



Tunnel testing menace in Hydropower Projects continues

A fact-finding report on the recent hazards: 180MW Bajoli Holi Hydropower Project in Bharmour Tehsil, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh

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Himdhara Environment Research and Action Collective

Background

Village Jharauta is part of the Holi Gram Panchayat in Bharmour Tehsil of the Chamba district, which lies to the north of the Kangra District and is sandwiched between the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal mountain ranges of the Himalaya. Inhabited dominantly by the *Gaddis*, who are recognized as scheduled tribes in the state of Himachal Pradesh, this is a schedule V area. The panchayat is one of the six affected by the 180MW Bajoli Holi Hydroelectric Project (HEP) being constructed by GMR on the left bank of Ravi River.



Bajoli Holi Power Station location along with left (populated) and right (barren) banks of Ravi; polygons depicting current mudslides due to water seepage from tunnel testing

The case of 180 MW Bajoli Holi HEP has historically remained under heavy contestation by local communities on grounds of risk to life and livelihoods. To begin with the key conflict surrounding the project was the unscientific and fallacious shift in siting of the dam construction site from barren and rugged right bank to green and heavily populated left bank of Ravi. The community sentiment, as per the irrational change in project design, was that the project would place their habitation under risk, dry up natural water springs and force them to become overnight refugees. The very threat to life and property has been the main reason for their protest against government officials and the project management ever since. However, under coerced local political circumstances and assurance from government administration and project management about insignificant risk, the project proceeded, bypassing any detailed geological and hydrogeological study of the site. A detailed report of the fact-finding study

conducted in 2014 had documented the probable impacts and the repression faced by the protestors, especially women in the project affected area.

In the last week of December 2021, several news items appeared in the local electronic and print media reporting sudden seepages from the tunnel of the HEP (URL 1-4). The volume and intensity of the leakages was heavy enough to have triggered landslides and cracks in and around the homes of residents in Jharauta village. Reports also suggested that the same had started around 17th to 19th December after ten days of the incident, the seepages and resultant landslides continued even as no substantial action was taken by the project authorities or the local administration.

Himdhara Environment Research and Action Collective, an environment action and watchdog group that has been documenting the adverse impacts of large-scale development projects, especially Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs), in Himachal and lending affected communities support to access knowledge and information about their socio-economic and environmental rights. The team conducted a brief fact-finding visit on the 3rd and 4th of January 2022 to Jharauta with the following objectives:

Objectives of fact-finding survey:

1. To collect local testimonies from Jharauta residents located in alignment of the project tunnel site, regarding cracks on residential houses and private/forest lands
2. To document the seepage of water from various sections below the tunnelling site
3. To document response of the administration with regard to the risk of landslide to habitations and lives of local inhabitants residing below tunnel testing site

People interacted with: Anoop Verma (Gram Vikas Samiti); Members of Mahila Mandal - Savitri Devi, Asha Devi, Bindra Devi; Paras Ram, Chairman, BDC, Recorded Statements of the Mr. Bansal, Head, HR, GMR company, Naib Tehsildar Holi

Local Testimonies and key observations of the unfolding hazard since 19th December 2021 and the state response

- On the night of the 19th December 2021, the villagers in Jharauta first noticed that the seepages near 'Pan kud' near the local deity Sati temple which is a forest area. 'The seepage amount at the time was not much', the women reported but as the days passed it kept increasing'. The news from staff of the project was that the tunnel testing for the project had been started but there was no formal notice about the same. The next day the local media and local panchayat and block representatives were informed about this.
- On 22nd December the seepage started at the root of the village near the Holi-Chamba Road (State Highway), by this day three houses had started reporting appearing of massive cracks around the house and also in the walls. These included Chain Singh, Saini Ram and Jodha Ram, who were subsequently shifted to temporary quarters nearby on and after 31st December, 2021. [Savitri Devi W/o Chain Singh, was the first to vacate house and shifted on temporary quarters along with their livestock in nearby colony areas.](#)
- On 22nd December, 2021, the SDM Bharmour happened to be visiting Holi to 'celebrate' the Ravi Mahotsav (Festival) being organised by the administration. Some representatives of the village

met the SDM and conveyed during which the urgency and possible hazard to the village was brought to his attention. However, the project officials present during this briefing, while accepting that the tunnel testing was being carried out, assured that it would not cause much damage and there was no risk whatsoever (*'Gaanv ko koi khatra nahin'*).

- A memorandum was submitted to Nayab Tehsildar on 23rd December, informing about the chain of events. By this time seepage had also started on the left side of the Kyi Nala and the volume of this leakage was much larger, which indicated that the testing was being continued.
- On 27th December, the Nayab Tehsildar's office was visited again but he was on leave. Meetings were conducted within Gram Panchayat Holi members and local residents led by BDC/VDC met SDM and submitted a dossier regarding the seepage of water from the tunnel on 29/12/2021 (**Annexure 1**). The plan was to meet the ADM but he was unavailable on the said date. The SDM had assured the residents of affected villages with quick action on their negotiated demands. He also informed the delegation that 'orders had been issued to the project proponents to halt testing and repair the current breach in the tunnel before moving ahead with testing works. The same news also appeared in a local newspaper.
- Furthermore, on 31st December, 2021 taking cognizance of the cracks in houses and private lands and threat to life due to water seepage from tunnel testing, an agreement was signed between GMR management and Chain Singh, Saini Ram and Jodha Ram – the affected residents of Jharauta village whose houses could potentially collapse as a result of the seepages (**Annexure 2**). In this agreement on a blank piece of paper, the company official has promised to take care of the 'rental' that would be incurred as a result of the displacement and provide 'compensation for damage to home'. However, the agreement states that the same was being done to provide 'mental relief' to the families as they were 'feeling' unsafe and currently living under fear from ongoing physical reality. Our team reached the site on 3rd January in the afternoon. We observed that a worker had started emptying out his shed that had begun to come under the grip of the landslide near the Holi Chamba Road at the root of the village. Right next to it was an under-construction house belonging to Mr Sunil Dutt. Water was seeping from above and the land could be seen sliding down, stones rolling down.
- On 4th January, news came in of the ADM having constituted a committee of four officials from Revenue, Forest, Horticulture; headed by Nayab Tehsildar. The committee was to evaluate losses and damage in the area and provide temporary relief for the 3 displaced families to put up in rental accommodation and cover the expenses incurred to move the household items (Rs. 25,000 was fixed for the same).
- While the committee was visiting the residents of the Jharauta and neighbouring village of the Holi Panchayat gathered to raise slogans against the company and local administration. The sloganeering continued and members of the community repeatedly asked the company whether they can assure that the testing had been stopped. They also demanded that "Pehle aap humari zimmedari le lo".
- The committee was asked to move to the power house and close down the operations. "We want assurance that no work will be carried out here till this matter is resolved", the villagers demanded. A woman said "Why don't you shift to our village and we move into your colony with our livestock?".



People of Holi Panchayat protesting against negligence of administration for safety and falsified previous risk assessments by GMR company

- The HR head made an announcement that no work would be carried out on 'Adit 6' (part of the tunnel near Jharauta till the matter is resolved. He also assured that repair operations would be started at the earliest. That they would carry out detailed studies of the risks to Jharauta and all damages to residents as assessed by the administration would be borne by the company.
- As per current information, tunnel testing is stopped by company management and repairing works are ongoing. Previously locked powerhouse gates by protesting communities are opened and the facility seems to be working again. Landslide/mudslide seems to stabilise for the moment, but without a site-specific scientific study no comments could be made regarding current stability or future risk. Since Bharmour area falls under Seismic Zone IV (**DDMA Chamba, 2020**), such instance of human-caused landslides becomes another hazard in waiting. As per our sources, there are talks to move out affected households via government rules, but no clarity has been given whether all benefits of the R&R plans will be extended to Jharauta village. Large seepages, as per local community information, stopped on 8th January, 2022, however, small seepages are still ongoing.

Images from Jharauta village (Ward. No 4) is most affected and under continuous risk due recent water seepage and cracks on property. As informed, the residents of Jharauta (40 families), Ward No. 4 of Holi Panchayat noticed the following in the area from the day the testing work was initiated:



Cracks on houses/land of three families in Ward No. 4 Jharauta, with commencing of tunnel testing after 19th December



Large cracks on public/private land and heavy water seepage below tunnel site on 19th December 2021

Demands from community

As deliberated by local communities via personal meetings and video interviews, following demands are put forth for consideration by the administration:

1. Immediate stopping of Tunnel Testing until the faults are repaired and risk preventive measures are put into place by GMR company management
2. State Dam Safety Organization of HP to investigate the matter at hand in urgent basis with on-ground visits
3. A detailed safety assessment vis a vis relevant remedial actions be taken by GMR company management
4. To assure that GMR company management follow the directions by concerned authority in a timely manner
5. Ward No. 4, Jharauta village under Holi Gram Panchayat to be declared 'Completely Affected' area under the project and given all benefits under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan.
6. Comprehensive scientific (geological) assessment be carried out to assess the causes and extent of the seepages, cracks and landslides. This report has to be made public – with the people of the affected area. No testing work should start before this.

HISTORY OF OVERSIGHTS, NEGLIGENCE AND NON-COMPLIANCE

It is imperative to view the current incident in the larger historical context, not just of the negligence and violations around safety issues of the Bajoli Holi project in particular, and in hydropower development in the state of Himachal in general.

1. Wrongful Siting of the Project

According to Landslide Hazard Zonation Atlas of India, 2003 more than 97% of the total geographical area of the state of Himachal Pradesh is prone to landslide hazards. In the state, 56% of constructed HPPs are under serious threat of landslide hazards, as a 2015 study of State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) warns. Hence, any negligence at the level of planning and impact assessment is bound to have disastrous consequences. **The Environment Impact Assessment reports prepared for hydropower projects have failed to do a genuine assessment of the impacts often ignoring landslide proneness, seismicity issues or disaster proneness of the areas.**

In case of the Bajoli Holi project too, the affected area is in Bharmour region which falls under the high to very high landslide susceptibility zone of GSI mapping. As per Disaster Management Cell, Revenue Department funded report, almost all of the villages in Bharmour block falls under high landslide hazard risk zone (**TARU, 2015**).

At the very planning stage, the HPSEB (Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board), in their inspection report of the project, cited the Right Bank of Ravi as natural choice since the left bank has all the orchards, cultivated fields, thick forest, public road, helipad, school, etc. whereas the Right Bank was practically barren. The left bank is stated as more disturbed, with a 2014 GSI Inspection report describing the presence of several ancient landslide scars in the area. The same is evident from the fact that the area around Anthrara and Dayothal villages has seen heavy landslides during 1988. Yet, the project was built on the left bank.

Not just landslides the area in general is at increased threat from higher glacial melting and subsequent lake formation due to climatic changes. It is evident from the fact that 38 new lakes were formed in the short period from 2016-18 due to glacial melting in Ravi Basin (**HIMCOSTE, 2019**). This means that the threat of GLOF like climatic disasters is high.

These are major oversights that were not taken seriously at the planning and impact assessment stage of the project - the cost of which is being borne by the people. It also needs to be put on record that although Himachal Government had committed to the conducting of Cumulative Environment Impact Assessment Studies, no such assessment has been carried out for the Ravi River basin and the process of granting clearances has gone on unabated choking the river from the source (**Annexure 3**).

2. List of Non-Compliances reported by authorities and locals post construction

There are various issues of non-compliance observed by Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (HPSPCB) and other non-governmental actors including local communities. HPSPCB has failed to effectively monitor muck dumping and even after issuance of multiple notices, no punitive action was taken and the breach of regulation continued.

Even after knowing that such projects can affect natural water sources in the region, the Environment Clearance letter did not include the condition to monitor natural water sources. Irrigation and Public Health department, in order to mitigate the impacts of drying of natural water sources, said that it will 'monitor the impacts of the construction of Bajoli-Holi hydroelectricity project on the natural water sources', however, RTI responses by them clarified that they 'did not do it'.

Furthermore, there is no compliance condition with regards to blasting and no department/agency carries out monitoring of the impacts of blasting on the nearby areas. EIA reports also do not address the issue in seriousness of the matter and offers 'controlled and regulated' blasting as the mitigation measure.

Most importantly, Road construction is a part of compliance conditions and the compliance report says that the same is being complied with however non-compliance is blatant. Our field observation revealed that the existing central/main road from Holi to Nayagram was almost invisible because of regular movement of heavy vehicles and there was only dust hovering over it. The dust is severely impacting the agricultural and road-side business growth in the area. These have not been considered for any compensation.

All project development activities involving construction of roads, tunnels and powerhouse has gravely degraded surrounding forest land, used by Gaddi tribal community for grazing and collection of forest resources like firewood, fodder and medicinal plants.

As informed by Jharauta village communities, more than 4000 oak trees have been felled for the project already and more are likely to be damaged due to the current disaster. Under Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 these are community forest rights over this forest and its resource, for which no NoC was sought and no compensation has been provided to them under the Forest Rights Act 2006 either.

The people in Jharauta had reported of the triggering of a landslide back in 2018 above the Holi main road. Given this earlier incident ample strict safety protocols should have been observed but the same was not done. And even after 2 weeks of heavy water seepage no investigative team of the State Safety Authority has surveyed the area regarding safety and increased hazard risk. There is an urgent need for comprehensive and competent study from reliable independent or government geological-hydrological scientists seems necessary, before further tunnel testing to prevent any possible hazards and losses to human life. Currently, among the residents of Holi GP there is atmosphere of fear and distrust, reflecting failure of state and its regulatory mechanism (referring to inactive Dam Safety Cell, Directorate of Energy, GoHP).

3. Tunnel Impacts not studied in Environment, Social Impact Assessment reports and R&R plans

The Environment and Social Impact Assessment reports have failed to assess the adverse impacts of tunnel construction in hydropower projects. Villages located in the alignment of the tunnel are not considered as 'project affected' and thus every time an impact of the tunnel unfolds - whether it is a crack in the surfaces or drying of springs or leakage in the tunnel - the burden of proving that it is linked to the project is put onto the community. On one hand the community has to cope with a gradual loss of livelihoods and resources. The trauma due to such hazards and risks compromises their situation further. To expect the community to draw a linkage when all activities are underground and thus not directly visible is unjust. While the environment regulatory framework fails to provide long term and preventive solutions to future threat to human life and ongoing suffering from insecurity to life, there is also no relief offered - as these areas are excluded from all benefits of Rehabilitation and Resettlement package.



Recent mudslides and affected residential sheds due to water seepage on 3rd January 2022

4. Tunnel menace in project after project

It must be put on record that this is not the first incidence of its kind that has occurred in Himachal Pradesh. In the last ten years a series of such hazards during tunnel testing at hydropower project sites have led to loss of life and property. Here we are listing a few such incidents:

- May, 2020, In the middle of the first wave of the lockdown the 100m MW hydroelectric power project was in the testing phase. The incident caused flooding in the premises of the project, trapping 30 people on the property.
- May, 2019. The 100 MW Sainj Hydropower Project in Himachal Pradesh's Kullu district had stopped its operations after severe leakage due to massive cracks in the dam was noticed. The leakage continued for two months but not a single remedial measure was taken.
- April, 2019, Sainj Valley, Kullu Parbati Stage-III. The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) failed to plug a leakage in a 7.6-km head race tunnel of the 520 MW Parbati power project-III on the Sainj river in Kullu, even after spending crores on it. Reported leakage in tunnel endangering the lives of residents of Bihali and Sampagani villages
- April, 2017, Sainj Valley, Kullu, 800 MW Parbati II Project. Due to continuous leakage in the tunnel of the project, landslide and displacement of people occurred. Huge cracks spread over 200 m appeared in the hills, leading to landslide & fall of soil and rocks, immediately threatening eight families of Rahan (Reina) village, though over 400 families of some 12 villages of Rella Panchayat are facing the prospects of disaster as cracks in the hill have appeared just above the villages.
- In April 2012 there was a massive leakage in the 16km HRT of the 231 MW, Chamera III project just above the Mokhar village in Chamba district leading to severe threat to the village downhill so much so that the 40 families residing there had to be evacuated. This picture is of the Adit 6 of the tunnel. The leakage occurred during testing of the generating units

Apart from testing, which is clearly a sensitive time, given the hazardous nature of underground construction itself, especially in risky terrains, [several other accidents have been documented](#) during construction and in the long run many years after the project has been constructed, the area remains vulnerable. This calls for urgent interventions in terms of hydropower project planning, impact assessment processes and strengthening safety protocols, grievance redressal and accountability

mechanisms. These have already been suggested to the Directorate of Energy, The National Disaster Management Authority, the State Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Environment and Forests who have been apprised of these hazards vide [detailed submissions in 2015](#) and later again in [May 2019](#). However, these have not translated to any concrete action.

Summary of observations and recommendations:

1. The entire area below the tunnel testing site (including Jharauta village and Bajoli Holi road nearby power station) is under grave danger from landslides. Cases of crack in houses and private/public lands are prevalent in the region and shows the fragility of underlying geological strata. **A comprehensive scientific study from reliable and competent research agencies is necessary to avoid life threatening hazards in the area.**
2. Recent tunnel testing has showcased the failure of GMR company management to assure safety of nearby communities. **HP State Dam Safety Organization needs to intervene and investigate related safety concerns in public interest.**
3. **Activation of the State Level Safety Authority and audit dam safety cells at the project level** with complete adherence to safety norms failing which no project should be allowed to be commissioned or operate
4. Until the National Dam Safety rules are passed an Executive order for **creation of a grievance redressal mechanism for addressing issues brought forth by public**, related to risk posed by seepage or any such incidents leading to or aggravating further hazard risk in all hydro project areas.
5. Communities in the area are currently living under distress – neither administration nor company management has shown commensurable response to match the severity of risk. **Such high-risk zone situated villages (Jharauta village) should be declared ‘ Fully Project Affected’ at the time of the environment and social impact assessment.** Band-aid fixes in form of compensation and temporary relocation does no justice to the physical and psychological difficulties experienced by communities.
6. The incident should be taken as a lesson for future hydro projects on highly fragile geological strata (a signature of Bharmour region and entire Ravi River Basin) to avoid potential hazard and related human life/ economic loss. **A High-Level Committee should be urgently constituted to bring out a White paper on ‘Hydropower related safety hazards’ in the state.**
7. The concerned authority should develop **a protocol to be followed by hydro project developers at the time of testing of different components of hydro projects** and there should be provision of punitive action if not followed.

Annexures:

Annexure 1

सेवा में

माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय / एडीएम भरमौर / डीसी चंबा / अध्यक्ष जनजाति आयोग

हिमाचल प्रदेश।

Sub; जनजातीय क्षेत्र होली के ग्राम वाई नंबर 4 झाड़ोता में जनजातीय लोगों के हो रहे शोषण संबंधी शिकायत पत्र एवं मांग पत्र।

महोदय,

ग्राम झाड़ोता वाई नंबर 4 ग्राम पंचायत होली तहसील भरमौर जिला चंबा का जनजातीय गांव है जहां पर गद्दी जनजाति के लोग निवास करते हैं इस क्षेत्र का अक्षांशीय विस्तार 32.3307* एवं देशांतरीय विस्तार 76.5503* है इस गांव में जीएमआर कंपनी द्वारा 180 मेगा वाट की होली बिजली विद्युत परियोजना का पावर हाउस एवं प्रेशर सॉफ्ट और सड़क बनाई गई है इसी क्षेत्र में गांव के ठीक पास कंपनी ने पानी को रोकने के लिए स्टोरेज बना रखी है महोदय विगत 23 दिसंबर 2021 से इस गांव के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों एवं घरों के नीचे से लगातार इस परियोजना के जल का रिसाव हो रहा है जिसकी सूचना नायब तहसीलदार महोदय को उसी दिन दी जा चुकी है लेकिन आज 29 दिसंबर तक भी कंपनी प्रबंधन ने जल का निकासी कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है महोदय इस परियोजना से गद्दी जनजाति के इन लोगों की जीवन शैली उनका सामाजिक आर्थिक जीवन पूरी तरह से प्रभावित हो चुका है तथा संपूर्ण गांव भयानक भूस्खलन की चपेट में आ सकता है क्योंकि गांव की ढलान 45 डिग्री से अधिक है तथा संपूर्ण क्षेत्र अवसादी चट्टानों से निर्मित है इस क्षेत्र में मृदा सर्पण जैसी घटनाएं आम हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में यदि यह जल रिसाव निरंतर होता रहा तो आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में गांव पूरी तरह से भूस्खलन की जद में आकर नष्ट हो जाएगा। कंपनी प्रबंधन द्वारा उनके पावर हाउस से लेकर प्रेशर सॉफ्ट तक जो सड़क का निर्माण या पावर हाउस के भवन का निर्माण किया गया है वह सभी जमीन गांववासियों की चरागाह एवं वन संपदा संबंधी अन्य गतिविधियों का केंद्र है जिस पर इस जनजाति की भेड़ बकरियों एवं मवेशियों का भरण पोषण होता है एवं सर्दियों में जिस मौसम में यहां जनवरी से लेकर मार्च महीने में बर्फ रहती है उस समय सूखी लकड़ी भी इन्हीं जंगलों से प्राप्त की जाती है लेकिन वे सभी क्षेत्र कंपनी के द्वारा निर्माण कार्य से क्षतिग्रस्त और ध्वस्त हो चुका है जिसका मुआवजा वन विभाग को दिया जा चुका है लेकिन वर्तमान समय में रिसाव से जो नुकसान हुआ है उसका आकलन भी नहीं किया गया। महोदय, गद्दी जनजाति के इन लोगों का इस प्रभावित क्षेत्र पर हक बनता है अतः ग्रामवासी जो मुआवजा वन विभाग को दिया गया उसका वन अधिकार नियम के तहत प्राप्ति का अधिकार रखते हैं अतः समस्त ग्रामवासियों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण शोषण किया जा रहा है वर्तमान समय में ग्रामवासियों की प्रशासन, सरकार एवं परियोजना प्रबंधन से दो ही मुख्य मांगें हैं कि इस गांव को पूर्णतः परियोजना द्वारा

प्रभावित गांव घोषित किया जाए और पूर्ण प्रभावित गांव की सभी सुविधाएं निकट भविष्य में मुहैया करवाई जाए तथा जो भी प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षति हुई है उसका मुआवजा वार्ड नंबर 4 झड़ोता के सभी गद्दी जनजाति परिवारों को प्रदान किया जाए परियोजना के निर्माण की समाप्ति के पश्चात इस परियोजना में गांव वालों के प्रत्येक परिवार के प्रत्येक सदस्य को नियमित तौर पर रोजगार मुहैया करवाया जाए यह रोजगार जीएमआर कंपनी या जो भी एजेंसी इस परियोजना का संचालन करेगी उसमें निहित हो महोदय हम स्वयं को शोषित इसलिए अनुभव कर रहे हैं क्योंकि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और परियोजना से उत्पन्न जितनी भी समस्याएं ग्रामीणों की रहे हैं उसका पत्राचार वर्ष 2016 से लगातार कंपनी प्रबंधन प्रशासन और यहां तक कि राज्यपाल महोदय से भी किया जा चुका है लेकिन हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकी। हम इस आवेदन के साथ उन सभी पत्राचार की प्रतिलिपि संलग्न कर रहे हैं। महोदय, संघ एवं राज्य सरकार जनजातीय लोगों के हितों की सदैव पक्षधर रही हैं लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए क्षेत्र की इस गद्दी जनजाति के संवैधानिक अधिकारों का भी शोषण किया जा रहा है जिसमें आर्टिकल 23 के तहत शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार का सीधा सीधा हनन है अतः यदि 1 सप्ताह के भीतर हमारे अधिकारों को सुरक्षित नहीं किया जाता तो ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा संविधान से भरोसा उठ जाएगा और गद्दी जनजाति के इस गांव के विनाश का मुख्य दोषारोपण सरकार प्रशासन पर होगा।

प्रधान *विमला*
ग्राम पंचायत होली
विकास खण्ड भरमौर
जिला चम्बा (हि.प्र.)
20/12/2021

धन्यवाद।

विमला
ब्लॉक समिति भरमौर
विकास खण्ड भरमौर

आवेदक,

संलग्न दस्तावेज

समस्त ग्रामवासी वार्ड नंबर 4 जड़ोता

ग्राम पंचायत होली तहसील भरमौर

जिला चंबा हिमाचल प्रदेश

प्रधान *विमला*
महिला मण्डल झड़ोता
ग्राम पंचायत होली

सदस्य *Kavita*
महिला मण्डल झड़ोता
ग्राम पंचायत होली

प्रतिलिपि प्रेषित

प्रधान *विमला*
ग्राम विकास समिति
गांव झड़ोता उप तहसील होली
जिला चम्बा (हि0प्र0)

Annexure 2

समझौता - करार

- बजोली- होली परियोजना से कथित रिसाब के कारण जड़ौता निवासियों को आने वाली समस्याओं के बारे में अवगत करवाने हेतु आज, 31/12/2021 GMR कार्यालय में जड़ौता निवासी श्री चैन सिंह व श्री जोधा राम परिवार के सदस्यों सहित परियोजना निर्देशक श्री सोम प्रकाश बंसल, नरिंदर महाजन, रघुवेन्द्र तक्षक से प्रधान देवी सिंह जी, उप प्रधान श्री लेख राज जी व अनूप जी की उपस्थिति में मिले। बैठक में चर्चा हुई कि पानी के रिसाव के कारण चैन सिंह के घर व बगीचे में दरारे आ रही हैं तथा सेब के पेड़ों को नुकसान हो रहा है और उनके मन में मानसिक तनाव और डर के कारण घर में रहना असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं, साथ ही जोधा राम के घर में पानी के रिसाव हेतु आ रही सीलन व संभावित नुकसान के चलते मकान में रह रहे किरायेदारों द्वारा खाली किया जा चुका है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु निम्नलिखित मुद्दों पर सहमति जताई गयी।
1. चैन सिंह का परिवार किसी दूसरी जगह पर अस्थाई रूप से स्थांतरण हो जायेगा और कंपनी उनका 4000/- रूपए प्रतिमाह किराया देगी।
 2. पानी के रिसाव को रोकने के बाद यदि कोई घर व बगीचा को नुकसान होता है तो उसके GMR कंपनी द्वारा अपने खर्च से बहाल किया जाएगा। नुकसान का आकलन सरकार मनोनीत समिति द्वारा किया जाएगा।
 3. चैन सिंह के परिवार ने अनुरोध किया है कि उनको छोटा लड़का अपने बुजुर्ग माँ बाप की देखभाल के लिए अपनी नौकरी छोड़कर घर आ गया है इस लिए उसको कंपनी में उपयुक्त रोजगार दिया जाये उस के लिए वो अपने प्रमाण पत्रों सहित आवेदन करेगा। और कंपनी उसको उचित रोजगार देने की पूरी कोशिश करेगी।
 4. श्री जोधा राम के घर में पानी के रिसाब की बजह से उसके किरायेदार ने घर छोड़ दिया है इसके लिए उनको किराये का भुगतान कंपनी करेगी।

पंचायत प्रतिनिधि

प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत होली
विकास खण्ड भरमौर
जिला चम्बा (हि.प्र.)
31/12/2021

उप प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत होली
विकास खण्ड भरमौर

गांववासी

Anoop Kumar
31/12/2021

परियोजना अधिकारी

M. B. Bhandari
31/12/2021
CHANDAN NAGAR MAHAJAN

Annexure 3

DIRECTORATE OF ENERGY
GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
SHANTI BHAWAN PHASE-III SECTOR-6 NEW SHIMLA-9
Tel No: 0177-2673551, Fax No: 2673553, Email: dir.doehp@nic.in

To: HPDOE/CE (Energy)/Ravi Basin/2020- 296-97

Dated: 19/05/2020

From: Director,
Directorate of Energy.

To

The Superintending Engineer,
Planning Circle (Civil), HPSEBL,
Raj Mahal Complex, Mandi (H.P.),
E-mail:- sepchpseb1971@gmail.com, Fax: 01905-224110.

Subject - Clarification sought by the MOEF regarding basin study of the Ravi River.

Sir,

On the subject cited matter, I am directed to clarify that no Cumulative Impact Assessment & Carrying Capacity Study (CIA & CCS) has been executed for Ravi Basin. With regard to conducting such studies for Ravi Basin, the matter is under consideration with MOEF & CC, GoI.

The effect on environment with the construction of the project under reference will be assessed through the EIA study of individual project and shall be subjected to Environment Clearance from MOEF & CC, GoI or from State Environment Committee whichever will be the case applicable as per capacity of project. Such clearances are necessarily required to be obtained for each individual project.



EB/AB/DB/JE (P)

Yours faithfully,

Sr Xen

(Er. Deepak Jasrotia)
Superintending Engineer
Directorate of Energ, GoHP

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Chief Engineer (PCA), HPSEBL Vidyut Bhawan Shimla-4, for kind information please.



Superintending Engineer
Directorate of Energ, GoHP

20.5.2020

Pl send copy to Sr Xen Chamber of TISSA
for n.a.pl.

Sr Xen
Er. Avinash

P.T.O

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