | | |
| 1 | Own agricultural land (Irrigated-Through <i>Sroth</i>) | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| 2 | Own agricultural (Un -irrigated-Rain fed) | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| 3 | Own fallow (Banjar) | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| 4 | Leased in land | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| 5 | Leased out land | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| 6 | Own Homestead land (residential plot) | | 1. Naali 2. Mutthi |
| Structure ownership | | | |
| 7a | Residential: 1. Pucca 2. Semi pucca 3. Kutcha | | 1.Sq ft 2.Mutthi |
| 7b | Residential: 1. Pucca 2. Semi pucca 3. Kutcha | | 1.Sq ft 2.Mutthi |
| 8a | Commercial: 1. Pucca 2. Semi pucca 3. Kutcha | | 1.Sq ft 2.Mutthi |
| 8b | Commercial: 1. Pucca 2. Semi pucca 3. Kutcha | | 1.Sq ft 2.Mutthi |
| 9 | Cattle shed: 1. Pucca 2. Semi pucca 3. Kutcha | | 1.Sq ft 2.Mutthi |
| Trees owned | | | |
| 10 | Fruit bearing (write name of the tree) | | 1. |
| | | | 2. |
| | | | 3. |
| 11 | Fodder | | |
| 12 | Fuel wood | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| 13 | Savings account | | Rupees |
| 14 | Fixed deposits | | Rupees |

5. LAND UTILIZATION

5.1 Give the details of the land utilization:

| Sl. No | Description | Area (Naali/Mutthi) |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 5.1.1 | 5.1.2 | 5.1.3 |
| Own Land | | |
| 1 | Cultivated | |
| 2 | Cultivable fallow (Banjar) | |
| 3 | Leased out | |
| Temporary holding | | |
| 4 | Share cropping | |
| 5 | Informal holding with consent of owner | |
| Land operated otherwise | | |
| 6 | Encroached and cultivated | |
| 7 | Others (specify) | |

6. CROPPING PATTERN

6.1 Give the details of major crops grown and yield particulars:

| Season | Crop Name | Area Cultivated (Naali) | Yield (Bori/Naali) | Rate. (Rs/Bori.) |
|--------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 6.3.1 | 6.3.2 | 6.3.3 | 6.3.4 | 6.3.5 |
| Kharif | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| Rabbi | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |
| | 3. | | | |
| Summer | 1. | | | |
| | 2. | | | |

7. DOMESTIC AND DURABLE ASSETS

7.1 Give details of domestic and durable asset ownership

| SI No. | Domestic Assets | Yes-1, No-2 | SI. No | Durable and other assets | Yes-1, No-2 |
|--------|---------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 7.2.1 | 7.2.2 | 7.2.3 | 7.2.1 | 7.2.2 | 7.2.3 |
| 1 | Kerosene stove | | 11 | Air Cooler | |
| 2 | LPG Stove | | 12 | Scooter / motor bike | |
| 3 | Electric fan | | 13 | Car | |
| 4 | Furniture | | 14 | Plough | |
| 5 | Radio/Transistor | | 15 | Chaff cutter | |
| 6 | Television | | 16 | Thresher | |
| 7 | Telephone/Cellphone | | 17 | Bullock/Animal drawn cart | |
| 8 | Bicycle | | 18 | Sickle | |
| 9 | Refrigerator | | 19 | Others (specify) | |
| 10 | Washing Machine | | 20 | Others (specify) | |

8. LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

8.1 Give details of the livestock owned

| SI No. | Livestock name | Number | SI. No | Livestock name | Number |
|--------|----------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 4.3.1 | 4.3.2 | 4.3.3 | 4.3.1 | 4.3.2 | 4.3.3 |
| 1 | Cows | | 8 | Goat | |
| 2 | Milch cow | | 9 | Milch Goat | |
| 3 | Cow Calf | | 10 | Sheep | |
| 4 | Bullock | | 11 | Pigs | |
| 5 | Buffalo | | 12 | Poultry | |
| 6 | Milch Buffalo | | 13 | Mule | |
| 7 | Buffalo calf | | 14 | Others (Specify) | |

9. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DETAILS

9.1 What is the major source of income for the family? _____

Please indicate total household income from the different sources in the last year

| SI No. | Source | Annual Income (Rs) |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| 9.1.1 | 9.1.2 | 9.1.4 |
| 1 | Agriculture | |
| 2 | Animal Husbandry (Buffalo/Cow/sheep/goat rearing) | |
| 3 | Farm wage labor | |
| 4 | Non Farm wage/casual labor | |
| 5 | HH Industries | |
| 6 | Artisan Activity (carpenter/gold smith etc) (specify) | |
| 7 | Shop keeping/ Trade / Business | |
| 8 | Professional activities (Lawyer, Doctors.etc.) | |
| 9 | Government service | |
| 10 | Private Service | |
| 11 | Remittance / rent/lease etc (land and House) | |
| 12 | Others (Specify) _____ | |
| | TOTAL | |

9.2 Give the monthly expenditure details for the following (Rs):

| Food | Clothing | Health | Education | Social functions | Agriculture/ Animal husbandry | Others (Specify) |
|-------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 9.2.1 | 9.2.2 | 9.2.3 | 9.2.4 | 9.2.5 | 9.2.6 | 9.2.7 |
| | | | | | | |

10. INDEBTEDNES

10.1 Do you have any outstanding loans? 1. Yes 2. No

10.2 If yes give the following particulars

| Source& | Purpose# | Amount Taken (Rs) | Amount repaid (Rs) | Balance (Rs) |
|---------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 10.2.1 | 10.2.2 | 10.2.3 | 10.2.4 | 10.2.5 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

& Bank-1, Money lenders-2, finance company-3, Cooperative-4, Friends/Relatives-5, Others-6
House -1, Daughters/sons Marriage -2, Cattle purchase-3, Land purchase-4, Agriculture-5, Vehicle purchase-6, House expenditure-7, Others-8

11. HEALTH STATUS OF FAMILY

11.1 Does any member of your family suffer from any major health related ailment? 1. Yes 2. No

11.2 If yes give the following details?

| Sl. No | Name of the family member | Type of Illness/Disease | Treatment taken Yes-1, No-2 | Expenditure incurred (Rs) |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11.2.1 | 11.2.2 | 11.2.3 | 11.2.4 | 11.2.5 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

12. AWARENESS ON HIV/AIDS

12.1 Are you aware of HIV/AIDS? 1. Yes 2. No

12.2 If yes, what do you know about HIV/AIDS?

1. Know it as a disease
2. A disease that spreads through unwanted sex
3. A disease that spreads through mosquito bite
4. Others (Specify)_____

12.3 Source of information about HIV/AIDS?

1. Health worker
2. News paper
3. Television
4. Radio
5. NGO activist
6. Friends and neighbors
7. Others (specify)_____

13. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

13.1 Have you/your family member availed any benefit under any government scheme?

1. Yes
2. No

13.2 If Yes kindly give us the following details?

| Name of the Scheme | Type of benefit* | When received (Year) | Details of benefit# |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 13.2.1 | 13.2.2 | 13.2.3 | 13.2.4 |
| | | | |
| | | | |

* Loan-1, Cash grant-2, Training-3, Employment-4, Income generation asset-5, Others-6 (Specify)_____

14. DEPENDENCY ON VANPANCHAYAT LAND

14.1 Do you use vanpachayat land for any purpose? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes how are you using the vanpachayat land? (Multiple answers possible)

1. Fodder for livestock
2. Fuel wood
3. Timber for house construction
4. For herbs/medicinal plants
5. Others (specify)_____

Give details of frequency of usage of vanpanchayat land: (only for the applicable usage)

- a) Fodder : 1. Daily 2. Thrice a week 3. Twice a week 4. Once a week 5. Others (specify)___
- b) Fuel wood: 1. Daily 2. Thrice a week 3. Twice a week 4. Once a week 5. Others (specify)___
- c) Timber : 1. Once in six months 2. Once in a year 3. Once in 3 years 4. Others (specify)
- d) Herbs/medicinal plants : 1. Monthly 2. Quarterly 3. Seasonally 4. others (specify)_____

15. AWARENESS ABOUT THE PROJECT

15.1 Are aware of the proposed Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Power Project? 1. Yes 2. No

15.2 If yes, what do you know about the project?

15.3 Source of information?

1. PIC 2. THDC staff 3. Public hearing 4. News paper

5. Friends and relatives 6. Land acquisition notification 7. Others (Specify)_____

16. PERCEPTION ON REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT

Agricultural land

16.1 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

1. Land for land 2. Cash Grant 3. Subsistence allowance 4. Others (specify)___

16.2 If cash grant is preferred what do you want to do with the assistance money?

1. Purchase other land 2. Construct a house 3. Will start some business

4. Invest in agriculture 5. Purchase of Cattle 6. Will use for marriage of sons/daughters

7. Others (specify)_____

Residential structure

16.3 How do you prefer to relocate ? (PAP who is totally displaced)

1. Self relocation 2. Relocation into resettlement colony 3. Others (Specify) _____

16.4 If self relocation where would you prefer to resettle yourself?

1. In the same village/town 2. Outside the village/town 3. In other city/town

16.5 If outside the village place _____ distance from present village _____ km

16.6 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

1. House site and house construction allowance 2. Constructed house 3. Shifting expenses

4. Only house construction allowance 5. Only replaceable value 6. Others (specify)_____

Commercial Structure

16.7 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

1. New constructed shop 2. Shop site and shop construction allowance 3. Only shop site

4. Only shop construction allowance 5. Cash grant for restarting the business

6. Loan 7. Others (Specify)_____

Residential/Commercial Tenants

16.8 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

1. Shifting allowance
2. Cash grant for sustenance during transition period
3. New site provided by government for commercial activity
4. Others (specify)_____

Livelihood affected people

(Agricultural labour/encroacher/squatter)

16.9 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

1. Cash grant for sustenance during transition period
2. Employment during construction
3. Training for self-employment
4. Cash grant purchase of income generation assets
5. Others (specify)_____

16.10 If training for self employment in which activity do you want the training?

Name of the activity _____

16.11 Do you prefer any income generation activity for livelihood restoration? 1. Yes 2. No

16.12 If yes what do you prefer? Name of the activity _____

In-charge Signature_____

Investigators Signature_____

Signature or Thumb Impression of PAP/Respondent:_____

Annexure-2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF STUDY AREA VILLAGES

Demographic Profile

The study area comprises of 49 villages lying in tehsils Joshimath and Chamoli. The demographic profile of these villages is given in Table – 1. The total population of the study area villages as per 2001 census is about 73,331. About 12% of the population comprises of children below the age of 6 years. Males constitute about 55.7% of the total population in the study area, while females comprise of about 44.3% of the total population in the study area. The sex ratio, i.e. no. of females per 1000 males is 793. In 23 study area villages, the female population is marginally higher than the male population. The average family size in the study area is about 4.3.

TABLE – 1: Population details of study area villages

| Name | House holds | Total | Males | Females | Sex ratio | Family Size |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Tehsil Joshimath | | | | | | |
| Thaing | 150 | 687 | 343 | 344 | 1003 | 4.58 |
| Chaien | 103 | 515 | 273 | 242 | 886 | 5 |
| Hailang | 112 | 582 | 382 | 200 | 524 | 5.2 |
| Paini | 85 | 425 | 203 | 222 | 1094 | 5 |
| Sailang | 110 | 511 | 250 | 261 | 1044 | 4.65 |
| Gaunkh Laga Sailang | 6 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 333 | 2 |
| Auli Laga Joshimath | 44 | 358 | 275 | 83 | 302 | 8.14 |
| Auli Laga Salude | 1 | 22 | 22 | - | 0 | 22 |
| Salud Dugra | 303 | 1,466 | 739 | 727 | 984 | 4.84 |
| Dhumak | 54 | 284 | 135 | 149 | 1104 | 5.26 |
| Uchougaur | 7 | 44 | 23 | 21 | 913 | 6.29 |
| Palla | 60 | 331 | 155 | 176 | 1135 | 5.52 |
| Jakhola | 36 | 195 | 102 | 93 | 912 | 5.42 |
| Kimana | 73 | 384 | 203 | 181 | 892 | 5.26 |
| Pokhani Urf Pokhari | 53 | 246 | 120 | 126 | 1050 | 4.64 |
| Lanji | 31 | 167 | 78 | 89 | 1141 | 5.39 |
| Dwing | 28 | 143 | 77 | 66 | 857 | 5.11 |
| Tapon | 25 | 95 | 53 | 42 | 792 | 3.8 |
| Gulabkoti | 69 | 346 | 176 | 170 | 966 | 5.01 |
| Langsi | 92 | 362 | 196 | 166 | 847 | 3.93 |

| Name | House holds | Total | Males | Females | Sex ratio | Family Size |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Tehsil Joshimath | | | | | | |
| Tangnital | 58 | 251 | 116 | 135 | 1164 | 4.33 |
| Tangnimal | 71 | 325 | 156 | 169 | 1083 | 4.58 |
| Pakhi | 87 | 414 | 213 | 201 | 944 | 4.76 |
| Molta | 79 | 390 | 181 | 209 | 1155 | 4.94 |
| Joshimath (MB) | 3,053 | 13,204 | 7,995 | 5,209 | 652 | 4.32 |
| Sub-Total | 4,790 | 21,759 | 12,475 | 9,284 | 744 | 4.54 |
| Tehsil Chamoli | | | | | | |
| Chamoli | 5,247 | 21,537 | 12,201 | 9,336 | 765 | 4.1 |
| Sainji | 7 | 36 | 18 | 18 | 1000 | 5.14 |
| Syuna | 40 | 214 | 108 | 106 | 981 | 5.35 |
| Mathmadeja | 103 | 521 | 266 | 255 | 959 | 5.06 |
| Hat | 80 | 332 | 151 | 181 | 1199 | 4.15 |
| Jainsal | 34 | 190 | 95 | 95 | 1000 | 5.59 |
| Chhinka | 291 | 1,153 | 542 | 611 | 1127 | 3.96 |
| Kunjonmaikot | 204 | 1,049 | 550 | 499 | 907 | 5.14 |
| Dungari | 71 | 312 | 143 | 169 | 1182 | 4.39 |
| Naurakh (Pipalkoti) | 212 | 1,001 | 528 | 473 | 896 | 4.72 |
| Angthala | 75 | 429 | 204 | 225 | 1103 | 5.72 |
| Batula | 159 | 693 | 355 | 338 | 952 | 4.36 |
| Gadora | 101 | 472 | 238 | 234 | 983 | 4.67 |
| Chatolikiroli | 120 | 585 | 300 | 285 | 950 | 4.88 |
| Digoli | 57 | 240 | 112 | 128 | 1143 | 4.21 |
| Birhi | 45 | 201 | 102 | 99 | 971 | 4.47 |
| Lasi | 116 | 684 | 329 | 355 | 1079 | 5.9 |
| Harmani | 63 | 322 | 144 | 178 | 1236 | 5.11 |
| Lasiyari | 37 | 168 | 83 | 85 | 1024 | 4.54 |
| Majothi | 100 | 523 | 254 | 269 | 1059 | 5.23 |
| Maithana | 212 | 891 | 473 | 418 | 884 | 4.2 |
| Pursari | 31 | 157 | 77 | 80 | 1039 | 5.06 |
| Simali | 7 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 1231 | 4.14 |
| Chamoli Gopeshwar (MB) | 4,891 | 19,833 | 11,139 | 8,694 | 781 | 4.05 |
| Sub-Total | 12,303 | 51,572 | 28,425 | 23,147 | 814 | 4.19 |
| Total | 17,093 | 73,331 | 40,900 | 32,431 | 793 | 4.29 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

Caste Profile

The General Caste category is the dominant caste category observed in the study area villages, as they comprised about 76.10% of the total population. Scheduled Tribes (ST) accounted for about 6.50% of the total population, while the Scheduled Castes (SC) comprises of about 17.40% of the total population. In few of the study area villages, namely Chhinka, Angthala, Birni, Maithana and Pursari have a large proportion of the population belonging to Scheduled Tribes Category. The details of village-wise caste profile are outlined in Table – 2.

TABLE-2: Village-wise caste profile in the study area

| Name | Total | SC | ST |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Tehsil Joshimath | | | |
| Thaing | 687 | 115 | 0 |
| Chaien | 515 | 141 | 0 |
| Hailang | 582 | 212 | 0 |
| Paini | 425 | 32 | 47 |
| Sailang | 511 | 56 | 6 |
| Gaunkh Laga Sailang | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Auli Laga Joshimath | 358 | 33 | 23 |
| Auli Laga Salude | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| Salud Dugra | 1,466 | 151 | 14 |
| Dhumak | 284 | 0 | 0 |
| Uchougaur | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Palla | 331 | 141 | 0 |
| Jakhola | 195 | 3 | 0 |
| Kimana | 384 | 2 | 0 |
| Pokhani Urf Pokhari | 246 | 12 | 0 |
| Lanji | 167 | 0 | 0 |
| Dwing | 143 | 0 | 3 |
| Tapon | 95 | 5 | 0 |
| Gulabkoti | 346 | 181 | 0 |
| Langsi | 362 | 50 | 4 |
| Tangnital | 251 | 5 | 0 |
| Tangnimal | 325 | 164 | 0 |
| Pakhi | 414 | 44 | 31 |
| Molta | 390 | 15 | 0 |
| Joshimath (MB) | 13,204 | 1,618 | 1,266 |
| Sub-Total | 21,759 | 2,981 | 1,394 |

| Name | Total | SC | ST |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Tehsil Chamoli | | | |
| Chamoli | 21,537 | 3,887 | 1,302 |
| Sainji | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Syuna | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathmadeja | 521 | 99 | 0 |
| Hat | 332 | 136 | 17 |
| Jainsal | 190 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhinka | 1,153 | 276 | 472 |
| Kunjonmaikot | 1,049 | 220 | 0 |
| Dungari | 312 | 33 | 6 |
| Naurakh (Pipalkoti) | 1,001 | 364 | 11 |
| Angthala | 429 | 144 | 57 |
| Batula | 693 | 68 | 12 |
| Gadora | 472 | 82 | 3 |
| Chatolikiroli | 585 | 362 | 0 |
| Digoli | 240 | 7 | 11 |
| Birhi | 201 | 24 | 151 |
| Lasi | 684 | 91 | 0 |
| Harmani | 322 | 4 | 0 |
| Lasiyari | 168 | 46 | 0 |
| Majothi | 523 | 258 | 0 |
| Maithana | 891 | 295 | 141 |
| Pursari | 157 | 0 | 51 |
| Simali | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Chamoli Gopeshwar (MB) | 19,833 | 3,382 | 1,141 |
| Sub-Total | 51,572 | 9,778 | 3,375 |
| Total | 73,331 | 12,759 | 4,769 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

Literacy Rate

The overall literacy rate in the study area villages is 75.2%. The male and female literacy rates are 60.6% and 39.3% respectively. The details are given in Table – 3. It is observed that literacy rates higher than 50% is observed in all the study area villages.

TABLE – 3 Literacy levels in study area villages

| Name | Population | Literate | Male Literate | Female Literate |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Tehsil Joshimath | | | | |
| Thaing | 687 | 305 | 195 | 110 |
| Chaien | 515 | 337 | 216 | 121 |
| Hailang | 582 | 326 | 225 | 101 |
| Paini | 425 | 307 | 168 | 139 |
| Sailang | 511 | 336 | 200 | 136 |
| Gaunkh Laga Sailang | 12 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Auli Laga Joshimath | 358 | 306 | 241 | 65 |
| Auli Laga Salude | 22 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| Salud Dugra | 1466 | 925 | 570 | 355 |
| Dhumak | 284 | 148 | 88 | 60 |
| Uchougaur | 44 | 23 | 16 | 7 |
| Palla | 331 | 211 | 113 | 98 |
| Jakhola | 195 | 127 | 80 | 47 |
| Kimana | 384 | 247 | 157 | 90 |
| Pokhani Urf Pokhari | 246 | 144 | 85 | 59 |
| Lanji | 167 | 87 | 51 | 36 |
| Dwing | 143 | 97 | 65 | 32 |
| Tapon | 95 | 75 | 44 | 31 |
| Gulabkoti | 346 | 242 | 142 | 100 |
| Langsi | 362 | 237 | 150 | 87 |
| Tangnital | 251 | 173 | 89 | 84 |
| Tangnimal | 325 | 193 | 106 | 87 |
| Pakhi | 414 | 305 | 171 | 134 |
| Molta | 390 | 182 | 113 | 69 |
| Joshimath (MB) | 13204 | 9934 | 6477 | 3457 |
| Sub-Total | 21,759 | 15,300 | 9,793 | 5,507 |
| Tehsil Chamoli | | | | |
| Chamoli | 21537 | 16975 | 10205 | 6770 |
| Sainji | 36 | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| Syuna | 214 | 120 | 74 | 46 |
| Mathmadeja | 521 | 297 | 188 | 109 |
| Hat | 332 | 240 | 117 | 123 |
| Jainsal | 190 | 145 | 76 | 69 |
| Chhinka | 1153 | 854 | 455 | 399 |
| Kunjonmaikot | 1049 | 691 | 415 | 276 |
| Dungari | 312 | 208 | 115 | 93 |
| Naurakh (Pipalkoti) | 1001 | 712 | 422 | 290 |
| Angthala | 429 | 276 | 150 | 126 |
| Batula | 693 | 543 | 294 | 249 |
| Gadora | 472 | 400 | 215 | 185 |

| Name | Population | Literate | Male Literate | Female Literate |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Chatolikiroli | 585 | 407 | 230 | 177 |
| Digoli | 240 | 159 | 83 | 76 |
| Birhi | 201 | 131 | 78 | 53 |
| Lasi | 684 | 467 | 268 | 199 |
| Harmani | 322 | 185 | 101 | 84 |
| Lasiyari | 168 | 100 | 56 | 44 |
| Majothi | 523 | 314 | 194 | 120 |
| Maithana | 891 | 624 | 381 | 243 |
| Pursari | 157 | 113 | 65 | 48 |
| Simali | 29 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Chamoli Gopeshwar (MB) | 19833 | 15841 | 9452 | 6389 |
| Sub-Total | 51,572 | 39,845 | 23,658 | 16,187 |
| Total | 73,331 | 55,145 | 33,451 | 21,694 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

Occupational profile

As a part of the EIA study, data on occupational profile of the study area was collected. The percentage of total workers and non-workers to the total population is 37.72% and 62.28% respectively. The main and marginal and non-workers accounted for 74.89% and 25.11% respectively of the total workers. The details are given in Table – 4.

TABLE – 4 Occupational profile of study area villages

| Name | Population | Total workers | Main workers | Marginal Workers | Non workers |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Tehsil Joshimath | | | | | |
| Thaing | 687 | 299 | 71 | 228 | 388 |
| Chaien | 515 | 308 | 25 | 283 | 207 |
| Hailang | 582 | 274 | 104 | 170 | 308 |
| Paini | 425 | 213 | 210 | 3 | 212 |
| Sailang | 511 | 301 | 185 | 116 | 210 |
| Gaunkh Laga Sailang | 12 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Auli Laga Joshimath | 358 | 224 | 223 | 1 | 134 |
| Auli Laga Salude | 22 | 22 | 12 | 10 | |
| Salud Dugra | 1,466 | 788 | 386 | 402 | 678 |
| Dhumak | 284 | 139 | 132 | 7 | 145 |
| Uchougaur | 44 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 23 |
| Palla | 331 | 194 | 194 | | 137 |
| Jakhola | 195 | 116 | 116 | | 79 |
| Kimana | 384 | 180 | 21 | 159 | 204 |
| Pokhani Urf Pokhari | 246 | 61 | 61 | | 185 |

| Name | Population | Total workers | Main workers | Marginal Workers | Non workers |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Lanji | 167 | 77 | 36 | 41 | 90 |
| Dwing | 143 | 78 | 20 | 58 | 65 |
| Tapon | 95 | 43 | 21 | 22 | 52 |
| Gulabkoti | 346 | 163 | 137 | 26 | 183 |
| Langsi | 362 | 170 | 76 | 94 | 192 |
| Tangnital | 251 | 59 | 36 | 23 | 192 |
| Tangnimal | 325 | 143 | 13 | 130 | 182 |
| Pakhi | 414 | 98 | 98 | | 316 |
| Molta | 390 | 159 | 123 | 36 | 231 |
| Joshimath (MB) | 13,204 | 5,788 | 5,300 | 488 | 7,416 |
| Sub-Total | 21,759 | 9,928 | 7,610 | 2,318 | 11,831 |
| Tehsil Chamoli | | | | | |
| Chamoli | 21,537 | 6,870 | 5,815 | 1,055 | 14,667 |
| Sainji | 36 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 24 |
| Syuna | 214 | 97 | 7 | 90 | 117 |
| Mathmadeja | 521 | 402 | 46 | 356 | 119 |
| Hat | 332 | 131 | 33 | 98 | 201 |
| Jainsal | 190 | 108 | 44 | 64 | 82 |
| Chhinka | 1,153 | 532 | 416 | 116 | 621 |
| Kunjonmaikot | 1,049 | 502 | 48 | 454 | 547 |
| Dungari | 312 | 158 | 18 | 140 | 154 |
| Naurakh (Pipalkoti) | 1,001 | 370 | 156 | 214 | 631 |
| Angthala | 429 | 135 | 8 | 127 | 294 |
| Batula | 693 | 314 | 88 | 226 | 379 |
| Gadora | 472 | 216 | 193 | 23 | 256 |
| Chatolikiroli | 585 | 283 | 23 | 260 | 302 |
| Digoli | 240 | 148 | 9 | 139 | 92 |
| Birhi | 201 | 79 | 67 | 12 | 122 |
| Lasi | 684 | 314 | 174 | 140 | 370 |
| Harmani | 322 | 199 | 32 | 167 | 123 |
| Lasiyari | 168 | 86 | 37 | 49 | 82 |
| Majothi | 523 | 233 | 203 | 30 | 290 |
| Maithana | 891 | 308 | 184 | 124 | 583 |
| Pursari | 157 | 79 | 21 | 58 | 78 |
| Simali | 29 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 13 |
| Chamoli Gopeshwar (MB) | 19,833 | 6,138 | 5,464 | 674 | 13,695 |
| Sub-Total | 51,572 | 17,730 | 13,104 | 4,626 | 33,842 |
| Total | 73,331 | 27,658 | 20,714 | 6,944 | 45,673 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

Annexure-3 Microplan

MICRO PLAN

MICRO PLAN FOR BATULA

| PAF Sl. No | Name | S/o, W/o, D/o | Category of PAF | Homestead Outsees (HSO) | Other structures affected | Total Land acquired in Naali | Land /Structure Compensation paid through SLAO | R&R Grants to be released by THDC | | | | | | | Total Compensation | |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | Rehabilitation Grant | Subsistence Grant | HCA | Self resettlement Grant | Resettlement Grant | Shifting Grants | Grant for small trade/artisan | TOTAL R&R grants | |
| 1 | Narendra Singh | Bhopal Singh | G | No | | 4.419 | 348164 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 428164 |
| 2 | <i>Harsh Vardhan</i> | <i>Narendra Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 3 | Bhopaal Singh | Hari Singh | G | No | | 0.631 | 49734 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 129734 |
| 4 | Than Singh | Murkhalya | G | No | | 0.038 | 3003 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 83003 |
| 5 | <i>Madan Singh</i> | <i>Than Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 6 | <i>Kushal Singh</i> | <i>Than Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 7 | <i>Dayal Singh</i> | <i>Than Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 8 | <i>Hari Singh</i> | <i>Than Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 9 | Ansuya Prasad | Dev Singh | G | No | | 0.097 | 7606 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 87606 |
| 10 | <i>Vimal Pawar</i> | <i>Ansuya Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 11 | <i>Rahul Pawar</i> | <i>Ansuya Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 12 | Surendra Singh | Dev Singh | G | No | | 0.097 | 8329 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 88329 |
| 13 | Harendra Singh | Dev Singh | G | No | | 0.097 | 8327 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 88327 |
| 14 | Ram Singh | Dev Singh | G | No | | 0.097 | 8327 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 88327 |
| 15 | Gobind Prasad | Tula Ram | G | No | | 0.009 | 722 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80722 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----|--|--------------|---------------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|---------------|
| 16 | Bhopaal singh | Kalam Singh | G | No | | 4.400 | 346668 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 426668 |
| 17 | <i>Pushkar Singh</i> | <i>Bhopal Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 18 | Bhajan Singh | Bhim Singh | G | No | | 0.438 | 34484 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 114484 |
| 19 | <i>Shankar Singh</i> | <i>Bhajan Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 20 | <i>Manoj Singh</i> | <i>Bhajan Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 21 | Pitambari Devi | Avtar Singh | G | No | | 0.443 | 34910 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 114910 |
| 22 | Ranjit Singh | Khem Singh | G | No | | 0.005 | 425 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80425 |
| 23 | Dilbar Singh | Keshar Singh (Late) | G | No | | 0.913 | 71948 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 151948 |
| 24 | Govind Singh | Aalam Singh | G | No | | 0.913 | 71948 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 151948 |
| 25 | <i>Nawal Singh</i> | <i>Govind Singh</i> | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 26 | <i>Lalit Singh</i> | <i>Govind Singh</i> | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 27 | Jitendra singh | Gabbar Singh | G | No | | 0.856 | 67477 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 147477 |
| 28 | Hirday Ram | Punarjan | G | No | | 0.054 | 4257 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 84257 |
| | JAL NIGAM, CHAMOLI | | | | | 0.027 | 2128 | | | | | | | | | 2128 |
| 29 | Malmata | Inder Singh | G | No | | 0.059 | 4614 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 84614 |
| 30 | Mahesha nand | Kamroop | G | No | | 0.047 | 3675 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 83675 |
| 31 | <i>Diwakar Pant</i> | <i>Mahesha Nand</i> | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|----|--|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|---------------|
| 32 | Ansuiya Prasad | Himanand | G | No | | 0.358 | 28224 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 108224 |
| 33 | <i>Deepak Pant</i> | <i>Ansuiya Prasad</i> | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 34 | Vinod Prasad | Himanand | G | No | | 0.358 | 28207 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 108207 |
| 35 | Vishleshwar Prasad | Himanand | G | No | | 0.356 | 28064 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 108064 |
| | Mahanand (late) | Gunanand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | <i>Girish Chandra</i> | <i>Mahanand (Late)</i> | G | No | | 0.281 | 22335 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 102335 |
| 37 | <i>Naresh Chandra</i> | <i>Mahanand (Late)</i> | G | No | | 0.281 | 22334 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 102334 |
| 38 | <i>Rakesh Chandra</i> | <i>Mahanand (Late)</i> | G | No | | 0.281 | 22334 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 102334 |
| 39 | <i>Kamla Devi</i> | <i>Mahanand (Late)</i> | G | No | | 0.281 | 22336 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 102336 |
| | Buddhi Prasad(Late) | Gunanand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | <i>Chandrakala</i> | <i>Late Buddhi Prasad</i> | G | No | | 0.226 | 18359 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 98359 |
| 41 | <i>Upender Kumar</i> | <i>Late Buddhi Prasad</i> | G | No | | 0.227 | 18361 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 98361 |
| 42 | <i>Manoj Prasad</i> | <i>Late Buddhi Prasad</i> | G | No | | 0.226 | 18359 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 98359 |
| 43 | <i>Prakash Chandra</i> | <i>Late Buddhi Prasad</i> | G | No | | 0.226 | 18359 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 98359 |
| 44 | <i>Harish Prasad</i> | <i>Late Buddhi Prasad</i> | G | No | | 0.226 | 18359 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 98359 |
| 45 | Chakradhar Prasad | Gunanand | G | No | | 1.134 | 89337 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 169337 |
| 46 | <i>Sushil Pant</i> | <i>Chakradhar Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 47 | <i>Mukesh Pant</i> | <i>Chakradhar</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |

MICRO PLAN

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|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|----|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|
| | | <i>Prasad</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Smt. Gundli | Daulat singh | G | No | | 0.144 | 11382 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 91382 |
| | Gabru Singh(Late) | Alam singh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | <i>Jitender Singh</i> | <i>Gabru Singh</i> | G | No | | 0.0004 | 35 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80035 |
| | Dwarika Prasad | Vashashpati | G | No | | 0.007 | 530 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80530 |
| | Mohan prasad | Vashashpati | G | No | | 0.007 | 530 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80530 |
| | Ansuya Prasad | Vishleshwar Prasad | G | No | | 0.053 | 4162 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 84162 |
| | Mangal Singh | Gulab Singh | G | No | | 0.002 | 171 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80171 |
| | Dalip singh | Kundan Singh | G | No | | 0.007 | 581 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80581 |
| | <i>Laxman Singh</i> | <i>Dalip Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | <i>Rajender Singh</i> | <i>Dalip Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | Shishupaal Singh | Kundan Singh | G | No | | 0.007 | 581 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80581 |
| | <i>Bharat Singh</i> | <i>Shishupal Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | Ranjit Singh | Shamsher singh | G | No | | 0.002 | 120 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80120 |
| | <i>Shailender Singh</i> | <i>Ranjit Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | <i>Vikas Singh</i> | <i>Ranjit Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | <i>Santosh Singh</i> | <i>Ranjit Singh</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--------|
| 63 | Narendra singh | Shamsher singh | G | No | 0.002 | 120 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80120 |
| 64 | Prashant Singh | Narender Singh | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 65 | Surendra singh | Shamsher singh | G | No | 0.002 | 119 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80119 |
| 66 | Jitendra singh | Shamsher singh | G | No | 0.002 | 119 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80119 |
| 67 | Ansuya Prasad | Shiv singh | G | No | 0.432 | 34040 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 114040 |
| 68 | Jayendra Singh | Shiv Singh | G | No | 0.501 | 39450 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 119450 |
| 69 | Narendra Singh | Anand Singh | G | No | 0.489 | 38548 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 118548 |
| 70 | Brijesh Singh | Anand Singh | G | No | 0.355 | 27953 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 107953 |
| 71 | Trilok Lal | Chandi Lal | G | No | 0.124 | 9807 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 89807 |
| 72 | Jesuli | Jayanti Prasad | G | No | 0.137 | 10821 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 90821 |
| 73 | Kulanand | Vasudev | G | No | 0.023 | 1804 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 81804 |
| 74 | Ansuya Lal | Chandra Lal | G | No | 0.038 | 2954 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 82954 |
| 75 | Laxman Lal | Bachhi Lal | G | No | 0.005 | 370 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80370 |
| 76 | Kuldip Prasad | Bachhi Lal | G | No | 0.005 | 369 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | | 80000 | 80369 |

MICRO PLAN

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|----|------------------|-----------------|---|----|-------|------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|
| 77 | Dayal Lal | Aitbaaru | G | No | 0.009 | 739 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80739 |
| 78 | Saurabh Lal | Dayal Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 79 | Prem Lal | Maitu | G | No | 0.005 | 370 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80370 |
| 80 | Vikram Lal | Prem Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 81 | Jai Lal | Maitu | G | No | 0.005 | 369 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80369 |
| 82 | Wasti | Diwanu | G | No | 0.009 | 739 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80739 |
| 83 | Mohan Lal | Wasti | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 84 | Hari Lal | Wasti | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 85 | Jay Pal | Wasti | | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 86 | Jomti | Diwanu | G | No | 0.009 | 739 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80739 |
| 87 | Lara | Diwanu | G | No | 0.009 | 738 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80738 |
| 88 | Wali | Diwanu | G | No | 0.009 | 738 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80738 |
| | Buddhi Lal(Late) | Khuna | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Shanti Lal | Lt. Buddhi Lal | G | No | 0.005 | 370 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80370 |
| 90 | Vijender Lal | Lt. Buddhi Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 91 | Dhirju | Khuna | G | No | 0.005 | 369 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80369 |
| 92 | Raghuveer Lal | Dhirju | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 93 | Jagdish Lal | Dhirju | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 94 | Dinesh Lal | Dhirju | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| | Sacchu Lal(Late) | Bhajnu | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Shyam Lal | Late Sacchu Lal | G | No | 0.019 | 1477 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 81477 |
| 96 | Balbir Lal | Late Sacchu Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |

MICRO PLAN

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|-----|----------------|---------------------|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|-------|--------|
| 97 | Khima Lal | Late Sacchu Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 98 | Ramesh Lal | Late Sacchu Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 99 | Mahimal Lal | Bhajnu | G | No | 0.019 | 1477 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 81477 |
| 100 | Dhanveer Lal | Mahipaal Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 101 | Sanju Lal | Mahipaal Lal | G | No | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 102 | Dwarika Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | | | 0.009 | 702 | | | | | | | | | 702 |
| 103 | Sharad Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | | | 0.009 | 701 | | | | | | | | | 701 |
| 104 | Mukesh chandra | Buddhi Prasad | | | 0.009 | 693 | | | | | | | | | 693 |
| 105 | Ansuiya prasad | Ambika dutt | | | 0.015 | 1213 | | | | | | | | | 1213 |
| 106 | Mohan Prasad | Ambika dutt | | | 0.017 | 1345 | | | | | | | | | 1345 |
| 107 | Om Prakash | Shri Ram | | | 0.033 | 2569 | | | | | | | | | 2569 |
| 108 | Jayanti Prasad | Baladutt | | | 0.015 | 1205 | | | | | | | | | 1205 |
| 109 | Jagdish Prasad | Baladutt | | | 0.019 | 1477 | | | | | | | | | 1477 |
| 110 | Rudra Singh | Madho Singh | G | No | 0.011 | 867 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80867 |
| | KRISHI VIBHAG | | | | 0.002 | 189 | | | | | | | | 0 | 189 |
| 111 | Pradip Singh | Late Rajender Singh | G | No | 0.359 | 28317 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 108317 |
| 112 | Jupli Devi | Sher Singh | G | No | 0.601 | 43301 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 123301 |
| 113 | Gajendar Singh | Sher Singh | G | No | 0.300 | 23614 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 103614 |
| 114 | Bacchi Ram | Kamleshwar | G | No | 0.045 | 3578 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 83578 |

MICRO PLAN

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|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----|------------|--------------|----------------|-------|-------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| 115 | Ansuya Prasad | Joga nand | G | No | | 0.053 | 4192 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 84192 |
| 116 | <i>Anil Prasad</i> | <i>Ansuya Prasad</i> | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 117 | <i>Sandip Prasad</i> | <i>Ansuya Prasad</i> | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 118 | <i>Pradip Joshi</i> | <i>Ansuya Prasad</i> | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 119 | Surendra Singh | Sher Singh | G | No | | 0.042 | 3271 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 83271 |
| 120 | Mohan Prasad | Bachhi Ram | G | No | | 2.514 | 197052 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 277052 |
| 121 | <i>Alok Prasad</i> | <i>Mohan Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 122 | Shanti Prasad | Jayanand | G | No | | 2.414 | 189209 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 269209 |
| 123 | <i>Yogendra</i> | <i>Shanti Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 124 | <i>Sanjay Pant</i> | <i>Shanti Prasad</i> | G | No | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 80000 |
| 125 | Radha Krishna | Nathi Ram | G | No | | 0.047 | 3707 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | | | | | 80000 | 83707 |
| 126 | Nand Ram Joshi | Kamlanand Joshi | F | Yes | Sho p | | 314966 | 75000 | 30000 | | 100000 | 40000 | 20000 | 25000 | 604966 | 919932 |
| 128 | Shankar Prasad Joshi | Nand Ram Joshi | F | Yes | | | | 75000 | 30000 | | 100000 | 40000 | 20000 | 25000 | 290000 | 290000 |
| 127 | Surajmani Joshi | Nand Ram Joshi | F | No | Wor ksh op | | 38878 | 75000 | 30000 | | | | | | 143878 | 182756 |
| 129 | Jayanti Prasad | Daya Ram | E | Yes | | | 1182839 | 75000 | 30000 | | 100000 | 40000 | 20000 | | 1447839 | 2630678 |
| 130 | Om Prakash Joshi | Jayanti Prasad | E | Yes | | | | 75000 | 30000 | | 100000 | 40000 | 20000 | | 265000 | 265000 |
| 131 | Sateshwori Devi | Lt. Jagdamba Joshi | E | Yes | | | 350936 | 75000 | 30000 | | 100000 | 40000 | 20000 | | 615936 | 966872 |

MICRO PLAN

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|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|---|----|-------------|---------------|-------|-------|--|--|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 132 | Radha Krishna Joshi | Nathu Ram Joshi | | No | Cattle Shed | 108619 | | | | | 15000 | 20000 | 143619 | 252238 |
| 133 | Harshvardhan | Bhawan Das | F | No | Khoka | 28230 | 75000 | 30000 | | | | 20000 | 153230 | 181460 |
| 134 | Vinod Lal | Durga Lal | F | No | Khoka | 22522 | 75000 | 30000 | | | | 20000 | 147522 | 170044 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Names in Bold are Title Holders/Non Title Holders and Names in *Italics* are their wards above 18 years of age

MICRO PLAN**Micro Plan for Jaisaal Village (STAGE-II)**

| TH No | Name of the PAP | Father/Husband Name | PAF category | Khata No | Land loss (In Naali) | SLAO Payment | RR Assistance Payable by THDC | Total Payment @ 1 lac/Naali |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Jogeswor prasad | Late Vaswanand | B | 5,24 | 0.554 | 12707 | 42693 | 55400 |
| 2 | Rajendra Prasad | Late Vaswanand | B | 5,24 | 0.554 | 12707 | 42693 | 55400 |
| 3 | Budhi Prasad | Late Vaswanand | B | 5,24 | 0.551 | 12656 | 42444 | 55100 |
| 4 | Chandra mani | Late Vaswanand | B | 5,24 | 0.534 | 12268 | 41132 | 53400 |
| 5 | Ganga Ram | Late Sadanand | B | 5,24 | 0.722 | 16600 | 55600 | 72200 |
| 6 | Pitamber Dutt | Late Gopal Dutt | B | 5,24 | 4.352 | 99931 | 335269 | 435200 |
| 7 | Govind Prasad | Late Kedar Dutt | B | 5,24 | 2.973 | 68255 | 229045 | 297300 |
| 8 | Pushpa devi | Late Rajender prasad | B | 5,24 | 0.370 | 8481 | 28519 | 37000 |
| 9 | Sandeep | Late Rajender prasad | B | 5,24 | 0.386 | 8870 | 29730 | 38600 |
| 10 | Sumit | Late Rajender prasad | B | 5,24 | 0.369 | 8481 | 28419 | 36900 |
| 11 | Rahul | Late Rajender prasad | B | 5,24 | 0.369 | 8480 | 28420 | 36900 |
| 12 | Prem Chander | Late Ishwori Dutt | B | 5,24 | 1.460 | 33535 | 112465 | 146000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 13 | Mayaram Purohit | Late Devram | B | 11,24 | 2.756 | 63264 | 212336 | 275600 |
| 14 | Tara Dutt | Late Mahesanand | B | 11,24 | 1.369 | 31437 | 105463 | 136900 |
| 15 | Khantri Devi | Late Jaykrishan | B | 11,24 | 1.386 | 31826 | 106774 | 138600 |
| 16 | Mohan prasad | Late Ramkrishna | D | 11,14,24 | 10.945 | 251333 | 843167 | 1094500 |
| 17 | Laxmi prasad | Late Motiram | B | 17,18,24 | 4.267 | 97986 | 328714 | 426700 |
| 18 | Durga prasad | Late Damodar | B | 18,24 | 1.955 | 44882 | 150618 | 195500 |
| 19 | Purushottam | Late Damodar | B | 18,24 | 1.938 | 44494 | 149306 | 193800 |
| 20 | Budhi prasad | Late Narayan Dutt | B | 29,18,24 | 4.988 | 114529 | 384271 | 498800 |
| 21 | Horilal | Late Narayan Dutt | B | 29,18,24 | 5.005 | 114920 | 385580 | 500500 |
| 22 | Vishambhar Prasad | Late Shivanand | B | 28,18,24 | 1.954 | 44876 | 150524 | 195400 |
| 23 | Subhaga devi | Late Jagdish Prasad | B | 28,18,24 | 0.651 | 14959 | 50141 | 65100 |
| 24 | Himansu | Late Jagdish Prasad | B | 28,18,24 | 0.651 | 14959 | 50141 | 65100 |
| 25 | Pankaj | Late Jagdish Prasad | B | 28,18,24 | 0.651 | 14958 | 50142 | 65100 |
| 26 | Anusuya prasad | Late Patiram | B | 28,18,24 | 1.47 | 33754 | 113246 | 147000 |
| 27 | Munni devi | Late Devanand | B | 28,18,24 | 0.484 | 11122 | 37278 | 48400 |
| 28 | Kuldeep | Late Devanand | B | 28,18,24 | 0.501 | 11510 | 38590 | 50100 |
| 29 | Sandeep | Late Devanand | B | 28,18,24 | 0.501 | 11509 | 38591 | 50100 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 30 | Bhagwati prasad | Late Patiram | B | 28,18,24 | 1.47 | 33753 | 113247 | 147000 |
| 31 | Chandi Prasad | Late Patiram | B | 28,18,24 | 1.453 | 33363 | 111937 | 145300 |
| 32 | Ramesh jaissali | Late Dharmanand | B | 28,18,24 | 2.363 | 54259 | 182041 | 236300 |
| 33 | Pavitra devi | Late Dharmanand | B | 28,24 | 1.172 | 26888 | 90312 | 117200 |
| 34 | Harish chander | Late Dharmanand | B | 28,18,24 | 1.954 | 44876 | 150524 | 195400 |
| 35 | Govind Jaissali | Late Murlidhar | B | 28,18,24 | 5.88 | 135016 | 452984 | 588000 |
| 36 | Bahadur singh | Late Bhajje Singh | B | 22,24 | 2.400 | 55115 | 184885 | 240000 |
| 37 | Janki Devi | Late Shiv lal | B | 22,24 | 0.800 | 18372 | 61628 | 80000 |
| 38 | Ravinder singh | Late Shiv lal | B | 22,24 | 0.816 | 18760 | 62840 | 81600 |
| 39 | Mahinder singh | Late Shiv lal | B | 22,24 | 0.800 | 18373 | 61627 | 80000 |
| 40 | Janki prasad | Late Leela nand | B | 24 | 1.542 | 35412 | 118788 | 154200 |
| 41 | Pitamber dutt | Late Mayaram | B | 24 | 0.508 | 11675 | 39125 | 50800 |
| 42 | Anusuya Prasad | Late Gokulanand | B | 24 | 1.017 | 23348 | 78352 | 101700 |
| 43 | Harish prakash | Late Purna nand | B | 24 | 0.322 | 7394 | 24806 | 32200 |
| 44 | Rukmani devi | Late Purna nand | B | 24 | 0.305 | 7004 | 23496 | 30500 |
| 45 | Laxmi Kant | Late Purna nand | B | 24 | 0.305 | 7004 | 23496 | 30500 |
| 46 | Satya Prakash | Late Purna nand | B | 24 | 0.305 | 7004 | 23496 | 30500 |
| 47 | Parvendra | Late Purna nand | B | 24 | 0.305 | 7004 | 23496 | 30500 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 48 | Bhawani devi | late Jayanti prasad | B | 5,24 | 2.842 | 65264 | 218936 | 284200 |
| 49 | Ramesh Hatwal | Late Mayaram Hatwal | B | 24 | 0.508 | 11674 | 39126 | 50800 |
| 50 | Vishamber dutt | Late Mayaram Hatwal | B | 24 | 0.525 | 12063 | 40437 | 52500 |
| 51 | Hari Krishan | Late Shivanand | B | 28,18,24 | 1.971 | 45265 | 151835 | 197100 |
| 52 | Ram Chandra/Sridher | Late Leela nand | B | 24 | 1.525 | 35022 | 117478 | 152500 |
| 53 | Bhuvnesvar | Late Gokulanand | B | 24 | 1.017 | 23348 | 78352 | 101700 |
| 54 | Chander Ballabh | Late Gokulanand | B | 24 | 1.017 | 23348 | 78352 | 101700 |
| 55 | Maheshwar Prasad | Late Harsh Pati | B | 17,18,14,24 | 4.77 | 109532 | 367468 | 477000 |
| 56 | Prakash Chandra | Late Fateh Ram | B | 5,24 | 0.362 | 8324 | 27876 | 36200 |
| 57 | Shivam | Late Devi Prasad | B | 5,24 | 0.379 | 8715 | 29185 | 37900 |
| 58 | Kalpeshwar Prasad | Late Mahanand | B | 5,24 | 0.362 | 8325 | 27875 | 36200 |
| 59 | Vijay Prasad | Late Mahanand | B | 5,24 | 0.362 | 8324 | 27876 | 36200 |
| 60 | Laxmi prasad Sati | Late Jaydutt | B | 24 | 0.763 | 17511 | 58789 | 76300 |
| 61 | Pursottam Sati | Late Jaydutt | B | 24 | 0.763 | 17512 | 58788 | 76300 |
| 62 | Prem Ballav Sati | Late Jaydutt | B | 24 | 0.763 | 17511 | 58789 | 76300 |
| 63 | Champa devi | Late Jagdish prasad | B | 24 | 0.186 | 4281 | 14319 | 18600 |
| 64 | Santosh Prasad | Late Jagdish prasad | B | 24 | 0.203 | 4669 | 15631 | 20300 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 65 | Ashish | Late Jagdish prasad | B | 24 | 0.203 | 4669 | 15631 | 20300 |
| 66 | Rahul | Late Jagdish prasad | B | 24 | 0.186 | 4281 | 14319 | 18600 |
| 67 | Vinod lal shah | Late Govind lal shah | B | 15 | 0.150 | 3444 | 11556 | 15000 |
| 68 | Bahgwan lal shah | Late Nathi lal | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1148 | 3852 | 5000 |
| 69 | Sajjan Lal | Late Nathi lal shah | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1148 | 3852 | 5000 |
| 70 | Bhuwan lal shah | Late Nathi lal shah | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1148 | 3852 | 5000 |
| 71 | Madan Mohan lal shah | Late Nathi lal | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1149 | 3851 | 5000 |
| 72 | Bhawna shah | Late Hrish lal shah | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1148 | 3852 | 5000 |
| 73 | Kailash Lal | Late Nathi lal shah | B | 15 | 0.050 | 1148 | 3852 | 5000 |
| 74 | Lalit shah | Late Ratan lal shah | B | 15 | 0.150 | 3444 | 11556 | 15000 |
| 75 | Hibaali Devi | Jaydutt | B | 24 | 1.542 | 35412 | 118788 | 154200 |
| 76 | Narayan Dutt | Madhwa nand | B | 24 | 1.542 | 35412 | 118788 | 154200 |
| 77 | Rajendra Lal | Govind Lal | B | 15 | 0.150 | 3445 | 11555 | 15000 |

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SLAO payment is due. RR assistance payable by THDC will be calculated after SLAO payment.

MICRO PLAN

MICRO PLAN FOR TENDULI CHAK HAAT

| SI No. of TH/NTH | TH/NTH | Name of PAFs | S/O, H/O, D/O, W/O | Category of PAF | Homestead Outsees (HSO) | Khata no. | LAND TO BE ACQUIRED | | Acquired Land | | Remaining Land |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | Hectare | Naali | Hectare | Naali | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | TH | Pushkar Lal | Late Kamla Lal | G | No | 1 | 0.468 | 23.40 | 0.054 | 2.70 | 0.414 |
| 2 | TH | Keshav Lal | Late Kamla Lal | G | No | 1 | 0.468 | 23.40 | 0.053 | 2.65 | 0.415 |
| 3 | TH | Vijay Lal | Late Kamla Lal | G | No | 1 | 0.456 | 22.80 | 0.053 | 2.65 | 0.403 |
| 4 | TH | Dinesh Lal | Ashadu | G | No | 1 | 0.104 | 5.19 | 0.013 | 0.65 | 0.091 |
| | | | | | | | 1.496 | 74.79 | 0.173 | 8.65 | 1.323 |

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| MICROPLANS is a LIVE document |
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| SLAO payment is due. RR assistance payable by THDC will be calculated after SLAO payment. |

Micro Plan for PAFs of Village Naurakh

| S. NO | TH No | PAF No | Name of the PAP | Father/Husband Name | Category of PAF | Khata No | Acquired Area | | Compensation by SLAO | R&R Grants to be released by THDC | | | TOTAL COMPENSATION |
|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | In Ha | In Naali | | Rehabilitation Grants | Subsistance Grants | Total Grants | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Harendra singh | Late Kalam singh | G | 9 | 0.0180 | 0.900 | 131735 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 211735 |
| | | 2 | Dharmendra singh | Harendra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | Avtar singh | Late Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10459 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90459 |
| | | 4 | Vijay Singh | Avtar singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 5 | Madan singh | Avtar singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 6 | Tirlok singh | Abtar singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 7 | Santosh singh | Avtar singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | Ranjit singh | Late Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10459 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90459 |
| | | 9 | Hukam singh | Ranjit singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 10 | Surendra singh | Ranjit singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 11 | Mohan singh | Ranjit singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 12 | Sohan singh | Ranjit singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 4 | 4 | 13 | Sushila devi | Late Ranjit singh | G | 42 | 0.0044 | 0.221 | 32308 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 112308 |
| | 5 | 14 | Anup singh | Late Ranjit singh | G | 42 | 0.0044 | 0.221 | 32308 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 112308 |
| | 6 | 15 | Dilwar singh | Late Abbal singh | G | 42 | 0.0012 | 0.059 | 8570 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88570 |
| 5 | 7 | 16 | Dinesh lal | Late Punna lal | G | 94 | 0.0025 | 0.125 | 18296 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 98296 |
| 6 | 8 | 17 | Faguni devi | Late Punna lal | G | 94 | 0.0025 | 0.125 | 18297 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 98297 |
| 7 | 9 | 18 | Surendra lal | Late Punna lal | G | 94 | 0.0025 | 0.125 | 18296 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 98296 |
| 8 | 10 | 19 | Harish lal | Late Punna lal | G | 94 | 0.0025 | 0.125 | 18297 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 98297 |
| | | 20 | Ravindra lal | Harish lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 9 | 11 | 21 | Lal singh | Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10459 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90459 |

MICRO PLAN

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|----|----|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| | | 22 | Kuldeep singh | Lal singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 23 | Mahendra singh | Lal singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 24 | Pusker singh | Lal singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 12 | 25 | Tarendra singh | Late Pan singh | G | 31 | 0.0007 | 0.036 | 5230 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 85230 |
| | 13 | 26 | Rajendra singh | Late Pan singh | G | 31 | 0.0007 | 0.036 | 5229 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 85229 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 14 | 27 | Narendra singh | Late Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10405 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90405 |
| | | 28 | Devash | Narendra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 29 | Mohit | Narendra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 15 | 30 | Harendra sing | Late Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10405 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90405 |
| | | 31 | Bhupesh negi | Harendra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 32 | Sandeep Negi | Harendra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 16 | 33 | Anand singh | Late Mangal singh | G | 31 | 0.0014 | 0.071 | 10404 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 90404 |
| | | 34 | Mukesh | Anand singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 35 | Digamber | Anand singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 17 | 36 | Dilver singh | Late Pratap Singh | G | 31 | 0.0010 | 0.049 | 7245 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 87245 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 18 | 37 | Vikram singh | Late Pratap Singh | G | 31 | 0.0011 | 0.055 | 8117 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88117 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 19 | 38 | Pavitra devi | Late Balwant Singh | G | 31 | 0.0011 | 0.055 | 8117 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88117 |
| | 20 | 39 | Shelu/Pankaj | Late Balwant Singh | G | 31 | 0.0011 | 0.055 | 8116 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88116 |
| | 21 | 40 | Deepak | Late Balwant Singh | G | 31 | 0.0011 | 0.055 | 8117 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88117 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 22 | 41 | Puran singh | Late Nattha Singh | G | 31 | 0.0030 | 0.150 | 21899 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 101899 |
| | | 42 | Bharat singh | Puran singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 23 | 43 | Indra lal shah | Late Prem lal shah | G | 108 | 0.0030 | 0.148 | 21686 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 101686 |
| | | 44 | Vinod lal shah | Indra lal shah | G | | 0.0008 | 0.039 | 5665 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 85665 |
| | | 45 | Sunil lal | Indra lal shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 46 | Suchit shah | Indra lal shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 24 | 47 | Pyare Lal | Prem lal shah | G | 108 | 0.0030 | 0.149 | 21863 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 101863 |
| | | 48 | Rajeev shah | Prem lal shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 25 | 49 | Rajendra lal shah | Kundan lal shah | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.013 | 1947 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 81947 |
| | | 50 | Nitin | Rajendra lal shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | | | | G | | | | | | | | |

MICRO PLAN

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|----|----|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| 21 | 26 | 51 | Hari krishan | Kundan lal shah | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.014 | 2036 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82036 |
| | | 52 | Gopal krishan shah | Hari krishan | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 22 | 27 | 53 | Jagdish Chandra shah | Kundan Lal | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.013 | 1947 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 81947 |
| | | 54 | Udawa | Jagdish Chandra shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 23 | 28 | 55 | Harish Chandra Shah | Kundan lal | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.014 | 2036 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82036 |
| | | 56 | Nalin shah | Harish Chandra Shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 57 | Kislya | Harish Chandra Shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 24 | 29 | | Lt. Anant Lal | Lt. Kundan Lal | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.013 | 1947 | | | 80000 | 81947 |
| | | 58 | Gotham shah | Late Anant lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 59 | Varun shah | Late Anant lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 25 | 30 | 60 | Mahesh lal | Kundan lal | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.013 | 1947 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 81947 |
| 26 | 31 | 61 | Santhosh lal | Kundan lal | G | 108 | 0.0003 | 0.013 | 1946 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 81946 |
| 27 | 32 | 62 | Dinesh Chandra shah | Late Prem lal | G | 108 | 0.0028 | 0.139 | 20358 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 100358 |
| | | 63 | Harshit | Dinesh Chandra shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 28 | 33 | 64 | Udya lal | Late Teeka ram | G | 108 | 0.0019 | 0.094 | 13720 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 93720 |
| | | 65 | Grish chandra | Udaya Lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 66 | Brijesh | Udaya Lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 67 | Neeraj shah | Udaya Lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 29 | 35 | 68 | Mukul shah | Late Chandan lal | G | 108 | 0.0006 | 0.032 | 4691 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 84691 |
| 30 | 36 | 69 | Mahendra shah | Late Chandan lal | G | 108 | 0.0007 | 0.033 | 4780 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 84780 |
| | | 70 | Ashish | Mahendra shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 31 | 37 | 71 | Kumud shah | Late Chandan lal | G | 108 | 0.0007 | 0.033 | 4780 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 84780 |
| 32 | 38 | | Lt. Kailash shah | Anand lal shah | G | 108 | 0.0019 | 0.094 | 13808 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 93808 |
| | | 72 | Champa shah | Late Kailash shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 73 | Vivek shah | Late Kailash shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 74 | Abishek | Late Kailash shah | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| 33 | 39 | 75 | Santosh shah | Govind shah | G | 108 | 0.0000 | 0.001 | 177 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80177 |
| 34 | 40 | 76 | Sohan lal | Bachu lal | G | 94 | 0.0100 | 0.500 | 73187 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 153187 |
| 35 | 41 | 77 | Ramesh lal | Vilasa lal | G | 94 | 0.0100 | 0.500 | 73186 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 153186 |
| | | 78 | Manoj | Ramesh lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 79 | Vinod | Ramesh lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | | 80 | Pramod | Ramesh lal | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 36 | 42 | 81 | Kishan lal | Chetu lal | G | 82 | 0.0100 | 0.500 | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 37 | 43 | 82 | Dayal singh | Late Pratapsingh | G | 31 | 0.0011 | 0.055 | 8117 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 88117 |
| 38 | 44 | 83 | Indra singh | Late Avtar singh | G | 31 | 0.0002 | 0.008 | 1144 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 81144 |
| | | 84 | Devendra singh | Indra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 80000 |
| Non- Resident | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 45 | 85 | Tribhuvan lal | Late Durga lal | G | 108 | 0.0004 | 0.019 | 2744 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82744 |
| 40 | 46 | 86 | Pradeep lal shah | Late Durga lal | G | 108 | 0.0004 | 0.019 | 2744 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82744 |
| 42 | 47 | 87 | Basant lal | Late Durga lal | G | 108 | 0.0004 | 0.019 | 2744 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82744 |
| 43 | 48 | 88 | Manoj lal shah | Late Durga lal | G | 108 | 0.0004 | 0.019 | 2744 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82744 |
| 44 | 49 | 89 | Mridul | Late Durga lal | G | 108 | 0.0004 | 0.019 | 2744 | 50000 | 30000 | 80000 | 82744 |

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Changes may be incorporated based on clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority

Names in Bold are Title Holders/Non Title Holders and Names in *Non bold* are their wards above 18 years of age

MICRO PLAN

Micro Plans for Guniyala

| SI No. of TH | SI No. of PAF | Name of PAFs (Shri/ Smt.) | S/O, H/O, D/O, W/O (Shri/ Smt.) | Category PAF | LAND TO BE ACQUIRED | | RR Option chosen by PAFs | Other Structures Affected | Land/Structure Compensation | R&R Grants to be released by THDC | | | | | | | Total Compensation | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Hectare | Naali | | | | Rehabilitation Grant | Subsistence Grant | HCA | Self resettlement Grant | Resettlement Grant | Shifting Grants | Grant for small trade /artisan | | TOTAL R&R grants |
| 1 | 1 | Prakash Chandra | Late Chandi Prasad | G | 0.0990 | 4.95 | Option-II | | 495000 | | | | | | | | 495000 | |
| 2 | 2 | Bansi Prasad | Late Chandi Prasad | G | 0.0990 | 4.95 | Option-II | | 495000 | | | | | | | | 495000 | |
| 3 | 3 | Ashok Prasad | Late Chandi Prasad | G | 0.0990 | 4.95 | Option-II | | 495000 | | | | | | | | 495000 | |
| 4 | 4 | Diwakar Prasad | Late Kesavanand | G | 0.0040 | 0.20 | Option-I | | 4592.6 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 84592.6 |
| | 5 | Mohan prasad | Diwakar Prsada | G | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | 6 | Sunil Dutt | Diwakar Prsada | G | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 |
| | 7 | Jagdish Prasad | Diwakar Prsada | G | | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 |
| 5 | 8 | Balwant | Dayal Singh | G | 0.0074 | 0.37 | Option-I | Working Shed | 8496.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 25000 | 12500 | 133496.3 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------|------|-----------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | | Singh Negi | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| | 9 | Sobath singh | Balwant sigh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 25000 | 12500 | 0 | 125000 | |
| 6 | 10 | Jagat Singh | Dayal Singh | G | 0.0074 | 0.37 | | | 8453.4 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 25000 | 12500 | 0 | 133453.4 |
| 7 | 11 | Indra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh Negi | G | 0.0063 | 0.32 | Option-I | Working Shed | 7233.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 25000 | 12500 | 0 | 132233.3 |
| 8 | 12 | Sheela Devi | Late Chandra Singh | G | 0.0063 | 0.32 | Option-I | | 7233.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 25000 | 12500 | 0 | 132233.3 |
| 9 | 18 | Tara Singh | Late Ghetlu | G | 0.0380 | 1.90 | Option-II | | 190000 | | | | | | | | | 190000 | |
| 10 | 12 | Rudra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | G | 0.0063 | 0.32 | Option-I | | 7233.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 87233.35 | |
| | 13 | Parkash | Rudra singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | | |
| | 14 | Balbir Singh | Rudra Singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | | |
| 11 | 15 | Mohan Singh Negi | Late Chandra Negi | G | 0.0027 | 0.14 | Option-I | | 3100 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 83100.01 | |
| | 16 | Dinesh Singh | Mohan singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | | |
| 12 | 19 | Bharat Singh | Shiv Singh | G | 0.0043 | 0.22 | Option-I | | 4969.7 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 84969.7 | |
| 13 | 20 | Bachan Singh Negi | Gabar Singh Negi | G | 0.0073 | 0.36 | Option-I | | 8380.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 88380.28 | |
| | 21 | Narendra Singh | Bachan singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | | |
| | 22 | Harish singh | Bachan Singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | | |
| 14 | 23 | Kunwar Singh | Late Shiv Singh | G | 0.0109 | 0.55 | Option-I | | 12546 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 92546.05 | |
| 1 | 24 | Ansuya Negi | Late Shiv | G | 0.0109 | 0.55 | Option-I | | 12546 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 92546.05 | |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------|------|-----------|--|---------------|-------|-------|---|---|---|---|-------|-----------------|--|
| 5 | | | Singh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | Mahendra Negi | Ansuya Singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | |
| 1 | 26 | Raghubeer Singh | Late Shiv Singh | G | 0.0109 | 0.55 | Option-I | | 12546 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 92546.05 | |
| 1 | 27 | Govind Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | G | 0.0063 | 0.32 | Option-I | | 7233.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 87233.35 | |
| | 28 | Birendra Singh | Govind Singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | |
| | 29 | Manoj Singh | Govind Singh | G | | | | | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 80000 | |
| 1 | 30 | Bhawani Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | G | 0.0063 | 0.32 | Option-I | | 7233.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 87233.35 | |
| 1 | 31 | Ranjit Singh | Late Shiv Singh | G | 0.0043 | 0.22 | Option-I | | 4969.7 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 84969.7 | |
| 2 | 32 | Narain Singh | Late Chotia Singh | G | 0.0073 | 0.36 | Option-I | | 8380.3 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 88380.28 | |
| 2 | 33 | Smt. Basanti dev | Late. Sita Devi | G | 0.0219 | 1.09 | Option-I | | 25141 | 50000 | 30000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80000 | 105140.8 | |
| 2 | | Late. Sita Devi | Late. Kuttru | G | 0.0260 | 1.05 | Option-II | | 105028 | | | | | | | | 105028.3 | |

MICROPLANS is a LIVE document
Land compensation is assumed @ of Rs.22963 per Naali (Based on circle rate i.e. Rs. 15000 + Solatium/Interest
Changes may be incorporated based on clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority
Names in Bold are Title Holders/Non Title Holders and Names in non-bold are their wards above 18 years of age

MICROPLANS OF PAFs IN HAAT VILLAGE BASED ON LOSS OF LAND

| Sl. No. of TH | Name of TH | Father's/Guardian's/Husband's Name | Total Proposed Acquisition (in NAALI) | Land Compensation as per Option-II |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | AJAY | LAXMI PRASAD | 3.430 | 343000 |
| | | | | 0 |
| 2 | AMBIKA DUTT | BHAWANI DUTT | 1.065 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 3 | AMOD KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 1.526 | 152600 |
| | | | | |
| 4 | ANAND MANI | DILPATI | 0.050 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 5 | ANANT LAL | MANGLELAL | 1.139 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 6 | ANANT PRASAD/ANANT RAM | DEVANAND | 7.234 | 723400 |
| | | | | |
| 7 | ANANT RAM | KESHAVNAND | 1.234 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 8 | ANIL KUMAR | TARENDRA PRASAD | 2.541 | 254100 |
| | | | | |
| 9 | ANIL KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 18.310 | 1831000 |
| | | | | |
| 10 | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 8.922 | 892155.66 |
| | | | | |
| 11 | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1.372 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 12 | ASHISH SINGH | BHAWAN SINGH | 1.471 | 150000 |
| | | | | |
| 13 | ASHOK HATWAL | GOVIND RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |
| | | | | |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| 14 | ATMARAM | BALA DUTT | 0.050 | 150000 |
| 15 | ATRI KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 1.676 | 167602.74 |
| 16 | AVDESH KHANDURI | AYODHYA PRASAD | 0.650 | 150000 |
| 17 | AWADH KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 8.289 | 828906.25 |
| 18 | AYODHYA PRASAD | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 0.125 | 150000 |
| 19 | AYODHYA PRASAD | DURGA PRASAD | 2.054 | 205400 |
| 20 | AYODHYA PRASAD | RAMCHANDRA | 3.804 | 380400 |
| 21 | BABLU | JAGDISH PRASAD | 0.156 | 150000 |
| 22 | BACCHE RAM | VASWANAND | 5.081 | 508100 |
| 23 | BACCHE RAM | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 0.125 | 150000 |
| 23 | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 1.726 | 172600 |
| 25 | BACCHI DEVI | RATTI BHAN | 0.058 | 150000 |
| 26 | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | 6.284 | 628400 |
| 27 | BACHAN SINGH | KARTIK SINGH | 1.309 | 130900 |
| 28 | BALI | GANGU | 0.028 | 150000 |
| 29 | BALWANT SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 0.057 | 150000 |
| 30 | BANSIDHAR | DAMODAR | 7.101 | 710100 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| 31 | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORILAL | 1.343 | 134300 |
| 32 | BHADU | BHUSA | 0.083 | 150000 |
| 33 | BHAGA DEVI | INDRA LAL | 0.709 | 150000 |
| 34 | BHAGAT LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 0.017 | 150000 |
| 35 | BHAGAT RAM | KEDAR DUTT | 21.736 | 2173600 |
| 36 | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | 6.292 | 629200 |
| 37 | BHAGWATI PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 1.683 | 168300 |
| 38 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 4.797 | 479700 |
| 39 | BHAKTU LAL | PITAMBAR DUTT | 2.883 | 288300 |
| 40 | BHAWANI DEVI | JAYANTI PRASAD | 0.506 | 150000 |
| 41 | BHAWANI DUTT | DILPATI | 0.050 | 150000 |
| 42 | BHAWANU (BHANU) | CHIGOTHU | 0.150 | 150000 |
| 43 | BHOLA DUTT | BALA DUTT | 3.013 | 301300 |
| 44 | BHOPALU (BHUP RAM) | HARI RAM | 8.826 | 882600 |
| 45 | BHUWAN CHANDRA | VIJAY PRASAD | 5.717 | 571700 |
| 46 | BIHARI LAL | MAHESHA LAL | 12.433 | 1243300 |
| 47 | BRIJ LAL | BHADU | 2.129 | 212900 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 48 | BUDDHI | UTAMO | 0.955 | 150000 |
| 49 | BUDDHI LAL | KAMA POTE GAGAN BHAN | 0.275 | 150000 |
| 50 | CHAKRADHAR | KALIRAM | 0.752 | 150000 |
| 51 | CHAKRADHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 3.804 | 380400 |
| 52 | CHAMPA DEVI | PUSHKAR LAL | 0.252 | 150000 |
| 53 | CHANDI PRASAD | DEVANAND | 3.700 | 370000 |
| 54 | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 1.938 | 193800 |
| 55 | CHANDRA BALLABH | VIJAY PRASAD | 5.717 | 571650 |
| 56 | CHANDRA BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 0.072 | 150000 |
| 57 | CHANDRA LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1.600 | 160000 |
| 58 | CHANDRA LAL | MUTARI LAL | 2.714 | 271400 |
| 59 | CHANDRA SHEKHAR | SURESHANAND | 0.060 | 150000 |
| 60 | CHANDU LAL | NAINU | 4.258 | 425800 |
| 61 | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2.814 | 281400 |
| 62 | DARSHAN LAL | MANGLI | 1.139 | 150000 |
| 63 | DAYAL LAL | MADHU | 12.367 | 1236666.7 |
| 64 | DEEPA DEVI | PREM BALLABH | 5.717 | 571650 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| 65 | DEVENDRA KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 8.227 | 822700 |
| 66 | DEVESHWORI DEVI | RANJIT SINGH | 0.488 | 150000 |
| 67 | DHANSHYAM | ISHWORI DUTT | 1.438 | 143750 |
| 68 | DHRUV SINGH | PATI LAL | 6.217 | 621666.67 |
| 69 | DHULI | CHIGOTHU | 0.150 | 150000 |
| 70 | DINESH LAL | INDRA LAL | 1.002 | 150000 |
| 71 | DINESH BHAN | RATTI BHAN | 0.058 | 150000 |
| 72 | DINESH CHANDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 1.075 | 150000 |
| 73 | DINESH LAL | GUNTHI | 2.100 | 210000 |
| 74 | DINESH LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1.600 | 160000 |
| 75 | DINESH LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 1.465 | 150000 |
| 76 | DINESH PRASAD | ANSUYA PRASAD | 18.310 | 1831000 |
| 77 | DIWAKAR DUTT | DEVANAND | 7.172 | 717200 |
| 78 | DIWAKAR PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 1.080 | 150000 |
| 79 | DWARIKA PRASAD | BUDDHI PRASAD | 6.033 | 603300 |
| 80 | DWARIKA PRASAD | PASU PATI | 1.021 | 150000 |
| 81 | GABRU | UDA | 1.084 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| 82 | GHAN SYAM | SHANKAR DUTT | 13.025 | 1302500 |
| 83 | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2.877 | 287700 |
| 84 | GHUMANI DEVI | GUDALU | 1.084 | 150000 |
| 85 | GHUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 2.076 | 207600 |
| 86 | GIRIJA DUTT | DHANI RAM | 36.339 | 3633900 |
| 87 | GIRISH CHANDRA | KANHAIYA | 2.163 | 216250 |
| 88 | GIRISH LAL | MAHESHA LAL | 12.433 | 1243333.3 |
| 89 | GOPAL DUTT | GOVIND RAM | 0.858 | 150000 |
| 90 | GOVIND PRASAD | MOTI RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 91 | GOVIND PRASAD | TULA RAM | 1.065 | 150000 |
| 92 | GOVIND RAM | MAHIDHAR | 2.448 | 244800 |
| 93 | GOVIND RAM | KEDAR DUTT | 21.736 | 2173600 |
| 94 | GUPTA PRASAD | RADHA KRISHNA | 0.351 | 150000 |
| 95 | GUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 4.558 | 455800 |
| 96 | GYANI DEVI | MANGLI | 1.150 | 115000 |
| 97 | HARI LAL | CHOTIYA | 0.058 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| 98 | HARISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 0.268 | 150000 |
| 99 | HARISH CHANDRA | HARI KRISHAN | 3.438 | 343800 |
| 100 | HARISH CHANDRA | BHAGAT RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 101 | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1.507 | 150700 |
| 102 | HORI PRASAD | TARENDRA PRASAD | 2.541 | 254100 |
| 103 | INDRA SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 3.896 | 389600 |
| 104 | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 2.352 | 235184.25 |
| 105 | JAGAT LAL | MANGLI | 1.202 | 120191.27 |
| 106 | JAGAT SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 3.833 | 383300 |
| 107 | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 8.829 | 882907.16 |
| 108 | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | DEVANAND | 2.500 | 250000 |
| 109 | JAGDESHWORI DEVI | DEVI PRASAD | 0.268 | 150000 |
| 110 | JAGDISH PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 10.935 | 1093500 |
| 111 | JAGDISH PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 4.567 | 456666.67 |
| 112 | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 0.581 | 150000 |
| 113 | JAY PRAKASH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 5.140 | 513952.12 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|--------|-----------|
| 114 | JANKI DEVI | BUDDHI LAL | 0.011 | 150000 |
| 115 | JAYANTI PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 8.983 | 898328.67 |
| 116 | JAYANTI PRASAD | TULA RAM | 0.012 | 150000 |
| 117 | JAYANTI PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 10.935 | 1093500 |
| 118 | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 6.749 | 674904.4 |
| 119 | JILA PANCHAYAT RAJ ADHIKARI, CHAMOLI | | 1.061 | 106100 |
| 120 | KAILASH CHAND | LAXMI PRASAD | 3.430 | 343000 |
| 121 | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1.507 | 150681.19 |
| 122 | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | PURUSHOTTAM | 0.251 | 150000 |
| 123 | KAMLA DEVI | PUSHKAR LAL | 0.017 | 150000 |
| 124 | KASTURBA DEVI | BHOLA SINGH | 0.364 | 150000 |
| 125 | KEDAR DUTT | GOKULANAND | 7.667 | 766666.67 |
| 126 | KESHAVNAND | UMA DUTT | 4.544 | 454361.7 |
| 127 | KISHORI LAL | MURKHALYA | 0.190 | 150000 |
| 128 | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 8.215 | 821457.07 |
| 129 | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 10.905 | 1090462.7 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| 130 | KUNDAN | SANGRAMU | 0.175 | 150000 |
| 131 | LALIT KISHORE | PITAMBAR DUTT | 4.567 | 456666.67 |
| 132 | LAXMI PRASAD | PURUSHOTTAM | 0.251 | 150000 |
| 133 | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1.836 | 183632.49 |
| 134 | MADAN LAL | MADHU | 12.367 | 1236700 |
| 135 | MADAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 2.476 | 247552.08 |
| 136 | MADAN PRASAD | SATESHWOR PRASAD | 0.215 | 150000 |
| 137 | MADHU | GANGU | 0.470 | 150000 |
| 138 | MAHANAND | BRAHMANAND | 6.000 | 600000 |
| 139 | MAHESH CHANDRA | LAXMI PRASAD | 3.430 | 343000 |
| 140 | MAHESHI | VASWANAND | 4.400 | 440000 |
| 141 | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 2.651 | 265123.69 |
| 142 | MAKHAN LAL | GANGU | 0.450 | 150000 |
| 143 | MANGELAL | SHUKRU | 20.269 | 2026913.7 |
| 144 | MANGLI | UTAMO | 0.955 | 150000 |
| 145 | MANOJ PRAKASH | JAYANTI PRASAD | 0.546 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| 146 | MANOJ KUMAR | DIWANU | 0.006 | 150000 |
| 147 | MANORI LAL | BANSI | 1.756 | 175595.34 |
| 148 | MOHAN BHAN | KISHNA BHAN | 0.175 | 150000 |
| 149 | MOHAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 2.428 | 242760.42 |
| 150 | MOHAN PRASAD | SATESHWOR PRASAD | 0.107 | 150000 |
| 151 | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 8.922 | 892155.66 |
| 152 | MOHAN PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 10.935 | 1093500 |
| 153 | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 1.774 | 177357.95 |
| 154 | MOHAN SINGH | RAM SINGH | 2.576 | 257610.62 |
| 155 | MONU | CHIGOTHU | 0.017 | 150000 |
| 156 | MOTI RAM | WALI RAM | 0.501 | 150000 |
| 157 | MUKESH CHANDRA | BUDDHI PRASAD | 5.967 | 596700 |
| 158 | MUKESH SINGH | RANJIT SINGH | 0.495 | 150000 |
| 159 | MUKHARI DEVI | BACHHI DEVI | 9.800 | 980000 |
| 160 | MURKHALYA | BALDEV | 3.013 | 301300 |
| 161 | NANDAN SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 0.057 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 162 | NANDI DEVI | BAHADUR LAL (D/O KUTTA LAL) | 0.068 | 150000 |
| 163 | NARAYAN DUTT | DILPATI | 0.050 | 150000 |
| 164 | NARAYAN SINGH | RAVI DUTT | 1.004 | 150000 |
| 165 | NARENDRA PRASAD | MOTI RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 166 | NAVIN CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 0.195 | 150000 |
| 167 | NIRANJAN | VIDYA DUTT | 1.075 | 150000 |
| 168 | OM PRAKASH | SRI RAM | 17.812 | 1781235.8 |
| 169 | PARVATI DEVI | MOTI RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 170 | PATHSHAL DISTRICT BOARD | | 2.500 | 250000 |
| 171 | PATI RAM | MAYA RAM | 1.080 | 150000 |
| 172 | PATI RAM | NAG DUTT | 0.849 | 150000 |
| 173 | PITAMBAR | BRAHMANAND | 6.000 | 600000 |
| 174 | PITAMBAR DUTT | MAYARAM | 5.148 | 514797.75 |
| 175 | PITAMBARI | GANESH RAM | 3.569 | 356884.06 |
| 176 | PRADEEP SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 5.077 | 507668.94 |
| 177 | PRADIP | ANANT RAM | 0.500 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-------|-----------|
| 178 | PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 0.063 | 150000 |
| 179 | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PASU PATI | 1.061 | 150000 |
| 180 | PRAKASH CHANDRA | KESHAVNAND | 2.476 | 247552.08 |
| 181 | PRAKASH CHANDRA | SATESHWOR PRASAD | 0.107 | 150000 |
| 182 | PRATAP SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 3.896 | 389600 |
| 183 | PRATAP SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 0.057 | 150000 |
| 184 | PRATIMA | SUBHASH CHANDRA | 2.613 | 261300 |
| 185 | PREM BALLABH | GORI DUTT | 4.302 | 430243.07 |
| 186 | PREM BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 2.472 | 247187.5 |
| 187 | PREM CHAND | DURGA PRASAD | 1.705 | 170525.36 |
| 188 | PREM CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 0.168 | 150000 |
| 189 | PREM CHANDRA | DURGA DUTT | 0.925 | 150000 |
| 190 | PREM LAL | BHADU | 2.192 | 219249.58 |
| 191 | PREM LAL | CHOTIYA | 0.058 | 150000 |
| 192 | PREMCHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 0.100 | 150000 |
| 193 | PUSHKAR LAL | OGAR | 0.269 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| 194 | PUSU LAL | CHOTIYA | 0.058 | 150000 |
| 195 | RADHA KRISHNA | TULA RAM | 0.012 | 150000 |
| 196 | RAJENDRA PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 8.111 | 811145.83 |
| 197 | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1.372 | 150000 |
| 198 | RAJENDRA PRASAD | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 0.125 | 150000 |
| 199 | RAJESH KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 18.310 | 1831000 |
| 200 | RAKESH CHANDRA | PREM BALLABH | 5.717 | 571650 |
| 201 | RAKESH SINGH | RANJIT SINGH | 0.495 | 150000 |
| 202 | RAM KRISHNAN | KESHAVNAND | 0.056 | 150000 |
| 203 | RAM LAL | THELU | 2.714 | 271400 |
| 204 | RAMESH CHANDRA | MAYARAM | 6.102 | 610200 |
| 205 | RAMESH CHANDRA | KEDAR DUTT | 21.844 | 2184400 |
| 206 | RAMESHWOR | ISHWORI DUTT | 8.111 | 811100 |
| 207 | RAMESHWOR | PREM BALLABH | 5.717 | 571650 |
| 208 | RAMKRISHNA | KESHAVNAND | 0.107 | 150000 |
| 209 | RATAN SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 5.077 | 507700 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| 210 | ROSHNI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 3.993 | 399300 |
| 211 | RUKMANI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 5.717 | 571650 |
| 212 | SACCHU LAL | MADHU | 12.367 | 1236666.7 |
| 213 | SACHIDANAND | PURUSHOTTAM | 0.251 | 150000 |
| 214 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 39.806 | 3980600 |
| 215 | SANDIP HATWAL | RAMESH CHANDRA | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 216 | SANJAY | JAGDISH PRASAD | 0.195 | 150000 |
| 217 | SANJAY LAL | INDRALAL | 1.002 | 150000 |
| 218 | SANJAY | LAXMI PRASAD | 3.430 | 343000 |
| 219 | SANJAY DIMRI | CHANDRA BALLABH | 2.400 | 240000 |
| 220 | SANTOSH | KANHAIYA | 2.163 | 216250 |
| 221 | SATESHWOR | NAG DUTT | 0.192 | 150000 |
| 222 | SATISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 0.268 | 150000 |
| 223 | SAVITRI DEVI | HARI KRISHAN | 0.676 | 150000 |
| 224 | SHAILESH CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 0.195 | 150000 |
| 225 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 23.437 | 2343700 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 226 | SHAMBU PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 21.147 | 2114700 |
| 227 | SHANKAR DUTT | HARI DUTT | 12.289 | 1228900 |
| 228 | SHARAD KUMAR | BUDDHI PRASAD | 5.967 | 596700 |
| 229 | SHEKHAR ANAND | JAY DUTT | 0.463 | 150000 |
| 230 | SHIV PRASAD | BHOLA SINGH | 0.364 | 150000 |
| 231 | SHIV SINGH | PATI LAL | 6.217 | 621666.67 |
| 232 | SHREE LAXMI NARAYAN MANDIR | | 5.600 | 560000 |
| 233 | SHREE CHANDIKA MAHADEV | | 2.500 | 250000 |
| 234 | SHYALIK RAM | RAVI DUTT | 1.004 | 150000 |
| 235 | SHYAMLAL | KAMA POTE GAGAN BHAN | 0.275 | 150000 |
| 236 | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 2.877 | 287700 |
| 237 | SOHAN LAL | KISHORILAL | 1.343 | 150000 |
| 238 | SRI RAM | BRAHMANAND | 6.000 | 600000 |
| 239 | SRIDHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 3.804 | 380400 |
| 240 | SRINIWAS | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 8.289 | 828900 |
| 241 | SUBODH PRASAD | GANESH RAM | 2.574 | 257400 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 242 | SULOCHNA | DABRANAND | 3.111 | 311100 |
| 243 | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL POTE MANGALI | 0.575 | 150000 |
| 244 | SUMITRA DEVI | LAXMI PRASAD | 3.430 | 343000 |
| 245 | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1.372 | 150000 |
| 246 | SUSHIL CHANDRA | KANHAIYA | 2.163 | 216250 |
| 247 | TAJBAR SINGH | BHOLA SINGH | 0.364 | 150000 |
| 248 | TARENDRA PRASAD | HARI NAND | 8.550 | 855000 |
| 249 | TOTA LAL | THELU | 2.714 | 271400 |
| 250 | TULA RAM | GANGA DUTT | 3.990 | 399000 |
| 251 | UPENDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 1.075 | 107500 |
| 252 | UPENDRA LAL | MONU | 0.067 | 6666.6667 |
| 253 | VASUDEV | JAY DUTT | 1.583 | 158333.33 |
| 254 | VASUDEV | NAND RAM | 4.011 | 401100 |
| 255 | VASUDEV | NAG DUTT | 0.849 | 150000 |
| 256 | VASWANAND | UMA DUTT | 0.144 | 150000 |
| 257 | VICHITRANAND | JAY DUTT | 0.502 | 150000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 258 | VINOD BHAN | RATTI BHAN | 0.058 | 150000 |
| 259 | VINOD KUMAR | DIWANU | 0.006 | 150000 |
| 260 | VINOD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 8.289 | 828900 |
| 261 | VIRENDER LAL | MONU | 0.067 | 150000 |
| 262 | VISHAMBAR DUTT | MAYA RAM | 6.227 | 622700 |
| 263 | VISHESHWOR | RAVI DUTT | 11.875 | 1187500 |
| 264 | VIVEK | VIJAY PRASAD | 4.056 | 405600 |
| 265 | VIVEK HATWAL | DIWAKAR PRASAD | 0.500 | 150000 |
| 266 | WALI | GANGU | 0.505 | 150000 |
| 267 | YASHWANT SINGH | BHOLA SINGH | 0.364 | 150000 |
| 268 | CHAKRADHAR | BALI RAM | 4.950 | 495000 |
| 269 | JAYANTI PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 1.474 | 150000 |
| 270 | MOHAN PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 1.474 | 150000 |
| 271 | JAGDISH PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 1.473 | 150000 |

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Changes may be incorporated based on clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority

MICRO PLAN

The compensation for structures will be worked out after PWD assessment and accordingly Microplans will be updated

Micro Plan for PAFs of Gulabkoti Village (STAGE-II)

| SI No of TH | Name of Title Holder | Father's/ Husband's/ Guardian's Name | PAF Category | Khata No | Share (in HA) | Share (in Naali) | Compensation by SLAO | RR Assistance payable by THDC | Total amount @ 1 lac/naali |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 1 | Badru Lal | Soniya Lal | B | 13 | 0.0268 | 1.338 | 16,527 | 117,223 | 133750 |
| 2 | Gangu Lal | Soniya | B | 13 | 0.0268 | 1.338 | 16,527 | 117,223 | 133750 |
| 3 | Jai Lal | Sangramu | B | 13 | 0.0535 | 2.675 | 33,052 | 234,448 | 267500 |
| | | | | | 0.107 | 5.350 | 66,105 | 468,895 | 535000 |
| 4 | Murkhalya | Bhopalu | B | 29 | 0.0170 | 0.850 | 10,504 | 74,496 | 85000 |
| 5 | Gulabu Lal | Bhopalu | B | 29 | 0.0170 | 0.850 | 10,502 | 74,498 | 85000 |
| | <i>Baalu (Late)</i> | <i>Bhopalu</i> | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Pushkar Lal | Late Baalu | B | 29 | 0.0057 | 0.283 | 2,626 | 25,707 | 28333 |
| 7 | Purni Devi | Late Baalu | B | 29 | 0.0057 | 0.283 | 2,626 | 25,707 | 28333 |
| 8 | Narender Lal | Late Baalu | B | 29 | 0.0057 | 0.283 | 2,625 | 25,708 | 28333 |
| | | | | | 0.0510 | 2.550 | 31,508 | 223,492 | 255000 |
| 9 | Chilkhi Devi | Late Hazaari Lal | B | 39 | 0.0315 | 1.575 | 19,461 | 138,039 | 157500 |
| 10 | Jagdish Lal | Late Hazaari Lal | B | 39 | 0.0315 | 1.575 | 19,461 | 138,039 | 157500 |
| 11 | Makhan Lal | Late Hazaari Lal | B | 39 | 0.0315 | 1.575 | 19,460 | 138,040 | 157500 |
| 12 | Gopal Lal | Ghantu | B | 39 | 0.0158 | 0.788 | 9,731 | 69,019 | 78750 |
| 13 | Jai Lal | Ghantu | B | 39 | 0.0158 | 0.788 | 9,731 | 69,019 | 78750 |
| 14 | Ballu Lal | Ghantu | | 39 | 0.0158 | 0.788 | 9,731 | 69,019 | 78750 |
| 15 | Sundara Devi | Late Ravi Lal | B | 39 | 0.0059 | 0.296 | 3,649 | 25,951 | 29600 |
| 16 | Premlal | Late Ravi Lal | B | 39 | 0.0059 | 0.295 | 3,649 | 25,851 | 29500 |
| 17 | Hori Lal | Late Ravi Lal | B | 39 | 0.0059 | 0.295 | 3,649 | 25,851 | 29500 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|---|----|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 18 | Labbu Lal | Late Ravi Lal | B | 39 | 0.0059 | 0.295 | 3,649 | 25,851 | 29500 |
| 19 | Dhaneshwori devi | Late Mathura Lal | B | 39 | 0.0236 | 1.181 | 14,595 | 103,530 | 118125 |
| | | | | | 0.1890 | 9.450 | 116,766 | 828,234 | 945000 |
| | <i>Kundan Lal (Late)</i> | <i>Ratti</i> | | 7 | 0.0115 | 0.574 | 7,091 | 50,290 | 57381 |
| 20 | Vinod Kumar | Late Kundan lal | B | 7 | | | | | |
| 21 | Virender | Late Kundan lal | B | 7 | | | | | |
| 22 | Tulsi | Ratti | B | 7 | 0.0115 | 0.574 | 7,090 | 50,291 | 57381 |
| 23 | Mukesh Lal | Darwan Lal | B | 7 | 0.0015 | 0.076 | 938 | 6,650 | 7588 |
| 24 | Sunder Lal | Darwan Lal | | 7 | 0.0015 | 0.076 | 938 | 6,650 | 7588 |
| 25 | Roshan Lal | Darwan Lal | B | 7 | 0.0015 | 0.076 | 937 | 6,651 | 7588 |
| 26 | Gopal Lal | Gulabu Lal | B | 7 | 0.0046 | 0.232 | 2,872 | 20,365 | 23237 |
| 27 | Mohan Lal | Gulabu Lal | B | 7 | 0.0046 | 0.232 | 2,872 | 20,365 | 23237 |
| 28 | Govind Lal | Gulabu Lal | B | 7 | 0.0046 | 0.232 | 2,870 | 20,367 | 23237 |
| | Brijender Lal | Govind Lal | B | 7 | | | | | |
| 28 | Chandi Lal | Gulabu Lal | B | 7 | 0.0046 | 0.228 | 2,812 | 19,951 | 22763 |
| 30 | Dharm Lal | Manglu Lal | B | 7 | 0.0343 | 1.717 | 21,212 | 150,459 | 171670 |
| | | | | | 0.0000 | 0.000 | | | |
| | <i>Buddhi Lal (Late)</i> | <i>Manglu</i> | | | 0.0117 | 0.583 | 7,206 | 51,124 | 58330 |
| 31 | Budwari Devi | Late Buddhi Lal | B | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0.0920 | 4.600 | 56,838 | 403,162 | 460000 |
| 32 | Gudalu | Laxmu | B | 8 | 0.0663 | 3.317 | 40,981 | 290,686 | 331667 |
| 33 | Jai Lal | Laxmu | B | 8 | 0.0663 | 3.317 | 40,981 | 290,686 | 331667 |
| 34 | Ram Lal | Banki Lal | B | 8 | 0.0332 | 1.658 | 20,491 | 145,342 | 165833 |
| 35 | Shayam Lal | Banki Lal | B | 8 | 0.0332 | 1.658 | 20,490 | 145,343 | 165833 |
| | | | | | 0.1990 | 9.950 | 122,943 | 872,057 | 995000 |

MICRO PLAN

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------|---|----|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 36 | Suresha Lal | Galthi Lal | B | 34 | 0.0334 | 1.669 | 20,620 | 146,255 | 166875 |
| 37 | Bharat Lal | Galthi Lal | B | 34 | 0.0334 | 1.669 | 20,619 | 146,256 | 166875 |
| 38 | Girdhari Lal | Kishnu Lal | B | 34 | 0.0334 | 1.669 | 20,619 | 146,256 | 166875 |
| 39 | Dharam Lal | Kishnu | B | 34 | 0.0334 | 1.669 | 20,619 | 146,256 | 166875 |
| 40 | Vijay Ram | Shyalak Ram | B | 34 | 0.0668 | 3.338 | 41,239 | 292,511 | 333750 |
| 41 | Sanjeev Kumar | Shyalak Ram | B | 34 | 0.0668 | 3.338 | 41,238 | 292,512 | 333750 |
| | | | | | 0.2670 | 13.350 | 164,954 | 1,170,046 | 1335000 |
| 42 | Vinod Lal | Fateh Lal | B | 14 | 0.0200 | 1.000 | 12,357 | 87,643 | 100000 |
| 43 | Prem Lal | Fateh Lal | B | 14 | 0.0200 | 1.000 | 12,356 | 87,644 | 100000 |
| 44 | Shiv Lal | Dharam Lal | B | 14 | 0.0200 | 1.000 | 12,356 | 87,644 | 100000 |
| 45 | Kuldeep | Sunita Devi | B | 14 | 0.0200 | 1.000 | 12,356 | 87,644 | 100000 |
| 46 | Dwarika Prasad | Nainu | B | 14 | 0.0400 | 2.000 | 24,712 | 175,288 | 200000 |
| | | | | | 0.120 | 6.000 | 74,137 | 525,863 | 600000 |
| | TOTAL | | | | 1.025 | 51.250 | 633,252 | 4,491,748 | 5125000 |

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Changes may be incorporated based on clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority

SLAO payment is due. RR assistance payable by THDC will be calculated after SLAO payment.

Annexure- 4

Table on Local Land units and their conversion into general Units

| Sl. No | Conversion of local land units |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 Naali= 16 Muthi |
| 2 | 20 Naali= 1 Acre |
| 3 | 50 Naali= 1 Hactare |
| 4 | 1 Acre= 320 Muthis |
| 5 | 1 Hactare= 800 Muthis |
| 6 | 1 Naali= 200 Square feet |
| 7 | 1 Naali= 1/50 of an Hactare |
| 8 | 2.5 Acre= 1 Hactare |
| 9 | 2.5 Naali= 1 Bigha |
| 10 | 8 Bigha= 1 Acre |

Annexure-5

Land Loss as per Revenue records

NAME OF VILLAGE: GULAB KOTI

| Khata No | Name of Title Holder | Father's/ Husband's/ Guardian's Name | Hissa | Total Area in each Khata (in HA) | Share per TH (in HA) | Share per TH (in Naali) |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 13 | Badru Lal | Soniya | 1 | | 0.02675 | 1.3375 |
| | Gangu Lal | Soniya | 1 | | 0.02675 | 1.3375 |
| | Jai Lal | Sangramu | 2 | | 0.0535 | 2.675 |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 4 | 0.107 | 0.107 | 5.35 |
| 29 | Murkhalya | Bhopalu | 1 | | 0.017 | 0.85 |
| | Gulabu | Bhopalu | 1 | | 0.017 | 0.85 |
| | <i>Baalu (Late)</i> | <i>Bhopalu</i> | 1 | | 0.017 | 0.85 |
| | Pushkar Lal | Late Baalu | | | | |
| | Purni Devi | Late Baalu | | | | |
| | Surender Lal | Late Baalu | | | | |
| | Narender Lal | Late Baalu | | | | |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 3 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 2.55 |
| 39 | <i>Hazari (Late)</i> | <i>Lacchi</i> | 12 | | 0.0945 | 4.725 |
| | Chilkhi Devi | Late Hazari | | | | |
| | Jagdish Lal | Late Hazari | | | | |
| | Makhan Lal | Late Hazari | | | | |
| | Gopal Lal | Ghantu | 2 | | 0.01575 | 0.7875 |
| | Jai Lal | Ghantu | 2 | | 0.01575 | 0.7875 |
| | Ballu Lal | Ghantu | 2 | | 0.01575 | 0.7875 |
| | <i>Ravi Lal (Late)</i> | <i>Ghantu</i> | 3 | | 0.023625 | 1.18125 |
| | Sundara Devi | Late Ravi Lal | | | | |
| | Premlal | Late Ravi Lal | | | | |
| | Hori Lal | Late Ravi Lal | | | | |
| | Labbu Lal | Late Ravi Lal | | | | |
| | <i>Mathura Lal (late)</i> | <i>Ghantu</i> | 3 | | 0.023625 | 1.18125 |
| | Dhaneshwori devi | Late Mathura Lal | | | | |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 24 | 0.189 | 0.189 | 9.45 |
| 7 | <i>Kundan Lal (Late)</i> | <i>Ratti</i> | 121 | | 0.011476 | 0.573814 |
| | Vinod Kumar | Late Kundan Lal | | | | |
| | Virender | Late Kundan Lal | | | | |
| | Tulsi | Ratti | 121 | | 0.011476 | 0.573814 |
| | Mukesh Lal | Darwan Lal | 16 | | 0.001518 | 0.075876 |
| | Sunder Lal | Darwan Lal | 16 | | 0.001518 | 0.075876 |
| | Roshan Lal | Darwan Lal | 16 | | 0.001518 | 0.075876 |
| | Gopal Lal | Gulabu Lal | 49 | | 0.004647 | 0.232371 |
| | Mohan Lal | Gulabu Lal | 49 | | 0.004647 | 0.232371 |
| | Govind Lal | Gulabu Lal | 49 | | 0.004647 | 0.232371 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Chandi Lal | Gulabu Lal | 48 | | 0.004553 | 0.227629 |
| | Dharam Lal | Manglu | 362 | | 0.034334 | 1.716701 |
| | Buddhi Lal (Late) | Manglu | 123 | | 0.011666 | 0.583299 |
| | Budwari Devi | Late Buddhi Lal | | | | |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 970 | 0.092 | 0.092 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| 8 | Gudalu | Laxmu | 2 | | 0.066333 | 3.316667 |
| | Jai Lal | Laxmu | 2 | | 0.066333 | 3.316667 |
| | Ram Lal | Banki Lal | 1 | | 0.033167 | 1.658333 |
| | Shayam Lal | Banki Lal | 1 | | 0.033167 | 1.658333 |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 6 | 0.199 | 0.199 | 9.95 |
| | | | | | | 0 |
| 34 | Suresha Lal | Galthi | 1 | | 0.033375 | 1.66875 |
| | Bharat Lal | Galthi | 1 | | 0.033375 | 1.66875 |
| | Ghirdhari Lal | Kishnu | 1 | | 0.033375 | 1.66875 |
| | Dharam Lal | Kishnu | 1 | | 0.033375 | 1.66875 |
| | Vijay Ram | Shyalak Ram | 2 | | 0.06675 | 3.3375 |
| | Sanjeev Kumar | Shyalak Ram | 2 | | 0.06675 | 3.3375 |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 8 | 0.267 | 0.267 | 13.35 |
| | | | | | | 0 |
| 14 | Vinod Lal | Fateh Lal | 1 | | 0.02 | 1 |
| | Prem Lal | Fateh Lal | 1 | | 0.02 | 1 |
| | Shiv Lal | Dharam Lal | 1 | | 0.02 | 1 |
| | Kuldeep | Sunita Devi | 1 | | 0.02 | 1 |
| | Dwarika Prasad | Nainu | 2 | | 0.04 | 2 |
| | | SUB TOTAL | 6 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 6 |
| | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | | | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| | | | | | | 51.25 |

*** The above is detail of land acquired in Stage-II. This detail may change as per as per clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority.

The names in ITALICS are persons who are already dead and names are in SLAO list

NAME OF VILLAGE: BATULA

| Khata No | Name of PAF | S/O, W/O | Hissa | Land acquired in Ha | Land acquired in Naali |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 99 | Narendra Singh | Bhopal Singh | 6 | 0.05175 | 2.5875 |
| | Narendra Singh | Late Smt. Chaita w/o Bhupal Singh | 1 | 0.008625 | 0.43125 |
| | Bhopaal singh | Hari Singh | 1 | 0.008625 | 0.43125 |
| | | | 8 | 0.069 | 3.45 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 77 | Than Singh | Murkhalya | 95 | 0.0005 | 0.027212 |
| | Ansuya Prasad | Dev Singh | 337 | 0.0019 | 0.096531 |
| | Surendra Singh | Dev Singh | 369 | 0.0021 | 0.105697 |
| | Harendra Singh | Dev Singh | 369 | 0.0021 | 0.105697 |
| | Ram Singh | Dev Singh | 369 | 0.0021 | 0.105697 |
| | Gobind Prasad | Tula Ram | 32 | 0.0002 | 0.009166 |
| | | | 1571 | 0.0090 | 0.45 |
| | | | | | |
| 161 | Bhopaal singh | Kalam Singh | 1152 | 0.0880 | 4.400 |
| | | | 1152 | 0.0880 | 4.400 |
| | | | | | |
| 155 | Bhajan Singh | Bhim Singh | 162 | 0.0088 | 0.437676 |
| | Pitambari Devi | Avtaar Singh | 164 | 0.0089 | 0.443079 |
| | Ranjit Singh | Khem Singh | 2 | 0.0001 | 0.005403 |
| | <i>Keshar Singh (Late)</i> | <i>Aalam Singh</i> | 338 | 0.0183 | 0.913175 |
| | Dilbar Singh | Keshar Singh | | | |
| | Mangla Devi | Keshar Singh | | | |
| | Govind Singh | Aalam Singh | 338 | 0.0183 | 0.913175 |
| | Jitendra singh | Gabbar Singh | 317 | 0.0171 | 0.85644 |
| | Hirday Ram | Purnanand | 20 | 0.0011 | 0.054034 |
| | JAL NIGAM, CHAMOLI | | 10 | 0.0005 | 0.027017 |
| | | | 1351 | 0.073 | 3.65 |
| | | | | | |
| 173 | Malmata | Inder Singh | 270 | 0.00117 | 0.058568 |
| | Mahesha nand | Kamroop | 215 | 0.00093 | 0.046638 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Himanand | 5 | 0.00002 | 0.001085 |
| | Vinod Prasad | Himanand | 4 | 0.00002 | 0.000868 |
| | Vishleshwar Prasad | Himanand | 4 | 0.00002 | 0.000868 |
| | <i>Mahanand (late)</i> | Gunanand | 13 | 0.00006 | 0.00282 |
| | Girish Chandra | Mahanand (Late) | | | |
| | Naresh Chandra | Mahanand (Late) | | | |
| | Rakesh Chandra | Mahanand (Late) | | | |
| | Kamla Devi | Mahanand (Late) | | | |
| | <i>Buddhi Prasad(Late)</i> | <i>Gunanand</i> | 13 | 0.00006 | 0.00282 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Chandrakala | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Upendar Kumar | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Manoj Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Prakash Chandra | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Harish Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Chakradhar Prasad | Gunanand | 13 | 0.00006 | 0.00282 |
| | Smt. Gundli | Daulat singh | 666 | 0.00289 | 0.144469 |
| | <i>Gabru Singh(Late)</i> | <i>Alam singh</i> | 2 | 0.00001 | 0.000434 |
| | Jitender Singh | Gabru Singh | | | |
| | Dwarika Prasad | Vashashpati | 31 | 0.00013 | 0.006725 |
| | Mohan prasad | Vashashpati | 31 | 0.00013 | 0.006725 |
| | Ansuya Prasad | Vishleshwar Prasad | 10 | 0.00004 | 0.002169 |
| | Mangal Singh | Gulab Singh | 10 | 0.00004 | 0.002169 |
| | Dalip singh | Kundan Singh | 34 | 0.00015 | 0.007375 |
| | Shishupaal Singh | Kundan Singh | 34 | 0.00015 | 0.007375 |
| | Ranjit Singh | Shamsher singh | 7 | 0.00003 | 0.001518 |
| | Narendra singh | Shamsher singh | 7 | 0.00003 | 0.001518 |
| | Surendra singh | Shamsher singh | 7 | 0.00003 | 0.001518 |
| | Jitendra singh | Shamsher singh | 7 | 0.00003 | 0.001518 |
| | | | 1383 | 0.006 | 0.3 |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | Ansuya Prasad | Shiv singh | 151 | 0.0086 | 0.432 |
| | Jayendra Singh | Shiv Singh | 175 | 0.0100 | 0.501 |
| | Narendra Singh | Anand Singh | 171 | 0.0098 | 0.489 |
| | Brijesh Singh | Anand Singh | 124 | 0.0071 | 0.355 |
| | Trilok Lal | Chandi Lal | 22 | 0.0013 | 0.063 |
| | Jesuli | Jayantani Prasad | 48 | 0.0027 | 0.137 |
| | Kulanand | Vasudev | 8 | 0.0005 | 0.023 |
| | | | 699 | 0.04 | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | Ansuya Lal | Chandra Lal | 8 | 0.00075 | 0.038 |
| | Laxman Lal | Bachhi Lal | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Kuldip Prasad | Bachhi Lal | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Dayal Lal | Aitbaaru | 2 | 0.00019 | 0.009 |
| | Prem Lal | Maitu | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Jai Lal | Maitu | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Wasti | Diwanu | 2 | 0.00019 | 0.009 |
| | Jomti | Diwanu | 2 | 0.00019 | 0.009 |
| | Lara | Diwanu | 2 | 0.00019 | 0.009 |
| | Wali | Diwanu | 2 | 0.00019 | 0.009 |
| | <i>Buddhi Lal(Late)</i> | <i>Khuna</i> | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Bijendra Lal | Buddhi Lal | | | |
| | Shaanti Lal | Buddhi Lal | | | |
| | Dhirju | Khuna | 1 | 0.00009 | 0.005 |
| | Sacchu Lal | Bhajnu | 4 | 0.00038 | 0.019 |
| | Mahimal Lal | Bhajnu | 4 | 0.00038 | 0.019 |
| | | | 32 | 0.00300 | 0.15 |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 79 | Dwarika Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | 85 | 0.00018 | 0.008904 |
| | Sharad Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | 85 | 0.00018 | 0.008904 |
| | Mukesh chandra | Buddhi Prasad | 84 | 0.00018 | 0.008799 |
| | Ansuiya prasad | Ambika dutt | 147 | 0.00031 | 0.015398 |
| | Mohan Prasad | Ambika dutt | 163 | 0.00034 | 0.017074 |
| | Om Prakash | Shri Ram | 311 | 0.00065 | 0.032577 |
| | Jayanti Prasad | Baladutt | 146 | 0.00031 | 0.015293 |
| | Jagdish Prasad | Baladutt | 179 | 0.00038 | 0.01875 |
| | Than Singh | Murkhalya | 104 | 0.00022 | 0.010894 |
| | Rudra Singh | Madho Singh | 105 | 0.00022 | 0.010999 |
| | KRISHI VIBHAG | | 23 | 0.00005 | 0.002409 |
| | | | 1432 | 0.003 | 0.15 |
| | | | | | |
| 249 | Smt. Puili (Late) | Fateh Singh | 4 | 0.016 | 0.8 |
| | Narendra Singh | Bhupaal Singh | | | |
| | Smt. Mathura Devi (Late) | Nain Singh | 2 | 0.008 | 0.4 |
| | Narendra Singh | Bhupaal Singh | | | |
| | Chaita (Late) | Bhupal Singh | 1 | 0.004 | 0.2 |
| | Narendra Singh | Bhupaal Singh | | | |
| | Bhupaal Singh | Hari Singh | 1 | 0.004 | 0.2 |
| | | | 8 | 0.032 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | |
| 43 | Guman Singh (Late) | Kalam Singh | 153 | 0.00397 | 0.198517 |
| | Pradip Singh | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Gayatri Devi | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Rajendra Singh (Late) | Sher Singh | 124 | 0.003218 | 0.16089 |
| | Pradip Singh | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Gayatri Devi | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Gajendar Singh | Sher Singh | 231 | 0.005994 | 0.299722 |
| | Jupli Devi (Late) | Sher Singh | 463 | 0.012015 | 0.600741 |
| | Pradip Singh | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Gayatri Devi | Rajender Singh | | | |
| | Bacchi Ram | Kamleshwar | 35 | 0.000908 | 0.045412 |
| | Ansuya Prasad | Joga nand | 41 | 0.001064 | 0.053197 |
| | Surendra Singh | Sher Singh | 32 | 0.00083 | 0.04152 |
| | | | 1079 | 0.028 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | |
| 180 | Mohan Prasad | Bachhi Ram | 277 | 0.0100 | 0.501 |
| | Shanti Prasad | Jayanand | 222 | 0.0080 | 0.402 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Himanand | 12 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Binod Prasad | Himanand | 12 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Bisleshwor Prasad | Himanand | 11 | 0.0004 | 0.020 |
| | Mahanand (Late) | Gunanand | 69 | 0.0025 | 0.125 |
| | Smt. Kamla | Mahanand | | | |
| | Girish Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | Naresh Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | Rakesh Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | Buddhi Prasad (Late) | Gunanand | 69 | 0.0025 | 0.125 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Chandrakala | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Upendar Kumar | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Manoj Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Prakash Chandra | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Harish Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Chakradhar Prasad | Gunanand | 69 | 0.0025 | 0.125 |
| | Trilok Lal | Chandi Lal | 34 | 0.0012 | 0.062 |
| | Radhakrishan | Nathi Ram | 26 | 0.0009 | 0.047 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Bisleshwor Prasad | 28 | 0.0010 | 0.051 |
| | | | 829 | 0.03 | 1.5 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 251 | Mohan Prasad | Bachhi Ram | 2 | 0.0403 | 2.013 |
| | Shanti Prasad | Jayanand | 2 | 0.0403 | 2.013 |
| | <i>Himanand (Late)</i> | <i>Gunanand</i> | 1 | 0.0201 | 1.006 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Himanand | | | |
| | Binod Prasad | Himanand | | | |
| | Bisleshwor Prasad | Himanand | | | |
| | <i>Mahanand (Late)</i> | <i>Gunanand</i> | 1 | 0.0201 | 1.006 |
| | Smt. Kamla | Mahanand | | | |
| | Girish Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | Naresh Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | Rakesh Chandra | Mahanand | | | |
| | <i>Budhi Prasad (Late)</i> | <i>Gunanand</i> | 1 | 0.0201 | 1.006 |
| | Chandrakala | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Upendar Kumar | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Manoj Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Prakash Chandra | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Harish Prasad | Late Buddhi Prasad | | | |
| | Chakradhar Prasad | Gunanand | 1 | 0.0201 | 1.006 |
| | | | 8 | 0.161 | 8.05 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Total | | 0.542 | 27.1 |

The names in ITALICS are persons who are already dead and names are in SLAO list
The above details are subject to change by SLAO/DM or any other competent authority

NAME OF VILLAGE: JAISAAL

| Khata No | Name of Owners | S/O, W/O | Hissa | Share in Hectare | Share in Naali |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| 28 | Hari Krishan | Shivanand | 4 | 0.0082 | 0.408 |
| | <i>Jagdish Prasad</i> | <i>Shivanand</i> | 4 | | |
| | Shubhaga Devi | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0027 | 0.136 |
| | Himanshu | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0027 | 0.136 |
| | Pankaj | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0027 | 0.136 |
| | Gobind Prasad | Shivanand | 12 | 0.0245 | 1.225 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0061 | 0.306 |
| | <i>Devanand</i> | <i>Pathi Ram</i> | 3 | | |
| | Sandeep | Devanand | | 0.0020 | 0.102 |
| | Kuldeep | Devanand | | 0.0020 | 0.102 |
| | Munni Devi | Devanand | | 0.0020 | 0.102 |
| | Bhagwati Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0061 | 0.306 |
| | Chandi Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0061 | 0.306 |
| | <i>Dharmanand</i> | <i>Chet Ram</i> | 12 | | |
| | Ramesh | Dharmanand | | 0.0082 | 0.408 |
| | Harish | Dharmanand | | 0.0082 | 0.408 |
| | Pavitra | Dharmanand | | 0.0082 | 0.408 |
| | Vishambar dutt | Shivanand | 4 | 0.0082 | 0.408 |
| | | | 48 | 0.0980 | 4.897 |
| 15 | Rajender Lal | Govind Lal | 3 | 0.0030 | 0.150 |
| | Vinod Lal | Govind Lal | 3 | 0.0030 | 0.150 |
| | Mohan Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |
| | Kailash Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |
| | Harish Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| | Bhagwan Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |
| | Bhuwan Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |
| | Sajjan Lal | Nathi lal | 1 | 0.0010 | 0.050 |
| | Lalit Mohan | Ratan Lal | 3 | 0.0030 | 0.150 |
| | | | 15 | 0.0150 | 0.750 |
| | | | | | |
| 11 | Maya Ram | Dev Ram | 10 | 0.0141 | 0.705 |
| | Khantri Devi | Jai Kishan | 5 | 0.0070 | 0.352 |
| | Tara Dutt | Mahesha Nand | 5 | 0.0070 | 0.352 |
| | Mohan Prasad | Ram Kishan | 2 | 0.0028 | 0.141 |
| | | | 22 | 0.0310 | 1.550 |
| | | | | | |
| 22 | <i>Shiv Lal (Late)</i> | <i>Lt. Bhaji Shah</i> | 1 | | |
| | Janki Devi | Late Sh.Shiv Lal | | 0.0058 | 0.292 |
| | Mahendra Singh | Late Sh.Shiv Lal | | 0.0058 | 0.292 |
| | Ravindra Singh | Late Sh.Shiv Lal | | 0.0057 | 0.291 |
| | Bahadur Singh | Lt. Bhaji Shah | 1 | 0.0175 | 0.875 |
| | | | 2 | 0.0349 | 1.750 |
| | | | | | |
| 19 | Vaswanand | Chet Ram | 4 | 0.0755 | 3.775 |
| | Smt. Maheshwori | Vaswanand | 2 | 0.0378 | 1.888 |
| | Chandi Prasad | Keshavnand | 1 | 0.0189 | 0.944 |
| | Uma Shankar | Keshavnand | 1 | 0.0189 | 0.944 |
| | | | 8 | 0.1510 | 7.551 |
| | | | | | |
| 29 | Hori Lal | Narayan | 1 | 0.0610 | 3.050 |
| | Buddhi Prasad | Narayan | 1 | 0.0610 | 3.050 |
| | | | 2 | 0.1220 | 6.100 |
| | | | | | |
| 17 | Laxmi Prasad | Moti Ram | 1 | 0.0075 | 0.375 |
| | Harsh Pati | Dant Ram | 1 | 0.0075 | 0.375 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 2 | 0.0150 | 0.750 |
| 18 | Laxmi Prasad | Moti Ram | 12 | 0.0470 | 2.350 |
| | <i>Harsh Pati (Late)</i> | <i>Dant Ram</i> | 12 | 0.0470 | 2.350 |
| | Maheshwor Prasad | Harsh Pati | | | |
| | Durga Prasad | Damodhar | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | Purushottam | Damodhar | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | Hori Lal | Narayan | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | Buddhi Prasad | Narayan | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | Hari Kishan | Shiva Nand | 4 | 0.0157 | 0.783 |
| | Visambhar Prasad | Shiva Nand | 4 | 0.0157 | 0.783 |
| | <i>Jagdish Prasad (Late)</i> | <i>Shiva Nand</i> | 4 | | |
| | Shubhaga Devi | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0052 | 0.261 |
| | Himanshu | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0052 | 0.261 |
| | Pankaj | Jagdish Prasad | | 0.0052 | 0.261 |
| | Govind Prasad | Murli Dhar | 12 | 0.0470 | 2.350 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0118 | 0.588 |
| | <i>Devadutt(Late)</i> | <i>Pathi Ram</i> | 3 | | |
| | Sandeep | Devadutt | | 0.0039 | 0.196 |
| | Kuldeep | Devadutt | | 0.0039 | 0.196 |
| | Munni Devi | Devadutt | | 0.0039 | 0.196 |
| | Bhagwati Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0118 | 0.588 |
| | Chandi Prasad | Pathi Ram | 3 | 0.0118 | 0.588 |
| | Sh.Ramesh Chandra | Dharmanand | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | Sh.Harish Chandra | Dharmanand | 6 | 0.0235 | 1.175 |
| | | | 96 | 0.376 | 18.801 |
| 14 | Mohan Prasad | Ram Kishan | 1622 | 0.1141 | 5.703 |
| | Mohan Prasad | Ambikadutt | 14 | 0.0010 | 0.049 |
| | Ansuya Prasad | Ambikadutt | 14 | 0.0010 | 0.049 |
| | Jayanti Prasad | Bala Dutt | 14 | 0.0010 | 0.049 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Jagdamba Prasad | Bala Dutt | 14 | 0.0010 | 0.049 |
| | Om Prakash | Sri Ram | 28 | 0.0020 | 0.098 |
| | Dwarika Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | 10 | 0.0007 | 0.035 |
| | Sharad Chandra | Buddhi Prasad | 9 | 0.0006 | 0.032 |
| | Mukesh Chand | Buddhi Prasad | 9 | 0.0006 | 0.032 |
| | <i>Harsh Pati</i> | <i>Dant Ram</i> | 143 | 0.0101 | 0.503 |
| | Maheshwor Prasad | Harsh Pati | | | |
| | | | 1877 | 0.1320 | 6.599 |
| | | | | | |
| 5 | Jogeshwor Prasad | Vaswanand | 74 | 0.0033 | 0.164 |
| | Rajender Prasad | Vaswanand | 74 | 0.0033 | 0.164 |
| | Buddhi Prasad | Vaswanand | 73 | 0.0032 | 0.161 |
| | Chandramani | Vaswanand | 73 | 0.0032 | 0.161 |
| | <i>Devi Prasad</i> | <i>Fateh Singh</i> | 49 | 0.0022 | 0.108 |
| | Shivam | Devi Prasad | | | |
| | Prakash Chandra | Fateh Singh | 49 | 0.0022 | 0.108 |
| | Kalpeshwar Prasad | Mahanand | 49 | 0.0022 | 0.108 |
| | Vijay Prasad | Mahanand | 49 | 0.0022 | 0.108 |
| | Ganga Ram | Sadanand | 97 | 0.0043 | 0.214 |
| | Pitambar | Gopal Dutt | 581 | 0.0257 | 1.285 |
| | Govind Prasad | Kedar Dutt | 302 | 0.0134 | 0.668 |
| | <i>Ishwori Dutt</i> | <i>Dhani Ram</i> | 294 | | |
| | Sandeep | Rajendra Prasad | | 0.0016 | 0.081 |
| | Sumit | Rajendra Prasad | | 0.0016 | 0.081 |
| | Rahul | Rajendra Prasad | | 0.0016 | 0.081 |
| | Pushpa | Rajendra Prasad | | 0.0016 | 0.082 |
| | Prem Chand | Ishwori Prasad | | 0.0065 | 0.325 |
| | Smt. Bhawani Devi | | 588 | 0.0260 | 1.300 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | 2352 | 0.1040 | 5.199 |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| 24 | Sandeep | Rajendra Prasad | 18 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Sumeet | Rajendra Prasad | 17 | 0.0004 | 0.021 |
| | Rahul | Rajendra Prasad | 17 | 0.0004 | 0.021 |
| | Pushpa Devi | Rajendra Prasad | 17 | 0.0004 | 0.021 |
| | Prem Chand | Ishwori Dutt | 67 | 0.0017 | 0.084 |
| | Santosh Prasad | Jagdish Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |
| | Ashish | Jagdish Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |
| | Rahul | Jagdish Prasad | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.014 |
| | Champa Devi | Jagdish Prasad | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.014 |
| | Purshottam | Jaydutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Laxmi Prasad | Jaydutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Prem Ballav | Jaydutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Maya Ram | Dev Ram | 121 | 0.0030 | 0.151 |
| | Mohan Prasad | Ram krishan | 301 | 0.0075 | 0.375 |
| | Khantri Devi | Jai Krishan | 61 | 0.0015 | 0.076 |
| | Taradutt | Maheshanand | 60 | 0.0015 | 0.075 |
| | Anant Ram | Devanand | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Diwaker dutt | Devanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Vishamberdutt | Maya Ram | 31 | 0.0008 | 0.039 |
| | Pitamberdutt | Maya Ram | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Ramesh chandra | Maya Ram | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Pati Ram | 34 | 0.0008 | 0.042 |
| | Bhagwati Prasad | Pati Ram | 34 | 0.0008 | 0.042 |
| | Chandi Prasad | Pati Ram | 33 | 0.0008 | 0.041 |
| | Kuldeep | Devi Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |
| | Sandeep | Devi Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |
| | Munni Devi | Devi Prasad | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.014 |
| | Ramesh chandra | Dharmanand | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Harish Chandra | Dharmanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Pavitra Devi | Dharmanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Harish Prakash | Purna nand | 19 | 0.0005 | 0.024 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| | Laxmikant | Purna nand | 18 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Satya Prakash | Purna nand | 18 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Pravendra Kumar | Purna nand | 18 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Rukma Devi | Purna nand | 18 | 0.0004 | 0.022 |
| | Janki Prasad | Leelanand | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Hibaali Devi | Jaydutt | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Ambikadutt | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Mohan Prasad | Ambikadutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Jayanti Prasad | Baladutt | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Jagdamba Prasad | Baladutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Om Prakash | Shri. Ram | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Dwarika Prasad | Buddhi Prasad | 31 | 0.0008 | 0.039 |
| | Sharad Chandra | Buddhi Prasad | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Mukesh Chandra | Buddhi Prasad | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Ravindra Singh | Shiv Lal | 31 | 0.0008 | 0.039 |
| | Mahendra Singh | Shiv Lal | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Janki Devi | Shiv Lal | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Bahadur Singh | Bhajji Shah | 90 | 0.0022 | 0.112 |
| | Bhawani Devi | Jayanti Prasad | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Narayan dutt | Madhwanand | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Jogeshwor Prasad | Vaswanand | 23 | 0.0006 | 0.029 |
| | Rajendra Prasad | Vaswanand | 23 | 0.0006 | 0.029 |
| | Budhhi Prasad | Vaswanand | 23 | 0.0006 | 0.029 |
| | Chandramani | Vaswanand | 22 | 0.0005 | 0.027 |
| | Pitamberdutt | Gopaaldutt | 181 | 0.0045 | 0.226 |
| | Govind Ram | Kedardutt | 136 | 0.0034 | 0.170 |
| | Hori Prasad | Tarendra Prasad | 23 | 0.0006 | 0.029 |
| | Anil Kumar | Tarendra Prasad | 23 | 0.0006 | 0.029 |
| | Bachhi Ram | Vaswanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Maheshwori Devi | Vaswanand | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Bansidhar | Chandi Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------|---------------|
| | Prakash | Chandi Prasad | 12 | 0.0003 | 0.015 |
| | Ashok | Chandi Prasad | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.014 |
| | Diwaker Prasad | Keshvanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Shivam | Devi Prasad | 16 | 0.0004 | 0.020 |
| | Prakash | Fate Ram | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Kalpeshwor | Mahanand | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Vijay Prasad | Mahanand | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Ganga Ram | Sadanand | 30 | 0.0007 | 0.037 |
| | Laxmi Prasad | Moti Ram | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Maheshwor Prasad | Harshpati | 91 | 0.0023 | 0.113 |
| | Durga Prasad | Damodhar | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Purshottam | Damodhar | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Hori Lal | Narayandutt | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Budhi Prasad | Narayandutt | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Harikrishan | Shivanand | 46 | 0.0011 | 0.057 |
| | Vishamberdutt | Shivanand | 45 | 0.0011 | 0.056 |
| | Himanshu | Jagdish Prasad | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Pankaj | Jagdish Prasad | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Shubhaga Devi | Jagdish Prasad | 15 | 0.0004 | 0.019 |
| | Gobind Prasad | Murlidhar | 136 | 0.0034 | 0.170 |
| | Ansuiya Prasad | Gokulanand | 60 | 0.0015 | 0.075 |
| | Bhuvneshwor Prasad | Gokulanand | 60 | 0.0015 | 0.075 |
| | Chandra Ballav | Gokulanand | 60 | 0.0015 | 0.075 |
| | Sachidanand | Sadanand | 90 | 0.0022 | 0.112 |
| | Ram chandra | Leelanand | 90 | 0.0022 | 0.112 |
| | Shayama | Keshvanand | 90 | 0.0022 | 0.112 |
| | Balance Hissa | | 11 | 0.0003 | 0.014 |
| 31 | Gram Sanjayat | | | 0.104 | 5.2 |
| Total | | | | 2.597 | 129.85 |

*** The above is detail of land acquired in Stage-II. This detail may change as per as per clarification by DM/SLAO or any competent authority.

The names in ITALICS are persons who are already dead

NAME OF VILLAGE: GUNIYALA

| Sl. No. | Affected Khata No. | Name of the owners | S/o, W/o | Hissa | Acquired land (Naali) | Acquired land (Ha) | Khata Total Area (Ha.) | Area acquired under the Khata (Ha) | Area acquired under the Khata (Naali) |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | Chiranjee | Maheshwari | | | | 0.738 | 0.015 | 0.75 |
| | | Chandi Prasad | Kesavanand | | | | | | |
| | | Bansi Prasad | Late Chandi Prasad | 1 | 0.188 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Prakash Chandra | Late Chandi Prasad | 1 | 0.188 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Ashok Chandra | Late Chandi Prasad | 1 | 0.188 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Diwakar Prasad | Kesavanand | 1 | 0.188 | 0.004 | | | |
| 2 | 4 | Smt. Sita | Kuttru | 990 | 1.295 | 0.026 | 7.344 | 0.180 | 9 |
| | | Km. Basanthi Devi | Smt. Rita Devi | 1032 | 1.350 | 0.027 | | | |
| | | Balwant Singh | Dayal Singh Pote Gosain | 348 | 4.550 | 0.091 | | | |
| | | Jagat Singh | Dayal Singh Pote Gosain | 347 | 0.454 | 0.009 | | | |
| | | Bachhan Singh | Chotia Singh | 344 | 0.450 | 0.009 | | | |
| | | Narayan Singh | Chotia Singh | 344 | 0.450 | 0.009 | | | |
| | | Chandra Singh | Ghetlu | | | | | | |
| | | Rudra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Govind Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Bhawani Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Indra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Mohan Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Smt Shiel Devi | Widow Late Chandra Singh | 127 | 0.166 | 0.003 | | | |
| | | Tara Singh | Ghetlu | 761 | 0.995 | 0.020 | | | |
| | | Shiv Singh | Tugdi | | | | | | |
| | | Anasuya Singh | Late Shiv Singh S/o Tugdi | 515 | 0.674 | 0.013 | | | |
| | | Kunwar Singh | Late Shiv Singh S/o Tugdi | 515 | 0.674 | 0.013 | | | |
| | | Raghuveer | Late Shiv Singh | 515 | 0.674 | 0.013 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Singh | S/o Tugdi | | | | | | |
| | | <i>Shiv Singh</i> | <i>Jhagad Singh</i> | | | | | | |
| | | Bharat Singh | Late Shiv Singh | 204 | 0.267 | 0.005 | | | |
| | | Ranjit Singh | Late Shiv Singh | 204 | 0.267 | 0.005 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | <i>Chandra Singh</i> | <i>Ghetlu</i> | | | | 0.036 | 0.036 | 1.8 |
| | | Rudra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 0.2 | 0.200 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Govind Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 0.2 | 0.200 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Bhawani Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 0.2 | 0.200 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Indra Singh Negi | Late Chandra Singh | 0.2 | 0.200 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Smt Shiela Devi | Widow Late Chandra Singh | 0.2 | 0.200 | 0.004 | | | |
| | | Tara | Ghetlu | 1 | 0.900 | 0.018 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 8.118 | 0.231 | 11.55 |

Note 1: Persons indicated in Italics are people who are dead and their land is distributed to their siblings as per the revenue record or rights.

Note 2: Persons indicated in bold letters are the affected persons who are losing their land and are the joint owners of the affected land as claimed by them.

The above details are subject to change by SLAO/DM or any other competent authority

NAME OF VILLAGE: TENDULI CHAK HAAT

| Sl. No | Khata No. | Name of the owners | S/o, W/o | Acquired land (Naali) | Acquired land (Ha) | Khata Total Area (Ha.) | Area acquired under the Khata (Ha) | Area acquired under the Khata (Naali) |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Pushkar Lal | Kamla Mistri | 2.68 | 0.054 | 1.509 | 0.173 | 8.65 |
| 2 | | Keshav Lal | Kamla Mistri | 2.67 | 0.053 | | | |
| 3 | | Vijay Lal | Kamla Mistri | 2.67 | 0.053 | | | |
| 4 | | <i>Dinesh Lal</i> | <i>Aashadu</i> | 0.60 | 0.012 | | | |
| | | | | | | 1.509 | 0.173 | 8.65 |

Note 1: Persons indicated in Italics are people who are dead and their land is distributed to their siblings as per the revenue record or rights.

Note 2: Persons indicated in bold letters are the affected persons who are losing their land and are the joint owners of the affected land as claimed by them.

The above details are subject to change by SLAO/DM or any other competent authority

| NAME OF VILLAGE: HAAT | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Khata Khatoni Sl. No | Name of Khatedaar | Father's/Husband/ Guardian's Name | Hissa | Khasra No. | Total Area in each Khata (in HA) | Land to be acquired in each Khata (Hectare) | Land acquired per individual (Hectare) |
| 1 | ANANT PRASAD/ANANT RAM | DEVANAND | 112 | 378 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.1310 |
| | VIVEK HATWAL | DIWAKAR PRASAD | | 380 | 0.073 | 0.073 | 0.0100 |
| | DIWAKAR DUTT | DEVANAND | 112 | 381 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.1310 |
| | PRADIP | ANANT RAM | 112 | 386 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0100 |
| | VISHAMBAR DUTT | MAYARAM | 75 | 387 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0943 |
| | PITAMBAR DUTT | MAYARAM | 75 | 388 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.0943 |
| | RAMESH CHANDRA | MAYARAM | 74 | 389 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.0930 |
| | | | | 390 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| | | | | 392 | 0.089 | 0.089 | |
| | | | | 393 | 0.065 | 0.065 | |
| | | | | 394 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |
| | | | | 395 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 410 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 412 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | 414 | 0.048 | 0.048 | |
| | | | | 415 | 0.036 | 0.036 | |
| | | | | 604 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 416 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | 560 | | 0.563 | 0.563 | 0.563 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 | ANANT PRASAD/ANANT RAM | DEVANAND | 11 | 618 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.014 |
| | DIWAKAR DUTT | DEVANAND | 10 | | | | 0.012 |
| | VISHAMBAR DUTT | MAYARAM | 7 | | | | 0.009 |
| | PITAMBAR DUTT | MAYARAM | 7 | | | | 0.009 |
| | RAMESH CHANDRA | MAYARAM | 6 | | | | 0.007 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | 41 | | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.051 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 1 | 491 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.005 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 1 | | | | 0.005 |
| | | | 2 | 491 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 3 | 439 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.122 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 3 | 490 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.122 |
| | JAYANTI PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 3 | 496 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.122 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 3 | 588 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.122 |
| | OM PRAKASH | SRI RAM | 6 | 602 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.243 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 603 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.081 |
| | SHARAD KUMAR | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 610 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.081 |
| | MUKESH CHANDRA | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 611 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.081 |
| | | | | 612 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 629 | 0.034 | 0.034 | |
| | | | | 656 | 0.054 | 0.054 | |
| | | | | 745 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 746 | 0.051 | 0.051 | |
| | | | | 757 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 761 | 0.018 | 0.018 | |
| | | | | 762 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 766 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 767 | 0.075 | 0.075 | |
| | | | | 768 | 0.038 | 0.038 | |
| | | | | 839 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 840 | 0.185 | 0.185 | |
| | | | | 841 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 842 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 843 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| | | | | 651/1100 | 0.14 | 0.14 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | 24 | | 0.973 | 0.973 | 0.973 |
| 5 | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 3 | 376 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.004 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 3 | 377 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.004 |
| | JAYANTI PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 3 | 382 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.004 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 3 | 473 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.004 |
| | OM PRAKASH | SRI RAM | 6 | 474 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.008 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 479 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.003 |
| | SHARAD KUMAR | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 488 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.003 |
| | MUKESH CHANDRA | BUDDHI PRASAD | 2 | 489 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.003 |
| | CHAKRADHAR | KALIRAM | 12 | 673 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.015 |
| | ATRI KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 6 | | | | 0.008 |
| | AMOD KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 6 | | | | 0.008 |
| | SACHIDANAND | PURUSHOTTAM | 4 | | | | 0.005 |
| | LAXMI PRASAD | PURUSHOTTAM | 4 | | | | 0.005 |
| | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | PURUSHOTTAM | 4 | | | | 0.005 |
| | MOTI RAM | WALI RAM | 8 | | | | 0.010 |
| | HORI LAL | TARENDRA PRASAD | 18 | | | | 0.023 |
| | ANIL KUMAR | TARENDRA PRASAD | 18 | | | | 0.023 |
| | BACCHE RAM | VASWANAND | 36 | | | | 0.045 |
| | BACCHE RAM | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | RAJENDRA PRASAD | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | KAMESHWAR PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | | | 146 | | 0.183 | 0.183 | 0.183 |
| 6 | ATRI KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 1 | 379 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.026 |
| | AMOD KUMAR | BHOLA DUTT | 1 | 423 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.026 |
| | | | | 424 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | 2 | | 0.052 | 0.052 | 0.052 |
| 7 | AYODHYA PRASAD | DURGA PRASAD | 1 | 681 | 0.055 | 0.055 | 0.005 |
| | PREM CHAND | DURGA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.005 |
| | SULOCHNA | DABRANAND | 2 | | | | 0.009 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | PITAMBARI | GANESH RAM | 4 | | | | 0.018 |
| | SUBODH PRASAD | GANESH RAM | 4 | | | | 0.018 |
| | | | 12 | | 0.055 | 0.055 | 0.055 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 8 | AYODHYA PRASAD | DURGA PRASAD | 1 | 682 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.003 |
| | PREM CHAND | DURGA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.003 |
| | | | 2 | | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 9 | AYODHYA PRASAD | DURGA PRASAD | 21 | 590 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.015 |
| | AVDESH KHANDURI | AYODHYA PRASAD | | | | | 0.013 |
| | PREM CHAND | DURGA PRASAD | 20 | 591 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.027 |
| | SULOCHNA | DABRANAND | 40 | 592 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.053 |
| | PITAMBARI | GANESH RAM | 40 | 593 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.053 |
| | SUBODH PRASAD | GANESH RAM | 25 | 596 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.033 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | BUDDHI PRASAD | 14 | 615 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.019 |
| | SHARAD KUMAR | BUDDHI PRASAD | 13 | 650 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.017 |
| | MUKESH CHANDRA | BUDDHI PRASAD | 13 | 657 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.017 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 15 | 660 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.020 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 15 | 661 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.020 |
| | JAYANTI PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 20 | 662 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.027 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 20 | 752 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.027 |
| | OM PRAKASH | SRI RAM | 40 | 753 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.053 |
| | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 10 | 769 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.013 |
| | JILA PANCHAYAT RAJ ADHIKARI, CHAMOLI | | 16 | 475/1091 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.021 |
| | | | 322 | | 0.427 | 0.427 | 0.427 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 10 | ATMARAM | BALA DUTT | 1 | 428 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| | BHAWANI DUTT | DILPATI | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | ANAND MANI | DILPATI | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | NARAYAN DUTT | DILPATI | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | | | 4 | | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 11 | GABRU | UDA | 6 | 531 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.0007 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | KAMLA DEVI | PUSHKAR LAL | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | PUSHKAR LAL | OGAR | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | BALI | GANGU | 5 | | | | 0.0006 |
| | MADHU | GANGU | 5 | | | | 0.0006 |
| | MANORI | BANSI | 10 | | | | 0.0011 |
| | MONU | CHIGOTHU | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | DHULI | CHIGOTHU | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | BHAWANU | CHIGOTHU | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | VINOD KUMAR | DIWANU | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | MANOJ KUMAR | DIWANU | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | NANDI DEVI | BAHADUR LAL (D/O KUTTA LAL) | 12 | | | | 0.0014 |
| | GHUMANI DEVI | GUDALU | 6 | | | | 0.0007 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | BHAGAT LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 3 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | JANKI DEVI | BUDDHI LAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | | | 71 | | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| 12 | GHUMANI DEVI | GUDALU | 1 | 514 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.021 |
| | GABRU | UDA | 1 | 522 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.021 |
| | | | | 542 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 560 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | 2 | | 0.042 | 0.042 | 0.042 |
| 13 | GIRJA | DHANI RAM | 1 | 776 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.396 |
| | | | | 777 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 778 | 0.086 | 0.086 | |
| | | | | 779 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 780 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 784 | 0.028 | 0.028 | |
| | | | | 788 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 789 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 790 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 791 | 0.081 | 0.081 | |
| | | | | 792 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 858 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 859 | 0.081 | 0.081 | |
| | | | | 860 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | 1 | | 0.396 | 0.396 | 0.396 |
| 14 | GIRJA | DHANI RAM | 12 | 403 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.326 |
| | BHOPALU (BHUP RAM) | HARI RAM | 6 | 406 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.163 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | 3 | 422 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0815 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | 3 | 605 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.0815 |
| | | | | 624 | 0.091 | 0.091 | |
| | | | | 633 | 0.079 | 0.079 | |
| | | | | 689 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 690 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |
| | | | | 693 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 726 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 787 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 935 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | 936 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 944 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 945 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 946 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | 947 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 948 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 949 | 0.048 | 0.048 | |
| | | | | 950 | 0.096 | 0.096 | |
| | | | | 951 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 952 | 0.065 | 0.065 | |
| | | | 24 | | 0.652 | 0.652 | 0.652 |
| 15 | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 1 | 512 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.002 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 1 | 528 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.002 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 1 | 568 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.002 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 1 | 579 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.002 |
| | SOHAN LAL | KISHORI LAL | 0.5 | | | | 0.001 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORI LAL | 0.5 | | | | 0.001 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 3 | | | | 0.007 |
| | GHUSERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 2 | | | | 0.005 |
| | | | 10 | | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.023 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 16 | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 559 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.003 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | SOHAN LAL | KISHORI LAL | 1 | | | | 0.002 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORI LAL | 1 | | | | 0.002 |
| | | | 8 | | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.013 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 17 | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 580 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0002 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | PREM LAL | BHADU | 5 | | | | 0.0004 |
| | BRIJA LAL | BHADU | 5 | | | | 0.0004 |
| | CHANDU LAL | NAINU | 10 | | | | 0.0008 |
| | BHADU | BHUSA | 20 | | | | 0.0017 |
| | SOHAN LAL | KISHORI LAL | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORI LAL | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 5 | | | | 0.0004 |
| | GUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 5 | | | | 0.0004 |
| | | | 60 | | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 18 | GOVIND PRASAD | MOTI RAM | 1 | 20 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.010 |
| | NARENDRA PRASAD | MOTI RAM | 1 | 24 | 0.056 | 0.005 | 0.010 |
| | PARVATI DEVI | MOTI RAM | 1 | 33 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.010 |
| | | | | | 0.081 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 19 | CHAKRADHAR | BALI RAM | 1 | 21M | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.099 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 32M | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 39M | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 40M | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.099 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 20 | CHANDI PRASAD | DEVANAND | 1 | 428M | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.002 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | DEVANAND | 1 | | | | 0.002 |
| | | | 2 | | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 21 | CHANDRA LAL | MUTARI LAL | 3 | 558 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.010 |
| | RAM LAL | THELU | 3 | 564 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.010 |
| | TOTA LAL | THELU | 3 | 586 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| | DINESH LAL | INDRA LAL | 1 | 587 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.003 |
| | SANJAY LAL | INDRA LAL | 1 | | | | 0.003 |
| | BHAGA DEVI | INDRA LAL | 1 | | | | 0.003 |
| | | | 12 | | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.039 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 22 | CHANDRA SHEKHAR | SURESHANAND | 3 | 19 | 0.079 | 0.025 | 0.0345 |
| | DINESH CHANDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 1 | 199 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.0115 |
| | UPENDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 1 | 200 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0115 |
| | NIRANJAN | VIDYA DUTT | 1 | 201 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.0115 |
| | | | | 202 | 0.013 | 0.002 | |
| | | | | 203 | 0.103 | 0.002 | |
| | | | | 209 | 0.025 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | | 0.256 | 0.069 | 0.069 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 23 | CHANDRA SHEKHAR | SURESHANAND | 6 | 16 | 0.036 | 0.002 | 0.053 |
| | DINESH CHANDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 2 | 31 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 |
| | UPENDRA | VIDYA DUTT | 2 | 34 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.018 |
| | NIRANJAN | VIDYA DUTT | 2 | 35 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.018 |
| | | | | 68 | 0.058 | 0.058 | |
| | | | 12 | | 0.14 | 0.106 | 0.106 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 24 | CHAMPA DEVI | PUSHKAR LAL | 1 | 544 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.002 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | PUSHKAR LAL | OGAR | 1 | 555 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.002 |
| | WALI | GANGU | 2 | | | | 0.004 |
| | MADHU | GANGU | 2 | | | | 0.004 |
| | | | 6 | | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.013 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 25 | CHAMPA DEVI | PUSHKAR LAL | 4 | 532 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
| | PUSHKAR LAL | OGAR | 4 | 545 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.005 |
| | WALI | GANGU | 8 | 546 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.010 |
| | MADHU | GANGU | 7 | 548 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.009 |
| | BHAKT LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 14 | 557 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.018 |
| | MANORI LAL | BANSI | 21 | 561 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.026 |
| | PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 1 | 562 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | 563 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.001 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGE LAL | 2 | 570 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.003 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGE LAL | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGE LAL | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGE LAL | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | | | 65 | | 0.082 | 0.082 | 0.082 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 26 | TARENDRA PRASAD | HARI NAND | 1 | 22 | 0.02 | 0.001 | 0.171 |
| | | | | 26 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 27 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 28 | 0.064 | 0.064 | |
| | | | | 41 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 42 | 0.015 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 194 | 0.049 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 197 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | | 0.223 | 0.171 | 0.171 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 27 | DAYAL LAL | MADHU | 1 | 510 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.247 |
| | MADAN LAL | MADHU | 1 | 526 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.247 |
| | SACCHU LAL | MADHU | 1 | 577 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.247 |
| | | | | 581 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 906 | 0.164 | 0.164 | |
| | | | | 907 | 0.101 | 0.101 | |
| | | | | 908 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 909 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 910 | 0.098 | 0.098 | |
| | | | | 911 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 912 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 913 | 0.068 | 0.068 | |
| | | | | 914 | 0.055 | 0.055 | |
| | | | | 915 | 0.095 | 0.095 | |
| | | | | 916 | 0.029 | 0.029 | |
| | | | | 917 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | 3 | | 0.742 | 0.742 | 0.742 |
| 28 | SATISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 1 | 620 | 0.065 | 0.065 | 0.002 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 1 | 636 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.002 |
| | PREMCHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | 2 | 807/1094 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.002 |
| | JAGDESHWORI DEVI | DEVI PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.002 |
| | GOVIND PRASAD | TULARAM | 6 | | | | 0.008 |
| | VASUDEV | JAY DUTT | 24 | | | | 0.032 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 24 | | | | 0.032 |
| | NAVIN CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | SHAILESH CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | SANJAY | JAGDISH PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | BABLU | JAGDISH PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | GUPTA PRASAD | RADHA KRISHNA | 2 | | | | 0.003 |
| | MANOJ | JAYANTI PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.004 |
| | BHAWANI DEVI | JAYANTI PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.004 |
| | | | 72 | | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.095 |
| 29 | DINESH PRASAD | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1 | 481 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.263 |
| | ANIL KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1 | 482 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.263 |
| | RAJESH KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1 | 483 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.263 |
| | | | | 606 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | 607 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 608 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 609 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 639 | 0.065 | 0.065 | |
| | | | | 641 | 0.16 | 0.16 | |
| | | | | 642 | 0.07 | 0.07 | |
| | | | | 646 | 0.106 | 0.106 | |
| | | | | 647 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 680 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 687 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 688 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 720 | 0.041 | 0.041 | |
| | | | | 722 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| | | | | 736 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 737 | 0.018 | 0.018 | |
| | | | | 738 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 739 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 740 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 717 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 718 | 0.034 | 0.034 | |
| | | | | 719 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |
| | | | | 721 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | 3 | | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 |
| 30 | DINESH PRASAD | ANSUYA PRASAD | 6 | 925 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.103 |
| | ANIL KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 6 | 926 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.103 |
| | RAJESH KUMAR | ANSUYA PRASAD | 6 | 927 | 0.266 | 0.266 | 0.103 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 4 | 928 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.007 |
| | RATAN SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 4 | 929 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.007 |
| | PRADEEP SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 4 | 930 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.007 |
| | SHIV PRASAD | BHOLA SINGH | 3 | 931 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.007 |
| | YASHWANT SINGH | BHOLA SINGH | 3 | 932 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.007 |
| | TAJBAR SINGH | BHOLA SINGH | 3 | 933 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.007 |
| | KASTURBA DEVI | BHOLA SINGH | 3 | 934 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.007 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | | | | | 0.036 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | | | | | 0.036 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | | | | | 0.036 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | | | | | 0.036 |
| | SOHAN LAL | KISHORI LAL | | | | | 0.018 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORI LAL | | | | | 0.018 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | | | | | 0.090 |
| | GUSERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | | | | | 0.090 |
| | | | 42 | | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.3596 |
| 31 | DINESH LAL | GUNTHI | 1 | 613 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.035 |
| | | | 1 | | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.035 |
| 32 | DINESH LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1 | 516 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.024 |
| | CHANDRA LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1 | 518 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.024 |
| | | | | 519 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |
| | | | | 520 | 0.005 | 0.005 | |
| | | | | 521 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 533 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 534 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | 2 | | 0.048 | 0.048 | 0.048 |
| 33 | DINESH LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1 | 506 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.008 |
| | CHANDRA LAL | ASADU POTE GHUSERU | 1 | 507 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.008 |
| | | | | 508 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | 2 | | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.016 |
| 34 | DINESH LAL | GUNTHI | 6 | 537 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.007 |
| | PREM LAL | CHOTIYA | 1 | 538 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| | HARI LAL | CHOTIYA | 1 | 539 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.001 |
| | PUSU LAL | CHOTIYA | 1 | 540 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.001 |
| | KUNDAN | SANGRAMU | 3 | | | | 0.004 |
| | MOHAN BHAN | KISHNA BHAN | 3 | | | | 0.004 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | DINESH BHAN | RATTI BHAN | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | VINOD BHAN | RATTI BHAN | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RATTI BHAN | 1 | | | | 0.001 |
| | | | 18 | | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.021 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 35 | NARAYAN SINGH | RAVI DUTT | 4 | 495 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.002 |
| | SHYALIK RAM | RAVI DUTT | 4 | 585 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 1 | 598 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.000 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 1 | | | | 0.000 |
| | VICHITRA NAND | JAYANAND | 2 | | | | 0.001 |
| | PREM BALLABH | GORI DUTT | 6 | | | | 0.002 |
| | BHOLA DUTT | BALA DUTT | 12 | | | | 0.005 |
| | MURKHALYA | BALDEV | 12 | | | | 0.005 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | HARI KRISHAN | 3 | | | | 0.001 |
| | SAVITRI DEVI | HARI KRISHAN | 3 | | | | 0.001 |
| | | | 48 | | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.019 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 36 | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PATI RAM | 1 | 457 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0045 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PATI RAM | 1 | | | | 0.0045 |
| | | | 2 | | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 37 | PRATIMA | SUBHASH CHANDRA | 1 | 594 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.04325 |
| | GIRISH CHANDRA | KANHAIYA | 1 | 595 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.04325 |
| | SUSHIL CHANDRA | KANHAIYA | 1 | 599 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.04325 |
| | SANTOSH | KANHAIYA | 1 | 600 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.04325 |
| | | | | 601 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 610 | 0.08 | 0.08 | |
| | | | | 751 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 756 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | 4 | | 0.173 | 0.173 | 0.173 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 38 | PREM LAL | BHADU POTE NAINU | 1 | 513 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0045 |
| | BRIJ LAL | BHADU POTE NAINU | 1 | 527 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0045 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | CHANDU | NAINU | 2 | 567 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.009 |
| | | | | 578 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | 4 | | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 39 | PATHSHAL DISTRICT BOARD | | 1 | 716 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | | | 1 | | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 40 | PITAMBAR | BRAHMANAND | 5 | 452 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.12 |
| | SRI RAM | BRAHMANAND | 5 | 453 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.12 |
| | MAHANAND | BRAHMANAND | 5 | 502 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.12 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | DEVANAND | 3 | 571 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.072 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | DEVANAND | 2 | 632 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.048 |
| | | | | 698 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 729 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| | | | | 727 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| | | | | 728 | 0.051 | 0.051 | |
| | | | | 730 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 731 | 0.095 | 0.095 | |
| | | | | 732 | 0.063 | 0.063 | |
| | | | | 733 | 0.063 | 0.063 | |
| | | | | 783 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 786 | 0.018 | 0.018 | |
| | | | 20 | | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 41 | VINOD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR DUTT | 28 | 402 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.035 |
| | AWADH KUMAR | VISHESHWOR DUTT | 28 | 420 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.035 |
| | SRINIWAS | VISHESHWOR DUTT | 28 | 429 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.035 |
| | DEVENDRA KUMAR | VISHESHWOR DUTT | 27 | 634 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.034 |
| | MADAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 37 | 691 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.046 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | KESHAVNAND | 37 | 692 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.046 |
| | MOHAN PRAKASH | KESHAVNAND | 37 | 694 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.046 |
| | DHANSHYAM | ISHWORI DUTT | 23 | 725 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.029 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 22 | 937 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.028 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | RAMESHWOR | ISHWORI DUTT | 22 | 941 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.028 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 22 | 942 | 0.208 | 0.208 | 0.028 |
| | VIVEK | VIJAY PRASAD | 11 | | | | 0.014 |
| | ROSHNI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 10 | | | | 0.013 |
| | | | 332 | | 0.415 | 0.415 | 0.415 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 42 | BIHARI LAL | MAHESHA LAL | 2 | 433 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.249 |
| | GIRISH LAL | MAHESHA LAL | 2 | 434 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.249 |
| | DHRUV SINGH | PATI LAL | 1 | 440 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.124 |
| | SHIV SINGH | PATI LAL | 1 | 478 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.124 |
| | | | | 628 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 663 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 683 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 758 | 0.075 | 0.075 | |
| | | | | 888 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 889 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 890 | 0.103 | 0.103 | |
| | | | | 891 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 892 | 0.036 | 0.036 | |
| | | | | 893 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 894 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 895 | 0.164 | 0.164 | |
| | | | | 896 | 0.056 | 0.056 | |
| | | | | 897 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| | | | | 898 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | 6 | | 0.746 | 0.746 | 0.746 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 43 | VIRENDER LAL | MONU | 1 | 556 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.00133 |
| | UPENDRA LAL | MONU | 1 | | | | 0.00133 |
| | DHULI | CHIGOTHU | 2 | | | | 0.00267 |
| | BHAWANU (BHANU) | CHIGOTHU | 2 | | | | 0.00267 |
| | | | 6 | | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 44 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 10 | 530 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.00275 |
| | MANORI | BANSI | 20 | 543 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.00550 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.00028 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.00028 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.00055 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.00055 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.00055 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.00055 |
| | | | 40 | | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.011 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 45 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 10 | 529 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.001 |
| | MANORI | BANSI | 20 | | | | 0.002 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.0001 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | | | 40 | | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 46 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 10 | 511 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0045 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 1 | 535 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.00045 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | | | | 0.00045 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGELAL | 2 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | | | 20 | | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 47 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 25 | 1063 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.0317 |
| | KISHORI LAL | MURKHALYA | 3 | 1064 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.0038 |
| | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 3 | 1065 | 0.134 | 0.134 | 0.0038 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 3 | | | | 0.0038 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 6 | | | | 0.0076 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------|------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | GHUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 6 | | | | 0.0076 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | PREM LAL | BHADU | 7 | | | | 0.0089 |
| | BRIJ LAL | BHADU | 6 | | | | 0.0076 |
| | CHANDU | NAINU | 12 | | | | 0.0152 |
| | DINESH CHANDRA | INDRALAL | 4 | | | | 0.0051 |
| | SANJAY LAL | INDRALAL | 4 | | | | 0.0051 |
| | BHAGA DEVI | INDRALAL | 4 | | | | 0.0051 |
| | CHANDRA LAL | MUTARI | 12 | | | | 0.0152 |
| | RAM LAL | THELU | 12 | | | | 0.0152 |
| | TOTA LAL | THELU | 12 | | | | 0.0152 |
| | MANGELAL | SHUKRU | 49 | | | | 0.0622 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 3 | | | | 0.0038 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 2 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGLI | 5 | | | | 0.0063 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGLI | 5 | | | | 0.0063 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGLI | 5 | | | | 0.0063 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGLI | 5 | | | | 0.0063 |
| | | | 197 | | 0.250 | 0.250 | 0.250 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 48 | BHAKTU LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 5 | 1039 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0293 |
| | DINESH LAL | BUDDHI LAL | 5 | | | | 0.0293 |
| | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 1040 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.01172 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 1041 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01172 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 1042 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.01172 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | 1043 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.01172 |
| | PREM LAL | BHADU | 5 | 1044 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.0293 |
| | BRIJ LAL | BHADU | 5 | 1045 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.0293 |
| | CHANDU | NAINU | 10 | 1046 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.0586 |
| | CHANDRA LAL | MUTARI | 5 | 1047 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.0293 |
| | RAM LAL | THELU | 5 | 1048 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.0293 |
| | TOTA LAL | THELU | 5 | 1049 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.0293 |
| | MANGELAL | SHUKRU | 20 | 1050 | 0.079 | 0.079 | 0.1172 |
| | JAY PRAKASH | GOVIND LAL | 1 | 1051 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.00586 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL | 1 | 1052 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.00586 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGLI | 2 | 1053 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.01172 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGLI | 2 | 1054 | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.01172 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGLI | 2 | 1055 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.01172 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGLI | 2 | 1056 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.01172 |
| | SOHAN LAL | KISHORI LAL | 1 | 1057 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.00586 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORI LAL | 1 | 1058 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.00586 |
| | DINESH | INDRA LAL | 2 | 1059 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.01172 |
| | SANJAY | INDRA LAL | 2 | 1060 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.01172 |
| | BHAGA DEVI | INDRA LAL | 1 | 1061 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.00586 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 5 | 1062 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0293 |
| | GHUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 5 | 1066 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0293 |
| | | | 100 | | 0.586 | 0.586 | 0.586 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 49 | BHAKTU LAL | PITAMBAR DUTT | 1 | 398 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.058 |
| | LALIT KISHORE | PITAMBAR DUTT | 1 | 400 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.058 |
| | JAGDISH PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 1 | 427 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.058 |
| | | | | 431 | 0.001 | 0.001 | |
| | | | | 432 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 631 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 658 | 0.028 | 0.028 | |
| | | | | 686 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 750 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 760 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | 3 | | 0.173 | 0.173 | 0.173 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 50 | MAHESHI | VASWANAND | 1 | 460 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.088 |
| | KESHAV NAND | UMA DUTT | 1 | 461 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.088 |
| | | | | 480 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 554 | 0.039 | 0.039 | |
| | | | | 619 | 0.081 | 0.081 | |
| | | | | 795 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |
| | | | | 467/1092 | 0.001 | 0.001 | |
| | | | | 549/1091 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 572/1101 | 0.005 | 0.005 | |
| | | | 2 | | 0.176 | 0.176 | 0.176 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 51 | MAKHAN LAL | GANGU | 10 | 517 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.009 |
| | BHAKTU | BUDDHI | 10 | 523 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.009 |
| | JAIPRAKASH | GOVIND LAL POTE MANGALI | 1 | 566 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0009 |
| | SUMAN | GOVIND LAL POTE MANGALI | 1 | 569 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0009 |
| | JAGAT LAL | MANGLI | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | DARSHAN LAL | MANGLI | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | ANANT LAL | MANGLI | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | GYANI DEVI | MANGLI | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | | | 30 | | 0.027 | 0.027 | 0.027 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 53 | MANGELAL | SHUKRU | 1 | 509 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.226 |
| | | | | 524 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 1000 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 1001 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 1002 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 1003 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 1004 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 1005 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 1006 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 1007 | 0.039 | 0.039 | |
| | | | | 1008 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 1009 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 1010 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | | 0.226 | 0.226 | 0.226 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 55 | MOHAN SINGH | RAM SINGH | 41 | 391 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0515 |
| | JAIPRAKASH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 76 | 406 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.0955 |
| | RATAN SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 75 | 441 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.0942 |
| | PRADEEP SINGH | RAGHUNATH SINGH | 75 | 471 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0942 |
| | PRATAP SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 62 | 472 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0779 |
| | INDRA SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 62 | 640 | 0.081 | 0.081 | 0.0779 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | JAGAT SINGH | MADHO SINGH | 61 | 643 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.0767 |
| | | | | 644 | 0.064 | 0.064 | |
| | | | | 645 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 679 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 695 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 696 | 0.018 | 0.018 | |
| | | | | 748 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 749 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 765 | 0.039 | 0.039 | |
| | | | | 710 | 0.053 | 0.053 | |
| | | | 452 | | 0.568 | 0.568 | 0.568 |
| 56 | RAMESH CHANDRA | KEDAR DUTT | | 225 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.321 |
| | BHAGAT RAM | KEDAR DUTT | | 226 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.321 |
| | GOVIND RAM | KEDAR DUTT | | 227 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.321 |
| | ASHOK HATWAL | GOVIND RAM | | 228 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.01 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | BHAGAT RAM | | 229 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.01 |
| | SANDIP HATWAL | | | 230 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.01 |
| | | | | 231 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 232 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 233 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 234 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 235 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 236 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 237 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 238 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 239 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 240 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 241 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 242 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 243 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 244 | 0.071 | 0.071 | |
| | | | | 245 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 246 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 247 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 248 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 249 | 0.053 | 0.053 | |
| | | | | 250 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 251 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 252 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 255 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 256 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 257 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 258 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 259 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 260 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 262 | 0.07 | 0.07 | |
| | | | | 263 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | 264 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 746/1096 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |
| | | | 0 | | 0.993 | 0.993 | 0.993 |
| 57 | RAMESH CHANDRA | KEDAR DUTT | 54 | 342 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.1159 |
| | BHAGAT RAM | KEDAR DUTT | 53 | 343 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.1137 |
| | GOVIND RAM | KEDAR DUTT | 53 | 344 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.1137 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 345 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.0043 |
| | RAMESHWOR PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 346 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0043 |
| | RAJENDRA PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 347 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0043 |
| | MADAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 1 | 348 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0021 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | KESHAVNAND | 1 | 349 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0021 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 1 | 352 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.0021 |
| | RAMKRISHNA | KESHAVNAND | 1 | 401 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.0021 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | 2 | 407 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.0043 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.0043 |
| | BHOPALU | HARI RAM | 4 | 484 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.0086 |
| | GOPAL DUTT | GOVIND RAM | 8 | 485 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.0172 |
| | VIVEK | VIJAY PRASAD | 1 | 625 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.0021 |
| | ROSHNI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 1 | 626 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.0021 |
| | MADAN PRASAD | SATESHWOR | 2 | 635 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.0043 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | PRASAD | | | | | |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | SATESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | 697 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.0021 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SATESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | 742 | 0.034 | 0.034 | 0.0021 |
| | | | | 743 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 754 | 0.034 | 0.034 | |
| | | | | 755 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | 192 | | 0.412 | 0.412 | 0.412 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 58 | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | | 649 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.0375 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | | | | | 0.0375 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 59 | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | 801 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0025 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0025 |
| | BANSIDHAR | DAMODAR | 4 | | | | 0.01 |
| | | | 8 | | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 60 | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | 583 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0009 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | 584 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0009 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0009 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PATI RAM | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PATI RAM | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 2 | | | | 0.0018 |
| | | | 10 | | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.009 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 61 | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | 575 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0006 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | 576 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0006 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | | | | 0.0006 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | | | | 0.0006 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PATI RAM | 6 | | | | 0.0012 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PATI RAM | 6 | | | | 0.0012 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 12 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0003 |
| | PREM CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0003 |
| | SATISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0003 |
| | JAGDESHWORI DEVI | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0003 |
| | GOVIND PRASAD | TULA RAM | 6 | | | | 0.0012 |
| | NAVIN CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | SHAILESH CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | SANJAY | JAGDISH PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | BABLU | JAGDISH PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.0002 |
| | GUPTA PRASAD | RADHA KRISHNA | 2 | | | | 0.0004 |
| | MANOJ PRAKASH | JAYANTI PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.0006 |
| | BHAWANI DEVI | JAYANTI PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.0006 |
| | | | 54 | | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.012 |
| 62 | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 6 | 459 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0048 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 5 | 499 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0040 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 5 | 500 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0040 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 5 | 503 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0040 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 5 | 550 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0040 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 5 | 572 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0040 |
| | VASUDEV | Datak NAND RAM | 99 | 621 | 0.111 | 0.111 | 0.0788 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 4 | 622 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.0032 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PATI RAM | 11 | 623 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.0088 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PATI RAM | 10 | 796 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0080 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 20 | 480/1095 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0159 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0030 |
| | PREM CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0030 |
| | SATISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0030 |
| | JAGDESHWORI DEVI | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.0030 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | GOVIND PRASAD | TULA RAM | 15 | | | | 0.0119 |
| | MANGLI | UTAMO | 24 | | | | 0.0191 |
| | BUDDHI | UTAMO | 24 | | | | 0.0191 |
| | NAVIN CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | SHAILESH CHANDRA | MATHURA PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | SANJAY | JAGDISH PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | BABLU | JAGDISH PRASAD | 2 | | | | 0.0016 |
| | GUPTA PRASAD | RADHA KRISHNA | 5 | | | | 0.0040 |
| | MANOJ | JAYANTI PRASAD | 8 | | | | 0.0064 |
| | BHAWANI DEVI | JAYANTI PRASAD | 7 | | | | 0.0056 |
| | | | 269 | | 0.226 | 0.226 | 0.226 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 63 | BANSIDHAR | DAMODAR | 1 | 396 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.13 |
| | | | | 425 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 467 | 0.003 | 0.003 | |
| | | | | 468 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | | 549 | 0.048 | 0.048 | |
| | | | | 713 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 714 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 715 | 0.021 | 0.021 | |
| | | | | 794 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 807 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 572/1102 | 0.001 | 0.001 | |
| | | | 1 | | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 64 | BANSIDHAR | DAMODAR | 18 | 497 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.00144 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 4 | | | | 0.00032 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 4 | | | | 0.00032 |
| | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.00008 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.00008 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.00008 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.00008 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PATI RAM | 2 | | | | 0.00016 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PATI RAM | 2 | | | | 0.00016 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 4 | | | | 0.00032 |
| | RADHA KRISHNA | TULA RAM | 3 | | | | 0.00024 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.00006 |
| | PREM CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.00006 |
| | SATISH CHANDRA | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.00006 |
| | JAGDESHWORI DEVI | DEVI PRASAD | | | | | 0.00006 |
| | GOVIND PRASAD | TULA RAM | 3 | | | | 0.00024 |
| | JAYANTI PRASAD | TULA RAM | 3 | | | | 0.00024 |
| | VASWANAND | UMA DUTT | 36 | | | | 0.00287 |
| | KESHAVNAND | UMA DUTT | 36 | | | | 0.00287 |
| | VASUDEV | NAND RAM | 18 | | | | 0.00144 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | HARI KRISHAN | 24 | | | | 0.00191 |
| | PREM BALLABH | GORI DUTT | 24 | | | | 0.00191 |
| | | | 185 | | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.015 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 65 | CHANDRA BALLABH | VIJAY PRASAD | | 455 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.11433 |
| | BHUWAN CHANDRA | VIJAY PRASAD | | 458 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.11433 |
| | RUKMANI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | | 464 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.11433 |
| | RAKESH CHANDRA | PREM BALLABH | | 466 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.11433 |
| | RAMESHWOR | PREM BALLABH | | 492 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.11433 |
| | DEEPA DEVI | PREM BALLABH | | 493 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.11433 |
| | SANJAY | LAXMI PRASAD | | 494 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.0686 |
| | AJAY | LAXMI PRASAD | | 501 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0686 |
| | KAILASH CHAND | LAXMI PRASAD | | 551 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.0686 |
| | MAHESH CHANDRA | LAXMI PRASAD | | 552 | 0.034 | 0.034 | 0.0686 |
| | SUMITRA DEVI | LAXMI PRASAD | | 573 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.0686 |
| | | | | 597 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 637 | 0.049 | 0.049 | |
| | | | | 665 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 666 | 0.049 | 0.049 | |
| | | | | 667 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 668 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 669 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 672 | 0.081 | 0.081 | |
| | | | | 685 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 699 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 781 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 785 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 797 | 0.053 | 0.053 | |
| | | | | 798 | 0.04 | 0.04 | |
| | | | | 799 | 0.069 | 0.069 | |
| | | | | 800 | 0.096 | 0.096 | |
| | | | | 802 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 804 | 0.031 | 0.031 | |
| | | | | 810 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 813 | 0.005 | 0.005 | |
| | | | | 838 | 0.055 | 0.055 | |
| | | | | 809 | 0.049 | 0.049 | |
| | | | 0 | | 1.029 | 1.029 | 1.029 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 66 | VINOD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | 430 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.000156 |
| | AWADHD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | SRINIWAS | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | DEVENDRA KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | SHANKAR DUTT | HARI DUTT | 4 | | | | 0.000625 |
| | MADAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | KESHAVNAND | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | RAM KRISHNAN | KESHAVNAND | 1 | | | | 0.000156 |
| | BHOPALU | HARI RAM | 7 | | | | 0.001094 |
| | GIRIJA DUTT | DHANI RAM | 6 | | | | 0.000938 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | 4 | | | | 0.000625 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.000469 |
| | | | 32 | | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 67 | VINOD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 104 | 850 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.130625 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | AWADHD KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 104 | 851 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.130625 |
| | SRINIWAS | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 104 | 852 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.130625 |
| | DEVENDRA KUMAR | VISHESHWOR PRASAD | 104 | 853 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.130625 |
| | SHAMBU PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 260 | 854 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.3265625 |
| | RAMESHWOR | ISHWORI DUTT | 52 | 855 | 0.086 | 0.086 | 0.0653125 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 52 | 856 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.0653125 |
| | VIVEK | VIJAY PRASAD | 26 | 862 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.0326563 |
| | ROSHNI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 26 | 863 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.0326563 |
| | | | | 864 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 865 | 0.065 | 0.065 | |
| | | | | 866 | 0.081 | 0.081 | |
| | | | | 867 | 0.041 | 0.041 | |
| | | | | 878 | 0.088 | 0.088 | |
| | | | | 879 | 0.041 | 0.041 | |
| | | | | 880 | 0.083 | 0.083 | |
| | | | | 881 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 957 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 958 | 0.029 | 0.029 | |
| | | | | 959 | 0.024 | 0.024 | |
| | | | | 960 | 0.058 | 0.058 | |
| | | | | 961 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 966 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 967 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 972 | 0.054 | 0.054 | |
| | | | | 973 | 0.036 | 0.036 | |
| | | | | 997 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | 832 | | 1.045 | 1.045 | 1.045 |
| 68 | SHEKHAR ANAND | JAY DUTT | 3 | 845 | 0.089 | 0.089 | 0.00925 |
| | VICHITRANAND | JAY DUTT | 3 | 846 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00925 |
| | NARAYAN DUTT | RAVI DUTT | 6 | 848 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.01851 |
| | SHYALIK RAM | RAVI DUTT | 6 | 849 | 0.094 | 0.094 | 0.01851 |
| | PREM BALLABH | GORI DUTT | 9 | 868 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.02776 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | BHOLA DUTT | BALA DUTT | 18 | 869 | 0.195 | 0.195 | 0.05552 |
| | MURKHALYA | BALDEV | 18 | 870 | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.05552 |
| | ANANT RAM | KESHAVNAND | 8 | 871 | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.02467 |
| | DIWAKAR PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 7 | 872 | 0.074 | 0.074 | 0.02159 |
| | VISHAMBAR DUTT | MAYA RAM | 7 | 873 | 0.076 | 0.076 | 0.02159 |
| | PATI RAM | MAYA RAM | 7 | 874 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.02159 |
| | RAMESH CHAND | MAYA RAM | 7 | 875 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.02159 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | DURGA DUTT | 6 | 876 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.01851 |
| | PREM CHANDRA | DURGA DUTT | 6 | 877 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.01851 |
| | VISHESHWOR | RAVI DUTT | 77 | 962 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.23749 |
| | SHANKAR DUTT | HARI DUTT | 77 | 963 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.23749 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | BUDDHI PRASAD | 6 | | | | 0.01851 |
| | SHARAD KUMAR | BUDDHI PRASAD | 6 | | | | 0.01851 |
| | MUKESH CHAND | BUDDHI PRASAD | 6 | | | | 0.01851 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 9 | | | | 0.02776 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | AMBIKA DUTT | 9 | | | | 0.02776 |
| | JAYANTI PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 9 | | | | 0.02776 |
| | JAGDAMBA PRASAD | BALA DUTT | 8 | | | | 0.02467 |
| | OM PRAKASH | SRI RAM | 17 | | | | 0.05243 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | HARI KRISHAN | 5 | | | | 0.01542 |
| | SAVITRI DEVI | HARI KRISHAN | 4 | | | | 0.01234 |
| | | | 344 | | 1.061 | 1.061 | 1.061 |
| 69 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 2 | 811 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.358 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 1 | 817 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.179 |
| | | | | 818 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 819 | 0.048 | 0.048 | |
| | | | | 820 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 821 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 822 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |
| | | | | 823 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 824 | 0.068 | 0.068 | |
| | | | | 825 | 0.064 | 0.064 | |
| | | | | 826 | 0.055 | 0.055 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 827 | 0.046 | 0.046 | |
| | | | | 829 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 830 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 831 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 832 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 833 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 834 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 835 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | | 836 | 0.004 | 0.004 | |
| | | | 3 | | 0.537 | 0.537 | 0.537 |
| 70 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 2 | 112M | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.0164 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 3 | 384 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0246 |
| | VASUDEV | NAG DUTT | 2 | 397 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0164 |
| | PATI RAM | NAG DUTT | 2 | 700 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.0164 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 2 | 712 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.0164 |
| | TULA RAM | GANGA DUTT | 6 | 803 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.0492 |
| | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | 805 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0246 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | 806 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0164 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | 807/1093 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.0164 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | 397/1099 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0164 |
| | | | 26 | | 0.213 | 0.213 | 0.213 |
| 71 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 2 | 384/1098 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.00059 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | VASUDEV | NAG DUTT | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | PATI RAM | NAG DUTT | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | TULA RAM | GANGA DUTT | 6 | | | | 0.00178 |
| | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 3 | | | | 0.00089 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |

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|----|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | BANSIDHAR | DAMODAR | 2 | | | | 0.00059 |
| | | | 27 | | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| 72 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 4 | 553 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.0096 |
| | KULANAND | RAM RATAN | 4 | 574 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.0096 |
| | LAXMI PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | 638 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.0024 |
| | ANSUYA PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | 458/1103 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0024 |
| | RAJENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | SURENDER PRASAD | VASUDEV | 1 | | | | 0.0024 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | PASU PATI | 2 | | | | 0.0048 |
| | DWARIKA PRASAD | PASU PATI | 2 | | | | 0.0048 |
| | ISHWORI DUTT | NAG DUTT | 4 | | | | 0.0096 |
| | TULA RAM | GANGA DUTT | 12 | | | | 0.0289 |
| | | | 32 | | 0.077 | 0.077 | 0.077 |
| 73 | SHAMBU PRASAD | KEDAR DUTT | 1 | 454 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.045 |
| | | | | 815 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | 1 | | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.045 |
| 74 | SHAMBU PRASAD | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 954 | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.06513 |
| | RAMSHWOR | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 956 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.06513 |
| | RAJENDER | ISHWORI DUTT | 2 | 968 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.06513 |
| | GHAN SYAM | SHANKAR DUTT | 8 | 969 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.26050 |
| | VIVEK | VIJAY PRASAD | 1 | 970 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.03256 |
| | ROSHNI DEVI | VIJAY PRASAD | 1 | 971 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03256 |
| | | | | 974 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 977 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | | 978 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 975 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 976 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 979 | 0.035 | 0.035 | |
| | | | | 981 | 0.041 | 0.041 | |
| | | | | 980 | 0.013 | 0.013 | |
| | | | | 983 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |

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|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | 984 | 0.055 | 0.055 | |
| | | | | 989 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 990 | 0.025 | 0.025 | |
| | | | | 991 | 0.028 | 0.028 | |
| | | | | 993 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 994 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 995 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | | 955 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | | 982 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| | | | 16 | | 0.521 | 0.521 | 0.521 |
| 75 | SHYAMLAL | KAMA POTE GAGAN BHAN | 1 | 536 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.0055 |
| | BUDDHI LAL | KAMA POTE GAGAN BHAN | 1 | 541 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0055 |
| | | | 2 | | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.011 |
| 76 | JAYANTI PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 208 | 62 | 0.011 | 0.002 | 0.0294 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 208 | 70 | 0.058 | 0.01 | 0.0294 |
| | JAGDISH PRASAD | SHRESTHMANI | 209 | 71 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.0296 |
| | BACHAN SINGH | KARTIK SINGH | 185 | 72 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.0262 |
| | PRATAP SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 8 | 73 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0011 |
| | NANDAN SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 8 | 195 | 0.03 | 0.019 | 0.0011 |
| | BALWANT SINGH | BACHAN SINGH | 8 | 196 | 0.045 | 0.02 | 0.0011 |
| | ASHISH SINGH | BHAWAN SINGH | 208 | 123/1104 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.0294 |
| | RAKESH SINGH | RANJIT SINGH | 70 | | | | 0.0099 |
| | MUKESH SINGH | RANJIT SINGH | 70 | | | | 0.0099 |
| | DEVESHWORI DEVI | RANJIT SINGH | 69 | | | | 0.0098 |
| | | | 1251 | | 0.27 | 0.177 | 0.177 |
| 77 | SHRI CHANDIKA MAHADEV | | 1 | 716 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | | | 1 | | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 78 | SHREE LAXMI | | 1 | 411 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.112 |

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|----|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | NARAYAN MANDIR | | | | | | |
| | | | | 654 | 0.026 | 0.026 | |
| | | | | 675 | 0.03 | 0.03 | |
| | | | | 676 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 677 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 678 | 0.018 | 0.018 | |
| | | | 1 | | 0.112 | 0.112 | 0.112 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 79 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 1 | 900 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.33 |
| | | | | 901 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 902 | 0.204 | 0.204 | |
| | | | | 903 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 904 | 0.014 | 0.014 | |
| | | | 1 | | 0.330 | 0.330 | 0.330 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 80 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 160 | 723 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.024 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 3 | 724 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.00045 |
| | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 3 | | | | 0.00045 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.00045 |
| | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.00045 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.00045 |
| | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 15 | | | | 0.00225 |
| | SRIDHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.0015 |
| | CHAKRADHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.0015 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.0015 |
| | SANJAY DIMRI | CHANDRA BALLABH | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | PREM BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | GOVIND RAM | MAHIDHAR | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | LALIT KISHORE | PITAMBAR DUTT | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | JAGDISH PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 20 | | | | 0.003 |
| | | | 340 | | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.051 |
| | | | | | | | |

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|----|--------------------|---------------|------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 81 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 192 | 918 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.09200 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 10 | 919 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.00479 |
| | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 10 | 920 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00479 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 10 | 921 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.00479 |
| | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 9 | 922 | 0.086 | 0.086 | 0.00431 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 9 | 923 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 0.00431 |
| | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 48 | 924 | 0.123 | 0.123 | 0.02300 |
| | SRIDHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 32 | | | | 0.01533 |
| | CHAKRADHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 32 | | | | 0.01533 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | RAMCHANDRA | 32 | | | | 0.01533 |
| | CHANDRA BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 3 | | | | 0.00144 |
| | PREM BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 3 | | | | 0.00144 |
| | GOVIND PRASAD | MAHIDHAR | 2 | | | | 0.00096 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 64 | | | | 0.03067 |
| | LALIT KISHORE | PITAMBAR DUTT | 64 | | | | 0.03067 |
| | JAGDISH PRASAD | PITAMBAR DUTT | 64 | | | | 0.03067 |
| | KEDAR DUTT | GOKULANAND | 320 | | | | 0.15333 |
| | BHOPALU | HARI RAM | 8 | | | | 0.00383 |
| | GIRIJA DUTT | DHANI RAM | 8 | | | | 0.00383 |
| | SHANKAR DUTT | HARI DUTT | 16 | | | | 0.00767 |
| | MADAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 2 | | | | 0.00096 |
| | PRAKASH CHANDRA | KESHAVNAND | 2 | | | | 0.00096 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | KESHAVNAND | 2 | | | | 0.00096 |
| | RAM KRISHAN | KESHAVNAND | 2 | | | | 0.00096 |
| | SATESHWOR | NAG DUTT | 8 | | | | 0.00383 |
| | BHAGWATI PRASAD | RAM PRASAD | 4 | | | | 0.00192 |
| | BACCHI DEVI | RAM PRASAD | 4 | | | | 0.00192 |
| | | | 960 | | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 82 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 232 | 375 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.3089 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 13 | 385 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.0173 |
| | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 13 | 409 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.0173 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 12 | 417 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.0160 |

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|----|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 12 | 421 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.0160 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 12 | 426 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0160 |
| | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 62 | 437 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0825 |
| | SRIDHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 41 | 443 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.0546 |
| | CHAKRADHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 41 | 444 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0546 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | RAMCHANDRA | 41 | 445 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.0546 |
| | AMBIKA DUTT | BHAWANI DUTT | 16 | 446 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.0213 |
| | | | | 447 | 0.05 | 0.05 | |
| | | | | 456 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 462 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 463 | 0.006 | 0.006 | |
| | | | | 470 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 475 | 0.019 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | 476 | 0.011 | 0.011 | |
| | | | | 487 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 617 | 0.065 | 0.065 | |
| | | | | 630 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | | 651 | 0.036 | 0.036 | |
| | | | | 652 | 0.051 | 0.051 | |
| | | | | 653 | 0.016 | 0.016 | |
| | | | | 655 | 0.039 | 0.039 | |
| | | | | 659 | 0.039 | 0.039 | |
| | | | | 764 | 0.085 | 0.085 | |
| | | | | 771 | 0.023 | 0.023 | |
| | | | | 416 | 0.01 | 0.01 | |
| | | | 495 | | 0.659 | 0.659 | 0.659 |
| 83 | SACHIDANAND | SADANAND | 60 | 448 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.028 |
| | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 3 | 449 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0014 |
| | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 3 | 450 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.0014 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.0014 |
| | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.0014 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 3 | | | | 0.0014 |
| | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 15 | | | | 0.007 |
| | SRIDHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.00467 |

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|----|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | CHAKRADHAR | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.00467 |
| | AYODHYA PRASAD | RAMCHANDRA | 10 | | | | 0.00467 |
| | | | 120 | | 0.056 | 0.056 | 0.056 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 84 | SANJAY DIMRI | CHANDRA BALLABH | 1 | 399 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.045 |
| | PREM BALLABH | MAHIDHAR | 1 | 404 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.045 |
| | GOVIND PRASAD | MAHIDHAR | 1 | 405 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.045 |
| | | | | 418 | 0.008 | 0.008 | |
| | | | | 627 | 0.043 | 0.043 | |
| | | | | 759 | 0.033 | 0.033 | |
| | | | 3 | | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 85 | SOHAN LAL | KISHORILAL | 1 | 582 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.00015 |
| | GHIRDHARI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | SITARE LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | MAKHAN LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | CHIRANJI LAL | MURKHALYA | 2 | | | | 0.0003 |
| | PREM LAL | BHADU | 5 | | | | 0.00075 |
| | BRIJ LAL | BHADU | 5 | | | | 0.00075 |
| | CHANDU LAL | NAINU | 10 | | | | 0.0015 |
| | BASANTI DEVI | KISHORILAL | 1 | | | | 0.00015 |
| | JEEWAN LAL | KAMLA LAL | 5 | | | | 0.00075 |
| | GUSHERI DEVI | KAMLA LAL | 5 | | | | 0.00075 |
| | | | 40 | | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 86 | HARISH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1 | 469 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.00619 |
| | KAILASH CHANDRA | ANSUYA PRASAD | 1 | 773 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.00619 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 2 | 774 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.01238 |
| | BACCHE RAM | SURESHANAND | 2 | 775 | 0.038 | 0.038 | 0.01238 |
| | MOHAN PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 2 | | | | 0.01238 |
| | KRISHNA CHANDRA | KULANAND | 8 | | | | 0.0495 |
| | | | 16 | | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.099 |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 87 | HARISH CHANDRA | HARI KRISHAN | 40 | 465 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0502326 |
| | PREM BALLABH | GORI DUTT | 43 | 744 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.054 |
| | CHANDI PRASAD | SURESHANAND | 3 | 772 | 0.063 | 0.063 | 0.0037674 |
| | | | 86 | | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 88 | HORI PRASAD | TARENDRA PRASAD | 1 | 374 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.02825 |
| | ANIL KUMAR | TARENDRA PRASAD | 1 | 383 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.02825 |
| | BACCHE RAM | VASWANAND | 2 | 435 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0565 |
| | | | | 436 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | | | | 498 | 0.009 | 0.009 | |
| | | | 4 | | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.113 |
| The above details are subject to change by SLAO/DM or any other competent authority | | | | | | | |

NAME OF VILLAGE: NAURAKH

| Khata No | Name of PAF | S/O, W/O | Hissa | Land acquired in Ha | Land acquired in Naali |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 94 | Sohan Lal | Bachhu Lal | 1 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| | Ramesh Lal | Wilasha | 1 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| | Puna Lal (Late) | Kali dharam S/o. Kundan Lal | 1 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| | Faguni Devi | Late. Puna Lal | | | |
| | Dinesh Lal | Late. Puna Lal | | | |
| | Surendra Lal | Late. Puna Lal | | | |
| | Harish Lal | Late. Puna Lal | | | |
| | | | 3 | 0.03 | 1.5 |
| 42 | <i>Ranjeet Singh</i> | <i>Abbal Singh</i> | 950 | 0.0088 | 0.4414498 |
| | Sushila Devi | Lt. Ranjeet Singh | | | |
| | Anup Singh | Lt. Ranjeet Singh | | | |
| | Dilbar Singh | Abbal Singh | 126 | 0.00117 | 0.0585502 |
| | | | 1076 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| 82 | Kishan Lal | Chaitu Lal | 121 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| | | | 121 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| 108 | Hari Kishan Lal | Kundan Lal | 23 | 0.00028 | 0.014 |
| | Harish Lal | Kundan Lal | 23 | 0.00028 | 0.014 |
| | Jagdish Lal | Kundan Lal | 22 | 0.00027 | 0.013 |
| | Anant Lal | Kundan Lal | 22 | 0.00027 | 0.013 |
| | Rajendra Lal | Kundan Lal | 22 | 0.00027 | 0.013 |
| | Mahesh Lal | Kundan Lal | 22 | 0.00027 | 0.013 |
| | Santosh Lal | Kundan Lal | 22 | 0.00027 | 0.013 |
| | Vibhuwan Lal | Durga Lal | 31 | 0.00037 | 0.019 |
| | Pradeep Lal | Durga Lal | 31 | 0.00037 | 0.019 |
| | Basant Lal | Durga Lal | 31 | 0.00037 | 0.019 |
| | Manoj Lal | Durga Lal | 31 | 0.00037 | 0.019 |
| | Mridlu Lal | Durga Lal | 31 | 0.00037 | 0.019 |
| | Uday Lal | Tika Ram | 155 | 0.00187 | 0.094 |
| | Kailash chandra | Anand Lal | 156 | 0.00189 | 0.094 |
| | Mahesh Lal | Chandan Lal | 54 | 0.00065 | 0.033 |
| | Kumud Lal | Chandan Lal | 54 | 0.00065 | 0.033 |
| | Mukul Lal | Chandan Lal | 53 | 0.00064 | 0.032 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Indra Lal | Prem Lal | 245 | 0.00296 | 0.148 |
| | Pyare lal | Prem Lal | 247 | 0.00299 | 0.149 |
| | Dinesh Lal | Prem Lal | 230 | 0.00278 | 0.139 |
| | Sadhan Cooperative Society, Pipalkoti | | 64 | 0.00077 | 0.039 |
| | Santosh Kumar | Gobind Ram | 2 | 0.00002 | 0.001 |
| | | | 1571 | 0.019 | 0.95 |
| | | | | | |
| 31 | Dayal singh | Pratap Singh | 149 | 0.001 | 0.055 |
| | Puran Singh | Natha Singh | 402 | 0.003 | 0.150 |
| | <i>Balwant Singh (Late)</i> | <i>Natha Singh</i> | 447 | 0.003 | 0.166 |
| | Smt. Pavitra Devi | Lt.Balwant Singh | | | |
| | Deepak | Lt.Balwant Singh | | | |
| | Pankaj | Lt.Balwant Singh | | | |
| | Tarendra Singh | Paan Singh | 96 | 0.001 | 0.036 |
| | Rajendra singh | Paan Singh | 96 | 0.001 | 0.036 |
| | Avtaar Singh | Mangal Singh | 192 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Lal Singh | Mangal Singh | 192 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Ranjeet Singh | Mangal Singh | 192 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Narendra Singh | Mangal Singh | 191 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Harendra Singh | Mangal Singh | 191 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Anand Singh | Managl Singh | 191 | 0.001 | 0.071 |
| | Chief Health Officer, Gopeshwor | | 45 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| | Vikaram Singh | Pratap Singh | 149 | 0.001 | 0.055 |
| | Dilbar Singh | Pratap Singh | 133 | 0.001 | 0.049 |
| | Indra Singh | Narayan Singh | 21 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| | | | 2687 | 0.02 | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| 9 | <i>Kalam Singh (Late)</i> | <i>Bakhtawar Singh</i> | 1882 | 0.02 | 1 |
| | Harendra Singh | Lt.Kalam Singh | | | |
| | | | 1882 | 0.02 | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| | Total | | | 0.107 | 5.35 |

The names in ITALICS are persons who are already dead and names are in SLAO list

The above details are subject to change by SLAO/DM or any other competent authority

Annexure-6

Vanpanchayats in Uttarakhand

Vanpanchayats in Uttarakhand were born out of conflicts and compromises that followed the settlements and reservations of forests in the hills at turn of the last century. The first government approved Vanpanchayat was thus formed in 1921. According to recent estimates, there are 6,069 Vanpanchayats managing 405,426 hectares of forests (13.63% of total forest area) in the state. Most of these have been carved out of civil (protected) forests under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Department. The area under each Van Panchayat ranges from a fraction of a hectare up to over 2,000 hectares.

It may be mentioned here that Community forests managed in accordance with Van Panchayat Act is a hybrid of state ownership and community responsibility. In its efforts to manage and control community forest use Forest committees are guided by Revenue Department rules and by the technical advice of the Forest Department. In contrast to civil forests, community forests or Panchayati forests as they are popularly known are not 'open' forests. Access and use of forests is guided by rules elaborately designed and implemented by the communities. In fact four identifiable working rules exist relating to Use, Monitor, Sanctions and Arbitration. Though only notionally or nominally owned by the communities, community forests are in a very real sense common property with an identifiable user group, have finite subtractive benefits and are susceptible to degradation when used beyond a sustainable limit. However what is more important is that the local users consider them as their collective property and in real sense they are not actually divisible. These forests though are not completely immune from misuse and the condition of the forests varies from poor to very good.

Forest Council Act

The Forest Council Act prescribes how Panchayats (Councils) can be formed and impose duties on village Panchayats. The objective is to protect the forest areas and ensure that the forest products are being distributed among the right holders in an equitable manner. Kumaun Panchayat forest Rules enacted under the section 28 (2) of the Indian Forest Act 1927 provides broad guidelines for the supervision and management of forests under the control of Van Panchayats. These Forest Council rules lay down the broad parameters of management practices to be followed by the Van Panchayats.

Main functions of Vanpanchayat

The main function of Van panchayats are as follows:

- a) To develop and protect forests by preventing indiscriminate felling of trees and to fell only those which are marked for by the forest deptt. and are useful from the point of view of silviculture.
- b) To ensure that there is no encroachment on Van Panchayati land and that no rules are being violated that are being enacted under Kumaon and Sodic Land Act of 1948 and that no land should be encroached without prior permission for agricultural practices.
- c) To construct and fix boundary pillars and to maintain them 18(c).
- d) To carry out the directives of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in developing and protecting forests. 18(a)
- e) To distribute its produce amongst right holders in an equitable manner. 18 (e)
- f) 20% of the area of the forest must be closed for grazing every year.

The Punitive Powers

The punitive powers of vanpanchyat include the following:

- a) They can levy fines upto Rs. 50 with the prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner (later revised upto Rs. 500).
- b) They can seize intruding cattles and impound them under the cattle trespass act of 1871.
- c) They can forfeit the weapons of the offender.

The Administrative and financial powers

Some of the administrative and financial powers of Vanpanchyat are as follow:

- a) They can sell grass, fallen twigs and stone slates to local people.
- b) They can auction trees upto the value of Rs.5000 with the approval of the District Magistrate and Divisional Forest Officer. Auction above Rs. 5000/- is done by the Forest Department.
- (c) The income realised from resin, timber and fees is distributed as follows. i) Zilla Parishad is given 20% for creating and maintaining infrastructure ii) Gaon sabha is given 40% for local development schemes if approved by Block development committee iii) the remaining is to be

ploughed back by the forest department for maintenance and development of Panchayat rules.

In the consultations it was noticed that the villagers however feel that through the Act, the bureaucracy exercises excessive control over Forest Panchayats. Bureaucrats on the other hand believe that in the absence of central control, villagers would clear fell the entire forest. Nonetheless in analyzing the rules it is quite clear that these rules, while making the Panchayats responsible for proper management of the forests, deny to it necessary authorities which seem to be vested with the revenue and forest officials. For instance in section 17 of 1976 Act it is stated that before a watchman or any other paid staff is kept by the Panchayat, previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) is necessary. An offence involving a sum of Rs. 50/- can be compounded only with the previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner. Similarly permission is required if the seized property (stolen timber etc.) is proposed to be sold. Thus the administrative control over the Panchayat is still with the Deputy Commissioner, whereas the technical control has been given to the forest department.

Annexure –7

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the areas of Employment opportunities in Chamoli District for which income generation training and skill training can be imparted to the affected families and other vulnerable people identified in the project villages.

| Major Economic Activities of the District | |
|---|--|
| 1. Farming | |
| 2. Livestock rearing | |
| 3. Sheep-goat rearing | |
| 4. Horticulture | |
| 5. Ringal based handicrafts (Bamboo) | |
| 6. Idol making | |
| 7. Woolen based industry | |
| 8. Mule business | |
| 9. Tourism related businesses | |
| 10. Transportation business | |
| 11. Hotel business | |
| 12. Vegetable Cultivation | |
| 13. Bee Keeping | |
| 14. Carpentry | |
| 15. Blacksmith | |
| 16. Herbal/medicinal plant cultivation/collection | |

| Sl. No | Item | Details |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Forest produce | Timber wood, wooden toys, photofraes, carpet frames, dhoop agarbati, wood related to electricity, match sticks, furniture and other things related to lisa. |
| 2. | Agriculture | Oil, potato, chips and namkeen and flour mills. The district grows lots of fruits and vegetables. There are a few self help groups who prepare fruit juices, jelly , jams and pickles though seasonally. This can be established as all season small unit. |
| 3. | Mines | Stone crusher, soapnut powder, white lime wash, stone carving, etc There are some stone crusher units in the district. As there is raw material available more units can be established. Similarly there are lots of stone soaps which are sending out of the district. As there are no stone soap units it could be established in the district itself. |
| 4. | Animal | Animal rearing, dairy farm, hatchery, readymade |

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| | husbandry | garments, farming soap making , cement, cement concrete blocks, radio, TV repairing and assembling, bakery, furniture, woolen materials. |
| 5. | Environment | Tourism |
| 6. | Forest timber | Usage of forest timber locally than buying from other markets. As it is banned now. |
| 7. | Indigenous roots | The district is full of indigenous roots like Thuner, kilmod, Chamlai, katuki, atis, tejpatta, jhula ritha, jamboo etc , the extracts of which were earlier used for medicinal purposes. The government has laid stress on this and many people have started the business of herbal plantations so that these are used for medicinal purposes. |

In **Dasholi Block** where most of our project affected village are coming the some of the possible employment opportunities are woolen items, shawls, fans, wooden furniture, bakery, fruit preservation, fruit collection and processing units., tyre retreading, electronics, fruit boxes, stone crushers, cement and concrete blocks, steel fabrication, bamboo, hosiery and readymade garments.

In **Joshimath Block** some of the possible employment opportunities are in making woolen items, shawls, fans, stone crushers, herbal medicines, fruits preservation, fruit collection and processing units., electronics, bamboo, wooden furniture, steel furniture, fabrication, potato chips, fruits baskets, bakery and tourism.

Development of poly houses: In these poly houses, farmers will cultivate vegetables and produce seedlings. This is taken up in project villages of Math Jadetha, Lungsi etc. The projects main focus was on capacity building of farmers and promotion of vegetable, medicinal and herbal plants cultivation. Extensive training is being imparted to farmers on various aspects of cultivating vegetables and their seed production under protected conditions. Apart from self consumption, farmers are generating income by selling vegetables and seedlings. The inflow of vegetables from lower altitudes/plains to higher altitudes has been reduced significantly. Few farmers are getting good returns from selling vegetables. At higher altitudes in extreme cold conditions farmers are cultivating off-season vegetables and medicinal plants, which are highly remunerative. The paramount motive of this endeavor is to increase the income of farmers and improve their quality of life.

1. There is a great opportunity to develop tourism in a big way, shaping it to a major tourist destination of the state.
2. The climate of the district provides a big opportunity to carry out horticulture activities on a massive scale, thus generating revenue for the district and higher incomes for the farmers.

3. High number of educated youth can be channelised to augment the social infrastructure of the district and also to give impetus to its industrial development.
4. Rural artisans if provided with adequate skill development programmes can boost the rural handicraft sector.
5. High volumes of available water can be harnessed for the development of agriculture & horticulture of the district.

The some of the programmes and schemes implemented by the State Government for self employment and income generation.

- **Uttaranchal Grameen Swarojgar Mission (UGSM):** This mission has been started in 2006-07 to uplift the people Below Poverty Line and women by providing them loans and assistance at low interests and to remove them from the category of BPL to better position within 3 years and provide employment opportunities that each household should have a minimum of Rs 2000 per month.

Uttaranchal Grameen Swarojgar Mission is a state mission which is a loan cum assistance programme. This programme helps in forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) of committees through which the village people look after the welfare through community based works like building houses etc. Moreover the mission looks into the capacity of the people with the available resources and upgrades their skills for business. Weightage under this mission is given to SC/ST (23%), physically handicapped (3%) and women (70%).

- **Vir Chandra Singh Garhwali Tourism Self Employment Scheme (VCSGTSES):** This scheme started on 1st June, 2002 in order to provide ample employment opportunities to the people of Uttaranchal especially the youth through tourism development. Through this scheme opportunities available can be through bus/taxi development, workshops, fast food centres, meditation centre, yoga kendras, small hotels, paying guest rooms, shop on local made products, PCOs, Information centers etc all of which provides employment opportunities. This scheme benefits more to the SC/STs, and other weaker sections
- **Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):** This agency develops and provides training in the field of agriculture with relation to cattle rearing, silk, farming, gardening, Information and technology, horticulture development.

- **Swachhkar Vimukti Yojana:** The Panchayat Raj institutions train and provides skill development in the aspects like e-governance, process-re-engineering, inter relations of departments/units, software and hardware.
- **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY):** This scheme provided employment opportunities to BPL families. These families can apply for loans either individually or through Self Help Groups. They should follow the guidelines specified by the bank and then can approach for a loan. In this scheme they are assisted by the block development officer, sarpanch and the bank officials. After the bank provides the loans and government subsidy they should be in a position to earn Rs. 2000 per month. Usually most of these loans are provided for agricultural purposes.
- **Sehari Kshetra Dukan Nirman Yojana:** In this scheme financial assistance is provided to the unemployed youth of scheduled caste to build shops in their lands by the government at low rate of interest.
- **Transport Yojana:** Financial assistance is provided at low interests by the department of scheduled caste Development Corporation to buy jeeps, ambassador marshall, maruti or other light vehicles.
- **Aajeevika (Uttaranchal livelihood improvement project** for the Himalayas) is being implemented by the Uttaranchal Gramya Vikas Samiti(UGVS). The main objective is to improve the livelihood of vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through promotion of improved livelihood opportunities and strengthening of local institutions that relate to livelihood development.
- **Angora Shashak Palan Yojana:** the unemployed youth can breed angora and earn their livelihood which is useful in the wool and meat growth.
- **Bed Palan Yojana:** Wolf rearing: which will help in selling of its meat in the cities.
- **Broiler palan yojana:** Broiler hens rearing: helps in selling of meat

The some of the rural development programmes implemented at the village level include the following

- Indira Awas yojana
- Rozgar Guarantee Scheme
- Swarnajayanti swarojgar yojana
- Kshetra panchayat vikas nidhi
- Horticulture technology mission
- Sam vikas yojana
- Rashtriya parvarik yojana

Krishi Vigyan Kendra-Agricultural Technology Development Centre

The KVK is a grass root level institution designed and devoted to impart need-based and skill-oriented vocational training to the practicing farmers, in-service extension personnel's and to those who wish to go in for self-employment through "learning by doing". This Kendra was established on 24 December, 2004 keeping in mind to accelerate the agricultural production and also to improve the socio-economic conditions of the farming community of Uttarkashi district.

1. Conducting "on-farm trials" for identifying technologies in terms of location specific sustainable land use systems.
2. Organize training to update the extension personnel within the area of operation with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.
3. Organize short and long term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the rural youths, with emphasis on "learning by doing" for generation self-employment through institutional financing and on-and off-campus training courses.
4. Organize front-line demonstrations in various crops to generate production data and feed back information.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION (INCOME RESTORATION) SCHEMES

1. DAIRY

| Name of the animal | Milk Yield (lt/day) | Cost of one animal (Rs.) | Cost of concentrate feed for one month (Rs.) | Transportation | Total(Rs.) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|------------|
| Indigenous cow Gir/Kankraj | 5.5 | 5,300 | - | - | 5,300 |
| Cross bred cow Jersey | 8.9 | 10,000 | 350 | 600 | 10,950 |
| H.F.Cow- Buffaloes | 9-10 | 12,000 | 450 | 600 | 13,050 |
| Mehsani | 6 | 10,000 | 350 | 600 | 10,950 |
| Mehsani | 7 | 11,500 | 400 | 600 | 12,500 |
| Jaffrabadi | 6 | 10,500 | 350 | 600 | 11,450 |
| Local Breed 1 | 8 | 13,000 | 400 | 600 | 14,000 |
| Local Breed 2 | 10 | 14,500 | 450 | 600 | 15,550 |
| Surti | 5.5 | 8,500 | 300 | - | 8,800 |

2. POULTRY

| | 100 Bird layer unit in deep litter system | 100 bird layer unit in cage system | 200 bird broiler unit(monthly rotation of 100 birds) |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Capital Cost | | | |
| Shed space Brooder cum grower house | 5,000 (100 sq.ft @ Rs.50 per sq.ft) | 5,000(100 sq.ft @ Rs.50 per sq.ft) | - |
| - Layer House | 10,000 (200 sq.ft @Rs.50 per sq.ft) | 8,100(90 sq.ft @ Rs.90 per sq.ft) | |
| - Broiler Shed | | | 10,000 (200 sq.ft @Rs.50 per sq.ft) |
| Equipment | | | |
| - Grower | 650 | 3,300 | 2,000 |
| - Layer | 950 | 650 | - |
| Total Capital Cost | 16,600 | 17,050 | 12,000 |
| Recurring Cost | | | |
| Cost of day old chicks | 1150 | 1150 | 2100 |
| Feed | 3375 | 3375 | 3300 |
| Medicine, Electricity, water, vaccination | 400 | 400 | 600 |
| Total Recurring cost | 4925 | 4925 | 6000 |
| Total Cost | 21525 | 21975 | 18000 |

3. OTHER ANIMALS

| | Cost unit (10+1) | Sheep Unit (10+1) | Sheep Unit (10+1) | Piggery Scheme |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Capital Cost | | | | |
| Cost of Shed | 500 | 600 | 1350 | 600 |
| Male animal | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| Type | Buck | Ram | Ram | Boar |
| Number | One | One | One | One |
| Cost | 1000 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Female animal | | | | |
| Type | Pe | Ewe | Ewe | Sow |
| Number | 10 | 20 | 30 | 3 |
| Cost/animal | 650 | 425 | 425 | 350 |
| Total cost of animal | 6500 | 8500 | 12750 | 1050 |
| Cost of Equipment | | | | |
| Sub Total | 8000 | 10000 | 14800 | 2500 |
| Recurring cost to be Capitalised | | | | |
| Cost of concentrate | | | | |
| -Period | - | - | - | One year |
| -Quantity(Kg) | - | - | - | 1520 |
| -Cost/Kg (Rs.) | - | - | - | 2.00 |
| Total Cost | - | - | - | 3040 |
| Cost of medicines / vaccination | - | - | - | 300 |
| Sub Total | - | - | - | 3340 |
| Unit Cost | 8000 | 10000 | 14800 | 5840 |

4. RABBIT REARING

Capital Cost

| | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Cost of 5 females@Rs.80 each | 400.00 |
| 2. | Cost of 1 male@Rs.80 each | 80.00 |
| 3. | Cost of hutch including feeder and waterier for 6 animals @Rs.160 per animal | 960.00 |
| 4. | Colony hutches for small rabbits(5ftX2ft for 10 rabbits 4 hutches @Rs.260 each 1,040.00 | |
| 5. | Nest boxes 2 No.s (18inchX12inchX10inch) @Rs.60 each | 120.00 |
| | Total | 2,600.00 |

Recurring Expenses

| | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Kidding expenses | 438.00 |
| 2. | Expenses on young rabbits | 480.00 |
| 3. | Electricity, water, medicine@Rs.5 per adult and Rs.2 per young rabbits | 190.00 |
| | Total | 1,108.00 |

Grand Total (Rs.) 3,708.00

5. DRAUGHT ANIMALS AND CARTS

| Animal | Unit | Cost(Rs.) | Type of cart | Unit | Cost (Rs.) |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--|-------|------------|
| Bullock | | | Bullock cart | | |
| Kankrej | One pair | 8400 | Conventional (desi babool wood wooden wheel) | One | 6000 |
| Gir | One pair | 7000 | | | |
| Non descript | One pair | 5700 | Improved (teak pneumatic wheel) | One | 9500 |
| | | | Improved (desi babulwood pneumatic tyre) | | |
| Donkey | 5 animal | 3700 | Conventional cart | 1 No. | 6000 |
| Camel | 1 animal | 5200 | Steel cart | 1 No. | 7500 |
| Horse | 1 animal | 3000 | Horse cart | 1 No. | 3800 |

6. SERICULTURE

| Nature of investment | One acre model | Half acre model |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Raising mulberry under irrigation conditions | 8,032 | 4,016 |
| Rearing house | 3,840 (32'X16') | 24,000 |
| Rearing Equipment | 17,000 | 8,500 |
| Cost of DLFS(multi voltine race) | 800 | 400 |
| Other expenses in rearing | 930 | 465 |
| Total | 65162 | 37381 |

Cost of land preparation, layout, digging of pits and filling up would be considered separately up to Rs.1,000.00.

7. HORTICULTURE

| Horticulture crop | Variety | Spacine (mxm) | No. of plants per ha. | Unit area (ha) | Year wise break-up of cost | | | | | | Total unit cost (Rs.) |
|-------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| | | | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | |
| Mango | Alphanso, Kesar Rajapuri Dusheri Langra | 10 x 10 | 100 | 1.0 | 1097 | 293 | 332 | 370 | 415 | - | 2707 |
| | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sepota | Kalipatti | 8 x 8 | 150 | 1.0 | 1687 | 365 | 400 | 425 | 444 | - | 3322 |
| | | | | | 5 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 5 | |
| Pomegranate | Dholka-2 | 5 x 5 x 5.5 | 325 | 1.0 | 1300 | 321 | 400 | 455 | | | 2476 |
| | | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | 5 |
| Coconut | Westcoat tall | 7 x 7 | 200 | 1.0 | 1572 | 490 | 600 | 600 | 625 | | 3887 |
| | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 5 |
| Guava | Allahabad Sageda | 6 x 6 | 275 | 1.0 | 1177 | 271 | 360 | 385 | | | 2193 |
| | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 5 |
| Lime | Kagzilime | 6 x 6 | 275 | 1.0 | 1163 | 303 | 380 | 425 | 640 | 820 | 3731 |
| | | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Custard Apple | | 6 x 6 | 275 | 1.0 | 7375 | 165 | 182 | 182 | | | 1267 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | 0 | 5 | 5 | | | 5 |
| Ber | Dry land condition | 6 x 6 | 275 | 1.0 | 7885 | 232 5 | 265 0 | | | | 1286 0 |
| Date palm | Red Yellow hallowy | 7.5 x 7.5 | 180 | 1.0 | 1211 0 | 627 0 | 667 5 | 705 0 | 905 0 | 534 0 | 4449 5 |

Annexure - 8 R&R Policy Vishnugad



**RESETTELEMENT & REHABILITATION POLICY OF
VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT
(444 MW)**



(S. Q. Ahmad)
Company Secretary



Preamble

The Hydro Projects are generally located in the remote areas, therefore to execute these projects THDC needs to acquire land for the same which in turn may relocate the inhabitants of that locality or affect their livelihood.

THDC's Tehri HPP has been commissioned and the construction activities on the other components of Tehri Hydro Complex are in full swing. THDC has now been assigned to carry out the construction of many other Hydro Projects in Uttarakhand, which will require traces of land. This may relocate people or affect their livelihood.

In those instances, THDC will take measures or resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of project-affected persons (PAFs) with the intention that the PAF will improve or at least regain their previous standard of living. Accordingly THDC effort is corresponding to the Government's efforts for the upliftment of the people.

A National Policy on resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families –2007 has been issued by Ministry of Rural Development, Department, Department of Land Resources, Government of India, which aims at laying down basic norms and packages for the project affected families (PAFs). National resettlement and Rehabilitation policy 2007 has been duly notified in the official gazette of India. THDC has in vogue an updated revised policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Tehri Project effective from 09.12.1998. THDC now proposes to review and modify its R&R policy to make it in line with the NPRR 2007 and in light of the experience gained over the years.

The R&R policy will be implemented in close cooperation with the concerned State authorities as may be set up as per the NPRR 2007.

This Policy will be implemented within the framework of local applicable law. Though this policy takes into account of local factor and good practices adopted in R&R along with making it in line with NPRR-07, any practices & policy measures required specific to any sector in future will be incorporated.



List of abbreviations:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CC | Corporate Center |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CSR | Corporate social Responsibility |
| DDGS | Decentralized Distributed Generation Scheme |
| GOUK | Government of Uttarakhand |
| Ha | Hectare |
| HPP | Hydro Power Plant |
| HR | Human Resource |
| HSO | Homestead Oustee |
| ICR | Implementation Completion Report |
| LA Act | Land Acquisition Act |
| LFL | Land for Land |
| LO | Land Oustee |
| MAW | Minimum Agricultural Wage |
| NGO | Non Govt. Organization |
| O&M | Operation and maintenance |
| PAF | Project Affected Families |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PCO | Public Call Office |
| PH | Physically Challenged |
| PIC | Public Information Center |
| PURA | Providing Urban Facilities in Rural Areas |
| R&R | Resettlement & Rehabilitation |
| RAC | Rehabilitation Advisory Committee |
| RAP | Rehabilitation Action Plan |
| RC | Resettlement Colony |
| RG | Rehabilitation Grant |
| RHQ | Regional Headquarter |
| SC | Schedule Caste |
| SDM | Sub Divisional Magistrate |
| SES | Socio Economic Survey |
| SIE | Social Impact Evaluation |
| SOLI | Standard of Living Index |
| ST | Schedule Tribe |
| UT | Union Territory |
| VDAC | Village Development Advisory Committee |
| WBM | Water Bound Macadam |



Chapter –1

Basic Issues and Strategies for R&R

1.1 Basic Issues

- 1.1.1** The land that is acquired for power projects is for a public purpose. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) of project affected families (PAFs), is a task often accompanied by socio-economic adjustment problems. The PAFs have to involuntarily face the new social setup.
- 1.1.2** The land acquisition and consequent displacement disrupts the traditional social system. The changes in the land use pattern alter the agro based rural economy and affect the life style of the people. This calls for a concerted effort to provide means to ensure sustainable livelihood of these PAFs considering them as stakeholders.
- 1.1.3** The Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is to be formulated so that after a reasonable transition period, the affected families improve, or at least regain their previous standard of living, earning capacity and production levels.
- 1.1.4** THDC's involvement in the R&R activities will continue until THDC has taken all actions in accordance with RAP, preparation of Implementation Completion Report (ICR) and evaluation of activities post completion.
- 1.1.5** This policy aims at setting up broad guidelines for the formulation of project specific RAPs as per the culture / project specific requirement of each project, the categories and the entitlements of R&R benefits, which are in addition to the payment of compensation for the assets acquired as per the law of the land.

1.2 Principles and Strategies

- 1.2.1** THDC should understand that most effective way of addressing the R&R issues is through proactive approach and appropriate planning on land acquisition. Towards this, THDC shall adopt the following principles and strategies:
- 1.2.2** Minimize the land requirement through compact and efficient layout plan, township and other facilities. Multi-storied facilities like township etc. shall be planned wherever possible to reduce the land requirement.
- 1.2.3** Minimize the acquisition of prime agricultural land & other assets to the extent possible and avoid acquisition of homesteads. This will be one of the principal criteria in selecting a site among the techno – economically feasible alternatives and for finalizing the boundaries /layout of the plan, township and other facilities.



- 1.2.4 THDC may consider acquiring an entire village / settlement even if all land in the village is not acquired if the community will be significantly * affected due to construction activities, and if the villagers opt for relocation of the entire village.
- 1.2.5 Resettlement sites shall wherever possible be planned close to the affected zone to reduce the hardship of the affected persons.
- 1.2.6 All PAFs residing in working area doing business or cultivating land or having rights over resources within the project area as per the categorization and provisions for eligibility in the policy are entitled for compensation for their lost assets as per the law of the land and for other R&R benefits as detailed in chapter II of this policy, sufficient to assist them to improve or at least regain their previous standard of living.
- 1.2.7 THDC may also adopt negotiated settlement in agreement with the PAFs. negotiated settlement shall include land compensation as decided by the competent authority and R&R assistance. The compensation will also be payable as per the law of the land to those persons who are denied R&R benefits as per the cut off date but losing assets. Determination of amount of compensation payable will be carried out through negotiation with the affected persons in presence of district administration.
- 1.2.8 Loss of common property resources/ Community Assets will be suitably addressed as outlined in the chapter II.
- 1.2.9 Efforts will be made to minimize the resettlement transition period.
- 1.2.10 One important aspect in addressing the R&R issues is of maintaining total transparency in planning and implementation of an activity related to PAFs. Therefore consultation and participation of PAFs and their representatives is a must to ensure transparency and a conducive environment of fairness, trust confidence and co- operation.
- 1.2.10.1 THDC will share information and carryout consultation through formal mechanism of Public Information Center (PIC) and Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC/SHIST MANDAL) during the implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP). This will be supplementary to the setup proposed by NPRR. Informal consultations and participation will also be carried out through community-based organizations (CBOs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Clubs engaged in social activities etc. After implementation of RAP, sharing of information will be carried out through the neighboring village panchayats.

* **If more than 50% of the total families are getting affected.**



1.2.10.2 A Socio Economic Survey (SES) will be conducted by a professional agency to collect detailed demographic details of the area, which shall form the basis for the preparation of RAP. A local NGO will assist with the implementation of the RAP. A Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) will also be under taken after the completion of RAP to evaluate the effects of the R&R programme, and the need for follow-up actions. The details have been outlined in Para 3.4.2

1.2.10.3 A. Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) will also be under taken after the completion of RAP to evaluate the affects of the R&R programme. The details have been outlined at Para 4.2.6.

1.2.10.4 Initial videography will be done by THDC i.e. inside and outside if any, house structures, water, road, water drainage due to project, same shall be made good by THDC

1.3 Financial and physical resources for R&R will be made available by THDC as and when required.

1.3.1 R&R programmes will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures.

1.3.2 Adequate arrangements will be made for effective and timely supervision, internal & external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the R&R measures.

1.4 The core values of THDC is an important and integral part of its relationship with the project affected persons, as described below:

1.4.1 Customer focus- All PAFs will be considered as important customers of THDC

1.4.2 Organizational Pride – Implementation of R&R policy within specified time and with a consensual approach with co-operation and participation of all stakeholders will be a matter of pride for THDC.

1.4.3 Mutual Respect and Trust – This will be ensured through total transparency, sharing of information and mutual consultation.

1.4.4 Initiative and Speed – THDC will be proactive rather than reactive and will implement the R&R activities in a time bound manner and will make efforts to complete all R&R activities ahead of scheduled dates as in case of project implementation. THDC will ensure that the planning and the implementation of LA/R&R activities are synchronized with the planning of the civil works.

1.4.5 Total Quality – The implementation of R&R activities will be carried out with a concept of total quality. All infrastructure constructed will be compatible with



the national norms and similar construction undertaken by other projects and organizations with a concerted effort to maintain quality.

1.5 This policy has a paradigm shift not only in identifying the options based on the practicality of the option and feedback from the stakeholders but also extending the facilities to the PAFs beyond the boundaries of R&R obligations.

1.5.1 The land for land option is for PAFs, who are owning agricultural land in the affected zone & whose entire land has been acquired. A custom-made implementation procedure has been evolved to make it friendly to PAFs. This is however subject to availability of Govt. land for allocation for such purpose.

1.5.2 Keeping in view that the Hydro projects are capital intensive with state of the art technology and therefore do not offer much employment opportunity, particularly in unskilled category, the option of providing job with THDC is not considered as a rehabilitation option.

1.5.3 Though extremely limited, other economic opportunities such as allotment of shops and other self-employment options, award of petty contracts and jobs with contracting agencies shall be encouraged as income generation schemes to rehabilitees.

While the cost of R&R is to be borne by THDC, the State Government will be closely involved during the whole process. This includes certification of list of PAFs forming of VDAC/SHIST MANDAL, allotment of government land for Resettlement Colonies (RCs), allotment of plot in RC to HSOs on free hold basis, formulation and implementation of RAP etc. The State Govt. will also be involved in taking over the maintenance of RCs, if any, including various infrastructures created by THDC in RCs as well as in Project Affected Villages.

1.6 Should there be any amendment / modification required due to site-specific requirements, Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) can modify / approve Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) in confirmity with approved policy. Any changes in policy due to any site specific reason shall be considered by the Board.



Chapter II

CATEGORIES OF PAFs AND THEIR ENTITLEMENTS

2.1 ELIGIBILITY

2.1.1 Cut off date for R&R package

i) For titleholders: Cut off date for title holders shall be two years prior to the date of publication of notification under section-4 of LA act 1894.

ii) Non titleholders: To eliminate / minimize the possibilities of usurpation of rights by agricultural or non agricultural labourer in order to reap the advantage of various R&R benefits, 3 years of residence, in the acquired area, before the date of publication of the notification –under section- 4 of the LA Act, 1894 or similar section prescribed for publication of first notification indicating the intention of acquisition under any other act currently in force, will be required in order to avail R&R package. However in such cases who are left out due to the cut off date of three years, THDC approach will be flexible and they will be reviewed on a case to case basis and genuine cases such as family transactions amongst legal heirs due to death in family/ marriage etc. will be considered for R&R benefit. The intention is to eliminate / minimize those who obtain rights in property with ulterior motive of grabbing R&R benefit only. Evidence of status as a PAF is to be provided by a person in the form (a) Written legal document or (b) Reference to a record such as revenue officer certificate, electoral roll or ration card etc .The list shall be finally verified by Gram Panchayat and duly certified by Collector.

Payment of compensation benefits for the assets acquired, however, will be determined as per the law of the land.

2.1.1.1 Members of Scheduled tribe (ST) in possession/occupation of forest land prior to 13th day of December 2005 will however be entitled for benefits as laid down. The list compiled and recommended by Forest Deptt. Shall be verified by Gram Panchayat and certified by District Collector.

2.1.2 Definition

2.1.2.1 Project Affected Family (PAF)

- (i) Project Affected Family (PAF) means family whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement for any other reason.
- (ii) Any tenure holder, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the abadi or other property) in the affected area or otherwise has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property: or
- (iii) Any agriculture or non agricultural labourer, landless person(not having homestead land, agricultural land or other homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self employed person: who has been residing or



engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, or date of publication of notification under section-4 of the LA act,1894 and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any reason.

Family means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him / her for their livelihood.

- (iv) Any son immaterial of marital status above the age of 18 will be considered as separate family.

2.1.2.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Project Affected Person (PAPs) means person belonging to or member of Project Affected Family (PAFs).

2.1.2.3 Homestead oustees (HSOs)

A PAF whose homestead has been acquired by the process of law and who has to be relocated shall be considered a Homestead Oustee. An unauthorized structure shall not be considered for any benefit. However in case of any such regularization by the Government 3 years prior to Sec 4 notification, will be considered as a HSO. An allottee of any government scheme like Indira Awas Yojana, homestead allottee on Government lands etc. shall be considered as HSOs.

2.1.2.4 Vulnerable Persons:

Persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age who are not provided or cannot be immediately provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as part of family and families below poverty line. Suitable insurance policy should be taken for them

2.1.2.5 "Affected area":

Means area of village or locality notified by the appropriate Govt., where the appropriate Govt. is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntarily displacement of families in plain, tribal or hilly areas; DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the schedule V or schedule VI to the constitution due to acquisition of land for the project or due to any other reason.



REHABILITATION PACKAGE- OPTION- I

2.2 Categories of PAFs

| | |
|---|--|
| A | PAFs owning agricultural land in the acquired area two years before the Sec 4 notification and whose entire land has been acquired. The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act. |
| B | PAFs owning agricultural land in the acquired area two years before the Sec 4 notification and losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. Irrigated land). The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act. |
| C | PAFs owning agricultural land in the acquired area two years before the Sec 4 notification and losing partial land and becoming small farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 2 Ha. or irrigated holding up to 1 Ha.). The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act |
| D | PAFs owning agricultural land in the acquired area before the Sec 4 notification and losing partial land but not covered in either category B or C. The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of section 4 notifications under LA Act. |
| E | Agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who normally is a resident of the affected area for a period not less than three years immediately before Sec 4 notification, who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labor & have been deprived of his /her livelihood due to acquisition. The list should be prepared and verified by Gram Panchayat and duly certified by collector or his/ her authorized representative. |
| F | Non agricultural laborers PAF including squatters and encroachers who is not an agricultural labour PAF, but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the Sec 4 notification and who does not own any land but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with PAF community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived of his/her such livelihood due to acquisition. The list shall be prepared based on the socio-economic survey, verification by the Gram Panchayat and duly certified by Collector or his/her authorized representative. |
| G | PAFs losing partial land in case of projects/schemes related, connecting approach roads & bridges outside the project and its associated area etc., wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending several kilometers is being acquired. The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act. (In case of acquisition of homesteads in such a case shall fall in Category I). In case of acquisition of major portion of their land holding (say 25% of land or more, however, in such a case shall fall in Cat A to D, subject to a minimum acquisition of one acre). |
| H | Occupiers i.e. PAFs of STs in possession of forest land since 13 th December 2005. The list shall be prepared based on the socio economic survey, verification by the Gram Panchayat, State/Central Forest Department and duly certified by Collector or his/her authorized representative. |
| I | PAFs who are Homestead Oustees (HSO), residing in the area and owning house since before the Sec 4 notification under LA Act and whose house has been acquired by the process of law. |



2.3 Rehabilitation Package

The PAFs of Category A to I will be entitled for any one of the following rehabilitation packages. If a PAF falls in more than one category of A to G, he/she will be entitled for only one of the rehabilitation package. For the Category H and I the package will vary depending upon the type of PAF as per Category A to G. The additional benefits to this category are delineated in para 2.6.

2.3.1 Land for land (LFL)

The “Land for land” option will be applicable to PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone, whose entire land has been acquired or has been reduced to status of marginal as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land may be allotted agricultural land or cultivated land to the extent of actual loss of land subject to a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of an irrigated/cultivable wasteland preferably in the command area subject to availability of Government land in the district. Land availability for allotment for this purpose will be explored by State Government. If Government land is not available, PAFs will be facilitated for purchase of land on a “willing buyer-willing seller” basis. The limit of purchase of land in this case will be two Ha. For this purpose, the following process will be adopted.

Land price for the purpose of purchase of land will be fixed after consultation with the State Government and the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL on the basis of market price of the good agriculture land in the vicinity generally within 25 Km radius but normally not exceeding the 1.3 times of the rate paid for the acquisition of good agriculture land as per LA Act. The basic land compensation amount paid (i.e. excluding solatium and interest) will be adjusted against this amount. In addition, land development amount @ Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. ten thousand) per acre as per entitlement (Based on price CPI as on 31.12.2006 and subject to revision from time to time) and actual land registration and stamp duty charges as per entitlement will also be paid as per entitlement to those, who actually purchase the land and submit the required papers. The PAFs who though, losing less than one acre of land, purchase land up to one acre out of the grants and compensation money they would be reimbursed the actual stamp duty and registration charges of up to one acre. The implementation process has been delineated in Para 3.4.3.

In situation, where the LFL option is not feasible because of scarcity of land in the particular area, this option shall not be applicable to PAFs and they will be eligible for Rehabilitation Grant as stated in Para 2.3.2.

In case of Category E & Category F, PAFs who are landless but are dependant only on the acquired land for livelihood, also buy land through the grants provided to them, THDC will consider incentivising their purchase by



reimbursing actual stamp duty and registration charges up to one acre of purchase of land.

In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of acquired land, each affected family shall get a one-time assistance of such amount but not less than Rs.10,000/- for agriculture production.

2.3.2 Rehabilitation Grant (RG)

One time RG will be paid to eligible categories. If a category –A PAF does not wish to go for LFL option, he/She will also be paid one time RG in lieu of LFL. The RG will be generally 1000 days Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) in the concerned State/UT at the time of Section 4 notification under LA act. For the categories B to F, the RG will be generally 750 days MAW. For the category G a one time RG 500MAW normally will be payable with no other additional rehabilitation benefit. For the category H, the RG will vary depending upon the type of PAF as per Category A to G. The implementation process has been delineated in Para 3.4.4. The amount of rehabilitation grant to various categories of PAFs shall be worked out as per the following table:

| S No. | Category | Amount |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | A | 1000 days of MAW |
| 2 | B to F | 750 days of MAW |
| 3 | G | 500 days of MAW |

2.3.2.1 In case of non feasibility of Land option due to local constraints, the RG however could be suitably fixed on per acre of land loss for the category A to D subject to a maximum of 5 acres in consultation with the stakeholders, to cover replacement value of land not normally exceeding 1.3 times the basic compensation of good agricultural land or terms of MAW specified above for these categories whichever is higher.

2.3.2.2 In case of rehabilitation of any rural artisan/small trader and a self employed person falling in category F who was having a shop in the affected area, a one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 will also be provided in addition to RG for construction of working shed/shop, in case he continues with his earlier vacation.

2.3.3 Subsistence Grant

Keeping in view the time required for stabilizing the resettlement process, each PAF shall normally get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 25 days of minimum Agriculture Wages per month for a period of one year up to, starting



from the date of relocation/displacement and physically handing over of the acquired land.

2.4 Resettlement Package

2.4.1 Self-resettlement Grant for House

PAFs of category I and willing to resettle on their own or shift to some alternate location will be encouraged for self resettlement. In addition to the compensation a financial assistance for self-resettlement shall be provided at the rate assessed by PWD/SLAO of the basic compensation payable for the house, excluding solatium and interest, under Land Acquisition Act subject to a minimum of Rs.50,000/- and a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case (Based on price CPI as on 31.12.2006 and subject to revision from time to time). The implementation process has been delineated in para 3.4.5. No other benefit like allotment of plot in RC, infrastructure at place of resettlement etc shall be extended in case of individual self-resettlement. However, if a group of 25-30 PAFs resettle at one place, basic infrastructure facilities could be considered as detailed at para 2.4.3.

PAFs whose 50% or more land has been acquired but house has not been acquired shall be given house construction assistance of Rs. 30,000/- in addition to other entitled Rehabilitation benefits.

2.4.2 En-masse resettlement (Resettlement Colony)

The resettlement colony shall be considered where the PAFs are those HSOs who have not opted for self-resettlement and are 100 (hundred) or more. If the number of such HSOs is less than 100, they shall have to opt for self-resettlement as per 2.4.1. The land for RC will be made available by the State Government free of cost and free of any encumbrance preferably at one place at the time of inception of the project. In case the Government has to acquire private land for the purpose of resettlement, it should be ensured that such acquisition of land should not lead to another list of PAFs. The Government may also purchase land through consent award and may enter into agreement for this purpose. The cost of this land should not however, exceed than that of the land being acquired for the project. The cost in that case also be borne by THDC.

2.4.2.1 Allotment of homestead land: The HSOs, who have not opted for self-resettlement, shall be settled in Resettlement Colony developed by THDC. Each HSO shall be provided a plot equal to 250 Sqm. & 150 Sqm. in Rural & Urban areas respectively irrespective of the actual loss of area of the acquired house as the case may be for each nuclear family. This clause would be applicable if more than 25 HSO's opts for resettlement colony and land is made available by the concerned State Govt.



2.4.2.2 Title of the land in RC: The land title for the plot allotted shall be transferred in the joint name of allotted and his/her spouse on free hold will be allotted in his/her name. The registration charges, if any, will be paid by THDC as per actuals. The remaining common land in RC will be treated, as revenue/Gram Sabha land in the revenue record will be made accordingly. This will be implemented in consultation with State Government.

2.4.2.3 In case of resettlement of more than 25-30 PAFs of category H in an area or a village, THDC may consider provision of basic infrastructure depending upon the need and requirement and consultation with the stakeholders.

2.4.3 Additional resettlement benefits

2.4.4.1 Shifting Grant: THDC shall bear the actual cost of transportation of the building materials and other movable properties including self, family members, cattle etc. belonging to the PAFs from the place of displacement to resettlement colony or the place of resettlement generally within 25 Kms. of accessible roads in any transport arranged by THDC. Alternatively, a lump sum grant of Rs.20,000 will be paid to each HSO for self transportation/shifting. This is inclusive of transportation of man, material, a reusable goods, wood, cattle etc, if any. The implementation delineated in para 3.4.5

2.4.4.2 Resettlement Grant: A fixed resettlement grant of Rs.40,000/- -will also be provided to each HSO. The implementation process has been described in para 3.4.5. This is inclusive of Rs.15,000/- towards assistance for construction cattle shed, if any.

2.5 Assistance for transit accommodation in case of emergency acquisition: In the case of acquisition of land in emergent situation such as section 17 of the land acquisition Act 1894 or similar provision of other act in force, each PAF shall be provided with transit accommodation or suitable monitoring assistance for the same, pending resettlement and rehabilitation scheme.

2.6 Additional benefits to ST PAFs

2.6.1 Each PAF of ST category shall be given preference in allotment of land for land option.

2.6.2 Each tribal PAF shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days MAW for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce in case the acquisition has affected their such rights.



- 2.6.3** Efforts will be made to resettle such PAFs close to their natural habitat in a compact block to the extent possible so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- 2.6.4** If an RC is built for these PAFs, a provision for their community and religious gathering will be ensured.
- 2.6.5** Tribal PAFs resettled out of the District/Taluk will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.
- 2.6.6** If any reservoir is constructed and owned by THDC as a result of its construction of any hydro electric project, the tribal PAFs of the affected area having fishing rights in the river/ ponds/dam will be given the fishing rights in the reservoir area.
- 2.6.7** In case during acquisition of any land for THDC project. It is found out by the State Government that tribal land has been alienated in violation of the laws and regulation in force on the subject, it would be treated as null and void and R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal owner.
- 2.6.8** Tribal PAFs enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement zone.
- 2.6.9** In case, land being acquired from ST, at least 1/3 of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over possession of land.

2.7 Loss of common Property resources (Community assets)

During the construction of hydro projects, should any common property resources like grazing lands, cremation, religious, structure/places etc or any existing facilities such as irrigation, water supply, road, electricity, communication system, path etc. be adversely affected due to execution of the project, remedial measure will be taken and incorporated in the project specific RAP. The extent of such measure shall be decided in consultation with the stakeholders.

Each House hold in the affected habitation will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder.



2.8 Summary of Entitlement

| Category of PAF | Summary of R&R entitlement | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| | Rehabilitation Package | Resettlement Package |
| A, | 1000 days of MAW | As per I if losing a homestead |
| B, C, D, E, F & G | RG as laid down in para 2.3.2 | As per I if losing a homestead |
| H | Depending upon the category as per A to G and additional benefit as per para 2.6 | As per I if losing a homestead |
| I | Nil | Grant for self-resettlement or plot in RC+ transportation and resettlement grant |



REHABILITATION PACKAGE – OPTION -II

(Negotiated Settlement)

- 2.9** For loss of land (Agriculture/residential/commercial), THDC will approach the affected community for a negotiated settlement. The unit of negotiation would be per *naali* (one fiftieth of a hectare or a land parcel of 200 sq. m). The negotiated amount would include the compensation amount, solatium (30% of the compensation amount), interest (12% from the date of award) and R&R assistance. The negotiated amount would be the prevailing market rate.
- 2.10** The compensation amount including solatium and interest (if payable) will be disbursed by the competent authority and balance amount will be paid by THDC as R&R assistance. Even if any PAF (title holder) has a landholding of less than one and half naali or is a landless, he / she will be entitled for an R&R package of at least one and half (1.5) *naali*.

Loss of Residential and/ or Commercial Structures

- 2.11** THDC will pay the replacement value of the structure based on concerned PWD's latest schedule of rates (SOR).
- 2.12** To mitigate the loss of income due to acquisition of shop/commercial establishment, 300 days MAW will be paid to each affected shop owners/commercial establishment located in the rural areas and 500 days of MAW to shop owners/commercial establishment located on branch road adjoining main road.
- 2.13** (i)All PAF's (title holder) losing agriculture land or getting displaced (whether en-mass or individually) or losing livelihood will be supported by THDC for restoration of income. For income restoration, the NGO contracted for RAP implementation along with the Environmental and Social Cell of THDC will take following steps: (i) conduct need assessment survey to identify trades; (ii) would identify master trainers for training; (iii) would establish backward and forward linkages for each of the trade selected; (iv) would arrange for training logistics. The NGO would also monitor each PAF (title holder) and would document the progress. The external agency that will be hired for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation will also evaluate the implementation of income restoration schemes.



- (ii) PAFs whose 50% or more land has been acquired but house has not been acquired shall be given house construction assistance of Rs. 30,000/- in addition to other entitled Rehabilitation benefits.

Loss of Community Property

2.14 Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by THDC before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land and van panchayat land, THDC will provide access roads to the residual van panchayat and / or grazing land. In addition each House hold in the affected habitation will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder.

2.15 Additional Efforts

2.15.1 Capacity building

Based on consultation and need assessment, capacity-building efforts will be made for PAFs (title holder) who are otherwise entitled for any individual rehabilitation benefit. These efforts would aim at skill up gradation through various training schemes and training institutes of THDC /State Government in order to make them self-reliant. Depending upon the need and requirement as discussed in VDAC/SHIST MANDAL and included in the RAP, the project will grant scholarship and/ or reimbursement of tuition fees to a limited number of PAFs and their dependents not more than one per family for promoting educational and technical training. Approach of THDC on this aspect will be flexible and it will promote capacity building efforts through providing infrastructure support to build training centers, organize training programmes, sponsor/reimburse tuition fees for vocational courses etc. Provision of training however, will be solely with the purpose and intention of skill enhancement with out any commitment for job.

All vulnerable families affected due to acquisition of Van Panchayat land (as established by SIA) shall be entitled for income restoration training in the trade of their choice.



2.15.2 Incentive for adopting small family

In addition to the R&R package, one time incentive will be granted to PAFs, if the family undergoes family planning operation within the specified period of acceptance of R&R package as stated in para 3.4.6. Only those PAFs who are between the age of 35 years and 50 years and have at least one child will be eligible for this incentive. The incentive will vary depending on the period within which he gets operated, as per details given below.

| Time Period | Incentive |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Within six months | Rs.5,000/- |
| Within twelve month | - Rs. 4000/- |
| Within twenty four month | Rs. 3000/- |

2.16 Infrastructure Facilities:

- 2.16.1** The infrastructure facilities and basic minimum amenities shall be augmented to ensure that the displaced population (HSOs) in the resettled colony or the village may secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life to minimize the problems associated with fresh settlement in new localities.
- 2.16.2** The facilities /amenities shall be considered in the resettlement colonies or the villages where more than 25-30 HSOs have resettled on their own.
- 2.16.3** In addition community development works will also be undertaken in the projected affected villages where PAFs continue to reside even after acquisition.
- 2.16.4** These facilities will also be available to the host population and the neighboring community and facilitate socio economic development of the area.



2.16.5 The land, if required shall be made available by the State Government. The location for these facilities shall be decided in consultation with the State Government and/or Panchayat.

2.16.6 The facilities/ amenities will vary depending upon local requirement and may include the following

- i) Internal and the approach WBM roads with proper drainage.
- ii) One or more sources of safe drinking water like hand pump for each 50 HSOs.
- iii) Tree plantation including fruit trees.
- iv) Community Halls/ Panchayat Ghar.
- v) Primary education facilities.
- vi) Primary health facilities.
- vii) Street lighting in the Resettlement Colonies.
- viii) Public cremation ground/burial ground.

The above list is only suggestive and may include any other activities based on local need and requirement.

2.16.7 Efforts will be made to involve the PAFs in the creation of infrastructure facilities by giving contracts to their cooperative societies or otherwise for construction works to the extent possible. This will also help in developing a sense of ownership among the PAFs and also help to involve the PAFs in a fruitful manner.

2.16.8 Maintenance of Facilities:

The responsibility of THDC shall be limited to one-time capital expenditure for such infrastructural facilities. The infrastructural facilities shall be set up by THDC on the basis of assurance from the respective State Government that it will take over the infrastructural facilities and maintain it properly. However, during the development phase, approach roads to project affected villages constructed if any, could be recarpeted / repaired as and when required.



2.17 Welfare Activities

In addition to the activities outlined above, activities will also be undertaken for socio economic upliftment for the affected population. This may include special efforts for education like providing scholarships, educational facilities for girls child, rural sports, medical camps , other medical benefits as applicable to the PAFs like access to THDC project dispensaries, cultural programmes etc depending upon the need and requirement. Such activities will be finalized in consultation and participation of the PAFs/ VDAC/SHIST MANDAL and will also be included in the RAP. This will vary from project to project depending upon the need and requirement and may also include activities as follows:

2.17.1 Education

Educational activities in and around the project area shall be given special focus during the preparation of the RAP. The needs and requirements will be finalized in consultation with stakeholders and may include providing scholarships including those during high school/vocational educational courses like ITI etc, providing assistance in terms of text books, stationery etc, assistance to schools in consultation with State Govt. Officials and VDAC/SHIST MANDAL organizing training programmes for developing special skills/modern trends in education like computer training etc., coaching for related education etc.

2..17.1.1 Focus on education of girl child

THDC will make additional efforts for education of girl children in and around project areas where the social indicators are lower than the national norms/ average in this regard. THDC will also provide special assistance to the girl children of PAFs in the township schools like relaxation in fees, assistance for text books, scholarships etc if they are among the top ten meritorious students in the class.

2.11.1.2 Health

PAFs shall be entitled to access to OPD facilities in dispensaries of THDC. However, the definition of family will be as per the existing policy. In addition, efforts will be made to improve the health standards of the PAFs and the neighboring community. This may include conduction of health surveys, awareness campaigns, assistance to run medical camps in villages, promotion of national programmes, organizing immunization programme and other medical camps with focus on marginalized and special groups like SC/ST, women, physically challenged etc. However, the list is suggestive and the actual activities will be finalized in consultation with VDAC/SHIST MANDAL depending upon the need and requirement and will vary from project to project.



2.18 Other Welfare activities

In association with the State Govt. authorities, other schemes like conduction of rural sports, providing playing equipments and other facilities in primary schools running in the affected areas preferably of the State Government, sponsoring local sportsman with identified potential for training and development etc, coaching camps, veterinary health and other related activities, social forestry, afforestation, schemes for socio economic development like organizing and facilitation of cultural programmes, training etc will also be taken up through consultation and depending upon the need and requirement of the stakeholders. In addition to the entitlements and package as envisaged in the policy, THDC will make special efforts for the welfare measures for vulnerable persons, women headed households physically challenged etc. These may include special vocational training programmes, priority in engagement for suitable jobs and facilities as detailed in Part II i.e. Guidelines on Facilities for PAFs, scholarships to dependant children in case they secure amongst first three positions in the class upto high school.

2.18.1 SC/ST Population

Special focus will given to this group in identifying special requirements for this group and additional and enhanced facilities in the areas of resettlement, rehabilitation and other welfare related activities. The intention is to facilities and supplements government's efforts to bring this section of persons in the mainstream. Priority treatment will be given in all spheres of R&R activities to this section of PAFs while formulating and implementing the RAP. However specific activities will vary from project to project and will be finalized in consultation within VDAC/SHIST MANDAL depending upon the need and requirement.

2.18.2 Physically Challenged

Special efforts will be made to facilitate economic self reliance of physically challenged persons, livelihood opportunities, economic assistance/ seed capital for self employment schemes, medical equipments and aids, educational aids, assistance to NGOs working in this sections etc. However, specific activities will vary from project to project and will be finalized in consultation within VDAC/SHIST MANDAL depending upon the need and requirement.



2.18.3 Adoption of Village

THDC may also explore adoption of village (s) in the vicinity of project area to develop them as a model village. Priority will be given to those villages, which have a majority population of underprivileged like SC/ST, BPL etc and / or are having scant infrastructure facilities. THDC may provide one time developmental assistance to provide community facilities so that socio economic upliftment of the villagers is facilitated. The facilities could also be developed on the Provision of urban amenities in rural area (PURA) concept as detailed by GOI. The facilities could also include check dams, Decentralized Distribution Generation Scheme (DDGS) schemes, provision of smokeless chulhas, social forestry/ afforestation, provision of low cost toilets/ soak pits, rain water harvesting systems etc. Certain other welfare activities like nutritional supplement for expectant mothers, working towards 100% literacy for girl children etc. The actual need assessment could be undertaken through a detailed survey, internally or externally through some agency, if so required.

The option of the adoption of Village (S) will be kept open however, depending upon the need and requirement and will be decided in consultation with the stakeholders and Administrator for R&R/ State Govt. representatives.

2.19 Budget

The implementation of RAP is considered as part of the project activity and the Budget for RAP will be part of the capital cost of the project.

Notes.

- i) Wherever a fixed amount has been mentioned as a part of R&R packages, the same where appropriate shall be subject to automatic upward revision as on date of notification under section 4 of LA Act, on the basis of increase in the consumer price index (CPI) over and above the base price of Dec.' 2006.
- ii) MAW stands for Minimum Agricultural wage in the State/UT
- iii) For all R&R packages, the unit of entitlement will be 'Project Affected Family' and the assistance under R&R package will be extended in joint name of PAF head and his/her spouse. In case of no spouse the package will be extended in his/her name.
- iv) "Land for Land" will be provided in joint name of the PAF head and his/her spouse.
- v) Financial package will be provided to PAF through bank, in joint name of the PAF head and his/her spouse.



2.20 Periphery Development:

THDC shall contribute to the socio-economic development of the area contiguous to its area of operation with the district administration. The local area development plan will be prepared in consultation with VDAC/SHIST MANDAL and district administration.

- 2.21** 100 units of free electricity to be provided to each affected house hold per month for a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning.
- 2.22** Out of 13% free power (12% for the Home State), 1% shall be utilised for contribution towards local area development .
- 2.23** THDC will insure all the residential structures falling “along the alignment” of tunnels and adits.



Chapter - III

GUIDELINES ON DELIVERY MECHANISM

3.1 Minimize the land requirement and avoid the acquisition of Homesteads

Efforts shall be made to minimize the requirement of private land and avoid the acquisition of homesteads. This will be ensured by the project while identifying the land and finalizing the project layout, including design of service facilities, townships etc.

3.2 Land acquisition:

The land required for setting up of project is Government land, Forest Land and private Land. These are acquired by the state Government and handed over to project authority for setting of the project. Private lands are normally acquired under land acquisition Act 1894 (Amended in 1984) with sec 4 notifications as the first step. This is followed by notification of other sections with passing of the award under Sec 11.

The lands may however, also be acquired under emergency acquisition under sec17 under LA Act depending upon the need and requirement.

3.2.1 Land Acquisition Group

Land acquisition group shall be established at each project before initiating notification under section 4 of LA Act and till the land acquisition process is completed and land mutated/ leased in the name of THDC. These groups will function under Project Environment & Social group and will interact with the State Govt. for all matters regarding land acquisition. Further, this group will be responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land. The group will also be responsible for safeguarding the acquired land by construction of boundary wall/fencing, immediately on possession.

3.2.2. Appointment of Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement And Rehabilitation & Their Powers & Functions

3.2.2.1 The state govt. shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government to be the Administrator for R&R in respect of that project.

Provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Government.



- 3.2.2.2** The Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall be assisted by such officers and employees as the appropriate Government may provide.
- 3.2.2.3** Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this Policy to any officer not below the rank of Tehsildar or equivalent.
- 3.2.2.4** All officers and staff appointed by the appropriate Government under this Policy shall be subordinate to the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
- 3.2.2.5** The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of the Government for resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of such projects to which this Policy applies to be called the Commissioner for Resettlement & Rehabilitation.
- 3.2.2.6** For the purposes of this Policy, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation and other officers and employees appointed for the purposes of resettlement and rehabilitation of PAF shall be subordinate to the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 3.2.2.7** The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans/schemes, proper implementation of such plans/schemes and redressal of grievances. The appropriate government will also appoint an Ombudsman (retd. District/Addl. District Judge) for time bound disposal of the grievances arising out of the provisions covered under this policy.
- 3.2.2.8** Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for R&R, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of all project affected families (PAFs) in respect of that project.
- 3.2.2.9** The overall control and superintendence of the formulation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan and execution of the same shall vest in the Administrator, Resettlement & Rehabilitation. However, THDC will assist the Administrator in all R&R related activities.
- 3.2.2.10** Subject to any general or special order of the appropriate Government, the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation shall perform the following functions/duties: -
- (i) Minimize displacement of persons and identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body ;



- (ii) Hold consultation with the project affected families while preparing a resettlement and rehabilitation scheme/ plan;
- (iii) Ensure that interest of the adversely project affected families of Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections are protected.
- (iv) Prepare a draft plan/ scheme of resettlement and rehabilitation as required .
- (v) Prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, resettlement and rehabilitation activities or programmes in consultation with representatives of the project affected families and requiring body for whom the land is acquired;
- (vi) Acquire adequate land for the project and also for settling the project-affected families;
- (vii) Allot land and sanction benefits to project affected families;
- (viii) Perform such other functions as the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, assign.

3.2.3 Estate Officer

On setting up of the project, one of the officers shall be nominated as Estate Officer who will be custodian of estate acquired. The estate Officer will be appointed by Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette as envisaged under the public premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupant) act 1971 and will exercise the powers as prescribed under the said act. The estate office will also be responsible for preventing any unauthorized encroachment on THDC property and will be responsible for taking such necessary action, if any.

3.3 Environment & Social Group

Environment & Social Group shall be set up at site for liaisoning, monitoring and making available funds to state Govt. for implementation of R&R aspects .This group will continue till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR (Implementation Completion Report) and evaluation of the completed RAP.

3.3.1 Content of the RAP

The Rehabilitation action Plan (RAP) will cover the Legal instruments and regulations; Objectives; Mass Community consultation & participation;



mechanisms to select alternate sites for RC; Plan resettlement and rehabilitation; Estimated cost; Financial plan; Responsibility, Organization and staffing; Time Table for implementation of RAP; and Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements.

The RAP will be formulated in consultation with the stakeholders through the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL and state Government and will be approved by the Collector and THDC before start of the implementation.

3.4 Planning and implementation of R&R schemes and Programmes

To develop an appropriate and effective RAP by the project authority the following procedure will be adopted:.

3.4.1 Identification of PAFs

3.4.1.1 The list of PAFs shall be prepared as part of SES (Social Economic Survey) On consultation with project Environment & Social group, and will be categorized as per the provision of this policy. The list will be got certified from the Distt. Collector, after publishing the list inviting the objections and examining each case, in a transparent manner through PIC with a consultative process through VDAC/SHIST MANDALS. Each PAF shall be assigned a unique identification number.

3.4.1.2 The list of PAFs for all nine categories shall be certified by the District Administration based on the criteria as stated in Para 2.1/2.2. The list for PAFs losing private land shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of section 4 notifications under LA Act.

3.4.2 Socio-economic survey

3.4.2.1 A detailed socio- economic survey (SES) shall be carried out by THDC in association with the Revenue Staff, and through a professional agency and shall be authenticated by Revenue department. The SES should be conducted immediately after land boundaries are frozen. Apart from compiling the list of PAFs which shall also be got certified by the agency from the Distt. Collector or his/her authorized representative; SES will be conducted to collect the detailed information as given below:

3.4.2.2 Human resource base of each PAF including age as on date of notification U/S – 4 LA Act, Economic status of each PAF, Ownership of movable and immovable property, Deprivation of Property including lands, structures, trees, houses either occupied or owned with tenancy rights or even as encroachers. Loss of property loss of access to clientele, loss jobs due to physical re-location, loss of gainful employment, loss of access to income generating resources. Deprivation of community life, community properties and resource base, community amenities and services, socio-cultural relationship/ institutions.



3.4.2.3 The purpose of this survey is to create a baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of R&R Plans in future. The survey shall also help in collecting the informations to assess the needs of the people for starting self-employment and income generating schemes. The survey sheets shall be got authenticated/vetted by revenue deptt.

3.4.3 Implementation of Land for Land (LFL)

In case of availability of Govt. land the PAFs will be allotted the same as per entitlement on first come first serve basis. For the implementation of “Land for Land” option on a “willing buyer willing seller” basis, the following mechanism shall be adopted.

3.4.3.1 The PAF shall open a joint account in the bank. This account shall be in the name of PAF & his /her spouse. In case of unmarried or widow / widower, the PAF shall open the account in his/her own name. The opening of bank accounts will be facilitated by Administrator. This grant will be used for creation of any asset for enhancing his standard of living and cannot be withdrawn otherwise. The assistance would be disbursed in installments. Though the first installment would be released as soon as PAF signs the agreement with the administrator, subsequent installments would be disbursed after the utilization certificate is submitted by the PAFs.

3.4.3.2 After opening the bank account, the PAF shall enter in to a written agreement with Administrator/ THDC giving his/her acceptance to the R&R option as provided in the RAP as full and final settlement of all R&R obligations and that he /she will not have any further claims towards R&R. All grants including those for resettlement and rehabilitation will be released only on signing of such agreement. The details of the agreement would be as stated in Para 3.4.5.

3.4.3.3 On finalization of the agreement, Administrator shall deposit the entitled amount due, under the rehabilitation option for purchase of land in the escrow bank account of PAF. Money from this account can be transferred to the seller by PAF only for purchase of land on submission of requisite sale Papers. If the PAFs are unable to purchase land with in a year, the option will automatically be changed to RG and the balance money lying in escrow account will be reverted to Administrator.

3.4.3.4 For making the option effective, THDC shall constitute a task force. This shall comprise of two persons nominated by the Panchayat / Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC/SHIST MANDAL)/ Shista Mandal. One person each nominated by THDC and District Administration. The representative of District Administration shall not be below the rank of Tehsildar. Apart from this, THDC shall endeavor to seek the assistance of any retired SDM/Tehsildar.



3.4.3.5 After the submission of photocopy of land registration documents , the PAF shall be entitled to receive the land development cost & land registration cost as per the entitlement. This will be applicable only for one year from the date of deposit of money in the joint account.

3.4.4 Release of Rehabilitation Grant (RG)

The PAF will sign an agreement with THDC giving his/her acceptance of R&R options, the details of which would be as per Para 3.4.6 on signing of the agreement by the PAFs. THDC in consultation/information to Administrator will deposit RG amount in the bank in joint names of PAF head and his/her spouse. This grant will be used for creation of any asset for enhancing his standard of living and cannot be withdrawn without giving utilization certificate by PAFs.

3.4.5 Release of resettlement & other related grants

On finalization of the agreement, THDC shall deposit the first installment of various resettlement grants including that of self resettlement in the bank in joint names of PAF head and his/her spouse. Subsequent installments would be disbursed after the utilization certificate is submitted by the PAFs or will be deposited in the joint accounts as fixed deposit for a year, Premature withdrawal/withdrawal on fixed deposit may be done on producing of utilization certificates by PAFs. If utilization certificate not produced, fixed deposit will be extended for further one year.

3.4.6 Signing of agreement by all PAFs

Each PAF will sign an agreement with Administrator/ THDC in which he / she will undertake acceptance of R&R option as provided in the RAP as full and final settlement of all R&R obligations and that he /she will not have any further claims towards R&R. All grants including those for resettlement and rehabilitation will be released only on signing of such agreement.

3.5 PAF info passbook

An info passbook giving relevant details of PAF viz. his name ,unique identification number assigned to individual PAF, address, family details as defined in para 2.1.2 , details of land and other assets acquired ,compensation paid ,R&R entitlements etc. would be prepared . The unique identification number assigned to individual PAF would be the reference for all his /her future communication. The passbook will have the photograph of the PAF and his/her spouse and will be attested both by the representative of the Revenue department and THDC. This passbook would also facilitate the PAF in getting the most benefits.

3.6 PAF Identity Card

In addition to the issue of passbook, each eligible PAF will be issued an identity card by Administrator / THDC to facilitate his identification and for



reference and availing various facilities. The unique identification number assigned to PAF along with his photograph and family details will be printed /written on the Identity card, which would be laminated. This will be issued immediately at the start of the implementation of the R&R activities.



Chapter – IV **INSTITUTIONAL SETUP**

4.1 Consultations and Participation

The consultation with PAFs and NGOs are vital for assessing their requirement of R&R. This will be done in a particular manner through following formal mechanism. The minutes of the meeting of all consultations will be uploaded on the website of THDC.

4.1.1 Public Information Center (PIC)

To maintain transparency and keep PAFs informed , THDC will establish PICs at projects where relevant documents would be kept for reference for the period of formulation and implementation of RAP. PAFs will also be encouraged to register their queries / grievances at PIC. R&R will be available at PICs for interacting with PAFs. The PIC shall function till completion and closure of RAP implementation.

4.1.2 Village Developing Advisory Committee (VDAC/SHIST MANDAL)

For institutionalizing the public consultation for preparation and implementation of rehabilitation schemes/RAPs, in a participative manner, THDC shall establish VDAC/SHIST MANDALs for the period of formulation and implementation of RAP. The members of VDAC/SHIST MANDAL may include representatives of PAFs, Gram panchayat , Block Development Officer, other representatives of state Government and NGOs etc.Regular meetings of the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL on a specified date of the month shall be held . The VDAC/SHIST MANDAL will be established immediately after initiating notification under section 4 of LA Act and establishment of project Environment & Social cell and shall continue till the completion and closure of RAP.

4.1.3 Sociologist

R & R requires complex mix of skills to address the need of understanding social cultural and traditional aspects of the people affected due to setting up of the project as also for better communication with the PAFs & stakeholders. To full fill these objectives, sociologist with requisite qualification will be deployed immediately on establishment of project Environment & Social group till completion & closure of RAP.

4.1.4 NGOs

NGOs are identified as important stakeholders & will be involved in consultation process as well as during the implementation of various activities of RAP. This will however depend upon specific requirements and need felt by the project.



In order to assist with the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, THDC will hire a local NGO. NGO contract will also be cover the consultation process during the implementation of RAP. The NGO will work in close coordination with E&S Cell at site level. The NGO would be hired initially for a period of one year and the contract will be extended depending on the requirement and performance of the NGO.

4.2 Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.1 The R&R scheme will be monitored and evaluated periodically during the implementation of R&R plan by RHQ and Corporate Environment & Social Group. The external agency may be considered, if felt necessary.

4.2.2 The R&R activities are the responsibility of the Environment & Social group. A dedicated Environment & Social group shall be constituted at the project, and Corporate office Center.

4.2.3 Project Environment & Social Group

The Environment & Social (E&S) group at site will be in close interaction with the state authorities during the preparation and implementation of the plan. Although THDC will develop the plots and Infrastructure facilities in the resettling colony and actively implement the R&R Plan, assistance of the state authorities will be taken for the administrative services like allotment of plots etc. Constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities will be maintained. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measure, if required, will be incorporated in the plan. Involvement of Environment & Social group at site will continue till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP..

4.2.4 Corporate Environment & Social Group

Environment & Social Cell shall be set up at Corporate Office headed by a General Manager and supported by a Manager. Similar cell will also be set up at site for liaison, monitoring and making available funds to state government for implementation of R&R aspects.

The Environment & Social group at the CC will be primarily responsible for policy matters, providing guidance to RH and projects on R&R matters, assist in approval of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the project and coordination with the external agencies. After approval of the RAP, the same will be handed over to Corporate Monitoring Group (CMG) for regular monitoring through Project review team (PRT), meetings etc.



4.2.5 Social Impact Evaluation (SIE)

The RAP implementation will be monitored and evaluated periodically by the Corporate Environment & Social Cell. The E&S Cell will internally monitor the RAP implementation which would include both physical and financial progress.

An audit of the RAP plan shall be conducted by the Project in the form of a Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) study /survey on completion of the plan in consultation with corporate Environment & Social group. Evaluation could be done through the development of a standard of living index (SOLI) and the same will be evaluated pre & post acquisition of affected vs. unaffected villages.

The external agency may be considered if felt necessary. Audit will also evaluate whether all activities identified in the RAP have been completed satisfactorily and will give recommendations for the necessary modification /corrective measures if any, for the future projects. Individual PAF –wise data will also be compiled for comparison of his pre & post acquisition status and restoration of livelihood.

4.3 Grievance Redressal System

4.3.1 Alternatively, THDC will set up a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) for the project. The cell will be headed by a retired gazetted officer of class-I level. The other members of the cell will be representative of PAPs (preferably one from each village), HOD- Social Department, THDC as member secretary, and representative of NGO. The GRC would meet at least once a month. If a PAP approaches, GRC with a grievance, GRC should take a decision within 15 days after hearing the aggrieved party. If PAP is not satisfied with the decision of GRC, he or she may approach the Commissioner R&R. In case the decision of Commissioner R&R is not to the satisfaction of the PAP, he or she can approach the grievance Ombudsman. The decision of Ombudsman will be final and binding on the PAP and other parties.

4.4 Time Schedule for RAP

4.4.1 Formulation of RAP

The RAP will be formulated after the finalization and certification of the list of PAFs by the District Administration

4.4.3 Completion and Closure of R&R activities

On completion of Audit, R&R activities would be deemed as completed and the Environment & Social group at the Project would be closed and all data pertaining to R&R shall be handed over to the corporate environment &



social group.. An Implementation Completion Report (ICR) will also be made and shared with the stakeholders.



CHAPTER- V

APPLICABILITY

5.0 Mode and Applicability

This revised policy shall be applicable to all Hydro Electric Project and the project approved by the Govt. subsequent to the adoption of this policy. It will not be applicable to the projects which are in operation or under construction and projects where a small quantity of land is required.



POLICY ON RESETTELEMENT & REHABILITATION

**GUIDELINES ON FACILITIES FOR PROJECT
AFFECTED FAMILIES**





GUIDELINES ON FACILITIES FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS/LAND OUSTEES

1.0 Basic issues & Strategies

1.1 The Formulation and Implementation of RAP is an integral part of the project activity and therefore, needs to be completed within a specified budget and time schedule. Thereafter, the RAP is to be considered as completed and closed. However, There are certain economic opportunities arising out of need for goods and services by the project and its township which are limited and could be extended to the project affected families /persons as additional facilities over and above the entitlements. Nonetheless these opportunities need to be extended to the PAFs / Land oustees to the extent possible and continued after the completion and closure of RAP.

1.2 The Economic Opportunities

1.2.1 The economic opportunities include preference to PAFs / Land oustees in the project and its township in following areas, subject to suitability.

- i) Employment with contracting agencies
- ii) Allotment of shops / Kiosk
- iii) Award of petty contracts
- iv) Vehicle Hiring
- v) PCO/Internet Kiosk
- vi) News Paper Vendors
- vii) Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project

1.2.2 The PAFs / LOs would be entitled for only one additional opportunity subject to suitability and availability and to the extent possible

1.3 Categories of Affected Population

The categories of the PAFs /Land Ousteas at each project will be regulated as per the respective guidelines / policies governing those projects from time to time.

2.0 Employment with contracting agencies

During the construction phase of the project ample opportunities will be available with the contracting agencies and other associates where the PAFs may seek employment. Further limited opportunities are also available during the operational phase of the project. However the intention is to only facilitate the PAFs and THDC has no obligation whatsoever to provide any employment.



3.0 Allotment of shops /Kiosk

- 3.1** THDC develops shopping complexes and kiosks in its townships to cater to the needs of its employees. These shops provide good opportunity for income generation. THDC Project will reserve 40% of the shops and 80% of the kiosks for the allotment to PAFs / Land oustees.
- 3.2** The process of allotment of shops and other conditions will remain same as applicable to general category.
- 3.3** As and when the applications are invited fro the allotment of shops / kiosks adequate publicity will be made in the village and gram panchayat of the affected villages will be informed in writing.
- 3.4** In case where the application are not submitted by the PAFs / Land oustees , these shops / kiosks will be kept reserved for a period of one year. During this period PAF/Land oustee can submit the application for allotment of shop/kiosk, which will be considered by the project.
- 3.5** However, if it is found that the allotted PAF has sublet the shop / kiosk the allotment shall be withdrawn immediately.

4.0 Award of Petty Contract

4.1 Formation of cooperative of PAFs/ Land oustees

- 4.1.1** In order to promote that the work of petty contract is only awarded to PAF/Land Oustee , but also implemented by them , formation of their cooperative is encouraged . Thus, the preference for award of petty contracts will be limited to such registered cooperatives involving 100% PAF workforce. In case cooperative is not feasible at some projects , the project may devise systems with the approval of RHQ for awarding contracts to individual PAFs / Land oustees ensuring 100% PAF workforce. However all legal and HR requirements as per the law of the land will have to be followed in letter and spirit by the cooperatives/PAFs. However the intention is to only facilitate the PAFs and THDC has no obligation whatsoever to provide any employment.

4.2 Eligibility

- 4.2.1** The project will facilitate the formation and registration of cooperatives and scrutinize the membership of the cooperative to ensure that only the eligible PAFs/ land oustees become the member of these cooperatives. A PAF / land oustee will be eligible to become member of only one cooperative. The cooperatives will have to comply with all application laws and their mandatory requirements, as applicable in various states and UTs from time to time. THDC may however, facilitate the process. The project will also prepare a roster of the



cooperatives to ensure that each cooperative gets equal opportunity in getting the award of petty contracts, taking in to consideration the number of members in each cooperative. Such co-operatives have to get registered with THDC.

4.3 Area of Petty Works

Each Project will identify specific works, which could be awarded as petty contract subject to suitability. These could include the following:

- i) The horticulture works (including grass cutting in township, planting and nursing of trees, tree maintenance / cutting works, supply of good earth and cow dung manure, surface dressing etc.
- ii) House keeping works in plant, township.
- iii) Drain cleaning dewatering of areas / drains.
- iv) Water cooler cleaning
- v) Material handling in stores
- vi) Scrap / waste collection & handling (Including segregation of bio degradable / non bio degradable, in plant, office & township) material.
- vii) Civil construction works in RCs / villages.
- viii) Painting and whitewashing of buildings / structures in township including petty painting works like banner etc.
- ix) Any other works deemed fit by the project.

4.4 Value of Petty Works

The value of petty works to be awarded, as petty contract shall be limited to Rs.2 lacs(Two Lacs) subject to registration with THDC.

4.5 Award of Work

The work will be awarded to the cooperatives on pre approved rate contract on single tender basis. Rate contract will be fixed by the project on yearly basis as per the established procedure with approval of competent authority. The project will also prepare a roster of the cooperatives to ensure that each cooperative gets equal opportunity in getting the award of petty contracts, taking in to the consideration the numbers of members in each cooperative. All prevalent guidelines / requirements of the government agencies however, will have to be followed in such contracts.



5.0 Vehicle Hiring

5.1 Need for Vehicle Hiring

5.1.1 The project would estimate the requirements of hiring of vehicles for the various departments of the project from time to time viz. Construction stage, O&M stage etc. Hiring of vehicles would be undertaken only from PAFs / land oustees . The PAFs would be encouraged & facilitated by THDC to get the vehicle financed through the Bank loans. In case of non availability of suitable vehicles amongst PAFs, it may be hired from the nearby areas.

5.1.2 THDC would declare in advance its requirements of the type of vehicle viz. Open Jeep, closed vehicle, ambulance, bus etc.

6.0 PCO/ Internet Kiosk

6.1 THDC would reserve the right of allotment of PCOs / internet kiosk in its township and the project area . This area would also be exclusively reserved for PAFs / land oustees.

6.2 THDC would facilitate PAFs/ Land oustees in getting loans for establishing such kiosks .café from banks . Quality of service , however ,would not be compromised and any let up in this regard would allow the project authority to cancel the allotment to other willing / deserving PAF / land oustee . All bank requirements will however have to be fulfilled by the PAFs in availing the loan.

6.3 The timely repayment / setting of bills to the telecom authorities / ISPs would also have to be ensured by the allottee. All other terms and conditions as that applicable to shops / kiosks would also be applicable in this case.

7.0 News Paper vendor

7.1 It has been observed that requirement of newspaper , magazines etc. exists for township residents, clubs recreation centers, population , project etc. This will be exclusively reserved for PAFs / land oustees.

7.2 Project Authorities would facilitate willing PAFs / land oustees to get allotted such agency who in turn will also have to engage PAFs /Land oustees (who have not availed any other economic additional benefit mandatory. THDC role would be limited to facilitating the allotment. Once allotted, the same would have to be managed by the allottee who will be solely responsible for its day-to-day functioning including payment to its distributing boys etc.



8.0 Vendor permit

- 8.1** As has been observed once THDC township is established, there is a daily requirement of consumer goods such as vegetables, fruits, milk, poultry, products etc. collection of waste material (Kabadiwala) etc.
- 8.2** THDC shall exclusively reserve the rights of allotment of sale / collection of such items in its township area to PAFs / land oustees.
- 8.3** THDC shall issue time bound licenses for such vendor which could be renewed from time to time.

9.0 Courier services

- 9.1** An inter departmental requirement of daily transportation of dispatch documents / Dak exists at projects . this could be done through PAFs / Land oustees by awarding a contract to a small group of PAFs / Land oustees.
- 9.2** A number of stations could be identified for collection / distribution of Dak and a system could be devised for collection / disbursement once / twice in a day Depending upon the area / requirement from forward/reverse direction.

10.0 Employment Opportunity

The proposed project is a capital intensive & shall be executed with a state of the art technology & therefore don't offer much employment opportunity . However Employment opportunity, if any, 100% recruitment at the level of Workmen (Including technical & ministerial) required to be done will be done first from the land oustees & in case of non availability of suitable candidate among the land oustees, the recruitment will be done from other residents of Uttarakhand state, whose names are registered on live register of any Employment, Exchange located in the state subject to individual fulfilling the qualifications & job specification for the relevant posts.

11.0 Implementation

- 11.1** The implementation of these facilities to be provided to the PAFs / Land oustees shall be the responsibility of the project Environment & Social Group, right since inception, even during the implementation of RAP.
- 11.2** The Environment & Social Group shall prepare the lists of PAFs / land oustees and keep a track of the facilities provided to a PAF / land oustees . However it should be ensured that only one additional economic opportunity is provided to a PAF/ land oustee.



- 11.3** Any grievance recorded at PIC / VDAC/SHIST MANDAL or to any representative of the Environment & Social Group be forwarded to Environment & Social Group for redressal . However the contact point for interaction with PAF /Land oustee shall be project Environment & Social Group till such time it is in operation at the project. After closure of the Environment & Social Group responsibility of interaction / focal point shall be to the Environment & Social Group executive identified for the purpose.
- 11.4** THDC will facilitate each PAF/land oustee to open a bank account for the purpose of getting the wages credited directly into their bank account . Efforts will be made to encourage the cooperatives / contractors to make the payment to individual PAF /land oustee through their bank account only.

Annexure –9

List of Officials from various departments contacted during the survey

| Sl. No | Name of the Official | Designation | Department/Agency |
|--------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Mohapatra | Divisional forest Officer | Badrinath Forest Division, Forest Department |
| 2 | Mr. B.C.Chaturvedi | Community Forest Officer | Alaknanda Forest Division, Forest Department |
| 3 | Mr K.S.Chauhan | General Manager | District Industrial Centre |
| 4 | Mr Neeraj Gupta | District Officer | District Youth Welfare and Development Office |
| 5 | Mr B.S.Parmar | Assistant Economics and Statics Officer | Department of Economics and Statistics |
| 6 | Mr R.S.Bisht | Project Economist | District Rural Development Agency |
| 7 | Mr Kanthi Ram Joshi | District Social Welfare Officer | Social Welfare Department |
| 8 | Mr R.Prasad | District Tourism Development Officer | Tourism Department |
| 9 | Mr Harish Negi | Livestock and Extension officer | Department of Animal Husbandry |
| 10 | Mr R.A. Ansari | Village Development Officer | Village Langsi |
| 11 | Mr S.C. Joshi | Clerk | Agriculture Department |
| 12 | Mr Rawat | District Labour Officer | Labour Department |
| 13 | Mr Mohan Singh | Patwari, Gadora Chowki, Chamoli Tehsil | Revenue Department |
| 14 | Mr Ramesh Batula | Patwari, Gualbkoti, Joshimath Tehsil | Revenue Department |
| 15 | Mr Anasuya Prasad | Patwari, Tangni, Joshimath Tehsil | Revenue Department |
| 16 | Mr P.S.Gosai | Patwari, Gadi, Chamoli Tehsil | Revenue Department |
| 17 | Mr Rautela | Patwari, Lungsi | Revenue Department |
| 18 | Mr R.P.Joshi | Veterinary Pharmacist | Veterinary Hospital, Chamoli |

1.0 Introduction

Monitoring is essentially an exercise in strategic learning that can be used for enhancing the quality of RAP implementation. According to existing arrangements, there are two types of monitoring will be undertaken, namely (a) internal, to be carried out by THDC itself and (b) external or independent monitoring by an external agency. The project level staff in THDC will carry out internal monitoring and will report to the management. In addition to internal monitoring, external monitoring is also required to provide an independent assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts and to suggest adjustments of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required.

On the other hand, periodic evaluation of RAP implementation will provide periodic check to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. Evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. The focus of the evaluation would be on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met, and would use the defined impact indicators as a basis for their evaluation.

2.0 Project Background

Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) has been given the responsibility by the Government of Uttarakhand (GOU) to develop, commission and operate Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) in the district Chamoli, Uttarakhand. The project has been designed as a 444 (4 x 111) MW, run-of-river hydropower generation scheme on the Alaknanda River in the north Indian state of Uttarakhand. The project is proposed for World Bank assistance.

The project involves acquisition of public (government and forest land) and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. THDC hired a reputed firm to conduct Social Impact Assessment and to prepare Resettlement Action Plan for the affected villages and persons. The SIA finding shows that VPHEP will affect a total of 1,223 households (1,477 families with 5,159 persons) in 19 villages. The project will require a total of 141.53 ha of land comprising 31.62 ha of private land, 90.09 ha of government forest/grazing land, 10.3 ha of *van panchayat* land (community held grazing and forest land), and 9.54 ha of state land owned by the Public Works Department.

Table 1: Project Components and land requirement (July 2009)

| | Project Component | Area to be acquired (in ha.) |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Dam and reservoir | 29.95 |
| 2 | Access roads | 21.66 |
| 3 | Quarry | 11.71 |
| 4 | Excavation dumping sites | 5.04 |
| 5 | Colony, power house, switchyard & TBM assembly | 63.65 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------|
| 6 | PWD roads | 9.54 |
| | Total | 141.53 |

The acquisition of private land affects 769 families in seven villages, while 708 families in the remaining 12 project-affected villages will lose partial access only to government forest/grazing and/or *van panchayat* land. Of the private land required, 60% is purchased from willing sellers in one of the seven affected villages - Haat. The transfer of land and houses in Haat is based on land acquisition procedures to ensure complete recording of ownership and on the compensation and assistance provisions in THDC's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. A total of 265 families will have to resettle, and 92% of these are families from Haat who requested THDC to purchase their land.

THDC also hired a locally based reputed NGO to implement the RAP. The RAP implementation is going on for more than one year. In line with the R&R Policy of VPHEP, THDC now proposes to hire an independent third party for a period of two years for concurrent monitoring and subsequently carry out midterm and end term evaluation of RAP implementation. The objectives and scope of work for the concurrent monitoring and periodic evaluation is given in the subsequent sections.

3.0 Aim, Objectives and Scope of Work

The aim of the monitoring is not only to ensure smooth implementation of the R&R program, but also to ensure that NGOs have followed the steps provided in RAP and approved policy of the project authority. The periodic evaluation will provide an assessment of RAP implementation to enable timely adjustments of implementation setup and also to verify whether the objectives of resettlement have been achieved or not. To achieve this aim, objectives of the project are:

- to ensure timely implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) without deviation
- to assess whether the implementation of the RAP is as per the R&R policy and RAP document
- to evaluate whether the outcome of the social development objectives of the project are being achieved with respect to
 - those who have been physically resettled (displaced families)
 - those who have been assisted in re-establishing their income
 - those who have lost their land
 - functioning of reconstructed common property resources

4.0 Scope of work

The scope of work for consultants would be:

Concurrent Monitoring

- a) To develop methodology and formats for concurrent monitoring
- b) To ensure that deployment of professionals by NGO is as agreed in their technical proposal.
- c) Based on available information, prepare baseline monitoring indicators

- d) To provide on the job training to NGO and THDC project staff and guide them on RAP implementation
- e) To ensure that THDC / NGO adheres to the agreed time-plan during implementation
- f) To ensure proper documentation by THDC / NGO *inter alia* (i) documentation of socioeconomic data; (ii) preparation of micro plans; (iii) documentation of consultations; (iv) documentation of GRC meetings; (v) NGO's monthly progress reports; and (vi) skill mapping and income restoration activities
- g) Field-checking of the delivery of the (i) preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites; (ii) adequacy and quality of houses in resettlement sites; (iii) IRP and strategy in terms of adequacy and potential income level; (iv) various trainings, including process adopted for training needs assessment, selection of trainees, trades selected for training, selection process of master trainer or training agency; (v) identification and rehabilitation (including assistance) of vulnerable groups in line with the entitlement framework; (vi) identification of relocation sites for PAPs and CPRs; and (vii) relocation of PAPs
- h) Survey among sample PAPs to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, entitlements, and rehabilitation process.
 - i) Observe public consultations for PAPs; review the documentation of consultations held by implementing NGO; identification of gaps (if any) and suggest remedial measures (defined format for documentation).
 - j) Observe the functioning of the resettlement operation at all levels in order to assess its effectiveness and compliance with RAP.
 - k) Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved PAPs.
 - l) Advise THDC regarding possible improvements in RAP implementation.
- m) To validate and sign off monthly progress report submitted by NGO and THDC (Results of validation should come in the progress report)
- n) To conduct consultation with PAPs in order to validate progress report
- o) To ensure that compensation and R&R assistance is paid prior to physical possession of land and structure

Midterm Evaluation

The consulting agency (CA) shall undertake mid-term Evaluation of the R&R components of the project. The midterm evaluation primarily focuses on the effectiveness of the processes adopted for implementation and extent of implementation and its relative completeness. It shall include but not limited to the following aspects:

- The process of implementation of the RAP;
- Consultations;

- Transparency;
- Delivery of the R&R services within the timeframe;
- The grievance redress processes and systems;
- Compensation disbursement and assistance;
- Relocation;
- Rehabilitation, which includes restoration of livelihood;
- Training of staff of the THDC and the PAPs;
- Institutional arrangement and capacity to implement the RAP.
- Gender sensitivity and empowerment (decision making power at household and community level)
- To assess whether the compensation and resettlement assistances provided were sufficient for short term income restoration
- Utilisation pattern of compensation and assistances
- Quality of resettlement sites including civic amenities provided
- Benefits accrued to PAPs and difficulties encountered
- HIV/AIDS prevention awareness especially in labour camps and habitation close to labour camps- the relocated Haat village

The CA shall undertake an assessment of people’s perception about the processes adopted for implementation of the RAP including about the (a) compensation and/or assistance received; (b) new relocation sites; (c) relation with the host communities; (d) grievance redress committees; and (e) the services of the NGO and THDC.

5.0 Sampling

The consultants shall take at least 50 percent of the total affected households as sample size for concurrent monitoring and at least 25% of the total households for impact evaluation. The distribution of households for both concurrent monitoring and impact evaluation should be proportionate to the number of households in different categories of impact. In case of host population, consultant must consult at least 10% of the total host population.

6.0 Consultants’ Team

Consultant shall provide following experts to carry out the assignment:

| Position | No. Of Positions | Deployment Period | Qualification |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| Key Professionals | | | |
| Resettlement Expert cum Team Leader | 1 | 10 months | The Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in World Bank projects. |

| Position | No. Of Positions | Deployment Period | Qualification |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | S/he should have about 7 years experience in implementing R&R and rural development works. S/he should have held management position in previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and must have good knowledge of the local language. The team leader should have working knowledge of land acquisition process. |
| Income Restoration Expert | 1 | 6 months | Should be at least a post graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of experience in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the working of SHGs; income restoration schemes / options and experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a desirable qualification. |
| Support Professionals | | | |
| Research Associate | 1 | 12 months | Should be at least a post graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 2 years of experience in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the working of SHGs; income restoration schemes / options and experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a desirable qualification. |
| Research Investigators and Facilitators* | | | Should be at least graduate in social science. Should be able to speak the local language and should have knowledge of the local area, its people and socio-political set up. |

The curriculum viate of key professionals will be evaluated.

*as per consultants' own understanding.

8.0 Time Frame for Services

The consultancy firm will be contracted for a period of twenty four months from the date of their appointment.

9.0 Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

The THDC will provide the copies of the social assessment report, RAP, R&R policy, the list of the PAFs, the land acquisition plan and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Social Assessment Consultants.

All facilities and support required in the performance of the assignment shall be extended to the consultants. THDC will provide office space to the consultants for the period of consultancy.

10.0 Deliverables

The consultants shall provide following deliverables:

| Sl. No. | Output | Timeframe |
|----------------|--|---|
| 1 | Inception Report – (will describe proposed approach, methodology, formats for field surveys, schedule of field work; and procedures proposed to be adopted for data collection.) | Within 30 days of signing of the contract |
| 1 | Monthly progress report | Every month for one year from the date of signing of contract |
| 2 | Quarterly process documentation | Every quarter for two years from the date of signing of the contract |
| 3 | Half yearly progress report | Every sixth month from the start of second year. |
| 4 | Midterm impact evaluation | At the end of 18 month from the date of signing of contract |
| 5 | Project Completion Report | At the end of 24 th month from the date of signing of contract |

1.0 Introduction

Evaluation of RAP implementation is a critical activity in the entire process of involuntary resettlement. Evaluation will provide periodic check to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. Evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. The focus of the evaluation would be on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met, and would use the defined impact indicators as a basis for their evaluation.

2.0 Project Background

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| 5 | Colony, power house, switchyard & TBM assembly | 63.65 |
| 6 | PWD roads | 9.54 |
| | Total | 141.53 |

The acquisition of private land affects 769 families in seven villages, while 708 families in the remaining 12 project-affected villages will lose partial access only to government forest/grazing and/or *van panchayat* land. Of the private land required, 60% is purchased from willing sellers in one of the seven affected villages - Haat. The transfer of land and houses in Haat is based on land acquisition procedures to ensure complete recording of ownership and on the compensation and assistance

provisions in THDC's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. A total of 265 families will have to resettle, and 92% of these are families from Haat who requested THDC to purchase their land.

THDC also hired a locally based reputed NGO to implement the RAP. The RAP implementation is going on for more than one year. In line with the R&R Policy of VPHEP, THDC now proposes to hire an independent third party for a period of two years for concurrent monitoring and subsequently carry out midterm and end term evaluation of RAP implementation. The objectives and scope of work for the concurrent monitoring and periodic evaluation is given in the subsequent sections.

3.0 Aim, Objectives and Scope of Work

The **aim** of the project is provide an assessment of RAP implementation to enable timely adjustments of implementation setup and also to verify whether the objectives of resettlement have been achieved or not. To achieve this aim, **objectives** of the project are:

- to evaluate whether the outcome of the social development objectives of the project are being achieved with respect to
 - those who have been physically resettled (displaced families)
 - those who have been assisted in re-establishing their income
 - those who have lost their land
 - functioning of reconstructed common property resources

4.0 Scope of work

The scope of work for consultants would be:

The consultants shall undertake an end-term Evaluation of the R&R components of the project. The end term evaluation mainly focuses on the outcomes of the implementation. It shall include but not limited to the following aspects::

- Assess whether the goal of the RAP to improve or restore the livelihood of the PAPs has been achieved;
- Assess the changes in the living standards and occupational pattern of the affected people as a result of acquisition of land for the project;
- Assess as to whether the consultations and participation of the people enabled better implementation of the RAP;
- Assess as to whether the vulnerable groups benefited from the project, and to what extent;
- Assess the effectiveness of the provisions of the RAP in the context of the diverse social and cultural groups;
- Assess the socio-economic impacts of the project on agriculture and the agrarian population in the vicinity of the project

- Assess the impact of the project specific measures to address the issues of (a) the quality of life of the PAPs; (b) health and hygiene; (c) gender sensitivity and empowerment; (d) sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS; and (e) trafficking of women and children

The consultants shall undertake an assessment of people’s perception about the processes adopted for implementation of the RP including about the (a) compensation and/or assistance received; (b) new relocation sites; (c) relation with the host communities; (d) grievance redress committees; (e) the services of the NGO and THDC.

5.0 Sampling

The consultants shall take at least 50 percent of the total affected households as sample size for the end term impact evaluation. The distribution of households for impact evaluation should be proportionate to the number of households in different categories of impact. In case of host population, consultant must consult at least 10% of the total host population.

6.0 Consultants’ Team

Consultant shall provide following experts to carry out the assignment:

| Position | No. Of Positions | Deployment Period | Qualification |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Resettlement Expert cum Team Leader | 1 | 1 month | The Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in World Bank projects. S/he should have about 5 years experience in implementing R&R and rural development works. S/he should have held management position in previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and must have good knowledge of the local language. |
| Income Restoration Expert | 1 | 1 months | Should be at least a post graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of working experience of which about 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the working of SHGs; income restoration schemes / options and experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a desirable qualification. |
| Research Investigators and Facilitators | 10 | 5 months (0.5months*10) | Should be at least graduate in social science. Should be able to speak the local language and should have knowledge of the local area, its people and socio-political set up. |

The curriculum vitae of first two positions will be evaluated.

8.0 Time Frame for Services

The consultancy firm will be contracted for a period of three months from the date of their appointment.

9.0 Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

The THDC will provide the copies of the social assessment report, RAP, R&R policy, the list of the PAFs, the land acquisition plan, midterm evaluation report and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Social Assessment Consultants.

All facilities and support required in the performance of the assignment shall be extended to the consultants.

10.0 Deliverables

The consultants shall provide following deliverables:

| Sl. No. | Output | Timeframe |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1 | Inception Report – (will describe proposed approach, methodology, formats for field surveys, schedule of field work; results of pre-testing and procedures proposed to be adopted for data collection.) | Second week from the date of signing of the contract |
| 2 | Draft end term impact evaluation | 10 th week from the date of signing of contract |
| 3 | Final End term impact evaluation | Within 15 days of receiving comments from the client |

NEW Land Notes 22/10/2008

उत्तराखण्ड शासन किल्ल अनुभाग-9 देहरादून का शासनादेश संख्या-230/27-19/स्ट/19/2007 दिनांक 01 नवम्बर 2007 तथा स्टाम्प विधमवली 1997 में विहित प्राविधानों के अनुसार, अनुपद खमाला में स्थित सभी प्रकार की भूमि जिसमें न्यूनतम न अल्पतम तथा सार्वी, जमीनदारों की प्राथमिक भूमि सम्पत्ति है, को प्रस्तावित नगर/वि.सभा/अनुसूचित कल्याण क्षेत्रों के लिए (2007-08) एवं (2008-09) के लिए विधायित किये जाते हैं, जो शासनादेशानुसार दिनांक 01 नवम्बर 2007 से लागू होंगे। अतः यह द्वि-वार्षिक कल्याण क्षेत्रों दिनांक 01.11.2007 से प्रभावी मानी जायेगी।

| क्र. सं. | क्षेत्र भूमि का विवरण | प्रस्तावित पर प्रति नाली (सं०में) वर्ग 07-08, 08-09 |
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| 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | तहसील धराली | |
| 1- | तहसील धराली के मोटर मार्ग पर पड़ने वाले ग्राम केवर तल्ली, कुलसारी, देवराडा, धराली, प्यालदम, इच्छोली, संलखोली की मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50-50 मीटर स्थित भूमि के लिए-प्रस्तावित ग्राम नदकोशरी, लोहटी | 75,000.00 |
| 2- | उत्तम कर्णिक-1 के ग्रामों की मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मीटर बाहर की भूमि के लिए- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 40,000.00 30,000.00 |
| 3- | तहसील के अन्तर्गत मोटर मार्ग पर पड़ने वाले अन्य ग्राम हरमनी, नारायणबगड, हाट कल्याणी, घेम्डी, थाला, पूर्णो, त्याणी, मुन्डोली, परखाल, मीगमधेश, नलगाँव, जोला, की मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50-50 मीटर तक स्थित भूमि-प्रस्तावित नये ग्राम केशवगड, गाल-बज्वाड | 35,000.00 |
| 4- | तहसील के अन्तर्गत अन्य ग्रामों तथा कर्णिक-3 पर अंकित ग्रामों के मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मीटर बाहर की भूमि- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 20,000.00 15,000.00 |
| | तहसील कर्णप्रयाग | |
| 1- | टाउन ऐरिया कर्णप्रयाग (अर्द्ध शहरी क्षेत्र) (अ) कर्णप्रयाग एवं भेडगाँव की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- | 2,00,000.00 |
| 2- | टाउन ऐरिया गोचर (अर्द्ध शहरी क्षेत्र) (अ) ग्राम पनाई तल्ली, मल्ली, रावल नगर तल्ला, रावल नगर भल्ला, भहनगर, धल्ली लगा भहनगर, ग्वाडलगर, रावल नगर, बन्दरखण्ड, बन्दरगडाड़ की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- ग्रामीण क्षेत्र- (ख) ग्राम बसन्तपुर, रणसेरा एच शील की भूमि के लिये- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 2,00,000.00 55,000.00 40,000.00 |
| 3- | तहसील कर्णप्रयाग में मार्ग पर पड़ने वाले मुख्य मार्गों के ग्रामों के लिए- (अ) ग्राम कमेडा, किरकोटी, गलनाउ, कासेश्वर, जयकण्ठी, उत्तरी, लंगासु, नौली, तल्ली की भूमि के लिए- (ब) ग्राम बगौली, नौली, पीपलसेरा, टटानू, उर्फ मज्याडी, उमटटा, मगतीली, तफला, बैडाणू, शिरपाक, सोनला में मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50-50 मी० की भूमि के लिए- (ग) कर्णिक-3(ब) में उन्निखित मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50-50 मीटर बाहर की भूमि के लिए- | 90,000.00 75,000.00 35,000.00 |
| 4- | तहसील कर्णप्रयाग अन्तर्गत कर्णप्रयाग-नेनीसेण, गोली-कोटी, गोचर- सिदोली पोखरी सोनला- कडाच-पैखुरा, सिमली-बैनीताल, सिमली-उज्जवलपुर एच कर्णप्रयाग-नौटी मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50 मी० तक की भूमि के लिए- | 35,000.00 |
| 5- | (अ) कर्णिक-03 (अ) के अतिरिक्त रा० राजमार्ग स्थान कमेडा से सोनला तक मोटर मार्ग पर पड़ने वाली 50 मी० की बाहर की भूमि के लिए- (ब) तहसील कर्णप्रयाग के अन्य ग्रामों तथा कर्णिक-4 पर अंकित मोटर मार्गों से 50 मीटर बाहर स्थित भूमि के लिये- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 45,000.00 12,000.00 10,000.00 |
| | तहसील जोशीमठ | |
| 1- | नगर पालिका क्षेत्र जोशीमठ- (अ) जोशीमठ अपर बाजार, लोअर बाजार, सिंहघार मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मी० दोनों ओर पड़ने वाले सभी प्रकार की भूमि- (ब) ग्राम जोशीमठ अपर बाजार, लोअर बाजार, सिंहघार मोटर मार्ग से 50 मी० बाहर पड़ने वाली सभी प्रकार की भूमि- | 2,00,000.00 1,75,000.00 |

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| | (द) ग्राम परसारी की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- | 750 |
| | (घ) ग्राम औली लगा जोशीमठ, औली लगा सलुई, गुलाबगोटी लगा परसारी, औली लगा शंतिग्राम की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- | 1,70,000 |
| 2- | (अ) ग्राम बदरीनाथ एवं बामणी की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- | 2,00,000.00 |
| | (ब) ग्राम माणा की सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- | 1,00,000.00 |
| 3- | (अ) तहसील जोशीमठ के मोटर मार्ग के समीप पड़ने वाले ग्रामों के लिए- ग्राम-पाखी, जलगाव, टंगणी, लहसा, मल्ला, नीलागाव, लंगनी, गुलाबगोटी, हेलग, पनी, रोलग, बडगाव, मेरग, परसारी, पनुती, बंला, घनतोली, विलागड, परुप तल्ला, मल्ला, तपोवन, रेणी, रेणी चक ताता, तोलगा, पगरासु, जुम्मा, जेलम्, कोषा, मलारी, चाई तथा सोफ सलमपुरी, कलाशपुर, गुरगुटी, देवल चक गुरगुटी, फरकियागाव, बाम्या, गमगाली, अरुडी, पटुडी, लामवगड, हनुमानपट्टी मोटर मार्ग के 50 मीटर की दोनों ओर की भूमि के लिए - | 50,000.00 |
| | (ब) तहसील जोशीमठ मोटर मार्ग के समीप पड़ने वाले ग्रामों के लिए- ग्राम बडगाव, घेरा, कुन्डीखोला, डाक, विलागड, तपोवन, रेणी चक सुभाई, रेणीचक लाता, तोलगा, पगरासु, जुम्मा, जेलम्, कोषा, मलारी, कलाशपुर, गुरगुटी, देवलचक, फरकियागाव, बाम्या, गमगाली मोटर मार्ग से 50 मी० की ओर की सभी भूमि के लिए- | 45,000.00 |
| 4- | मोटर मार्ग से बाहर के ग्रामों के लिए- यथा- क्रमिक 3(अ)(ब) पर उल्लिखित मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मीटर बाहर की क्षेत्र के ग्रामों के लिए- अ, सिंचित ब, असिंचित | 20,000.00 15,000.00 |
| 5- | पाँडुकोश्वर (गोविन्दघाट) (अ) मोटर मार्ग से 50 मीटर अन्दर की सभी प्रकार की भूमि- (ब) मोटर मार्ग से 50 मीटर बाहर की सभी प्रकार की भूमि- | 1,00,000.00 65,000.00 |
| तहसील पोखरी | | |
| 1- | अर्द्धविकसित शहरी क्षेत्र ग्राम- (अ) पोखरी (वर्तमान प्रस्तावित) ग्राम देवरबल्ला, मल्ला, देवस्थान, मणानी व गुनिजाला) (ब) सेमीगाव | 75,000.00 1,00,000.00 |
| 2- | पोखरी-कर्णप्रयाग, पोखरी-रुद्रप्रयाग, पोखरी-गोपेश्वर, पोखरी-बीणा मोटर मार्ग के मध्य में से 50 मीटर दूरी तक स्थित ग्रामों के लिये- | 75,000.00 |
| 3- | पोखरी-कर्णप्रयाग, पोखरी-रुद्रप्रयाग, पोखरी-गोपेश्वर, पोखरी-बीणा मोटर मार्ग के मध्य बिन्दु से 50 मीटर दूरी से बाहर के ग्रामों के लिये- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 20,000.00 15,000.00 |
| 4- | उपलब्ध के अतिरिक्त तहसील के अन्य ग्रामों के लिये- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 15,000.00 12,000.00 |
| तहसील गैरसैण | | |
| 1- | कर्णप्रयाग-रानीखेत मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर स्थित भूमि जो 50 मीटर के अन्तर्गत है सभी प्रकार के लिये - ग्राम वैद्य (गैरसैण) सलियाणा, | 1,25,000.00 |
| 2- | अर्द्ध शहर के रूप में विकसित हो रहे स्थान जैसे आदिबदी, मेहलचौरी, पाण्डुवाखाल की समस्त भूमि के लिये- | 75,000.00 |
| 3- | (क) कर्णप्रयाग-रानीखेत मोटर मार्ग पर पड़ने वाले क्रमांक 1 व 2 में अंकित ग्रामों को छोड़ कर शेष समस्त ग्रामों के लिए मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50 मी० की दूरी तक स्थित सभी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए- (ख) मोटर मार्ग के दोनों ओर 50 मी० से बाहर की समस्त भूमि के लिए- (ग) तहसील गैरसैण के अन्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित भूमि के लिये- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 75,000.00 60,000.00 20,000.00 15,000.00 |
| तहसील चमोली | | |
| | चमोली-गोपेश्वर नगरपालिका क्षेत्र- 1-शहरी क्षेत्र- | |
| 1- | (अ) गोपेश्वर बाजार, नेवाड, पण्डियाणा व पाण्डुली मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मीटर दोनों ओर की भूमि के लिए- (ब) कोटिपालसैण, रामपुरचक पाण्डुली, रौली खाड देवर खडोरा, चमनाऊ, गौली, क्षेत्रपाल की मोटर मार्ग से 50-50 मीटर दोनों ओर की भूमि के लिए- (ग) गंगोलगाव समार, चन्दगोटी, गोपेश्वर-मण्डल तथा गोपेश्वर-देवरखडोरा मोटर मार्ग के 50 मी० अन्दर दोनों तरफ- | 2,00,000.00 1,00,000.00 65,000.00 |

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| (4) मण्डल मोटर मार्ग (अ) सिंचित (ख) असिंचित | 45000.00 |
| 2- प्राथमिक क्षेत्र- (अ) नौरख(पीपलसेरा बाजार क्षेत्र) मोटर मार्ग से 50 मी० अन्दर दोनो ओर- (अ/1) नौरख(पीपलसेरा बाजार क्षेत्र) मोटर मार्ग 50 मी० से 200 मी० तक का क्षेत्र- (2) नौरख क्षेत्र के 200 मी० से बाहर के सिंचित क्षेत्र- (3) नौरख क्षेत्र के 200 मी० से बाहर के असिंचित क्षेत्र- (ब) रौलीगवाड, माघापुर, गडोश, बादुना, नागबगड़, उर्फ फरखेत, घरगाव, लया, उरतौली, धोडाचक, उरतौली, कुन्तरीलगाफाली, कुमरतौली, नन्दप्रयाग, पुरसाडी, मीठाणा, रोपा(गुहेड), गोस्विम(बाजपुर), बिरही मोटर मार्ग के 50 मी० दोनो ओर- (स) गोपेश्वर-पोखरी मोटर मार्ग, नन्दप्रयाग-माली मोटर मार्ग, नन्दप्रयाग-घाट मोटर मार्ग, घाट-फुरुड मोटर मार्ग, घाट-बाजबगड़ मोटर मार्ग, बिरही-निजमुला, चमोली-छिनका मोटर मार्ग के 50 मी० दोनो ओर- | 1,20,000.00 80,000.00 30,000.00 20,000.00 80,000.00 |
| 3- उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त तहसील के अन्य समस्त ग्रामो की भूमि के लिए- सिंचित- असिंचित- | 30,000.00 20,000.00 |

- 1- यदि कोई भूमि दो या दो से अधिक मार्गों के मध्य स्थित हो तो, ऐसी दशा में जिस मार्ग का मूल्य अधिक होगा, उसी आधार पर भूमि का मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा तथा उसी के अनुसार स्टाम्प शुल्क देय होगा।
- 2- बजार भूमि, वन भूमि व वन पचायत की भूमि के लिए मूल्यों का निर्धारण प्रत्येक तहसीलो में वर्णित स्थानों की असिंचित तथा जिल शहरो के ग्रामो, स्थानों पर सब प्रकार की भूमि का मूल्य एक ही दर पर निर्धारित किया जाता है कि न्यूनतम दर के अनुसार मूल्य आका जायेगा।
- 3- उप-निबन्धक लेख पत्रों का पंजीकरण करने से पूर्व पटवारी द्वारा दिये गये मौके खसरे का उद्घरण भी पक्षकारों से प्राप्त करेगें, जिससे भूमि की किरम का पता चल सके और तदनुसार देय स्टाम्प लिये जा सकें।
- 4- प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावित दरों में 15 प्रतिशत से 66 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है।
- 5- तहसील थराली के कमांक-3 पर अंकित ग्राम लोन्टी व नंदकेशरी को कमांक-1 पर प्रस्तावित किया गया है जबकि कमांक-3 पर अन्य ग्रामो में केराबगड़ व माल-बज्वाड को प्रस्तावित किया गया है।
- 6- उक्त प्रस्तावित दरें जनपद के लिए प्रति नाली निर्धारित की गई हैं।

दिनांक- अक्टूबर 01-11-2007
स्थान- गोपेश्वर

₹/-
(डी०एस०) ग्याल
जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी चमोली।

संख्या- 743/पांच - 02 (2005 - 06) दिनांक : गोपेश्वर : अक्टूबर-नवंबर 01/2007

- प्रतिलिपि-
- 1- निम्नांकित को सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
 - 1- आयुक्त कर, उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
 - 2- प्रमुख सचिव उत्तराखण्ड शासन वित्त अनु०-9 देहरादून।
 - 3- महानिरीक्षक निबन्धन उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
 - 4- सचिव, कर एवं संस्थागत वित्त उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून।
 - 5- आयुक्त स्टाम्प उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून।
 - 5- समस्त उप जिलाधिकारी जनपद चमोली।
 - 6- जिला निबन्धक चमोली।
 - 7- समस्त उप निबन्धक जनपद चमोली।
 - 8- जिला निबन्धक जनपद पीडी एवं रुद्रप्रयाग।
 - 9- प्रभारी अधिकारी भूमि अध्यापित जिला कार्यालय चमोली।

₹/11/07
जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

आदेश

इस कार्यालय के आदेश संख्या-743/पांच-02(2005-06) दिनांक 01 नवम्बर 2007 के हस्त जनपद चमोली में स्थित सभी प्रकार की भूमि, जिसमें कृषि व अकृषि तथा शहरी व अर्धशहरी व ग्रामीण भूमि सम्मिलित है, कि परगनावार/किरमवार अध्यायधिक मूल्यांकन दरे दो वर्ष (2007-08 व 2008-09) के लिए निर्धारित किये गये थे, के कम में पृष्ठ संख्या-2 में तहसील चमोली के अन्तर्गत नद संख्या- 1 (स), (द) 2 (ब) व (स) को निम्न प्रकार संशोधित/प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है।
तहसील चमोली

| क्र०स० | क्षेत्र भूमि का विवरण | संशोधित दरे प्रति नाली (रु० में) वर्ष 2007-08, 08-09 |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | (स) गगोलगाव, सगर, धन्दकोटी, गोपेश्वर-मण्डल मोटर मार्ग के 50 मी० अन्तर दोनों तरफ- (द) क्रमांक 1 (अ) (ब) व (स) से 50 मी० बाहर की भूमि के लिए- (अ) सिंचित- (ब) असिंचित- | रु० 65,000.00 रु० 55,000.00 रु० 45,000.00 |
| 2 | (ब) पूर्व में उल्लेखित ग्राम सौलीगाव निरस्त किया जाता है। अन्य प्राग यथावत रखे जाते हैं। (स) मोटर मार्ग चमोली-मठ-छिनका मोटर मार्ग के 50 मी० दोनों ओर- | रु० 80,000.00 रु० 50,000.00 |

अतः इस कार्यालय के उक्त आदेश दिनांक 01.11.2007 को उक्त सीमा तक संशोधित समझा जाय।
दिनांक- 13-11-07
स्थान-गोपेश्वर।

ह/—
(डी०एस०गर्व्याल)
जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी चमोली।
संख्या- 906 /पांच-02 (2005-06) दिनांक गोपेश्वर नवम्बर 13 /2007
प्रतिलिपि- निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
1- आयुक्त वर उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
2- प्रमुख सचिव उत्तराखण्ड शासन वित्त अनु०-9 देहरादून।
3- महानिरीक्षक निबन्धन उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
4- सचिव, कर एवं संस्थागत वित्त उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून।
5- आयुक्त स्टाम्प उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून।
6- समस्त उप जिलाधिकारी जनपद चमोली।
7- जिला निबन्धक चमोली/समस्त उप निबन्धक जनपद चमोली।
8- जिला निबन्धक रुद्रप्रयाग/पोड़ी/प्रभारी अधिकारी भूमि अध्याप्ति, जिला कार्यालय चमोली।

जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

आदेश

इस कार्यालय के आदेश संख्या-906/पांच-02 (2005-06) दिनांक 13 नवम्बर 2007 के द्वारा जनपद चमोली में स्थित तहसील चमोली की सभी प्रकार की भूमि, जिसमें कृषित भूमि व अकृषित तथा शहारी व अर्धशहरी व ग्रामीण भूमि सम्मिलित है, कि परगनावार/किरमवार अध्यावधिक मूल्यांकन दरे दो वर्ष (2007-08 व 2008-09) के लिए निर्धारित किये गये थे, के क्रम में पृष्ठ संख्या-2 में तहसील चमोली के अर्न्तगत मद संख्या- 1 (अ) व (ब) को निम्न प्रकार संशोधित/प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है-

| क्र०स० | क्षेत्र/भूमि का विवरण | संशोधित दरे प्रति नाली (रु० में) वर्ष 2007-08 व 08-09 के लिए |
|--------|--|--|
| 1 | चमोली-गोपेश्वर नगरपालिका क्षेत्र- 1-शहरी क्षेत्र- (अ) गोपेश्वर, नैम्वाड, पपडियाणा व पाडुली का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के लिए- (ब) कोठियालरीण, रामचकपाडुली, रौली ग्याड, देवर खडोरा, घमनाउ, ग्वीलो, क्षेत्रपाल का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के लिए- | 2,00,000.00 1,00,000.00 |

अतः इस कार्यालय के उक्त आदेश दिनांक 01 नवम्बर 2007 व 13 नवम्बर 2007 को उक्त सीमा तक संशोधित समझा जाये।

दिनांक-
स्थान-गोपेश्वर।

₹ 4,--
जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी चमोली।

- संख्या-1506 / पांच-02 (2005-06) दिनांक गोपेश्वर दिसम्बर 13 / 2007
प्रतिस्तिपि- निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
- 1- आयुक्त कर उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
 - 2- प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन वित्त अनु०-9 देहरादून।
 - 3- महानिरीक्षक निबन्धन उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
 - 4- सचिव, कर एवं संस्थागत वित्त उत्तराखण्ड शासन देहरादून।
 - 5- समस्त उप जिलाधिकारी चमोली। TMR.CM
 - 6- जिला निबन्धक चमोली/समस्त उप निबन्धक जनपद चमोली।
 - 7- जिला निबन्धक रुद्रप्रयाग/पौड़ी/प्रभारी अधिकारी भूमि अध्यापित जिला कार्यालय चमोली।

जिलाधिकारी,
चमोली।

नॉब 170

20/11/07

Annexure – 12

प्रेषक,
एन०एस० नेगी
अपर सचिव
ग्राम्य विकास, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

सेवा में,
समस्त जिलाधिकारी/मुख्य विकास अधिकारी
उत्तराखण्ड।

ग्राम्य विकास विभाग देहरादून: दिनांक : 28 नवम्बर, 2008

महोदय,
शासन के पत्र संख्या 2694 / VIII / 40-श्रम / 2008 दिनांक 27 नवम्बर 2008 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (अधिनियम संख्या 11 वर्ष 1948) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (एक) एवं (तीन) सपटित धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख), उपधारा (2) एवं उपधारा (3) के प्राविधान के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश में कृषि श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी रु० 73/- प्रतिदिन से बढ़ाकर रु० 100/- की गई है। कृषि श्रमिकों को अनुमन्य संशोधित मजदूरी दरें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत भी पुनरीकित की जाती है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि संशोधित मजदूरी दरों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत अकुशल श्रमिकों को भी अनुमन्य करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न- उक्तानुसार

भवदीय,
(एन०एस० नेगी)
अपर सचिव

प्रतिलिपि :

निम्नलिखित की सेवा में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. सुश्री अगिता शर्मा, संयुक्त सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार।
2. निजी सचिव, अपर मुख्य सचिव/आयुक्त, वन एवं ग्राम्य विकास, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।
3. अपर आयुक्त, ग्राम्य विकास निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड, पौड़ी।
4. निजी सचिव, मा० ग्राम्य विकास मंत्री जी, उत्तराखण्ड सरकार।
5. निजी सचिव, सचिव, ग्राम्य विकास, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

(एन०एस० नेगी)
अपर सचिव


राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना उत्तराखण्ड।
जनपद-चमोली।

जनपदीय प्रकोष्ठ कार्यालय विकास भवन बी. ब्लांक, गोपेश्वर
दूरभाष संख्या - 01372-251471, टोल फ्री हैल्पलाईन न० 18001804116

16 / रा.ग्रा.रो.गा.यो. / 2008-09

दिनांक: 03 दिसम्बर, 2008

समस्त खण्ड विकास अधिकारी/ कार्यकम अधिकारी, जनपद चमोली को उपरोक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।


जिला विकास अधिकारी/
उप जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक,
चमोली।

उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन

उत्तरांचल राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वरोजगार प्रदान कराने हेतु स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना की तर्ज पर "उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन" नयी योजना वर्ष 2006.07 से प्रारम्भ की जा रही है। योजना का कार्यान्वयन भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के दिशा निर्देशों पर ही कार्यान्वित की जायेगी, यह महत्वाकांक्षी योजना मा० मुख्य मंत्री जी के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुपालन में प्रारम्भ की जा रही है।

प्रस्तावना

भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1997.98 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के परिवारों (स्व-रोजगारियों) को बैंक ऋण तथा सरकारी अनुदान के माध्यम से आय सृजक परिसम्पत्तियां मुहैया कराकर उन्हें तीन वर्ष के अन्दर गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने हेतु स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना वर्ष 1999-2000 से संचालित की गई है। मा० मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वरोजगार प्रदान कराने हेतु "उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन" नयी योजना हेतु रु. 1300.00 (तेरह सौ) लाख की घोषणा की गई। यह योजना स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के तर्ज पर ही समूह पद्धति से संचालित होगी।

"उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन" योजना स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के ही तर्ज पर भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार संचालित की जायेगी। योजनान्तर्गत स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत गठित महिला समूहों को भी मानकों के अनुसार वित्त पोषण करने हेतु प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लाभान्वित किया जायेगा तथा कुछ नये समूहों का गठन भी किया जा सकता है। योजनान्तर्गत वर्ष 2002 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर बी०पी०एल० परिवारों के ही समूहों का गठन किया जायेगा।

उद्देश्य

योजना का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2002 के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के परिवारों (स्व-रोजगारियों) को बैंक ऋण तथा सरकारी अनुदान के माध्यम से आय सृजक परिसम्पत्तियां मुहैया कराकर उन्हें तीन वर्ष के अन्दर गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाना, अर्थात् एक परिवार की शुद्ध मासिक आय कम से कम 2000.00 रु. हो जाय।

संसाधन

योजना 100 प्रतिशत राज्य पोषित है जिसमें चकीय कोष हेतु रु. 5000.00 से रु. 10,000.00 तक अधिकतम प्रति समूह डी0आर0डी0ए0 द्वारा, रु. 15000.00 अधिकतम बैंक द्वारा सी0सी0 लिमिट निर्धारण कर बैंक व्याज दर पर, अवरथापना मद पर 20 प्रतिशत, कौशल प्रशिक्षण पर 10 प्रतिशत एवं शेष धनराशि अनुदान पर व्यय करने का प्राविधान है.

विशिष्टताएँ

ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन उत्तरांचल योजना एक ऋण-सह-अनुदान कार्यक्रम है. योजना लघु उद्योगों का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें स्वरोजगार के सभी पहलू शामिल हैं, जैसे- ग्रामीण गरीबों के स्व-सहायता समूहों का गठन तथा उनकी क्षमता का विकास, सामुहिक कियाकलापों की योजना, ढांचा निर्माण, बैंक ऋण तथा विपणन. योजना के अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना में समूहगत दृष्टिकोण पर जोर दिया जायेगा. इसके लिये प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड के लिये वहां उपलब्ध संसाधनों, लोगों की, व्यवसायिक दक्षता तथा बाजारों की उपलब्धता पर आधारित 4-5 प्रमुख कार्यकलापों की पहचान की जायेगी. योजनान्तर्गत एक व्यवस्थित प्रशिक्षण कोर्स के माध्यम से दक्षता विकास पर जोर दिया जायेगा. स्व-रोजगारियों द्वारा उत्पादित सामानों के विपणन को बढ़ावा दिया जाना,

योजनान्तर्गत ग्रामीण गरीबों में से बहुत कमजोर परिवारों के समूहों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाना, तथा स्वरोजगारियों में से 23 प्रतिशत अनुजाति/जनजाति तथा 3 प्रतिशत विकलांगों को लाभान्वित किया जायेगा, कुल में 70 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को योजनान्तर्गत लाभान्वित किया जायेगा.

प्रमुख गतिविधियों का चयन

योजना की सफलता कियाकलापों के चयन पर निर्भर करती है. कियाकलापों का चयन स्थानीय संसाधनों, अभिरूचि तथा लोगों की दक्षता के आधार पर होगा, जो मुख्यतः निम्न प्रकार हो सकती हैं:

डेरी/पशुपालन, वेमौसमी सब्जी उत्पादन, सिंचाई, मत्स्य पालन, फूलों की खेती, मुर्गी पालन, रेशन कीट पालन, हस्तशिल्प/काष्ठ उद्योग, जैविक खाद, बागवानी/फल संरक्षण, कृषि, रेडी मेड गारमेंट, दुकान, ऊन उद्योग, लोहार गिरी, बढईगिरी आदि.

स्व-सहायता समूह

योजना की नीति गरीबों को संगठित करने की है। इससे गरीबों के पास अपनी सहायता स्वयं करने की क्षमता का विकास हो सके। सामाजिक संघटन गरीबों को अपने स्वयं के संगठन(स्व-सहायता समूह) बनाने में समर्थ बनाता है।

स्व-सहायता समूहों की संरचना

स्व-सहायता समूह ग्रामीण गरीबों का एक समूह है जो गरीबी के उन्मूलन के लिये स्वयं को समूह के सदस्यों के रूप में संगठित करने के लिये अपनी सेवा अर्पित करता है।

स्व-सहायता समूह गठन का उद्देश्य

स्थानीय संस्थाओं/क्षमताओं का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिये जागरूक बनाना। ग्रामीण महिलाओं एवं निर्धनों को आत्म निर्भर बनाना। सामान कार्य एवं रूचि के लोगों को एक साथ संगठित कर आय वर्धक कार्यक्रम चलाना। ग्राम वासियों एवं बैंको के बीच विश्वनीयता एवं आत्मविश्वास कायम करना।

एक स्व-सहायता समूह में 10 से 20 लोगों को शामिल किया जा सकता है। लघु सिंचाई के मामले में, तथा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के मामले में यह संख्या न्यूनतम पांच हो सकती है। उत्तरांचल के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों हेतु तोक व मजरे के बीच काफी अधिक दूरी होने के कारण 5 से 10 स्वरोजगारियों का समूह गठित की सुविधा होगी। समूह के सभी सदस्य वर्ष 2002 की बीपीएल सूची के होने चाहिये। समूह स्वयं को चलाने के लिये आचार संहिता (समूह प्रबन्ध मानदंड) बनायेगा।

सदस्यों को निचमित बचतों के माध्यम से अपनी प्रारम्भिक पूंजी बनानी होगी। सदस्यों को बचत की मात्रा का निर्णय स्वयं लेना होगा, जो कम से कम 30.00 रु. प्रति माह हो। समूह की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी सदस्यों को आपसी ऋण देने में प्रयुक्त की जायेगी। समूह द्वारा एक बैंक बचत खाता स्थानीय बैंको में खोले जायेंगे। समूह कार्यवृत्त पुस्तिका, उपस्थिति रजिस्टर, ऋण खाता, सामान्य खाता, कैश बुक, बैंक पासबुक तथा वैयक्तिक पासबुक जैसे सामान्य मूल रिकार्डों को रखेगा। प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में 70 प्रतिशत समूह महिलाओं के ही गठित किये जायेंगे।

स्व-सहायता समूहों का श्रेणीकरण

गठन की अवस्था-छः माह की होगी, छः माह के पश्चात प्रत्येक स्व-सहायता समूह का परीक्षण(आंकलन) किया जायेगा परीक्षण में सफल होने पर प्रथम मानकीकरण कर रिवाल्विंग फण्ड की धनराशि अवमुक्त की जायेगी. प्रारम्भ से प्रथम छः माहों में स्व-सहायता समूह का उद्देश्य एक व्यवहार्य समूह के रूप में विकसित होगा. तदनुसार छः माह के अंत पर समूहों के विकास की प्रथम अवस्था में उद्देश्यों के प्रसंग पर श्रेणीकरण किया जायेगा.

स्व-सहायता समूहों की क्षमता विकास

समूह जिसे गठन के छः माह हो चुके हैं और जिन्होंने द्वितीय स्तर पर पहुंचने की क्षमता प्रदर्शित की हो, को डी.आर.डी.ए. तथा बैंक से कैश क्रेडिट सुविधा के रूप में रिवाल्विंग फण्ड प्रदान किया जायेगा. डी.आर.डी.ए. रिवाल्विंग फण्ड निम्नतम रु. 5000.00 तथा अधिकतम रु. 10000.00 होगा तथा बैंक द्वारा अधिकतम रु. 15000.00 ऋण सीमा निर्धारित की जायेगी.

बैंक द्वारा समूह को क्रेडिट स्वीकृत किया जायेगा. समूह की कुल निकाय निधि (समूह में उपलब्ध कुल धनराशि जिसमें समूह के पास उपलब्ध नकद धनराशि, समूह के बचत खाते में उपलब्ध धनराशि, समूह सदस्यों को दिये गये ऋण और सदस्यों के ऋण एवं बचत पर प्राप्त ब्याज शामिल है), के रूप में परिभाषित होगी.

समूहों द्वारा द्वितीय स्तर को पार करने के पश्चात समूह को बैंक ऋण तथा सरकारी अनुदान के रूप में वित्त पोषित किया जायेगा, बैंक ऋण तथा अनुदान 3:1 की दर पर स्वीकृत किया जायेगा तथा समूह को 2.50 लाख से 3.00 लाख तक ऋण स्वीकृत किया जा सकता है.

कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण

प्रथम मानकीकरण के पश्चात समूह द्वारा चुनी हुई गतिविधियों के लिये जिन स्वरोजगारियों को अतिरिक्त दक्षता विकास/दक्षता उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है उनके लिये उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण का पता लगाया जाए और उचित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाय. सरकारी संस्थायें जैसे इंजीनियरी कालेजों, आई.टी.आई., पॉलिटेक्निक, विश्व विद्यालयों और गैर सरकारी संगठनों से प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये सम्पर्क किया जा सकता है. स्वरोजगारी सहायता के

लिये तभी पात्र होंगे जब उनको न्यूनतम दक्षता आवश्यकता प्राप्त हो जायेगी और ऋणों का वितरण तभी किया जायेगा जब वे दक्षता प्रशिक्षण सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लेंगे.

अनुश्रवण एवं मूल्यांकन

योजना का प्रत्येक माह अनुश्रवण किया जाना अनिवार्य होगा, विभाग के खण्ड स्तरीय, ग्राम स्तरीय अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक माह समूहों की बैठकों में प्रतिभाग करना अनिवार्य होगा, जिसमें समूहों की गतिविधियों को संचालित करने की जानकारी बचत की धनराशि का आपसी ऋण वितरण व उसकी वसूली, प्रथम मानकीकरण, कौशल वृद्धि प्रशिक्षण, चक्रिय कोष का उत्पादकता सम्बन्धी कार्यों हेतु आपसी ऋण वितरण तथा उसकी मासिक वसूली तथा समूहों के अभिलेखों का विधिवत रखरखाव, द्वितीय मानकीकरण के पश्चात समूहों के ऋण प्रार्थना पत्र बैंक शाखाओं को प्रस्तुत करना तथा बैंकों से ऋण वितरण कराकर परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय कराना, समूह के उत्पादकों की बिक्री हेतु विपणन केन्द्रों तक गिजवाना। समय-समय पर परिसम्पत्तियों का भौतिक सत्यापन तथा समूह के सदस्यों की गतिविधियों के संचालन में आ रही कठिनाईयों का निराकरण करना। योजनान्तर्गत सभी समूहों का बाहरी संस्थाओं से मूल्यांकन कराना अनिवार्य होगा।

विकासखण्ड/डी०आर०डी०ए० स्तर पर गुणात्मक पड़ताल

विकासखण्ड स्तरीय अधिकारियों तथा जिला प्रामाणिक विकास अभिकरण के अधिकारियों द्वारा योजना के निरीक्षण के लिये एक रूपतंत्र बनाने एवं परिसम्पत्ति के भौतिक सत्यापन के साथ आय अर्जन की दृष्टि से समूहों के स्वरोजगारियों की प्रगति के लिये विभिन्न स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा समूह का स्थलीय सत्यापन मानकों के अनुरूप किया जाना:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. मुख्य विकास अधिकारी/अधिशारी निदेशक | प्रतिमाह 10 |
| 2. परियोजना निदेशक, डी०आर०डी०ए० | प्रतिमाह 20 |
| 3. परियोजना अधिकारी एवं परियोजना अर्थशास्त्री | प्रतिमाह 40 |
| 4. उपजिलाधिकारी | प्रतिमाह 20 |
| 5. खण्ड विकास अधिकारी | प्रतिमाह 20 |
| 6. सहायक विकास अधिकारी | प्रतिमाह 20 |

कार्यक्रम की कार्ययोजना/रणनीति

स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में माह मार्च, 06 तक कुल गठित 19366 स्वयं सहायता समूह में से प्रथम ग्रेडिंग पास समूह 12480 हैं। जिसमें 11948 समूहों को रिवोल्विंग फण्ड उपलब्ध कराया गया, शेष 532 समूहों को अभी तक योजनान्तर्गत रिवोल्विंग फण्ड उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा सका। वर्ष 2006-07 में 1500 समूहों की प्रथम ग्रेडिंग सम्पन्न करायी जायेगी जिन्हें उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन योजना से रिवोल्विंग फण्ड दिया जायेगा, जिस पर रू० 120 लाख व्यय किया जायेगा, जो स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना से अतिरिक्त होगा, रिवोल्विंग फण्ड न्यूनतम रू० 5000 तथा अधिकतम रू० 10000 तक प्रदान किया जायेगा।

स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजनान्तर्गत मात्र 5328 समूहों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है, मार्च, 06 तक प्रथम ग्रेडिंग पास 12480 समूहों में से 6952 समूहों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाना अवशेष है। 1800 समूहों को उनके द्वारा चयनित क्रियाकलापों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन से प्रदान किया जायेगा, जिसमें से कौशल प्रशिक्षण पर रू० 1800 लाख का व्यय किया जायेगा।

उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2006-07 में जनपद को उपलब्ध करायी जाने वाली धनराशि में से अधिकतम 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि का उपयोग स्वरोजगार को बढ़ाये जाने हेतु अवस्थापना सुविधाओं में व्यय किया जायेगा, केवल उन्हीं अवस्थापना सुविधाओं का सृजन किया जायेगा, जिसका सीधा संबंध गठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों के स्वरोजगारियों द्वारा चयनित क्रियाकलापों से होगा, जिस पर रू० 280 लाख का व्यय किया जायेगा।

स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत गठित किये गये कुल 19366 स्वयं सहायता समूहों में से माह मार्च, 06 तक 12480 समूहों की प्रथम ग्रेडिंग तथा 6586 समूहों की द्वितीय ग्रेडिंग सम्पन्न की जा चुकी है। द्वितीय ग्रेडिंग पास समूहों के सापेक्ष माह मार्च, 06 तक कुल 5496 समूहों को वित्त पोषित किया जा चुका है। उत्तरांचल ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार मिशन के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2006-07 में प्रथम ग्रेडिंग पास अवशेष 1800 समूहों की द्वितीय ग्रेडिंग सम्पन्न करायी जायेगी तथा इन समूहों के वित्तीय वर्ष में बैंकों के माध्यम से वित्त पोषित करके शासकीय अनुदान से लाभान्वित किया जायेगा, जिस पर रू० 1800 लाख का व्यय किया जायेगा, जो स्वर्ण जयन्ती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के अतिरिक्त होगा।