

# DRAFT SIA REPORT



LAND ACQUISITION FOR EXPANSION  
OF KANGRA AIRPORT, HIMACHAL  
PRADESH (HP)

**SIAU-HIPA, Govt of Himachal Pradesh**



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Birendra Raturi  
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## Executive summary

### 1.1 Introduction

Development is a continuous process. Along with the development of human civilization, inventions have been made according to the environment in different periods to fulfill the basic needs of mankind. In any field, inventions are made keeping in mind the needs of that field. From time to time, amendments have also been made in these as per the requirement. It has been the nature of man that as and when the needs are being fulfilled, new needs are being experienced to improve the standard of living.

Transport and traffic is one of the important means of various types of facilities. Roadways, railways, airways and waterways are used for transportation and traffic. Among these, the maximum pressure falls on the traffic on the road. In the past years, there has been a huge increase in the means of transport by road, due to which there is excessive jam on the roads due to overcrowding of vehicles in traffic by road, as well as due to the slow speed of the vehicles, more time and fuel expenditure in reaching the destination. To solve this, people use the air route, so that they can reach their destination soon. For this, the need for expansion of the airport and construction of a new airport is being felt.

For the last few years, the existing airport built earlier is being expanded as much as possible. In this sequence, the State Government has decided to expand Kangra Airport on the land of 14 villages of Kangra and Shahpur tehsils of Kangra district.

In the year 2019, the team visited the area around the airport and identified land to extend the runway from 1,370 to 1,920 meters (4,490 to 6,300 ft). However, this proposed expansion would require a total of 140 hectares (350 acres) and would mean the displacement of almost all of Gaggal township which is located approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) from the airport and is close to the proposed extension of the airstrip. As a result, in January and February 2020 there were agitation by local people against the government.

In March 2021, the Obstacle Level Survey (OLS) was carried out by AAI for the proposed expansion. In AAI's revised survey, the runway length was to be increased by 1,900 m (6,200 ft) by first constructing a bridge over Manjhi River, which flows between Gaggal township and the airport. Thereafter, the runway is to be extended to 3,010 m (9,880 ft) by acquiring land beyond Gaggal township, cutting through National Highway 154, which will also require realignment of the highway. Kangra airport is planned in two phases in March 2022.

Himachal Pradesh is primarily a hilly state and unavailability of other modes of transport makes roads the only means of inter-state and intra-state transport. In addition, long travel time and safety are major issues in mountainous areas, especially during inclement weather conditions, so air connectivity offers a significant advantage in terms of time savings and safety.

Recognizing the need for reliable and seamless air connectivity to regional, national and international destinations, the State Government aims to create a world-class aviation

infrastructure in the State to make Himachal Pradesh a preferred destination for investment in aviation and allied businesses. Airports will be constructed as centers of economic activities.

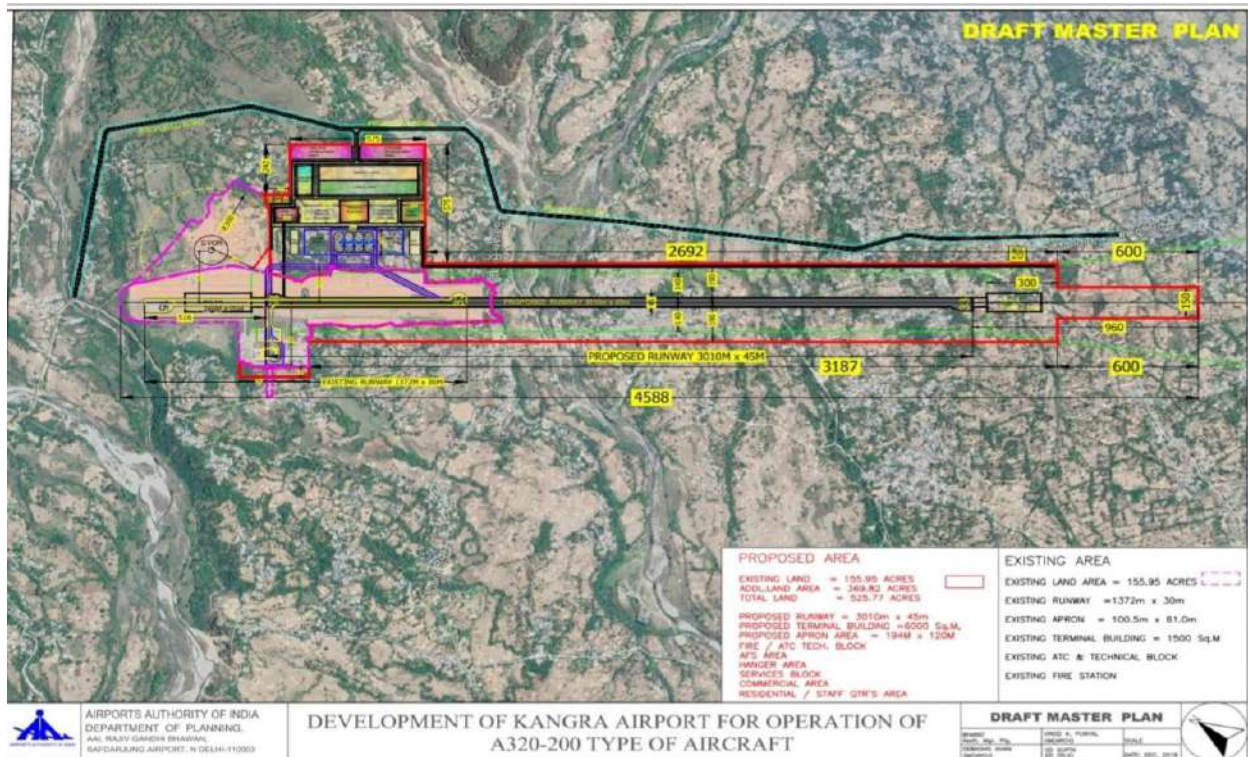
Therefore, keeping in view the overall development of the state and the development of Kangra district in particular and to bring Himachal Pradesh on the international aviation map, the Government of Himachal Pradesh planned to develop Kangra Airport as an International Airport, which is suitable to operate widely. The aircraft is centrally located and in close proximity to other important/religious/tourist sites.

## 1.2 Need for expansion of the Airport

Dharamshala is a popular tourist destination in Himachal Pradesh and has air connectivity through Gaggal Airport. Due to the limited runway length and load penalty, this airport is suitable for the landing of small aircraft, as a result of which the airfare is very high. Due to high demand and very limited seats, airfares to Gaggal airport are among the highest in the country, adversely affecting tourism in the state. Accordingly Obstacle Boundary Surface Survey of Kangra Airport was carried out by AAI and land has been selected for the purpose as per AAI report. This airport will serve the supreme interest of the state and serve as a base to meet the defense requirements of the Air Force, landing of large aircraft at the proposed airport will save time for tourists and reduce air fares to these destinations.

## 1.3 Project Site

Mohal Rachhiyalu, Jugehar, Keori and Bhadot of Tehsil Shahpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and Mohal Bhedi, Dhugiari Khas, Sanour, Balla, Sahouraa, Mungrehad, Bagh, Gaggal Khas, Barsbalkar and Jhikli Ichhi of Tehsil Kangra, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh A total of 147-75-87 hectares of proposed land (Government land and private land) located in the State of Himachal Pradesh has been selected by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for expansion of Gaggal (Kangra) Airport, District Kangra.



#### 1.4 Alternative Location for the Project

Talking to the residents of the affected area and the members of the Panchayat, it was found that the land in the proposed area is more fertile for crop production and along with it the commercial activities and housing in the project area are also getting affected. Due to this, the economic condition of the area will deteriorate and along with the construction of the project, there will be a decrease in vegetable production in the area. People gave three alternative suggestions for the project which are as follows:

- A. According to the residents and villagers, for the expansion of this project, the airport can be expanded from west to north towards Sarahah, in this area there is less population and more vacant land.
- B. According to the villagers and residents of the area, in addition to the expansion of the project, alternative land has been proposed at Bodkwalu in Kangra tehsil, which is about 15 km from the tehsil and about 12 km from Gaggal airport, for the construction of the new airport. Pang Dam and Masroor Temple are about 15 km from the proposed land, which are important for tourism and most of the land is barren and less fertile and there is scope for rehabilitation and resettlement of less people from acquisition in the proposed area.
- C. According to the villagers and residents of the area, apart from the expansion of the project, alternative land has been proposed for the construction of the new airport in the Lanj area of Rait development block of Kangra tehsil, which is located at a distance of about 23 km

from Gaggal airport. Pong Dam is about 5 km and Masroor Temple is about 3 km from the proposed land. The district is situated at a distance of about 70 kms from Hamirpur and about 100 kms from Una, which are also important for tourism and there is possibility of rehabilitation and resettlement of less people in comparison to present proposed area. That's why SIA team will suggest that a suitable alternative site for the project should be selected only after the suggestion of the technical team for site selection.



Figure 1 Alternate Location: Village Bodkwal

### 1.5 Need for Social Impact Study

The expansion of Kangra airport is an important project of the state government. For the expansion of the airport, land is required in the concerned district. This includes both government and private land. Private landowners whose land will be acquired by the District Administration under the available rules and transferred to the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of Himachal Pradesh. In this connection it is to be mentioned that in compliance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, i.e. Himachal Pradesh Social Impact Assessment Rules 2015 (HPSIA Rules, 2015), acquired for any public purpose. It has been made mandatory to conduct a social impact assessment study to assess the land to be developed. Accordingly, the Social Impact Assessment study submitted by SR Asia to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, (HIPA), Government of Himachal Pradesh, was completed as per the tender of HIPA.

#### **Objectives of the study**

The purpose of the presented social impact assessment study is to identify the impacts on the social, economic and cultural status of the families affected by the acquisition of land for the expansion of the airport and suggest ways to minimize these impacts. Presented SIA study, RFCTLARR Section, 2013 and HP SIA rules, 2015 provision are for the following purposes.

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose and the land acquired is the minimum necessary for the project.
- To estimate the number of affected families and among them the number of families likely to be displaced either residentially, occupationally or both.
- To assess the socio-economic condition of the families affected by the land acquisition of the project.
- To study the social impacts of the project by including both families directly losing land as well as indirectly affected families due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure etc. and apportion these costs to the total cost. To assess the impact and benefits of the project.
- An alternative site has been considered for the purpose to find out where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing suitable policies and programs through Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

### **Study Methodology**

108.4707 hectares of land in ten villages (Gaggal Khas, Sanour, Dhugiyari Khas, Bhedi, Bagh, Barsbalkar, Jhikli Ichhi, Mungrehad, Sauhada and Balla) of Kangra Tehsil and four of Shahpur Tehsil (Jugehar, Keori, Bhadot and Rachhiyalu) of Kangra district 39.2880 hectares of village land is affected by the airport expansion project, in this way a total of 147.7587 hectares of land is affected by acquisition of both the tehsils. Efforts were made by the SIA team of SR Asia organization to meet 1446 affected families of all the villages from February 28 to March 10, 2023 for continuous door-to-door interviews in the villages and the landowners who were outside the village. Attempts were made to interview him through the medium of telephone or through the medium of family members. In this connection, it would also be necessary to mention that the people of Jhakli Ichhi and Gaggal Khas panchayats refused to give interviews. The people of the panchayat also stopped the SIA team from conducting interviews inside the village and also threatened the team members, saying that they are not going to give up their land and will not give any interview. According to the people, for the last several years, survey work related to the project has been done many times in the area. The airport expansion is affecting a lot of houses and businesses in the area, so the people of the area are very angry and opposed to the project. That's why people refused to give interviews. Through several meetings, ACDC and CB tried to tell the families of the villages about the benefits of SIA, but people did not listen to them and refused to give interviews. 399 (34.04 percent) families of some villages were interviewed by the SIA team of SR Asia, on the basis of which the SIA team assessed the social, cultural and economic status of the families of the affected villages. An attempt was made to find out. It is also necessary to mention that only one member of the family gave interview, other members refused to give interview, live outside the village and 773 landowners could not be interviewed due to various other reasons. Apart from this, data was obtained from different levels like gram panchayat and

tehsil level regarding the affected villages. Along with this, efforts were also made to collect primary data on the basis of group discussions in the affected villages. Apart from this, the social impact assessment study was completed after consulting various stakeholders from some villages related to the expansion of the airport.

### **Study Tools**

A combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for the study. The following instruments were used in carrying out the present Social Impact Assessment study.

1. Desk Research
2. Site Visit
3. Village Level Proforma
4. Schedule for affected families,
5. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
6. Instructive context for group discussion and
7. Data Analysis and Report Writing

### **Public Hearing**

Section 5 of the IMD Act 2013 in RFCTLARR envisages that whenever there is a need to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study, the Government shall ensure that a public hearing is conducted in the affected areas to ensure that the views of the affected families are recorded.. Public hearing will be organized after submission of draft report of SR Asia and advertisement.

### **Details of desired land etc. under the project**

A total of 147.7587 hectares of land is being affected under the expansion of the airport in 14 villages of Shahpur and Kangra tehsil of district Kangra, out of which 25.1064 hectares (16.99 percent) of land is government land, remaining (83.02 percent) 122.6623 hectares of land belongs to private farmers. Social impact assessment of 147.7587 hectares of land has been done by our organization.

### **Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired**

In this regard, it would also be appropriate to mention that as a result of land acquisition in district Kangra, there are total 14 villages proposed for affected/social impact. In this way, 39.2880 hectares (26.59 percent) of land is to be acquired in 4 villages of Shahpur tehsil and 108.4707 hectares (73.41 percent) in 10 villages of Kangra tehsil.

### **Type of land**

The land to be acquired under this project is agriculture, non-agriculture and commercial land. Land is both public and private.

## **Land Use**

During discussion with PF, it was observed that agriculture is the major area of the project site. Apart from this, there are also non-agricultural, residential, commercial and other government establishments.

## **Social and economic profile of the affected villages**

1. All the affected villages are within a distance of 5 to 10 km from the development block. Ten villages are situated at a distance of 5 to 10 kms and four villages at a distance of 10 to 15 kms from the tehsil. The distance of affected villages from various other administrative institutions ranges from 0 to 10 kms.

2. Males constitute 50.27 percent and females 49.73 percent of the total population in all the affected villages. Scheduled caste population is 7.93 percent of the total population. While men constitute 7.64 percent and women 7.70 percent of the total male and female population. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 1.64 percent of the total population. While men are 1.70 percent and women 1.57 percent of the total male and female population. Similarly, the number of main workers is 43.33 percent of the total population. While men constitute 53.23 percent and women 33.32 percent of the total male and female population.

3. All the economic institutions like vegetable / grain market, wheat, paddy purchase center and cold storage, all availability (commercial / rural banks, co-operative banks, co-operative buying-selling / credit committee, daily market, weekly market, vegetable / grain market, government cheap grain shop, fertilizer-seed godown and agricultural machinery store facilities are located at a distance of 0 to 5 km.

4. Temples are located in all the affected villages, while playgrounds are located in 10 villages, fair sites in 5 villages, public toilets for men and women in 2 villages, crematoriums/graveyards are located in eleven villages. Rest of the villages and social, religious and cultural institutions/places such as public toilet for men/women, graveyard, mosque, gurudwara, playground and fair place are within 5 km distance from the village. The distance of church and mosque in the affected villages is 5 to 10 km.

5. Panchayat buildings are located in seven affected villages, voluntary organizations are located in two villages, offices of political parties in one village, post office in seven villages and police station in one village. In remaining affected villages, the distance of availability of political, administrative and public institutions is 2 to 4 kms.

6. Primary school is available in eight affected villages, upper primary school in seven villages, high school and inter college in two villages, degree college and I.T.I. in one village and English medium schools in five villages.

7. Anganwadi centers are available in all the affected villages. Whereas ANM centers are located in seven villages, health sub-centres in three villages, allopathic medicine, homeopathy medicine, primary health center in two villages, Ayurvedic medicine and quack doctor in twelve villages. In the rest of the affected villages, health facilities are available within 6 kms.

8. Veterinary services are available in the affected three villages. The remaining eleven villages had a veterinary service at a distance of 1 to 3 kms.

9. All the affected villages are electrified. In 100 percent of the inhabited villages, domestic light/fan and electricity connection for agricultural work and industrial connection for industrial work is available in 9 villages.

10. In the sources of drinking water of the affected villages, piped water supply, summersbill/boring/tubewell and well are the main source of drinking water in 100% villages respectively.

11. Women self-help groups have been formed in 100 percent affected villages. While male self-help groups are not formed in any village.

12. Grocery stores, milkmen, goat rearing units are available in all the affected villages. The availability of remaining other cottage industries are given in the village number table. While Gaggal village of Kangra tehsil is the main center of business of the area which is getting affected by the acquisition.

13. It was told by the representatives and villagers of all the affected villages that there is no ban on dowry system, ban on widow remarriage, ban on higher education of girls, superstition, tantric activities and family planning in their villages. While Panchayati decisions etc. are prevalent in general form.

14. In rabi crops, wheat and mustard are cultivated in 100 percent villages. In kharif crops, paddy and maize are sown in 100 percent villages. While no crops are sown in Zayd's crops. Regarding commercial crops, it is clear that vegetables (tomato, cabbage, brinjal, okra, cucumber etc.) and potatoes are sown in 100 percent of the inhabited villages. The main crops of the affected villages are vegetables (tomato, cabbage, brinjal, okra, cucumber etc.). Vegetable cultivation is abundant in these villages, which is the main source of income of the farmers of the village.

15. Contact roads, irrigation drains, houses in about 93 percent villages, temples, trees and plants in 86 percent villages, drainage channels in 71 percent villages, shops, boring/tubewells (for drinking water) in 64 percent villages, etc. affected. Are. Village-wise details of the assets proposed for acquisition are given in the table. While Gaggal village of Kangra tehsil is the main center of business of the area which is getting affected by the acquisition.

16. According to the Pradhans/Panchayat members of the affected villages, the reasons for the landowners not willingly giving land for the project, in the multiple answer description, the circle rate in 100 percent of the villages is much less than the market value, the land is very fertile and



the land is very valuable. presence, presence of many shareholders, death of landowner / no inheritance.

### **Socio-economic and cultural impact**

#### **Characteristics of the affected families**

As it is mentioned in the study methodology that the landowners whose names are repeated in the list or because of being in another village or because of belonging to the same family, have been interviewed only once. About 28 per cent of the households interviewed are completely opposed to the expansion of the airport by the people of the area, on the basis of which the social characteristics of the affected households have been described.

1. Out of the total interviewed affected landowners, 77.44 percent are men and 22.563 percent are women.
2. The highest educational qualification of the family members of the affected landowners interviewed, 1.00 percent had education up to high school, 18.55 percent up to high school, 17.29 percent up to intermediate, 38.60 percent up to graduation and 24.56 percent up to post graduation or higher.
3. 100% of the landowners interviewed are Hindus.
4. Out of the landowners interviewed, 1.75% belong to Scheduled Tribes, 5.76% to Scheduled Castes, 34.59% to Other Backward Classes and 57.90% to General Castes.
5. The occupation of 60.40 percent of the interviewed landowners is agriculture on their own land, while the occupation of 8.27 percent is agriculture and other labour. Apart from this, 16.79 percent shop/business, 17.04 percent government job, 22.30 percent private job and 29.32 percent other business.
6. Among the interviewed landowners, 33.08 percent have income between 1 to 2.5 lakh, 32.08 percent have 2.5 to 5 lakh, 14.79 have 5 to 10 lakh, 13.53 have less than one lakh and 6.52 have 10. Has an income of more than lakhs.
7. According to the type of family, 31.08 percent of the interviewed affected landowners are nuclear families, 34.59 percent are middle families and 33.09 percent are joint families.
8. Out of the interviewed landowners, 40.10 percent have the availability of livestock while 59.90 percent do not have the availability of livestock.
9. The details of the type of house of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table 5.10. It is clear that 43.86 percent have pucca houses, 38.35 percent have multi-storey pucca houses, 12.53 percent have mixed houses and 5.26 percent have kutcha houses.
10. Electricity connection is available with all the landowners interviewed.

11. 100% source of drinking water of the interviewed affected landowners is through pipeline.
12. 100 percent of the interviewed landowners have toilets built in their houses.
13. Separate kitchen is available in the houses of only 87.97 percent of the interviewed landowners, while the remaining 12.03 percent houses do not have separate kitchen.
14. The regularity of the facilities available in the Anganwadi center is 100%.
15. According to the affected landowners, 0 to 5 km. distance has to be covered for medical purpose.
16. Out of the interviewed affected landowners, 30.83 to 47.37 percent participate more in social, economic, national festivals/events, religious fairs, religious events and political events and 45.36 to 65.41 percent have normal participation. While the level of participation is very high from 3.76 to 14.29 percent.
17. All the affected landowners were found to have 100% information in regard to the airport extention.
18. In the area of land to be acquired for airport expansion of the affected landowners, it is proposed to acquire land up to 0.20 hectare of 82.21 percent landowners, 0.21 to 0.40 hectare of 14.79 percent and more than 0.40 hectare of 3.01 percent.
19. In the detailed description of the crops currently being sown in the land being acquired, 63.91 percent are grain crops, 24.56 percent are oilseed crops and 68.17 percent are commercial crops.
20. In the details of the type of land being acquired, 69.67 percent land is fertile, 32.58 percent land is very fertile and 29.32 percent land is of normal category. Village wise details are given in the table.
21. Out of the details of annual income from crop production in the land proposed for acquisition, 73.43 percent have income less than fifty thousand, 20.30 percent have one lakh to 1.5 lakh, 5.76 percent have 1.5 lakh to 3 lakh and 0.50 percent have an income of more than lakhs.
22. Out of the interviewed landowners, 26.82 percent landowners said good, 39.35 percent landowners said bad and 33.83 percent landowners could not say their opinion about the expansion of the airport.
23. Out of the interviewed landowners, 52.63 percent landowners agreed to give land for expansion of the airport, while 32.33 percent landowners disagreed to give land and 15.04 percent landowners replied that they could not ask for land.
24. Out of the interviewed landowners, 45.36 percent landowners have residence on their land, 16.04 percent landowners have business on their land, and 100 percent of landowners' agricultural land is also affected.

25. In the multi-answer description, the reasons for the disagreement of the interviewed affected landowners to give land for the expansion of the international airport project are 100 percent less than the circle rate market value, 61.40 percent of the land being highly fertile, 82.96 percent of the need for livelihood.

### **Need for Collective Discussion and Consultation**

Infrastructure and development projects that provide livelihood, livestock, employment, public and community assets, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, drinking water sources, water sources for livestock, community reservoirs, pastures, orchards, public utilities such as Post offices, fair price shops, grain storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, school facilities, anganwadis, parks, places of worship and cremation grounds. It provides policy makers with an adequate and socio-economically sound framework on execution as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Act. Collective consultations are important for the project to be inclusive and responsive to the local community and social ecology. It brings together all stakeholders, policy-making bodies and multiple agencies to discuss and address critical concerns to achieve a mutually satisfactory outcome. It is a medium to engage various stakeholders, especially the affected communities, by providing them a platform to express their opinions, concerns and apprehensions about issues and activities affecting them, either positively or negatively, thus Enables them to enhance the decision making process. Not only does it facilitate the identification of some emotional impact and effective planning, but it also helps in communication of information, reduction of fear and development of rapport with communities, which are essential for smooth projects like this. The primary objective of project-affected people's participation is to increase public awareness and acceptance of the development activity or project by mitigating perceived environmental consequences through open dialogue.

### **Group Discussion - Procedure for research and data collection**

The SIA team conducted group discussions with PAPs to gather data for qualitative analysis of the potential impact of the project in all the project affected villages and to know the opinion/perspectives of the land owners regarding rehabilitation and execution of the project for the welfare of the society and Tried to conduct an in-depth interview. So that it can help in getting informed about many relevant issues related to their land acquisition, livelihood, employment, social structure, standard of living, psychological well-being etc. Group discussions were organized in each village from 27 February to 10 March 2023 with members of the affected community. Most of the respondents were farmers, businessmen etc. from the project affected area. The number of women participating in group discussions was almost equal to that of men. Apart from this, efforts were made to separate the group discussions of men and women. A brief introduction to the objectives and methodology of the Social Impact Assessment study and the agency conducting the study was given at the beginning of the group discussion. During the group discussion, the role of SIA team members was as a mediator.

The Group Discussion (FGD) was aimed at gathering as much information as possible about the lives of Project Affected Families (PAFs), the area they live in, their land use patterns, occupation and employment, etc. FGDs should have been conducted with the project affected people to understand the prevailing socio-economic conditions of their community especially the vulnerable people of the affected area and to get the community feedback. To do this process, efforts were made to do it between February 28 and March 10, 2023 by project-affected families in all the affected villages. But the people of Gaggal and Jhikli Ichhi Panchayat completely opposed this plan, due to which the discussions could not be held completely in this panchayat and in the villages near them. Meetings were held two to three times in these villages by SDM & ADC, but the villagers did not agree to the meetings. However, most of the PFs expressed their disagreement about the proposed Kangra airport project as their habitations and businesses are going to be completely affected by the expansion of the project. The people of the area are against this project. That's why interviews were not given to the SIA team. They say that when we are against this project, then why talk about the profit and loss of this project. That's why the people accepted/opposed the SIA team to go inside the village for interview and discussion.

#### **Potential impacts to community welfare and lifestyle**

The PAFs were concerned about the potential impacts on community welfare and livability that would affect their lives. It has also been replied that some PAFs will be more affected by this land acquisition as they will lose land, housing and business over a larger area than others. The project will disturb the social and cultural life of the people as their life style may change completely after the project. They are very apprehensive about the loss of their original traditional rural culture and joint family structure. They told that their livelihood is mainly based on agriculture, which provides equal distribution of income among the family members, but after the loss of land, we are forced to do some kind of business for their survival, which will affect the structure of the joint family. In addition, the project may have an impact on the environment, according to the villagers, any type of construction will change the topography of the area and have a negative impact on the environment. There will also be an increase in noise, water and air pollution due to the project.

#### **Demands of the villagers during the group discussion**

Majority of the farmers/landowners of some villages of the proposed area do not want to give their land for the project as it is causing loss of their business and housing and they want the government to first submit a rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the affected people. But the farmers of other villages affected by the alignment of the proposed Kangra airport extension are ready to give their land, but in return they want the value of their land equal to the market value or ten times the circle rate. Apart from this, conditions were given for the family members to get jobs according to their qualifications, land in exchange for land and to create employment by providing technical training to the younger generation of the affected families. Those whose houses are being affected by the acquisition should be rehabilitated and resettled in the rural areas of the tehsil as per rules.

#### **Discussion on alternate location for the project**

During the FGD, the alternate location for the expansion of the project was discussed with the villagers and their suggestions were taken which are as follows:

During the FGD, the villagers can expand the project to the rear and upstream side of the airport towards Sarahah, this area is less populated and more vacant land.

During FGD, villagers have proposed alternate land at Bodkwalu in Kangra Tehsil, which is about 15 km from Tehsil and about 12 km from Gaggal airport, for expansion of this project and construction of new airport. Pong Dam and Masroor Temple are about 15 km from the proposed land. Which are important for tourism and most of the land is barren and less fertile and there is scope for rehabilitation and resettlement of less people from acquisition than in the proposed area.

That's why SIA team will suggest that a suitable alternative site for the project should be selected only after the suggestion of the technical team for site selection.

### **Social Impact Management Plan**

As the airport is being expanded, the identified proposed measures for the welfare of the people affected by the project as per the IPC Rules, 2015 are as follows: -

1. Detailed Project Report, Feasibility Report and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan related to the project are not available, therefore the Social Impact Management Plan presented is just a suggestion/reference which has no justification without rehabilitation and resettlement plan.
2. Social impact assessment should be done before the land acquisition process.
3. There should be a rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the families affected by land acquisition.
4. More monetary benefits before acquisition process and list of displaced family, land ownership and infrastructure, commercial structure, list of landless people in affected area, list of PAPs belonging to SC/ST, handicapped list in affected area List of landless agricultural laborers in the affected area, list of movable/immovable property in the affected area should be prepared.
5. The operation of the project should be carried out in compliance with all applicable laws, policies, measures taken to minimize damages such as appropriate compensation or development of sources of livelihood and resources, national and state legislations.
6. As far as possible efforts should be made to generate proper resources to avoid social side effects in the operation of the project. Where this is not possible, the duration, intensity and spread of the social impact/repercussion should be minimised. Also, efforts should be made to restore those impacts which cannot be fully mitigated (for example, agricultural land, sources of livelihood, quality of life of individuals, etc.).

7. The priority of the project should be in accordance with the welfare and livelihood of the affected persons and families while determining suitable construction method schedule and other measures to minimize the damage.

8. The expansion and operation of the airport may be directly related to the social impact or there may be an impact on the natural environment and the local economy in the form of execution of project activities etc. While assessing all such direct and indirect impacts accurately and transparently, there is a need to adopt mitigation measures to reduce them.

9. In the project, special attention needs to be given to weak/vulnerable persons and families, such as landless and tenant farmers who depend on agricultural labor for their livelihood. Such persons and families are unable to take decisions, consult and participate in discussions according to the new circumstances. Along with this, they remain ignorant about new means of livelihood and work opportunities under the project. Those affected who do not have proper land ownership or land registration should also get proper compensation, although they have been living in the affected area for many years.

10. The legal rights and interests of all those individuals, groups and communities who are affected by the project should be taken care of in the project. In this way, all those whose land, crop and other assets are located in the layout of the expansion of the airport and such other persons whose comfort, standard of living and other security cover etc. have been affected are to be included in it.

11. Individuals, groups and communities in the project as stakeholders of the project will have the right to express their rationality, interests and views in the subjects related to the project. The right to dissent of the affected people should be ensured and duly considered.

12. R&R package including livelihood plan, gender plan, education plan etc. should be mandatory and time bound for the people affected by the acquisition.

13. Timeline of payment to be fixed or paid before rehabilitation and resettlement. No one should be displaced before rehabilitation and resettlement plan.

14. All displaced PFs should be given at least three prior notices, and a reasonable time of 9-12 months should be given for smooth rehabilitation and resettlement in the new area of their choice with utmost care for their livestock.

15. There should be proper compensation for social impacts due to displacement/rehabilitation, economic, psychological, ecological, mental inclusiveness.

16. Transparency and participatory approach should be followed for the acquisition and subsequent rehabilitation process

17. Utmost care should be taken to prevent misuse of land.

18. There should be an option of lease for the landless people.

19. Institutional Mechanism-National/State Monitoring Authority/Commissioner R&R/Administrator should be constituted for settlement of disputes.

### **Recommendations**

The present SIA study was conducted with a holistic approach highlighting the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Kangra Airport expansion. The people of the area are opposing the Airport Expansion as it will negatively impact of the business, housing and land on the project. As there is non-availability of rehabilitation and resettlement plan, there is a lot of anger, dissatisfaction and disappointment among the project affected people families and stakeholders' groups.

As the affected families refused to give interviews to the SIA team, even after the ADM and SDM repeatedly explained about SIA to the group of affected families, the families refused to give any data and information to the SIA team. In this sequence, few people of the affected village Jhikli Ichhi and Gaggal Khas Panchayat agreed to give interviews to the SIA team. The Panchayat members and the people of the village prevented the SIA team entering inside the villages and interviewing them and also threatened the members of the SIA team if flouting their ruling, saying that when we would not give land for the expansion of the airport. So why should we give interviews?

The SIA team went door-to-door and collected interview/data from about 35 percent PFA through questionnaire and collected the arguments shared by the crowd gathered during protest against the problems of other affected families, DC- Kangra The protest letter shared by the affected families has also been assessed by the SIA team, as well as the reactions related to the expansion of the airport by the public and various institutions over the past several years have been observed through research by the SIA team. From the observation it is found that the affected families are not at all ready to give land for the suitable project under any circumstances. Detailed description is mentioned in Appendix-2. The concerns, issues and suggestions raised by the affected stakeholders have been incorporated in this study.

All the concerns, issues and suggestions have been discussed in detail in the previous chapters. The issues related to the social impact mitigation plan (SIMP) of the project could have been shared with the administration in a suitable manner provided the rehabilitation and resettlement plan would have made available to SIA experts. The SIA team has collected and analyzed data from the field through interactions, discussions, observations and other technical methods from PFAs/ PAPs and other stakeholders and then proposed the following recommendations, which are as follows:

1. Arrangement of rehabilitation and resettlement plan as per law before land acquisition and cooperation of stakeholders is desirable.
2. The present expansion of the airport will affect the large population area and the established business, which has been established for years and will completely affect the normal self-

operated. Extensive discussions have revealed that if the proposed land is acquired, the cost of the project has been estimated to be several thousand crores, as well as thousands of families will lose their family business, source of income and social fabric. During the discussion, it has also come to know that thousands of people working in small and big shops will also lose their livelihood because of this. Because there is already a shortage of government jobs and the government will not be able to employ thousands of people, to avoid such a situation, the affected families have given suggestions for alternative land and land acquisition for the project, which are as follows:

- I. The Airport Expansion should be expanded from the west of the airport to the north towards Dharmsala as this will lead to very less displacement of families and cost of the project will be very less with respect to the proposal land area
  - II. Land Available in Bodkwalu or Lanj village in Kangra Tehsil ( These areas are having less or no inhabitants and will have almost insignificant social and economic impact and hence should be considered)
3. The details of village-wise problems and the measures given for their solution are mentioned in Appendix-I. The redressal of which should be timely so that social harmony remains in the villages.
  4. The expansion of the project may lead to the problem of water logging/flood in the village or area, so there should be proper arrangement for drainage of water from the village or area and it should be addressed as disaster management.
  5. The families which were earlier affected by the acquisition of land for airport construction, if they are being affected by the re-acquisition, then according to the rules, the special compensation amount should be more than other affected families.
  6. Those who are becoming landless and homeless should be properly and fully rehabilitated and resettled.
  7. Assets located in the acquired land such as building, shop, tube well/boring, tree-plant, crop, water source, hotel, petrol pump, community building, government building, etc. by getting proper valuation from the competent organization or the affected families and the owners of the institution Compensation should be given through negotiation or rehabilitation and resettlement should be done
  8. Affected families will lose partially/fully agricultural land, resulting in loss of crop production and livelihood.



9. About 53 percent of the families who gave interviews are ready to give land. If their problems are redressed, compensation is given as per their demands
10. Whose business will be completely destroyed by acquisition. They should be rehabilitated and rehabilitated as per the Land Act 2013 and till their business can run smoothly they should get money per month according to the current income for earning a living.
11. The affected landowners should be compensated as per the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) described in this study and the provisions of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013.
12. The families whose land and house will be completely destroyed by acquisition. About 15 km to such families. Rehabilitation and resettlement should be done before acquisition as per rules or as per the present status in the periphery of the site.
13. Community, social and government properties which are affected by the acquisition and will affect the villagers partially or fully. After assessing those properties, rehabilitation and resettlement should be done as per the rules even before the project work starts.
14. The findings of the study also reveal that the proposed project will have a negative impact on the livelihood and socio-economic status of the affected families.
15. As per the First Schedule to the RTFCTALRR Act, 2013, the compensation amount for land acquisition should be four times the market value of land/circle rate (as applicable) in rural areas and two times the market value of land in urban areas.
16. Further feedback may also be obtained during the public hearing in case there are any additional inputs and feedback for the report by the Project Affected Families.

Several issues and challenges have been raised by most of the project affected families for not giving up their land for airport expansions. The alternate land and location suggested for the construction of the airport is most preferred by the local people as it will have least social and economic impact in the area. The technical feasibility for the suggested locations may be carried out and accordingly, the Government may take a decision about land acquisition of the sites. As per RTFCTALRR 2013 Public hearings will be organized among project affected families and stakeholders on the draft SIA report, and thereafter only land acquisition of the current site may be recommended.

# Chapter-1

## Introduction to the Project

### 1.1 Background

Development is a continuous process. Along with the development of human civilization, inventions have been made according to the then environment of different periods to fulfill the basic needs of mankind. In any field, inventions are made keeping in mind the needs of that field. From time to time, amendments have also been made in these as per the requirement. It has been the nature of man that as and when the needs are being fulfilled, new needs are being experienced to improve the standard of living.

When a person's minimum needs are fulfilled, then his desire for a comfortable life increase. As a result, the search for the development and creation of means of comforts also starts. This process never ends. In this period too, the population increases, because of which the load of the population on the developed means increases, due to which new means are developed, along with the development of the means, their technology is also improved. It is also the nature of human beings that the latest technologies are used more by them, so that human life can be more accessible.

Transport and traffic are one of the important means of various types of facilities. Roadways, railways, airways, and waterways are used for transportation and traffic. Among these, the maximum pressure falls on the traffic on the road. In the past years, there has been a huge increase in the means of transport by road, due to which there is excessive jam on the roads due to overcrowding of vehicles in traffic by road, as well as due to the slow speed of the vehicles, more time and fuel expenditure in reaching the destination. It happens. To solve this, people use the air route, so that they can reach their destination soon. For this, the need for expansion of the airport and construction of a new airport is being felt.

For the last few years, the existing airport built earlier is being expanded as much as possible. In this sequence, the State Government has decided to expand Kangra Airport on the land of 14 villages of Kangra and Shahpur tehsils of Kangna district.

In October 2013, for the first time, the issue of expansion of Kangra airport came to the fore officially, when the Ministry of Civil Aviation indicated to conduct a new survey for the expansion of Gaggal airport and expansion of the airport. August 2014 in this order in 2015, the district administration was ordered to conduct a detail survey and wrote to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in this regard. Subsequently, a team of AAI officials visited the site in May 2015 for a feasibility study and identification of required land. visited the airport.

In the year 2019, the team visited the area around the airport and identified land to extend the runway from 1,370 to 1,920 meters (4,490 to 6,300 ft). However, this proposed expansion would require a total of 140 hectares (350 acres) and would mean the displacement of almost all Gaggal township which is located approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) from the airport and is close to the proposed extension of the airstrip. Located right on the way. As a result, in January and February 2020 there were demonstrations by local people against the government.

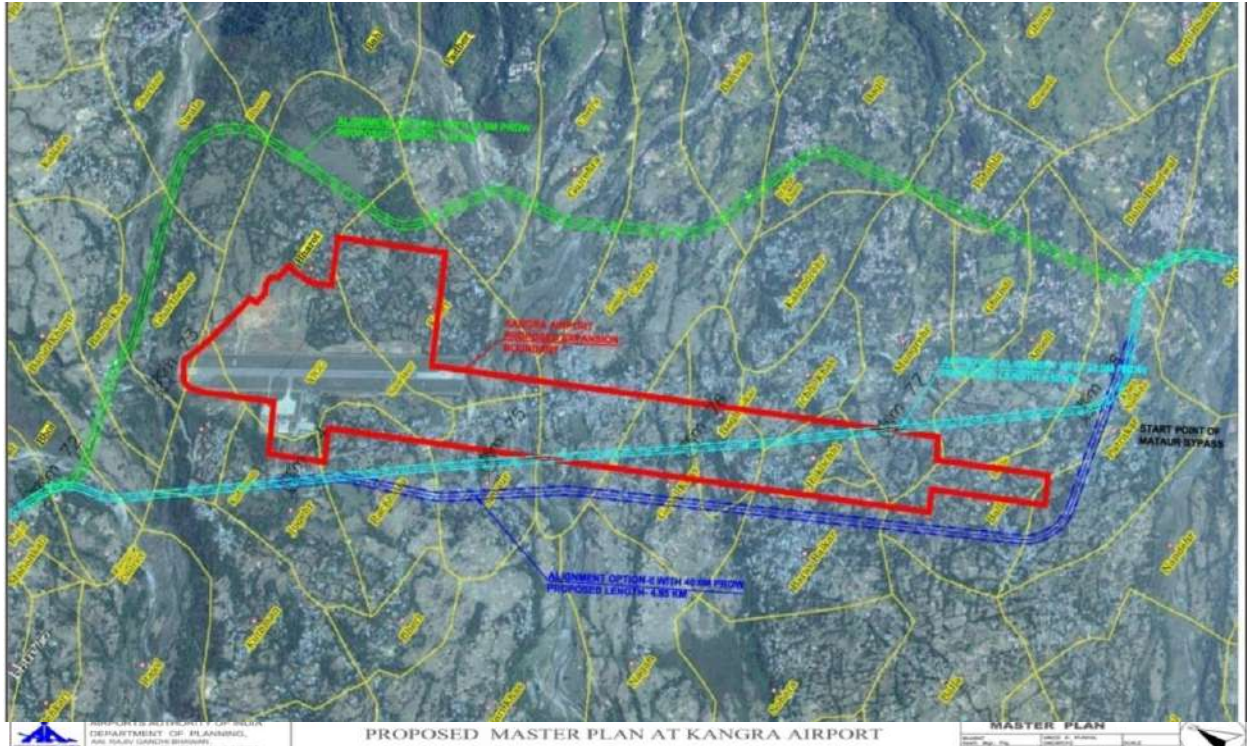
In March 2021, the Obstacle Level Survey (OLS) was carried out by AAI for the proposed expansion. In the AAI's revised survey, the length of the runway was to be increased to 1,900 m (6,200 ft) by first constructing a bridge over the Manjhi River, which flows between Gaggal township and the airport. Thereafter, the runway is to be extended to 3,010 m (9,880 ft) by acquiring land beyond Gaggal township, cutting through National Highway 154, which will also require realignment of the highway. In March 2022, planned expansion for Kangra airport in two phases.

In Phase 1, the runway is to be expanded by about 600 meters (2,000 ft) from the current 1,372 to 1,900 meters (4,501 to 6,234 ft), which will require the construction of a runway bridge over the Manjhi River, some distance from Gaggal Township. It is far away. If the first phase is completed, it will help turboprop airplanes to take off and land at Gaggal airport with full capacity without load penalty.

In Phase 2, the runway is to be extended by 1,210 meters (3,970 ft), increasing the runway length from 1,900 to 3,110 meters (6,230 to 10,200 ft). This expansion will enable narrow body turbofan aircraft like Airbus-320/330 and Boeing 737 to operate easily from this airport. This will not only give a big boost to the tourism sector for Kangra district but will also benefit Chamba, Hamirpur and Una districts.

A total of Rs 400 crore was recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission for the expansion of Kangra Airport, which has been approved by the Central Government. The airport, spread over 1,269 acres (514 hec.) at an elevation of 2,492 feet (760 m), has one asphalt runway, oriented 15×33, measuring 1,372 by 30 meters (4,501 by 98 ft). Its 91 by 61 m (300 by 200 ft) apron provides parking space for two turboprop aircraft such as the ATR 72 and Dash 8 Series 400, while its terminal building can handle 100 passengers, 50 in the arrivals area and 50 in departures. Area.

Due to its short runway as well as the high altitude, the airport has load penalties and does not allow aircraft to take off at full capacity, leading to low utilization and high airfares on this route.



Gaggal airport will be expanded by laying a concrete bridge over Manjhi Khad in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The team of Aviation Authority of India Central Water and Power Research Center (CWPRS) Pune has given the green signal regarding the expansion of the airport. Gaggal

Airport currently has a runway of 1,330 meters. In the first phase, the runway will be extended to 1,900 meters. In the second phase, the length of the runway will be increased to 3,010 meters.

After expansion, a 320-seater plane will be able to land here, due to which there will be a possibility of halving the air fare from Delhi to Kangra. In November last, the team of CWPRS Pune had reached Kangra to explore the possibilities of Gaggal airport expansion. During this, the team inspected the adjoining areas, ravines and drains including Gaggal Airport. The team had found during the inspection that the airport can be expanded here by channelization of Manjhi Khad and other drains.

Himachal Pradesh is primarily a hilly state and unavailability of other modes of transport makes roads the only means of inter-state and intra-state transport. In addition, long travel time and safety are major issues in mountainous areas, especially during inclement weather conditions, so air connectivity offers a significant advantage in terms of time savings and safety.

Recognizing the need for reliable and seamless air connectivity to regional, national, and international destinations, the State Government aims to create a world-class aviation infrastructure in the State to make Himachal Pradesh a preferred destination for investment in aviation and allied businesses. Will make Airports will be constructed as centers of economic activities.

Therefore, keeping in view the overall development of the state and the development of Kangra district and to bring Himachal Pradesh on the international aviation map, the Government of Himachal Pradesh planned to develop Kangra Airport as an International Airport. which is suitable to operate widely. The proposed site is centrally located and near other important/religious/tourist sites.

### **1.2 Presently flights between Delhi-Dharamshala**

Presently three flights land and take off at Gaggal airport between Delhi-Dharamshala. Apart from this, there are flights to Shimla as well. If the Gaggal airport is expanded, the tourism business will also get wings here.

### **1.3 Need for expansion of the airport**

Dharamshala is a popular tourist destination in Himachal Pradesh and has air connectivity through Gaggal Airport. Due to limited runway length and load penalties, this airport is suitable for the landing of small aircraft, resulting in very high airfares. Due to high demand and very limited seats, airfares to Gaggal airport are among the highest in the country, adversely affecting tourism in the state. Accordingly, Obstacle Limitation Surface Survey of Kangra Airport was carried out by AAI and land has been selected for the purpose as per AAI report. This airport will serve the supreme interest of the state and serve as a base to meet the defense requirements of the Air Force, landing of large aircraft at the proposed airport will save time for tourists and reduce air fares to these destinations.

#### **1.4 Project Site**

Total 147-75-87 Hectares located at Mohal Rachhiyalu, Jugehar, Keori and Bhadot of Tehsil Shahpur, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and Mohal Bhedi, Dhugiari Khas, Sanour, Balla, Sahoura, Mungrehad, Bagh, Gaggal Khas, Barsbalkar and Jhikli Ichhi of Tehsil Kangra, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh A total of 147-75-87 hectares of proposed land (Government land and private land) located in the State of Himachal Pradesh has been selected by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for expansion of Gaggal (Kangra) Airport, District Kangra.

#### **1.5 Alternative Location for the Project**

Talking to the residents of the affected area and the members of the Panchayat, it was found that the land in the proposed area is more fertile for crop production and along with it the commercial activities and housing in the project area are also getting affected. Due to this, the economic condition of the area will deteriorate and along with the construction of the project, there will be a decrease in vegetable production in the area. People gave three alternative suggestions for the project which are as follows:

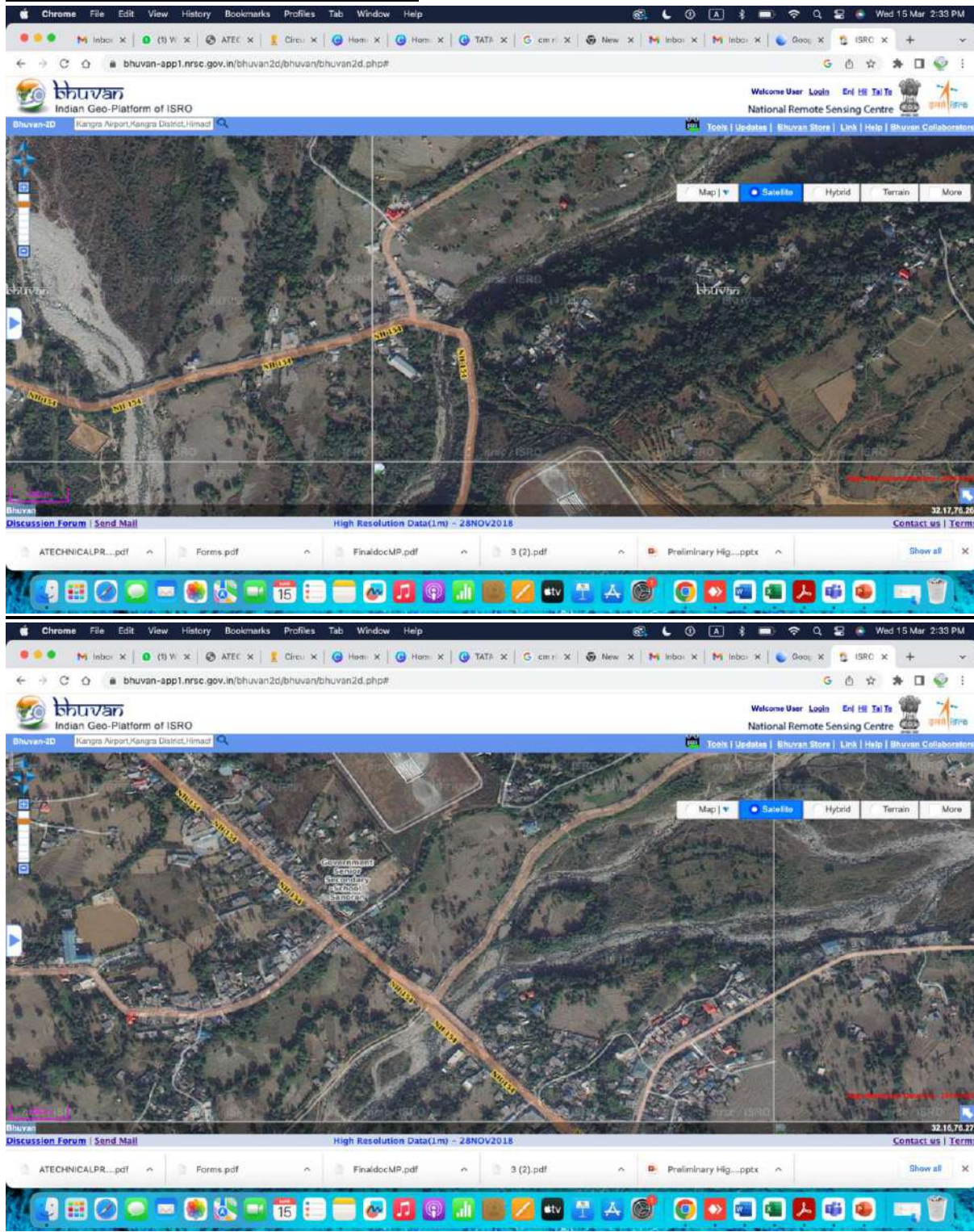
A. According to the residents and villagers, for the expansion of this project, the airport can be expanded from west to north towards Sarahah, in this area there is less population and more vacant land.

B. According to the villagers and residents of the area, in addition to the expansion of the project, alternative land has been proposed for the construction of the new airport at Bohar Kawalu in Kangra tehsil, which is about 15 km from the tehsil and about 12 km from Gaggal airport. Pong Dam and Masroor Temple are about 15 km from the proposed land. Which are important for tourism and most of the land is barren and less fertile and there is scope for rehabilitation and resettlement of less people from acquisition than in the proposed area.

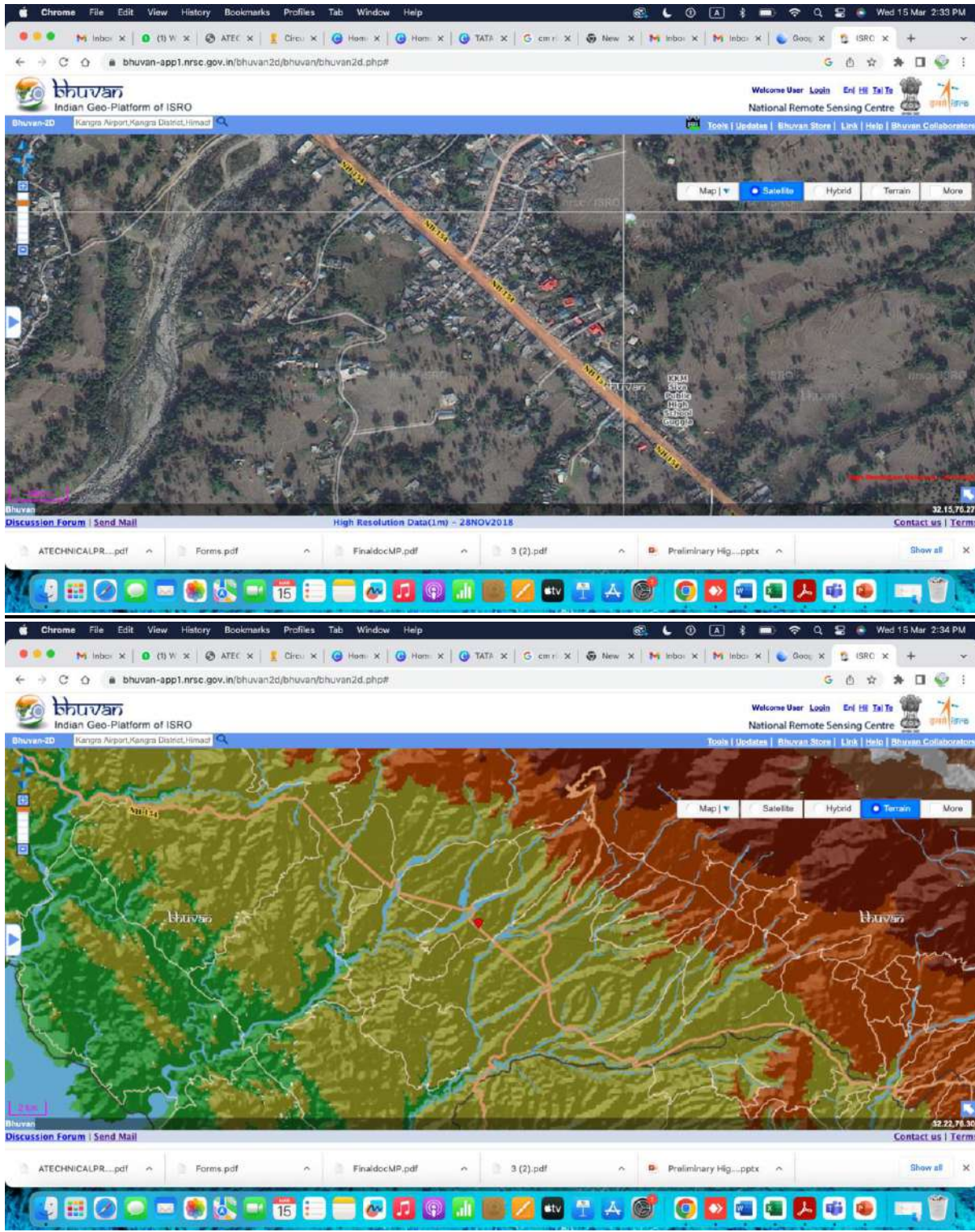
C. According to the villagers and residents of the area, in addition to the expansion of the project, alternative land has been proposed for the construction of the new airport in Lanj area of Rait development block of Kangra tehsil, which is located at about 23 km from Gaggal airport. Pong Dam is about 5 km and Masroor Temple is about 3 km from the proposed land. The district is situated at about 70 km from Hamirpur and about 100 km from Una, which are also important for tourism and there is the possibility of rehabilitation and resettlement of less people in comparison to the present proposed area.

Therefore, the SIA team will suggest that a suitable alternative site for the project should be selected only after the suggestion of the technical team for site selection.

**Proposed site as per current proposal**

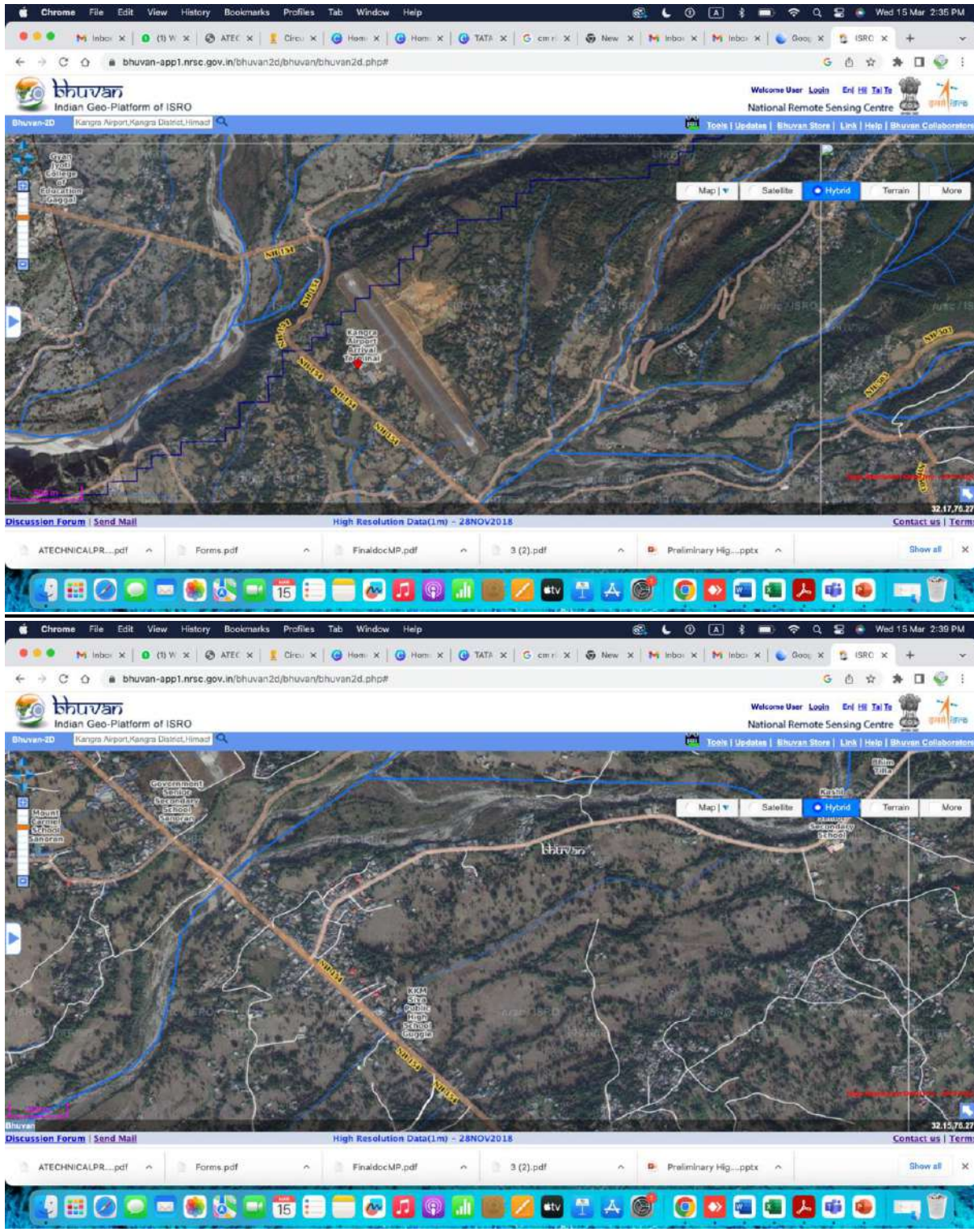


# SIA Report-Expansion of Kangra Airport, Himachal Pradesh

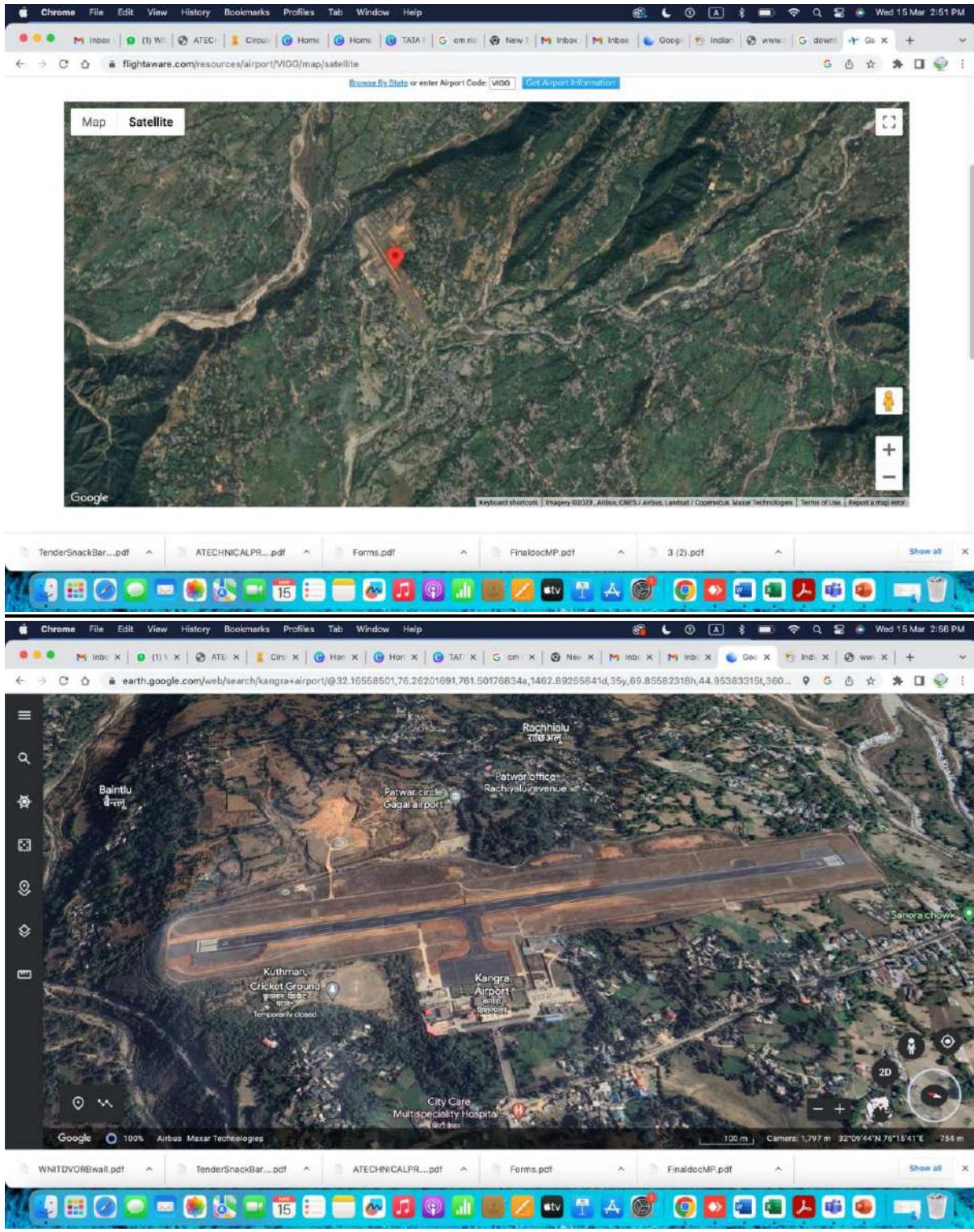




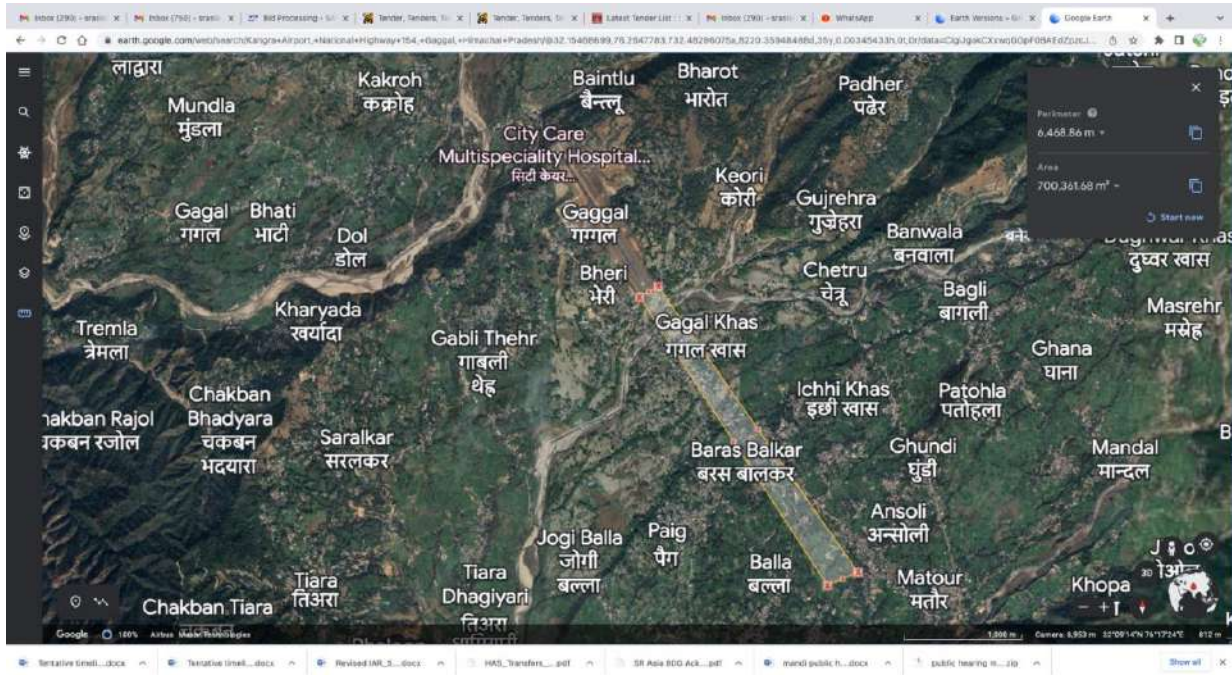
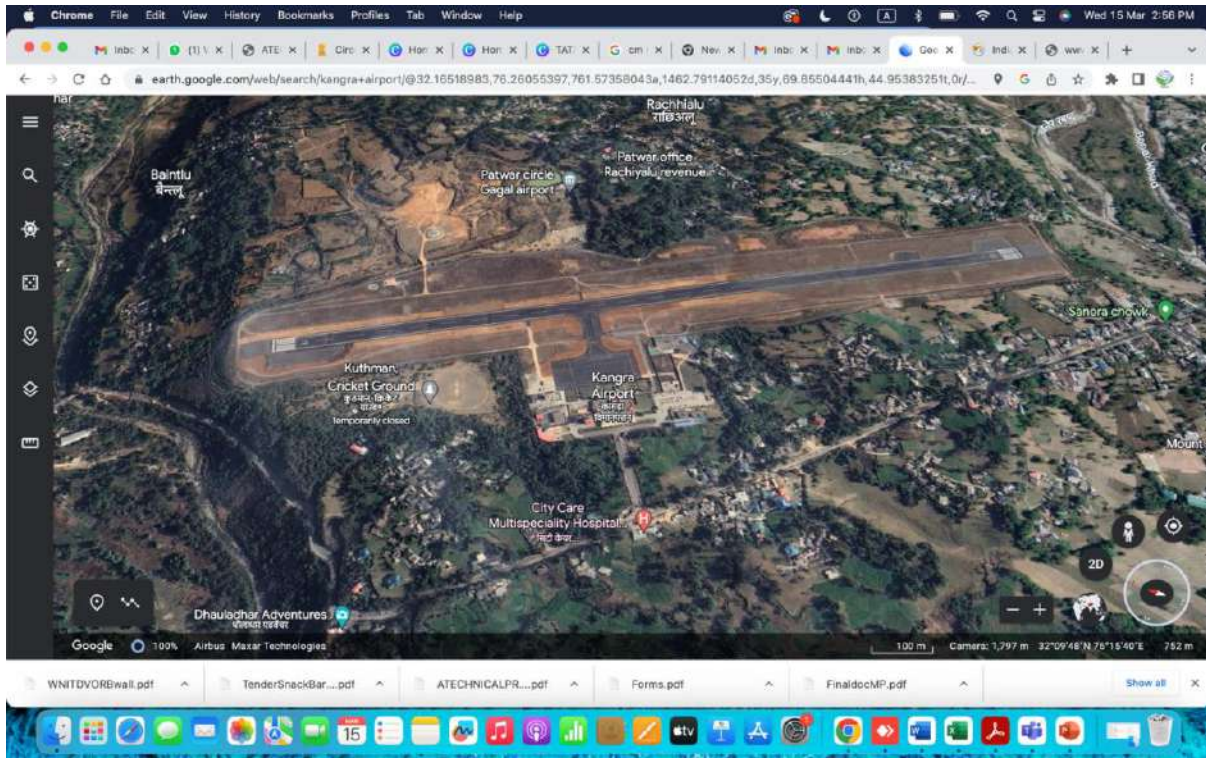
# SIA Report-Expansion of Kangra Airport, Himachal Pradesh



# SIA Report-Expansion of Kangra Airport, Himachal Pradesh

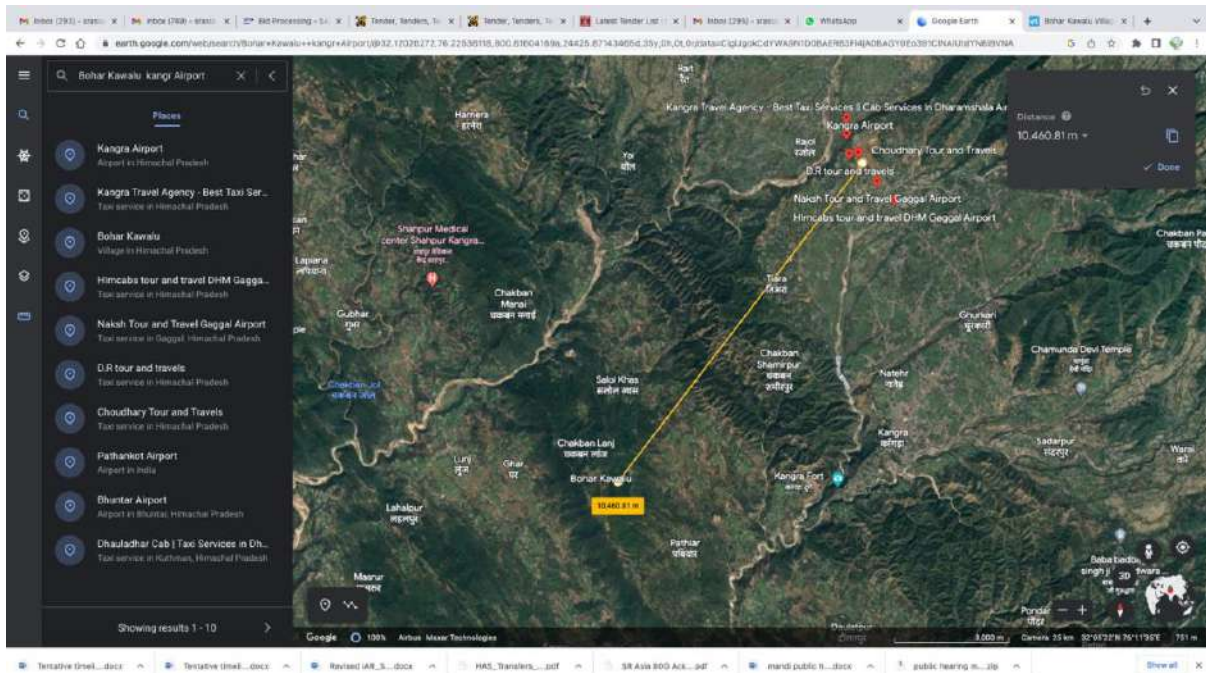
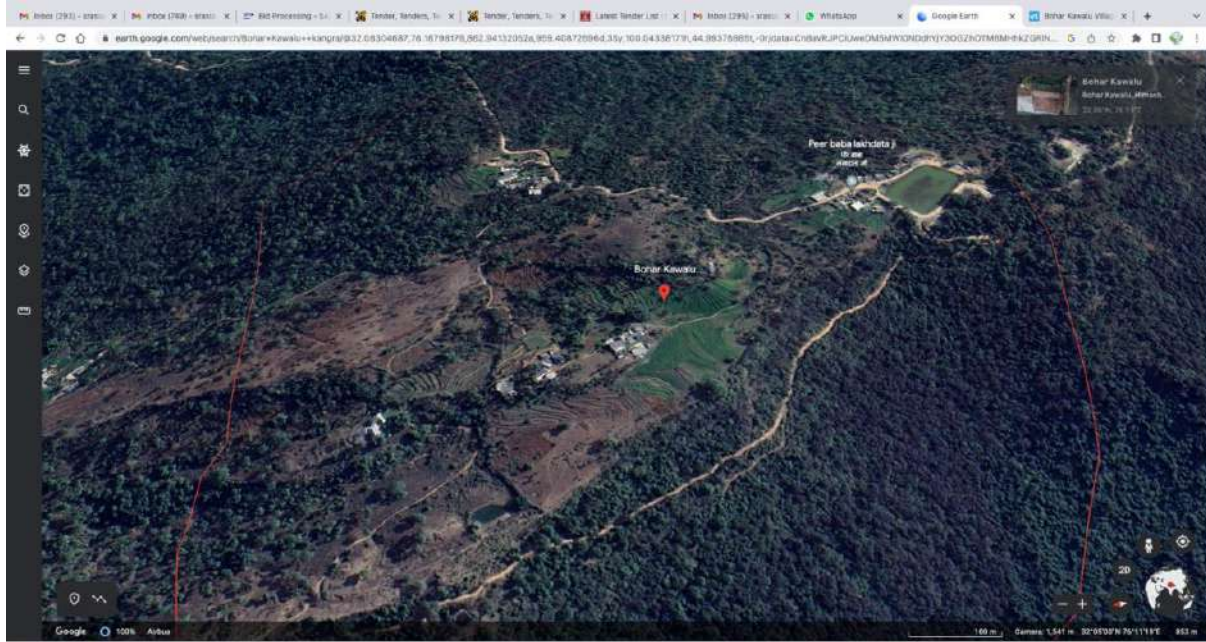


# SIA Report-Expansion of Kangra Airport, Himachal Pradesh





# SIA Report-Expansion of Kangra Airport, Himachal Pradesh





**Alternate Location: Village Bodiwali**

## Chapter 2

# Study Methodology of Social Impact Assessment

### 2.1 Introduction

According to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-I, 27 September 2013) and Himachal Pradesh Social Impact Assessment Rules, 2015, whenever land for public purpose intend to acquire, it shall consult with the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation at the village level or at the ward level, as the case may be, in the affected area and in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by that Government, Will conduct social impact assessment studies. The following shall be included in other cases under the social impact assessment study referred to in sub-section (1) of Chapter-II Section (4). That is, (a) determining whether a public purpose is served by the proposed acquisition. (b) an estimate of the affected families and the number of families likely to be displaced. (c) the extent of public and private lands, buildings, settlements, and other similar assets likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition. (d) whether the extent of the land proposed for acquisition has been fixed as a completely realistic minimum for that project. (f) whether acquisition of land at an alternative place has been considered and has not been found feasible. (vi) study of the social impacts of the project and the nature and cost of their mitigation and the impact of these costs vis-a-vis the benefits of the project on the overall cost of the project. Thus, it has been made necessary to assess the social impact before acquiring the land of private landowners for any public purpose.

### 2.2 Need for Social Impact Study

The Extension of Kangra Airport, District Kangra project is an important project of the government. This includes both government and private land. The land of private landowners will be acquired by the district administration under the rules available and transferred to the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. In this regard it is to be mentioned that in compliance of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, i.e., Himachal Pradesh Social Impact Assessment Rules 2015 (HPSIA rules, 2015). It has been made mandatory to conduct social impact assessment study to assess the land to be acquired for any public purpose. According to the tender of H.P. Social Impact Assessment Unit, HIPA Govt. of H.P, the social impact assessment study submitted by SR Asia was completed.

### 2.3 Objectives of the study

The objective of the present Social Impact Assessment Study is to identify the impacts on the social, economic, and cultural status of families affected by land acquisition for the Extension of

Kangra Airport project and to suggest ways to minimize these impacts by identifying the damages caused to them.

The SIA study was conducted as per the provisions of RFCTLARR act, 2013 and HP SIA rules, 2015 with the following objectives:

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose and the land acquired is the minimum necessary for the project.
- To estimate the number of affected families and among them the number of families likely to be displaced either residentially, commercially, or both.
- To assess the socio-economic condition of the families affected by the land acquisition of the project.
- To study the social impacts of the project by including both families directly losing land as well as indirectly affected families due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure etc. Estimating the impact of costs and benefits of the project.
- An alternative site has been considered for the purpose to find out where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project.
- To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing suitable policies and programs through Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

## **2.4 Methodology of Study**

108.4707 hectares of land in ten villages (Gaggal Khas, Sanour, Dhugiari Khas, Bhedi, Bagh, Barsbalkar, Jhikli Ichhi, Mungrehad, Sahoura and Balla) of Kangra Tehsil and four of Shahpur Tehsil (Jugehar, Keori, Bhadot and Rachhiyalu) of Kangra district 39.2880 hectares of village land is affected by the airport expansion project, in this way a total of 147.7587 hectares of land is affected by acquisition of both the tehsils. Efforts were made by the SIA team of SR Asia organization to meet 1446 affected families of all the villages from February 28 to March 10, 2023, for continuous door-to-door interviews in the villages and the landowners who were outside the village Attempts were made to interview him through the medium of telephone or through the medium of family members. In this connection, it would also be necessary to mention that the people of Jhikli Ichhi and Gaggal Khas panchayats refused to give interviews. The people of the panchayat also stopped the SIA team from conducting interviews inside the village and threatened the team members, saying that when we do not have to give land for airport expansion, we will not give interviews. According to the people, for the last several years, survey work related to the project has been done many times in the area. The airport expansion is affecting a lot of houses and businesses in the area, so the people of the area are very angry and opposed to the project. That's why people refused to give interviews. To the benefit of SIA SDM and ADC Tried to tell the families of the villages through many meetings, but people did not listen to them and refused to give interviews. 399 (34.04 percent) families of some villages were interviewed by the SIA team of SR Asia, based on which the SIA team assessed the social, cultural, and economic status of the families of the affected villages. An attempt was made to find out. It is also necessary to mention

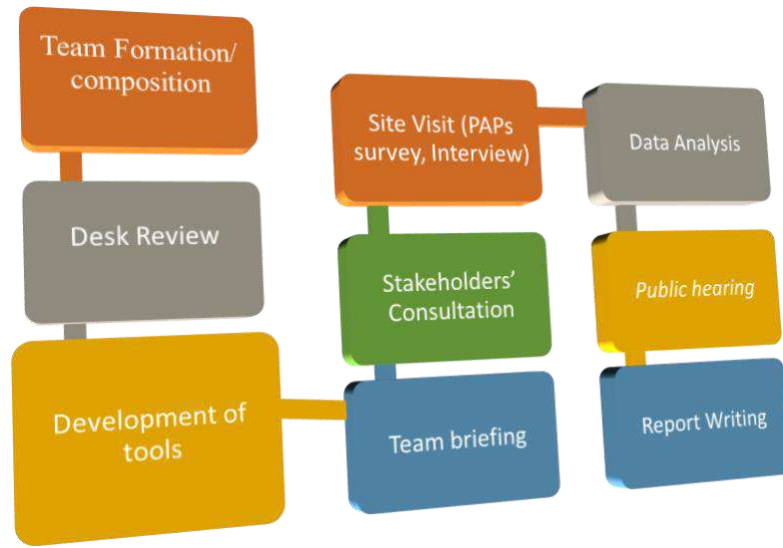


that only one member of the family gave the interview, other members refused to give an interview, live outside the village and 773 landowners could not be interviewed due to various other reasons. The details are given in Table 1. Apart from this, data was obtained from different levels like gram panchayat and tehsil level regarding the affected villages. Along with this, efforts were also made to collect primary data based on group discussions in the affected villages. Apart from this, this social impact assessment study was completed after consulting various stakeholders from some villages related to the expansion of the airport.

*Table 1 Village wise number of affected families*

| S.No.           | Village Name  | Number of families affected | Interviewed | Not Interviewed |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Tehsil: Shahpur |               |                             |             |                 |
| 1               | Rachhiyalu    | 205                         | 75          | 130             |
| 2               | Bhadot        | 15                          | 5           | 10              |
| 3               | Keori         | 98                          | 39          | 59              |
| 4               | Jugehar       | 91                          | 28          | 63              |
| Tehsil: Kangra  |               |                             |             |                 |
| 5               | Bhedi         | 19                          | 15          | 4               |
| 6               | Dhugiari Khas | 24                          | 17          | 7               |
| 7               | Sanour        | 138                         | 54          | 84              |
| 8               | Balla         | 95                          | 61          | 34              |
| 9               | Sahoura       | 41                          | 12          | 29              |
| 10              | Mungrehad     | 45                          | 28          | 17              |
| 11              | Bagh          | 46                          | 8           | 38              |
| 12              | Gaggal Khas   | 355                         | 57          | 298             |
| 13              | Barsbalkar    | 153                         | 0           | 153             |
| 14              | Jhikli Ichhi  | 121                         | 0           | 121             |
|                 | Total         | 1446                        | 399 (27.59) | 1047 (72.41)    |

Note: Due to repetition of names in the list or being in another village or being in the same family, they have been interviewed only once. The people of Barsbalkar and Jhikli Ichhi completely opposed the interview.



## 2.5 Tools of Study

A mix of qualitative and quantitative methods was used for the SIA study. These methods helped in understanding the profile of the village, socio- economic profile of PAFs, the potential impacts extension of Kangra Airport, and mitigation measures that can be adopted to minimize the negative impacts of the project. The following methods and tools were adopted for the SIA study:

- Desk literature review
- Site visits
- Individual survey questionnaire for the PAFs
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for resource mapping and community mapping
- Stakeholders' Consultation
- Public Consultation/ focus group discussion
- Data analysis and Report writing

### **Desk review**

RFCTLARR Act 2013, available reports, project related documents and records from Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, and literature including maps, details of landowners etc. were reviewed during the study. This was done to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of PAFs, magnitude of impact of the project, and measures that can be taken to mitigate the negative impacts of the project. Desk review also helped in developing tools for primary data collection.

### **Site Visit**

The project team physically visited the land that was to be acquired to make an independent assessment of the resources on the project land and the land use pattern. It also helped in assessing the potential impacts.

### **Individual survey Questionnaire**

To understand the socio- economic profile of affected families and all categories of impacts of the project, a questionnaire was prepared. Both the offline and online questionnaire (prepared from Zoho survey) were prepared. The offline questionnaire was used for data collection purposes, whereas the online questionnaire was used for data tabulation and data analysis purposes. The questionnaires consisted of both open and closed-ended questions eliciting information required as per the provision of the act. Sample of the questionnaire is attached as Annexure in the report. Also, Focused Group Discussions were conducted with the PAFs during site visits and the questionnaire survey to get a grasp of the community issues. These were further analyzed to give a holistic approach to the SIMP (Social Impact Management Plan).

### **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

The PRA activity was done to map the resources and community profiling of the Project Affected Families. Detailed assessment of community and sociopolitical profile of villages is given in chapter on socio-economic profile.

### **Stakeholders' Consultation**

To gain in-depth understanding of the situation, stakeholders' consultation was conducted with the project affected families, panchayat members, Officials of Collectorate, etc. Maps of the project site and other related documents were made available by the Office of Collectorate. These documents were used to understand details about the land, the necessity of acquiring that land, benefits that the project will bring to the village and its impact on the stakeholders. Details of discussions held are mentioned in the following chapter of the report.

### **Public Consultation**

A discussion was held with the PAFs on the background of the land and the potential impact of the project. The discussion helped in understanding the opinion of the PAFs regarding their land to be acquired for extension of airport project. During the consultation, PAFs shared their concerns and conditions regarding land acquisition. The data obtained from questionnaire survey and consultations was analyzed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received are represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

### **Data analysis and Report writing**

The data collected through the individual questionnaire and public consultations was analyzed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment.

A final report is submitted after the public hearing is completed to the Deputy Commissioner. All the data collected through primary and secondary research was compiled and analyzed in the form of a report.

## 2.6 Team Combination

This Social Impact Assessment study was completed by the following staff of SR Asia agency Ghaziabad.

| S.No. | Name                     | Post                              | Experience |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1     | Mr. Birendra Dutt Raturi | Expert advisor                    | 25         |
| 2     | Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh     | Project Head & Research Associate | 24         |
| 3     | Ms. Taranjit Kaur        | Communication Manager             | 10         |
| 4     | Ms. Rameen Anjum         | Research Associate                | 4          |
| 5     | Ms. Sneha Raturi         | Research Assistant                | 2          |
| 6     | Mr. Akash Raturi         | Research Assistant                | 2          |
| 7     | Mr. Ravindra Kumar       | Research Assistant                | 3          |
| 8     | Ms. Bhavana              | Research Assistant                | 2          |
| 9     | Ms. Nirupama             | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 10    | Ms. Sunita Devi          | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 11    | Ms. Nikita Thakur        | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 12    | Mr. Nishant              | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 13    | Mr. Monim Imam           | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 14    | Mr. Raj Kumar            | Research Investigator             | 3          |
| 15    | Mr. Kartar Singh         | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 16    | Mr. Kunzang Lamhu        | Research Investigator             | 2          |
| 17    | Ms. Ravindra Negi        | Research Investigator             | 3          |

## 2.7 Time Details

| S. No. | Description                      | Week |   |   |   |   |   |
|--------|----------------------------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|
|        |                                  | 1    | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1      | Team building                    |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2      | Desk research                    |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3      | Action plan field                |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4      | Team training                    |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5      | Stakeholder meeting              |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6      | Site Tour                        |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7      | Questionnaire survey             |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8      | Data analysis                    |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9      | Report writing                   |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10     | Presentation of graphical report |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 11     | Public hearing                   |      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 12     | Submit final report              |      |   |   |   |   |   |

## 2.8 Public Hearing

Section 5 of the RFTLARR Act 2013 envisages that whenever there is a need to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study, the Government shall ensure that a public hearing is conducted in the affected areas to ensure that the affected families Views have been recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Study Report. Public hearing was organized after presentation of written report and advertisement of SR Asia.

## Chapter 3

### Land Assessment

Land is the most important resource for any type of construction/expansion work. Land should be available in abundance especially for airport construction/expansion. As stated earlier, ten villages of Kangra tehsil and four villages of Shahpur tehsil of district Kangra have been earmarked for expansion of airport.

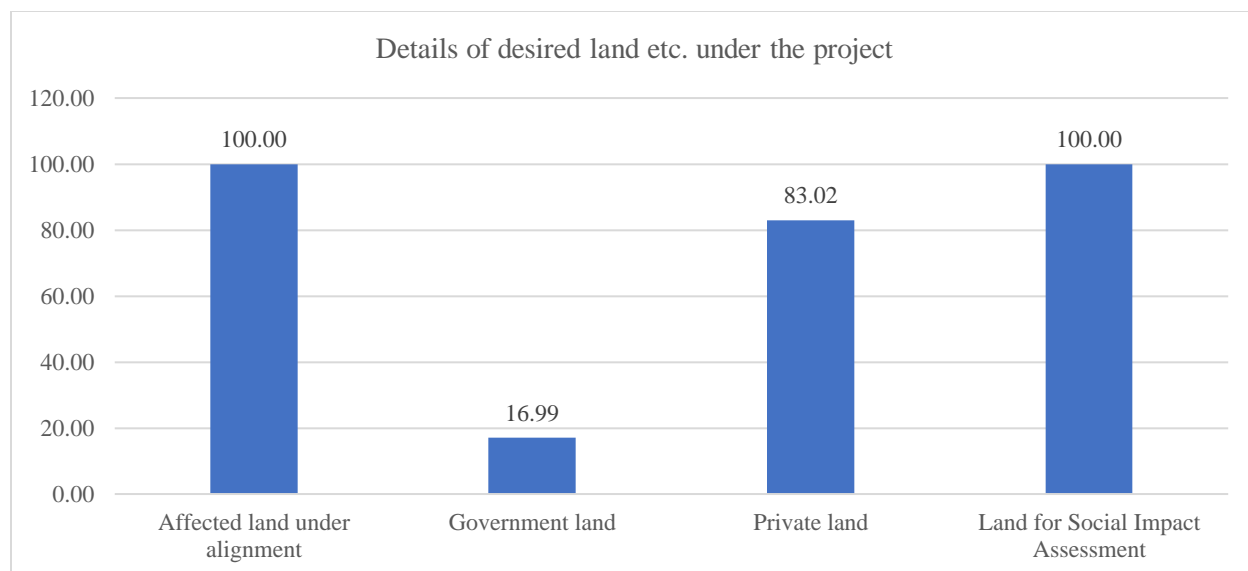
#### 3.1 Details of desired land etc. under the project

The details of land required under the project, number of villages and airport expansion in the district are shown in Table 2. From the observation of the table, it is known that in 14 villages of Shahpur and Kangra tehsil of Kangra district, a total of 147.7587 Hectares of land is being affected under the expansion of the airport, out of which 25.1064 Hectares (16.99 percent) is government land, the rest (83.02 percent) is affected. 122.6623 ha of land belongs to private farmers. Social Impact Assessment of 147.7587 Hectares of land has been done by our organization.

*Table 2 Tehsil wise details of desired land etc. under the project*

| S.No.                    | Description                       | Number/Area (Hec.) |                     |                     |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                          |                                   | Shahpur            | Kangra              | Total               |
| 1                        | Affected land under alignment     | 39.2880<br>(100.0) | 108.4707<br>(100.0) | 147.7587<br>(100.0) |
| 2                        | Government land                   | 3.8878<br>(9.90)   | 21.2186<br>(19.56)  | 25.1064<br>(16.99)  |
| 3                        | Private land                      | 35.4102<br>(90.13) | 87.2521<br>(80.44)  | 122.6623<br>(83.02) |
| 4                        | Land for Social Impact Assessment | 39.2880<br>(100.0) | 108.4707<br>(100.0) | 147.7587<br>(100.0) |
| Total number of villages |                                   | 4                  | 10                  | 14                  |

Source: Tehsil Office



*Figure 2 Details of desired land etc. under the project*

### 3.2 Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired

In this regard, it would also be appropriate to mention that because of land acquisition in district Kangra, there are total 14 villages proposed for affected/social impact. In this way, 39.2880 hectares (26.59 percent) of land is to be acquired in 4 villages of Shahpur tehsil and 108.4707 hectares (73.41 percent) in 10 villages of Kangra tehsil.

*Table 3 Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired under the project.*

| S.No. | Tehsil Name | Village No. | Area (hec.)      |
|-------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1     | Shahpur     | 04          | 39.2880 (26.59)  |
| 2     | Kangra      | 10          | 108.4707 (73.41) |
| 3     | Total       | 14          | 147.7587 (100.0) |

Source: Tehsil office

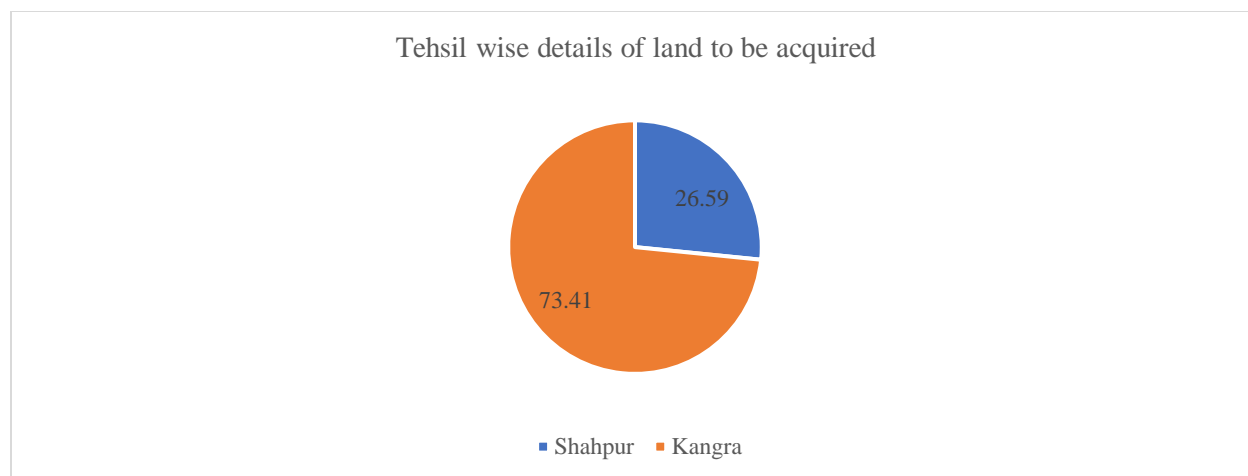


Figure 3 Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired.

### 3.3 Village-wise details of land to be acquired

In this regard, it would also be appropriate to mention that because of land acquisition in district Kangra, the land of total 14 villages are proposed for affected/social impact. In which 83.02 percent land is private and 16.99 percent land being government. Village-wise areas of government and private land are given in Table-4.

Table 4 Village-wise details of land to be acquired under the project.

(Land in hec.)

| S.No.                  | Village Name  | Affected land under alignment | Government land | Private land    |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1                      | Rachhiyalu    | 29.4354 (100)                 | 2.7228 (9.25)   | 26.7126 (90.75) |
| 2                      | Bhadot        | 0.2058 (100)                  | 0.0836 (40.62)  | 0.1222 (59.38)  |
| 3                      | Keori         | 6.2895 (100)                  | 0.2253 (3.58)   | 6.0642 (96.42)  |
| 4                      | Jugehar       | 3.3673 (100)                  | 0.8461 (25.12)  | 2.5112 (74.58)  |
| <b>Tehsil: Shahpur</b> |               | 39.2880 (100)                 | 3.8778 (9.90)   | 35.4102 (90.12) |
| 5                      | Bhedi         | 3.5124 (100)                  | 0.3191 (9.08)   | 3.1933 (90.92)  |
| 6                      | Dhugiari Khas | 1.1998 (100)                  | 0.0488 (4.07)   | 1.151 (95.93)   |
| 7                      | Sanour        | 12.0366 (100)                 | 2.7301 (22.68)  | 9.3065 (77.32)  |
| 8                      | Gaggal Khas   | 29.7536 (100)                 | 9.9469 (33.43)  | 19.8067 (66.57) |
| 9                      | Jhikli Ichhi  | 17.744 (100)                  | 3.1929 (17.99)  | 14.5511 (82.01) |
| 10                     | Sahoura       | 3.5118 (100)                  | 0.5179 (14.75)  | 2.9939 (85.25)  |
| 11                     | Mungrehad     | 2.8358 (100)                  | 0.4031 (14.21)  | 2.4327 (85.79)  |
| 12                     | Bagh          | 5.0211 (100)                  | 0.4715 (9.39)   | 4.5496 (90.61)  |



|                       |            |                |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 13                    | Barsbalkar | 25.2331 (100)  | 3.1112 (12.33)  | 22.1219 (87.67)  |
| 14                    | Balla      | 7.6225 (100)   | 0.4771 (6.26)   | 7.1454 (93.74)   |
| <b>Tehsil: Kangra</b> |            | 108.4707 (100) | 21.2186 (19.56) | 87.2521 (80.44)  |
| <b>Total</b>          |            | 147.7587 (100) | 25.1064 (16.99) | 122.6623 (83.02) |

Source: Tehsil Office

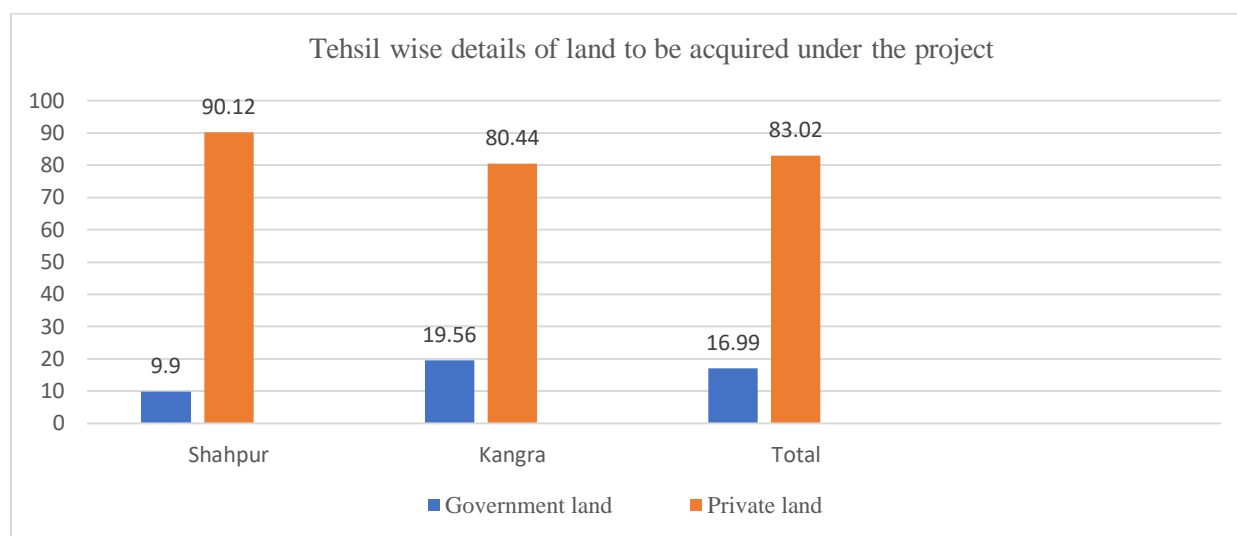


Figure 4 Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired under the project.

The details of land and number of khasra to be acquired village-wise under the project are given in Table 5. It is known from the table that out of these fourteen villages, a maximum of 764 khasra is from Gaggal Khas and 13 from Bhadot village. Area wise also 20.14 percent of the total area belongs to Gaggal Khas, and 0.14 percent land belongs to Bhadot Village. Village wise number of measles to be acquired and details of land are given in the table 5.

Table 5 Village-wise number of measles to be acquired under the project and details of land.

(Land in hec.)

| S.No. | Village Name | Affected land under alignment |                    | Government land |                    | Private land    |                    |
|-------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|       |              | Land                          | Land record number | Land            | Land record number | Land            | Land record number |
| 1     | Rachhiyalu   | 29.4354 (19.92)<br>(74.92)    | 644                | 2.7228 (70.03)  | 42                 | 26.7126 (75.44) | 602                |
| 2     | Bhadot       | 0.2058 (0.14)<br>(0.52)       | 13                 | 0.0836 (2.15)   | 3                  | 0.1222 (0.35)   | 10                 |

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|                        |                  |                            |      |                   |     |                    |      |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|------|
| 3                      | Keori            | 6.2895 (4.26)<br>(16.01)   | 147  | 0.2253<br>(5.79)  | 7   | 6.0642<br>(17.13)  | 140  |
| 4                      | Jugehar          | 3.3673 (2.28)<br>(8.57)    | 69   | 0.8561<br>(22.02) | 6   | 2.5112<br>(7.09)   | 63   |
| <b>Tehsil: Shahpur</b> |                  | 39.2880<br>(100)           | 873  | 3.8878<br>(100)   | 58  | 35.4102<br>(100)   | 815  |
| 5                      | Bhedi            | 3.5124 (2.38)<br>(3.24)    | 55   | 0.3191<br>(1.50)  | 9   | 3.1933<br>(3.66)   | 46   |
| 6                      | Dhugiari<br>Khas | 1.1998 (0.81)<br>(1.11)    | 44   | 0.0488<br>(0.23)  | 2   | 1.151<br>(1.32)    | 42   |
| 7                      | Sanour           | 12.0366 (8.15)<br>(11.10)  | 273  | 2.7301<br>(12.87) | 39  | 9.3065<br>(10.67)  | 234  |
| 8                      | Gaggal<br>Khas   | 29.7536 (20.14)<br>(27.43) | 764  | 9.9469<br>(46.88) | 213 | 19.8067<br>(22.70) | 551  |
| 9                      | Jhikli Ichhi     | 17.744 (12.01)<br>(16.35)  | 382  | 3.1929<br>(15.05) | 53  | 14.5511<br>(16.68) | 329  |
| 10                     | Sahoura          | 3.5118 (2.38)<br>(3.24)    | 64   | 0.5179<br>(2.44)  | 17  | 2.9939<br>(3.43)   | 47   |
| 11                     | Mungrehad        | 2.8358 (1.92)<br>(2.61)    | 55   | 0.4031<br>(1.90)  | 9   | 2.4327<br>(2.79)   | 46   |
| 12                     | Bagh             | 5.0211 (3.40)<br>(4.63)    | 93   | 0.4715<br>(2.22)  | 7   | 4.5496<br>(5.21)   | 86   |
| 13                     | Barsbalkar       | 25.2331 (17.08)<br>(23.26) | 463  | 3.1112<br>(14.66) | 83  | 22.1219<br>(25.34) | 380  |
| 14                     | Balla            | 7.6225 (5.16)<br>(7.03)    | 156  | 0.4771<br>(2.25)  | 24  | 7.1454<br>(8.19)   | 132  |
| <b>Tehsil: Kangra</b>  |                  | 108.4707<br>(100)          | 2349 | 21.2186<br>(100)  | 456 | 87.2521<br>(100)   | 1893 |
| <b>Total</b>           |                  | 147.7587<br>(100.0)        | 3222 | 25.1064           | 514 | 122.6623           | 2708 |

Source: Tehsil Office

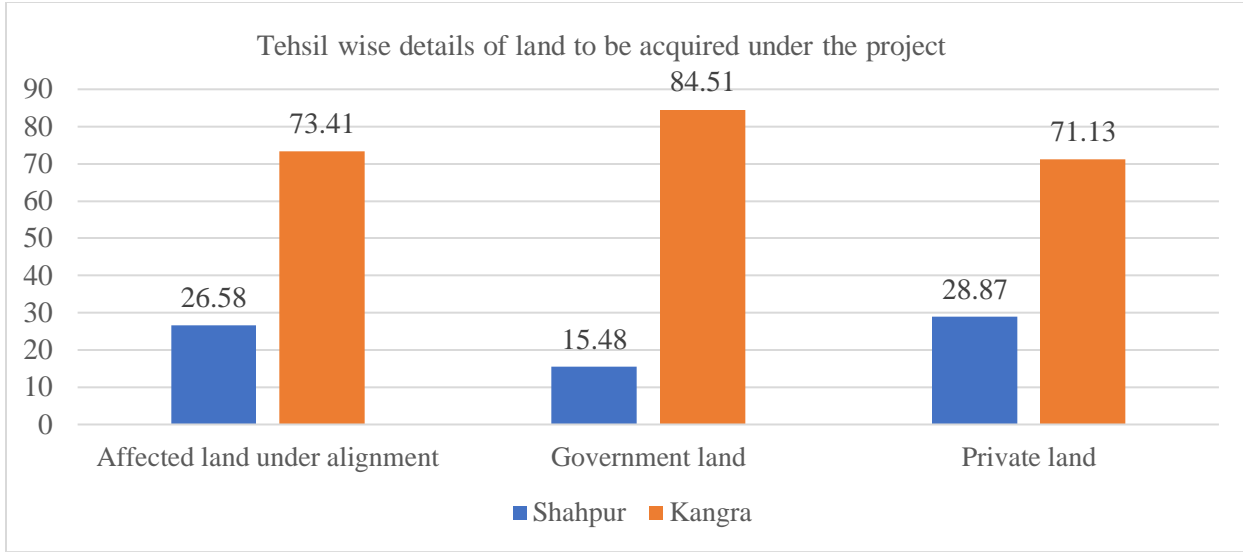


Figure 5 Tehsil wise details of land to be acquired under the project.

**Type of land**

The land to be acquired under this project is agriculture, non-agriculture, and commercial land. The land is both public and private.

**3.4 Land Use**

During discussion with PAF, it was observed that agriculture is the major area of the project site. Apart from this, there are also non-agricultural, residential, commercial, and other government establishments.

## Chapter 4

### Social and economic profile of the affected villages

As mentioned in the previous chapters, Tehsil Shahpur of district Kangra and fourteen villages of Kangra are affected by land acquisition under the airport expansion project. According to the Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and 2015, social impact assessment has been made mandatory in relation to the affected villages and landowners before land acquisition. In this process, an attempt has been made to describe the socio-economic characteristics and profile of the affected villages in the present chapter.

#### 4.1 Location of Villages

The location details of the affected villages are presented in Table 6. All the affected villages are within 5 to 10 km of the development block. Ten villages are situated at 5 to 10 kms and four villages at 10 to 15 kms from the tehsil. The distance of affected villages from other different administrative institutions ranges from 0 to 10 kms, details of which are given in Table 6.

*Table 6 Number of affected villages according to distance from various administrative institutions*

| S. No.                   | Name of Institution                        | Distance (km) |               |                 |                    |               |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
|                          |  | 0 Km.         | up to 5.0 km. | 5.1 to 10.0 Km. | 10.01 to 15.00 Km. | 15.01 km More |
| 1                        | Distance from development block (km)       | 0             | 0             | 14 (100.0)      | 0                  | 0             |
| 2                        | Distance from Tehsil Headquarter (km)      | 0             | 0             | 10 (71.43)      | 4 (28.57)          | 0             |
| 3                        | Distance from district headquarter. (km)   | 0             | 0             | 0               | 14 (100.0)         | 0             |
| 4                        | Distance from Nearest Bus Station (km)     | 5 (35.71)     | 9 (64.29)     | 0               | 0                  | 0             |
| 5                        | Distance from Nearest Railway Station (km) | 0             | 0             | 14 (100.0)      | 0                  | 0             |
| 6                        | Distance to highway (km)                   | 5 (35.71)     | 9 (64.29)     | 0               | 0                  | 0             |
| 7                        | Distance from police station (km)          | 1 (7.14)      | 13 (92.86)    | 0               | 0                  | 0             |
| Total number of villages |  | 14 (100.0)    |               |                 |                    |               |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.2 Demographic Status and Category

The population details of the affected villages of the affected tehsil are given in Table 7. In all the affected villages, males constitute 50.27 percent and female's 49.73 percent of the total population. Scheduled caste population is 7.93 percent of the total population. While men constitute 7.64 percent and women 7.70 percent of the total male and female population. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 1.64 percent of the total population. While men are 1.70 percent and women 1.57 percent of the total male and female population. Similarly, the number of main workers is 43.33 percent of the total population. While men constitute 53.23 percent and women 33.32 percent of the total male and female population. Tehsil-wise percentage of male, female and SC/ST population is shown in the table.

*Table 7 Demographic status of families of affected villages of affected tehsil*

| S. No. | Description        | Shahpur      | Kangra       | Total         |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1      | Total              | 1606 (100.0) | 9933 (100.0) | 11539 (100.0) |
| 1.1    | Male               | 769 (47.88)  | 5032 (50.27) | 5801 (50.27)  |
| 1.2    | Female             | 837 (52.11)  | 4901 (49.73) | 5738 (49.73)  |
| 2      | Scheduled caste    | 258 (16.06)  | 657 (6.61)   | 915 (7.93)    |
| 2.1    | Male               | 121 (15.73)  | 322 (6.39)   | 443 (7.64)    |
| 2.2    | Female             | 137 (16.36)  | 305 (6.22)   | 442 (7.70)    |
| 3      | Scheduled caste    | 79 (4.92)    | 110 (1.11)   | 189 (1.64)    |
| 3.1    | Male               | 42 (5.46)    | 57 (1.13)    | 99 (1.70)     |
| 3.2    | Female             | 37 (4.42)    | 53 (1.08)    | 90 (1.57)     |
| 4      | Number of families | 384          | 2140         | 2524          |
| 5      | Literacy rate      | 86 %         | 78 %         | 79%           |
| 6      | Key worker         | 588 (36.61)  | 4412 (44.41) | 5000 (43.33)  |
| 6.1    | Male               | 395 (51.37)  | 2693 (53.52) | 2693 (53.23)  |
| 6.2    | Female             | 193 (23.06)  | 1719 (35.07) | 1719 (33.32)  |

Source: Census 2011

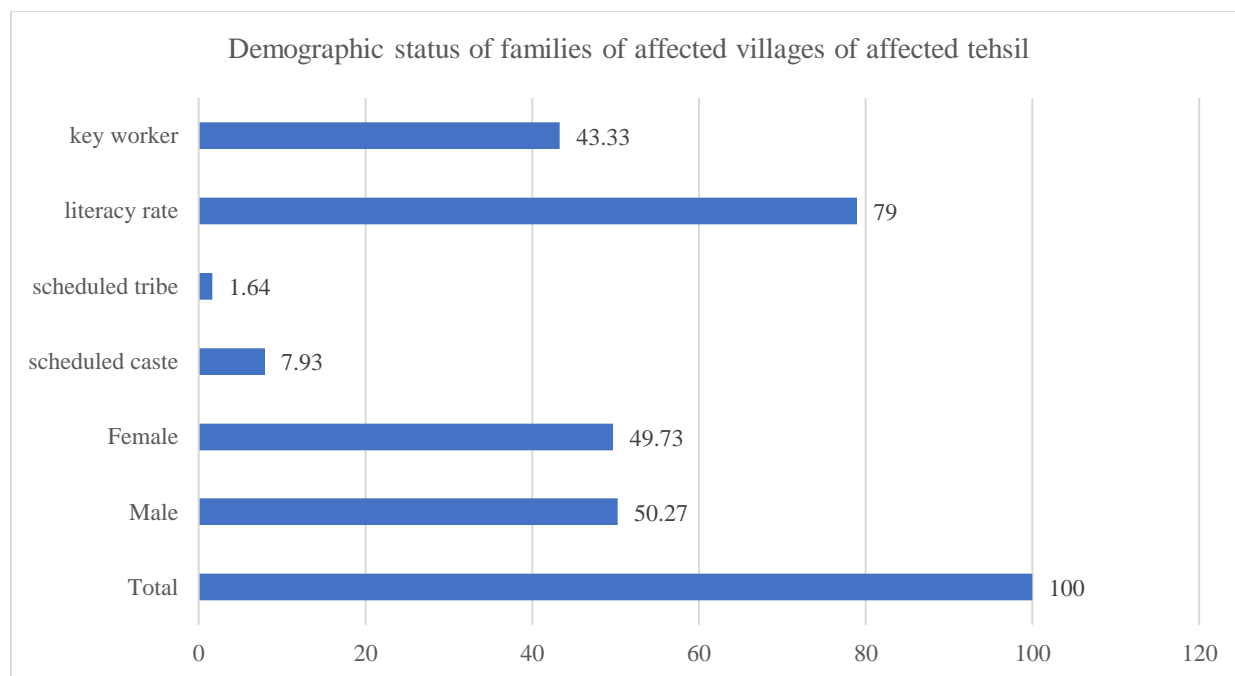


Figure 6 Demographic status of families of affected villages of affected tehsil

#### 4.3 Availability of Economic Institutions

Table 8 shows the status regarding the facilities of commercial/rural banks, cooperative banks, cooperative buying-selling/credit societies, daily market, weekly market, vegetable/grain market, government cheap grain shop, fertilizer-seed godown and agricultural machinery store. In relation to the facilities under consideration, it is known from the table that apart from Vegetable/Galla Mandi, Wheat, Paddy Purchase Center and Cold Storage, all the availability facilities are within 0 to 5 km. Is located at.

Table 8 Availability and distance of economic institutions (km)

| S. No. | Name of Institution                        | In the village | 5 km       | 5-10 km    | 10 km From More |
|--------|--|----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1      | Commercial/Rural Bank                      | 2 (14.29)      | 12 (85.71) | 0          | 0               |
| 2      | Cooperative bank                           | 1 (7.14)       | 13 (92.86) | 0          | 0               |
| 3      | Cooperative Purchase Sale / Credit Society | 1 (7.14)       | 13 (92.86) | 0          | 0               |
| 4      | Daily market/weekly market                 | 3 (21.43)      | 11 (78.57) | 0          | 0               |
| 5      | Vegetable/Galla Mandi                      | 0              | 0          | 14 (100.0) | 0               |

|    |                              |            |            |   |            |
|----|------------------------------|------------|------------|---|------------|
| 6  | Government cheap street shop | 10 (71.43) | 4(28.57)   | 0 | 0          |
| 7  | Fertilizer/Seed Warehouse    | 3 (21.43)  | 11 (78.57) | 0 | 0          |
| 8  | Agricultural Machinery Store | 3 (21.43)  | 11 (78.57) | 0 | 0          |
| 9  | Wheat, Paddy Purchase Center | 0          | 0          | 0 | 14 (100.0) |
| 10 | cold storage                 | 0          | 0          | 0 | 14 (100.0) |
|    | Total number of villages     | 14(100.00) |            |   |            |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.4 Social/Religious Places

In case of availability or non-availability of social, religious, and cultural institutions/places in the affected villages, the distance details are given in Table 9. Temples are in all the affected villages, while playgrounds are in 10 villages, fair sites in 5 villages, public toilets for men and women in 2 villages, crematoriums/graveyards are in eleven villages. Rest of the villages and social, religious, and cultural institutions/places such as public toilet for men/women, graveyard, mosque, gurudwara, playground and fair place are within 5 km distance from the village. The distance of church and mosque from the affected villages is 5 to 10 km.

*Table 9 Availability of social, religious, cultural institutions (distance in km)*

| S. No. | institution/place        | In the village | 2 km as far as | 2-5 km    | 5-10 km    | 10 km more than |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 1      | Temple                   | 14 (100.0)     | 0              | 0         | 0          | 0               |
| 2      | Mosque                   | 0              | 0              | 0         | 14 (100.0) | 0               |
| 3      | Cathedral                | 0              | 0              | 0         | 14 (100.0) | 0               |
| 4      | Gurudwara                | 0              | 5 (35.71)      | 5 (35.71) | 4 (28.57)  | 0               |
| 5      | Playground               | 10 (71.43)     | 4 (28.57)      | 0         | 0          | 0               |
| 6      | Fairground               | 5 (35.71)      | 9 (64.29)      | 0         | 0          | 0               |
| 7      | Male-public toilet       | 2 (14.29)      | 10 (71.43)     | 2 (14.29) | 0          | 0               |
| 8      | Female-public toilet     | 2 (14.29)      | 10 (71.43)     | 2 (14.29) | 0          | 0               |
| 9      | Cremation ground         | 11 (78.57)     | 3 (21.43)      | 0         | 0          | 0               |
|        | Total number of villages | 14 (100.0)     |                |           |            |                 |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.5 Political, Administrative Institutions

The details of availability of political, administrative, and public institutions in the affected villages and distance in case of non-availability are given in Table 10. Panchayat Bhavan is in seven

affected villages, voluntary organizations are in two villages, offices of political parties in one village, post office in seven villages and police station in one village. In the rest of the affected villages, the distance of availability of political, administrative, and public institutions is 2 to 4 km, details of which are given in the table.

*Table 10 Availability of political/administrative and public institutions*

Distance (km)

| S.No.                    | Institution/place       | In the village | 2 km       | 2-4 km    | 4-6 km | 6-8 km | 8 kms more than |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 01                       | Panchayat ghar          | 7 (50.00)      | 7 (50.00)  | 0         | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 02                       | Voluntary organizations | 2 (14.29)      | 5 (35.71)  | 7 (50.00) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 03                       | Political party offices | 1 (7.14)       | 10 (71.43) | 3 (21.43) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 04                       | Post office             | 7 (50.00)      | 7 (50.00)  | 0         | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 05                       | Police station          | 1 (7.14)       | 10 (71.43) | 3 (21.43) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| Total number of villages |                         | 14(100.00)     |            |           |        |        |                 |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.6 Educational Institutions

The details of availability of educational institutions in the affected villages are given in Table 11. Primary schools are available in eight villages, upper primary schools in seven villages, high schools and inter colleges in two villages, degree colleges and ITIs in one village and English medium schools in five villages. The availability and distance of educational institutions in remaining villages are shown in the table.

*Table 11 Availability and distance of educational institutions (in km)*

| S.No. | School/college       | In the village | 2 km       | 2-4 km    | 4-6 km    | 6 km more than |
|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 01    | Primary school       | 8 (57.14)      | 6 (42.86)  | 0         | 0         | 0              |
| 02    | Upper primary school | 7 (50.00)      | 7 (50.00)  | 0         | 0         | 0              |
| 03    | Seminary             | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 14 (100.0)     |
| 04    | High School          | 2 (14.29)      | 10 (71.43) | 2 (14.29) | 0         | 0              |
| 05    | Inter college        | 2 (14.29)      | 10 (71.43) | 2 (14.29) | 0         | 0              |
| 06    | Degree college       | 1 (7.14)       | 6 (42.86)  | 7 (50.00) | 0         | 0              |
| 07    | I.T. I               | 1 (7.14)       | 5 (35.71)  | 6 (42.86) | 2 (14.29) | 0              |



| S.No.                    | School/college        | In the village | 2 km      | 2-4 km    | 4-6 km | 6 km more than |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| 08                       | English medium school | 5 (35.71)      | 7 (50.00) | 2 (14.29) | 0      | 0              |
| Total number of villages |                       | 14(100.00)     |           |           |        |                |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.7 Health Services

The details of availability of health services in the villages affected by land acquisition for airport expansion are given in Table 12. Anganwadi centers are available in all the affected villages. Whereas ANM centers are in seven villages, health sub-centres in three villages, allopathic medicine, homeopathy medicine, primary health center in two villages, Ayurvedic medicine and quack doctor in twelve villages. In the rest of the affected villages, health facilities are available within 6 kms. Till then.

*Table 12 Availability and distance of health services (in km)*

| S.No.              | Service               | In the village | 2 km      | 2-4 km    | 4-6 km    | 6 kms more than |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1                  | Anganwadi Center      | 14 ¼100-0½     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0               |
| 2                  | ANM Center            | 7 (50.00)      | 7 (50.00) | 0         | 0         | 0               |
| 3                  | Health sub-centre     | 3 (21.43)      | 5 (35.71) | 6 (42.86) | 0         | 0               |
| 4                  | Primary health center | 2 (14.29)      | 5 (35.71) | 4 (28.57) | 3 (21.43) | 0               |
| 5.1                | Allopathic medicine   | 3 (21.43)      | 7 (50.00) | 4 (28.57) | 0         | 0               |
| 5.2                | Homeopathic medicine  | 3 (21.43)      | 7 (50.00) | 4 (28.57) | 0         | 0               |
| 5.3                | Ayurvedic medicine    | 2 (14.29)      | 7 (50.00) | 5 (35.71) | 0         | 0               |
| 5.4                | Quack doctor          | 12 (85.71)     | 2 (14.29) | 0         | 0         | 0               |
| Number of villages |                       | 14(100.00)     |           |           |           |                 |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.8 Veterinary Services

Veterinary services are available in the affected three villages. While the availability of veterinary services is one km away from the remaining eleven villages. Distance of 1 to 4 kms. Till then. As given in Table 13.

*Table 13 Availability and distance of veterinary services in km.*

| S.No.                    | Services                       | In the village | 2-4 km     | 4-6 km | 6-8 km | 8 kms more than |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 1                        | Artificial insemination center | 3 (21.43)      | 11 (78.57) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 2                        | Paravate                       | 3 (21.43)      | 11 (78.57) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| 3                        | Animal Hospital                | 3 (21.43)      | 11 (78.57) | 0      | 0      | 0               |
| Total number of villages |                                | 14(100.00)     |            |        |        |                 |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.9 Electrical Connection

The details of the type of electricity connection in the affected villages are given in Table 14. All the affected villages are electrified. In 100 percent of the inhabited villages, domestic light/fan and electricity connection for agricultural work and industrial connection for industrial work is available in 9 villages.

*Table 14 Availability of electricity connection*

| S.No.                    | Description            | Shahpur     | Kangra     | Total      |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1                        | Domestic connection    | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2                        | Agriculture connection | 0 (100.00)  | 0(100.00)  | 0 (0.00)   |
| 3                        | Industrial connection  | 2 (50.00)   | 7 (70.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| Total number of villages |                        | 4(100.00)   | 10(100.00) | 14(100.00) |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.10 Drinking Water Sources

The details of the source of drinking water of the affected villages are given in Table 15. It is clear from the table that in 100 percent villages piped water supply, summersbill/boring/tube well and well are the main source of drinking water respectively.

*Table 15 Availability of drinking water source*

| S.No.                    | Source                        | Shahpur     | Kangra      | Total      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1                        | Piped water supply            | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00)  | 14 (100.0) |
| 2                        | Country hand pump             | 0           | 0           | 0          |
| 3                        | Boring/ Tubewell/ Summersbill | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00)  | 14 (100.0) |
| 4                        | Well                          | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00)  | 14 (100.0) |
| Total number of villages |                               | 04 (100.00) | 04 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.11 Means of irrigation

The details of sources of irrigation in the affected villages are given in Table 4.11. It is clear from the table that in all the villages kuhls are available as a means of irrigation.

*Table 16 Availability of source of irrigation*

| S.No.                    | Source                             | Shahpur     | Kangra     | Total      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1                        | Kuhl (water channel)               | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2                        | State Tubewell (Boring / Tubewell) | 0           | 1 (10.00)  | 1 (7.14)   |
| 3                        | Private Well/Pumpset               | 0           | 0          | 0          |
| 4                        | Pond                               | 0           | 0          | 0          |
| Total number of villages |                                    | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.12 Economic Activities

The details of self-help groups formed in the affected villages are presented in Table 16. Women self-help groups are formed in 100 percent villages. While male self-help groups are not formed in any village.

*Table 17 Self help group*

| S.No.                    | Description | Shahpur     | Kangra     | Total      |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1                        | Female      | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2                        | Male        | 0           | 0          | 0          |
| Total number of villages |             | 04 (100.00) | 10(100.00) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 4.13 Status of Cottage Industries

The details of existing cottage industries in the affected villages are presented in Table 17. It is clear from the table that grocery stores, milkmen, goat rearing units are available in all the affected villages. The availability of remaining other cottage industries is given in the village number table. While Gaggal village of Kangra tehsil is the main center of business of the area which is getting affected by the acquisition.

*Table 18 Availability of cottage industries in the village*

| S.No.                    | Description                | Shahpur   | Kangra     | Total      |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1                        | Handloom                   | 0 (0.00)  | 0 (0.00)   | 0 (0.00)   |
| 2                        | Powerloom                  | 0 (0.00)  | 0 (0.00)   | 0 (0.00)   |
| 3                        | MiniRicemill/Polisher      | 2 (50.00) | 7 (60.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| 4                        | Flour Mill                 | 3 (75.00) | 9 (90.00)  | 12 (85.71) |
| 5                        | Oil Ghani                  | 1 (25.00) | 3 (30.00)  | 4 (28.57)  |
| 6                        | grocery store              | 4 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 7                        | Engine/Auto Repair         | 1(25.00)  | 4 (40.00)  | 5 (35.71)  |
| 8                        | Milky                      | 4 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 9                        | Goat Farming Units         | 4 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 10                       | Piggery units              | 0 (0.00)  | 0          | 0          |
| 11                       | Poultry units              | 1 (25.00) | 4 (40.00)  | 5 (35.71)  |
| 12                       | Fishing pond               | 0         | 0          | 0          |
| 13                       | Tent house                 | 1 (25.00) | 6 (60.00)  | 7 (50.0)   |
| 14                       | Mutton/Chicken/Fish Shop   | 1(25.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 11 (78.57) |
| 15                       | Wine Shop (English/Native) | 1(25.00)  | 8 (80.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| Total number of villages |                            | 4 (100.0) | 10(100.0)  | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 4.14 Malpractices

The details of the evils prevalent in the affected villages are given in Table 18. It was told by the representatives and villagers of all the affected villages that dowry system, widow remarriage ban, ban on higher education of girls, superstition, tantric activities, and family practices are prevalent in their villages. There is absolutely no restriction on planning. While Panchayati decisions etc. are prevalent in general form.

*Table 19 Evils prevailing in the village.*

| S.No.                    | Description                      | Highly      | Normally   | Not Applicable |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1                        | Child marriage                   | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 2                        | Dowry system                     | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 3                        | Superstition                     | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 4                        | Widow marriage ban               | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 5                        | Technical action                 | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 6                        | Ban on higher education of girls | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 7                        | Ban on family planning           | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   | 14 (100.00)    |
| 8                        | Panchayat verdict                | 0 (0.00)    | 14 (80.95) | 0 (0.00)       |
| Total number of villages |                                  | 14 (100.00) |            |                |

Source: Primary Data

**4.15 Livestock**

The details of livestock available in the affected villages are given in Table 19. In 100 percent inhabited villages, cattle, fish, and goats are available.

*Table 20 Availability of livestock in villages*

| S.No.                    | Description  | Yes         | No        |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                        | Bovine       | 14 (100.00) | 0         |
| 2                        | Mahishvanshi | 14 (100.00) | 0         |
| 3                        | Goats        | 14 (100.00) | 0         |
| 4                        | Mule         | 10 (71.43)  | 4 (28.57) |
| Total number of villages |              | 14 (100.00) |           |

Source: Primary Data

**4.16 Availability of green fodder for animals**

The details of availability of green fodder for cattle in all the affected villages are given in Table 4.16. Availability of green fodder for animals is sufficient in 100 percent affected villages.

*Table 21 Village-wise availability of green fodder for animals*

| S.No. | Name of Tehsils | Enough | Insufficient |
|-------|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| 1     | Shahpur         | Yes    | No           |
| 2     | Kangra          | Yes    | No           |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.17 Main Crops

The details of major crops sown in the affected villages are shown in Table 21. It is notable that this description is in relation to 14 villages. Wheat and mustard are cultivated in 100 percent of the villages in rabi crops. In Kharif crops, paddy and maize are sown in 100 percent villages. While no crops are sown in Zayd's crops. Regarding commercial crops, vegetables (tomato, cabbage, brinjal, okra, cucumber etc.) and potatoes are sown in 100 percent of the inhabited villages. The main crops of the affected villages are vegetables (tomato, cabbage, brinjal, okra, cucumber etc.). Vegetable cultivation is abundant in these villages. Which is the main source of income for the farmers of the village.

Table 22 Main crops

| S.No. | Description      | Tehsil wise number of villages |             |            |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|
|       |                  | Shahpur                        | Kangra      | Total      |
| A     | Drunken          |                                |             |            |
| 1     | Wheat            | 04 (100.0)                     | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2     | Barley           | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| 3     | Mustard/Lahi     | 04 (100.0)                     | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 4     | Lentil           | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0          |
| 5     | Gram             | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| B     | Kharif           |                                |             |            |
| 1     | Rice             | 04 (100.0)                     | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2     | Sorghum (jowar)  | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| 3     | Millet           | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| 4     | Urad             | 02 (50.0)                      | 4 (40.00)   | 6 (42.86)  |
| 5     | Moong            | 0                              | 0           | 0          |
| 6     | Maize            | 04(100.0)                      | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| C     | Zayed            |                                |             |            |
| 1     | Urad             | 0                              | 0           | 0          |
| 2     | Moong            | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| 3     | metha            | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
| D     | Commercial crops |                                |             |            |
| 1     | Potato           | 04(100.0)                      | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2     | Vegetables       | 04(100.0)                      | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |
| 3     | Groundnut        | 0 (0.00)                       | 0 (0.00)    | 0 (0.00)   |
|       | Base             | 04(100.0)                      | 10 (100.00) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

#### 4.18 Public Assets acquired

The details of public assets located on the village society/government land proposed for acquisition are given in Table 22. From the observation of the table, it is known that about 93 percent villages

have link roads, irrigation canals, houses, 86 percent villages have temples, trees and plants, 71 percent villages have drainage channels, 64 percent villages have shops, boring/tubewells. etc. are affected due to water. Village-wise details of the assets proposed for acquisition are given in the table. While Gaggal village of Kangra tehsil is the main center of business of the area which is getting affected by the acquisition.

*Table 23 Public assets located in the acquired land.*

| S.No. | Asset details                                | Tehsil wise number of villages |            |            |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
|       |  | Shahpur                        | Kangra     | Total      |
| 1     | Chakrod / Sampark Marg                       | 3 (75.00)                      | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 2     | Boring / Tubewell (for drinking water)       | 2 (50.00)                      | 7 (70.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| 3     | Irrigation hose                              | 3 (75.00)                      | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 4     | Drainage ditch                               | 2 (50.00)                      | 8 (80.00)  | 10 (71.43) |
| 5     | school building                              | 1 (25.00)                      | 5 (50.00)  | 6 (42.86)  |
| 6     | Dev Sthan (Monastery) / Temple               | 3 (75.00)                      | 9 (90.00)  | 12 (85.71) |
| 7     | Houses and other structures                  | 3 (75.00)                      | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 10    | Panchayat bhavan                             | 1 (25.00)                      | 2 (20.00)  | 3 (21.43)  |
| 11    | Pond   | 1 (25.00)                      | 0          | 1 (7.14)   |
| 12    | Pasture                                      | 1 (25.00)                      | 2 (20.00)  | 3 (21.43)  |
| 13    | Anganwadi                                    | 2 (50.00)                      | 5 (50.00)  | 7 (50.00)  |
| 14    | Petrol tank                                  | 0                              | 1 (10.00)  | 1 (7.14)   |
| 15    | Animal Hospital                              | 1 (25.00)                      | 2 (20.00)  | 3 (21.43)  |
| 16    | Government buildings (Patwari, Society etc.) | 2 (50.00)                      | 4 (40.00)  | 6 (42.86)  |
| 17    | Shop   | 2 (50.00)                      | 7 (70.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| 18    | Crematorium/graveyard                        | 0                              | 3 (30.00)  | 3 (21.43)  |
| 19    | Trees and plants                             | 2 (50.00)                      | 10 (10.00) | 12 (85.71) |
| 20    | Chicken farm                                 | 0                              | 1 (10.00)  | 1 (7.14)   |
|       | Total  | 04 (100.0)                     | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

#### **4.19 Reasons for disagreement**

According to Pradhans/Panchayat members of the affected villages, the reasons for non-voluntarily giving land for the project by the landowners are given in Table 24. It is clear that in 100 percent of the villages the circle rate is much less than the market value, the land is very fertile and the land is very valuable, there are many share holders, the land owner is dead/non-inherited, 92.86 percent villages Loss of housing, lack of rehabilitation and resettlement plan, fear of unemployment, non-availability of land for housing and business and the problem of migration from the village, etc. were cited as the reasons.

*Table 24 Reasons for not giving land for the project.***(Multiple answer)**

| S.No. | Cause   | Shahpur    | Kangra     | Total      |
|-------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| 1     | Circle rate is less than the market rate            | 4 (100.0)  | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 2     | Housing loss  | 3 (75.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 3     | Loss of business                                    | 2 (50.00)  | 7 (70.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| 4     | Soil fertility                                      | 4 (100.0)  | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 5     | Land near road                                      | 2 (50.00)  | 7 (70.00)  | 9 (64.29)  |
| 6     | Rehabilitation and resettlement plan                | 3 (75.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 7     | Having multiple shareholders                        | 4 (100.0)  | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 8     | Fear of unemployment                                | 3 (75.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 9     | Due to the death of the landowner / non-inheritance | 4 (100.0)  | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |
| 10    | Absence of land for housing and business            | 3 (75.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
| 11    | Migration problem                                   | 3 (75.00)  | 10 (100.0) | 13 (92.86) |
|       | Total number of villages                            | 04 (100.0) | 10 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

**4.20 Impacts of the Project**

According to the Pradhans/members of the affected villages, the details of negative and positive impacts of the project are given in Table 24. In relation to the negative effects of the project, cultivable land will be reduced by 100 percent, loss of main / link roads by 92.86 percent, loss of housing, difficulties for farmers to move to the fields, fear of unemployment, vegetable production by 85.71 percent. Reduction in irrigation facilities, increase in pollution problem by 78.57 percent, problem of migration from villages and loss of business by 64.28 percent, etc. were told as negative multiple effects.

*Table 25 Project impact***(Multiple answer)**

| S.No. | Effect  | Number of villages |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| A     | Negative  |                    |
| 1     | Loss of main / link roads of the village          | 13 (92.86)         |
| 2     | Cultivable land will decrease                     | 14 (100.0)         |
| 3     | The problem of pollution will increase            | 11 (78.57)         |
| 4     | Housing loss                                      | 13 (92.86)         |
| 5     | Difficulties in movement of farmers to the fields | 13 (92.86)         |
| 6     | Migration problem                                 | 11 (78.57)         |
| 7     | Fear of unemployment                              | 13 (92.86)         |



|    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
| 8  | Decrease in vegetable production                                    | 12 (85.71) |
| 9  | Lack of irrigation facilities                                       | 12 (85.71) |
| 10 | Loss of business  | 9 (64.28)  |
| B  | Positive  |            |
| 1  | Rapid development of the area                                       | 14 (100.0) |
| 2  | Transport facility will increase                                    | 14 (100.0) |
| 3  | Ease of doing business will increase                                | 14 (100.0) |
| 4  | Travel time will be saved   | 14 (100.0) |
| 5  | Migration from region to city will reduce                           | 11 (78.57) |
| 6  | There will be improvement in the living conditions of the residents | 10 (71.43) |
| 7  | Health related resources will be developed                          | 10 (71.43) |
| 8  | Education related resources will be developed                       | 9 (64.28)  |
| 9  | There will be an increase in the rate of other land                 | 14 (100.0) |
| 10 | New employment opportunities will be available                      | 12 (85.71) |
| 11 | There will be an increase in the value of other land                | 13 (92.86) |
| 12 | There will be an increase in tourism                                | 14 (100.0) |
|    | Total number of villages  | 14 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

While development of village/area by 100 percent, transportation facilities will increase, travel time will be saved, tourism will increase and value rate of other lands will increase, while business facility will increase by 92.86 percent, by 85.71 percent New employment opportunities will be available, migration from region to city will reduce by 78.57 percent, living conditions of residents will improve by 71.43 percent, health related resources will be developed, education related resources by 64.28 percent There will be development etc. positive multiple effects were told.

## Chapter 5

### Socio-economic and cultural impact

Under the present chapter, an attempt has been made to assess the effects on various communities and institutions because of acquisition of land for expansion of airport in district Kangra. Projects of this nature have an impact in three phases. (1) On the social and economic condition of the affected families in the process of land acquisition before the start of the project, (2) On the presence of outsiders at the construction sites during the construction period and on the presence of heavy machines and transport at the construction site and (3) In the period of implementation of the project after the completion of the project. Due to opposition to the project, only about 28 percent of the affected family members have given interviews, based on this, an attempt is made to assess the socio-economic and cultural effects on the concerned areas, villages, and families because of land acquisition for the project has been done.

#### 5.1 Characteristics of the affected families

As it is mentioned in the study methodology that the landowners whose names are repeated in the list or because of being in another village or because of belonging to the same family, have been interviewed only once. About 28 percent of the families interviewed have been completely opposed to the expansion of the airport by the people of the area, based on which the social characteristics of the affected families are described in the next paragraphs.

##### 5.1.1 Gender

The gender-wise classification of the interviewed affected landowners is given in Table 25. Out of the total interviewed affected landowners, 77.44 percent are men and 22.563 percent are women. Village-wise details of male and female have been presented in the table.

*Table 26 Gender wise classification of affected interviewed landowners.*

| S.No. | village name  | Male       | Female     | Total      |
|-------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 61 (81.33) | 14 (18.67) | 75 (100.0) |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 3 (60.00)  | 2 (40.00)  | 5 (100.0)  |
| 3     | Keori         | 32 (82.05) | 7 (17.95)  | 39 (100.0) |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 22 (78.57) | 6 (21.43)  | 28(100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 12 (80.00) | 3 (20.00)  | 15(100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 13 (76.47) | 4 (23.53)  | 17 (100.0) |
| 7     | Sanour        | 42 (77.78) | 12 (22.23) | 54(100.0)  |

|    |              |             |            |             |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 8  | Balla        | 49 (80.32)  | 12 (19.67) | 61(100.0)   |
| 9  | Sahoura      | 7 (58.33)   | 5 (41.67)  | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad    | 15 (53.57)  | 13 (46.43) | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh         | 6 (75.00)   | 2 (25.00)  | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas  | 47 (82.46)  | 10 (17.54) | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar   | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi | 0           | 0          | 0           |
|    | Total        | 309 (77.44) | 90 (22.56) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

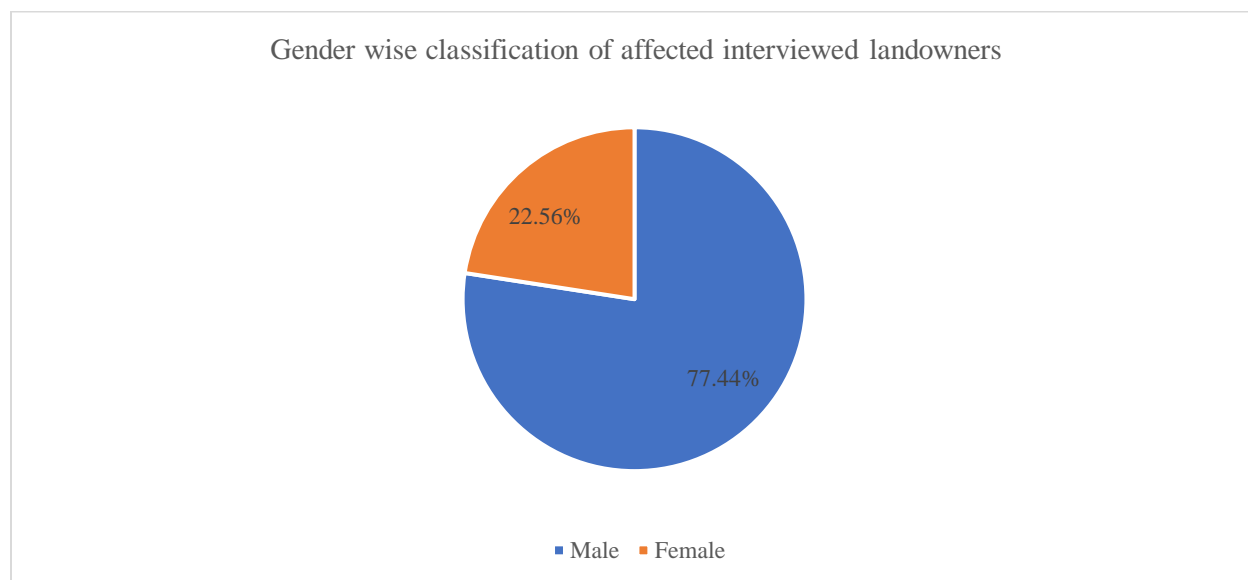


Figure 7 Gender wise classification of affected interviewed landowners.

### 5.1.2 Educational Qualification

The highest educational qualification of the family members of the affected landowners interviewed was less than 1.00 per cent high school, 18.55 per cent up to high school, 17.29 per cent intermediate, 38.60 per cent graduate and 24.56 per cent postgraduate or higher. The details of village wise educational qualification are displayed in Table 26.

Table 27 Family members of the affected landowners with the highest educational qualification

| S.No. | Village name | Less than high school | High school | Intermediate | Graduate   | Master's and more | Total      |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu   | 0                     | 17 (22.67)  | 18 (24.00)   | 25 (33.33) | 15 (20.00)        | 75 (100.0) |
| 2     | Bhadot       | 0                     | 0           | 3 (60.00)    | 1 (20.00)  | 1 (20.00)         | 5 (100.0)  |
| 3     | Keori        | 2 (5.12)              | 8 (20.51)   | 7 (17.94)    | 16 (41.03) | 6 (15.38)         | 39 (100.0) |

|    |               |             |               |               |                |               |                |
|----|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4  | Jugehar       | 0           | 6<br>(21.43)  | 3<br>(10.71)  | 10<br>(35.71)  | 9<br>(32.14)  | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 5  | Bhedi         | 1<br>(6.67) | 5<br>(33.33)  | 2<br>(13.33)  | 4<br>(26.67)   | 3<br>(20.00)  | 15<br>(100.0)  |
| 6  | Dhugiari Khas | 0           | 6<br>(35.29)  | 2<br>(11.76)  | 5<br>(29.41)   | 4<br>(23.53)  | 17<br>(100.0)  |
| 7  | Sanour        | 1<br>(1.85) | 13<br>(24.07) | 5<br>(9.26)   | 20<br>(37.04)  | 15<br>(27.78) | 54<br>(100.0)  |
| 8  | Balla         | 0           | 3<br>(4.92)   | 7<br>(11.48)  | 21<br>(34.43)  | 30<br>(49.48) | 61<br>(100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura       | 0           | 1<br>(8.33)   | 2<br>(16.67)  | 7<br>(58.33)   | 2<br>(16.67)  | 12<br>(100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad     | 0           | 4<br>(14.29)  | 4<br>(14.29)  | 12<br>(42.86)  | 8<br>(28.57)  | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh          | 0           | 0             | 0             | 7<br>(87.50)   | 1<br>(12.50)  | 8<br>(100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas   | 0           | 11<br>(19.30) | 16<br>(28.07) | 26<br>(45.61)  | 4<br>(7.02)   | 57<br>(100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar    | 0           | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0             | 0              |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0           | 0             | 0             | 0              | 0             | 0              |
|    | Total         | 4<br>(1.00) | 74<br>(18.55) | 69<br>(17.29) | 154<br>(38.60) | 98<br>(24.56) | 399<br>(100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

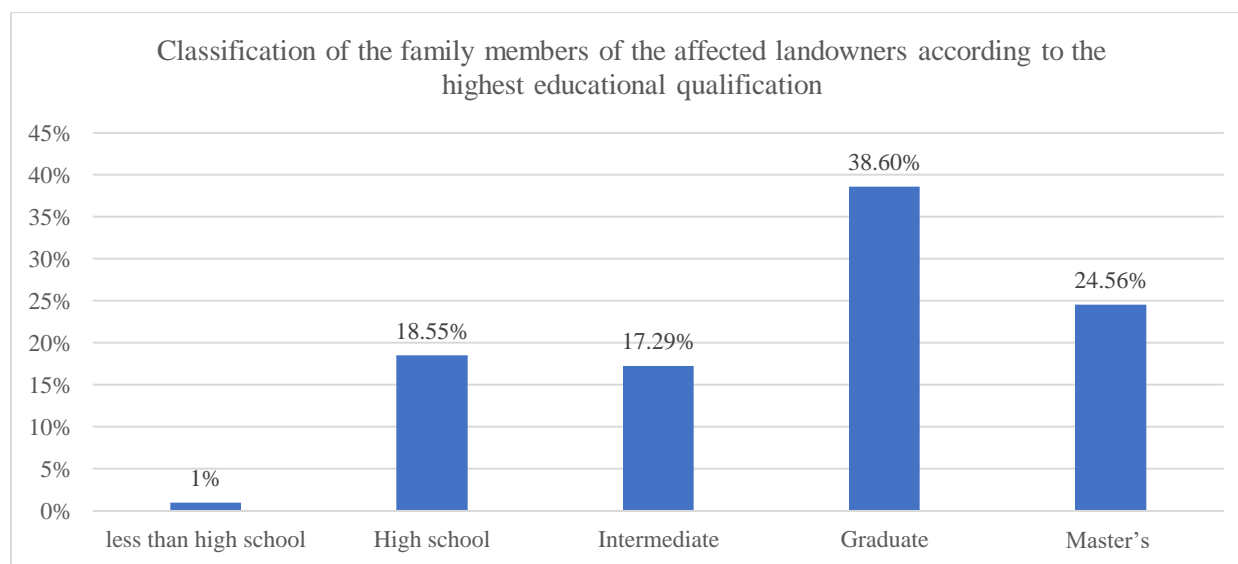


Figure 8 Classification of the family members of the affected landowners according to the highest educational qualification

### 5.1.3 Religion

The religion-wise details of the affected landowners are given in Table 27. 100% of the landowners interviewed are Hindus.

*Table 28 Classification of affected landowners based on religion.*

| S.No. | Village name  | Hindu       | Muslim | Total       |
|-------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 75 (100.0)  | 0      | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 5 (100.0)   | 0      | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori         | 39 (100.0)  | 0      | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 28(100.0)   | 0      | 28(100.0)   |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 15(100.0)   | 0      | 15(100.0)   |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 17 (100.0)  | 0      | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour        | 54(100.0)   | 0      | 54(100.0)   |
| 8     | Balla         | 61(100.0)   | 0      | 61(100.0)   |
| 9     | Sahoura       | 12 (100.0)  | 0      | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad     | 28 (100.0)  | 0      | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh          | 8 (100.0)   | 0      | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas   | 57 (100.0)  | 0      | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar    | 0           | 0      | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0           | 0      | 0           |
|       | Total         | 399 (100.0) | 0      | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.1.4 Caste

Caste-wise village-wise classification of the affected landowners has been done in Table 29. It is evident from the table that 1.75 percent of the interviewed landowners belong to Scheduled Tribes, 5.76 percent to Scheduled Castes, 34.59 percent to Other Backward Classes and 57.90 percent to general castes.

*Table 29 Caste-based classification of affected interviewee landowners*

| S.No. | Village name | Scheduled caste | Scheduled tribe | Other backward class | General       | Total         |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu   | 7<br>(9.33)     | 0               | 63<br>(84.00)        | 5<br>(6.67)   | 75<br>(100.0) |
| 2     | Bhadot       | 0               | 0               | 5<br>(100.0)         | 0             | 5<br>(100.0)  |
| 3     | Keori        | 10<br>(25.64)   | 2<br>(5.13)     | 2<br>(5.13)          | 25<br>(64.10) | 39<br>(100.0) |

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|    |               |              |              |                |                |                |
|----|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4  | Jugehar       | 0            | 0            | 0              | 28<br>(100.0)  | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 5  | Bhedi         | 0            | 0            | 5<br>(33.33)   | 10<br>(66.67)  | 15<br>(100.0)  |
| 6  | Dhugiari Khas | 0            | 2<br>(11.76) | 5<br>(29.41)   | 10<br>(58.82)  | 17<br>(100.0)  |
| 7  | Sanour        | 1<br>(1.85)  | 0            | 43<br>(79.63)  | 10<br>(18.52)  | 54<br>(100.0)  |
| 8  | Balla         | 0            | 0            | 61<br>(100.0)  | 0              | 61<br>(100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura       | 0            | 3<br>(25.00) | 9<br>(75.00)   | 0              | 12<br>(100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad     | 0            | 0            | 25<br>(89.29)  | 3<br>(10.71)   | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh          | 5<br>(62.50) | 0            | 3<br>(37.50)   | 0              | 8<br>(100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas   | 0            | 0            | 10<br>(17.54)  | 47<br>(82.46)  | 57<br>(100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar    | 0            | 0            | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0            | 0            | 0              | 0              | 0              |
|    | Total         | 23<br>(5.76) | 7<br>(1.75)  | 231<br>(57.90) | 138<br>(34.59) | 399<br>(100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

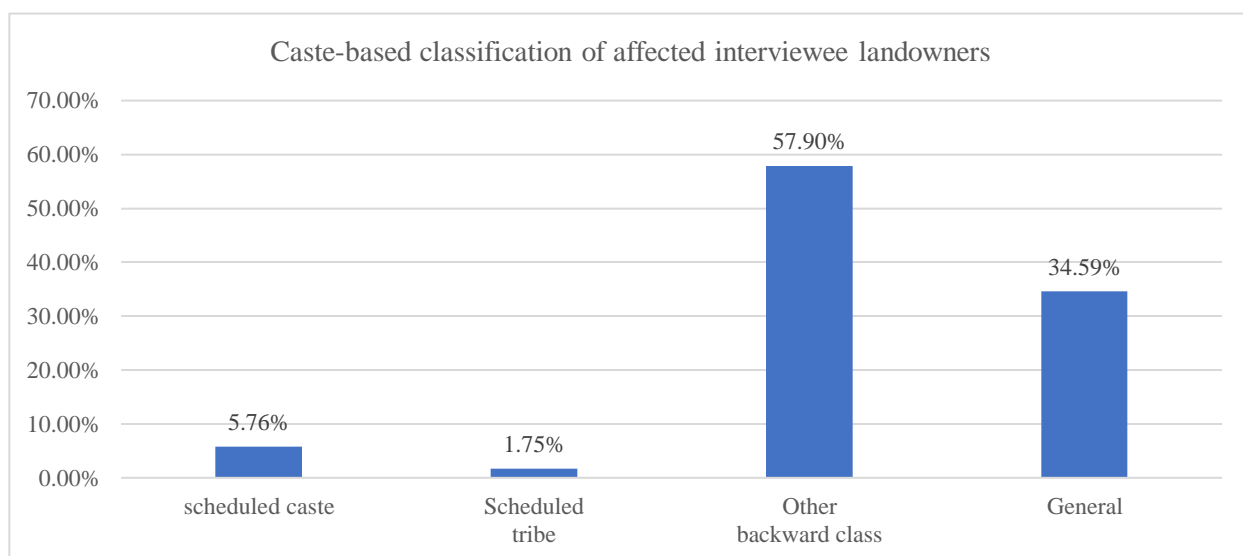


Figure 9 Caste-based classification of affected interviewee landowners

## 5.2 Business

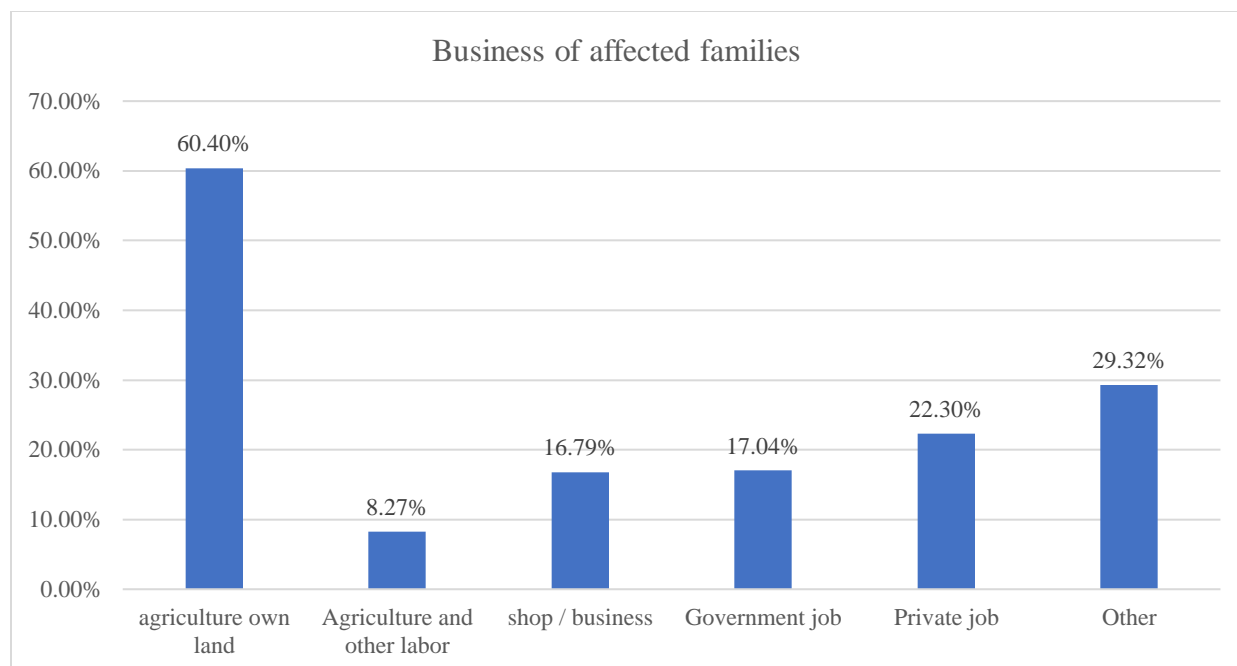
Regarding the occupation of the family, the village-wise details of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table 30. It is clear from the perusal of the table that 60.40 percent of the interviewed landowners are engaged in agriculture on their own land while 8.27 percent are in agriculture and other occupations. There are wages. Apart from this, 16.79 percent shop/business, 17.04 percent government job, 22.30 percent private job and 29.32 percent other business.

*Table 30 Business of affected families*

(Multiple)

| S.N o. | Village name  | Agriculture on own land | Agriculture and other labor | Shop / business | Government job | Private job   | Other          | Total          |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1      | Rachhiyalu    | 57<br>(76.00)           | 18<br>(24.00)               | 3<br>(4.00)     | 9<br>(12.00)   | 16<br>(21.30) | 15<br>(20.0)   | 75<br>(100.0)  |
| 2      | Bhadot        | 1<br>(20.00)            | 2<br>(40.00)                | 0               | 0              | 0             | 4<br>(80.0)    | 5<br>(100.0)   |
| 3      | Keori         | 24<br>(61.54)           | 4<br>(10.26)                | 1<br>(2.56)     | 5<br>(12.82)   | 15<br>(38.50) | 11<br>(28.21)  | 39<br>(100.0)  |
| 4      | Jugehar       | 21<br>(75.0)            | 0                           | 0               | 5<br>(17.86)   | 13<br>(46.40) | 9<br>(32.14)   | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 5      | Bhedi         | 14<br>(93.33)           | 1<br>(6.67)                 | 0               | 3<br>(20.0)    | 3<br>(20.0)   | 5<br>(33.33)   | 15<br>(100.0)  |
| 6      | Dhugiari Khas | 13<br>(76.47)           | 0                           | 4<br>(23.53)    | 2<br>(11.76)   | 3<br>(17.60)  | 7<br>(41.18)   | 17<br>(100.0)  |
| 7      | Sanour        | 12<br>(22.22)           | 1<br>(1.85)                 | 6<br>(11.11)    | 16<br>(29.63)  | 14<br>(25.90) | 13<br>(24.07)  | 54<br>(100.0)  |
| 8      | Balla         | 48<br>(78.69)           | 7<br>(11.48)                | 3<br>(4.92)     | 4<br>(6.56)    | 11<br>(18.00) | 19<br>(31.15)  | 61<br>(100.0)  |
| 9      | Sahoura       | 11<br>(91.67)           | 0                           | 0               | 1<br>(8.33)    | 0             | 7<br>(58.33)   | 12<br>(100.0)  |
| 10     | Mungrehad     | 16<br>(57.14)           | 0                           | 8<br>(28.57)    | 5<br>(17.86)   | 4<br>(14.30)  | 13<br>(46.43)  | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 11     | Bagh          | 6<br>(75.0)             | 0                           | 3<br>(37.50)    | 3<br>(37.50)   | 1<br>(12.50)  | 2<br>(25.00)   | 8<br>(100.0)   |
| 12     | Gaggal Khas   | 18<br>(31.58)           | 0                           | 39<br>(68.42)   | 15<br>(26.32)  | 9<br>(15.80)  | 12<br>(21.05)  | 57<br>(100.0)  |
| 13     | Barsbalkar    | 0                       | 0                           | 0               | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0              |
| 14     | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0                       | 0                           | 0               | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0              |
|        | Total         | 241<br>(60.40)          | 33<br>(8.27)                | 67<br>(16.79)   | 68<br>(17.04)  | 89<br>(22.30) | 117<br>(29.32) | 399<br>(100.0) |

Source: Primary Data



*Figure 10 Business of affected families*

### 5.3 Income

Village-wise details of the interviewed affected landowners according to family income are given in Table 31. It is clear from the perusal of the table that 33.08 percent of the interviewed landowners have an income between 1 to 2.5 lakh, 32.08 percent have an income between 2.5 to 5 lakhs. Up to lakh, 14.79 percent have income from five lakh to 10 lakh, 13.53 percent have less than one lakh and 6.52 percent have more than 10 lakhs.

*Table 31 Classification of landowners according to income*

| S.No. | Village name  | Less than 1 lakh | 1. Lakh to 2.5 Lakh | 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh | 5 lakhs to 10 lakh | 10 lakh more | Total          |
|-------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 15<br>(20.00)    | 40<br>(53.33)       | 15<br>(20.00)      | 5<br>(6.67)        | 0            | 75<br>(100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 0                | 2<br>(40.00)        | 3<br>(60.00)       | 0                  | 0            | 5<br>(100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori         | 4<br>(10.26)     | 19<br>(48.72)       | 13<br>(33.33)      | 3<br>(7.69)        | 0            | 39<br>(100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 11<br>(39.29)    | 4<br>(14.29)        | 9<br>(32.14)       | 3<br>(10.71)       | 1<br>(3.57)  | 28<br>(100.00) |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 2<br>(13.33)     | 2<br>(13.33)        | 10<br>(66.67)      | 1<br>(6.67)        | 0            | 15<br>(100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 0                | 9<br>(52.94)        | 3<br>(17.65)       | 2<br>(11.76)       | 3<br>(17.65) | 17<br>(100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour        | 10               | 16                  | 15                 | 13                 | 0            | 54             |



|    |              |               |                |                |               |               |                |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|    |              | (18.51)       | (29.63)        | (27.78)        | (24.07)       |               | (100.0)        |
| 8  | Balla        | 7<br>(11.47)  | 22<br>(36.07)  | 28<br>(45.90)  | 4<br>(6.56)   | 0             | 61<br>(100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura      | 0             | 1<br>(8.33)    | 4<br>(33.33)   | 7<br>(58.33)  | 0             | 12<br>(100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad    | 2<br>(7.14)   | 10<br>(35.71)  | 10<br>(35.71)  | 6<br>(21.43)  | 0             | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh         | 0             | 2<br>(25.00)   | 4<br>(50.00)   | 2<br>(25.00)  | 0             | 8<br>(100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas  | 3<br>(5.26)   | 5<br>(8.77)    | 14<br>(24.56)  | 13<br>(22.81) | 22<br>(38.60) | 57<br>(100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar   | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0             | 0             | 0              |
|    | Total        | 54<br>(13.53) | 132<br>(33.08) | 128<br>(32.08) | 59<br>(14.79) | 26<br>(6.52)  | 399<br>(100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

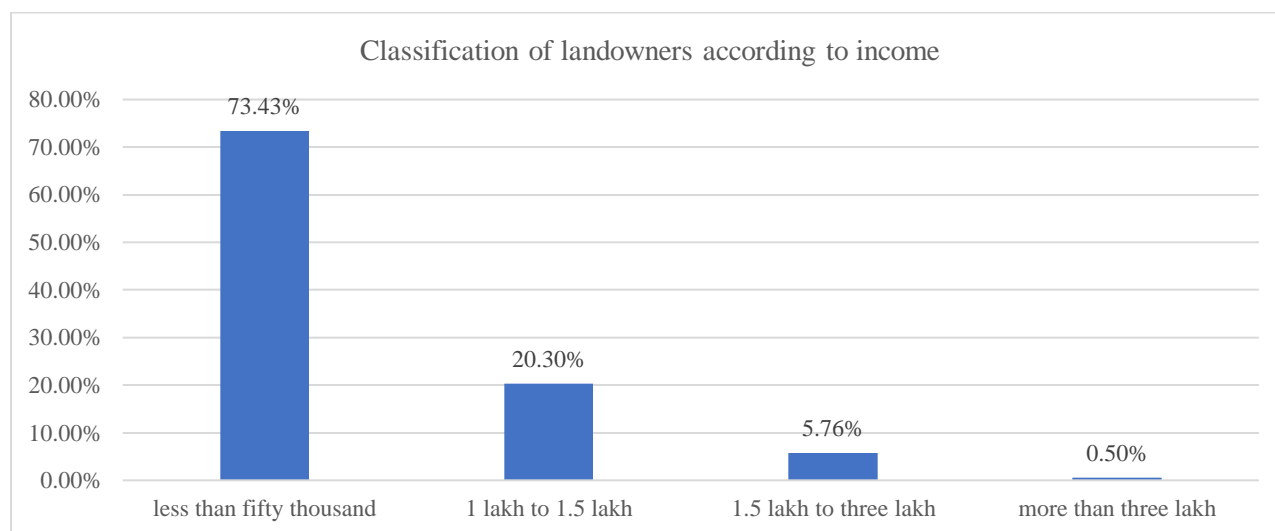


Figure 11 Classification of landowners according to income

#### 5.4 Types of Family

According to the type of family, the village-wise details of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table 32. It is clear from the table that 31.08 percent of the interviewed landowners are nuclear families, 34.59 percent are middle families and 33.09 percent are joint families.

Table 32 Classification of landowners by type of family

| S.No. | Village name | Self | Nuclear family | Middle family | Joint family | Total      |
|-------|--------------|------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu   | 0    | 18 (24.00)     | 22 (29.33)    | 35 (46.67)   | 75 (100.0) |

|    |               |          |             |             |             |             |
|----|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2  | Bhadot        | 0        | 1 (20.00)   | 3 (60.00)   | 1 (20.00)   | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3  | Keori         | 0        | 15 (38.46)  | 16 (41.03)  | 8 (20.51)   | 39(100.0)   |
| 4  | Jugehar       | 1 (3.57) | 14 (50.00)  | 10 (35.71)  | 3 (10.71)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5  | Bhedi         | 0        | 4 (26.67)   | 5 (33.33)   | 6 (40.00)   | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6  | Dhugiari Khas | 0        | 3 (17.65)   | 2 (11.77)   | 12 (70.59)  | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7  | Sanour        | 2 (3.71) | 13 (24.07)  | 28 (51.85)  | 11 (20.37)  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8  | Balla         | 0        | 19 (31.15)  | 22 (36.07)  | 20 (32.79)  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura       | 0        | 5 (41.67)   | 3 (25.00)   | 4 (33.33)   | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad     | 1 (3.57) | 14 (50.00)  | 7 (25.00)   | 6 (21.42)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh          | 0        | 2 (25.00)   | 2 (25.00)   | 4 (50.00)   | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas   | 1 (1.75) | 16 (28.07)  | 18 (31.58)  | 22 (38.60)  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar    | 0        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0        | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|    | Total         | 5 (1.25) | 124 (31.08) | 138 (34.59) | 132 (33.09) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

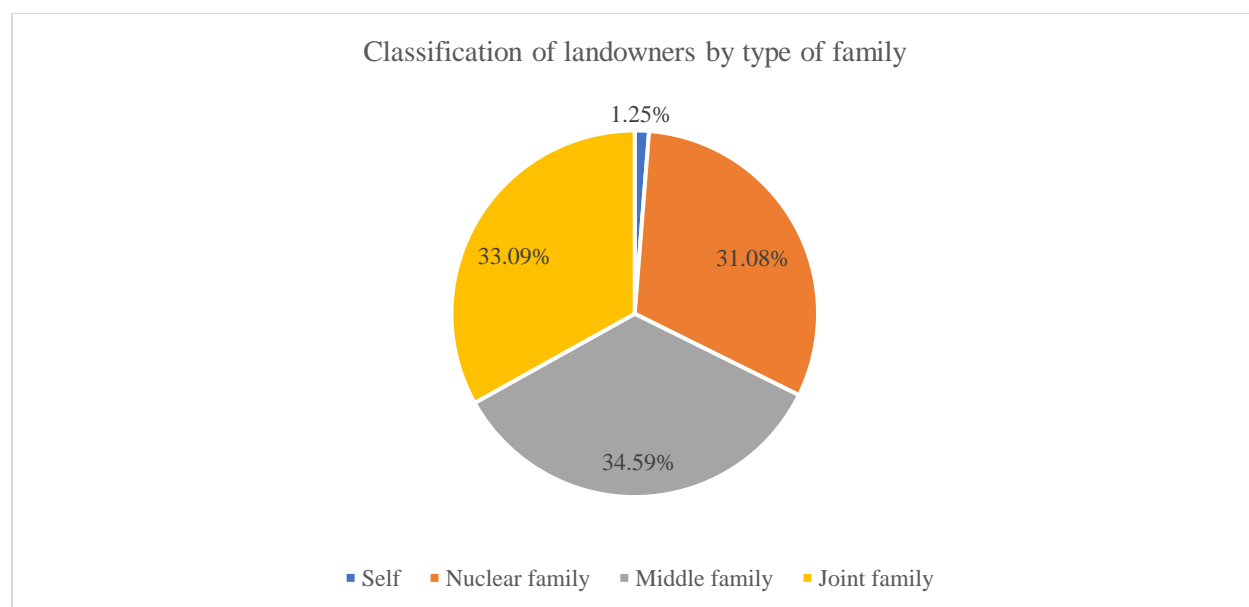


Figure 12 Classification of landowners by type of family

## 5.5 Livestock

The village details of availability of livestock with the affected landowners are given in Table 33. It is evident from the table that 40.10 per cent of the interviewed landowners have availability of livestock while 59.90 per cent do not have availability of livestock.

Table 33 Livestock availability with landowners

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Yes         | No          | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 32 (42.67)  | 43 (57.33)  | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 3 (60.00)   | 2 (40.00)   | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 16 (41.03)  | 23 (58.97)  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 3 (10.71)   | 25 (89.29)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 10 (66.67)  | 5 (33.33)   | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 0           | 17 (100.0)  | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 15 (27.78)  | 39 (72.22)  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 47 (77.05)  | 14 (22.95)  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 7 (58.33)   | 5 (41.67)   | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 8 (28.57)   | 20 (71.43)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 4 (50.00)   | 4 (50.00)   | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 15 (26.32)  | 42 (73.68)  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 160 (40.10) | 239 (59.90) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

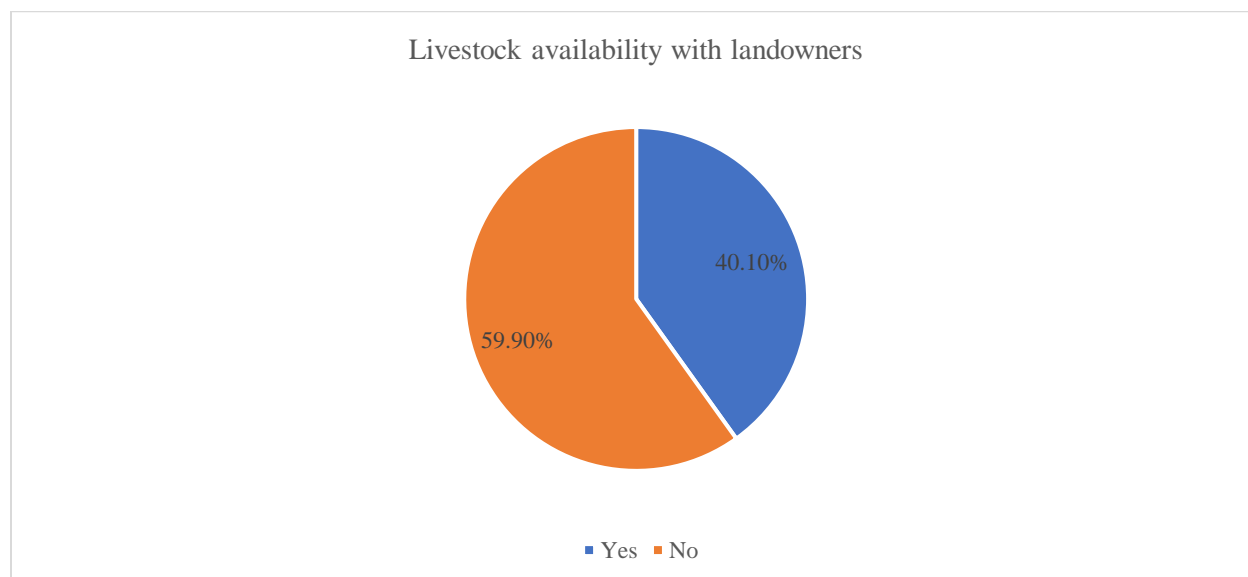


Figure 13 Livestock availability with landowners

## 5.6 Social Status

The details of the social status of the interviewed affected landowners are presented in the following paragraphs.

### 5.6.1 Type of house

The details of the type of house of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table 34. 43.86 percent have pucca houses, 38.35 percent have multi-storey pucca houses, 12.53 percent have mixed houses and 5.26 percent have kutchra houses. Village wise details of houses are given on the table.

*Table 34 Classification of landowners by type of house*

| S.No. | Village name  | Multi-storey pucca house | Pucca       | Kutchra   | Semi-Pucca | Total       |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 20 (26.67)               | 34 (45.33)  | 6(8.00)   | 15 (20.00) | 75(100.0)   |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 0                        | 5 (100.0)   | 0         |            | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori         | 27 (69.23)               | 9 (23.08)   | 1 (2.56)  | 2 (5.13)   | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 9 (32.14)                | 13 (46.43)  | 0         | 6 (21.43)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 1 (6.67)                 | 9 (60.00)   | 2 (13.33) | 3 (20.00)  | 15(100.0)   |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 10 (58.82)               | 6 (35.29)   | 0         | 1 (5.88)   | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour        | 20 (37.04)               | 28 (51.85)  | 3 (5.56)  | 3 (5.56)   | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla         | 15 (24.59)               | 32 (52.46)  | 6 (9.84)  | 8 (13.11)  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura       | 3 (25.00)                | 3 (25.00)   | 1 (8.33)  | 5 (41.67)  | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad     | 11 (39.28)               | 11 (39.28)  | 1 (3.57)  | 5 (17.86)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh          | 5 (62.50)                | 3 (37.50)   | 0         | 0          | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas   | 32 (56.14)               | 22 (38.59)  | 1 (1.75)  | 2 (3.51)   | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar    | 0                        | 0           | 0         | 0          | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0                        | 0           | 0         | 0          | 0           |
|       | Total         | 153 (38.35)              | 175 (43.86) | 21 (5.26) | 50 (12.53) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

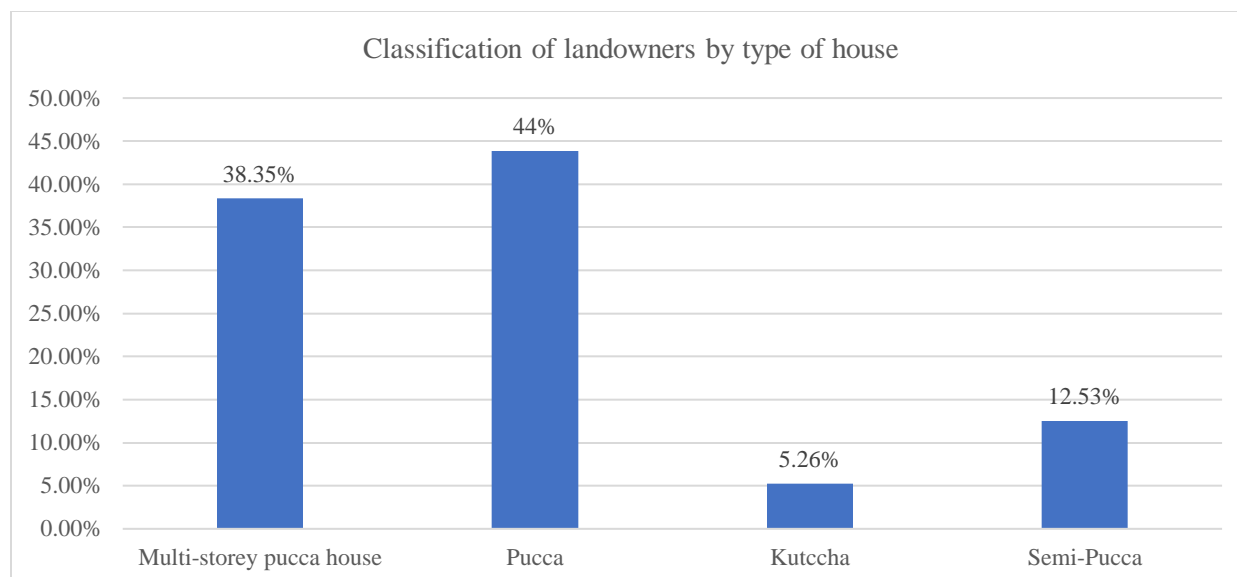


Figure 14 Classification of landowners by type of house

### 5.6.2 Availability of Electricity Connection

The details of electricity connection in the houses of the affected landowners are given in Table 35. All the landowners interviewed have an electricity connection.

Table 35 Power availability

| S.No. | Village name  | Yes         | No | Total       |
|-------|---------------|-------------|----|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 75(100.0)   | 0  | 75(100.0)   |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 5 (100.0)   | 0  | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori         | 39 (100.0)  | 0  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 28 (100.0)  | 0  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 15(100.0)   | 0  | 15(100.0)   |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 17 (100.0)  | 0  | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour        | 54 (100.0)  | 0  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla         | 61 (100.0)  | 0  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura       | 12 (100.0)  | 0  | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad     | 28 (100.0)  | 0  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh          | 8 (100.0)   | 0  | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas   | 57 (100.0)  | 0  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar    | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0           | 0  | 0           |
|       | Total         | 399 (100.0) | 0  | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.6.3 Drinking Water Sources

The details of the source of drinking water of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table 36. Drinking water source of 100% affected landowners is through pipeline.

Table 36 Classification of landowners according to sources of drinking water

| S.No. | Name of affected villages | Line pipe   | India Mark. hand pump | Total       |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu                | 75(100.0)   | 0                     | 75(100.0)   |
| 2     | Bhadot                    | 5 (100.0)   | 0                     | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                     | 39 (100.0)  | 0                     | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                   | 28 (100.0)  | 0                     | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                     | 15(100.0)   | 0                     | 15(100.0)   |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas             | 17 (100.0)  | 0                     | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                    | 54 (100.0)  | 0                     | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                     | 61 (100.0)  | 0                     | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                   | 12 (100.0)  | 0                     | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Munrehad                  | 28 (100.0)  | 0                     | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                      | 8 (100.0)   | 0                     | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas               | 57 (100.0)  | 0                     | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar                | 0           | 0                     | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi              | 0           | 0                     | 0           |
|       | Total                     | 399 (100.0) | 0                     | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.6.4 Availability of Toilet

The village-wise details of the availability of toilets in the houses of the interviewed landowners are given in Table 37. 100 percent of the landowners have constructed toilets.

Table 37 Arrangement of toilet for farmer's family

| S.No. | Village name  | Yes        | No | Total      |
|-------|---------------|------------|----|------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 75(100.0)  | 0  | 75(100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 5 (100.0)  | 0  | 5 (100.0)  |
| 3     | Keori         | 39 (100.0) | 0  | 39 (100.0) |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 28 (100.0) | 0  | 28 (100.0) |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 15(100.0)  | 0  | 15(100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 17 (100.0) | 0  | 17 (100.0) |

|    |              |             |   |             |
|----|--------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| 7  | Sanour       | 54 (100.0)  | 0 | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8  | Balla        | 61 (100.0)  | 0 | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura      | 12 (100.0)  | 0 | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad    | 28 (100.0)  | 0 | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh         | 8 (100.0)   | 0 | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas  | 57 (100.0)  | 0 | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar   | 0           | 0 | 0           |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi | 0           | 0 | 0           |
|    | Total        | 399 (100.0) | 0 | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.6.5 Availability of Kitchen

The village-wise details of availability of separate kitchens in the houses of the affected landowners are given in Table 38. Only 87.97 percent of the total interviewed landowners have separate kitchens in their houses, while the remaining 12.03 percent of houses do not have separate kitchens.

*Table 38 Classification of landowners according to availability of kitchen*

| S.No. | Village name  | Yes         | No           | Total       |
|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu    | 64 (85.33)  | 11 (14.6700) | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot        | 5 (100.0)   | 0            | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori         | 33 (84.62)  | 6 (15.38)    | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar       | 24 (85.71)  | 4 (14.29)    | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi         | 15 (100.0)  | 0            | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas | 15 (88.24)  | 2 (11.76)    | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour        | 48 (88.89)  | 6 (11.11)    | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla         | 54 (88.52)  | 7 (11.48)    | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura       | 10 (83.33)  | 2 (16.67)    | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad     | 23 (82.14)  | 5 (17.86)    | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh          | 8 (100.0)   | 0            | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas   | 52 (91.23)  | 5 (8.77)     | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar    | 0           | 0            | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0           | 0            | 0           |
|       | Total         | 351 (87.97) | 48 (12.03)   | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

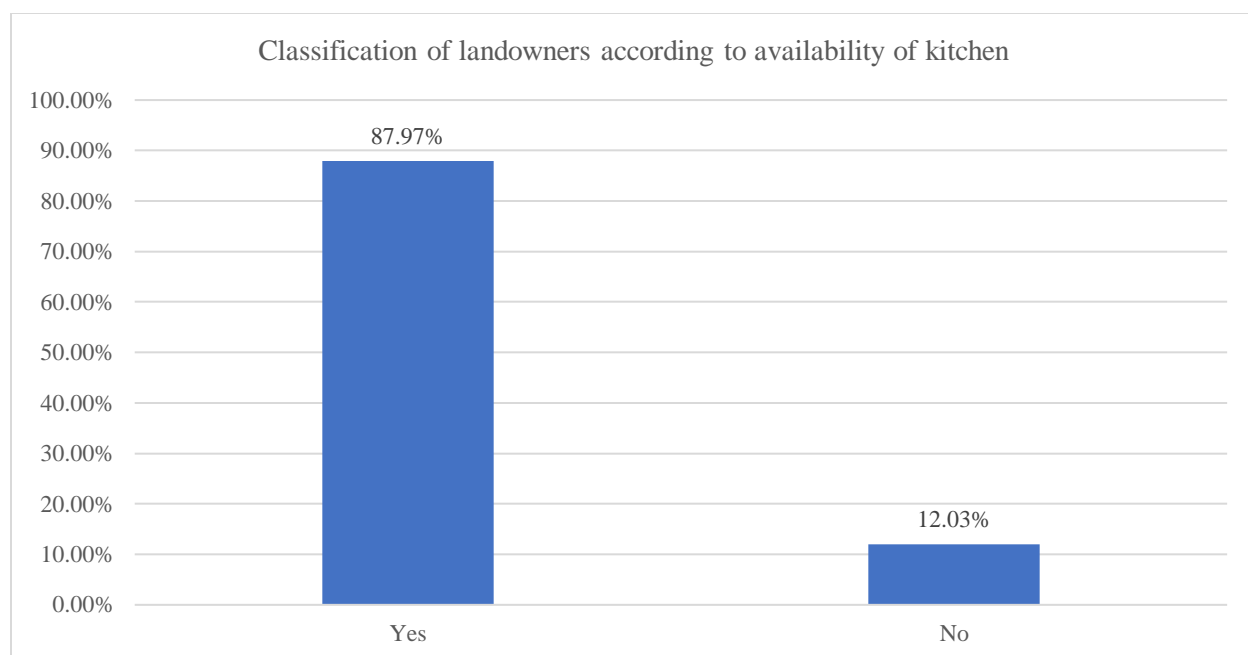


Figure 15 Classification of landowners according to availability of kitchen

### 5.7 Regularity of facilities available in Anganwadi center

Table-39 shows the regularity of the facilities available in the Anganwadi centre. Statistics show that the regularity of the above facilities is 100 percent.

Table 39 Regularity of facilities available in Anganwadi center

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Yes        | No | Total      |
|-------|--------------------------|------------|----|------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 75 (100.0) | 0  | 75 (100.0) |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 5 (100.0)  | 0  | 5 (100.0)  |
| 3     | Keori                    | 39 (100.0) | 0  | 39 (100.0) |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 28 (100.0) | 0  | 28 (100.0) |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 15 (100.0) | 0  | 15 (100.0) |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 17 (100.0) | 0  | 17 (100.0) |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 54 (100.0) | 0  | 54 (100.0) |
| 8     | Balla                    | 61 (100.0) | 0  | 61 (100.0) |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 12 (100.0) | 0  | 12 (100.0) |



|    |              |             |   |             |
|----|--------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| 10 | Mungrehad    | 28 (100.0)  | 0 | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh         | 8 (100.0)   | 0 | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas  | 57 (100.0)  | 0 | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar   | 0           | 0 | 0           |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi | 0           | 0 | 0           |
|    | Total        | 399 (100.0) | 0 | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.8 Medical Facility

The details of the distance to be covered for different types of medical treatment according to the affected landowners are given in Table-40. It is known from the observation of the table that 0 to 5 kms to 100 percent landowners for medical treatment. distance must be covered.

*Table 40 Distance to be covered by family members of landowners for medical treatment.*

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Up to 5 km  | Distance of more than 5 km | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 75 (100.0)  | 0                          | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 5 (100.0)   | 0                          | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 39 (100.0)  | 0                          | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 28 (100.0)  | 0                          | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 15 (100.0)  | 0                          | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 17 (100.0)  | 0                          | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 54 (100.0)  | 0                          | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 61 (100.0)  | 0                          | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 12 (100.0)  | 0                          | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 28 (100.0)  | 0                          | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 8 (100.0)   | 0                          | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 57 (100.0)  | 0                          | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0                          | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0                          | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 399 (100.0) | 0                          | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.9 Participation in various festivals

The details of participation in different types of festivals/events by the family members of the interviewed affected landowners are given in Table-41. It is known from the table that 30.83 to 47.37 percent of total landowners participate more in social, economic, national festivals/events, religious fairs, religious events, and political events and 45.36 to 65.41 percent have normal participation. While the level of participation is very high from 3.76 to 14.29 percent.

Table 41 Level of participation in village festivals/fairs

| S.No. | Description        | Level of participation |             |             |          |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
|       |                    | High                   | Medium      | Low         | Number   |
| 1     | Religious ceremony | 15 (3.76)              | 123 (30.83) | 261 (65.41) | 399(100) |
| 2     | Religious fairs    | 23 (5.76)              | 135 (33.84) | 241 (60.40) | 399(100) |
| 3     | Social event       | 57 (14.29)             | 156 (39.10) | 186 (46.62) | 399(100) |
| 4     | Economic planning  | 45 (11.28)             | 131 (32.83) | 223 (55.89) | 399(100) |
| 5     | Political event    | 26 (6.52)              | 156 (39.10) | 217 (54.39) | 399(100) |
| 6     | National festival  | 29 (7.27)              | 189 (47.37) | 181 (45.36) | 399(100) |

Source: Primary Data

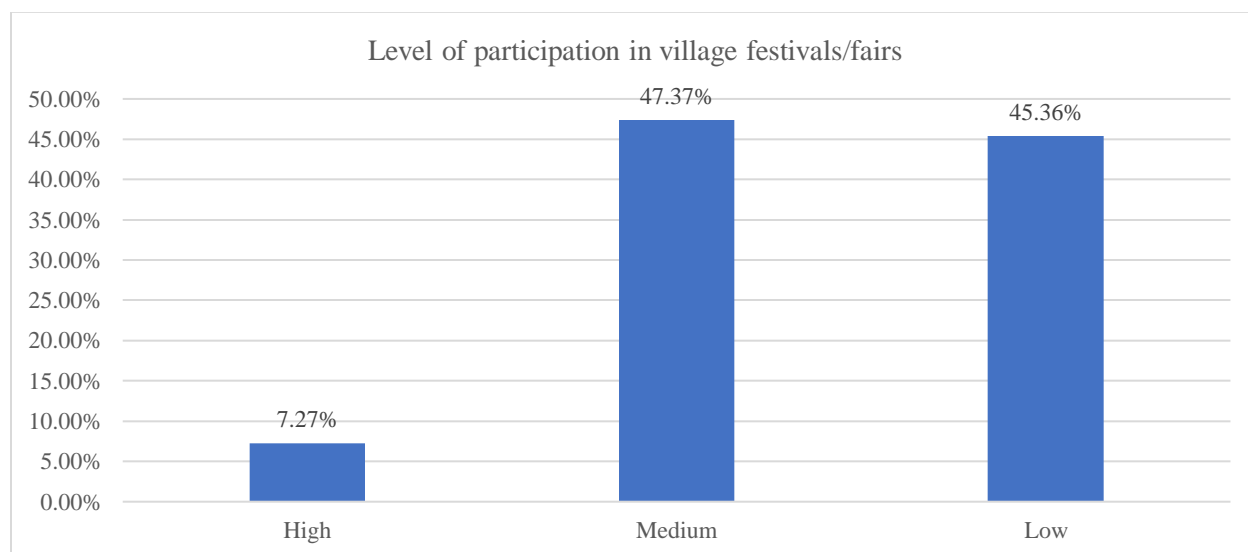


Figure 16 Level of participation in village festivals/fairs

### 5.10 Information regarding expansion of airport near/in the middle of the village

Table-42 depicts the information regarding the location of the airport near/in the middle of the village. All the affected landowners were found to have 100 percent information in this regard.

Table 42 Information regarding expansion of airport near/in the middle of the village

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Yes         | No | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|----|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 75 (100.0)  | 0  | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 5 (100.0)   | 0  | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 39 (100.0)  | 0  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 28 (100.0)  | 0  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 15 (100.0)  | 0  | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 17 (100.0)  | 0  | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 54 (100.0)  | 0  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 61 (100.0)  | 0  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 12 (100.0)  | 0  | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 28 (100.0)  | 0  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 8 (100.0)   | 0  | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 57 (100.0)  | 0  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0  | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 399 (100.0) | 0  | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

### 5.11 Area of land acquired

The details of the area of land to be acquired for airport expansion of the affected landowners are presented in Table-43. It is clear from the table that it is proposed to acquire the land of 82.21 percent landowners up to 0.20-hectare, 14.79 percent from 0.21 to 0.40 hectare and 3.01 percent more than 0.40 hectare.

Table 43 Area of the landowner to be acquired under the project.

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Up to 0.20 ha | 0.21 to 0.40 ha | More than 0.40 ha | Total cultivator |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 56 (74.67)    | 14 (18.67)      | 5 (6.67)          | 75 (100.0)       |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 5 (100.0)     | 0               | 0                 | 5 (100.0)        |
| 3     | Keori                    | 33 (84.62)    | 6 (15.38)       | 0                 | 39 (100.0)       |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 25 (89.29)    | 3 (10.71)       | 0                 | 28 (100.0)       |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 13 (86.67)    | 2 (13.33)       | 0                 | 15 (100.0)       |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 14 (82.35)    | 3 (17.65)       | 0                 | 17 (100.0)       |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 46 (85.19)    | 6 (11.11)       | 2 (3.70)          | 54 (100.0)       |
| 8     | Balla                    | 52 (85.25)    | 7 (11.48)       | 2 (3.28)          | 61 (100.0)       |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 10 (83.33)    | 2 (16.67)       | 0                 | 12 (100.0)       |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 21 (75.00)    | 6 (21.43)       | 1 (3.57)          | 28 (100.0)       |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 8 (100.0)     | 0               | 0                 | 8 (100.0)        |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 45 (78.95)    | 10 (17.54)      | 2 (3.51)          | 57 (100.0)       |

|    |              |             |            |           |             |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 13 | Barsbalkar   | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi | 0           | 0          | 0         | 0           |
|    | Total        | 328 (82.21) | 59 (14.79) | 12 (3.01) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

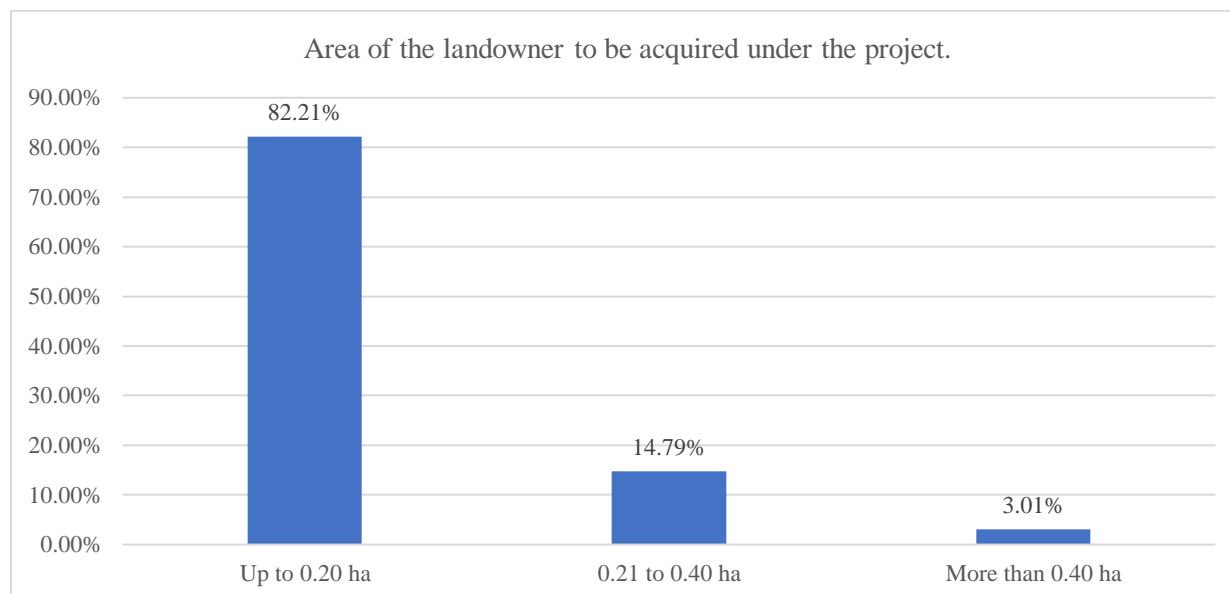


Figure 17 Area of the landowner to be acquired under the project.

### 5.12 Crops to be sown on the land to be acquired

The detailed description of crops currently being sown in the land being acquired is given in Table-44. 63.91 percent of the land proposed for acquisition is being sown by cereal crops, 24.56 percent by oilseed crops and 68.17 percent by commercial crops.

Table 44 crops to be sown on the land to be acquired.

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Grain crops   | Oilseeds      | Commercial crops | Number of cultivators |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 57<br>(76.00) | 14<br>(18.67) | 59<br>(78.67)    | 75<br>(100.0)         |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 4<br>(80.00)  | 2<br>(40.00)  | 2<br>(40.00)     | 5<br>(100.0)          |
| 3     | Keori                    | 25<br>(64.10) | 11<br>(28.21) | 21<br>(53.84)    | 39<br>(100.0)         |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 12            | 5             | 10               | 28                    |

|    |               |                |               |                |                |
|----|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|    |               | (42.85)        | (17.85)       | (35.71)        | (100.0)        |
| 5  | Bhedi         | 6<br>(40.00)   | 4<br>(26.67)  | 9<br>(60.00)   | 15<br>(100.0)  |
| 6  | Dhugiari Khas | 9<br>(52.94)   | 5<br>(29.41)  | 7<br>(41.18)   | 17<br>(100.0)  |
| 7  | Sanour        | 34<br>(62.96)  | 16<br>(29.63) | 44<br>(81.48)  | 54<br>(100.0)  |
| 8  | Balla         | 57<br>(93.44)  | 23<br>(37.70) | 52<br>(85.25)  | 61<br>(100.0)  |
| 9  | Sahoura       | 8<br>(66.67)   | 3<br>(25.00)  | 7<br>(58.33)   | 12<br>(100.0)  |
| 10 | Mungrehad     | 24<br>(85.71)  | 9<br>(32.14)  | 16<br>(57.14)  | 28<br>(100.0)  |
| 11 | Bagh          | 4<br>(50.00)   | 2<br>(25.00)  | 8<br>(100.0)   | 8<br>(100.0)   |
| 12 | Gaggal Khas   | 15<br>(26.32)  | 4<br>(7.02)   | 37<br>(64.91)  | 57<br>(100.0)  |
| 13 | Barsbalkar    | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0              |
| 14 | Jhikli Ichhi  | 0              | 0             | 0              | 0              |
|    | Total         | 255<br>(63.91) | 98<br>(24.56) | 272<br>(68.17) | 399<br>(100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

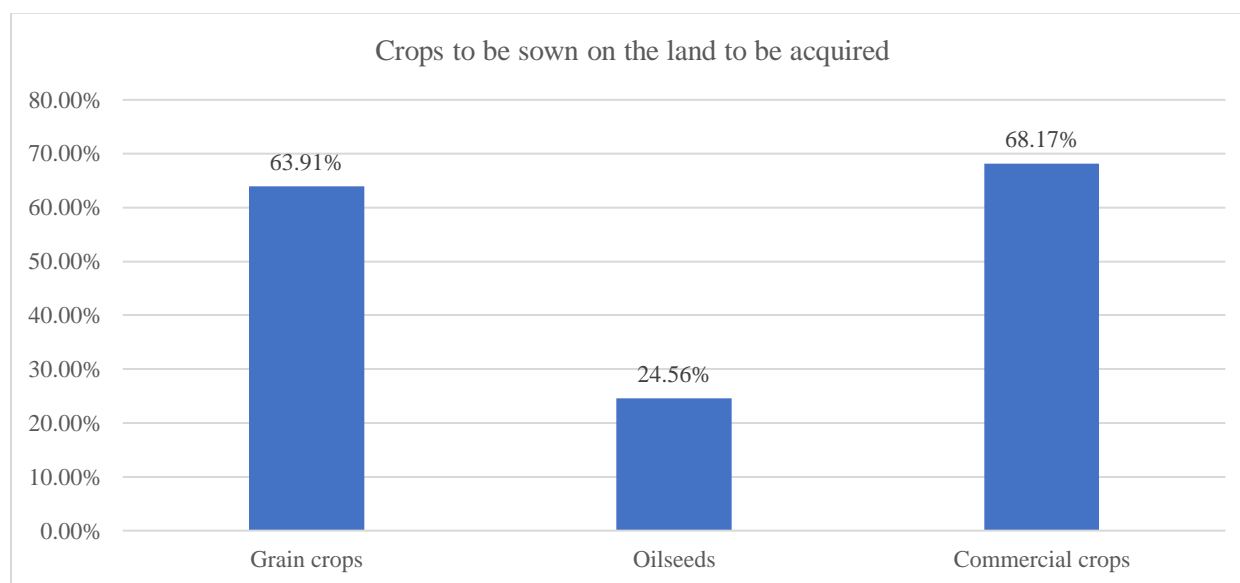


Figure 18 Crops to be sown on the land to be acquired.

### 5.13 Category of land to be acquired

The details of the type of land being acquired are given in Table-45. 69.67 percent land is fertile, 32.58 percent land is very fertile and 29.32 percent land is of normal category. Village wise details are given in the table.

Table 45 Category of land to be acquired.

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Very fertile | Fertile     | General     | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 21 (28.00)   | 63 (84.00)  | 25 (33.33)  | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 1 (20.00)    | 3 (60.00)   | 3 (60.00)   | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 12 (30.77)   | 21 (53.85)  | 16 (41.03)  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 8 (28.57)    | 21 (75.00)  | 9 (32.14)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 2 (13.33)    | 13 (86.67)  | 5 (33.33)   | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 5 (29.41)    | 11 (64.71)  | 4 (23.53)   | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 14 (25.92)   | 38 (70.37)  | 19 (35.19)  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 29 (47.54)   | 35 (57.38)  | 11 (18.03)  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 5 (41.67)    | 6 (50.00)   | 3 (25.00)   | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 9 (32.14)    | 15 (53.57)  | 7 (25.00)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 3 (37.50)    | 6 (75.00)   | 2 (25.00)   | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 21 (36.84)   | 46 (80.70)  | 13 (22.81)  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0            | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 130 (32.58)  | 278 (69.67) | 117 (29.32) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

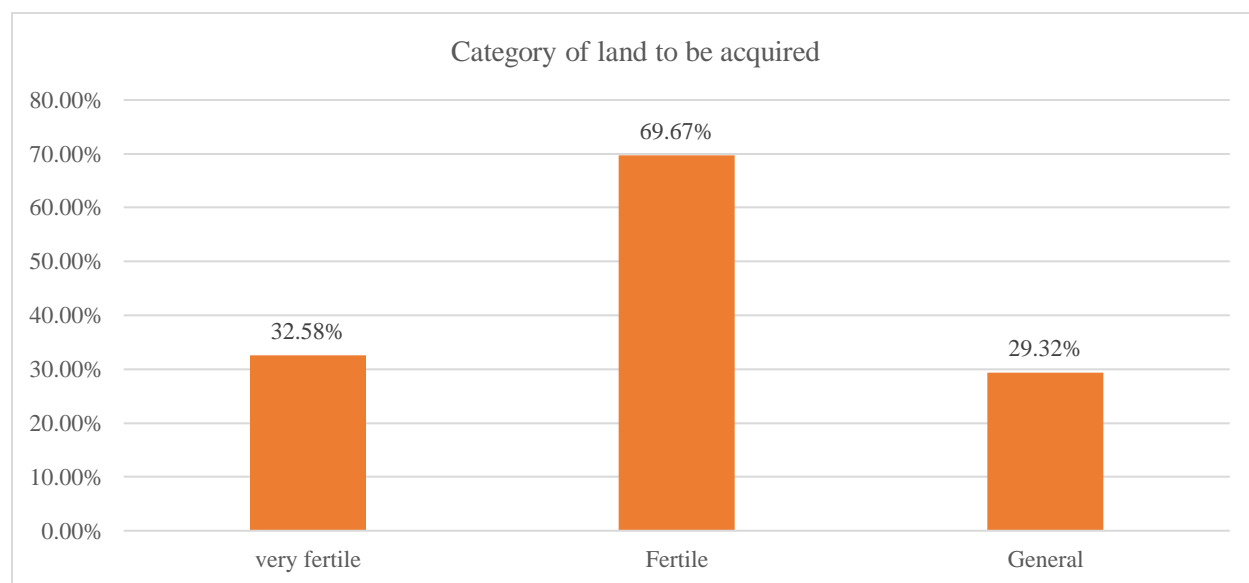


Figure 19 Category of land to be acquired.

#### 5.14 Annual income to be derived from the land to be acquired

The details of annual income from crop production in the land proposed for acquisition are given in Table-46. It is clear from the observation of the table that 73.43 percent of the interviewed landowners have income less than fifty thousand, 20.30 percent have one lakh to 1.5 lakh, 5.76 percent have 1.5 lakh to 3 lakh and 0.50 percent have more than 3 lakh. has an income of

Table 46 Annual income from land to be acquired.

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Less than fifty thousand | Less than 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh | 1.5 lakh to three lakh | More than three lakh | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 51 (68.00)               | 18 (24.00)                   | 6 (8.00)               | 0                    | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 5 (100.0)                | 0                            | 0                      | 0                    | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 35 (89.74)               | 4 (10.26)                    | 0                      | 0                    | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 22 (78.57)               | 6 (21.43)                    | 0                      | 0                    | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 13 (86.67)               | 2 (13.33)                    | 0                      | 0                    | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 12 (70.59)               | 3 (17.65)                    | 2 (11.77)              | 0                    | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 42 (77.78)               | 8 (14.82)                    | 4 (7.41)               | 0                    | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 49 (80.33)               | 9 (14.75)                    | 3 (4.92)               | 0                    | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 10 (83.33)               | 2 (16.67)                    | 0                      | 0                    | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 19 (67.86)               | 7 (25.00)                    | 2 (7.14)               | 0                    | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 6 (75.00)                | 2 (25.00)                    | 0                      | 0                    | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 29 (50.88)               | 20 (35.09)                   | 6 (10.53)              | 2 (3.51)             | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0                        | 0                            | 0                      | 0                    | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0                        | 0                            | 0                      | 0                    | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 293 (73.43)              | 81 (20.30)                   | 23 (5.76)              | 2 (0.50)             | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

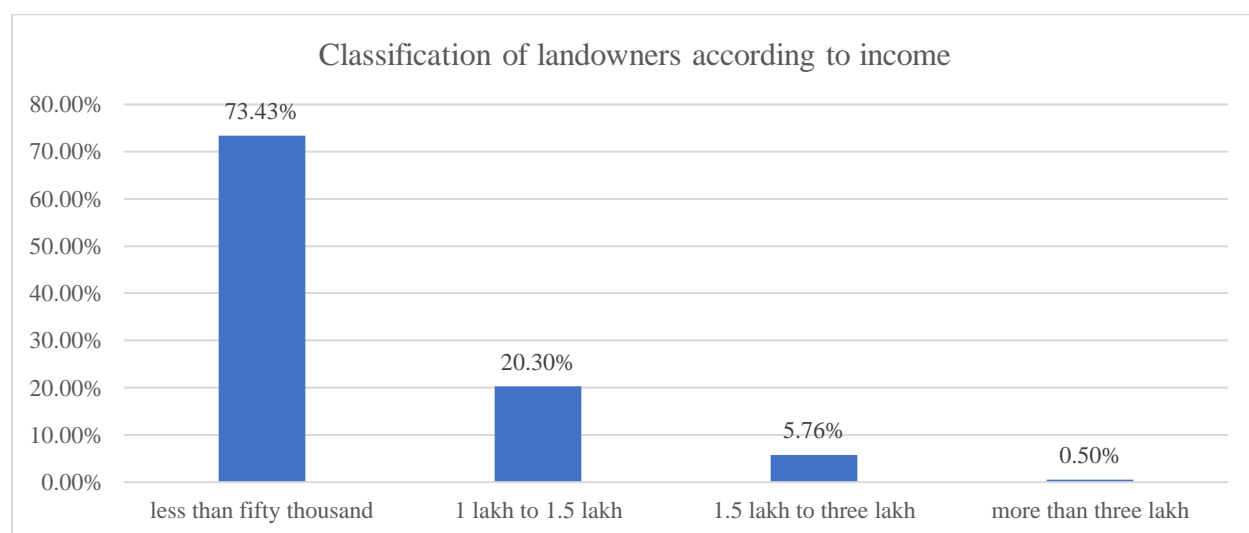


Figure 20 Classification of landowners according to income

### 5.15 Opinions About the Expansion of The International Airport Project

The details of the opinion of the landowners regarding the construction of the International Airport project are given in Table-47. It is clear from the perusal of the table that out of the interviewed

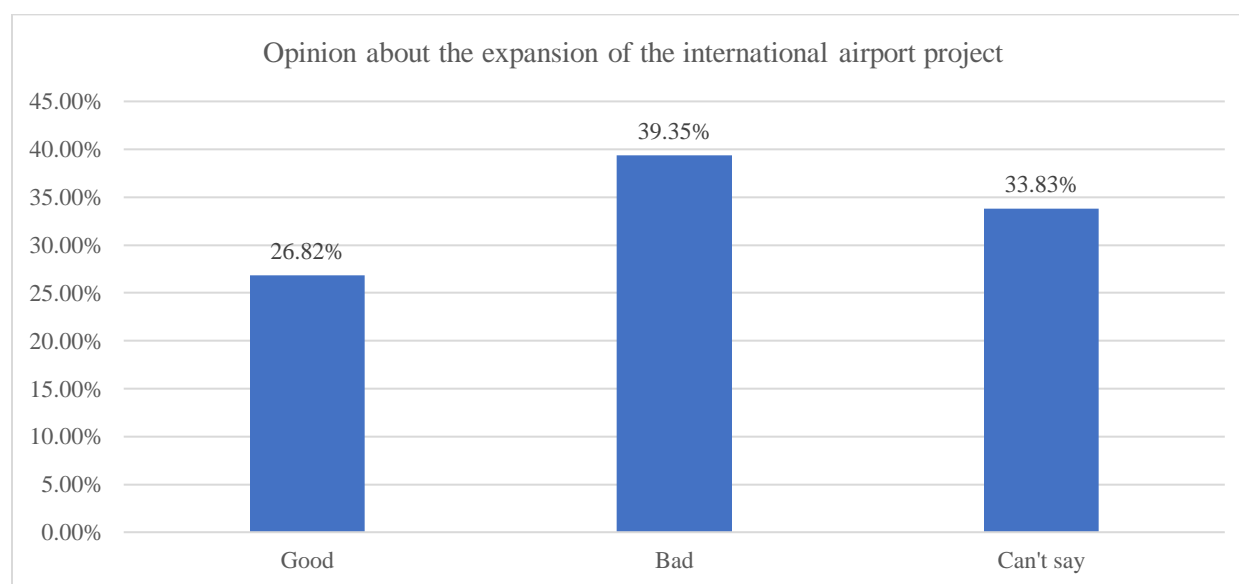
landowners, 26.82 percent landowners expressed their opinion about the expansion of the airport as good, 39.35 percent landowners as bad and 33.83 percent landowners as cannot say.

*Table 47 Opinion about the expansion of the international airport project*

(Multiple)

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Good        | Bad         | Can't say   | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 20 (26.67)  | 34 (45.33)  | 21 (28.00)  | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 4 (80.00)   | 1 (20.00)   | 0           | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 4 (10.26)   | 17 (43.59)  | 18 (46.15)  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 10 (35.71)  | 12 (42.86)  | 6 (21.43)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 9 (60.00)   | 2 (13.33)   | 4 (26.67)   | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 6 (35.29)   | 3 (17.65)   | 8 (47.06)   | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 10 (18.52)  | 34 (62.96)  | 10 (18.52)  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 6 (9.84)    | 22 (36.07)  | 33 (54.10)  | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 0           | 11 (91.67)  | 1 (8.33)    | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 6 (21.43)   | 5 (17.86)   | 17 (60.72)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 0           | 7 (87.50)   | 1 (12.50)   | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 32 (56.14)  | 9 (15.79)   | 16 (28.08)  | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 107 (26.82) | 157 (39.35) | 135 (33.83) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data



*Figure 21 Opinion about the expansion of the international airport project*



### 5.16 Consent to acquire land

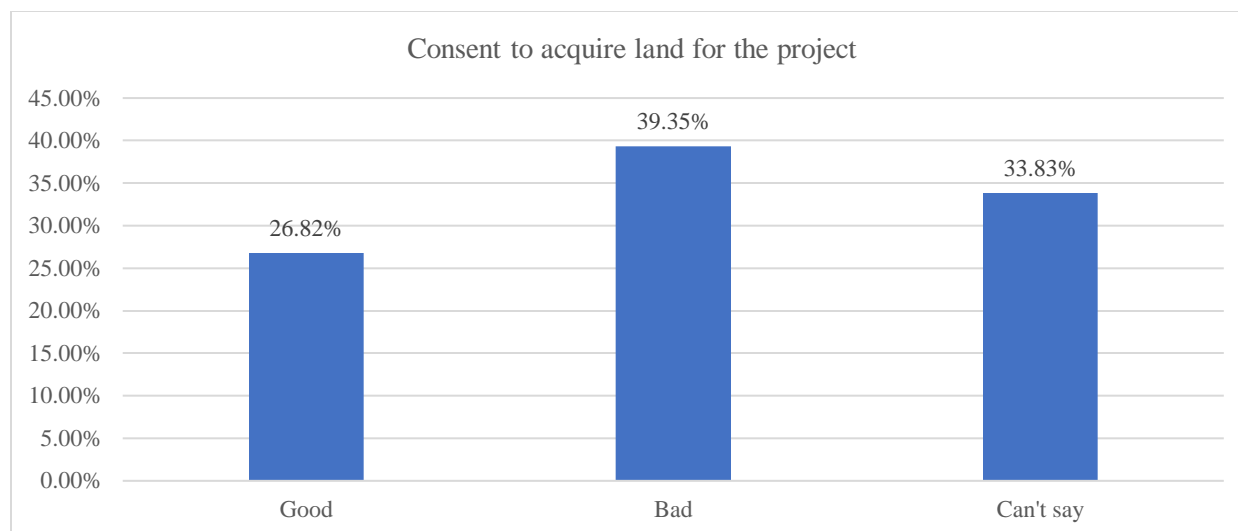
The details of consent to acquire land for construction of International Airport Project are given in Table-48. It is known from the table that out of the interviewed landowners, 52.63 percent landowners agreed to give land for the expansion of the airport, while 32.33 percent landowners disagreed to give land and 15.04 percent landowners could not ask for land. Answered.

*Table 48 Consent to acquire land for the project.*

(Multiple)

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Yes         | No          | Can't say  | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 31 (41.33)  | 32 (42.67)  | 12 (16.00) | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 4 (80.00)   | 1 (20.00)   | 0          | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 16 (41.03)  | 16 (41.03)  | 7 (17.95)  | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 16 (57.14)  | 10 (35.71)  | 2 (7.14)   | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 11 (73.33)  | 1 6.67      | 3 (20.00)  | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 9 (52.94)   | 0           | 8 (47.06)  | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 23 (42.59)  | 25 (46.30)  | 6 (11.11)  | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 29 (47.54)  | 22 (36.07)  | 10 (16.39) | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 2 (16.67)   | 9 (75.00)   | 1 (8.33)   | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 16 (57.14)  | 5 (17.86)   | 7 (25.00)  | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 2 (25.00)   | 5 (62.50)   | 1 (12.50)  | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 51 (89.47)  | 3 (5.26)    | 3 (5.26)   | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 210 (52.63) | 129 (32.33) | 60 (15.04) | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data



*Figure 22 Consent to acquire land for the project.*

### 5.17 Property to be affected by land acquisition

The details of properties affected by acquisition of land for construction of International Airport Project are given in Table-49. It is known from the table that 45.36 percent of the interviewed landowners have their residence on their land, 16.04 percent of their landowners have business on their land, and 100 percent of their landowners are affected by acquisition of agricultural land.

*Table 49 Property to be affected by land acquisition.*

(Multiple)

| S.No. | Name of affected village | Housing     | Business   | Agriculture Land | Total       |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Rachhiyalu               | 34 (45.33)  | 8 (10.67)  | 75 (100.0)       | 75 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Bhadot                   | 0           | 0          | 5 (100.0)        | 5 (100.0)   |
| 3     | Keori                    | 18 (46.15)  | 0          | 39 (100.0)       | 39 (100.0)  |
| 4     | Jugehar                  | 17 (60.71)  | 1 (3.57)   | 28 (100.0)       | 28 (100.0)  |
| 5     | Bhedi                    | 13 (86.67)  | 0          | 15 (100.0)       | 15 (100.0)  |
| 6     | Dhugiari Khas            | 5 (29.41)   | 4 (23.53)  | 17 (100.0)       | 17 (100.0)  |
| 7     | Sanour                   | 35 (64.81)  | 3 (5.56)   | 54 (100.0)       | 54 (100.0)  |
| 8     | Balla                    | 0           | 0          | 61 (100.0)       | 61 (100.0)  |
| 9     | Sahoura                  | 3 (25.00)   | 0          | 12 (100.0)       | 12 (100.0)  |
| 10    | Mungrehad                | 0           | 1 (3.57)   | 28 (100.0)       | 28 (100.0)  |
| 11    | Bagh                     | 8 (100.0)   | 5 (62.50)  | 8 (100.0)        | 8 (100.0)   |
| 12    | Gaggal Khas              | 48 (84.21)  | 42 (73.68) | 57 (100.0)       | 57 (100.0)  |
| 13    | Barsbalkar               | 0           | 0          | 0                | 0           |
| 14    | Jhikli Ichhi             | 0           | 0          | 0                | 0           |
|       | Total                    | 181 (45.36) | 64 (16.04) | 399 (100.0)      | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

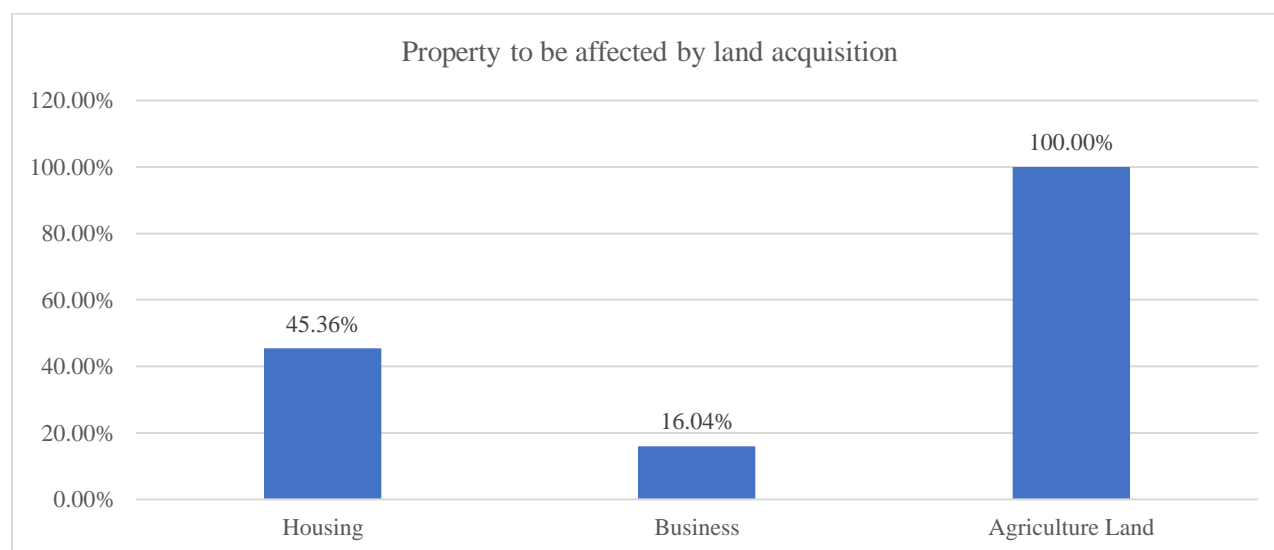


Figure 23 Property to be affected by land acquisition

### 5.18 Reasons for disagreement

The multiple response details of the reasons given by the interviewed affected landowners for their disagreement to give land for the expansion of the international airport project are given in Table -50. The circle rate is less than the market value by 100 percent, the land is highly fertile by 61.40 percent, the loss of livelihood by 82.96 percent, the land being highly valuable by 76.69 percent, the fear of unemployment by 86.47 percent, migration from the village by 60.40 percent. Reasons given by 35.34 per cent were non-availability of land other than land for housing, 94.74 per cent having multiple shareholders of the land and 34.09 per cent having ancestral land etc.

Table 50 Reasons for not giving land for the project by the landowners.

(Multiple)

| S.No. | Name of affected village                 | Total Number |
|-------|--|--------------|
| 1     | Circle rates are lower than market rates | 399 (100.0)  |
| 2     | Soil fertility                           | 245 (61.40)  |
| 3     | Land is very valuable                    | 306 (76.69)  |
| 4     | Fear of unemployment                     | 345 (86.47)  |
| 5     | Having multiple shareholders             | 378 (94.74)  |

|    |                                 |             |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 6  | Migration problem               | 241 (60.40) |
| 7  | No other land for housing       | 141 (35.34) |
| 8  | Loss of livelihood/business     | 331 (82.96) |
| 9  | Fear of being landless          | 101 (25.31) |
| 10 | Being the land of the ancestors | 136 (34.09) |
|    | Warehouse                       | 399 (100.0) |

Source: Primary Data

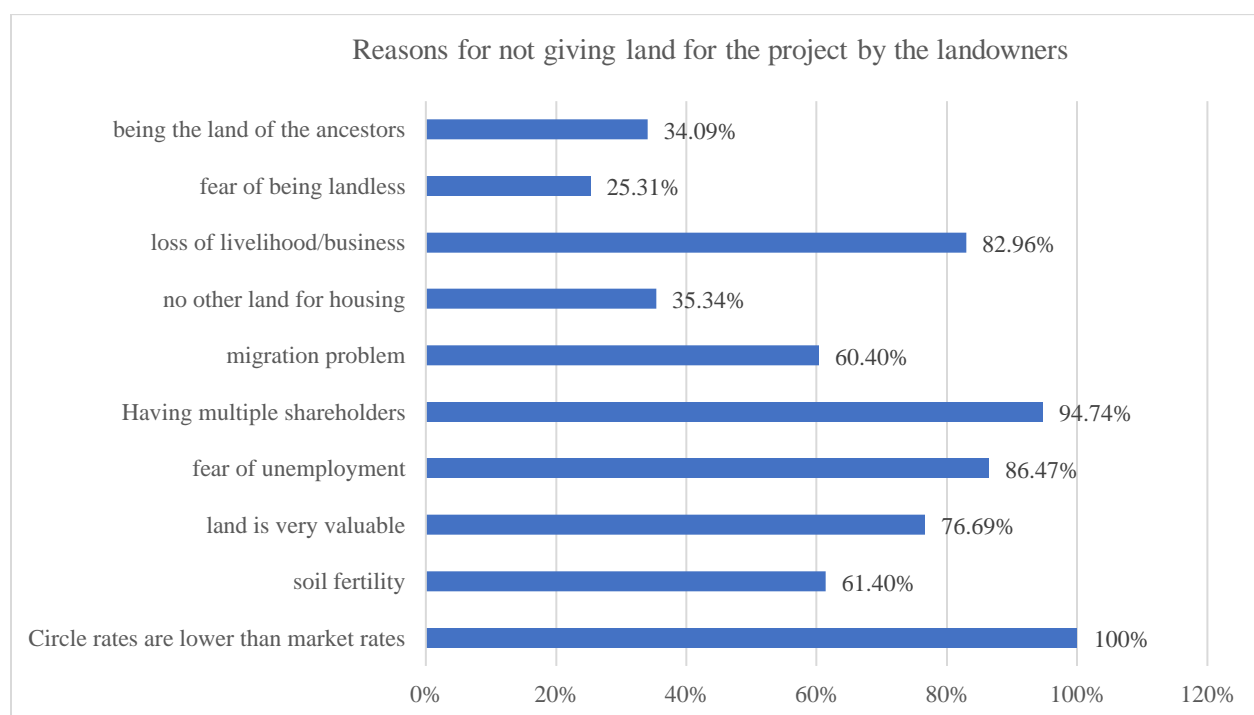


Figure 24 Reasons for not giving land for the project by the landowners.

### 5.19 The conditions stated by the landowners on which they agree to give the land

Information was also obtained from the affected landowners about what terms they would agree to give the land. Whose multiple answer details are presented in Table 51. In this regard, if the circle rate is equal to the market value by 100 percent, 80.70 percent should be given land equal to land acquisition and quality land should be given at some other place, 49.62 percent should get a job in government or semi-government department, 30.83 percent should start alternative employment. Physical/financial assistance should be given to do business, 43.86 per cent after

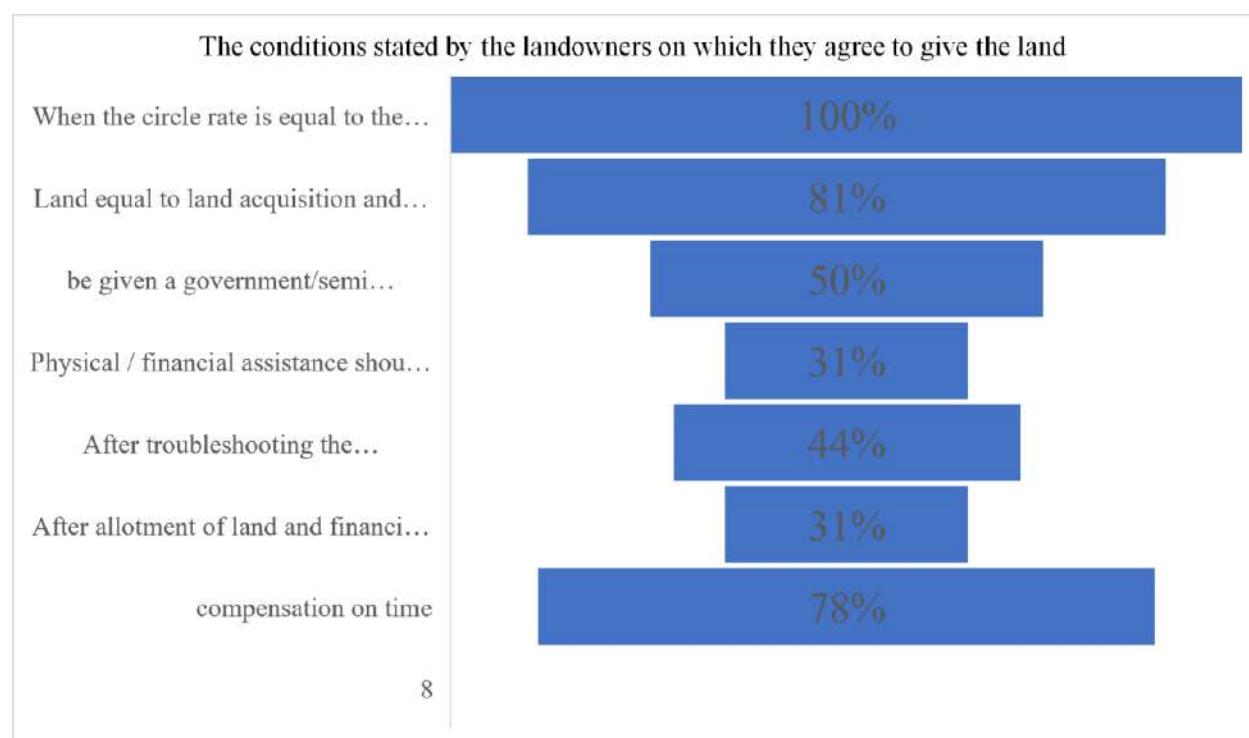
solving the problem of displacement, 77.94 per cent on getting compensation on time and 30.83 per cent after allotment of land for business and financial cooperation etc.

*Table 51 The conditions stated by the landowners on which they agree to give the land*

(Multiple)

| S.No.     | Description   | Total Number |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| 1         | When the circle rate is equal to the market value                                 | 399 (100.0)  |
| 2         | Land equal to land acquisition and of quality should be given at some other place | 322 (80.70)  |
| 3         | Be given a government/semi-government job   | 198 (49.62)  |
| 4         | Physical / financial assistance should be given to start alternative employment   | 123 (30.83)  |
| 5         | After troubleshooting the displacement  | 175 (43.86)  |
| 6         | After allotment of land and financial support for business                        | 123 (30.83)  |
| 7         | compensation on time  | 311 (77.94)  |
| Warehouse |   | 399 (100.0)  |

Source: Primary Data



*Figure 25 The conditions stated by the landowners on which they agree to give the land.*

## 5.20 Adverse Impacts from the Project

According to the interviewed landowners, the issue of adverse impact due to expansion of the airport was discussed, the multiple answers of which are given in Table 52. In this regard,

cultivable land will be reduced by 100 percent, reduction in vegetable production by 86.47 percent and problems of farmers going to their fields, increase in pollution by 89.22 percent, problem of migration from villages by 64.41 percent, termination of business by 38.60 percent. There is a possibility and 35.34 percent of farmers have said that there is no special ill effect.

Table 52 Negative effects of airport expansion

(Multiple)

| S.No. | Name of affected village  | Number of cultivators |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| 1     | Cultivable land will decrease                                     | 399 (100.0)           |
| 2     | Decrease in vegetable production                                  | 345 (86.47)           |
| 3     | There is a possibility of obstruction in the means of irrigation. | 244 (61.15)           |
| 4     | Difficulties in movement of farmers to the fields                 | 345 (86.47)           |
| 5     | Migration problem   | 257 (64.41)           |
| 6     | Likely to go out of business                                      | 154 (38.60)           |
| 7     | Increase in pollution   | 356 (89.22)           |
| 8     | Housing problem   | 121 (30.33)           |
| 9     | No special effects  | 141 (35.34)           |
|       | Warehouse   | 399 (100.0)           |

Source: Primary Data

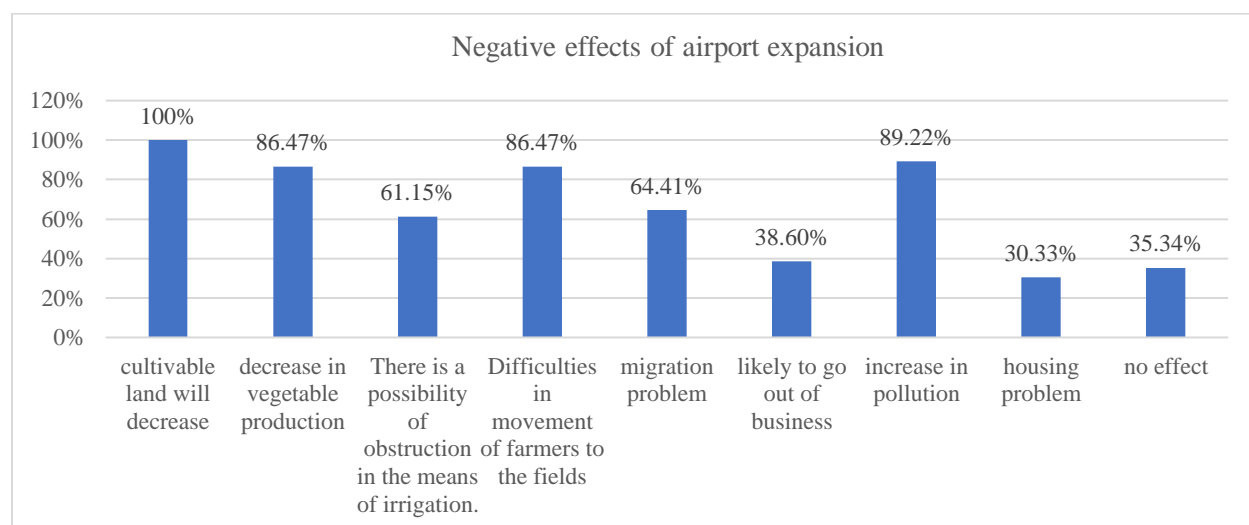


Figure 26 Negative effects of airport expansion

### 5.21 Benefits from Airport

According to the interviewed landowners, the details of the benefits of the expansion of the airport are given in Table 53. In this regard, there will be 100 percent rapid development of the area,

increase in tourism and increase in the value of other lands, 94.49 Increase in transportation facilities by 89.22 percent, 89.22 percent new employment opportunities, 96.99 percent saving of travel time, 97.99 percent increase in means of self-employment by landowners, 38.60 percent reduction in migration from villages to cities, 73.93 per cent will improve living conditions and 36.84 per cent will be very useful from strategic point of view.

*Table 53 Benefits of airport expansion*

(Multiple)

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Name of affected village</b>                                      | <b>Number</b> |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1            | Rapid development of the area  | 399 (100.0)   |
| 2            | The value of other lands will increase                               | 399 (100.0)   |
| 3            | transportation convenient  | 377 (94.49)   |
| 4            | Increase in means of self employment                                 | 391 (97.99)   |
| 5            | Travel time savings  | 387 (96.99)   |
| 6            | Migration from village to city will reduce                           | 154 (38.60)   |
| 7            | There will be an increase in tourism                                 | 399 (100.0)   |
| 8            | Health related resources will be developed                           | 154 (38.60)   |
| 9            | Education related resources will be developed                        | 142 (35.59)   |
| 10           | New employment opportunities will be available                       | 356 (89.22)   |
| 11           | There will be improvement in the living conditions of the villagers. | 295 (73.93)   |
| 12           | Very useful from a strategic point of view                           | 147 (36.84)   |
|              | warehouse  | 399           |

Source: Primary Data

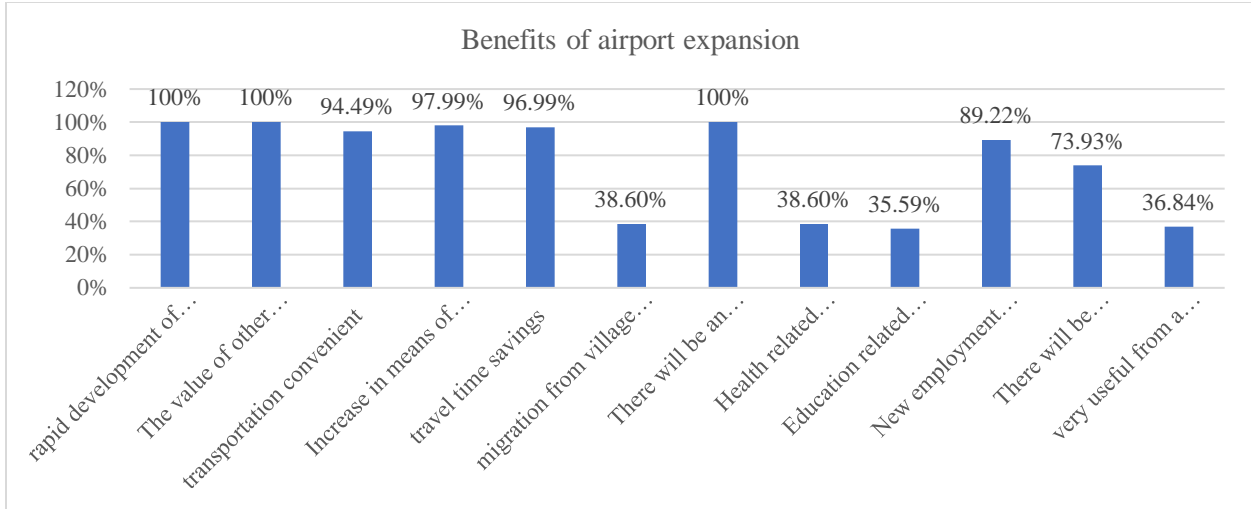


Figure 27 Benefits of airport expansion

## Chapter 6

### Group Discussion

This chapter covers all the 14 villages (Gaggal Khas, Sanour, Dhugiari Khas, Bhedi, Bagh, Barsbalkar, Jhikli Ichhi, Mungrehad, Shahpur, Balla, Jugehar, Keori, Bhadot and Rachhiyalu) of Kangra and Shahpur tehsils of district Kangra (Himachal Pradesh). Presents a discussion on information and data obtained from participants and respondents during a group discussion with members of the community representing the Project Affected Area, who are likely to be affected by the expansion of the proposed Kangra Airport.

#### 6.1 Need for Collective Discussion and Consultation

Infrastructure and development projects that provide livelihood, livestock, employment, public and community assets, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, drinking water sources, water sources for livestock, community reservoirs, pastures, orchards, public utilities such as Post offices, fair price shops, grain storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, school facilities, anganwadis, parks, places of worship and cremation grounds. It provides policy makers with an adequate and socio-economically sound framework on execution as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Act. Collective consultations are important for the project to be inclusive and responsive to the local community and social ecology. It brings together all stakeholders, policy-making bodies, and multiple agencies to discuss and address critical concerns to achieve a mutually satisfactory outcome. It is a medium to engage various stakeholders, especially the affected communities, by providing them a platform to express their opinions, concerns and apprehensions about issues and activities affecting them, either positively or negatively, thus Enables them to enhance the decision-making process. Not only does it facilitate the identification



of some emotional impact and effective planning, but it also helps in communication of information, reduction of fear and development of rapport with communities, which are essential for smooth projects like this. Implementation is paramount. The primary objective of project-affected people's participation is to increase public awareness and acceptance of the development activity or project by mitigating perceived environmental consequences through open dialogue.

## **6.2 Group Discussion - Procedure for Research and Data Collection**

The SIA team conducted group discussions with PAPs to gather data for qualitative analysis of the potential impact of the project in all the project affected villages and to know the opinion/perspectives of the landowners regarding rehabilitation and execution of the project for the welfare of the society and tried to conduct an in-depth interview. So that it can help in getting informed about many relevant issues related to their land acquisition, livelihood, employment, social structure, standard of living, psychological well-being etc. Group discussions were organized in each village from 27 February to 10 March 2023 with members of the affected community. Most of the respondents were farmers, businessmen etc. from the project affected area. The number of women participating in group discussions was almost equal to that of men. Apart from this, efforts were made to separate the group discussions of men and women. A brief introduction to the objectives and methodology of the Social Impact Assessment study and the agency conducting the study was given at the beginning of the group discussion. During the group discussion, SIA team members act as a mediator.

The Group Discussion (FGD) was aimed at gathering as much information as possible about the lives of Project Affected Families (PAFs), the area they live in, their land use patterns, occupation and employment, etc. FGDs should have been conducted with the project affected people to understand the prevailing socio-economic conditions of their community especially the vulnerable people of the affected area and to get the community feedback. To do this process, efforts were made to do it between February 28 and March 10, 2023, by project-affected families in all the affected villages. But the people of Gaggal and Jhikli Ichhi Panchayat completely opposed this plan, due to which the discussions could not be held completely in this panchayat and in the villages near them. Meetings were held two to three times in these villages by SDM & ADC, but the villagers did not agree to the meetings. However, most of the PFs expressed their disagreement about the proposed Kangra airport project as their habitations and businesses are going to be completely affected by the expansion of the project. The people of the area are against this project. That's why interviews were not given to the SIA team. They say that when we are against this project, then why talk about the profit and loss of this project. That's why the people accepted/opposed the SIA team to go inside the village for interview and discussion.

## **6.3 Group Discussion of Project Affected Villages of Tehsil Shahpur: - (Jugehar, Keori, Bhadot and Rachhiyalu)**

Due to opposition to the project, the SIA team was unable to hold in-depth discussions. But on some points, collective discussions have been held with the affected families. The families of the four affected villages of Tehsil Shahpur are worried after hearing about the expansion project of

the airport for the last 15 years. During the course of discussion, the Respondents have stated that they were well aware of the expansion of the Kangra Airport Project, and that the landowners have been informed about the acquisition. Since most of the respondents were aware of the expansion of Kangra Airport, the Social Impact Assessment team did not face any problem in providing the respondents with the background of the proposed project and the initiatives of the Government.

The SIA team members had semi-structured and open-ended questions through which detailed discussions were held with senior residents/farmers/heads of households and group participants. The participants shared their views and ideas about the proposed land acquisition for the expansion of the airport expansion project. They also shared their thoughts and comments on each other's answers. Villagers of all age groups participated in the group discussion, especially women actively participated in the discussion and expressed their concern regarding the expansion of the airport.

It was learned from the discussion that the people of the village are ready to provide land other than their residential land. Most of the affected people of the village live outside for employment. It was learned from the discussion that people wanted an early resolution of the airport expansion project. Those families whose residence is being affected by the expansion of the airport and they do not have land to make their residence, then people are ready to give their land if they are provided allotment of land or residence within a radius of about 20 km. The affected people say that the expansion of the airport will affect the employment, so the government should make a proper rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the displaced / affected families, so that no one must face social and economic problems. However, the major concern observed was about appropriate compensation to comprehensively compensate for the loss of their agricultural land, habitat and livelihood, and changes in the ecological environment. The biggest problem faced by the people in the project area was the delay in expansion of the project. He said that listening to the discussion of project expansion for the last several years has caused mental problems. Due to this our children must face problems in marriage. They say that no detailed plan has been presented by the government for the families affected by the project. Due to which the affected families were very worried about their housing, business, and employment.

#### **6.4 Group Discussion of Project Affected Villages of Tehsil Kangra:-**

(Gaggal Khas, Sanour, Dhugiari Khas, Bhedi, Bagh, Barsbalkar, Jhikli Ichhi, Mungrehad, Sahoura and Balla):

As stated earlier, almost 90% of the affected villages of Gaggal and Jhikli Ichhi Panchayats are opposed to the project. Due to opposition to the project, the SIA team was unable to conduct in-depth discussions. But on some points a group discussion has been held with 10 to 15 people in the affected village from the affected family. During discussion, the respondents have stated that they are aware of the expansion of Kangra airport project, but the landowners are not fully informed about the acquisition as such survey has been done many times, hence people do not believe. Since most of the respondents were against the expansion of Kangra Airport, the Social

Impact Assessment team found it difficult to inform the respondents about the background of the proposed project and the initiatives of the government. Because people said that when we do not want to give the land, then why should we talk. According to the affected families, their housing and business are being completely affected and the government has not made any proper rehabilitation and resettlement plan, so they are opposing the project, because this project will make their future dark. But some people of affected villages Sannaur, Dhugiyari Khas, Bhedi, Mungrehad, Sauhada and Balla of Tehsil Kangra participated in brief discussion with the SIA team and apprised their problems to the team.

**Anticipated Project Impact on Individual Landowners:** The proposed project site is being established mostly on private land and government land. Government land has been given to the Gram Sabha for various activities.

The land to be acquired for the proposed project site will subsequently affect the general property resources of the area. However, once the project is implemented, the urban areas will have better access and availability of economic activities.

- a. Most of the respondents believed that their house comes under the project site, the respondents believed that their house should not be fragmented until they have a pucca house to live in or until the house with the facility Not to be replaced by any other allotted land area. However, in the absence of land exchange, such PAPs will be adversely affected.
- b. Some of the affected families had built their residence here several years ago after being affected by another project. Those families are again suffering from the pain of displacement. That's why the people whose housing is getting affected want that land should be allotted for their housing.
- c. Most of the affected (especially Gaggal Khas, Barsbalkar and Jhikli Ichhi Gram Panchayats) are opposing the project as their business falls within the project site, which will affect the livelihood of the PF, their business will be lost or resettled by the expansion of the project It will take time to start. There is a possibility of deteriorating their economic condition due to this. However, some respondents were of the view that their business should not be dismantled unless it is replaced by another allotted land area to operate the business. Affected families want financial assistance to start their business again, they said that compensation should be given every month until the business comes back to its former status.
- d. The proposed project is likely to affect many PF/households, most of whom reside and work within the alignment of the PF acquisition. In addition, they also expressed apprehension regarding the agricultural land acquired by the government for the project as a large part (for some families, their entire land) falls within the proposed project area, which would be destroyed and require compensation.

e. However, they feared losing the land of cultivation and the annual revenue derived from it. Hence their demand was that land of equal size (area), and quality should be allotted in their tehsil area to ensure regular revenue generation.

### **6.5 Discuss the impact of land acquisition on employability, income potential, social status, cultural ethos, family structure, mental well-being and ecological well-being in PAPs**

Majority of the villagers told the loss of vegetable production in agriculture sector due to expansion of airport in Kangda, due to which villagers will be unemployed as most of the villagers are engaged in agriculture work and most affected population is women. It was also learned from the discussion that the expansion of the airport would result in loss of vegetable production, and this would affect their earning capacity, social status, cultural ethos, family structure, mental well-being, ecological well-being. The people of the village earn their livelihood by growing about three crops in a year. The construction of this project will lead to a loss of green vegetable production in the area, which in general will lead to a loss of natural resources and due to which the prices of vegetables will increase.

1. Land acquisition will have a negative impact on us and will drastically change our lives. The setting up of the airport and corporate sector will have a negative impact on the social situation as the identity of our village will be lost, resulting in the desolation of our social life.
2. Land acquisition will weaken the economy of the villagers, which will have a negative impact on our social life and weaken the functioning of the Panchayati Raj culture, which traditionally plays an important role in our lives.
3. Any type of development will affect the topography of the area, resulting in negative environmental impacts due to removal of trees and excavation of land.
4. Giving land to the government means families will be disintegrated as there will be no justification for future generations to return to the village. After land acquisition, future generations will migrate to other cities in search of work. Thus, acquisition will be the main reason for the disintegration of the family.'
5. As a result, psychological distress will increase, future worries will emerge, and family disputes will escalate with monetary compensation. Future generations will have more money, increasing the likelihood of family values deteriorating. The ecosystem will be affected, and pollution will increase in the project affected area.
6. According to the villagers, the expansion of the project will end the existence of many villages.

### **6.6 Their views/perceptions regarding increase in employment, business opportunities, land value, public convenience, formal employment productivity and standard of living in the affected area were discussed**

1. Project Affected People will be financially secure if they get employment in the proposed project, if the government fails to do so, their livelihood will be in danger.
2. The project will boost tourism income for the government, which will have a positive impact on the income of residents in the surrounding rural areas.
3. The proposed project will improve the industrial prospects in the area, but only when the government will ensure the participation of the rural people in the scheme, otherwise the increase in industrial opportunities will not benefit the rural people i.e., PAPs.

### **6.7 Their opinion/perceptions regarding enhancement of food (vegetable) security, women employment productivity and standard of living in the affected area were discussed and opinion sought**

Acquisition of agricultural land may adversely affect vegetable production in the area. Most of the women here are engaged in agriculture (vegetable production), so the proposed project will adversely affect the employment productivity of women. Since they lack any vocational training and skills, their prospects may also get affected. In addition, the acquisition of agricultural land for the proposed project will have a negative impact on their standard of living, as agriculture and animal husbandry are the main sources of income for women in these villages.

### **6.8 Issues like water source, water storage, ground water level and forest conservation in the project area are discussed**

The construction of the proposed project will have a negative impact on the water resources of the area. The amount of pollution in the water will increase, the ground water level will also go down, the natural water source and environment will be negatively affected in the area, and these will have a very adverse effect on the water resources of the area.

### **6.9 Discussion on health facilities in the project area**

Most of them believed the project could make a positive impact on the development of health facilities and hospitals and ensure better medical facilities for the community and nearby villages.

### **6.10 Impact of the project on enhancement of educational facilities/schools/colleges and transport and road connectivity in the area**

The project can positively impact the increase in the number of schools and colleges in the area, besides the proposed project will also facilitate connectivity with local traffic and road facilities.

### **6.11 Discussion on the issue of improving the availability of resources in the area and increasing the value of private property**

Most of the respondents were of the view that the proposed project could improve the availability of resources in the area and increase the value of the private property sector.

### **6.12 Discussion on tourism facilities in the project area**

Majority of the affected families believed the project could have a positive impact on the development of tourism, that the expansion of the project would increase the number of tourists in the area, leading to better employment opportunities for the people of the area, the community, and the surrounding villages. will provide opportunities.

### **6.13 In general, any other views/comments regarding the project were also raised and discussed during the FGD**

It was duly conveyed in the discussion that in order to maintain transparency in the process of the project, the concerned officers will maintain transparency in the process related to the project. The land of all the people should be acquired properly by the concerned officer. The rates of compensation should be fixed according to the surrounding area. Provision of proper facilities should be made available for the landless, dependent, and poor people of the project affected area as per the Act. In addition, the following issues were raised by the PAP during the FGD:

1. It is difficult to predict whether this project will have an impact on the safety of the community. Currently crime is low in the area, but they fear that after the completion of the project, crime may increase due to infiltration of migrant laborers and other unfamiliar people.

2. The respondents were also apprehensive that employment opportunities may not be allotted to the local people as they lack technical skills and have low educational qualification, which may not meet the requirement of jobs offered by the airport authority.

Concerns related to the loss of 3 Gaushalas, loss of firewood resources, grazing land of domestic animals etc. were also duly discussed.

4. The concern related to land for housing was also duly discussed for those whose housing is being affected by the project and they do not have land available for housing.

5. The people whose business is being affected by the project and they should be given technical and financial assistance every month along with land to run their business until their business returns to its old condition, were duly discussed.

### **6.14 Mitigation Measures**

- 1 Provide additional compensation for structures taken up in the affected area and other rehabilitation measures along with appropriate compensation for the land.

2. Illegal collection from locals and passers-by should be monitored and banned.

3. Self-reliance to be developed to maintain community safety during the construction phase, especially where families will be shifted for the purpose of living

### **6.15 Potential Impacts to Community Welfare and Lifestyle**

The PAPs were concerned about the potential impacts on community welfare and livability that would affect their lives. It has also been replied that some PAFs will be more affected by this land acquisition as they will lose land, housing, and business over a larger area than others. The project will disturb the social and cultural life of the people as their lifestyle may change completely after the project. They are very apprehensive about the loss of their original traditional rural culture and joint family structure. They said that their livelihood is mainly based on agriculture, which provides equal distribution of income among the family members, but after the loss of land, we are forced to do some kind of business for their survival. which will affect the structure of the joint family. In addition, the project may have an impact on the environment. According to the villagers, any type of construction will change the topography of the area and have a negative impact on the environment. There will also be an increase in noise, water, and air pollution due to the project.

### **6.16 Demands of the villagers during the group discussion**

Majority of the farmers/landowners of some villages of the proposed area do not want to give their land for the project as it is causing loss of their business and housing, and they want the government to first submit a rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the affected people. But the farmers of other villages affected by the alignment of the proposed Kangra airport extension are ready to give their land, but in return they want the value of their land equal to the market value or ten times the circle rate. Apart from this, conditions were given for the family members to get jobs according to their qualifications, land in exchange for land and to create employment by providing technical training to the younger generation of the affected families. Those whose houses are being affected by the acquisition should be rehabilitated and resettled in the rural areas of the tehsil as per rules.

### **6.17. Discussion on alternate location for the project**

During the FGD, the alternate location for the expansion of the project was discussed with the villagers and their suggestions were taken which are as follows:

During the FGD, the villagers can expand the project to the rear and upstream side of the airport towards Sarahah, this area is less populated and has more vacant land.

During FGD, villagers have proposed alternate land at Bodkwalu in Kangra Tehsil, which is about 15 km from Tehsil and about 12 km from Gaggal airport, for expansion of this project and construction of new airport. Pong Dam and Masroor Temple are about 15 km from the proposed land. Which are important for tourism and most of the land is barren and less fertile and there is scope for rehabilitation and resettlement of less people from acquisition than in the proposed area.

That's why SIA team will suggest that a suitable alternative site for the project should be selected only after the suggestion of the technical team for site selection.

## Chapter 7

### Cost and benefit analysis

After careful analysis of the positive and negative impacts of the expansion of the airport, located in Kangra tehsil of Kangra district, the SIA team compared the cost with its benefits. A detailed analysis of the benefits and associated costs is presented in this chapter.

The cost of the project is not available hence proper cost-benefit analysis cannot be done.

#### 7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose from the Project

The expansion of Kangra Airport in Kangra District will help in providing employment opportunities for the youth in the coming years and will also lead to better infrastructure, tourism development and air connectivity. The project will prove beneficial for PF and surrounding areas in the long run. Also, this project is important for the development of a strategic infrastructure in the coming future which shows its importance for the national interest as well.

It may also be established that a public objective would certainly be served by acquiring private land and thereby carrying out the construction of the project. The project, if completed, will improve connectivity, and provide smooth, fast, and safe commuting and transport services to commuters. If the project is delayed, it will increase the overall cost of the project, affecting both the Himachal Pradesh government and its residents. If the project is stalled, it will not only result in loss of money but will also result in wastage of entire manpower and resources spent so far on the project. Therefore, the social costs and benefits of the proposed land acquisition have been assessed assuming that there will be no change in the location of the project or the amount of land to be acquired.

#### 7.2 Effects on Structure and Magnitude or Size

PFs will lose their land, built structures being used for residential, commercial and community purposes which they use for their livelihood and residential purposes. From the outset, it appears to be of great impact and loss to the project affected families, both for their livelihood and residential purpose. The expansion of this project will especially affect the business and residence of the families of Gaggal Khas, Barswalkad, Jhikli Ichhi. The expansion of this project is likely to completely affect/end the businesses in the area.

#### 7.3 Determination of Compensation

As per Section 26 and 27 of the RPSC-2013, the Collector uses the following criteria to assess and determine the market value of the land and the amount of compensation. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 determines the amount of compensation according to the market value specified for registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell where the land is situated, the average sale value of land of similar type located in the nearest village or in the nearest neighbourhood.



During talks with PF and PAP, most of them are demanding an average compensation of Rs 35 to 40 crore per hectare. According to them, such rates have already been paid by other builders/buyers in the same area. The calculation of compensation should be made keeping in view the provisions of the HPGST-2015 of the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

#### 7.4 Eligibility Criteria (Matrix)

PAFs should be entitled to the following six types of compensation and support packages:

- Compensation for loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost.
- Compensation for structures (Residential/Commercial) if any and other immovable properties on their replacement cost.
- Assistance against loss of business/wage income and assistance in income generation.
- For physically displaced families who do not have any houses, alternate housing or cash compensation in lieu of houses.
- There should be provision for assistance for relocation and resettlement sites (if required).
- Community resources/facilities should be rebuilt.

As per Section 26 and 27 of the RFCTLARR &2013, the Collector uses the following criteria to assess and determine the market value of the land and the amount of compensation. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 prescribes the amount of compensation as per the market value specified for the registration of sale deeds or the average sale value of the agreement to sell where the land is situated.

- As per the average selling price of land of similar type located in the nearest village or nearest neighbourhood.
- Determination of the amount of compensation as agreed under sub-section (2) of section 2 in the case of acquisition of land for private companies.
- Determination of R&R package as per RFCTLARR &2013

The table below shows the eligibility matrix as per category of impact and eligibility of RFCTLARR &2013 R&R. The basic principles governing compensation determination are shown in Table 6

*Table 54 Basic principles governing eligibility matrix and compensation determination.*

| Type of effect | Eligibility criteria | Relevant RTFCTLARR as per act 2013   |  |
|----------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Loss of land   | Affected landowner   | Market value of land by District Collector RTFCTLARR To be done as per Act 2013.<br>The amount of compensation for loss of land and property | Amount of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement of most of the affected families RTFCTLARR As per Act 2013. |

|                                   |                           |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
|                                   |                           | should be as per the existing stamp duty and registration charges   |   |
|                                   | Affected Landowner/Family | Land for land   | RTFCTLARR as per act 2013   |
| Damage to other properties        | Affected landowner        | Compensation / compensation for housing and properties  | To affected families RTFCTLARR Compensation to be provided as per Act 2013 (Provisions under First Schedule No. 2 (as per Section 29 of the said Act). The amount of compensation will be finalized or awarded by the Collector as per the loss of land or structure. |
| Late fees                         | Affected Landlord/Tenant  | Compensation for the crops planted on the land at the time of land acquisition RTFCTLARR Payment should be made as per the provisions of section 28 of the 2013 Act.  |   |
| Loss of land and other properties | Affected landowner        | Additional 12 percent amount should be given on the market value of land and other properties   | Additional 12 percent amount should be given on the market value of land and other properties   |
| Compensation/compensation         | Affected landowner        | The total compensation amount will be equal to the addition of compensation and 100 percent of the compensation amount $\frac{1}{4}$ u/s 30 RFCTLARR Act, 2013 $\frac{1}{2}$  |   |
| Additional components             | Affected landowner        | RFCTLARR Act, 2013 In addition to the market value of the land as per App. shall pay the amount fixed at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the market value from the date of notification to the date of section 4 |   |

### 7.5 Cost and Benefits of The Project

The expansion of the airport in district Kangda will act as an important catalyst for economic development and other benefits. Following are some of the potential benefits from its construction:

- The expansion of the airport will increase the value of land in the area, which will directly benefit the landowners in the project area.

- Improvement in transportation due to airport connectivity will lead to development of tourism in Kangra district. This will lead to development of transport, hotel and hospitality industry and markets for local produce.
- Paragliding, an emerging tourism sport in the region, is potentially considered the best in India as it offers maximum continuous flight hours and safe and large landing space. An increase in the number of tourists is likely to help boost the commercial success of the project.
- This airport will serve the supreme interest of the state and will also serve as a base for meeting the defense requirements of the Air Force.
- The landing of large aircraft at the proposed airport will save time for tourists and will result in a reduction in air fares to these destinations. Due to which the number of tourists will increase.

### **1) Cost**

The expansion of the airport in Kangra tehsil of district Kangra involves economic, operational, and environmental costs.

(a) Economic and infrastructure costs include (a) the cost involved in planning the project, (b) the cost of land required for it, (c) the cost of the building, (e) the cost of electrification and (a) Cost of security equipment. These involve heavy expenditure and constitute an economic cost.

(b) Operating costs include (a) energy and power costs, (b) labor costs, (c) material costs and (e) annual maintenance costs. Operating costs are also an economic cost but arise later.

(c) The external, environmental, and social costs of the project include (a) costs of air, water, and noise pollution, (b) costs attributable to contribution to global warming.

### **2) Profit**

The following benefits will accrue when the airport project is completed and operational:

(a) Economic benefits: These include (a) increase in revenue, (b) increase in land value, (c) business opportunities, (e) livelihood options, (a) employment and (e) developed market etc.

(b) External or social benefits. These include (a) ease of movement of people and goods, (b) saving of time, (c) reduction in pollution due to reduction in road transport and use.

(c) environmentally friendly technology on airways, (a) improving reliability in transport to avoid congestion and delays and (b) improving safety which helps in reduction of traffic accidents and saving lives.

Investing in an airport project is an important social decision. One of the major drawbacks of the expansion project is land acquisition and the cost associated with it. However, public decision makers should focus not only on the financial cost, but also on the potential positive impacts on society from the impact. The cost and benefit analysis shows that the project has a positive net

profit which fully shows that the project is feasible. Due to ticket revenue, travel time savings and safety improvement considerations, the project will be cost effective and valuable. The analysis of cost and benefit results is summarized in Table-7.

*Table 55 Analysis of cost and benefit results*

| <b>Cost</b>                   |   | <b>Benefit</b>                                    |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Economic and infrastructure   | Plan Earth building electrification safety device                 | Plan Earth building electrification safety device | Increase in the number of tourists.<br>income from passenger fares,<br>increase in land value,<br>business opportunities,<br>livelihood options,<br>Income from employment,<br>developed market etc. |
| Operating cost                | Energy<br>Labor<br>Material<br>annual maintenance                 | Social benefit                                    | Developed transport,<br>access to new places,<br>saving travel time,<br>transport reliability,<br>improve security.<br>road savings<br>basic infrastructure  |
| Other and Environmental Costs | Accident, air pollution, noise<br>pollution and cultural invasion | Cultural benefits                                 | Promotion of business culture,<br>Comfort and Ease Travel  |
| Present value of total cost   |   | Present value of net profit                       |  |

### 7.6 Problems in Applying Cost-Benefit Analysis

Cost-benefit analysis is a useful tool in decision making regarding a project. But the accuracy and reliability of the cost-benefit analysis is determined by the accuracy of the cost and benefit estimates. In cost-benefit analysis, both cost and benefit have monetary and non-monetary elements with reference to the stakeholders affected directly and indirectly. Social benefits are also related to future generations and non-human stakeholders. Therefore, an economic evaluation of all the costs and benefits of a project is not possible. In many cases the values must be imputed and guessed. Therefore cost-benefit analysis is a highly complex and very challenging exercise and valuations are more likely to go wrong. From this point of view, an attempt has been made to estimate the cost and benefits of expansion of Kangra Airport. But by common logic it is expected that the benefits from the project will far exceed its costs and therefore the project is worth the time, money and work that will make a meaningful contribution to the development of the airport and the economy.

## Chapter 8

### Social Impact Management Plan

Compensation for PAF of ten villages of Kangra Tehsil and four villages of Shahpur Tehsil affected by the project. RFCTLAR (HP) It is proposed to be determined based on Rules, 2015. Due care will be taken to compensate each affected family as per the loss related to acquired land, structure, movable/immovable property etc. The Act ensures that the PF should be given fair compensation and all their concerns should be taken care of. The SIA team tried to reconcile the concerns raised by PAF with the provisions of the Act during the survey and group discussions. People are totally opposing the project as their business and residence is getting affected. Proposed measures identified for the welfare of the people affected by the project if the airport is being expanded RFCTLAR (HP) As per the Rules, 2015, the following are:-

1. Detailed Project Report, Feasibility Report and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan related to the project are not available, therefore the Social Impact Management Plan presented is just a suggestion/reference which has no justification without rehabilitation and resettlement plan.
2. Social impact assessment should be done before the land acquisition process.
3. There should be a rehabilitation and resettlement plan for the families affected by land acquisition.
4. More monetary benefits before acquisition process and list of displaced family, land ownership and infrastructure, commercial structure, list of landless people in affected area, list of PAPs belonging to SC/ST, handicapped list in affected area List of landless agricultural laborers in the affected area, list of movable/immovable property in the affected area should be prepared.
5. The operation of the project should be carried out in compliance with all applicable laws, policies, measures taken to minimize damages such as appropriate compensation or development of sources of livelihood and resources, national and state legislations.
6. As far as possible efforts should be made to generate proper resources to avoid social side effects in the operation of the project. Where this is not possible, the duration, intensity and spread of the social impact/repercussion should be minimised. Also, efforts should be made to restore those

impacts which cannot be fully mitigated (for example, agricultural land, sources of livelihood, quality of life of individuals, etc.).

7. The priority of the project should be in accordance with the welfare and livelihood of the affected persons and families while determining suitable construction method schedule and other measures to minimize the damage.

8. The expansion and operation of the airport may be directly related to the social impact or there may be an impact on the natural environment and the local economy in the form of execution of project activities etc. While assessing all such direct and indirect impacts accurately and transparently, there is a need to adopt mitigation measures to reduce them.

9. In the project, special attention needs to be given to weak/vulnerable persons and families, such as landless and tenant farmers who depend on agricultural labor for their livelihood. Such people and families are unable to take decisions, consult and participate in discussions according to the new circumstances. Along with this, they remain ignorant about new means of livelihood and work opportunities under the project. Those affected who do not have proper land ownership or land registration should also get proper compensation, although they have been living in the affected area for many years.

10. The legal rights and interests of all those individuals, groups and communities who are affected by the project should be taken care of in the project. In this way, all those whose land, crop and other assets are located in the layout of the expansion of the airport and such other people whose comfort, standard of living and other security cover etc. have been affected are to be included in it.

11. Individuals, groups and communities in the project as stakeholders of the project will have the right to express their rationality, interests and views in the subjects related to the project. The right to dissent from the affected people should be ensured and duly considered.

12. The R&R package including livelihood plan, gender plan, education plan etc. should be mandatory and time bound for the people affected by the acquisition.

13. Timeline of payment to be fixed or paid before rehabilitation and resettlement No one should be displaced before rehabilitation and resettlement plan.

14. All displaced PFs should be given at least three prior notices, and a reasonable time of 9-12 months should be given for smooth rehabilitation and resettlement in the new area of their choice with utmost care for their livestock.

15. There should be proper compensation for social impacts due to displacement/rehabilitation, economic, psychological, ecological, mental inclusiveness.

16. Transparency and participatory approach should be followed for the acquisition and subsequent rehabilitation process

17. Utmost care should be taken to prevent misuse of land.

18. There should be an option of lease for the landless people.

19. Institutional Mechanism-National/State Monitoring Authority/Commissioner R&R/Administrator should be constituted for settlement of disputes.

The impacts resulting from acquisition of land and assets and operation of the project, and their mitigation measures are presented in the following form.

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Impact</b>             | <b>Category and type of impact</b> | <b>Preventive measures</b>  |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1            | Of fertile land<br>Damage | high severity and chronic          | <p>1. The acquisition of land should be done based on the 'Technical Feasibility Report' to make it clear that acquisition of land for the airport is the last option and the proposed land is technically the best.</p> <p>2. The persons authorized and eligible for compensation of land (eligibility for compensation, amount of compensation, time period for providing compensation, method of raising objection regarding compensation, etc.) should be clearly defined and informed to the affected landowners.</p> <p>3. A framework should be developed for compensation which should be value based and not just compensation for the affected property.</p> <p>4. All rehabilitation measures should be completed before starting the construction. Since there is a provision to give compensation for the acquired land</p> |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | <p>under the land acquisition scheme. Therefore, efforts should be made to pay compensation to the affected landowners on time.</p> <p>5. It should be ensured that no middleman plays a role in the payment of compensation.</p> <p>6. Determination of the value of all the assets located in the land to be acquired such as tube wells/boring/pumpsets, shops, buildings, trees, plants etc. before the determination of the amount of compensation, and to ensure that adequate compensation is paid by the concerned departments. Needed A complete list of such assets should be prepared. If the amount of compensation for the above assets, for example trees and plants, seems less, then the affected farmer should be allowed to sell it in the open market. In this situation, the work of getting permission from the concerned department (eg Forest Department) should also be ensured.</p> <p>7. Despite the acquisition of 100 percent agricultural land of the affected village, that small land which is not directly affected in the construction of the airport, but has become unusable due to the construction work, should also be included in the determination of compensation. For example, a small piece of land of a farmer which may be only a few meters long or wide. Even if it is not acquired, it will be of no use to that farmer. It has been revealed in the social impact study that misconceptions have spread among the farmers regarding such issues. Therefore, in this regard, the land to be acquired by the district administration should be displayed after physical verification so that the farmers can get the real information about the directly affected land.</p> <p>8. In addition to monetary compensation, some land should be made available to the affected farmers from the land of the village society so that it can be used for alternative employment or for making cattle shed etc.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|



|   |   |                             |  |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 2 | Loss of livelihood and possibility of migration   | High severity short term    | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Priority should be given to such landowners whose land has been affected by the project by more than 70 percent.</li> <li>2. Employment of the residents should be given priority in the expansion of the airport.</li> <li>3. Technical training should be given to the members of the affected families if required.</li> <li>4. If possible, priority and exemption should be given to free boring and electricity connection in the newly purchased land.</li> <li>5. Those whose business is ending completely, they should be supported on a priority basis to start their business.</li> <li>6. Those whose business is ending completely, they should be given allotment of land and loan waiver to start their business.</li> </ol>         |
| 3 | Impact on community values and lifestyle due to workers during construction period and non-locals and outsiders during long term operation. The presence of project workers and their actions during the construction period of the project is an important factor affecting the socio-economic environment, which can also affect the local community. | Low intensity and long term | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the event of any kind of dispute during the construction period, there should be a complaint register/register or help line and phone number for the local residents.</li> <li>2. Timely redressal of all types of complaints should be ensured.</li> <li>3. In case of huge conflict/dispute, meetings should be held at the village level, due to the presence of a large number of external activists in the villages, gender criminal incidents and complaints may come.</li> <li>4. The contractors should make a code of conduct or clear rules for their employees regarding their conduct. It should be clearly mentioned in this manual that on what topics and to what extent the employees can talk to the local residents.</li> </ol> |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | <p>Individuals in communities have an impact. Apart from this, the use of limited locally available facilities by the project workers is also likely to affect the lifestyle of the local people.</p> |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|

**8.1 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impacts**

To avoid any adverse impact of the proposed Kangra Airport expansion, the best possible technical design should be proposed, and minimum possible land acquisition should be attempted, with minimum disturbance to the settlement. Also, appropriate measures have been planned during the construction phase as well so that the residents are not disturbed. To compensate for the land and its associated effects, RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and RFCTLARR (HP) On the basis of Rule 2015, a comprehensive mitigation plan will be made.

**Suggestion to the Project Implementing Agency to do the following:**

To the project implementing agency RFCTLARR (HP) In order to ensure the implementation of the Rules 2015, it is suggested to do the following:

- Grievance Redressal Mechanism needs to be developed: A committee headed by a senior officer should be constituted for timely disposal of grievances related to land acquisition and R&R settlement. It should be present from the beginning to the end of the project.
- Monitoring of the quality of RAP (Rehabilitation Action Plan) should be done by the Authority on a regular basis under the supervision of a senior designated officer and preferably once every three months by an external agency on regular basis.
- The R&R should be evaluated by an external agency and the suggestion, if necessary, should be used for further action. The R&P (Rehabilitation Action Plan) should be evaluated midway through the plan and at an end period.

## 8.2 Impact and Management Plan

This section describes the various impacts that the proposed project will have on the lives of PAPs, and presents the following management plan to mitigate those impacts:

- Rehabilitation and resettlement scheme for families affected by land acquisition RFCTLAR (HP) Rules, 2015 and RFCTLAR act 2013 should be according to
- The first and foremost impact on project affected families is the permanent acquisition of their agricultural land. management plan to this effect RFCTLAR (HP) Rules 2015 And compensation should be provided as per the RFCTLAR act 2013.
- The affected families whose business will be finished, such families should get financial support to start their business or compensation every month until their business comes back to its previous status.
- There are also some people who are dependent on agricultural land for their livelihood and with the acquisition of land, they will lose the livelihood opportunity. Since the entire land of all the villages is cultivable, there would be a complete loss of agricultural produce on the land used for cultivation. For such families, training should be given for the employment of new technology.

## 8.3. Management plan for women

The potential impact of the proposed project on women could be the loss of long-term security attached to immovable assets in the form of land. The management plan should focus on empowering project affected women to strengthen them with financial stability. There is a need to provide employment opportunities to them to uplift their present status. However, strict monitoring of safety and security is required where women will be employed through the project. The following systematic measures can be taken to make women also equal beneficiaries of the management plan:

1. The implementing agency should take active initiative so that women are properly counseled and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access to resources.
2. There is a need to increase and promote the participation of women in economic activities.
3. A systematic and structured plan for imparting necessary skills to the women of PAF needs to be devised by the concerned government agencies to enhance their employability.

#### **8.4 Participation of Women in The Development Process:**

The project envisages participation of women from project preparation to construction phase and to an extent to the operation phase. In addition, the following points shall be considered:

Women's participation was possible during the project preparation phase, surveys, and consultations.

Executing agency will take active initiative so that women are properly counseled and invited to participate in group-based activities to get access to resources.

Keeping in view the skill of women, women should be employed during the construction phase and during the operation phase.

Participation of women in monitoring and evaluation activities should also be ensured.

Employment opportunities for women will help in the upliftment of their overall socio-economic status and provide them with a sense of security.

Monitoring of project work related to the benefit of women will invite their participation which will make the process more transparent for them. Women will be encouraged to evaluate the project outcomes from their point of view and their useful suggestions will be taken into consideration to take necessary action for further modification in the project to create better and conducive conditions for increasing women's participation.

#### **8.5 Provision of women in construction camps**

**Temporary accommodation** - Suitable accommodation should be made available at the labor camp site during the construction work for the workers / families of the workers. The size of the room should be as per the standard. In case of non-availability of standard, its design should be prepared by the contractor. The design should be duly approved by the Construction Supervising Consultant. Rooms for such families should be constructed as per the approved design.

**Health Center** - Health problems of workers will be taken care of by providing basic health facilities through health centers set up temporarily for the construction camp. The health center should have at least one visiting doctor to deal with first aid requirements or minor accident cases, linkage with the nearest hospital to refer patients with major ailments and serious cases. The health center should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for the treatment of mothers and

children in the camp. In addition, the health center will provide necessary routine vaccinations for children.

**Facilities** - It is expected that women workers will have mothers with infants and young children at the construction site. The provision of crèche can solve the problems of women who can leave their children in crèches and work in construction activities for the day.

**Scheduling of construction works** - Due to the rapid construction work demands, it is expected that a 24-hour work schedule will be in operation. Women should be exempted from night shift. Strict security should be provided at the construction site to reduce sexual harassment.

**Education facilities** – Construction workers are largely a mobile group. They move from one place to another taking their families with them. So, there is a need to educate their children at their place of work. Day creche facilities should be expanded along with primary educational facilities.

### **8.6 Training Needs Assessment**

In the Social Impact Management Plan, a strategy must be made for the economic sustenance of the PAP. They need to be trained to help them improve their production levels by providing them with new skills or to upgrade their existing skills through training. Since PAFs are mostly dependent on agriculture for their primary livelihood, training is a very important component for their income restoration. For PAFs who wish to diversify their economic activities, they need to identify different training needs suitable to engage in income generation according to their preferences. In addition to training programs aimed at imparting skills, general entrepreneurship development also needs to be assessed and such development programs should also be a part of the training program aimed at improving the managerial capabilities of the PAPs. In addition, there is a need to provide capacity building support for improving women's access to certain skills such as tailoring and weaving, small well shops, marketing-buying and selling local produce etc., which can serve as a supplementary source of income for women. Vocational training can also be given to women and children affected by the project. These training programs will be provided through existing government schemes specifically designed for the development and welfare of the women community and supplementary funds may be transferred from the project to facilitate setting up of training related activities. There are many government schemes and NGOs that can be approached and used for this purpose, such as:

- a. Self Help Groups,
- b. Support for women and child development,
- c. Women empowerment programs etc. in various villages.

### **8.7 Strategy for Livelihood Operations and Income Generation Through Skill Development**

The project is expected to provide income generation opportunities through skill development training and linkages with ongoing government schemes at the tehsil level. The executing agency will play an active role in mobilizing various government schemes for the benefit of the PAFs. The executive agency will work with the concerned department of PAF and Tehsil to give maximum benefit from the training programmes.

A very important aspect of income generation activities involves skill mapping of PAFs whose livelihoods are directly affected due to land acquisition. The skill development options linked to the resource base of the area and availability of the market will be discussed with the PAFs to ascertain their preferences in selecting certain skill development training. PAFs need to be encouraged to participate in the development of viable long-term income-generating schemes rather than short-term arrangements. Such schemes should be identified by the implementing agency in consultation with project affected families, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing associations to prepare viable sustainable proposals for the project affected families.

Efforts should also be made to utilize the existing skills along with the requirement of the work during the construction phase of the project. The project should also facilitate on-the-job training in consultation with the contractor, in case PAFs do not have the necessary skills to meet the dire need of the job.

In addition, during the implementation of the project, project affected families may be provided job opportunities through skill development training. PAFs can also get involved in allied agriculture activities like dairy, poultry, animal husbandry etc. which will also take care of the existing livestock of PAFs. The project should also focus on helping PAFs in providing quality education opportunities with the help of various organizations.

The Social Impact Management Plan should ensure a career mapping exercise to ascertain the type of skills required in the sector of PAF for the jobs created by it. For this purpose, a comprehensive

survey should be conducted to identify those people who want to participate in livelihood and skill development training and thus categorize their areas of interest to find suitable courses and classes. The agency may also identify suitable training institutes, classes and organizations around the project affected area as an extended support to the PAF.

#### **8.8. Measures by the requisite body as per Himachal Pradesh Rules 2015**

This SIA report will be beneficial for the required body to initiate the land acquisition process and prepare an action plan as per the aspirations expressed by the project affected families and other stakeholders during the public consultation and survey. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps can be taken to reduce the expected social impacts.

- a. As per Government of India Land Acquisition Act 2013 and Government of Himachal Pradesh Rules 2015, a complete R&R policy and plan should be developed for rehabilitation and resettlement of PFs who are becoming landless and houseless and This should be considered beyond not being displaced.
- b. Affected families whose business is ending completely, those families should be given financial assistance as per the Government of India Land Acquisition Act 2013 and Himachal Pradesh Government Rules 2015, until the business comes back to its former status.

#### **8.9 Institutional arrangement for implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement plan**

As per the 2013 Act, where the land proposed to be acquired is 100 acres or more, the government will constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” headed by the Collector. The purpose of this committee should be to review the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement plans or scheme and to conduct a social audit after implementation in consultation with the Gram Sabha. Thereafter the members involved in the process of implementation and social audit may be as follows:

1. One representative of women living in the affected area.
2. One representative of the Scheduled Caste population living in the affected area.
3. Representative of any voluntary organization (NGO) working in the area.
4. Land Acquisition Officer of the project.
5. President of the Panchayat/Panchayats of the affected area or his nominee.

6. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or his nominee. (GP Head)
7. A representative of the required body.
8. Administrator for R&R as Convener.

#### **8.10 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)**

An efficient redressal mechanism should be developed for the affected family to resolve their doubts and grievances immediately. PF complaints should first be brought to the notice of the field level officers of the project. In case the complaints are not resolved by those officers, they should be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC may be like that of the R&R Committee. This committee should meet monthly or as per requirement or as defined by the State Government.

The main responsibilities of the GRC may be:

- Providing assistance to PF on problems arising out of land/property acquisition.
- Recording PF complaints, categorizing complaints and resolving them on priority basis.
- Reporting to the PF on developments regarding their complaints and decisions of the GRC.

The GRC reviews all complaints relating to rehabilitation benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement costs and other assistance, except disputes relating to ownership rights under the Court. When a complaint is brought to the field level functionaries, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC should meet every month (if complaints are brought to the committee), determine the merit of each complaint and resolve the complaints within one month of receipt of the complaint, failing which, appropriate action will be taken to redress the complaints. Court should be referred.



## Chapter-9

# Recommendations

The present SIA study was conducted with a holistic approach highlighting the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Kangra Airport expansion. The people of the area are opposing the Airport Expansion as it will negatively impact of the business, housing and land on the project. As there is non-availability of rehabilitation and resettlement plan, there is a lot of anger, dissatisfaction and disappointment among the project affected people families and stakeholders' groups.

As the affected families refused to give interviews to the SIA team, even after the ADM and SDM repeatedly explained about SIA to the group of affected families, the families refused to give any data and information to the SIA team. In this sequence, few people of the affected village Jhikli Ichhi and Gaggal Khas Panchayat agreed to give interviews to the SIA team. The Panchayat members and the people of the village prevented the SIA team entering inside the villages and interviewing them and also threatened the members of the SIA team if flouting their ruling, saying that when we would not give land for the expansion of the airport. So why should we give interviews?

The SIA team went door-to-door and collected interview/data from about 35 percent people through questionnaire and collected the arguments shared by the crowd gathered during protest against the problems of other affected families, DC- Kangra The protest letter shared by the affected families has also been assessed by the SIA team, as well as the reactions related to the expansion of the airport by the public and various institutions over the past several years have been observed through research by the SIA team. From the observation it is found that the affected families are not at all ready to give land for the suitable project under any circumstances. Detailed description is mentioned in Appendix-2. The concerns, issues and suggestions raised by the affected stakeholders have been incorporated in this study.

All the concerns, issues and suggestions have been discussed in detail in the previous chapters. The issues related to the social impact mitigation plan (SIMP) of the project could have been shared with the administration in a suitable manner provided the rehabilitation and resettlement plan would have made available to SIA experts. The SIA team has collected and analyzed data from the field through interactions, discussions, observations and other technical methods from PFAs/ PAPs and other stakeholders and then proposed the following recommendations, which are as follows:

17. Arrangement of rehabilitation and resettlement plan as per law before land acquisition and cooperation of stakeholders is desirable.

18. The present expansion of the airport will affect the large population area and the established business, which has been established for years and will completely affect the normal self-operated. Extensive discussions have revealed that if the proposed land is acquired, the cost of the project has been estimated to be several thousand crores, as well as thousands of families will lose their family business, source of income and social fabric. During the discussion, it has also come to know that thousands of people working in small and big shops will also lose their livelihood because of this. Because there is already a shortage of government jobs and the government will not be able to employ thousands of people, to avoid such a situation, the affected families have given suggestions for alternative land and land acquisition for the project, which are as follows:
19. The project should be expanded from the west of the airport to the north towards Sarah
20. New place (Bodkwalu or Lanj) Kangra Tehsil.
21. The details of village-wise problems and the measures given for their solution are mentioned in Appendix-I. The redressal of which should be timely so that social harmony remains in the villages.
22. The expansion of the project may lead to the problem of water logging/flood in the village or area, so there should be proper arrangement for drainage of water from the village or area and it should be addressed as disaster management.
23. The families which were earlier affected by the acquisition of land for airport construction, if they are being affected by the re-acquisition, then according to the rules, the special compensation amount should be more than other affected families.
24. Those who are becoming landless and homeless should be properly and fully rehabilitated and resettled.
25. Assets located in the acquired land such as building, shop, tube well/boring, tree-plant, crop, water source, hotel, petrol pump, community building, government building, etc. by getting proper valuation from the competent organization or the affected families and the owners of the institution Compensation should be given through negotiation or rehabilitation and resettlement should be done
26. Affected families will lose partially/fully agricultural land, resulting in loss of crop production and livelihood.

27. About 53 percent of the families who gave interviews are ready to give land. If their problems are redressed, compensation is given as per their demands
28. Whose business will be completely destroyed by acquisition. They should be rehabilitated and rehabilitated as per the Land Act 2013 and till their business can run smoothly they should get money per month according to the current income for earning a living.
29. The affected landowners should be compensated as per the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) described in this study and the provisions of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013.
30. The families whose land and house will be completely destroyed by acquisition. About 15 km to such families. Rehabilitation and resettlement should be done before acquisition as per rules or as per the present status in the periphery of the site.
31. Community, social and government properties which are affected by the acquisition and will affect the villagers partially or fully. After assessing those properties, rehabilitation and resettlement should be done as per the rules even before the project work starts.
32. The findings of the study also reveal that the proposed project will have a negative impact on the livelihood and socio-economic status of the affected families.
33. As per the First Schedule to the RTFCTALRR Act, 2013, the compensation amount for land acquisition should be four times the market value of land/circle rate (as applicable) in rural areas and two times the market value of land in urban areas.
34. Further feedback may also be obtained during the public hearing in case there are any additional inputs and feedback for the report by the Project Affected Families.

Several issues and challenges have been raised by most of the project affected families for not giving up their land for airport expansions. The alternate land and location suggested for the construction of the airport is most preferred by the local people as it will have least social and economic impact in the area. The technical feasibility for the suggested locations may be carried out and accordingly, the Government may take a decision about land acquisition of the sites. As per RTFCTALRR 2013 Public hearings will be organized among project affected families and stakeholders on the draft SIA report, and thereafter only land acquisition of the current site may be recommended.

## Annexure-I

### Village-wise assets to be acquired, possible problems/losses and suggestions to solve these problems.

**Tehsil: - Kanada**

**1.Village Name: - Bhedi**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Assets to be acquired</b>          | <b>Potential Problems/Disadvantages</b>   | <b>Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems</b>   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1            | Arable land:<br>3.1933 Hec.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li><li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li><li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in Loss of cash crop</li><li>➤ Will happen.</li><li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li><li>➤ Increase in migration.</li><li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li><li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li><li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li><li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li></ul> |
| 2            | Houses and other structures: 11 and 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Residence problem</li><li>➤ Housing problem</li><li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li><li>➤ Displacement problem</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li><li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li><li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li></ul>  |
| 3            | Poultry Farm:1                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Loss of chicken farm.</li><li>➤ Loss of source of income.</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Proper compensation of chicken farm as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li></ul>   |

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
|   |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Economic corperation should be done to start the business again.</li> </ul>   |
| 4 | Plant Nursery                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruit and vegetable nurseries.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done to do nursery business at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given for starting the business of nursery of plants.</li> </ul>  |
| 5 | Trees & plants                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 6 | Electric pole                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | Boring / Tubewell<br>(for drinking water)<br>2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem of clean water for drinking</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Again, boring / tube well should be arranged at the appropriate place, so that there is no problem of drinking water.</li> </ul>  |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

## 2. Village Name: - Dhugiari Khas

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired       | Potential Problems/Disadvantages  | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>1.1510 Hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>1     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |

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| 5 | High School and Inter College: 1 private and public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>   |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 13 and 9               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | Shop: 16  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets should be given according to the rules (GST, 2013) so that construction work and business can be done/run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |

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| 8  | Trees & plants:                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 9  | River: 1                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At the time of flood</li> <li>➤ Crop loss</li> <li>➤ Interruption in irrigation</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for the release of river water.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for irrigation.</li> </ul>   |
| 10 | Electric pole                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |
| 11 | Boring/Borewell<br>(for drinking water)<br>3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.



### 3.Village Name: - Sanour

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired       | Potential Problems/Disadvantages  | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>9.3065 Hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>1     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>5    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |

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| 5 | School: 1                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>   |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 75 and 43 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul> |
| 7 | Temple: 2                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>   |
| 8 | Plant trees                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul>                   |

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| 9  | Boring/Borewell<br>(for drinking water)<br>6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Electric pole                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

#### 4.Village Name: - Gaggal Khas

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>19.8067 hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>2      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |

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| 5 | Schools: 3                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 154 and 55 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Shop: 198                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |

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| 8  | Temple:2                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>  |
| 9  | Petrol Pump: 2                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets should be given according to the rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) so that construction work and petrol pump can be run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given for running petrol pumps.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work and business can be resumed at other places.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Boring/Borewell (for drinking water) 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 11 | Trees & plants                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> </ul>   |

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|    |                  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul>  |
| 12 | Pasture          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of pasture</li> <li>➤ Harm of animals grazing on green fodder</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pasture should be proposed at another location.</li> </ul>  |
| 13 | Electric pole    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |
| 14 | Anganwadi Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul> |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 5. Village Name: - Bagh

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>04.5496 hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>2      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> </ul>  |



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|   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |
| 5 | Boring / Borewell (for drinking water) 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 21 and 15   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Shop: 12                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper.</li> <li>➤ compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |
| 8 | Trees & plants                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> </ul>   |

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|   |               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 9 | Electric pole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>  |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

## 6. Village Name: - Barsbalkar

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>22.1219 hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity: 3         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel: 4        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for</li> </ul>  |

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|   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>              | <p>the village and rainwater to drain out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>   |
| 5 | Boring/Borewell (for drinking water) 20<br>Bauria: 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 139 and 115             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Shop: 24   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the</li> </ul> |

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|    |                  |  | site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.  |
| 8  | Temple: 1        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>   |
| 9  | Schools: 2       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>   |
| 10 | Trees & plants   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 11 | Society Building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Damage to the building.</li> <li>➤ Farmers will have to go far to get fertilizers and seeds.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction cost</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed as another place for society building.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant buildings should be constructed with new technology so that social programs can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul>  |

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|    |               |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Till the time the new society building is not constructed, alternate arrangements should be made for fertilizers and seeds.</li> </ul>   |
| 12 | Hospital      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem in treatment</li> <li>➤ Will have to go far for treatment.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Loss of healthcare.</li> </ul> | <p>Transfer the hospital to another place as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) Construction should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for treatment.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant hospital building should be constructed with new technology so that health services can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul> |
| 13 | Burial sites  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem of cremation</li> <li>➤ One must go far to burn the dead body.</li> <li>➤ The cost of the last journey will increase</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The crematorium should be proposed at another place.</li> </ul>  |
| 14 | Electric pole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>  |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 7.Village Name: - Jhikli Ichhi

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>14.5511 hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>2      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |

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| 5 | Boring/Borewell<br>(for drinking water)<br>16 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 43 and 25        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Shop: 56                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |
| 8 | Temple: 1                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected</li> </ul>   |



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|    |                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul>                          | <p>people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</p>  |
| 9  | School: 1                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Burial sites                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem of cremation</li> <li>➤ One must go far to burn the dead body.</li> <li>➤ The cost of the last journey will increase</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The crematorium should be proposed at another place.</li> </ul>   |
| 11 | Graveyard                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Burial problem</li> <li>➤ Will have to go far for burial.</li> <li>➤ The cost of the last journey will increase</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed for the cemetery at another place.</li> </ul>   |
| 12 | Panchayat bhavan            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Damage to the building.</li> <li>➤ Loss of meeting places and other social programs.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction cost</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed at another place for Panchayat building.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant building should be constructed with new technology so that social programs can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul>   |
| 13 | Government Animal Hospital: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem in treating animals.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Loss of animal healthcare.</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transfer the hospital to another place as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) Construction should be done.</li> </ul>   |

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|    |              |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for the treatment of animals.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant hospital building should be constructed with new technology so that health services can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul>  |
| 14 | hospital     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem in treatment</li> <li>➤ Will have to go far for treatment.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Loss of healthcare.</li> </ul>   | <p>Transfer the hospital to another place as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) Construction should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for treatment.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant hospital building should be constructed with new technology so that health services can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul> |
| 15 | Kisan Bhawan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Damage to the building.</li> <li>➤ Loss of meeting places and other social programs.</li> <li>➤ Increase in the cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Problems in stopping the farmers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed at another place for Kisan Bhawan.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant building should be constructed with new technology so that social programs can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul>  |
| 16 | Anganwadi    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> </ul>   |

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|    |                |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>   |
| 17 | Trees & plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places. Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 18 | Electric pole  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>  |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 8. Village Name: - Mugrehar

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages  | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>2.4327 hecc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration. Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>3      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> </ul> <p>There will be an increase in the cost of</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Water drains                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>  |

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| 5 | Boring / Borewell<br>(for drinking water) 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Houses and other structures: 5 and 3        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Shop: 7                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |
| 8 | School                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be</li> </ul>  |

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|    |                |  | <p>done smoothly at other places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ The working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> </ul>  |
| 9  | Pasture        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of pasture</li> <li>➤ Harm of animals grazing on green fodder</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pasture should be proposed at another place.</li> </ul>   |
| 10 | Anganwadi      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>   |
| 11 | Trees & plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 12 | Electric pole  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 9. Village Name: - Sahoura

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired                     | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>2.9939 hec.               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>3                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>4                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Boring/Borewell<br>(for drinking water) 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>   |

|   |                                      |   |   |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 5 | Temple: 1                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Water drains                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project.</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | Houses and other structures: 7 and 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |
| 8 | Shop: 10                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |



|    |                |  |   |
|----|----------------|--|---|
| 9  | Trees & plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.<br/>Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Electric pole  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>  |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 10. Village Name: - Balla

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired        | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>07.1454 hec. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>2      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work\</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel:<br>5     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Borewell for irrigation 1    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of source of irrigation</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive water.</li> <li>➤ Will not get water on time.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Free boring should be done.</li> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given for smooth irrigation.</li> <li>➤ Compensation should also be given for the crop that</li> </ul>   |

|   |                       |   |  |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
|   |                       | <p>decrease in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <p>has dried up due to non-irrigation due to any reason.</p>   |
| 5 | Water drain groove: 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ There will be a problem in getting out the dirty water of the village.</li> <li>➤ Spread of infectious diseases.</li> <li>➤ Water logging problem.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternative drain should be arranged for the village and rainwater to drain out.</li> <li>➤ Drain should also be constructed along with the project</li> </ul>   |
| 6 | Pasture:              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of pasture</li> <li>➤ Harm of animals grazing on green fodder</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pasture should be proposed at another place.</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | Houses: 6             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>   |
| 8 | Shop: 4               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets should be given according to the rules (GST, 2013) so that construction work and business can be done/run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |

|    |               |  |  |
|----|---------------|--|--|
| 9  | Plant trees   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Source of Income</li> <li>➤ Lack of wood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of employment.</li> <li>➤ Loss of greenery</li> <li>➤ Loss of shadow</li> <li>➤ Pollution will increase.</li> <li>➤ Loss of fuel/timber.</li> <li>➤ Loss of nutritious fruits.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Barbed wire fencing should be done for planting saplings at other places.</li> <li>➤ Proper compensation should be given to the plants.</li> <li>➤ Free saplings should be given.</li> <li>➤ Plants are ready in about 5 to 10 years, meanwhile compensation should be given for the loss caused by plants and fruits.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Burial sites  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem of cremation</li> <li>➤ One must go far to burn the dead body.</li> <li>➤ The cost of the last journey will increase</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The crematorium should be proposed at another place.</li> </ul>   |
| 11 | Electric pole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

**Tehsil: - Shahpur**

**1.Village Name: - Jugehar**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Assets to be acquired</b> | <b>Potential Problems/Disadvantages</b>  | <b>Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems</b>  |
|--------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1            | Arable land:<br>2.5112 hec.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2            | Irrigation Channel:<br>3     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3            | House: 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013&amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>  |

|   |          |  |   |
|---|----------|--|---|
| 4 | Shop: 2  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |
| 5 | Temple:2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Pond:1   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of water source</li> <li>➤ Problems of drinking and bathing of animals</li> <li>➤ Water level problem.</li> <li>➤ Due to being near the temple, the faith and religious sentiments of the people were hurt.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pond should be proposed on other land</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | School   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul>  |

|    |                 |   |  |
|----|-----------------|---|--|
| 8  | Animal Hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem in treating animals.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Loss of animal healthcare.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transfer the hospital to another place as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) Construction should be done.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for the treatment of animals.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant hospital building should be constructed with new technology so that health services can be completed smoothly.</li> </ul> |
| 9  | Patwari office  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Damage to the building.</li> <li>➤ Villagers will have to go far away for land acquisition.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction cost</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed at another place for Patwari office.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant building should be constructed with new technology so that villagers do not have to go far for land acquisition.</li> </ul>  |
| 10 | Electric pole   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

## 2. Village Name: - Keori

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired                  | Potential Problems/Disadvantages  | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|--|---|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>6.0642 hec.            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration. Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>1                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel/<br>Route:          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Houses and other structures: 34 and 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost on re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules.</li> </ul>   |



|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   |  |   | <p>(RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul> |
| 5 | Temple:1                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Electric pole                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Boring / Borewell (for drinking water) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>                        |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

### 3.Village Name: - Bhadot

| S.No. | Assets to be acquired         | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>0.1222 hec.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>1       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel/<br>Route: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Temple:1                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>   |

|   |               |   |  |
|---|---------------|---|--|
| 5 | Electric pole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Power Interrupted</li><li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li></ul> |
|---|---------------|---|--|

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

#### 4.Village Name: - Rachhiyalu

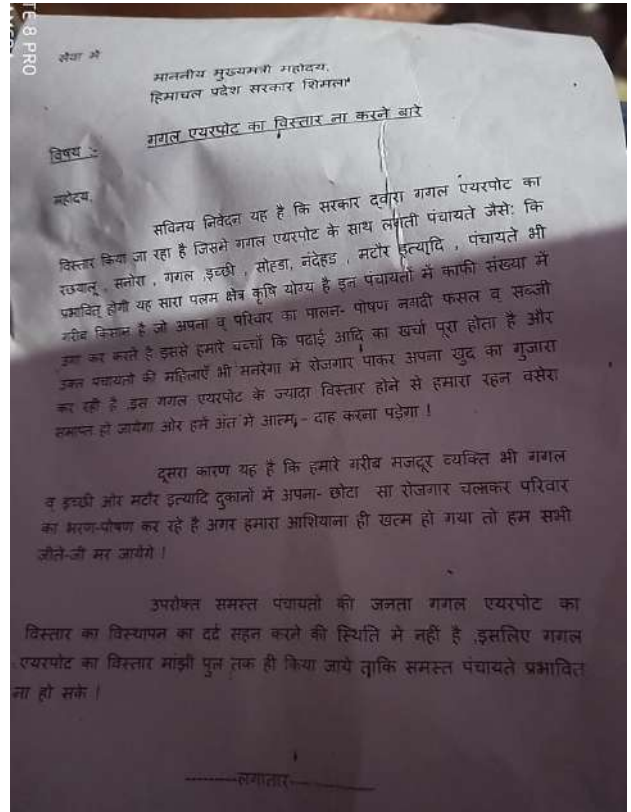
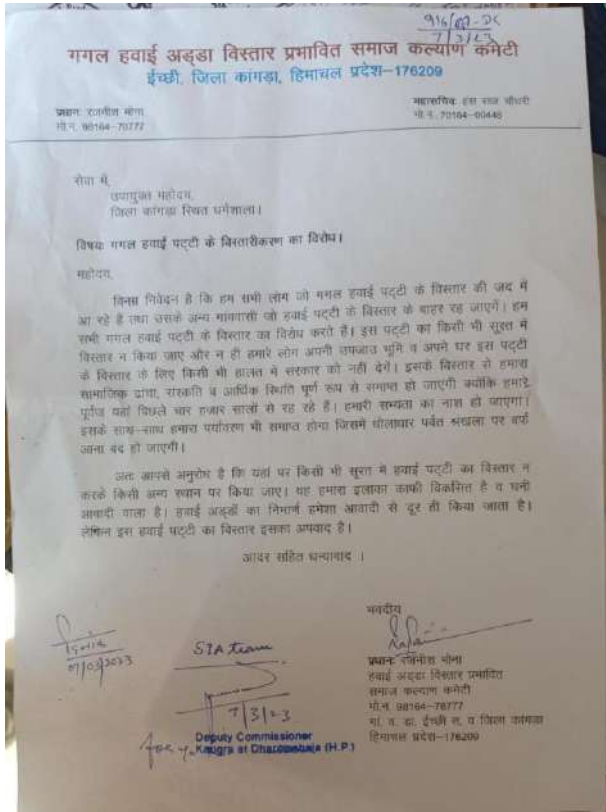
| S.No. | Assets to be acquired                  | Potential Problems/Disadvantages   | Remedies/Suggestions to solve these problems   |
|-------|--|--|--|
| 1     | Arable land:<br>26.7126 hec.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of source of livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Lack of agricultural wages.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production decrease in</li> <li>➤ Loss of cash crop</li> <li>➤ Will happen.</li> <li>➤ Will have to buy expensive food grains.</li> <li>➤ Increase in migration.</li> <li>➤ Will have to take expensive fodder.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The affected farmers should be given proper compensation by revising the circle rate as per the rules, so that they can buy agricultural land.</li> <li>➤ Farmers should be provided with new varieties of seeds and training to grow commercial crops.</li> <li>➤ Usar and barren land should be reformed.</li> <li>➤ Technical and financial assistance should be given to start a new business.</li> </ul> |
| 2     | Road Connectivity:<br>1                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Traffic disrupted.</li> <li>➤ It will take more time to travel to the other side of the airport.</li> <li>➤ Problems in commuting during construction work</li> <li>➤ The freight will be more for bringing the goods.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An alternate approach road should be constructed for the residents of the village/area so that traffic is not obstructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 3     | Irrigation Channel/<br>Route:          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drain damage.</li> <li>➤ Irrigation will be expensive from other sources.</li> <li>➤ Crop drying problem.</li> <li>➤ Reduction in yield.</li> <li>➤ Vegetable / food grain production</li> <li>➤ There will be an increase in the cost of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the destruction of the irrigation drain and construction of a new drain, alternative arrangements for irrigation should be made.</li> <li>➤ Along with the construction of the airport, irrigation drain should also be constructed.</li> </ul>  |
| 4     | Houses and other structures: 34 and 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Residence problem</li> <li>➤ Housing problem</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Displacement problem</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ New housing should be constructed.</li> <li>➤ If there is a problem of displacement, then the displaced families will be given according to the rules. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013&amp;</li> </ul>  |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   |  |   | <p>HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>   |
| 5 | Shop: 2                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction work cost.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> <li>➤ Loss of business.</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) Should be given so that construction work and business can be done / run smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Financial assistance should be given to run the business.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper.</li> <li>➤ compensation as per the rules.</li> <li>➤ The shop should not be demolished until the new business is started or the site should be allotted for doing business at some other place.</li> </ul> |
| 6 | Temple:3                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Worship - Disruption in recitation.</li> <li>➤ Attack on the faith and religious sentiments of the people.</li> <li>➤ Public anger due to transfer of Dev place to another place.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Should be transferred to another place under the supervision of respected people and Dharmacharyas of the village.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | Boring / Borewell (for drinking water) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Loss of drinking water source.</li> <li>➤ Lack of drinking and bathing water.</li> <li>➤ Lack of water for drinking, bathing, and mixing in fodder for animals.</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangement of free drinking water should be made for the affected families.</li> <li>➤ Free boring/borewell should be done for the affected families.</li> </ul>  |
| 8 | Panchayat bhavan                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Damage to the building.</li> <li>➤ Loss of meeting places and other social programs.</li> <li>➤ Increase in construction cost</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be proposed at another place for Panchayat building.</li> <li>➤ Earthquake resistant building should be constructed with new</li> </ul>  |

|    |                      |   |  |
|----|----------------------|---|--|
|    |                      |   | technology so that social programs can be completed smoothly.  |
| 9  | Anganwadi            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Teaching job loss.</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of construction work.</li> <li>➤ Loss of livelihood of working employees.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adequate compensation should be given so that construction work can be done smoothly at other places.</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for teaching work.</li> <li>➤ Working employees should be given proper compensation as per rules.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Animal Health Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Problem in treatment</li> <li>➤ Increase in cost of re-construction.</li> <li>➤ Construction work loss.</li> <li>➤ Loss of healthcare.</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The hospital should be constructed at another place. Go</li> <li>➤ Alternative arrangements should be made for treatment.</li> <li>➤ Compensation of assets as per rules (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 &amp; HP RFCTLARR Ruls, 2015) must be given.</li> </ul>                  |
| 11 | Electric pole        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power Interrupted</li> <li>➤ Villager's daily routine affected</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alternate arrangement of electricity should be made during the project work.</li> </ul>   |

The above information is based on the views of the farmers/villagers/panchayat representatives and the investigator.

परिशिष्ट-दो  
पत्र समीक्षा एवं तस्वीरें



कांगड़ा [www.kangra.com](http://www.kangra.com)

## एयरपोर्ट विस्तार के लिए सर्वे करने आई टीम का किया विरोध, नारेबाजी

रिजियलु के बारिशों की दो टुक, कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट के नाम पर एक इंच नहीं लेंगे अपनी जमीन समस्त पंचायतें

समाज (कांगड़ा)। गंगल हवाई अड्डा विस्तारिकरण की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित विस्तार का विरोध करते हुए रिजियलु के बारिशों की दो टुक, कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट के नाम पर एक इंच नहीं लेंगे अपनी जमीन समस्त पंचायतें का विरोध किया। इस दौरान लोगों ने नारेबाजी की और सरकार को विरोध करने का आग्रह किया।

इस अवसर पर उपस्थित लोगों ने कहा कि गंगल हवाई अड्डा विस्तारिकरण का विस्तारिकरण का विरोध करने का आग्रह किया। इस दौरान लोगों ने नारेबाजी की और सरकार को विरोध करने का आग्रह किया।

**पुरखों की जमीन को जमाइना नहीं देंगे**  
पुरखों की जमीन को जमाइना नहीं देंगे। पुरखों की जमीन को जमाइना नहीं देंगे। पुरखों की जमीन को जमाइना नहीं देंगे।

**किसी भी सुस्त में नहीं देंगे किसी भी हानि**  
किसी भी सुस्त में नहीं देंगे किसी भी हानि। किसी भी सुस्त में नहीं देंगे किसी भी हानि।

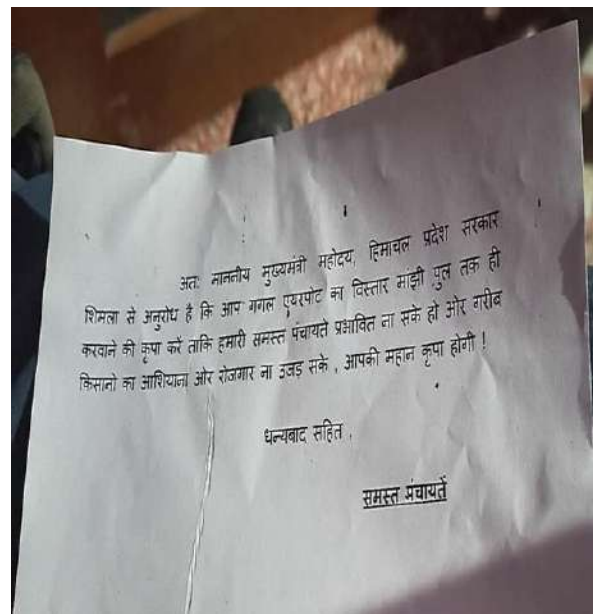
**हमारी भी रोजगार हमारी का प्रतिबन्ध होगा खारब**  
हमारी भी रोजगार हमारी का प्रतिबन्ध होगा खारब। हमारी भी रोजगार हमारी का प्रतिबन्ध होगा खारब।

**यहां नहीं दोना दारिद्र्य एयरपोर्ट विस्तारिकरण**  
यहां नहीं दोना दारिद्र्य एयरपोर्ट विस्तारिकरण। यहां नहीं दोना दारिद्र्य एयरपोर्ट विस्तारिकरण।

**कहीं और देंगे एयरपोर्ट की स्थिति खारब**  
कहीं और देंगे एयरपोर्ट की स्थिति खारब। कहीं और देंगे एयरपोर्ट की स्थिति खारब।

**विस्तारिकरण को खारब करवा देंगे खारब**  
विस्तारिकरण को खारब करवा देंगे खारब। विस्तारिकरण को खारब करवा देंगे खारब।

**नौगरी को खारब खारब**  
नौगरी को खारब खारब। नौगरी को खारब खारब।



**Abhishek Koundal**

Government...please listen to people's distress .This is going to be more intense...no more extension of Gaggal airport...stop playing with people's life on name of development. I might be away from my home but my full support against airport extension.

This is one of the nightmare for the local people, to loose out their OWN land ,homes and property. And that too without their own consent.

For ages who have been living and praying every morning and nights for the well being of their safety and their places, has just turned out to be making false promises to themselves, to their heavenly forefathers and to the generations to come. Our own elected ministers are hell bent at getting us out of our own homes for someone elses benefits.

Its not a hidden mine that's been explored today

And needs to be made here itself. Or a raging river which will make its way right in here. It's an airport , where local residents have never travelled nor dreamt of, has just snatched our homes way above flying from skies.

Its mere a benefit to hoteliers and travel agencies at the cost of thousands of petty people.

Airport can be made anywhere but homes can never be changed. It has past and future both linked to it.

Its just a political agenda which will cost thousands of people getting homeless, jobless and eventually a fear which will creep in that even our own homes are nomore a safer place to be.

Its a humble request to atleast get NOC from people before they get kicked out of their properties.

At last its not a government occupied space you are dealing with, its a private property. Without our consent nobody can take it away from us.

Say NO to extension.

Send in your support and comments,but remember it should be like your own home is under this sky of fire as is ours .

Thanks..





DHARAMSHALA: Markets remained closed adjacent to Kangra airp ..

## काजल का चैलेंज, हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार मंजूर नहीं, ओबीसी सर्टिफिकेट पर कायम है स्टैंड

By: पंकज ओबराय- कांगड़ा Sep 27th, 2020 4:10 pm

पंकज ओबराय। कांगड़ा

रविवार को मटौर में ब्लॉक कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति की बैठक दौरान काजल ने दो टूक कहा कि जब तक मैं कांगड़ा का विधायक हू तब तक कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार का विरोध करता रहूंगा। काजल ने कहा लगभग एक हजार परिवारों को उजाड़कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करना बेमानी है। मेरे विधानसभा क्षेत्र की लगभग एक दर्जन पंचायतों के लोगों को विस्थापित नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। काजल ने कहा मेडिकल कॉलेज टांडा को कोविड केयर सेंटर बनाकर प्रदेश सरकार ने निचले हिमाचल कि जनता साथ धोखा किया है।



कॉविड सेंटर दूसरी जगह भी बन सकता है। टांडा में ओपीडी सेवाएं चरमरा गई है। कैंसर और अन्य बीमारियों से पीड़ित रोगियों को उपचार ना मिलने कारण निजी अस्पतालों में मंहगा उपचार करवाना पड़ रहा है। सरकार द्वारा बनाए आयुष्मान और अन्य हैल्थ कार्ड सफेद हाथी बने हुए है। काजल ने कहा भाजपा सरकार का तीन साल का कार्यकाल पूर्णता विफल रहा है। उन्होंने कहाँ कि जाति प्रमाण पत्र की समय अबधि एक वर्ष से बढ़ा जो तीन वर्ष की करने का सवाल बिधानसभा में रखा था उसे भले ही सरकार ने न मानो हो लेकिन वे इस मुद्दे पर आवाज़ उठाते रहेगे।

उन्होंने कहाँ कि भाजपा की डबल इंजन सरकार के पहियों को जंग लग गया है। पूर्व कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत धर्मशाला में शीतकालीन राजधानी ए केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय निर्माण पर भाजपा सरकार मूकदर्शक बनी है। काजल ने कहा कांगड़ा में दशहरे से पहले 35 किलोमीटर सड़कों पर तारकोल बिछाकर ग्रामीण सड़कों को चकाचक कर दिया जाएगा। काजल ने कहा कांगड़ा में भाजपा सरकार एक भी नई योजना शुरू करने में विफल रही है। जो सड़कों और पुलों के कार्य चल रहे है वो उनकी विधायक प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत चल रहे है।

काजल ने कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को बूथ स्तर पर भाजपा सरकार की नाकामियों को उजागर करने और पंचायत चुनावों की तयारी में जुटने का आह्वान किया। ब्लॉक कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष

सुरेश वालिया ने संगठन कि गतिविधियों का ब्योरा रखते हुए कहा कि हर पोलिंग बूथ पर छे कार्यकर्ताओं की टीम तयार की गई है। इसी बीच रविवर को पत्रकारों से बातचीत में काजल ने कहा कि उन्होंने विधानसभा में ओबीसी सर्टिफिकेट की अवधि तीन साल करने संबंधी सवाल उठाया था। उसे सरकार ने भले ही अभी नकारा हो, लेकिन सीएम ने उस पर आश्वासन दिया है।



ओबीसी सर्टिफिकेट की अवधि तीन साल करवाकर रहूंगा। बैठक में नगर परिषद कांगड़ा के उपाध्यक्ष और वरिष्ठ कांग्रेस नेता श्याम नारायण के निधन पर दो मिनट का मौन रखकर श्रद्धांजलि दी गई। इस मौके पर प्रेम वर्सोलाए रोशन लाल सिन्होत्राए विजू चौधरीए कांता सरोचए सरदार गुरदयाल सिंहए सरदार पुरषोत्तम सिंहए हेमराजए प्रकाश भाटियाए सरूप सिंह, चुन्नी लालए मोहित सैनीए विवेक डोगराए रंजीतए सनेहलताए जिला पार्षद अनुराधा सहित विभिन्न पंचायतों के प्रतिनिधि और कार्यकारिणी सदस्य उपस्थित रहे।

**Kangra Airport Expansion:** कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट होगा और भी ज्यादा आलीशान, 339 भवनों 270 दुकानों को हटाकर किया जाएगा विस्तार

**Himachal News:** अब कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट को और भी आलीशान बनाया जाएगा. जिसके लिए तैयारियां शुरू हो गई है. 41 हेक्टेयर भूमि का चयन किया गया है. इसके दायरे में आने वाले भवनों और दुकानों को हटाया जाएगा.

By: अंकुश डोभाल, शिमला | Updated at : 08 Jan 2023 06:47 AM (IST)



## कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट का होगा विस्तार

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**Kangra Airport Expansion News:** हिमाचल प्रदेश में बेहतर हवाई यात्रा के लिए सरकार ने एक और बड़ा कदम उठाया है. सरकार की ओर से कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट (Kangra Airport) के विस्तार की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है. जिला प्रशासन ने इसके लिए 41 हेक्टेयर भूमि का चयन भी कर लिया है. कांगड़ा, शाहपुर और धर्मशाला उप मंडल के लोक निर्माण विभाग ने कुल तीन स्थानों को चिन्हित कर लिया है. इसमें सबसे ज्यादा जमीन कांगड़ा सब डिवीजन से चिन्हित की गई है. कांगड़ा सब डिवीजन से 35 हेक्टेयर भूमि और 177 भवन एयरपोर्ट के दायरे में आएंगे. प्रभावितों को 223 करोड़ का मिलेगा मुआवजा

जिला कांगड़ा के उपायुक्त डॉ. निपुण जिंदल ने बताया है कि कांगड़ा सब डिवीजन में 23 हेक्टेयर भूमि प्राइवेट है. इसी तरह शाहपुर में 6.39 में से 2.44 हेक्टेयर भूमि प्राइवेट है. वर्तमान सर्किल रेट के मुताबिक इस भूमि का मुआवजा 223 करोड़ रुपए बनता है. धर्मशाला उपमंडल में 155 जबकि शाहपुर से सात भवन एयरपोर्ट के दायरे में आएंगे. एयरपोर्ट विस्तार की जद में 270 दुकानें भी आनी हैं. साथ ही 143 गौशाला, 11 मंदिर, 4 स्कूल, दो पेट्रोल पंप और दो सरकारी भवन के साथ दो सरकारी स्कूल भी इस भूमि में आएंगे.

## मांझी घाट पर पुल बनने की आएगी रिपोर्ट

एयरपोर्ट विस्तारीकरण के लिए पुणे से वैज्ञानिकों की टीम ने गग्गल बाजार के पास मांझी घाट पर बने पुल का सर्वे किया है. इस टीम को डीसी कांगड़ा की ओर से बुलाया गया था. यह टीम

आने वाले तीन महीने में कांगड़ा के उपायुक्त को अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपेगी. अगर रिपोर्ट में मांझी घाट पर पुल बनाने की मंजूरी मिलती है, तो एयरपोर्ट का विस्तारीकरण हो जाएगा.

काम विजिबिलिटी में उड़ सकेंगी फ्लाइट

मौजूदा वक्त में कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट 1 हजार 259 एकड़ में फैला हुआ है. यह एयरपोर्ट समुद्र तल से 2 हजार 492 फीट की ऊंचाई पर है. कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट का रनवे 1 हजार 372 मीटर लंबा और 30 मीटर चौड़ा है. इस एयरपोर्ट के विस्तारीकरण का काम दो चरणों में पूरा होना है. पहले चरण में 1 हजार 900 मीटर और दूसरे चरण में 3 हजार 100 मीटर का विस्तारीकरण होगा. विस्तारीकरण का काम पूरा होने के बाद कम विजिबिलिटी में भी इस एयरपोर्ट से उड़ाने भरी जा सकेंगी.

## Land acquisition procedure for Kangra airport expansion begins

January 9, 2023 in [News](#) • [add comment](#)



As per reports, a proposal has been sent by the district administration to the State Government for the acquisition of 105 acre including 65 acre private and 40 acre Government land for the Kangra-Gaggal airport expansion project. The CM of Himachal Pradesh, Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu had ordered a social impact analysis for the expansion of the Gaggal airport. The social impact analysis is carried out before the land acquisition of the project is started. In the analysis, consent

of the people, who would be displaced due the acquisition of land for the airport expansion, would be taken by the authorities. The airport expansion was a major demand of the tourism industry which would be carried out in two phases. An amount of Rs 400 crore was sanctioned by the Central finance commission for expansion during the tenure of the earlier BJP Government.

- Home
- Himachal
- Villagers object to Govt's green signal to Gaggal Airport expansion
  
- Himachal
- Kangra

## Villagers object to Govt's green signal to Gaggal Airport expansion

2 months ago admin



IKangra, Jan 19 – People's representatives of Gram Panchayat Gaggal, Ichhi, Sahoda and adjoining panchayats met MLA Pawan Kajal expressed their grievance that about three thousand people will be displaced due to the expansion of the Gaggal airport.

MLA Pawan Kajal said that even during the previous BJP government, for the benefit of the villagers, he opposed the expansion of the airport and immediately asked Chief Minister Jairam Thakur to ban its expansion.

Kajal said that the Himachal government should start a flying school in the existing format of Gaggal airport. To make a bigger airport, choose that Kawalu of the assembly constituency or any other place in the district where there is less displacement of people. Kajal said that hundreds of shopkeepers of the main business center Gaggal will be displaced by the expansion of Gaggal airport.

Here, the fertile land from which vegetables are grown and sold in most parts of Kangra district, the farmers will become homeless. Kajal assured the villagers that the fight for their rights and justice would continue as usual from the assembly to the road. Kajal said that in order to benefit the wealthy people, the poor people of the rural level will not be allowed to be destroyed at any level.

Village Pradan Roshan Lal, Hari Singh Chottani, Kishori Lal, Fakir Chand, Ram Singh, Surinder Kumar, Amar Singh Naveen, Harish Dhanotia, Milap Singh, Sarup Singh, Narotam, Veer Singh, Sanjay Kumar, Arvind Kumar, Suresh Kumar, Kishori Lal, Pritam Chand, Deep Kumar, Vijay Saroch, Ravindra Kumar, Ranjit Singh, Roshan Lal, Ashwani Kumar said that they will not give even an inch of their fertile land for the expansion of the airport. For this even if they may have to do any sacrifice.

## कांगड़ा: हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार का विरोध करेगी संघर्ष समिति

शिमला न्यूज Updated Sun, 19 Feb 2023 05:42 PM IST



### ग्रामीणों ने इच्छी में बैठक कर गठित की एयरपोर्ट संघर्ष समिति

रजनीश सैनी को चुना अध्यक्ष, करो या मरो की दी चेतावनी संवाद न्यूज एजेंसीगगल (कांगड़ा)। ग्रामीणों ने दो टूक चेतावनी दी है कि किसी भी सूरत में गगल एयरपोर्ट का विस्तार नहीं होने देंगे। भले ही इसके लिए क्रमिक अनशन से लेकर आमरण अनशन तक का रास्ता क्यों न अपनाना

पड़े। यह निर्णय रविवार को इच्छी गांव के सैकड़ों ग्रामीणों ने बैठक में लिया। इस अवसर पर ग्रामीणों ने अपनी रणनीति तैयार करते हुए एयरपोर्ट संघर्ष समिति का गठन किया। इसमें सर्वसम्मति से रजनीश सैनी मोना को अध्यक्ष, वेद चटानी और ध्यानचंद को वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष, विजय कुमार को हरीश कुमार और इकबाल सिंह को उपाध्यक्ष तथा हंसराज को महासचिव चुना गया। वहीं, वेद चौधरी और हरि सिंह को प्रेस प्रवक्ता और गुरबचन सिंह को सहायक सचिव नियुक्त किया गया। इसके अलावा कैप्टन रोशन लाल, गगल पंचायत के पूर्व प्रधान रविंद्र बाबा, जसवीर चौधरी और सुरेंद्र चौधरी को विशेष कार्यकारिणी सदस्य बनाया गया। नवगठित कमेटी के निर्णय के लिए एक दो दिन में कमेटी के पदाधिकारी जिलाधीश, कृषि और पशुपालन मंत्री चंद्र चौधरी से मिलकर मांग करेंगे कि गगल एयरपोर्ट के विस्तार की जगह नया बड़ा एयरपोर्ट नगरी, बडोह, वोहड़क्वालु आदि में उस जगह बनाया जाए जहां लोगों को विस्थापन का मुंह न देखना पड़े। ग्रामीणों ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सरकार ने उनकी मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया तो वे करो या मरो के आंदोलन का रास्ता अपनाएंगे। वहीं अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो न्यायालय में भी जाएंगे।

## कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डा विस्तारीकरण : 14 गांवों का आज से सामाजिक सर्वे

शिमला ब्यूरो Updated Sat, 04 Mar 2023 10:42 AM IST



धर्मशाला। कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट के विस्तारीकरण को लेकर प्रदेश सरकार ने कवायद तेज कर दी है। प्रदेश सरकार कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट के विस्तारीकरण को लेकर अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि पर बसे 1200 परिवारों का शनिवार से सामाजिक असर का सर्वे शुरू करेगी। सामाजिक असर का सर्वे शुरू करने से पहले प्रदेश सरकार ने अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित सरकारी और निजी जमीन की खसरा नंबर समेत अधिसूचना जारी कर दी। अधिसूचना के मुताबिक कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट के लिए 14 गांवों से 1200 परिवारों की जमीन अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित की है। अधिसूचना में सरकार ने



1200 परिवारों की जमीन का ब्योरा भी दे दिया है, जिससे लोग जान सकें कि उनकी कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहण में जा सकती है। अधिग्रहण के लिए सरकार ने 14 गांवों की सरकारी और निजी करीब 147 हेक्टेयर (करीब 3847 कनाल) जमीन चयनित की है। इसमें 123 हेक्टेयर निजी और सरकारी 24 हेक्टेयर सरकारी भूमि चयनित है।

हिमाचल सरकार ने एयरपोर्ट विस्तारीकरण का गांवों में सामाजिक प्रभाव का क्या असर पड़ेगा, इसका आकलन करने का जिम्मा हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (हिपा) शिमला को सौंपा है। उपायुक्त निपुण जिंदल ने बताया कि प्रदेश सरकार ने हवाई अड्डे के विस्तारीकरण को लेकर सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन (सोशल इंपैक्ट असेसमेंट) की अनुमति दे दी है। टीम इस कार्य को छह महीने में पूरा करेगी। पहले विस्तारीकरण दो चरणों में होना था लेकिन अब सरकार इसको एक ही चरण में पूरा करना चाहती है।

#### इनसेट

नेशनल हाइवे की अलाइनमेंट में बदलाव होगाशुक्रवार को हुई समीक्षा बैठक में डॉ. निपुण जिंदल ने कहा कि हवाई अड्डे के विस्तारीकरण के चलते नेशनल हाइवे की अलाइनमेंट में बदलाव किया जाएगा। नए प्रस्तावित अलाइनमेंट के लिए उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण के परियोजना निदेशक के साथ स्पॉट विजिट कर नए रूट का मुआयना किया। बैठक में भारतीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण (एयरोड्रोम) के संयुक्त महाप्रबंधक श्रीनेगी, हवाई अड्डा कांगड़ा के निदेशक धीरेंद्र सिंह, जिला पर्यटन अधिकारी विनय धीमान, एसडीएम शाहपुर डॉ. मुरारी शर्मा, एसडीएम कांगड़ा नवीन तंवर और राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों सहित अन्य अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे। 6 माह बाद आने वाली रिपोर्ट तय करेगी विस्तारीकरण होगा या नहीं डीसी ने कहा कि कांगड़ा और शाहपुर तहसील के 14 गांवों में शनिवार से सामाजिक असर को लेकर सर्वे शुरू होगा। एयरपोर्ट विस्तारीकरण के लिए अभी सिर्फ लोगों की जमीन चिह्नित की गई है। 6 माह तक टीम सर्वे करेगी कि एयरपोर्ट विस्तारीकरण का 14 गांवों के 1200 परिवारों पर क्या सामाजिक असर पड़ेगा। इसके बाद टीम सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपेगी। इसके बाद सरकार के आदेश पर विशेषज्ञ चर्चा कर देखेंगे कि विस्तारीकरण कितना हितकारी है। इसी के बाद सरकार की ओर से विस्तारीकरण को लेकर अंतिम फैसला लिया जाएगा।

विस्तारीकरण जद मे आएंगे ये गांव एयरपोर्ट विस्तारीकरण की जद में विधानसभा क्षेत्र कांगड़ा के तहत बाग, बल्ला, बरस्वालकड़, भेड़ी, ढुगियारी खास, गगल खास, झिकली इच्छी, मुगरेहड़, सहौड़ा और सनौरा गांव आएंगे। इसके अलावा शाहपुर विधानसभा के तहत रछियालु, जुगेहड़, भड़ोत व कियोड़ी गांव जद में आएंगे।

3110मीटर होगी हवाई पट्टी मौजूदा समय में गगल एयरपोर्ट की हवाई पट्टी 1370 मीटर लंबी और 30 मीटर चौड़ी है। 2015 में हुए सर्वे के अनुसार 1700 मीटर होना था। इसके बाद सरकार ने दोबारा सर्वे करवाकर हवाई पट्टी को 1370 मीटर से बढ़ाकर 2050 मीटर करने की योजना बनाई। इसके बाद 2400 मीटर व अब रनवे को 3110 मीटर करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सर्वे हो चुका है। ऐसे होगा सर्वसामाजिक प्रभाव का अध्ययन करते समय टीम प्रभावित परिवारों की आजीविका, सार्वजनिक और सामुदायिक संपत्तियों के साथ सड़कों, परिवहन, जल निकासी, स्वच्छता, पेयजल स्रोत, पशुओं के लिए जल स्रोत, सार्वजनिक जलाशयों का आकलन करेगी। इसके अलावा उनके सर्वे में चरागाह, बागान, डाकघर, उचित मूल्य की दुकानों, अनाज गोदामों, विद्युत आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, स्कूलों एवं शिक्षण संस्थाओं, आंगनबाड़ी, बच्चों के पार्कों, मंदिरों, परंपरागत जातीय संस्थाओं के लिए भूमि तथा श्मशानघाट व कब्रिस्तान स्थलों पर होने वाले प्रभाव भी शामिल होंगे।

## Himachal starts land acquisition for Kangra airport expansion

ANAND BODH / TNN / Updated: Mar 3, 2023, 12:04 IST



Representative Image

**SHIMLA:** To acquire land at Shahpur and Kangra tehsils for the expansion of Gaggal airport, the state government has started the process to carry out Social Impact Assessment by empowering the assessment units. Over 147 hectares of land spreading across over a dozen villages would be acquired for the project. Dharamshala is a popular tourist destination and has air connectivity through Gaggal airport. But due to limited runway length, the airport is suitable only for small aircrafts, that too with load penalty.

The Airport Authority of India, which is going to expand Gaggal (Kangra) Airport, is a Government of India Public Sector Undertaking and the land acquisition is proposed to be done under the provisions of section 2(1)(b) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Hence, the provisions relating to consent as required under sub-section (2) of section 2 of Act ibid are not applicable in the instant acquisition.

Principal secretary (tourism and civil aviation) Devesh Kumar, in a notification issued on Wednesday, said that at present high demand and very limited seats makes the airfare to Gaggal airport astronomically high, which is adversely affecting tourism in the state.

Accordingly, the Airport Authority of India conducted the Obstacle Limitation Surface survey and as per the report of the AAI, land has been identified for the purpose.

According to sources, land at Rachhiyalu, Jugehar, Keori and Bhadot under Shahpur tehsil and Bhedi, Dhugiari Khas, Sanour, Gaggal Khas, Jhikli Ichhi, Sahoura, Mungrehad, Bagh, Barsbalkar and Balla of Kangra tehsil is going to be acquired for the airport expansion project.

**Tribune News Service**  
**Lalit Mohan**

**Dharamsala, March 3**

The state government has asked an NGO to conduct a social impact survey of the project for the expansion of the Gaggal airport.

NGO members, who have been assigned the task of conducting the survey, yesterday faced resistance from people of Gaggal, whose land will be acquired for airport expansion.

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A social impact survey is a pre-condition before the process of land acquisition is started. In the survey, an independent agency hired by the government would solicit the views of the affected people.

Sources said that Gaggal residents opposed the survey on the plea that the airport expansion would lead to their displacement. They urged the government to announce adequate compensation or a rehabilitation package before the land acquisition process is started.

The sources said that Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu had directed officials concerned to speed up the work on the project.

A team of revenue officials today visited the area where land is to be acquired for airport expansion. Kangra Deputy Commissioner Nipun Jindal, who was part of the team, said that the Chief Minister wanted that the Gaggal airport expansion work should be fast-tracked, as it would give a major boost to tourism in the state, especially Kangra.

The Deputy Commissioner said that the Finance Commission had sanctioned Rs 400 crore for the expansion of the Gaggal airport during the stint of the previous BJP government. The airport expansion was a major demand of the tourism industry. The hotel associations of Kangra had also been demanding the expansion of the airport.

The Gaggal airport is proposed to be expanded in two phases. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has decided to expand the airport from the current length of 1,372 metres to 1,900 metres in the first phase. In the second phase, its length was proposed to be increased from 1,900 metres to 3,110 metres.

## Residents fear displacement

- Gaggal residents opposed the survey on the plea that the airport expansion would lead to their displacement
- The case for acquisition of 105 acres has been sent to the state government
- The airport expansion is a major demand of the tourism industry
- The Finance Commission had sanctioned Rs 400 crore for the project during the stint of BJP government

Kangra airport expansion: Pune institute gives nod to runway bridge over Manjhi

By **Naresh K Thakur**, Dharamshala

Feb 23, 2023 01:43 AM IST

**Administration had engaged services of Central Water and Power Research Station to conduct a study to explore feasibility of building a bridge to increase runway length of Kangra airport and realignment of Pathankot-Mandi Highway, channelisation of the Manjhi rivulet and restoration of water supply schemes**

The expansion project for Kangra Airport at the Gaggal has moved a step further as the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, has given a go ahead for runway bridge over Manjhi rivulet, a tributary of Beas.

**Tribune News Service**

**Dharamsala, March 5**

The residents of Ichhi village near Gaggal today opposed the proposal for acquisition of their land for expansion of Gaggal airport. The villagers opposed the proposal in the presence of the team sent by government for conducting social impact survey for airport expansion.

The villagers are alleging that the acquisition of land would uproot them. The government should allot them alternative land and give adequate compensation before the acquisition process is started.

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Meanwhile, Congress MLA from Dharamsala, Sudhir Sharma, in a press statement issued today, said that expansion of airport was vital for promotion of tourism in Kangra district. He said that Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu had declared that the Congress government would make Kangra a key tourist destination. Expansion of Gaggal airport was vital for making the district a tourism hub, he said.



The expansion project for Kangra Airport at the Gaggal has moved a step further as the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, has given a go ahead for runway bridge over Manjhi rivulet, a tributary of Beas. (HT File Photo)

The district administration had engaged the services of the CWPRS to conduct a study to explore feasibility of building a bridge to increase runway length of the airport and realignment of Pathankot-Mandi Highway, channelisation of the Manjhi rivulet and restoration of water supply schemes built on this rivulet among others.

The CWPRS team in its preliminary report has given a go ahead for building a runway bridge over the Manjhi rivulet, said Kangra deputy commissioner Nipun Jindal.

He said that the district administration has also submitted all the records sought by the state government related to airport expansion project.

“Now, we are awaiting a notification for social impact assessment (SIA), to be issued by the state government,” he said.

The expansion project envisages increasing runway length of Kangra airport from existing 1,372 meters to 3,010 meters.

Expansion of Kangra airport will create job avenues, boost tourism: Himachal CM

By **HT Correspondent**, Dharamshala

Mar 10, 2023 06:30 AM IST

**While interacting with the media at Palampur late on Wednesday, Himachal Pradesh chief minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu said the expansion of Kangra airport would also boost the tourism in the area**

Even as protests have erupted in Gaggal area against the expansion of Kangra airport, chief minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu said the project would benefit people of the region as it would create numerous employment opportunities.



Even as protests have erupted in Gaggal area against the expansion of Kangra airport, chief minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu said the project would

benefit people of the region as it would create numerous employment opportunities. (HT file photo)

While interacting with the media at Palampur late on Wednesday, Sukhu said the expansion of airport would also boost the tourism in the area. "The previous government did not make sincere efforts to promote tourism in Kangra, but the present state government has been laying a special focus on promoting tourism in the district," he added.

Sukhu said his government was planning to make Kangra district the 'Tourism Capital' of Himachal for which a blueprint was being prepared.

Earlier, Sukhu laid the foundation stone to upgrade 9.3km Kulaani-Chandpur-Bharmat-Simblu road at Bharma.

### **Sukhu announces block development office in Palampur**

Sukhu has announced to open a block development office at Palampur in Kangra district. Efforts were underway to develop Palampur as an IT hub, he added.





एसआईए प्रतिवेदन : भू-अर्जन कांगड़ा एयरपोर्ट विस्तारिकरण



**परिशिष्ट-तीन**  
**प्रभावित भूस्वामियों की सामान्य विशेषताएं**

| क्र.सं० | भूस्वामि का नाम | उम्र | पिता का नाम     | मो०न०      | तहसिल का नाम | प्रभावित ग्राम | जाति | परिवार का प्रकार | परिवार में उच्चतम शिक्षा | व्यवसाय | आय | पशुधन | मकान का प्रकार | ट्रेक्टर | मोटर सईकिल | मोटर गाड़ी | खसरा न०              | भूअधिग्रहण का प्रकार | फसल का प्रकार | हवाईअड्डा के | मुआवजे के लिए | किस कारण से |
|---------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----|-------|----------------|----------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1       | Surjeet Singh   | 50   | Amit chand      | 8628816007 | 2            | 9              | 3    | 2                | 5                        | 1       | 3  | 1     | 2              | 1        | 1          | 1          | 1741/1               | 1,3,4                | 2             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1           |
| 2       | Prem chand      | 67   | Vuji            | 7650094006 | 2            | 7              | 3    | 2                | 4                        | 1,5     | 3  | 2     | 2              | 1        | 1          | 0          | 1741/1               | 1,3,4                | 1             | 2            | 6             | 3           |
| 3       | Vanwari ram     | 60   | Mangat ram      | 9882312308 | 2            | 7              | 3    | 2                | 3                        | 1,3     | 2  | 2     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 0          | 1679/1,1681/1,1682/1 | 1,3,4                | 1             | 3            | 6             | 3           |
| 4       | Rajesh Kumar    | 55   | Kishan Chand    | 8988169707 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 1                | 3                        | 1,3     | 2  | 2     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 0          | 489                  | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 2           |
| 5       | Robin Mongra    | 31   | Ashok Kumar     | 9205724338 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 1                | 5                        | 2,5,6   | 4  | 2     | 2              |          | 1          | 1          | 489, 497/1           | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 4           |
| 6       | Saran Das       | 74   | Maheshu         | 9816292652 | 1            | 5              | 2    | 2                | 3                        | 1       | 2  | 1     | 2              | 0        | 0          | 0          | 293                  | 1                    | 2             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1,2         |
| 7       | Vijay Kumar     | 65   | raju            | 0999099878 | 2            | 9              | 3    | 3                | 3                        | 1       | 3  | 1     | 1              |          | 1          |            | 293                  | 1,3,4                | 2             | 3            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1,2         |
| 8       | Subash Chander  | 61   | Sh. Chandermani | 8219292019 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 1                | 5                        | 4       | 2  | 2     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 1          | 491                  | 1                    | 2             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 4           |
| 9       | Ramsabrup       | 69   | Nihala ram      | 8626971650 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 2                | 2                        | 2,5,6   | 2  | 2     | 2              |          |            | 1          | 486                  | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 4           |
| 10      | Neeraj Kumar    | 36   | Onkar Singh     | 9459566480 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 1                | 5                        | 1       | 2  | 1     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 1          | 748/485, 506/1       | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1           |
| 11      | Surya Prakash   | 38   | Jagdeesh        | 9816199788 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 2                | 3                        | 1,3     | 2  | 2     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 1          | 493                  | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 2           |
| 12      | Sunil Kumar     | 52   | Moor chand      | 9129251798 | 2            | 9              | 2    | 1                | 2                        | 1       | 2  | 2     | 2              | 0        | 0          | 0          | 1756                 | 1                    | 2             | 2            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1           |
| 13      | Tilak raj       | 73   | Sadhu ram       | 9418019058 | 2            | 7              | 3    | 2                | 4                        | 1,3     | 3  | 2     | 1              | 1        | 1          | 1          | 1991/1767            | 1,2,3,4              | 1             | 2            | 6             | 1,2         |
| 14      | Arjun Singh     | 62   | Riju Ram        | 9816563106 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 3                | 5                        | 3       | 3  | 1     | 2              | 0        | 1          | 1          | 476                  | 1                    | 2             | 2            | 6             | 4           |
| 15      | Vishnu Ram      | 63   | Mahesu Ram      | 9888845680 | 2            | 5              | 2    | 3                | 4                        | 1,4     | 3  | 2     | 1              | 0        | 1          | 1          | 0-09-88              | 1,3,4                | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1,2         |
| 16      | Kavel krishan   | 42   | Vidhi chand     | 6230549355 | 2            | 5              | 3    | 1                | 5                        | 1,5     | 3  | 1     | 2              | 0        | 0          | 0          | 20,21,22             | 3                    | 1,3           | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 1,2         |
| 17      | Todar Mal       | 60   | Longu           | 8350989759 | 2            | 10             | 3    | 2                | 4                        | 1       | 2  | 1     | 2              | 0        | 2          | 0          | 490                  | 1                    | 1             | 1            | 1,2,3,4,5     | 2           |

|    |                  |            |                             |             |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                              |         |     |   |           |     |
|----|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 18 | Karam Singh      | 65         | Gurditta devi               | 8894976380  | 2 | 7  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1,5   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1742,1744,1744/1/1,1752/1    | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 19 | Arun kumar       | 49         | Baini prasad                | 86280072619 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 747/485,803/505              | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 20 | Avtar            | 45         | Birbal                      | 9418866745  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 490                          | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 21 | Saran Das        | 74         | Maheshu                     | 9816292652  | 1 | 5  | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 293                          | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 22 | Dharam Singh     | 92         | Gurdita                     | 6230192341  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3     | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 509                          | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 23 | Sahib singh      | 62         | Moor chand                  | 9129251798  | 2 | 9  | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1940/1737                    | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 24 | Vidhu singh      | 70         | Gorkhu ram                  | 9816894884  | 2 | 7  | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1,4,5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1689/1692                    | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1   |
| 25 | Chain Singh      | 66         | Mahesu Ram                  | 9816653906  | 2 | 5  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-09-88                      | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 26 | Japan nath       | 74         | Rasheed ram                 | 9418869344  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 950/466/1                    | 1,2     | 2   | 3 | 6         | 4   |
| 27 | Surendra Singh   |            | Jagdish Chand / dharm chand | 9882292740  | 2 | 7  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1738/1                       | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 28 | Late Saroj Kumar | 56         | Mahesu Ram                  | 9888845680  | 2 | 5  | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0-09-88                      | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 29 | Prashhu Ram      | Prashu Ram | Late Gempu Ram              | 7650963752  | 2 | 5  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 340/61,62,63/1,342/70,72     | 1,3,4   | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 30 | Jitender Kumar   | 65         | Prem Das                    | 9816105435  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 488/1                        | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 31 | Dhulo            |            | Daso                        | 9736895176  | 2 | 9  | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1758                         | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 32 | Narender Kumar   | 49         | Pritam Das                  | 9418069333  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 488/1                        | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 33 | Vidya Chand      | 65         | Promodh Singh               | 9418023320  | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1760, 1772, 1762, 1763, 1770 | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 34 | Purn chand       | 75         | Bhaju ram                   | 945944449   | 2 | 7  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,6   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1760, 1772, 1762, 1763, 1770 | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 35 | Ramesh Chand     | 46         | Late Pratap Chand           | 7650070480  | 2 | 5  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     |   | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 406/13, 410/6/1, 12/1, 168   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 36 | Virendar kumar   | 52         | Pratap Chand                | 8894244160  | 1 | 5  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,    | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 406/1, 3,410/6/1, 12/1, 16   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 37 | Amit Kumar       | 35         | Hans Raj                    | 6230982852  | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 950/466/1                    | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 4   |

|    |                 |    |                 |            |   |    |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |                           |         |     |   |           |     |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 38 | Virindar kumar  | 36 | Rajmal seni     | 8894469049 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 46/7/1                    | 1       | 2   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 39 | Narinder Kumar  | 49 | Pratap Chand    | 9817995379 | 2 | 5  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 406/13, 410/6/1, 12/1,168 | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 40 | Roshan lal      | 82 | Varndu          | 9625562199 | 2 | 5  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1,5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 402/370                   | 1,3,4   | 2   | 2 |           | 1,2 |
| 41 | Late Chandu lal |    | Vitu            | 9891314027 | 1 | 5  | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21/1, 23,24,25            | 3       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 42 | Dharm Singh     | 45 | Shri Kalu Ram   | 9418762804 | 2 | 5  | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4   | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-05-10                   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 43 | Satya Prakash   | 0  | Shankar         | 8091032409 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 495                       | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 44 | Mast ram        | 47 | Puni chand      | 9872129714 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 468,475,478               | 1       | 2   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 45 | Pankaj Kumar    | 38 | Late Nand Lal   | 9418327004 | 2 | 5  | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1,5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 343/70, 403/370           | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 46 | Vidya Chand     | 65 | Prabodh Singh   | 9418023320 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 487                       | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 47 | Vinod Kumar     | 53 | Tulsi Ram       | 9459234140 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 471,472,473               | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 48 | Pawan           | 52 | Choudhary       | 8219818409 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |   | 489, 497/1                | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 49 | Shubhas chand   | 52 | Ishvar das      | 9459838555 | 2 | 7  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1692                      | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 50 | Savitri Devi    | 60 | Jaswant Singh   | 8219730847 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 480/1                     | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 51 | Ajay Kumar      | 36 | Baldev          | 7719701261 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 480/1                     | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 52 | Munshi ram      | 70 | Sri Reply ram   | 8894361291 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1816/1686,1 740/1         | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 53 | Suresh chandar  | 72 | Giga ram        | 9418462355 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 784/469/1                 | 1       | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 54 | Savitri         | 60 | Jaswant Singh   | 8219730847 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468, 470, 475             | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 55 | Jai chand       | 5  | Gorkhu          | 9736264166 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1735/2                    | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 4   |
| 56 | Prem chand      | 64 | Buji ram        | 9459259380 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1741/1                    | 1,3,4   | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 57 | Ajay            | 26 | Partap chand    | 9882214870 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 478                       | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 58 | Ved Parkash     | 68 | Jaisi Ram       | 9218161762 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 478                       | 1       | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 59 | Ravi Kumar      | 57 | Piplu ram       | 8894361291 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1   | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1743/1                    | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 60 | Upendar Saini   | 52 | Parshotam Chand | 7018300930 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 510                       | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 61 | Joginder Singh  | 63 | Dulo Ram        | 9805240585 | 2 | 5  | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 413/60, 69                | 1,3,4   | 1   | 3 |           |     |

|    |                                 |       |                    |            |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |         |     |   |           |     |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 62 | Nikhil kindal                   | 28    | Kulbhush chand     | 9218790908 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1993/1768  | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1   |
| 63 | Kamal                           | 41    | Late shubhas chand | 9805954147 | 2 | 9  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1772   | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 64 | Onkar Singh                     | 65    | Rama               | 9736864603 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184, 185, 186, 188                               | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 65 | Ashok kumar                     | 65    | Harija             | 9459027386 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 196,198  | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 66 | Jagdish                         | Lat e | Longu              | 9816303192 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 907/222  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 67 | Prabhat Singh                   | 63    | Raj mal            | 8894081815 | 2 | 6  | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2365/2327,558                                    | 1       | 2   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 68 | Aswani Kumar                    | 43    | Vassant Singh      | 7018265651 | 2 | 6  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 548,549,551,2223/552/1                           | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 69 | Fakir chand                     | 70    | Vardu ram          | 9418611145 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,3   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 742/546,744/547,746/548,550,551,552,549          | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 70 | Chuni Lal                       | 78    | Durga              | 8580824045 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 909,223  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 71 | Rajinder Singh                  | 50    | Tarolak singh      | 9418869877 | 2 | 6  | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2225/2164,2410/2328/2227,2412/2329/2227,2165/566 | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 72 | Ashwani kumar                   | 60    | Late Sh. Kesho ram | 9418253516 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 218  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 73 | Lt. Munshi ram f/o Narendra Pal | 50    | Munshi ram         | 9805382534 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 219  | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 74 | Bhagwan Singh                   | 67    | Phula Singh        | 9736478557 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1,5   | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 594/120/1  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 75 | Rajesh Chand                    | 55    | Mehar Chand        | 9425669085 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 910, 224, 225                                    | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 76 | Narender Singh                  | 75    | Daya singh         | 8219877839 | 2 | 6  | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 910, 224, 225                                    | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 77 | Baldev Singh                    | 72    | Sheetal Kumar      | 8988131073 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3     | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 191  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 78 | Manoj Kumar                     | 42    | Late Sri Ami Chand | 8263911234 | 2 | 6  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2365/2327,558,568                                | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 79 | Om prakash                      | 60    | Hari Ram           | 9882490918 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 210/1, 211/1                                     | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 80 | Pavan Kumar                     | 65    | Nand lal           | 9805106877 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 648/641  | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 81 | Amit kumar                      | 50    | Milking Ram        | 8628855595 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 220  | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 82 | Roshan lal                      | 70    | Tara chand         | 9418451222 | 2 | 6  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1,3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 560,2366/561                                     | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                   |      |                 |            |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                          |       |     |   |           |     |
|-----|-------------------|------|-----------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 83  | Narender Singh    | 62   | Phula Singh     | 8629888635 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 594/120/1                | 3     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 84  | Rajinder Singh    | 63   | Chamel Singh    | 6230913251 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 119/1                    | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 85  | Baljeet singh     | 57   | Rattan chand    | 9418939566 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 549/116/1                | 1,3,4 | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 86  | Narender Singh    | 75   | Daya singh      | 8219877389 | 2 | 6  | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 549/116/1                | 1,2,  | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 87  | Manoj kumar       | 30   | Pritam chand    | 7559604442 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171,169/1,170/1,170/1    | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 88  | Thakur Das        | 75   | Jasso ram       | 9418134537 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,2   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 246/1, 248/1             | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 89  | Chakori devi      | 70   | Santu ji        | 0000000    | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1,4   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 648/541                  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 90  | Narender Singh    | 62   | Phula Ram       | 8629888635 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 594/120/1                | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 91  | Joginder Kumar    | 67   | Dilip Chand     | 9459408482 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175, 177                 | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 92  | Late Pritam Chand | 75   | NA              | 8219474434 | 2 | 6  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |   |   | 1 | 2364/2327,2423/563/1,564 | 3     | 1,3 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 93  | Milan Singh Rana  | 78   | Phula Singh     | 9882358677 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1,5   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 612/173                  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 94  | Roshan lal        | Late | Bakshi ram      | 9459417709 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1,5   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 195                      | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 95  | Narender Kumar    | 75   | Daya singh      | 8219876970 | 2 | 6  | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 553/1                    | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 96  | Anita kumari      | 40   | Jagan ram dhavn | 9816079610 | 2 | 6  | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1,3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2461/2368/561            | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 97  | Lt. Amar Chand    | 34   | Mastram         | 9988696554 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182                      | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 98  | Sansar chand      | 74   | Kuldeep chand   | 9418062025 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 529/114                  | 1     | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 99  | Kalyan Singh      | 85   | Moti Singh      | 9816223236 | 1 | 4  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 601/124                  | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 100 | Karm Chand        | 70   | Jaissi Ram      | 8580557731 | 2 | 8  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 178/1, 179/1             | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |

|     |                        |    |                      |            |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |     |   |           |   |
|-----|------------------------|----|----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----|---|-----------|---|
| 101 | Chmpa Devi             | 95 | NA                   | 9817728060 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178/1, 179/1                              | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |   |
| 102 | Rajneesh Rana          | 55 | Late Jian Singh Rana | 8413048104 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1,5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 165/175/1                                 | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1 |
| 103 | Ravindra Kumar         | 46 | Dharm chand          | 9816454088 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 723/544/1,726/545,694/654,699/654,720/657 | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1 |
| 104 | Lt. Saligram f/o sunil | 60 | Saligram             | 8627005534 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1   | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 187                                       | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4 |



|     |                            |      |                            |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                  |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|----------------------------|------|----------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 124 | Susheel Rana               | 48   | Late khem Singh Rana       | 9816430691 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181/1            | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 125 | Shashi wala                | 51   | Tarnot singh               | 8894602078 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 0-02-99          | 1       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 126 | Veena Kumari               | 60   | Late. Sh Harnam Singh      | 9218214380 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,6   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 192/193/194/1    | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 127 | Ajay Kumar                 | 47   | Late Sant Kumar            | 7807767611 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1,5   | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195/1            | 3       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 128 | Bimbla devi, santosh devi  | 65   | Pramod singh               | 9459206837 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181/1            | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 129 | Rajindera Kumari           | 75   | Late Delip Singh Pathaniya | 8628846415 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 195/1            | 3       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 130 | Lalit Kumar                | 43   | Late Sant Kumar Rana       | 9816930781 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,5   | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195/1            | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 131 | Daljeet Singh              | 72   | Late Amar Singh            | 9736630276 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1,5   | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 606/169          | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 132 | Bimbla devi, santosh kumar | 65   | Promadh singh              | 9459201837 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123              | 1,3,4   | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 133 | Amit rana                  | 34   | Om Prakash                 | 9418130204 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 1 |   | 1 | 1 | 574              | 1,2     | 1,3 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 134 | Vijay Kumar                | 52   | Sant Kumar                 | 8262039907 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 195/1            | 1,3,4   | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 135 | Sunil Kumar                | 35   | Avtar                      | 9882654315 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 201, 203         | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 136 | Upendra singh              | 73   | Late Bakhtabar Chand       | 7018309330 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-02-14          | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 137 | Gopal Das                  | 70   | Buta Ram                   | 7807150906 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 844/383          | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 138 | Dhanvir katcoh             | 70   | Bakhtavar Singh            | 7018309330 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 608/170          | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 139 | Amit Kumar                 | 35   | Subhash Chand              | 7018679865 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 174              | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 140 | Chuni Lal                  | 82   | Durga das                  | 9805571287 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 909-223          | 1       | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 141 | Askhok Kumar               | 47   | Hariya                     | 9736290066 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 909-223          | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 142 | Harnam Singh               | 59   | Rajmal                     | 6230316527 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 908/223, 912/224 | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 143 | Madan lal                  | 60   | Phuman ram                 | 908325685  | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 792/208/1        | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 144 | Baldev                     | 45   | Prem Das                   | 8894129831 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208/1            | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 145 | Brij lal                   | Late | Rajmal                     | 9015225628 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 911/224          | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |



|     |                               |       |                     |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 146 | Kunta Devi                    | 73    | Paras Ram           | 9816245556 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 212/1  | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 147 | Sunil Kumar (Sunny)           | 35    | Avtar Singh         | 8219676321 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 201,203                                      | 1       | 1   | 3 | 6         | 2   |
| 148 | Kawal Singh                   | 75    | Bajar Singh         | 9418137700 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 218/1  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 149 | Jogindar kumar                | 69    | Dhalku ram          | 9736308554 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 209/1  | 1       | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 150 | Late Chamaru now naveen kumar | 37    | Mahendar pal        | 9459206867 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 190  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 151 | Utama chand                   | 52    | Des raj             | 9882493935 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,4   | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 270/1,272,3                                  | 1       | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 152 | Kanto Devi                    | 70    | Lachhman            | 9736156182 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 173  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 153 | Anup Kumar                    | 57    | Late shri Slaig Ram | 8261949412 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 402/1, 401/1, 403,869/411, 871,413,415       | 3       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 154 | Bhumi Singh                   | 67    | Chaglu Ram          | 9625346523 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 909-223                                      | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 155 | Indarjeet Kumar               | 68    | Sri Gagata Ram      | 9817263917 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 585  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 156 | Ratan lal                     | 75-80 | Shri duno ram       | 9625246499 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 484  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 157 | Sanjeev kumar dogma           | 50    | Megh ram            | 9857824736 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 503  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 158 | Rumal singh                   | 69    | Diwan chand         | 9857824736 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 503  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 159 | Bachittar singh               | 57    | Brij lal            | 9816580843 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 2 |   | 1 |   | 402/1, 403,871/413, 415,861/411              | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 160 | Balveer Singh                 | 75    | Shri dulo ram       | 9816403154 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |   | 0 | 372/1  | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 161 | Sita ji                       | 73    | Deevan Chand        | 9857824736 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 672/1 , 679,681,678,680,682 ,518,528,519,523 | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 162 | Sanjeev kumar                 | 50    | Klasa devi          | 9857824736 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 503  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 |     |
| 163 | Anup Kumar                    | 57    | Late shri Salig Ram | 8261949412 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 402/1, 401/1, 403,869/411, 871/413, 415      | 3       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 164 | Gajendra Singh                | 55    | Shri acchar singh   | 9625246499 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 377  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 165 | Amar Singh                    | 76    | Jagta ram           | 9313273179 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50/2   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 166 | Pradip Kumar                  | 63    | Bhagat Singh        | 9817056175 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 603  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                 |      |                        |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |  |         |   |   |           |     |
|-----|-----------------|------|------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------|---|---|-----------|-----|
| 167 | Jagdish chand   | 70   | Pratap chand           | 8091137894 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 61/1, 50,55,57,58                        | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 168 | Mahindra singh  | 63   | Let shri believe ram   | 8628805365 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 992/706                                  | 1       | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 169 | Suresh Kumar    | 35   | Acchar singh           | 8284823844 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 410                                      | 1,2,3,4 | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 170 | Krishna Kumar   | 80   | Dhulo ram              | 8894049828 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 95,103,391/1                             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 171 | Sunil Kumar     | 65   | Sri Porkhi Ram         | 9882650430 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 330                                      | 1,3,4   | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 172 | Arun Kumar      | 60   | Late shri Salig Ram    | 9816466856 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,4   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 402/1, 401/1, 403, 869/411, 871/413, 415 | 3       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 173 | Kiripal singh   | 63   | Pratap chand           | 9816337145 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1,3   | 4 | 2 | 1 |   | 1 | 61/1, 50,55,57,58                        | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 174 | Rakesh Kumar    | 48   | Sh. Joginder Singh     | 9418967590 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 685,686,688,689,1102/691                 | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 175 | Prakas chand,   | 82   | Ran Singh              | 9418967590 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1103/691,901,902,903                     | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 176 | Suresh Kumar    | 62   | Late Sri Gajat Ram     | 8988131195 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100,101/1                                | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 177 | Shakuntala devi | 70   | Late Bhori Singh       | 9816102939 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 708                                      | 1       | 1 | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 178 | Swaroop chand   | 55   | Pratap chand           | 9805435152 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 2 |   | 1 | 61/1, 50,55,57,58                        | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 179 | Uttam Chand     | 78   | Seta Ram               | 9882884887 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,4   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 794/90, 91,130/1,1,2,3                   | 3       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 180 | Pankeswar dingh | 46   | Let harbhagwan t singh | 9816945320 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 650,690,1228/1167/1054,648,649           | 1,3,4   | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 181 | Ramesh chand    | 66   | Dalip chand            | 9805493809 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 1 | 2 |   | 1 | 49,51,52,53,54,56,58,60                  | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 182 | Chandra kanta   | 62   | Bhuri Singh            | 9816102939 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1070/716                                 | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 183 | Saroop Kumar    | 66   | Dhulloram              | 9459121043 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 549,550,551,552,553                      | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 184 | Prem Lata       | 45   | late Bhuri Singh       | 9816102939 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 709                                      | 1       | 1 | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 185 | Ashok Kumar     | 60   | Ratan chand            | 981663214  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 639,640,641,643,644                      | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 186 | Preem Das       | 75   | Late Sri Jagat Ram     | 8627066051 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 100,101/1                                | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 187 | Pawna devi      | 55   | Jagdish Chand          | 9459432806 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 99, 100                                  | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 188 | Suresh kumar    | 54   | Dalip chand            | 9805947318 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 2 |   | 1 | 49,51,52,53,54,56,58,60                  | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 189 | Dhani Ram       | Late | Late vaishaki ram      | 9857919921 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 562                                      | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                             |       |                      |            |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |       |   |   |           |     |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------|---|---|-----------|-----|
| 190 | Kushla Devi                 | 60    | Dhuni Chand          | 8219476176 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,101/1  | 1     | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 191 | Bachitter Singh             | 49    | Shri Gyan Chand      | 9816586958 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 127/1, 1050/1555/1, 128                                  | 1,3,4 | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 192 | Raj kumari                  | 65    | बसंत राम             | 8894045137 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111,114  | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 193 | Durgadas                    | 58    | Virbal               | 7018772065 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 887,889,890,892,894,895,896,886,885,888,891,893,897,1005 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 194 | Subash chand                | 50-55 | Nyadu ram            | 9816780370 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1,3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 623, 637   | 1,3,4 | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 195 | Vikas Sharma                | 53    | Krishan Dev Sharma   | 7011052890 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1093,1094/242,336  | 1     | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 196 | Jogender                    | 59    | Late vaishaki ram    | 9857919921 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 564  | 1,3,4 | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 197 | Kumar son late Ramesh Chand |       | Mukholi ram          | 9882623303 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161/1, 162/2   | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 198 | Satya Parkash               | 77    | Late Shri Raghu Nath | 9418007421 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 424,425,426,427  | 3     | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 199 | Late munsi ram              |       | Matlabi ram          | 8628846549 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4   | 4 | 1 | 1 |   | 2 |   | 74/1,132/1, 75,76,77,                                    | 1,3,4 | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 200 | Ami Chand                   | 70    | Hira lal             | 8894097201 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |   |   | 161/1, 162/2   | 1     | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |

|     |                |    |                    |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                        |         |   |   |           |     |
|-----|----------------|----|--------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------|---------|---|---|-----------|-----|
| 201 | Vikas Sharma   | 54 | Krishan Dev Sharma | 7011052890 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,3   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 336,1093/242, 1094/242 | 1,3,4   | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 202 | Let Veer singh |    | Pratap chand       | 9816143918 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 556,557,558,559,561    | 1,2,3,4 | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 203 | Kamal kishor   | 46 | Amar singh         | 7018480523 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 399                    |         | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                           |        |                        |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 204 | Prithvi Singh             | 69     | Late vaishaki ram      | 9857919921 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 399                           | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 205 | Ashok Kumar               | 61     | Dhani Ram              | 8352800358 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 849                           | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 206 | रमेश चंद्र                | मृत्यु | मखोली राम              | 7807300159 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161/1,162/2                   |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 207 | Amar Singh                | 81     | Bugggad Singh          | 8219899161 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 399                           | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 208 | Sunil kumar               | 44     | Pritam chand           | 9459082790 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,5   | 3 | 1 | 2 |   |   |   | 74/132, 132/1, 75,77,         | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 209 | Prakash Chand             | 60     | Hira lal               | 7876509472 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |   | 161/1, 162/2                  |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 210 | Sulochna Devi             | 60     | Jagdish                | 9418607231 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 105                           |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 211 | Piyungla devi             | 47     | Prshotam chand         | 9805180018 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 522                           |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 212 | Subhash Chand             | 69     | Late Shri Rattan Chand | 9418149130 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 259,266,267,1091/236, 237,263 | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 213 | Baldev Singh              | 57     | Ranjit Singh           | 8091365811 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 408                           | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 214 | Kushal Kumar              | 41     | Bidi chand             | 8894689347 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265/1,266                     | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 215 | Sri Bisammar Singh        | 87     | Sri Ram Saran          | 9779610092 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94,95,92                      |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 216 | Ranjit Singh              | 65     | Late Shri Ishwer Dass  | 980587538  | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1113/816/304/1                | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 217 | Ray singh                 | 47     | Bidhi chand            | 8894689347 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 264/1,265/1                   |         | 1   | 1 | 3         |     |
| 218 | हरनाम                     | 63     | अमर सिंह               | 8626904343 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 380,381                       |         | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 219 | Avatar Singh              | 47     | Ratan lal              | 9882653554 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 380,381                       | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 220 | Balbir Singh,vipin singh, | 58,40  | Bangali bhag           | 8894989445 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 487,488,495                   | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                                     |             |                  |            |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |        |   |                   |        |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|--------|---|-------------------|--------|
| 221 | Suresh Kumar                        | 55          | Roshan Lal       | 9816229151 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 487,488,495   | 1,2,  | 1<br>3 | 3 |                   |        |
| 222 | Vyasa devi                          | 85          |                  | 8894649957 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 724/387, 389  | 1     | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1      |
| 223 | Suresh Kumar                        | 55          | Roshan Lal       | 9816229151 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 333,334,335,3<br>32,1068/583,8<br>04/241  | 1     | 1      | 3 |                   |        |
| 224 | Nirajan kumar                       | 31          | Late kishori lal | 9857134911 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1,4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 74/1, 132/1,<br>75,77,76  | 1,3,4 | 1      | 2 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1<br>2 |
| 225 | Avatar Singh                        | 47          | Ratan Lal        | 9882653554 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1   | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96,98   | 1     | 1      | 3 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 4      |
| 226 | Pratap chand                        | 80          | Bangali ram      | 8894989445 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1,2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 496,497   | 1,3,4 | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1<br>2 |
| 227 | Roshan lal                          | 86          | Sbaru Ram        | 9816977395 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 861,862,873,8<br>74,878,979,88<br>0,882,871,872   | 1,3,4 | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1      |
| 228 | Ram Parsad                          | 53          | Madan Lal        | 9882947093 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 795/90,<br>93,282,283,28<br>4,285,286,287<br>,419,420,820/<br>421, 821/421,<br>422,423  | 1,3,4 | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1      |
| 229 | Indah jeet singh                    | 47          | Chudhu ram       | 8894880480 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504   | 1     | 1      | 3 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 2      |
| 230 | Raye singh, ratan lal, Balbir Singh | 72          | Let dulu ram     | 980571398  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 484,372/1,373<br>/1,374,375,37<br>7,398,410,413<br>,422,423,423/<br>1,424,424/1,4<br>25,427,428,42<br>9,433,435,436<br>,437,441,442,<br>459,460,478,4<br>79,480,481,48<br>2,430,376 | 1,3,4 | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1<br>2 |
| 231 | पूर्ण चंद्र                         | स्वर्ग वासी | बूटा राम         | 8219526447 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 805/106,808/1<br>08,836/370,84<br>9/370,840/370<br>,843/384   | 1     | 1      | 3 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 |        |
| 232 | Late Joginder Kumar and more        |             | Mangat ram       | 9816680674 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1,2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 382, 383  | 1     | 1      | 1 | 1,2,<br>3,4,<br>5 | 1      |

|     |                         |      |                      |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |       |     |   |   |           |     |
|-----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------|-----|---|---|-----------|-----|
| 233 | Madan lal               | 65   | Vha                  | 8291365811 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 382, 383   | 1,2,  | 1,3 | 3 |   |           |     |
| 234 | Kishan lal kishor chand | 75   | Jogu mastana         | 8916355002 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1,3   | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |   | 49/2, 52/2   |       | 1   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 235 | Mansa ram               | Late | Bakht ram            | 9817280160 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 378  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 2 |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 236 | Nand lal                | 56   | Brijlal              | 9882542316 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 687,814,814/1  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 237 | Late Jai Chand          |      | Boota                | 9418913031 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 806/107, 809/108, 841/370, 845/384                         |       | 1   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 238 | Ram lal                 | Late | Shalo                | 9805602497 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 456  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 239 | Kishori lal             | 72   | Believe ram          | 7807449837 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 848,858,855,857,875,876,877                                |       | 1   | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 240 | Late Dulo               |      | Baaju                | 8894049828 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,3   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 94,102   |       | 1   | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 241 | Munshi Ram              | 63   | Sauru Ram            | 9816831360 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 94,102   | 1,2,  | 1,3 |   |   |           |     |
| 242 | अवतार सिंह              | 79   | जसवंत सिंह           | 9816003256 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 715/378,712/379  |       | 1   | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 |     |
| 243 | Let Rajendra kumar      |      | Let ami chand        | 9418869943 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1098/1030/1,1088/1030                                      | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 244 | Harnam                  | Late | Bhakt ram            | 7832961445 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420  | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 245 | Suresh Kumar            | 55   | Roshan Lal           | 9816229151 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 332,333,334,335,1068/583,804/241                           |       | 1   | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 246 | Bahadur Singh           | 70   | Late Shri Roshan Lal | 9805652729 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 869/411, 871/413, 415,350/1, 352/1, 353/1, 349,351,393,394 | 1,3,4 |     |   |   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 247 | Gyan chand              | 59   | Ratan chand          | 9816666522 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1,5   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 573  |       | 1   | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                 |    |                      |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                                     |       |   |     |           |           |     |
|-----|-----------------|----|----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 248 | Subhasana puri  | 65 |                      | 9459720660 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,6   | 2 | 2 | 2 |   |   |   | 337                                 |       | 3 | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 249 | Roshan Lal      | 68 | Suaru Ram            | 9816932286 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1,4,5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1   | 254,255,256,257                     | 1,3,4 |   | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 250 | Pumila devi     | 80 | Buggad               | 9805180018 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0   | 506,513,516                         |       | 1 | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 251 | Mehar Singh     | 75 | Kapoor chand         | 7560097410 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 403                                 | 1,3,4 |   | 2   | 2         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 252 | Indu bala       | 50 |                      | 9805953430 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |   |   |   | 337                                 |       | 3 | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 253 | Arvind Kumar    | 63 | Arvind Soni          | 7807356255 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 1003/438                            |       | 3 | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 254 | Mahesa          | 60 | Nika                 | 9736865985 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0   | 199                                 |       | 1 | 1   | 2         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 255 | Ravinder sharma | 40 | Late subhash chand   | 9816979157 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 428                                 |       | 3 | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 256 | Bahadur Singh   | 70 | Late Shri Roshan Lal | 9805652729 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 869/411,871/413,415,350/1,352/1,353/1,349,351,393,394 | 1,3,4                               |       | 1 | 1   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1         |     |
| 257 | Vijay Kumar     | 43 | Parkash Chand        | 8263911745 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1,2   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 274,275,267/1,272/1,272,271/1,268/1 | 1,3,4 |   | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 258 | Vinay kumar     | 73 | Late Girdhari lal    | 9816377579 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 1003/438                            |       | 4 | 1,3 | 2         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 259 | Late Deena nath |    | Bhagwan das          | 8219873219 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0   | 192, 193                            |       | 1 | 1   | 3         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 260 | Subash Chander  | 75 | Bardu Ram            | 988260365  | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1   | 668                                 | 1,3,4 |   | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 261 | Raj Kumar       | 45 | Rooplal              | 9816246657 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0   | 240/1                               |       | 1 | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 262 | Dhyan singh     | 73 | Ram Das              | 9805654568 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1   | 820,823,824,829                     |       | 1 | 1   | 2         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                           |       |                      |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |     |   |           |     |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 263 | Jeewan Lal ( Vinod Kumar) | 68    | Late Sri Sadhu Ram   | 9816188084 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 359/1,360,361,362                                 | 3     | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 264 | Puran chand               | 63    | Boota(jaswant singh) | 9816443684 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1071/584,332,333,334,335,1068/583,800/240,804/241 | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 265 | Ramesh Chand              | 77-80 | Let wardu            | 9816339770 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,2   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 812,813,815,821                                   | 1,3,4 | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 266 | Parkash Chand             | 77    | Hansraj              | 9418593131 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 618   | 3     | 1,3 | 2 | 6         | 4   |
| 267 | Nikka ram                 | 80    | Hans Raj             | 9629460086 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614   | 3     | 1,3 | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 268 | Gurmit singh              | 42    | Dhyan singh          | 9805654568 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 829   | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 |     |
| 269 | Harnam Singh              | 54    | Shri Birbal Singh    | 9736277986 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1062/580,1065/582/2                               | 1,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 270 | Usha devi                 | 45    | Lab singh            | 8580727150 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1,2   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 591/1,592/1,597/1,622/1,623,624,625,626,627       | 1,3,4 | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 271 | Dev singh                 | 58    | Bardu ram            | 9459754811 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 815,821   | 1,3,4 | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 272 | Chuni lal                 | 85    | Hans Raj             | 973607712  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 663   | 3     | 1,3 | 2 | 6         | 4   |
| 273 | Sureshna devi             | 50    | Late Ashok kumar     | 9882884887 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 794/90,91,130/1,1,2,3                             | 1,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 274 | Roshan lal                | 72    | Lal singh            | 8679718077 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1105/705  | 1     | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 275 | Des Raj                   | 59    | Bhagat Ram           | 9816824729 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,2,5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 658   | 1,3,4 | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 276 | Ramesh Chand              | 65    | Jadu Ram             | 9816452497 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |   | 5 to 89   | 1     | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 277 | Jogender Singh            | 70    | Bhakt ram            | 9418122359 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 637   | 3     | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |



|     |                    |    |               |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|--------------------|----|---------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 278 | Surinder Singh     | 68 | Bhagat Ram    | 8988609493 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1,2   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 637/1   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 279 | Madan lal          | 64 | Ratan Chand   | 9805322004 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 691/189   | 1       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 280 | Naresh Kumar       | 54 | Bhakt ram     | 9816495593 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659   | 3       | 1,3 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 281 | Mahindr Singh      | 72 | Tek Chand     | 9783412092 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 986,987,988,989,990,991,1004,1088/1030,1089/1030/1                            | 1,3,4   | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 282 | Sooram Chand       | 78 | Kanthu Ram    | 9418070987 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1,6   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 620   | 3       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 283 | Har mahindar singh | 83 | JAlmal singh  | 8351872239 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 620   | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 284 | Kalyan singh       | 60 | Ratan chand   | 9816326813 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1661,1662,1663  | 1       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 285 | Purni devi         | 93 | Baldev Singh  | 6230390175 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 543,544,545,546,547,483,695,696   | 1,3,4   | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 286 | Raninder Singh     | 74 | Shri Brij Lal | 9418104246 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1,4   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 869/411,871/413,415,946/405,414,395/1,417/1,350/1,352/1,353/1,349,351,393,394 | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 287 | Om prakash         | 68 | Sher Singh    | 9817134005 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 634,635,638   | 3       | 1,3 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 288 | Bhagwan singh      | 63 | Ratan chand   | 8894504314 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1661,1662,1663  | 1       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 289 | Tajindar singh     | 55 | Deal singh    | 7807970102 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 610   | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 290 | Balbir Singh       | 83 | Fatah singh   | 8894376056 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 613,619,654,655,659,660   | 1,2,3,4 | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 291 | Malkiyat singh     | 52 | Ratan chand   | 9816292350 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-00-75   | 1       | 1   | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 292 | Tripta Devi        | 55 | Ratan Chand   | 9817045173 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1661,1662,1663  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                    |    |                      |            |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|--------------------|----|----------------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 293 | Bchitar            | 83 | Lakhu                | 9805499413 | 1 | 2  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1661,1662,1663 | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 294 | Vinod Bharia       | 63 | Munshi Ram           | 9816688574 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 658/560        | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 295 | Uttam Chand        | 58 | Late Sh. Makhan Ram  | 8893903667 | 1 | 3  | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 |   | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94,102         | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 296 | Surender Bharadiya | 61 | Late Sh. Kehar Singh | 9418052822 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 567, 572/1     | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 297 | Uttam Chand        | 58 | Makhan lal           | 8894903667 | 1 | 3  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 638            | 3       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 298 | Surjeet Singh      | 67 | Makhan Ram           | 9780715917 | 1 | 3  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 635            | 3       | 1,3 | 2 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 299 | Narendra Kumar     | 54 | Sri tek Chand        | 9857045106 | 1 | 1  | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0-1-41         | 1       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 300 | Virendar           | 60 | Tek chand            | 9857045106 | 1 | 1  | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,4   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 514,515        | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                |    |                         |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                           |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|----------------|----|-------------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 301 | Suresh Kumar   | 59 | Makhan Ram              | 9805461584 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 633,634                   | 3       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 302 | Naresh kumar   | 55 | Sh. Natho Ram           | 9418687969 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3     | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 911/612                   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 303 | Rajindar kumar | 62 | Tet chand               | 9857045106 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 645,508                   | 1       | 2   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 304 | Sanjiv Kumar   | 46 | Megh raj                | 9871563977 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3     | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 503,678,680,682,518,528   | 1,2,3,4 | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 305 | Heera lal      | 45 | Amarnath                | 9816292246 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 613                       | 3       | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 306 | Ashok Kumar    | 60 | Amarnath                | 9418654749 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 646                       | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 307 | Madan Lal      | 60 | Faltru ram              | 9417164159 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 501,505,529,530,517,363/2 | 1       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 308 | Ramesh Kumar   | 55 | Pritam Chand            | 9805172168 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 602/1                     | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 309 | Dinesh Kumar   | 46 | Shri pritam chand       | 962552964  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 605/1                     | 1,3,4   | 1   | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 310 | Amar singh     | 83 | Vishan das              | 6230043303 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 517                       | 1       | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 311 | Urmila Devi    | 61 | Sh. Bargu Ram ji        | 9816571456 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 671                       | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 312 | Pankaj sharma  | 40 | Shri intrdrajeet sharma | 9459444391 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2,5,6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 670                       | 1,3,4   | 1   | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                         |    |                       |            |   |   |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |                 |         |   |   |           |     |
|-----|-------------------------|----|-----------------------|------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---------|---|---|-----------|-----|
| 313 | Jai Chand               | 58 | Late. SH Naudha Ram   | 9418837673 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1,4   | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 726             | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 314 | Hari sngh               | 68 | Vishan das            | 9417064359 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 517             | 1       | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 315 | Let Lithdu devi         |    | Let Rikhiya           | 8894845185 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,4   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 502,511,512     | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 316 | Dharm chand             | 62 | Madhaw ram            | 9805020636 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4     | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 526             | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 317 | Vipin kumar             | 44 | Saphri ram            | 7807873448 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1,2   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 491,492,493     | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 318 | Pratap chand            | 80 | Bali ram              | 8894989445 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1     | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 493,494,485,486 | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 319 | Lekh Raj                | 65 | Naudhar Ram           | 8094798381 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 726             | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 320 | Ashok Kumar             | 69 | Sh. Bhagat Ram        | 9805592781 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,6   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 603/1           | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 321 | Subash Singh            | 65 | Sh. Tel Singh         | 8219363148 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,4   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 724             | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 322 | Late. Sh joginder Singh | 78 | Late. Sh Tek Chand    | 9816004922 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 724             | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 323 | Rajesh                  | 43 | Late Shri karam Singh | 9781935445 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-02-38         | 1       | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 324 | Surjeet Singh           | 59 | Sh. Agya Chand        | 9459847822 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6     | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 705             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 325 | Diljeet Singh           | 51 | Sh. Agya Chand        | 7807516897 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 715             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 326 | Sudarshan Devi          | 65 | Late. Sh Fateh Singh  | 9805156511 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 722             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 327 | Sulochna devi           | 70 | Kehar Singh           | 9805581537 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1,2   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1104/705        | 1,2,3,4 | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 328 | Ravinder Kumar          | 57 | Sh. Moti Singh        | 9459639531 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1,6   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 569             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 329 | Satish Kumar            | 68 | Sh. Moti Singh        | 9418708312 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,6   | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 721/1,722,723   | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 330 | Ram pyari               | 68 | Late. Sh Ker Singh    | 9805267536 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 705             | 1       | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 331 | Let Svaru               |    | Nadu                  | 0000000    | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1,2   | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |   | 864,868         | 1       | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 332 | Janam Singh             | 77 | Omkar Singh           | 9857952870 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,6   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 912/695         | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 333 | Jagdish Chand           | 65 | Mango ram             | 9418354250 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1220/1038       | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 334 | Surindera Chauhan       | 65 | Late. Omkar Singh     | 9816491489 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 702/1           | 1       | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 335 | Manu chauhan            | 37 | Ramesh Chauhan        | 8988161613 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 702/1           | 1       | 1 | 3 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 336 | Om Prakash              | 66 | Sh. omkar Singh       | 9816307408 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 991/706         | 1       | 1 | 3 | 6         | 1,2 |
| 337 | Desh raj                | 45 | Sukriya ram           | 7807193261 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,2   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 645             | 1,3,4   | 1 | 3 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 338 | Ashok Kumar             | 62 | Let Dhani ram ji      | 7807387031 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,2   | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 866             | 1,3,4   | 1 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                       |    |                           |            |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |     |   |           |     |
|-----|-----------------------|----|---------------------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 339 | Surindar kumar        | 69 | Dhani ram                 | 7807352351 | 1 | 1  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 868   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 340 | Suresh Kumar          | 65 | Sh. Udham Singh           | 9816276990 | 1 | 3  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1,6   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 566   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 341 | Let Ajit Singh        |    | Curu ram                  | 8091365811 | 1 | 1  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2     | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 684   | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 342 | Chanchlo Devi         | 57 | Late.Sh Nikka Ram         | 8628038232 | 1 | 3  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 603/1   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 4   |
| 343 | Vikul singh           | 49 | Virendar Singh            | 7018709945 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 270,271,275,1479/799,275,1476/79, 808/1   | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 344 | Sher Singh            | 74 | Shakti Chand              | 9418033999 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3     | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 297,300,270,271,275   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 345 | Prakash Chand         | 75 | Pramesh Bari Das          | 9816496222 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1594/1502   | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 346 | Pankaj Nijhol         | 39 | Prem Prakesh              | 9816632295 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1470/662,1465/660,1467/661,1551/1463  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 347 | Nishi talwar          | 64 | Vizir chand               | 9817150398 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3     | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1389/340, 1388/338  | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 348 | Surinder pal          | 60 | Late Roshan lal           | 9459531230 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1,3   | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1503/62, 63,70  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 349 | Arvind Pathania       | 45 | Ashok Singh Pathania      | 9816042249 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 748,1934/1473/741,1933/1473/741, 744  | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 350 | Davinder Kohli        | 56 | Late Shri Mohan Lal Kohli | 9816104444 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 290,295,296   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 351 | Prakash Chand etc     | 75 | Pramesh Bari Das          | 9816496222 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1     | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 56, 57, 49/1, 113, 119, 120, 126/1, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 137, 138, 1360, 140, 141, 1362/142, 60, 61, 59 | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 352 | Gurmail Singh         | 65 | Late Kushal Singh         | 8091044110 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,3   | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 277,278,279,280,281,282,283,  | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 353 | Mansha Ram Chauhan    | 76 | Late sh. Bajiru Ram       | 9418079441 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1389/340  | 1       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 354 | Santosh sethi         | 71 | Late diwan chand          | 7018631789 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1422/1355,1396/425  | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 355 | Upender Singh         | 74 | Late Shri B. C. Katoch    | 7018309330 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 | 1 | 1 | 3 |   |   |   | 94,102  | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3 |           |     |
| 356 | Devinder Singh        | 58 | Sansar Chand              | 9459146409 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1,4   | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 121   | 3       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 357 | Upender Singh         | 74 | Late Shri B. C Katoch     | 7018309330 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2,5,6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 301   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 358 | Mahesh chander dhawan | 59 | Tulsi ram dhawan          | 9418064646 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3     | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1608/405, 1395/425  | 1,2,3,4 | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 359 | Gurmail Singh         | 74 | Late Kushal Singh         | 8091044110 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1,3   | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 277,278,279,280,281,282,283   | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 360 | Sudarshna Devi        | 80 | Late Shri Dalku Ram       | 9805393350 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1,5   | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 361 | Suresh Kumar          | 69 | Sansar Chand              | 9459146409 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4     | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 122   | 3       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |

|     |                         |    |                                   |            |   |    |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |             |     |   |           |     |
|-----|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|-------------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| 362 | Ram prakesh             | 82 | Tulsi ram                         | 9988553859 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1388/1338,<br>1388/336                                     | 3           | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 363 | Lajya Devi              | 57 |                                   | 8872990420 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1591/1497  | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 364 | Suresh Kumar            | 69 | Sansar Chand                      | 9459146409 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 122  | 3           | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 365 | Kultar Thakur           | 39 | Sh. Purushotam Singh              | 9736085555 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1493/818, 267,<br>1441/263,1444/262,<br>312, 313, 1485/816 | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 366 | Sanjay Kumar            | 48 | Mehar Chand                       | 9817601796 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 76,1819/1247, 1249   | 1,3,4       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 367 | Varinder singh          | 51 | Bhikam singh                      | 6230278842 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 769/770  | 1,3,4       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 368 | Anuj Mehta etc.         | 43 | Siri Ram Mehta                    | 9418223399 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1407/647,1398/647,<br>1406/647,1399/647,                   | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 369 | Padam veer              | 70 | Tulsi ram                         | 9988553859 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1388/338, 1388/336   | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 370 | Sai Das                 | 90 | Amar Nath                         | 9015227276 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1,3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1536/544, 1535/544   | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 371 | Swaran kanta            | 75 | Late krishan gopal                | 9805378343 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3   | 2 | 2 | 1 |   | 2 | 4 | 1470/662,1954/1862/1<br>553/1464/2,1953/1862<br>/1553/1464 | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 372 | Jitender Kumar          | 42 | Late Shri Agya Ram                | 8894094188 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 458,463,572,575,576,<br>608,648,649,650                    | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 373 | Anuj Mehta              | 43 | Siri Ram Mehta                    | 9418223399 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1399/647,1406/647,<br>1398/647, 1407/647                   | 1,3,4       | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 374 | Late Jagdev singh       |    | Late mali ran                     | 9736100497 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1,3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1884/1448/403/1  | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 375 | Ravinder kumar          | 62 | Late kishan chand                 | 9418051323 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3   | 3 | 2 | 1 |   | 0 | 1 | 728  | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 376 | Late Bhagwan das        |    | Late Dhani Ram                    | 9418105535 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3   | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-06-09, 0-01-92, 0-<br>01-68, 0-01-26                     | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 377 | Shilakha Saini          | 28 | Shri Inder Pal                    | 8580678206 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1388/338   | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 378 | Pawan kumar(aawadi deh) | 65 | Late krishan chand                | 8219902544 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3   | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 728  | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 379 | Parameshwari Das Mehta  | 92 | Late Dhani Ram Mehta              | 9418472448 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3   | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1402/647,1403/647,<br>1398/647,1407/647                    | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 380 | Saravjit Kour           | 26 | Late Dalbir Singh                 | 8219257134 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3   | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1223   | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 381 | Harish Saini            | 36 | Shri Dev Raj                      | 9816156392 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1,3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 339  | 4           | 1,3 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 382 | Naran das               | 70 | Lakshman das                      | 9816890126 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1,5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100,102,103  | 1,3,4       | 2   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |
| 383 | Sunil Kupoor            | 45 | Sh. Bharat Bhushan                | 9816660673 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 728  | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 384 | Jaspal Sharma           | 57 | Late Shri Amin Chand Sharma       | 9459288111 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1,3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1358/87, 326,<br>1386/338/1                                | 1,2,3<br>,4 | 1   | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 385 | Kanta devi              | 76 | Late Desh raj (Son of-basant ram) | 9418968182 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4   | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1421/1355  | 1,3,4       | 1,3 | 2 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |

|     |                 |    |                           |            |   |    |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |         |     |           |           |     |
|-----|-----------------|----|---------------------------|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 386 | Harish Kapoor   | 67 | Kishan Chand              | 9882384830 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 1421/1355   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 387 | Neeru Mahajan   | 52 | Kuldeep Ram               | 8219468010 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 341   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 388 | Sunny Kohli     | 38 | Late Sh. Praveen Kohli    | 9816884204 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 728   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 389 | Nishi talwar    | 64 | Vizir chand               | 9817150398 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2,5,6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |   |   |          | 94,102  | 1,2,    | 1,3 | 3         |           |     |
| 390 | Bir Singh       | 80 | Shahjada Ram              | 9418068116 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 1394/425  | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 391 | Pawan kumar     | 62 | Ratan Chand               | 8219468010 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1        | 329   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 392 | Roshni Devi     | 78 | Late Shri Denanath Sharma | 9459288111 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1,3   | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 1537/544  | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 393 | Roopam          | 27 | Pardeep Sabharwal         | 9882418180 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 728/1   | 1,3,4   | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 394 | Ankush choudary | 35 | Ramsurap                  | 7018416574 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4     | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0        | 701   | 4       | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 395 | Pritam Chand    | 74 | Late Birbal Kohli         | 9418460184 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2,5,6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1        | 465, 624, 621,630, 630/1, 632, 634, 635, 466, 625,464, 631, 633, 636,651, | 1,2,3,4 | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1,2 |
| 396 | Manohar Lal     | 58 | Shri Sarri Ram            | 8894115742 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,4,5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1        | 0-05-15   | 1       | 1   | 3         |           |     |
| 397 | Vikash Sharma   | 53 | Kishan dev Sharma         | 7011052890 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0        | 523   | 4       | 1,3 | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 2   |
| 398 | Padam Veer      | 71 | Tulshi Ram                | 9882021021 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2,6   | 4 | 2 | 2 |   | 1 | 1388/338 | 1,3,4   | 1       | 1   | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1         |     |
| 399 | Ram praksh      | 82 | Tulshi ram                | 9988553859 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4     | 6 | 2 | 2 |   | 1 | 1        | 1338/338, 336   | 1,3,4   | 1   | 1         | 1,2,3,4,5 | 1   |

कोड :

1. तहसील का नाम : शाहपुर-1, कांगड़ा-2
2. ग्राम का नाम : रछियालू -1, भड़ोत -2, कियोड़ी -3, जुगेहड़-4, भेडी-5, ढुगियारी खास-6, सनौर-7, बल्ला-8, सहौड़ा-9, मुंगरेहाड-10, बाग-11, गगल खास-12, बरसवालकड-13, झिकली इच्छी-14
3. परिवार का प्रकार : एकल परिवार (2-4 सदस्य), मध्यम परिवार (5-7 सदस्य)-2, संयुक्त परिवार (7 सदस्य से अधिक)-3 स्वयं-4
4. जाति : अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति-1, अनुसूचित जनजाति-2 अन्य पिछड़ी जातिया-3, सामान्य-4
5. शिक्षा : हाईस्कूल से कम-1, हाईस्कूल तक-2, इन्टरमीडिएट -3, स्नातक-4, परास्नातक-5
6. परिवारिक आय: 1 लाख से कम-1, 1 लाख से 2.5 लाख तक-2, 2.5 लाख से 5 लाख तक-3, 5 लाख से 10 लाख तक-4, 10 लाख से ज्यादा -5,
7. व्यवसाय : कृषि-1, कृषि एवं गैर कृषि मजदूर-2, व्यवसाय एवं दुकान-3, सरकारी नौकरी-4, गैर सरकारी नौकरी-5, अन्य-6
8. घर का प्रकार : बहुमंजिल पक्का-1, एक तल का पक्का-2, मिश्रित-3, कच्चा-4
9. भूमि अधिग्रहण का प्रकार: कृषि भूमि-1, गैर कृषि भूमि-2, आवासिये-3, व्यापारिक भूमि-4
10. फसल: बहुफसल-1, अनाज (धान, गेहू, आदि)-2, कंछ नहीं-3
11. अधिग्रहण भूमि का वार्षिक विक्रय: 50 हजार से कम-1, एक लाख से कम-2, दो लाख से कम-3, पाच लाख से कम-4, पाच लाख से अधिक-5
12. हवाई अड्डा परियोजना के निर्माण के बारे में आपका विचार: अच्छा-1, खराब-2, कह नहीं सकते-3

13. भूमि अधिग्रहण में आपकी सहमती हैं: हाँ-1, नहीं-2, कह नहीं सकते-3
14. भूमि अधिग्रहण में आपकी सहमती नहीं होने का कारण : पुश्तैनी जमीन,-1, आजीविका का नुकसान-2,भूमि का सर्किल रेट कम-3, व्यावसायिक नुकसान-4, कृषि भूमि का नुकसान-5, वैकल्पिक भूमि उपलब्ध-6, विस्थापन के कारण-7,
15. प्रतिकर के लिए वरीयता/शर्तें : प्रतिकर बाजार दर पर होना चाहिए -1, जमीन के बदले जमीन -2, परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए नौकरी -3, आवास दिया जाए -4 जमीन नहीं देना चाहते-5, अनिर्णीत /अभी सोचा नहीं-6
15. क्या आप भूमि अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप किसी अन्य स्थान पर जा रहे हैं : आवासीय-1, व्यावसायिक-2, दोनों-3, लागू नहीं-4

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