FINAL REPORT OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP AT JATHIA DEVI, PROJECT BY DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Acknowledgement

Department of Housing (H.P.), is responsible for housing and urban development initiatives in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India.
In this direction, It has ensured the acquisition of land for the construction of Mountain Township at Jathia Devi in 08 villages Tehsil Shimla(rural) of District Shimla and 01 village of Tehsil Mamligh of District Solan. The report has been prepared in accordance with the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" (Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Volume-I, 27th September 2013) and the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015. It has been mandated by the Government of India to carry out social impact assessment study of the affected land owners before acquisition. Accordingly, on the request of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration Unit, the social impact assessment study was completed by CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute.

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List of Abbreviation

HPRFCTLARR-	Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015
PAF-	Project Affected Families
PAP-	Project Affected People
RFCTLARR-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R-	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
SIA-	Social Impact Assessment Authority
SIMP-	Social Impact Management Plan
Ha-	Hectares
HIG-	High Income Group
MIG-	Middle Income Group
LIG-	Low Income Group
EWS-	Economically Weaker Sections

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Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Description of The Project and Legal Framework

The Department of Housing Himachal Pradesh has proposed the acquisition of the land at 08 Villages, of Tehsil Shimla rural, District Shimla, H.P and 01 village of Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan, H.P. for the establishment of a Mountain Township project at Jathia devi, Himachal Pradesh. The project involves the acquisition of private land. In compliance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was mandated before land acquisition. The assignment was given by SIAU MSHIPA to CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute, Delhi, which completed this report in consultation with stakeholders and through field-level data collection.

Chapter 2: Team Composition, Approach, Methodology, and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

A multidisciplinary team comprising social scientists, field surveyors, and subject experts conducted the study. Primary data was collected through direct engagement with affected households and local stakeholders, offering contextual understanding of the potential impacts. The **household survey** was conducted systematically on **17th - 25th September 2025**, covering the notified area identified by the requiring department. A public hearing was successfully conducted on **29th December 2025** in accordance with the official notification, ensuring transparency and community engagement in the decision-making process. The event was held at Panchayat bhavan in Bagi panchayat of 08 villages of Shimla(rural) tehsil and Himuda office of 01 village of Mamligh tehsil, and was chaired by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), of both the tehsils. To ensure broad public awareness, prior notice was disseminated through local newspapers and informational posters displayed at prominent locations throughout the town.

The SIA aimed to assess the scale and scope of social impacts, determine the impact on affected persons, and design a mitigation strategy via the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

The study followed a structured methodology including:

- Secondary research from official reports and census data.
- Primary surveys using pre-tested structured questionnaires.
- Field visits, stakeholder consultations, and public hearings.
- Data validation and ground verification to ensure accuracy.

Chapter 3: Land Assessment

The project for constructing "Mountain Township project" Shimla Hills at Jathia Devi at 08 village, Tehsil Shimla, in District Shimla, and 01 village, Tehsil Mamligh, in District Solan Himachal Pradesh, spans an area of **249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha)** of private land is currently in the process of acquisition to ensure seamless project execution.
The identified area includes physical structures or CPRs such as **1 mandir 2 micro irrigation canals in village Chanan, 2 mandir 18 shops 1 micro irrigation canal 1 school in village Panti, 2 mandir 3 micro irrigation canals in village Aanji, 1 mandir 1 school 2 shops 2**

micro irrigation canals in Village Shillibaghi, 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Majhola, 2 micro irrigation canal, **1 shop 2 mandir in village Shilru 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Dhaokhar, 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Kyaragyi and 1 micro irrigation canal 1 mandir in village MANJIYARI and uncountable tress.** These existing features indicate that the land acquisition may lead to **displacement** and the **removal of constructed assets**, necessitating careful planning and mitigation.
The land is not under any state-distributed scheme, and the broader community was already aware of the project due to visible construction.

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Physical structures	Numbers
1	Mamligh	mandir, micro irrigation canal	01 01
1	SHIMLA (rural)	mandir, micro irrigation canals	01 02
2		mandir, micro irrigation canal, shops, school	02 01 18 01
3		mandir, micro irrigation canals	02 03
4		mandir, micro irrigation canals, shops, school	01 02 02 01
5		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01
6		mandir, micro irrigation canals, shop	02 02 01
7		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01
8		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01

Chapter 4: Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

The forum provided an opportunity for open dialogue between government authorities and community stakeholders, allowing the exchange of views, suggestions, and feedback on the proposed project.

Focus group discussions and field-level interactions revealed mixed responses—appreciation for infrastructure development but concerns over displacement, compensation, and livelihood impacts.

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Name of Village	Physical structures	Numbers

1	Mamligh	MANJIYARI	Mandir micro irrigation canal	01 01
1	SHIMLA (rural)	CHANAN	Green belt mandir micro irrigation canals Crimination centre electric transformer High tenson power line	 01 02 02 02
2		PANTI	Mandir micro irrigation canal shops school Krishi Sev Sahakari Sabha Panchayat house Community Hall, milk and vegetable collection center post office rural bank primary and middle schools Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Bank Mata Kala Mandir	02 01 18 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01
3		AANJI	mandir, micro irrigation canals Crimination center	02 03 01
4		SHILLI BAAGHI	mandir, micro irrigation canals shops primary school, Crimination center electric transformer High tenson power line Anganwadi	01 02 02 02 03 02 02 01
5		MAJHOLA	mandir, micro irrigation canal Crimination center Anganwadi, High tenson power line	02 01 01 01
6		SHILRU	2 mandir 2 micro irrigation canals Shop Crimination center	02 02 01 01
7		DHANOKAR	mandir (Mata Jawala) micro irrigation canal playground Electricity transformer	02 01 01

			High tenson power line	
8		KYARAGI	mandir, micro irrigation canal, water tank (bawdi), petrol pump & Ayurvedic Health centre	02 01 01 01 01

Chapter 5: Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

Demographic profile of the project affected persons in project area showed that the majority are farmers and pensioners, followed by private job holders, and govt job holders. In terms of education levels affected people vary from illiterate to graduate, However, many having attained at least a high school level education. the income distribution data reveals a varied economic landscape, with individuals spread across different income brackets. 16.45 per cent (Total 26) of the affected landowners have income between Rs 10,001 to Rs 25,000(monthly). and 41.77 (Total 66) per cent have income above to 100000(monthly). During survey social status showed that 100.00 per cent of the affected landowners had drinking water, electricity, 97.47 percent have APL ration cards and mostly had pucca house, kitchen, toilet and irrigation facility.

Chapter 6: Social Impact Assessment

The SIA identified the following:

- Direct Impact: 292 household and interviewed 158 households faces potential livelihood disruption.
- Indirect Impact: On livelihoods due to the presence of CPRs and shared use of the land.
- Environmental concerns: Dust, noise, and stormwater runoff during construction.

Stakeholder consultations were held to ensure community input. Two **public hearings** took place on **29th December, 2025** at Panchayat bhavna in Bagi panchayat for 08 villages of Shimla (rural) tehsil of Shimla District and at HIMUDA office for 01 village of Mamligh tehsil of Solan District, and both public hearing were chaired by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDMs), of both the tehsils. along with the PAPs and directly affected family participated. The overall sentiment was mixed — residents appreciated the potential benefits but also expressed concerns over displacement and compensation.

During the survey all the presented people said that they have fully objection over the proposed acquisition, and no one is willing to give their land to the proposed acquisition of the land. They all are aware about the SIA process. They are demanding, If the Cultivated land and residential land should be shifted out of the alignment of the project

Discussions with stakeholders, including senior citizens, and local workers, revealed concerns regarding land ownership, fear of loss of livelihood & fear of displacement.

Chapter 7: Analysis of Costs and Benefits Recommendations on Acquisition

The project presents hinges on whether the project—led by the Department of Housing (H.P.)—genuinely serves a public need, or if it is primarily a commercial real estate venture conducted under the guise of public interest

Considering the scale and benefits of the project, Reducing the infrastructural load on central Shimla. Providing affordable and well-planned housing. Enhancing road connectivity and public service delivery. Stimulating local economic growth and job creation. Encouraging sustainable, eco-sensitive construction practices in the Himalayan context.

Chapter 8: Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The SIMP proposes:

1. Avoidance Measures

- **Optimized Land Utilization:** Acquisition will be strictly limited to the essential **249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha)**.
- **Sensitive Project Design:** The layout and construction activities will be carefully planned to **avoid interference with nearby residential and commercial structures**, reducing physical and social disturbances.

2. Mitigation Measures

- **Environmental Safeguards:** Implementation of scientifically designed **stormwater and surface runoff management systems** to prevent water accumulation and related issues in adjacent areas.
- Adoption of **eco-friendly construction materials and practices** to limit environmental degradation.
- **Air and Noise Pollution Control:** Use of **dust suppression techniques**, such as water sprinkling and covering materials during transport and storage.
- Scheduling of noisy construction activities within **permitted hours** and use of **low-noise machinery** to reduce impact on local residents.
- **Safety Protocols:** Installation of **barricades, warning signs, and lighting** around the construction zone to ensure public and worker safety.
- Regular **on-site monitoring** to identify and mitigate safety risks during execution.

3. Compensation Measures

- **Fair and Transparent Compensation:** Provision of **timely and adequate financial compensation** to landowners in accordance with applicable legal frameworks (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015).
- Where required, **alternative land or livelihood support** shall be offered to ensure complete rehabilitation of displaced or economically affected persons.
- **Community Engagement and Support:** Establishment of **clear communication channels** to inform and consult with the local population throughout project execution.
- Creation of **local employment opportunities** and support for **community-based enterprises** to ensure long-term socio-economic benefits.

4. Monitoring and Compliance

- Engagement of an **independent monitoring agency** to oversee adherence to environmental, social, and compensation-related commitments.
- Conduct of **periodic impact assessments** during and post-construction to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and make necessary adjustments.

Most locals were aware of the project. While some expressed concerns, many acknowledged the long-term benefits of the complex. **During the survey, almost 100% people said that they have full objection over the proposed acquisition, expressed their unwillingness to the proposed acquisition of the land.**

Public Opinion and Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive analysis of field data, stakeholder consultations, and discussions with affected landowners and community representatives, the following recommendations are proposed to support responsible implementation of the Mountain Township Project:

1. **Public Interest and Justification**

Public Opposition: Local consultations revealed a **generally no supportive attitude** towards the project, despite off its promises on regional growth, infrastructure improvement, and employment. However, some apprehensions persist regarding **fair valuation of land, compensation delays**, and **potential environmental degradation**.

The proposed Mountain Township Project is **justified in public interest** as it seeks to address the growing demand for planned, safe, and environmentally responsive housing in the **rapidly urbanizing hill region while reducing pressure on ecologically fragile and unregulated settlements**. By adopting scientific land-use planning, **eco-friendly and disaster-resilient infrastructure**, and sustainable resource management practices, the project aims to enhance overall quality of life, ensure public safety, and **minimize environmental risks such as landslides, water stress, and infrastructure overload at Shimla.** The new township will **create employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, stimulate the local economy, and improve access to essential services such as roads, water supply, sanitation, healthcare, and community facilities**. Additionally, the project aligns with regional development objectives by promoting orderly urban expansion, efficient use of land, and inclusive growth, thereby serving the **broader public interest** of present and future generations in the mountain region.

2. **Assessment and Compensation for Affected Assets**

Physical assets located on the land proposed for acquisition—including *deva sthaan*, or temples, houses, trees, shops, water sources, etc—should be assessed by a competent government authority. Fair and timely compensation must be provided in accordance with statutory norms and technical valuation guidelines.

3. **Protection of Community and Government Assets**

Any community-owned, social, or government infrastructure that is partially or fully impacted must be formally recorded, assessed, and compensated.

4. **Livelihood Restoration**

The study reveals a potential adverse impact on the livelihood and socio-economic stability of some affected landowners, particularly those dependent on agriculture and self-employment. It is recommended that livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures, including income support be integrated into the project's implementation strategy.

5. **Compliance with Legal Framework**

All compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement measures must be undertaken in full compliance with the provisions of the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**, the **Himachal Pradesh RFCTLARR, Rules, 2015**, and the **Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)** developed as part of this assessment.

6. **Maximizing Community Benefits**

The project is expected to create long-term benefits through improved infrastructure and recreational facilities. Some **pathways and water sources** may be temporarily affected. Post-development, the township is expected to **enhance accessibility to health, education, and transport facilities**, improving the quality of life in the surrounding region.

7. **Transparent Land Acquisition Process**

The land acquisition process must be carried out in a transparent, consultative, and participatory manner. Continuous dialogue with landowners, dissemination of information, and grievance redress mechanisms will be essential to building trust and ensuring smooth execution.

Chapter-1
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Shimla – an Overview

Shimla, historically renowned as the Summer Capital of British India, is popularly known as the *"Queen of Hill Stations"* and the *"Town of Dreams"*. Its colonial heritage, panoramic Himalayan landscapes, pleasant climate, and thriving tourism industry have made it one of India's most prominent hill destinations. With a municipal population of approximately 1.69 lakh (2011 Census) and a significant floating population of about 75,000, the city experiences increasing strain on its infrastructure due to migration, tourism, and urban expansion.

Geologically, Shimla lies in a complex Himalayan terrain, bounded by the Shivalik ranges in the south and the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal ranges towards the north. It is located in Seismic Zone IV, making it a high-risk area for earthquakes. The rugged topography with steep slopes and valleys adds to both its charm and its infrastructural challenges.

1.1.2 Interstate/International Aspects

Shimla is strategically positioned in the south-western Himalayas, with connectivity to Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and international linkages through its tourism potential. Its proximity to the Baddi–Micro irrigation canal garh industrial belt enhances its interstate economic role. Internationally, Shimla continues to attract global tourists, educational exchanges, and investment opportunities, reinforcing the need for sustainable urban expansion through the development of a counter-magnet township near the city.

The project is expected to:

- **Decongest the core Shimla city by providing planned residential and economic zones.**
- Promote eco-friendly and disaster-resilient urban growth.
- Enhance regional and interstate connectivity, particularly via the airport and industrial corridors.
- Strengthen Shimla's role as a tourism, educational, and healthcare hub with international appeal.

1.1.3 Developers Background

The Department of Housing Himachal Pradesh has proposed the acquisition of the land at 08 Villages, of Tehsil Shimla rural, District Shimla, H.P and 01 village of Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan, H.P. for the establishment of a Mountain Township project at Jathia devi, Himachal Pradesh. The Himachal Pradesh (HP) Department of Housing works through agencies like HIMUDA, focusing on land development, infrastructure, and affordable housing for various income groups, alongside managing government housing allotments via the Director of Estates, and implementing schemes like housing subsidies for marginalized communities, all aiming to address the state's housing needs and development.

HIMUDA has executed major urban infrastructure projects under national schemes such as AMRUT, UIG, and Smart City Mission, and has proven expertise in land development, master planning, construction, and real estate management. Its experience and credibility position it strongly to deliver a sustainable township project of this scale.

1.2 Project Location and Details

The Mountain Township is proposed at Jathia Devi, near Shimla Airport, covering a total area of **414-91-77 Ha (4921-18 Bigha)** across nine villages— Majhola, Anji, Shilru, Dhanokar, Shilli Bagi, Panti, Kyaragi, and Chanan Tehsil Shimla (Rural), District Shimla and Majhyari in Sub Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan, HP. Presently, 134-51-56 Ha (1595-14 Bigha) of government-owned, encumbrance-free land are available, with phased acquisition of the balance land planned, for which DPR was prepared, and used as reference for SIA and 20-64-85 Ha (244-18 Bigha) land owned by the Department of Housing(H.P).

Proximity to Transport Hubs: 3–4 km from Shimla Airport, 20–22 km from ISBT Shimla and railway station, and well connected to SH-16 and NH-5.

Topography: The site lies between 1300–1500 m elevation, comprising ridges, valleys, and streams.

Regional Setting: Bounded by lush forests, agricultural land, and existing communities, offering a strong potential for integrated development.

Key Features of the Project as per DPR

- Planned residential zones for HIG, MIG, LIG, and EWS groups (55.16 ha).
- Commercial areas (13.36 ha) and non-polluting industrial zones (15.7 ha).
- Recreational/green zones (16.42 ha) and river development areas (16.56 ha).
- Infrastructure provisions: utility zones, roads (13.78 ha), smart transport, helipad connectivity, and eco-sensitive planning.

As per project significance, the project will act as a counter-magnet township to Shimla, alleviating congestion, accommodating urban growth, and creating new economic hubs near the airport–Badli industrial corridor. It is envisioned as a sustainable, smart, and disaster-resilient greenfield city, aligned with MoHUA's incubation of new cities under the 15th Finance Commission Challenge Fund.

1.3 Utility and Output of the Project

The township will provide adequate housing, civic infrastructure, education, healthcare, commercial spaces, and employment opportunities. Utility outputs include:

Smart mobility solutions (e-buses, ropeways, multimodal hubs).

Zero-waste management systems with reuse, recycle, and reduce frameworks.

Water reuse and zero liquid discharge in industries.

ICT-based governance, including command-and-control systems, smart meters, and surveillance.

1.4 Examination of Alternatives

Alternative locations and layouts were assessed. The Jathia Devi site was selected for its proximity to airport, availability of government land, connectivity to industrial zones, and environmental feasibility. It offers natural expansion potential with some displacement and maximum integration with regional plans.

1.5 Details of Environmental Impact and Technical Feasibility Report

The project falls under EIA Notification 2006, Category B1, Item 8(b) (Townships and Area Development Projects ≥50 ha). The Environmental Impact Assessment process includes:

Baseline studies on air, water, soil, noise, ecology, and socio-economic conditions.

Identification of impacts (land use, water, air quality, noise, waste).

Mitigation through green belts, smart transport, renewable energy, disaster management, and environmental management plans.

Technical feasibility will be ensured after EIA process complete through a detailed Master Plan approved by the Department of Town and Country Planning, Himachal Pradesh.

1.6 Applicable Legislations and Policies

The acquisition of land for public purposes in India is governed by specific legal frameworks that emphasize transparency and community involvement. Key among these are the Right to

Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, and the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, which outline the mandatory processes for Social Impact Assessments and Community Consultations, as detailed in the following sections:

1.6.1 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study

RFCTLARR Act, 2013, under Section 4, stipulates that whenever the appropriate government proposes to acquire land for public purposes, it is required to consult the relevant Panchayat or ward at the village or municipal level within the affected area. This consultation is a prerequisite for conducting a SIA study, which must be carried out in collaboration with the local bodies. The process of conducting the SIA, including the methods and commencement date, is to be specified by the government through an official notification

Furthermore, Rule 3(1) of the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, provides additional procedural details for the implementation of the Act within the state. According to this rule, the State Government is mandated to issue a notification to commence the SIA, adhering to the guidelines set forth in Part-B of FORM-I of the Rules.

This notification must be disseminated in both Hindi and English and made accessible to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality, or Municipal Corporation. Additionally, copies of the notification should be available at the offices of the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and Tehsil. To ensure wide awareness, the notification was published in daily newspapers and tehsil with circulation in the affected area and prominently displayed at conspicuous locations within the impacted areas and also uploaded on the State Government's official website for broader access and transparency.

These provisions are integral to ensuring that the process of land acquisition is conducted transparently and with due regard to the concerns and input of the local communities affected by such initiatives.

1.6.2 Process of Land Acquisition

The process of land acquisition for public purposes is governed by a series of steps designed to ensure transparency, community involvement, and adherence to legal protocols. The following outlines the key stages in this process:

The government initiates the land acquisition process by conducting a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Panchayat in rural areas, or with equivalent urban local bodies in urban areas.

Following the SIA, the report is evaluated by an expert group consisting of two non-official social scientists, two rehabilitation experts, and a technical expert related to the project.

The evaluated SIA report is then reviewed by a committee to ensure that the proposed land acquisition meets the required conditions.

A preliminary notification indicating the government's intent to acquire the land must be issued within 12 months of the SIA report's evaluation.

The government then conducts a survey to determine the precise extent of land required for the project.

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

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 was enacted to replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, a law originating from the colonial period. The RFCTLARR Act represents a significant reform aimed at addressing the critical shortcomings of the previous legislation, with the intent to modernize and enhance the effectiveness of the land acquisition process. The Act seeks to balance the interests of landowners with the needs of industrialization, real estate, and infrastructure development, while ensuring transparency throughout the acquisition process.

Key feature of the RFCTLARR Act include:

Mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of individuals whose lands are acquired, alongside the provision of fair compensation.
Provision have been described by each state while notifying rules under the provision of the Act, particularly in cases where land is acquired by the government for public purposes or Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects.
The Act has been widely recognized as a necessary and beneficial measure to protect the rights and interests of landholders and other affected parties.

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

HP RFCTLARR Rules 2015 were notified in April, 2015, and published in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette) of Himachal Pradesh, in accordance with Section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013). These rules are applicable throughout the State of Himachal Pradesh.
The HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, based on the central Act of 2013, establish the procedural framework for conducting Social Impact Assessments (SIA) in the state.
Key highlights of these rules include:
(A) The conduct of SIA and Social Impact Management Plans (SIMP) in accordance with Form II and III.
(B) The requirement to hold public hearings.
(C) The requirement of consent from affected landowners.
These provisions ensure that land acquisition is conducted transparently, with due regard to community concerns and stakeholder participation.

Chapter-2

Team Composition, Approach, Methodology, and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

This chapter outlines the methodological approach adopted to fulfil the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Volume I, 27th September, 2013), for conducting the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the proposed **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi**, near Shimla Airport, covering a total area of **414-91-77 Ha (4921-18 Bigha)** across **nine villages—Majhola, Anji, Shilru, Dhanokar, Shilli Bagi, Panti, Kyaragi, and Chanan, Tehsil Shimla (Rural), District Shimla and Majhyari in Sub Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan, H.P.,** which is a **counter-magnet township** to Shimla, alleviating congestion, accommodating urban growth, and creating new economic hubs near the airport–Baddi industrial corridor. It is envisioned as a **sustainable, smart, and disaster-resilient greenfield city**, aligned with MoHUA's incubation of new cities under the **15th Finance Commission Challenge Fund**. It details composition of the assessment team, the specific expertise of each member, and the systematic processes employed to evaluate the social implications of the project. The rigorous methodology ensures that all relevant social factors were thoroughly examined, providing a solid foundation for informed decision-making.

2.1 Team Details:

The team comprises seasoned professionals with proven expertise in their respective domains, each bringing valuable experience from prior assessments of similar scale and scope. The multidisciplinary nature of the team enables a well-rounded and thorough evaluation of potential social impacts, with each member contributing domain-specific insights essential to the integrity and success of the study. **Table 2.1** outlines the composition of the **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team** responsible for conducting the study.

Table 2.1: Social Impact Assessment Team Composition and Expertise

Sl. No.	Name	Post	Qualification	Work Experience
1.	Smt. K. Rathna	Director (CIBART)	Master of Financial Management	More than 20 years of experience in research, basic surveying, micro finance.
2.	Smt. Namita	Director (AGRIMAA)	M.Sc. in Microbiology.	More than 8 years of experience in research and health project
3.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Project Coordinator	M.Phil. in Public Administration	More than 18 years of experience in rural development, research work and SIA work
4	Smt. Swati Jha	Research Investigator	Master in Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy. Doing LLB	More than 7 years of experience in research, human rights activities
5.	Mr. Manoj Kumar	Research Investigator	B.Sc. in Electronics.	More than 10 years of experience in research
6.	Ms. Akanksha	Research Assistant	B.A. (Honours Political Science), M.S.W.	Above 7 years of experiencein research

7	Dr. Kshitij Malhotra	Research Investigator	PhD (Botany)	More than 16 years of experience in research and development
8	Mr. Arvind Kumar	Research Assistant	B.A, M.A Hons. in Political Science	Above 5 years of experience in research
9	Mr. Akaksh Kumar	Research Assistant	B.A HONS. In Economics Masters in rural development	More than 10 years of experience in research
10	Mr. Dhruv Shirvastav	Field Worker	B.A. in History	4-year experience

Surveyors played a crucial role in engaging with affected communities, ensuring that data was collected accurately, sensitively, and comprehensively. Their direct interaction with stakeholders contributed to the depth and reliability of the primary dataset, which forms the foundation for the study's findings and recommendations. details the **field surveyors given in Table 2.2** who conducted the primary data collection for the SIA.

Table 2-2: List of Field Surveyors for the Social Impact Assessment

Sl. No.	Name	Post	Qualification	Work Experience
1.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Project Coordinator	M.Phil. in Public Administration	More than 18 years of experience in rural development, research work and SIA work
2.	Ms. Akanksha	Research Assistant	B.A. (Honours Political Science) M.S.W.	Above 7 years
3	Mr. Arvind Kumar	Research Assistant	B.A, M.A in Political Science	Above 5 years of experience in research
4	Mr. Akaksh Kumar	Research Assistant	B.A HONS. In Economics Masters in rural development	More than 10 years of experience in research
5	Mr. Dhruv Shirvastav	Field Worker	B.A. in History	4-year experience

2.2 Description and Rationale for the Methodology and Tools Used

The chosen approach is designed to systematically evaluate the social consequences of the proposed land acquisition, ensuring compliance with the relevant legal frameworks and providing a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts on affected communities.

❖ **Aim**

The new ***Mountain Township Project*** **in District Shimla and Solan, Himachal Pradesh**, is a key initiative of the **State Government**. To facilitate its completion, both government-owned and private land within the both districts is required. As per Himachal Pradesh government policy, land purchased by HIMUDA for **residential and Commercial purpose for non-polluting industrial zones along with Recreational/green zones** to government department, i.e. HIMUDA; however, in cases where private landowners have not consented to Sell out,

acquisition is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by the District Administration, Shimla and Solan or concerned authorities.

In line with the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015, it is mandatory to conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prior to acquiring land for any public purpose. Accordingly, upon the request of the **Social Impact Assessment Unit, MSHIPA-Fairlawns, Shimla-12,** the SIA study for the proposed land acquisition was undertaken and successfully completed by **CIBART & AGRIMAA Institute, Delhi**.

- **Objectives of the study:**

The objective of the present Social Impact Assessment Study is to identify the impact and damage caused by the land owners affected by the planned new "***Mountain Township Project***" and to suggest ways to minimize these impacts. The submitted Social Impact Assessment Study was conducted as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 for the following purposes:

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose and the land acquired for the project is the minimum required.
- To estimate the number of landowners affected and the number of families among them who are likely to be displaced residentially, occupationally or both.
- To assess the socio-economic status of the land owners affected by the land acquisition of the project.
- To study the social impacts of the project by involving both the families who have directly as well as indirectly affected landowners who have lost land due to loss of public property resources, socio-economic infrastructure, etc., and to assess the impact of these costs on the total cost and the benefit of the project.
- An alternative site has been considered for the purpose to ascertain where there is least displacement problem, but whether the site itself is suitable for the project.
- Preparation of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and resettlement site (if any) as per FORM-II of the HPRFCTLARR Rules, 2015.
- Suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through Form-III of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

2.3 Approach and Methodology:

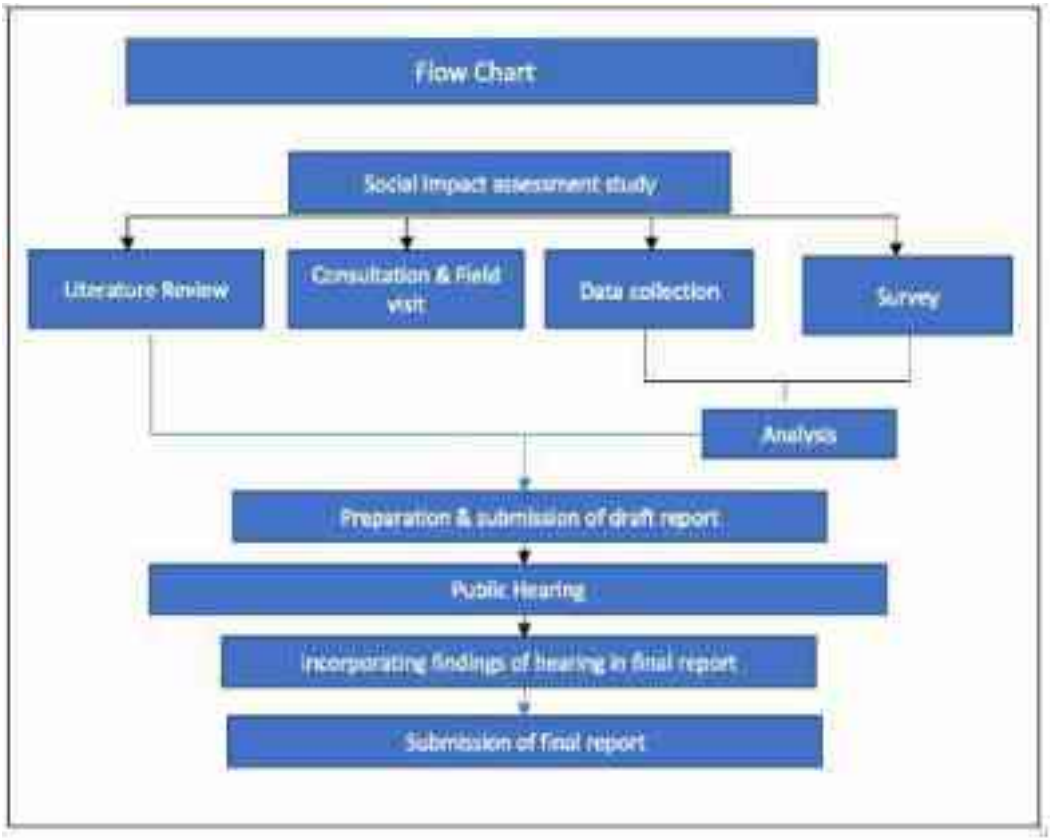
The methodology adopted for conducting the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparing the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is outlined below. The assessment was carried out in strict accordance with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The following flow chart illustrates the step-by-step approach employed during the SIA study, ensuring a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based evaluation process.

Process/methodology for conducting SIA study and preparation of SIMP:

- **Field visit and Consultation: -** Interview of stakeholders Identified by department (for Primary & secondary data) and Consultation with Stakeholder

- **Data Collection: -**
  - **Secondary Data**- Revenue department and HIMUDA survey drawings from DPR and other concerned departments.
  - **Primary Data -** Field visit was conducted randomly for entire villages as suggested by department with Mr. Jay Singh (Numberdar) and Mr. Yash Pal, (Lekhpal) of Revenue Department and pre-designed questionnaires were utilized for getting information.
- **Data Analysis:** Both qualitative and quantitative analysis of social, economic, and environmental parameters.
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Incorporating insights from discussions with landowners, local leaders, and officials through public hearing.
- **Site Observations:** Ground verification to confirm survey findings.
- **Preparation of SIMP:** Incorporating findings in final report along with SIMP.

This structured process ensured a comprehensive, participatory, and evidence-based evaluation.



2.4 Rationale for the Methodology

This methodology safeguards adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of the acquisition should be that affected persons become development partners, leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

2.5 Tools to Collect Information for the Social Impact Assessment

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the potential social impacts, data for the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The tools and methodologies employed are outlined below:

- **Secondary Data Sources:**
  Secondary data was sourced from government publications such as census reports, statistical handbooks, and relevant literature. These sources provided foundational insights into the demographic, economic, social, and cultural characteristics of the project area, and served as a baseline for the analysis.
- **Primary Data Collection:**
- **Household Surveys:** A structured questionnaire was administered to affected households of entire village to gather detailed data on demographic and socio-economic parameters; data were recorded whomsoever provided.
- **Field Visits:** On-site visits, including direct observations and informal interviews, enriched the understanding of local conditions and stakeholder perspectives.
- **Development of Survey Tools:**
  A comprehensive questionnaire was designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information from primary stakeholders. The tool was pre-tested, revised based on feedback, and then deployed by trained field investigators.
- **Primary Survey Focus:**
  The survey focuses on household composition, income levels, occupational patterns, resource dependency, and the likely social and economic impacts of the project. Open-ended questions were incorporated to capture respondent feedback and community perceptions.

Supervision of Data Collection and Ground Verification:

The core SIA team actively supervised the data collection process. To ensure the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the data, ground verification was conducted for a sample of surveyed households.

2.6 Sampling Methodology

The SIA team visited the affected family and information was collected from participate and data sharing in following manner:

- **Quantitative Techniques**:

Pre-tested structured questionnaires were administered to primary stakeholders during the household survey.

- **Qualitative Techniques**:

The qualitative techniques included Public Consultations and photographs were captured with GPS Location during field visits to document on-ground conditions and stakeholder interactions

2.7 Overview of Information and Data Sources Used

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) were developed using data and insights gathered from multiple sources, including field surveys,

stakeholder consultations, and relevant legal and policy documents such as the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The data sources employed are summarized below:

- **Government Reports and Literature:** Official publications, newspapers, policy documents, and statistical reports provided essential secondary data on demographic, economic, and social indicators relevant to the project area except list of beneficiaries.
- **Field Surveys and Site Visits:** Primary data was collected through direct engagement with affected households and local stakeholders, offering contextual understanding of the potential impacts. The **household survey** was conducted in a systematic and conducted from **17th - 25th September 2025**, covering the notified area identified by the requiring department.
- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Public meetings, interviews, and focused group discussions with community member53s and key stakeholders played a vital role in shaping the findings of the SIA and formulating the SIMP. Their inputs ensured that local perspectives and concerns were adequately addressed in the assessment process.

2.8 Schedule of Consultations with Key Stakeholders and Brief Description of Public Hearings Conducted

A **public hearing** was successfully conducted in two places on **December 29, 2025**, at **the Gram Panchayat office** in village **Shilli Bagi**, **Shimla (Rural),** District Shimla, and **Majhyari in Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan,** in accordance with the official notification, ensuring transparency and community engagement in the decision-making process. The event was held at the Gram Panchayat Ground, **Shilli Bagi** Village, Tehsil Shimla (Rural), Shimla district, Himachal Pradesh, and was chaired by the **Mr. Manjeet Sarma, Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Shimla Rural, and Mr. Gopal Sharma, Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Mamligh.** The notice was publicized by the concerned departments, including the Department of Information and Public Relations, Himachal Pradesh Housing and Urban Development Authority, District Information Officer Shimla, Block Development Officer, Tutu, and Tehsildar Shimla (Rural) and **Majhyari in Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan**.

The both hearing was attended by respective **SDMs and Mr. Raj Kumar, Executive Engineer**, **HIMUDA, Mr. Devraj, Naib Tehsildar**; Numberdar and Lekhpal, officials from the, **Revenue Department** and **Gram panchayat** members alongwith nominated officers, officers from the land acquisition office, **Mr. Prakash Chand, Sub-Inspector, Police Department**; **Mr. Ram Lal Thakur, Vice Chairman, Block Committee Tutu**; **Mr. Naresh Thakur, Pradhan, Gram Panchayat Bagi**; **Mr. Desraj, Up-Pradhan, Shilli Bagi** and Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Ms. Akanksha Tomar and Mr. Arvind Kumar from social impact study agency CIBART & Agrimaa and; and approximately **300-350 local residents from the affected villages of Shimla (Rural) and 300-350 local residents from the affected villages of Majhyari in Tehsil Mamligh, District Solan**.

- The forum provided an opportunity for open dialogue and in open ground between government authorities and community stakeholders, allowing the exchange of views, suggestions, and feedback on the proposed project.
- However, it is important to note that high **number of participants including affected family participated in the public hearing**, despite the extensive outreach efforts.

- Video was recorded for Public Hearing and widely covered by AMAR UJALA, other media and social media

2.8 Details of Work & Timings

Sl. No.	Work Description	No. of days
1	Literature review	2
2	Questionnaire preparation and checklist of data collection	6
3	Data Collection and Field Surveys	21
4	Analysis of field information	31
5	Draft Report Writing	44
6	Preparation of adequate copy of draft report	
7	Submission of adequate copy of draft report	50
8	Announcement and Publication of Public Hearing	56
9	Poster/pamphlet preparation to find a summary of SIA	
10	Conduct of hearings as per provision	77
11	Inclusion of the conclusion of the hearing in the final report	85
12	SIA team's involvement in the consent process	
13	Submission of adequate copy of the final report	90
14	Presenting clear, concise and accessible SIA and SIMP reports	90

Chapter 3

Land Assessment

Land is the most important resource for any kind of construction work. Adequate amount of land should be available for **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi**, " especially near in well-planned at District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. As stated earlier, total 09 villages land, out of 08 villages of Shimla (rural) Tehsil, of District Shimla and 01 village of Mamligh Tehsil, of Solan District is proposed to be acquired for the construction of a new **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi**, in the planned at district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

3.1 Information from the Land Inventories and Primary Sources

The details of land required under the project are shown in Table 3.1 and 3.2. A perusal of the table shows that a total of **414-91-44 Ha (or 4921-18 Bigha)** of land is being affected under the project, out of which a total of **249-49-51 Ha (or 2959-12 Bigha)** of land is proposed to be acquired (approx. 60 percent).

Table 3.1 Details of proposed land to be acquired

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Tehsil	Private land of landowners
1	MAJHYARI	**TEHSIL MAMLIGH**	**35-92-44**
1	CHANAN	**TEHSIL SHIMLA (rural)**	**45-95-49**
2	PANTI		**08-88-76**
3	ANJI		**32-10-62**
4	SHILLI BAGI		**56-63-95**
5	MAJHOLA		**06-32-81**
6	SHILRU		**17-30-67**
7	DHANOKAR		**21-89-04**
8	KYARAGI		**24-45-73**
	Total		**249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha)**

3.2 Type of Land:

The village land to be acquired under this project is fall under in agricultural category non Agriculture, Residential, Shamlat type as well as Banjar & Ghasni.

3.3 Uses of Land:

After site inspection, interaction with the people of the area and members of the affected landowners, it was revealed that the land in this area is mainly used for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and for commercial and residential purpose.

3.4 Entire Area of Impact Under the Influence of the Project:

The project for constructing "Mountain Township project" Shimla Hills at Jathia Devi in 08 villages of Tehsil Shimla (rural), in District Shimla, and 01 village of Tehsil MAMLIGH, in District Solan, Himachal Pradesh, spans an area of **249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha)** of private land is currently in the process of acquisition to ensure seamless project execution.

This initiative is expected to influence the **direct impact zone**, where landowners, tenants, and agricultural workers will be affected by land acquisition and changes in land use. The **indirect**

impact zone encompasses adjoining villages and peri-urban areas likely to witness secondary effects such as increased employment opportunities, higher land values, improved connectivity, and expansion of urban services, along with possible ecological pressures from altered drainage, construction activity, and population inflow. Overall, the township is expected to reshape the socio-economic and spatial dynamics of the Shimla region by acting as a satellite settlement that decongests the core city while fostering new livelihood and infrastructure opportunities in its wider zone of influence.

Additionally, the project is being developed with a commitment to environmental sustainability, reducing fuel consumption to minimize its ecological footprint while promoting healthy and inclusive residential spaces.

3.5 Scope of acquisition and Total land requirement for the project

3.5.1 Scope of Acquisition

The proposed **Mountain Township Project** at **Jathia Devi, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**, is a major urban development initiative of the Department of Housing (H.P.). The project aims to establish a planned and environmentally sustainable satellite township to decongest the core Shimla city.

The township is strategically located along the Shimla–Bilaspur corridor, in proximity to the Shimla Airport, covering **eight villages in Shimla (Rural) tehsil and one village in Solan district**. The scope of acquisition involves both **Private, Shamlat and Government-owned lands**, including parcels of agricultural, barren, and forested terrain suitable for phased urban development.

The acquisition is intended to facilitate:

- Construction of residential, commercial, and institutional zones.
- Development of supporting infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sewerage, and power networks.
- Allocation of land for public amenities, green spaces, and social infrastructure (schools, healthcare centres, parks, etc.).
- Provision for non-polluting light industries and service areas to support employment generation.
- Establishment of a satellite transport terminal to improve regional mobility and reduce pressure on central Shimla.

  The acquisition will be carried out in accordance with the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)**, ensuring fair compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration for affected families.

3.5.2 Total Land Requirement as per DPR and as per PAPs Suggestion

As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and preliminary layout plans prepared by HIMUDA, the total land requirement for the Mountain Township Project is estimated at approximately 135 Ha (8.3 square kilometres) which covering 4 villages of Dhanokar, Anji, Chanan and Majhola.

Total Land available for development is 135 Ha. Presently 35 Ha land is available with State Government. The available 35 ha land is of contiguous and encumbrance free.

Land Clearance (possibility of land use and zoning convention)

Government of Himachal Pradesh owns 35 Ha of land of which Implementing Agency, HIMUDA is in possession of 20 Ha land. HIMUDA has prepared the Master plan and the same

has been approved by Department of Town and Country Planning, Himachal Pradesh and RERA. Base map along with location of Government land is presented in figure below. Balance15 Ha of land is available with other departments of Government of Himachal Pradesh. For the balance 100 Ha land, Government is in process of issuing notification for land acquisition as per DPR. The tentative distribution of land use is as follows:

Land Use Category	**Approximate Area (Ha)**	**Percentage of Total Area**	**Description**
Residential Zones	55.16 ha	40.86%	Plotted housing, group housing, and residential complexes for various income groups.
Commercial and Institutional Areas	13.36 ha	9.90%	Office complexes, retail areas, educational and healthcare institutions.
Roads and Transport Infrastructure	13.78 ha	10.21%	Roads, internal circulation, parking, and a proposed satellite bus terminal.
Green/ Open and Recreational Areas	32.98 ha	24.43%	Parks, open green spaces, playgrounds, and landscape buffers including river nallahs, etc.
Public Utilities and Social Infrastructure	4.02 ha	2.98%	Water supply, sewage treatment, power sub-stations, and community facilities.
Non-polluting Industrial and Service Areas	15.7 ha	11.63%	Small-scale workshops, service centers, and start-up hubs.
Total	**135 ha**	**100%**	—

(Note: Figures are indicative and subject to revision during final demarcation and approval.)

Presently Government has 35 ha land readily available. It is envisaged that in the first phase of the project **Department of Housing** (H.P.) will develop the 35 Ha of land within development period of first 3 years. Parallelly, **Department of Housing** (H.P.). will start the process of Land acquisition of 19.13 Ha land in Majola, 11.93 Ha land in Dhanokar Village and 30 Ha land in Chanan Village. In the second phase of the project, **Department of Housing** (H.P.). will develop 30.98 Ha of the acquired land in Majhola and Dhanokar Village with a period of 3- 6 years (3 Years). The balance 69.02 Ha of land of Chanan Village will be acquired by **Department of Housing** (H.P.). within first 6 years and will develop this area in third phase. The development period for Third phase will be between 7 -10 years (4 years).

3.5.3 Nature of Land

The land proposed for acquisition primarily comprises:

- **Privately owned agricultural and horticultural land** in the lower hill slopes.
- **Government and revenue land**, including some barren and scrub areas.
- **Limited forest patches** requiring clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The terrain is moderately undulating with varying slope gradients, suitable for phased development using slope stabilization and eco-sensitive engineering techniques.

3.5.4 Implementation Phasing

The land acquisition and development will be executed in **phases**, aligning with infrastructure readiness and demand. Phase-I will prioritize core infrastructure, residential clusters, and primary amenities, followed by commercial and institutional developments in subsequent phases.

3.6 Present use of any public, unutilized land in the vicinity of area

In the vicinity of the **Mountain Township Project area at Jathia Devi**, the **public and unutilized lands** primarily consist of **forest land, pasture (grazing) areas, and government-owned hill slopes** under the control of the **Revenue and Forest Departments**. These lands are largely **uninhabited and covered with natural vegetation**, serving as ecological buffers and water recharge zones for nearby villages. Some portions of these public lands are **used seasonally for grazing livestock**, collection of fuelwood, and other minor forest produce by local residents. A few tracts remain **unutilized due to steep topography and limited accessibility**, while others are occasionally used for **village-level community purposes**, such as pathways, water sources, and traditional fairs. No major industrial or commercial use of these public lands has been reported within the immediate vicinity of the proposed township site.

3.7 Land Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased/ Acquired, and Intended Use for Each Plot of Land Required for The Project

The ongoing project is less primarily situated on government-owned land, with a major portion of private land belonging to the 292 affected household (908 individuals) and out of that some beneficiary filed case in the court. During public hearing they all totally disagreed into favour of new **Mountain Township** project, even if government solve out their problems. Consequently, the current acquisition process may be focused on **alternative land such as Kutasni, Rauriat Shimla and land at Sairi and MAMLIGH, Tehsil Kandaghat, Solan and Department of Housing's Own Land** and which could serve the intended objective as suggested by PAPs after public hearing through written application. During the hearing and through extensive written submissions, villagers from multiple panchayats and villages unanimously and strongly opposed the project, citing severe adverse impacts on livelihoods based on agriculture

and dairy, loss of fertile multi-crop and irrigated land protected under law, threats to food security and rural–urban supply chains, violation of customary, tenancy, forest and common land (Shamlat) rights, pending court cases and status quo orders, and inadequate assessment of compensation, rehabilitation, and alternatives. Serious religious and cultural concerns were raised due to the presence of ancient temples, sacred lands, and deities (*Devta*) whose consent is considered mandatory, along with fears of damage to water sources, forests, grazing lands, and the environment, prompting repeated demands for a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment and recognition of Forest Rights. Several Scheduled Caste communities and small landholders highlighted the risk of displacement and impoverishment, while cooperative societies and temple committees termed the proposed mountain township non-beneficial, unconstitutional, and environmentally destructive, calling for its immediate cancellation and prioritization of essential public facilities such as a Primary Health Centre. Overall, the proceedings recorded overwhelming public dissent, requests for cancellation or suspension of acquisition, and insistence that any consideration of the project be limited strictly to existing HIMUDA-owned land, subject to statutory environmental clearances and fresh, village-specific assessments. The department remains committed to resolving this matter amicably, ensuring compliance with legal protocols and fairness in the acquisition process.

3.8 Size of Holdings, Ownership Patterns, CPRs, and Current Status

Marginal holdings refer to land parcels that are small in size, typically 1 Ha or less and all project affected families having marginal and small size of land holdings.

The identified parcel includes along with other physical structures or CPRs such as

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Physical structures	Numbers
1	MAMLIGH	mandir, micro irrigation canal	01 01
1	SHIMLA (rural)	mandir, micro irrigation canals	01 02
2		mandir, micro irrigation canal, shops, school	02 01 18 01
3		mandir, micro irrigation canals	02 03
4		mandir, micro irrigation canals, shops, school	01 02 02 01
5		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01
6		mandir, micro irrigation canals, shop	02 02 01
7		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01
8		mandir, micro irrigation canal	02 01

There are huge numbers of trees are also present of various age groups. These existing features indicate that the land acquisition may lead to **displacement** and the **removal of constructed assets**, necessitating careful planning and mitigation.
Thus, the current status of the land presents **certain challenges and potential conflicts**, these must be addressed proactively to ensure the acquisition process aligns with the project's objective of **minimizing social disruption**. Such as only Majhola village has only Shamlat Land as per revenue records but PAPs said Shilru, Panti, Shilli Bagi, etc also has the rights of shaamlat land. Proper rehabilitation measures and stakeholder engagement will be essential to facilitate a smooth and timely implementation of the **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi**,

Based on the members of the Social Impact Research, affected landowners and local members, It can be concluded that:

- This project is in its starting stage.
- 292 households are being affected in this project; hence this report has been prepared on the basis of 158 households.
- **414-91-44 ha (or 4921-18 Bigha)** land proposed to complete this project out of that **249-49-51 ha (2959-12 Bigha)** private land proposed to be acquired under this project.
- Some land of Agriculture Department, Forest Department and Revenue Department is getting affected in this project.
- Grazing activity of was seen on the Shamlat land of the PAPs and Forest Department whereas agricultural work was seen on the land of the project affected persons.
- None of landowners agree to give their land for this project.
- Displacement situation is likely to arise.

Table: 3.2 Total land owned and extent of land:

Sr.No	Village	Ownership of Land & Area in Hectt								Total Area	Kita
		Kita	Private Land	Kita	Himuda Land	Kita	Shamlat Land	Kita	Govt land		
1	Chanan	444	45-95-49	47	13-24-10	-----	---------	11	02-85-55	62-05-14	502
2	Majhola	75	06-32-81	49	07-40-75	01	10-25-85	06	00-59-66	24-58-67	131
3	Anji	217	32-10-62	------	----------	-----	---------	88	34-89-92	67-00-54	305
4	Shilru	301	17-30-67	------	----------	-----	---------	154	27-24-93	44-55-60	455
5	Dhanokhar	137	21-89-04	------	----------	-----	---------	07	01-26-19	23-15-23	144
6	Shilli Bagi	779	56-63-95	------	----------	-----	---------	59	39-46-83	96-10-78	838
7	Panti	312	08-88-76	------	----------	-----	---------	116	13-08-00	21-96-76	428
8	Kyaragi	380	24-45-73	------	----------	-----	---------	47	06-59-87	30-05-60	427
9	Majhyari	72	35-92-44	------	----------	-----	---------	09	08-51-01	44-43-45	81
	Total		249-49-51 (2959-12 बीघा)		20-64-85 (244-18 बीघा)		10-25-85 (121-14 बीघा)		134-51-56 (1595-14 बीघा)	414-91-77 (4921-18बीघा)	3311

Feedback cum Proceedings of Public Hearing:

In reference to the SIA and in compliance with the office letter number SIAU/HIPPA (MTSH)-10/2025 dated October 17, 2025, SDM office **issued a public hearing notice on December 8, 2025**, under Rule 8 of the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (HP RFCTLARR) Rules, 2015. The public hearing was scheduled for three weeks later, on **December 29, 2025**, at **the Gram Panchayat office** in **Bagi**. The notice was publicized by the concerned departments, including the Department of Information and Public Relations, Himachal Pradesh Housing and Urban Development Authority, District Information Officer Shimla, Block Development Officer, Tutu, and Tehsildar Shimla (Rural). SIA Team visited on **23rd and 24th December 2025** before the public hearing to participate in the public hearing and then **WhatsApp's Group is formed by PAPs i.e. "Local WhatsApp's Group handling by Local people".** In addition, the public hearing notice was posted on the notice boards of the Tehsil office Shimla Rural and the **Gram Panchayat office Bagi** on 23rd **December, 2025**.

Attendees:

The public hearing was held on December 29, 2025, at the Gram Panchayat office in Bagi. Those present included **Mr. Raj Kumar, Executive Engineer**, **HIMUDA**; **Mr. Devraj, Naib Tehsildar**; **Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Project Coordinator, and Ms. Akanksha from M/s CIBART and Agrimaa, Delhi**; **Mr. Prakash Chand, Sub-Inspector, Police Department**; **Mr. Ram Lal Thakur, Vice Chairman, Block Committee Tutu**; **Mr. Naresh Thakur, Pradhan, Gram Panchayat Bagi**; **Mr. Desraj, Up-Pradhan, Shilli Bagi**; and approximately **300-350 local residents from the affected villages** (Attendees not signed on Attendance sheet).

Key Suggestions and Objections:

During the meeting, the attendees presented the following suggestions and objections verbally and in writing, which were instructed to be included in the Social Impact Assessment draft prepared by **M/s CIBART and Agrimaa, Delhi**.

1) According to the villagers, the people residing in the proposed land are mostly engaged in agriculture, and their livelihood primarily depends on farming and dairy production. Approximately maximum ranges from 90 to 100 liters of milk are produced per family. In addition, cash crops such as tomatoes, ginger, and green vegetables (4 to 5 pickup truck loads) are sent to the Shimla vegetable market.

(2) Much of the government land included in the social impact assessment draft is subject to the rights of local residents under common land and tenancy agreements. This point, along with the possibilities of obtaining ownership rights, should also be included in the draft.

(3) The people here have immense faith in their *DEV SAMAJ* (local deity), and almost all decisions are made with *DEV SAMAJ* (the deity's) approval. Representatives also urge that "*Therefore, DEV SAMAJ* (*the deity's) permission is mandatory for land acquisition. However, DEV SAMAJ* (*the deity) is considered a minor*". The draft does not address how the deity's land will be acquired. During the public hearing, the villagers unanimously and strongly opposed the land acquisition.

In this regard, our cooperative society wishes to clarify through this letter that the Jathia Devi area contains the highly significant religious sites of ***Devi Jathia, Devta Junga, Thakur Ji, and Mahavir Ji***, who are the **family deities of the people of the five panchayats** in this region. Furthermore, the land identified for the proposed city is mostly fertile agricultural land, which is the sole source of livelihood for the farmers. Therefore, **the proposed non-beneficial Mountain Township project, which aims to displace farmers and their ancestral agricultural land to settle wealthy, non-farming, and non-Himachali people, is unacceptable to us in any form.** This is not only undemocratic and environmentally destructive, but it is also a direct attack on the constitutional rights, livelihoods, water resources, environment, and religious beliefs of the farmers who have been cultivating and owning this land for generations.

Implementing such a massive, non-beneficial construction project without the consent of the farmers is a serious administrative negligence, illegal, and a blatant disregard for the public interest. The acquisition of fertile agricultural land, homes, and forests belonging to local farmers who have lived and owned this land for generations in the rural environment, and the destruction of their sole means of livelihood, homes, and environment to establish a city for wealthy, non-farming, and non-Himachali people is not only undemocratic and illegal but also unconstitutional in every respect. Therefore, the cooperative society strongly opposes this project and, through their letter, warns the Himachal Pradesh government that this project should be immediately canceled, taking into account the broader public interest and public sentiment. In addition, it is proposed to acquire land **in Mauza Shilru but 00-42-14 Ha of land from Khasra No. 349 in this village, specifically plot number 349/1, has been earmarked for the building of the Primary Health Center in Jubberhatti, and a joint inspection of this land was conducted on October 29, 2024 (photocopies attached). Therefore, the essential healthcare facilities for the public in the area should be given priority, and this should not be suppressed in favor of non-beneficial urbanization**.

In addition, it is proposed to acquire land in Mauza Shilru but 00-42-14 Ha of land from Khasra No. 349 in this village, specifically plot number 349/1, has been earmarked for the building of the Primary Health Center in Jubbarhatti, and a joint inspection of this land was conducted on October 29, 2024 (photocopies attached). Therefore, the essential healthcare facilities for the public in the area should be given priority, and this should not be suppressed in favor of non-beneficial urbanization.

All land of Mauja Danokhar is comes under the Jathia Devi temple, which is dedicated to eight goddesses, has been receiving revenue in the form of land grants (muafi) instead of offerings of incense and lamps since the time of various deities up to the present day. A case concerning this land, involving the temple committee and others, is currently pending in the High Court (Case No. H050), with the Mohtami (Caretaker), DS Shimla, the Advocate General of the Himachal Pradesh Government, and others as parties. This case is related to the civil suit CS No. 5 of 2020. In this case, the court issued an order on January 10, 2020, in OMP No. 32 of 2020, directing to maintain the status quo, and this order remains in effect. Acquiring the land of Danokhar village would constitute contempt of the aforementioned orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh. If, despite this, the government proceeds with the acquisition process. Then it will be solely responsible for contempt of court orders.

Approx. **50 PAPs of village Mohal Majhola are** totally against this project along with above objections they also suggested for EIA and Forest Right 2006 consideration before further action taken by government officials, i.e. HIPA, etc.

Approx. **10 PAPs of village Shilru,** Patwar Circle Dhaman, District Shimla and Village Mamari, Patwar Circle Sayri, District Solan belong to SC community have only minimal landholding usually in biswas said that our family is depend on this land for our livelihood and suggested that HIMUDA should make alternative govt land and stop human migration tragedy as well as financial implication.

All the villagers of Kyargi, Shilli Bagi, Majhola, Chanan, Aanji, Danokhar, Shilru etc., have collectively informed to SIA Team and SDM, Shimla Rural, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh that there is an ancient temple of the ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj, which is very old, and the evidence of its antiquity is available with the ***Devta***. The ***Devta*** Junga is also associated with Shiva Swayambhu of Kajral. The ***Devta*** also has a council, the details of which are as follows:

1. ***Devta*** *Katheshwar*

2. ***Devta*** *Khadmu*

3. ***Devta*** *Mali*

4. Sharpal Deity

5. Chaundli Rani

6. Chadogar

7. Mahavir Lakshmi Narasimha

8. Jathia Devi Jwala

9. Kalka

10. Kshetrapal

11. Shiva ***Devta*** *Junga*

The above ***Devta*** are connected to 6-7 villages through the pronouncements of the ***Devta***. The special ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj's chariot procession, whose welfare is the focus, is also traditionally associated with this. Traditional collective worship is performed by the local priest through Devshayani and Hariprabodhini festivals, monthly Sankranti puja, and daily offerings of incense and lamps. Therefore, they are strongly and unanimously opposing the acquisition of the land.

Approx. **34 PAPs of village Mohalla Kyargi** said that are also totally against this project along with above objections and requested to cancel this project.

Similarly, approx. **156 (no sign) PAPs** of village Panchayat Bagi, Block Office, Tutu, also opposed this acquisition project. They said that they have rights on SHAMALAT LAND for grazing activities therefore, they are not willing to give their land.

Approx. **34 PAPs of village Anji of Panchayat Bagi,** Block Office, Tutu, informed their land comes under about Section 10 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, where the law provides special

protection to irrigated multi-crop land, which is generally fertile agricultural land capable of growing two or more crops a year. Therefore, the proposed acquisition violates the legal protection under Section 10 and unless justified as an inevitable exception, the acquisition is void and unjust.

Some of PAPs afraid that they may be failed to shows their right on land, therefore they will not get any compensation or returns. They said SIA Report does not accurately reflect the actual conditions of Village Anji. The villagers of this region mainly depend on farming, animal husbandry and allied agricultural activities for their livelihood and provide vegetables, milk and other agricultural products to Shimla city, ensuring local food supply and price stability. Acquisition will also disrupt the rural-urban supply chain. Affected farmers, having no alternative land or comparable employment opportunities, are forced to leave agriculture and become semi-skilled or unskilled labourers, leading to economic displacement and social degradation. This outcome is against the principles of sustainable development, food security and constitutional protection of livelihoods and dignity.

They are very kin for environmental concerns and suggested to do EIA of the region and meaningful consultations on alternative land, compensation, rehabilitation, and settlement measures.

Further, they said unless the objections raised by the villagers are objectively evaluated and a fresh, village-specific assessment is carried out, the current proceedings will defeat the purpose of inviting objections under the law.

They said Shimla's decongestion is merely a myth and violations and laxity of Section 118 of the Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Act. The proposed land acquisition likely to cause severe and irreversible religious, cultural, environmental, and livelihood impacts. The land includes temples, sacred sites, cremation grounds, and places of worship linked to local deities, which are central to the community's cultural identity and social harmony; their disturbance would violate villagers' rights to practice and preserve their religion and traditions. The acquisition would also adversely affect natural water sources, including springs that provide clean and reliable drinking water for domestic use, agriculture, and livestock, potentially leading to depletion or loss due to construction and altered drainage patterns—an issue inadequately assessed in the draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA), despite access to drinking water being part of the right to life under Article 21.

Additionally, parts of the land comprise Charand/demarcated forest areas over which villagers exercise long-standing traditional rights such as grazing, collection of minor forest produce, and extraction of stone and soil for personal use; acquisition without recognition of these customary rights would undermine livelihoods and principles of natural justice. Owing to these unaddressed and significant impacts, the SIA is incomplete and flawed, and it is therefore requested that the acquisition proceedings for Village Anji be cancelled, an independent environmental and livelihood assessment be conducted, and villagers' objections be duly considered in the scheduled public hearing with a reasoned written order thereafter.

Approx. **190 PAPs of village Mohal Shilli Bagi** also raised similar objections as above discussed for their village. They informed that the villagers of Mohal/ Village Shilli Bagi are in the possession of the land comprised in Khewat No 96 Now khewat No 108 & 109, Khathuni No 164 to 175, total Kitta 70, Measuring 41-64-23 Ha Situated at Village Shilly Bagi, Mohal

Shilly Bagi, Patwar Circle -Rampur Keonthal, Tehsil and District Shimla and were using the same for daily needs.

Further, they said above land has been transferred vide Mutation No 482 dated 29.04.1976 in favour of State of Himachal Pradesh without any intimation and in the month of October, 1986 the State of Himachal Pradesh had transferred the land of Measuring 312 Bighas 18 Biswas in favour of the Industries Department of Himachal Pradesh through Mutation No. 550 dated 25.10.1986, without the consent or intimation of the applicants. Therefore, the villagers had challenged the same before the Ld. Civil Judge Shimla by filling civil suit no 98/1 of 1987 and the same was partly decree on 31.10.1991 by Ld Sub Judge 1" Class (1) Shimla, H.P. and the Ld. Court has restrained the Government of Himachal Pradesh from interfering with the customary easement rights of the villagers in future. Hence in case the Govt. transfer or interfere in the rights of the villagers upon the said land the contempt of Court order attracts against the said transfer. As on today the Villagers remained in possession and were using/enjoying the peaceful possession of the aforesaid land but in the revenue record the entries were changed by the H.P Govt. Without the consent/ information of the applicants nor they were provided with any opportunity of being heard. It is pertinent to mention here that physical possession of the aforesaid land remains with the Villagers Only.

They informed to SIA team that after passing of the H.P Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act (Amendment) Act, 2001 and other subsequent clarification the entire village land vested in the State of H.P by the Act of 1974 required to be returned to the original owners who have the physical possession since time immemorial. Thus, the vestment of the land of the villagers in the State of Himachal Pradesh stands invalidated by the Amended Act of 2001 and the State Government is duty bound to implement the provisions of the said Act of 2001 by Returning or Restoring the ownership of lands to the owners of the concerned Villagers/applicants vested in the State of H.P under the Act of 1974.

Representatives pointed out that the villagers of Mohal Shilly Bagi and their predecessors in interest are owners in possession of the said land since time immemorial and the possession was passed from generation to generation. Moreover, there exist a temple of Goddess (Mata Gvaltu Devi), Govt. Primary School, Shilly Bagi and some water Tanks, Canals are also situated there. It is further submitted that the **rights of villagers are recorded in the Wazib-Ul-Arj** at the time of settlement also. Hence the villagers are using the aforesaid rights over the said land continuously, peacefully without any interruption since time immemorial and from generation to generation till date.

Further, they informed to SIA team that **to get the possession and ownership the villagers** had approached The Hon'ble High Court of H.P through Civil Writ Petition No. Filling No C.W.P 1447/2020 Dated 04.01.2020, C.W.P. No 101/2020 alongwith Stay Application and other Civil Miscellaneous Petitions bearing No. C.M.P 461/2020, C.M.P 460/2020, and C.M.P 463/2020 titled as Om Parkash and other Vs State of H.P and **the same are pending.** That before filing the above said reply the Government of Himachal Pradesh has attested the Mutation No. 114 dated 5.8.2020 of land bearing Khata No. 109 measuring 6-12-22 Ha of bearing Khasra No 93,95,104,754,755,789, 794 in favour of the revenue Village of Shilly Bagi, and transferred the ownership rights of the above said land to the local residents but the remaining land measuring 312 bigha 18 Biswa which is in possession of the residents of Village Shilly Bagi the State has denied to make the mutation in favour of Villagers despite the

eligibility of the villagers under The Himachal Pradesh Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act, 1974. Hence before acquiring the said disputed land the present fact and objection as pending may kindly be taken into consideration. They urged to drop or stay the proposed land acquisition proceedings for the new town at Jathia Devi in the interest of the villagers and further refrain from taking any coercive action or possession till full statutory compliance.

Rameshwar (70), S/o Late Sh. Ram Chand, **a resident of Village Shangoo (Anji),** Tehsil and District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, have agricultural land, a residential house, and two cowsheds recorded in revenue records (Jamabandi 2013–14; earlier Jamabandi 1965–57), comprised in Khata No. 15 Khatauni No. 27 Khasra No. 12 ad 54 total measuring 79 Bighas and 14 Biswas and recorded as Shamlat Patti, Hasab-Hissa Jail. The land, granted on *Patta* by the Gram Panchayat and in family possession since 1972 (with ancestral occupation prior), has been developed with a house, cowsheds, orchards, and levelled fields. It is the primary source of livelihood through agriculture and dairy farming (seven cows), generating approximately ₹8–10 lakh annually.

He stating that it would destroy his livelihood, cause displacement and homelessness, and harm the local agrarian economy. The land is exclusively agricultural, supporting food security, and includes long-standing residential structures with essential amenities. **The notification allegedly lacks a clear public purpose, transparency, and impact assessments, while alternative non-agricultural or government lands are available, such as Kutasni, Rauriat Shimla and land at Sairi and MAMLIGH, etc. Tehsil Kandaghat, Solan and could serve the intended objective.** The proposed compensation is inadequate and rehabilitation provisions are vague, failing to account for market value, improvements, and social impacts. The acquisition is therefore claimed to be arbitrary, disproportionate, and violative of property rights, livelihood protection, and human dignity.

Various Khasra Nos. of Shamlat as well as Malkiyat land situated in Village **Shilroo, Patwar Circle Dhamoon, District Shimla, 37 representatives** said that 90% of the population of this village belongs to the Scheduled Caste category, requested to cancel the project in respect of the village land.

Approx. **117 PAPs of village** / Mohal Panti, approx. **60 PAPs of village** Mohalla Panti, (Jathia Devi), Approx. **16 PAPs of village of** Mohalla Danokhar, **Three PAPs of** permanent residents of Revenue Village Anji, Jahiya Daivi and Ward Panti, and **28 PAPs of village** Padaryana, Mohalla Kyargi are totally against this project along with above objections.

Dr. Kha and his family are permanent residents of Mauza Majhola, Jathia Devi, Tehsil Shimla Rural, and were recorded owners of land under Khata No. 3, Khata No. 4, and Khata No. 2. A portion of the said land was sold to the Himachal Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA) in the year 2016. At present, only the remaining residential houses and agricultural land are in their possession.

Farming has been consciously chosen as the family's sole means of livelihood, keeping long-term sustenance and future security in view. No member of the family is employed in any government service. Agriculture remains their primary occupation, traditionally carried forward from generation to generation, and continues to be the only source of income and survival for the family.

On the basis of SIA and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, this project can only be considered on land owned by HIMUDA, if Environmental Clearance will be obtained.

Written Objections:

During this period, written objections were submitted by the following and Copies of the objections are attached as Annexure:

1. The *Mohtami* (caretakers)/priests of Lord Narasimha,
2. Mahakali Flower and Vegetables Growers Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. *Jubberhatti* ,
3. *Devi Jathia Phulja Mata* Temple Committee,
4. Villagers of Majhola ,
5. Co-owners of the late Shri *Tulsiram*, villagers of Shilru/Majhyari ,
6. The caretaker and villagers of *Devta Junga*,
7. Farmers of Mahal Kyargi ,
8. Affected landowners and local residents of village Anji,
9. The Deputy Head of Gram Panchayat Bagi,
10. Shri *Rameshwar* s/o Shri Ram Chand, resident of village Shanglu (Anji),
11. Villagers of Shilli Bagi,
12. Villagers of Shilru,
13. Villagers of Panti,
14. Farmers and permanent residents of Mahal Panti,
15. Shri *Dhyan Singh* and others (villagers of Danokhar),
16. Shri *Sandeep Singh* and others (villagers of Anji),
17. Villagers of Chanan,
18. Bhubaneshwar and others of Mahal Majhola , and
19. Villagers of Padrayana Mahal Kyargi .

Chapter-4
Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

This chapter presents a detailed estimation and enumeration of the families and individuals directly and indirectly affected by the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the "Mountain Township" at Jathia Devi. It examines the impact on both private properties and public land use dependencies within the affected area. Drawing from data collected through a comprehensive primary survey, the chapter assesses how the acquisition may influence local communities in terms of livelihoods, assets, and socio-economic conditions. The analysis is intended to provide a clear understanding of the potential social changes and disruptions, thereby informing appropriate mitigation and rehabilitation strategies for the affected population.

4.1 Directly Affected Persons and Their Livelihoods

The construction of the **Mountain Township at Jathia Devi** will require the acquisition of land spanning across **eight villages of Shimla (Rural) tehsil, Shimla district**. **and one village of Solan district**. The directly affected persons (DAPs) comprise:

- **Private Landowners** who's agricultural or homestead lands fall within the project area their family's dependent on dairy farming, horticulture, and allied agricultural activities.
- **Tenant Farmers and Sharecroppers** dependent on leased lands for seasonal cultivation.
- **Agricultural Laborers** engaged in wage-based activities on farmlands likely to be acquired.
- **Households with Homestead Plots** located in or near the project boundary.
- **Users of Common Property Resources** (such as grazing lands, pathways, or forest-based resources) that may be partially impacted.

4.1.1 Nature of Livelihoods

The socio-economic profile of the affected population indicates a **mixed livelihood pattern**, combining traditional subsistence practices with non-farm employment. The major sources of livelihood are:

- **Agriculture and Horticulture**
    - Cultivation of cereals (maize, wheat) and pulses in terraced fields.
    - Orchard-based livelihoods (apple, plum, apricot) in select holdings.
    - Small-scale vegetable farming for local markets.

- **Animal Husbandry**
    - Rearing of cows, goats, and sheep, contributing to household subsistence and supplementary income.
    - Seasonal grazing dependent on village common lands and adjoining forests.
- **Wage Labor and Service Sector**
    - Daily wage work in construction, transport, and service establishments in Shimla.
    - Employment in government offices, schools, and health institutions in the district.
    - Migration of youth to Shimla town and nearby urban centers for salaried or informal sector jobs.
- **Forest and Natural Resource Dependence**
    - Collection of fuelwood, fodder, and minor forest produce, particularly by marginal and landless households.

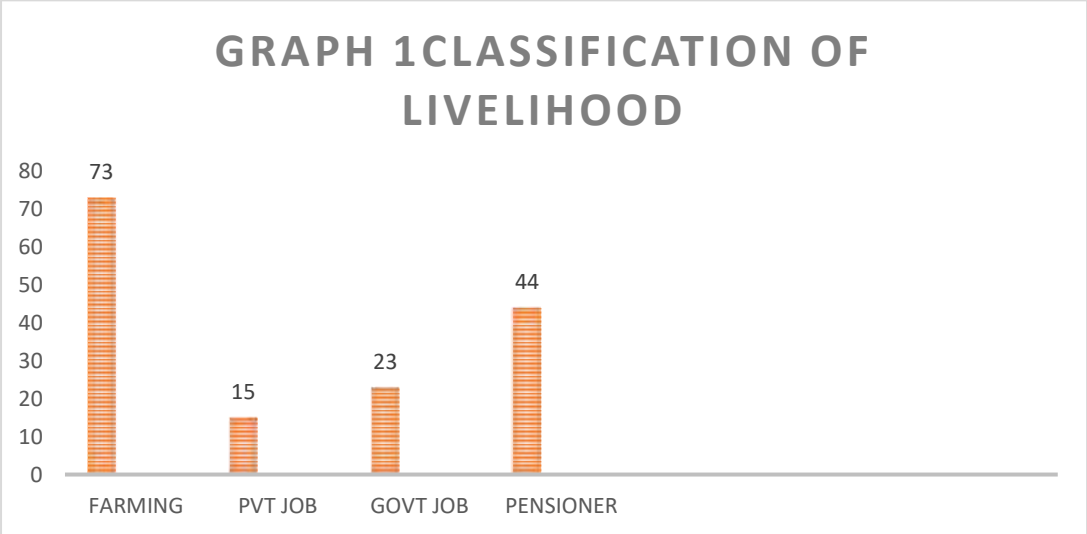
Their primary sources of livelihood and other details are not available due to they were not willing to given their details for the project survey, however after public hearing they had given rough estimates discussed later. Given that the acquisition is unlikely to cause physical displacement, there is high risk to their residential security and economic stability. This presents an opportunity to design and implement a proactive resettlement plan, complemented by livelihood enhancement measures and equitable compensation, ensuring that the project proceeds while also supporting and strengthening the well-being of the affected families.

In addition to the directly affected household, the surrounding area excludes other families who may experience indirect impacts. Among them:

- Out of 158, 73 individuals are engaged in farming, directly dependent on land for their primary livelihood.
- Forty-four individuals are **pensioners**, including one is retired officer receiving government pension and **one widows** receiving **widow pensions**, indicating limited economic activity and partial financial dependence on social security schemes.
- Out of 158, 23 individuals are employed in a government job, relying on salaried income as primary occupation for their livelihoods.
- Out of 158, 15 individuals are employed in private sector jobs, relying on salaried income as secondary occupation for livelihoods.
- The dominant livelihood among the directly affected population is **agriculture and animal husbandry**, traditionally practiced for generations. Families cultivate multi-crop and irrigated land producing vegetables such as tomatoes, ginger, and green leafy vegetables, which are regularly supplied to Shimla markets. Several households

reported dispatching **4–5 pickup loads of vegetables per season**, contributing significantly to the urban food supply chain.

- Dairy farming forms a critical supplementary livelihood, with many families owning cattle and producing **approximately 90–100 litres of milk per household per day**, sold locally and in nearby urban markets. In addition, households maintain orchards, kitchen gardens, and small-scale allied activities such as fodder collection and seasonal labour on their own fields. The public hearing revealed that there are **no alternative employment opportunities** available locally, and farming has been consciously chosen as the sole livelihood by many families, including those not engaged in any government or salaried employment.



While these families are directly displaced, their socio-economic conditions should be considered in the broader impact assessment to ensure inclusive and community-sensitive development.

This mixed livelihood pattern suggests that while a few households depend on land for their sustenance, a about less than half proportion are reliant on non-agricultural income sources. Thus, the acquiring land plays a significant role in ensuring residential security, support infrastructure, and supplementary income.

4.2 Tenants/Occupiers

A significant number of affected persons are **tenants, occupiers, or customary users** of land recorded as government land, Shamlat land, temple land, or land transferred through historical mutations without consent. Villagers from Shilli Bagi, Anji, Danokhar, and other habitations reported long-standing possession of such land for agriculture, grazing, housing, and community use.

Several PAPs stated that they fear exclusion from compensation and rehabilitation benefits due to the **absence of formal title documents**, despite physical possession and recorded customary rights in Wazib-ul-Arj, Jamabandi, and Panchayat records. Court cases related to ownership, mutation, and restoration of rights are pending in multiple instances, with status quo orders issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh. Acquisition without recognition of these tenurial arrangements may result in severe injustice to tenants and occupiers who are fully dependent on the land for survival.

4.3 Dependence on Common Property Resources (CPRs)

The survey identified the presence of few **Common Property Resources (CPRs)** on the land proposed for acquisition, including **1 mandir 2 micro irrigation canals in village Chanan, 2 mandir 18 shops 1 micro irrigation canal 1 school in village Panti, 2 mandir 3 micro irrigation canals in village Aanji, 1 mandir 1 school 2 shops 2 micro irrigation canals in Village ShilliBagi, 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Majhola, 2** micro irrigation canal **1 shop 2 mandir in village Shilru 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Dhaokhar, 2 mandir 1 micro irrigation canal in village Kyaragyi and 1 micro irrigation canal 1 mandir in village MANJIYARI and uncountable tress.** These resources are of shared utility and may serve the surrounding community, highlighting the need for proper relocation or restoration measures to mitigate any potential disruption. The public hearing highlighted extensive community dependence on **Common Property Resources (CPRs)** such as **Shamlat land, Charand (grazing land), village forests, water springs, canals, and traditional pathways i.e. Kool. Villagers from Anji, Kyaragi, Shilli Bagi, and Panti** reported that these resources are essential for **grazing livestock, collection of fodder and minor forest produce, irrigation, and access to drinking water**.

Any diversion or acquisition of CPRs is likely to disrupt livestock-based livelihoods, reduce access to natural water sources, and adversely affect food security and ecological balance. Women and elderly persons, in particular, depend heavily on nearby CPRs for daily household needs. The draft SIA was considered inadequate by villagers in capturing the scale and significance of CPR dependence, and demands were raised for a comprehensive environmental and livelihood assessment prior to any acquisition.

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Name of Village	Physical structures	Numbers
1	MAMLIGH	MANJIYARI	Mandir micro irrigation canal	01 01
1	SHIMLA (rural)	CHANAN	Green belt mandir micro irrigation canals Crimination centre electric transformer High tenson power line	 01 02 02 02
2		PANTI	Mandir micro irrigation canal shops school Krishi Sev Sahakari Sabha Panchayat house Community Hall, milk and vegetable collection center post office rural bank primary and middle schools	02 01 18 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01

			Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Bank Mata Kala Mandir	01
3		AANJI	mandir, micro irrigation canals Crimination center	02 03 01
4		SHILLI BAAGHI	mandir, micro irrigation canals shops primary school, Crimination center electric transformer High tenson power line Anganwadi	01 02 02 02 03 02 02 01
5		MAJHOLA	mandir, micro irrigation canal Crimination center Anganwadi, High tenson power line	02 01 01 01
6		SHILRU	2 mandir 2 micro irrigation canals Shop Crimination center	02 02 01 01
7		DHANOKAR	mandir (Mata Jawala) micro irrigation canal playground Electricity transformer High tenson power line	02 01 01
8		KYARAGI	mandir, micro irrigation canal, water tank (bawdi), petrol pump & Ayurvedic Health centre	02 01 01 01 01

Apart from above, Chanan village receives water from two natural drains originating in Jhalatu. These drains feed two traditional *kuls* that provide irrigation water to approximately 35 bighas of agricultural land, with the primary water source being the Khad.

a hamlet within Chanan, has year-round availability of water for both drinking and irrigation. Damaniya Block and Halerd Block, also located in Chanan village, are covered under irrigation and drinking water supply schemes that serve the Prabhat villages.

The green belts across the entire village have been developed and planted by the Forest Department.

There are a fair price shop and warehouse at Jathia Devi in village Panti, which belongs to Krishi Sev Sahakari Sabha Jathia Devi. This Sabha is a registered association of 88 farmers which arranges seeds and fertilizers for the farmers. There is a fertilizer and fair price shop in the warehouse. There are also shops where grocery items, fertilizers, etc. are sold. Panchayat

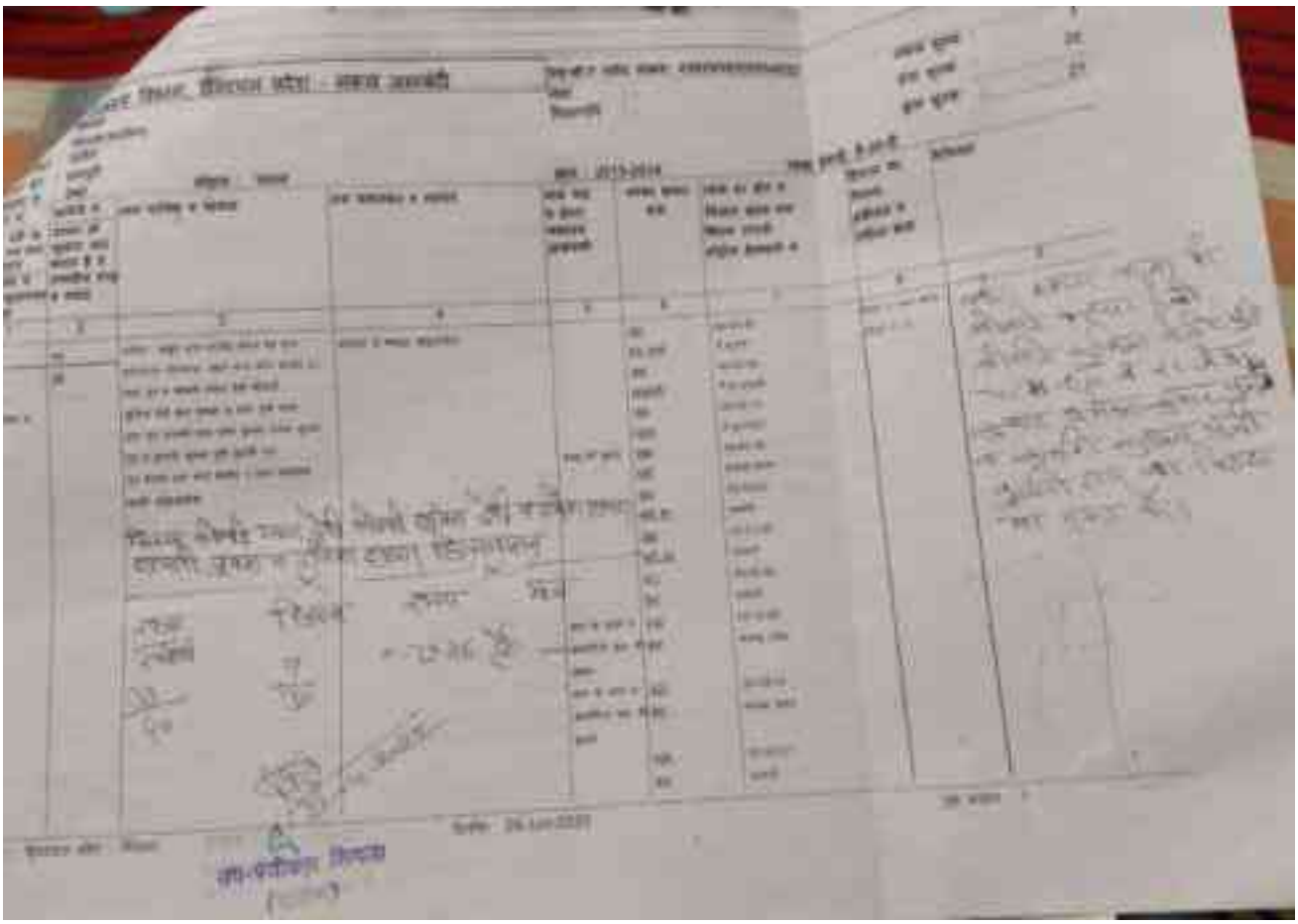
house, community hall, milk and vegetable collection center, post office, rural bank, primary and middle schools, Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Bank, Mata Kala Mandir are located. Shilli Bagi village has a primary school and an Anganwadi.

Majhola village has an Anganwadi.

Kyargi village has an Ayurvedic health center where people are screened for health checkups and a well where people draw drinking water.

There is one cremation ground in village Anji, two in village Chanan, three in village Shilli Bagi, one in village Manjhol, one in village Panti, and one in village Shilru. Village Dhanokar has a temple of Maa Jwala and a playground, electricity transformers, and There is HT power line in Dhanokar, Majhola, Shilli Bagi and Chanan, there is a petrol pump in village Kyaragi.

The temple belongs to the deities of Narsingh Devta Chanan temple by Thakur, on which farming is done which provides livelihood to the Mohtmins, Mohtmins do not have their own land ownership in this village.



The houses of the Mohtmis are also built on the land of the deities. The temple committee takes care of the maintenance and repair of the temple from the income generated from the land; the temple has no other income.

The owner of the temple, Shri Narsingh Ji Maharaj, is considered a minor, hence acquiring this land is a disrespect to the faith of the people.

Sr.no	Village name	Assets
1	AANJI	SHIV MANDIR
2	DANOKHAR	MAA JAWALA MANDIR
3	CHANAN	THAKUR DWARA NAR SINGH DEVTA LAXMI NARAYAN MANDIR RAM LAKSHMAN SITA HANUMAN MANDIR DEV KURGAN DEVTA MANDIR
4	MANJHOLA	DEV KATHESHWAR SHIV MANDIR
5	KYARGI	DEV JHUNGA MANDIR SHIV MANDIR SHARPAAL DEVTA MANDIR
6	SHILLI BAAGHI	GYAWALTU MANDIR
7	PANTI	BABA VALI MANDIR
8	SHILRU	RUDR MAHADEV SAAT STHAAN DEVTA SHEETLA MATA

4.4 Schedule Tribes, Scheduled Castes, and Traditional Forest Dwellers

There is no affected family falling in the ST category and the affected area includes a **substantial population belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)** and traditional forest-dependent communities. Villages such as Shilru and adjoining habitations reported that **around 90% of the population belongs to the Scheduled Caste category**, with very small landholdings measured in biswas. These households depend entirely on agriculture, wage labour, and forest-linked activities for their livelihood.

Traditional forest dwellers and pastoral communities reported long-standing rights over forest and Charand land for grazing and collection of minor forest produce. PAPs demanded that provisions of the **Forest Rights Act, 2006** be duly considered and complied with before proceeding further. Any acquisition without prior recognition of forest rights would disproportionately affect vulnerable groups and aggravate socio-economic inequality.

4.5 Land Assigned by the State Government

Several parcels of land proposed for acquisition include land **assigned or managed by the State Government for public, religious, or community purposes**. This includes land earmarked for a **Primary Health Centre at Jubbarhatti (Khasra No. 349/1, Mauza Shildu)**, land associated with ancient temples such as Devi Jathia, Devta Junga, and other deities, and land granted historically as Muafi to temple institutions.

In addition, disputes relating to state vesting and subsequent amendments under the **Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act (Amendment), 2001** were highlighted, wherein villagers claim restoration of ownership due to continuous possession since time immemorial. Acquisition of such land without resolving legal, religious, and institutional claims may lead to contempt of court, administrative conflict, and irreversible social impacts.

Chapter-5
Socio Economic and Cultural Profile

This present chapter provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the affected communities in the project area. The information presented here is crucial for understanding the demographic structure, income sources, occupational patterns, education levels, and cultural practices of the population that may be impacted by the proposed land acquisition. Additionally, the chapter examines community infrastructure, social networks, and cultural heritage, which together offer a comprehensive overview of the social dynamics and livelihoods at stake. Data was collected through a combination of primary surveys, focus group discussions, and secondary sources, ensuring a holistic understanding of the population and its potential vulnerabilities.

5.1 Demographic Profile of the Project Affected Persons and their families in Project Area

The proposed "Mountain Township" project at Jathia Devi falls under 08 villages of, Tehsil Shimla (rural), District Shimla and 01 village of Tehsil MAMLIGH, District Solan will require the acquisition of approximately 414 bigha of privately-owned agricultural land. The affected population belongs primarily to agrarian households that have historically depended on farming and related activities for their livelihood.

5.1.1 Characteristics of Project Affected Persons and their families:

The social characteristics of the affected persons are described in the following chapters.

5.1.1.1 Gender:

The classification of project affected persons and their families by Gender is given in Table 5.1. It was cleared that 48.57 per cent of the project affected persons are men and 51.43 per cent women in both tehsils.

Table: 5.1 Gender-wise Classification of Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Male	Female	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH				
1	MANJIYARI	22(48.9)	23(51.11)	45(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (rural)				
1	CHANAN	24(51.06)	23(48.94)	47(100.00)
2	PANTI	71(32.72)	146(67.28)	217(100.00)
3	AANJI	72(48.98)	75(51.02)	147(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	41(46.6)	47(53.40)	88(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	43(55.12)	35(44.88)	78(100.00)
6	SHILRU	119(60.10)	79(39.9)	198(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	22(53.65)	19(46.35)	41(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	27(57.44)	20(42.56)	47(100.00)
	TOTAL	**441(48.57)**	**467(51.43)**	**908(100.00)**

5.1.1.2 Religion:

In the study, it was cleared that 100.00% of the total belong to the Hindu community.

5.1.1.3 Caste Category:

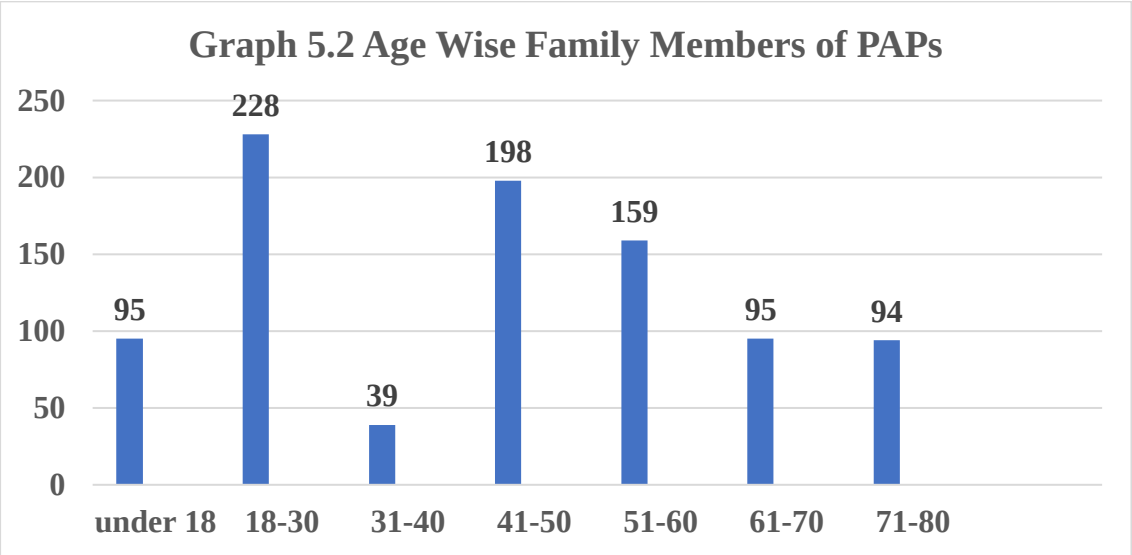
The caste-wise classification of affected person is given in Table 5.2. It was depicted from the table that 39.09 percent of the affected persons belong to General, 22.15 percent to Other Backward Classes and 38.76 percent to Schedule Caste.

Table 5.2 Caste-wise Classification of Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Name of Village	General	Other Backward Classes	Schedule Caste	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH					
1	MANJIYARI	14(31.11)	22(48.88)	09(20.01)	45(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (rural)					
1	CHANAN	19(40.42)	10(21.29)	18(38.29)	47(100.00)
2	PANTI	42(19.36)	64(29.49)	111(51.15)	217(100.00)
3	AANJI	62(42.17)	23(15.66)	62(42.17)	147(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	33(37.5)	12(13.64)	43(48.86)	88(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	36(46.15)	19(24.37)	23(29.48)	78(100.0)
6	SHILRU	76(38.38)	36(18.19)	86(43.43)	198(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	41(100.00)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	41(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	32(68.08)	15(31.92)	00(00.00)	47(100.00)
	TOTAL	**355(39.09)**	**201(22.15)**	**352(38.76)**	**908(100.00)**

5.1.1.4 Age:

The age classification of project affected person is depicted in Graph 5.1. The table shown that 10.46 percent person are under age of 18 (Total 95), 25.11 percent are age of 18 to 30 (Total 228), 4.29 percent are age of 31 to 40 (Total 39), 21.80 percent are the age of 41 to 50 (Total 198), 17.51 percent are in the age of 51 to 60 (Total 159), 10.46 percent are in the age of 61 to 70 (Total 95) and 10.35 percent are in the age of 71 to 80 years (Total 94).



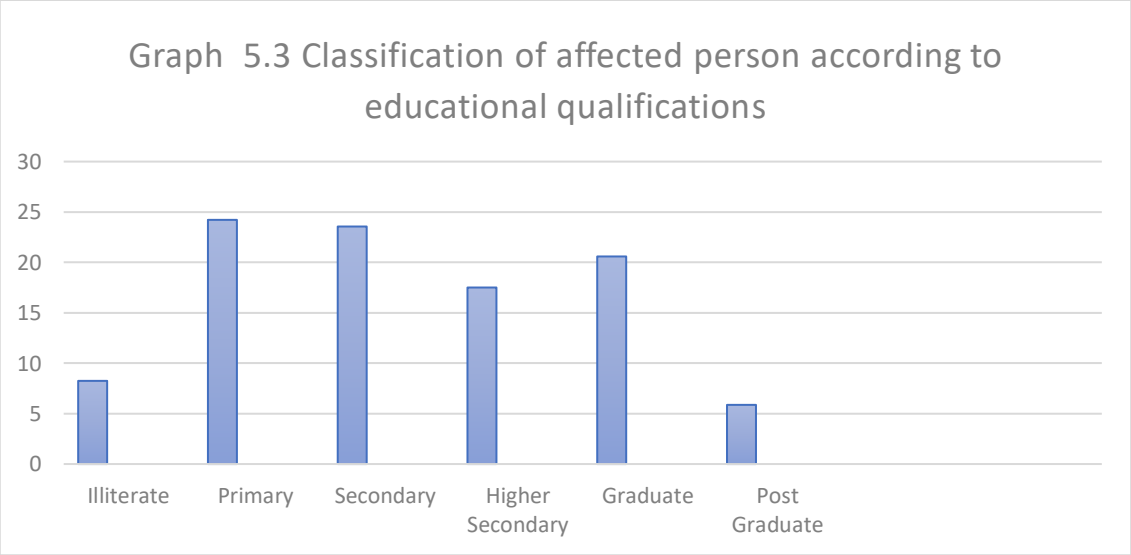
5.2 Literacy of Project Affected Persons:

The survey captured the **Literacy profile of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**, with the distribution of qualifications detailed in **Table 5.3**. Among the affected individuals, **8.25% (75**

person) were found to be **illiterate**, while **24.22% (220 individuals)** and **23.56% (214 individuals)** had attained education at various levels, including **primary and secondary, respectively.** Additionally, **20.59%** and **5.87%** of individual members of respondents were **graduates and post graduates, respectively**. This data provides insight into the **educational attainment levels** within the affected population, which is crucial for designing appropriate resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

Table 5.3 Classification of affected person according to educational qualifications

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH								
1	MANJIYARI	00(00.00)	15(33.33)	10(22.22)	12(26.66)	06(13.33)	02(4.46)	45(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (rural)								
1	CHANAN	00(00.00)	12(25.53)	15(31.91)	06(12.76)	10(21.27)	04(8.53)	47(100.00)
2	PANTI	17(7.83)	41(18.89)	61(28.11)	48(22.11)	42(19.35)	08(3.71)	217(100.00)
3	AANJI	22(14.96)	37(25.17)	42(28.57)	21(14.28)	19(12.92)	06(4.1)	147(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	14(19.90)	21(23.86)	12(13.63)	24(27.27)	10(11.36)	07(3.98)	88(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	00(00.00)	15(19.23)	23(29.48)	14(17.94)	12(15.41)	14(17.94)	78(100.00)
6	SHILRU	00(00.00)	58(29.29)	32(16.16)	18(9.09)	78(39.39)	12(6.07)	198(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	08(19.51)	07(17.07)	11(26.82)	10(24.39)	05(12.21)	00(00.00)	41(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	14(29.78)	14(29.78)	08(19.51)	06(12.76)	05(8.17)	00(00.00)	47(100.00)
	TOTAL	**75(8.25)**	**220(24.22)**	**214(23.56)**	**159(17.51)**	**187(20.59)**	**53(5.87)**	**908(100.00)**



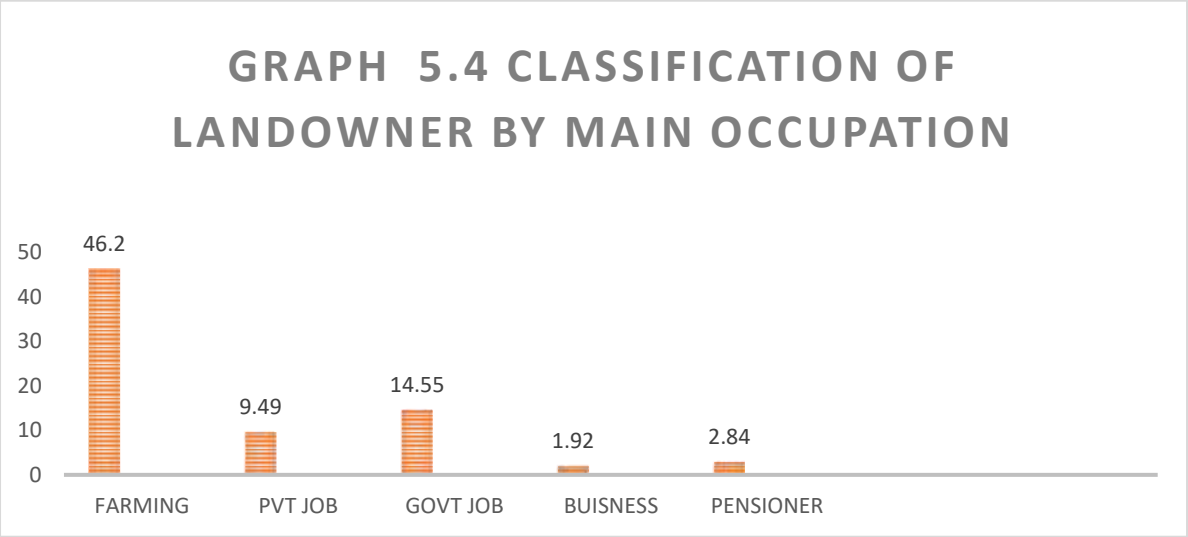
5.3 Business and Income

5.3.1 Business:

The occupational classification of the affected landowners is presented in **Table 5.4**, which highlights the **primary sources of livelihood** among the impacted individuals. The data reveals that a **majority of landowners are farmers, i.e. 73 (46.20 %) and pensioners, i.e. 44 (27.84%)**. This classification is essential for understanding the socio-economic background of the affected families and for planning suitable **rehabilitation and livelihood support strategies**.

Table 5.4 Classification of landowner by main occupation

Sl. No.	Village Name	Farming	Pvt Job	Govt Job	Business	Pensioner	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH							
1	MANJIYARI	04(44.44)	00(00.00)	04(44.44)	00(00.00)	01(11.12)	09(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (rural)							
1	CHANAN	07(70.00)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	01(10.00)	02(20.00)	10(100.00)
2	PANTI	03(10.71)	09(32.14)	06(21.42)	01(3.59)	09(32.14)	28(100.00)
3	AANJI	15(55.56)	00(00.00)	06(22.22)	00(00.00)	06(22.22)	27(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	08(47.05)	00(00.00)	01(05.89)	01(5.89)	07(41.17)	17(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	13(86.66)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	2(13.34)	15(100.00)
6	SHILRU	18(47.36)	03(7.92)	06(15.78)	00(00.00)	11(28.94)	38(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	02(33.33)	01(16.67)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	03(50.00)	06(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	03(37.50)	02(25.00)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	03(37.5)	08(100.00)
	TOTAL	**73(46.20)**	**15(9.49)**	**23(14.55)**	**03(1.92)**	**44(27.84)**	**158(100.00)**



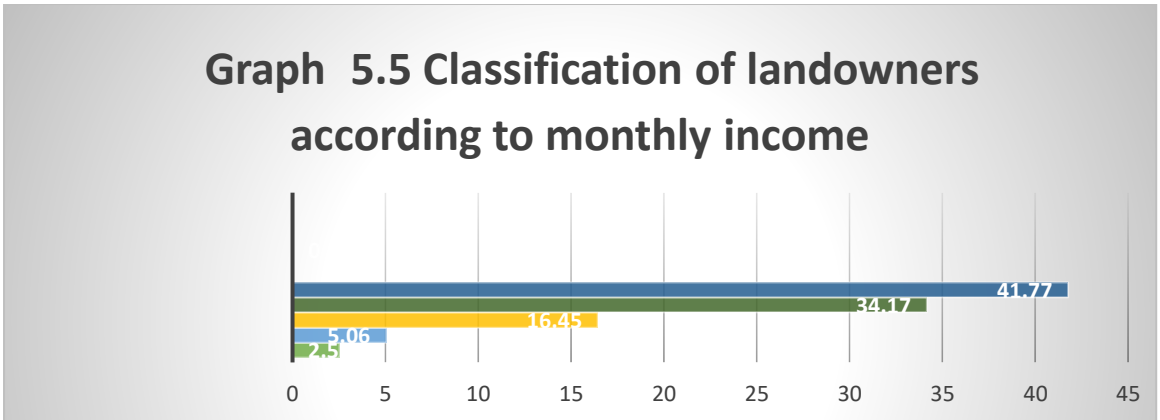
5.3.2 Income:

The details of Income, according to the monthly income of the affected landowners are given in Table 5.5.

A perusal of the table shows that only 16.45 per cent (Total 26) of the affected landowners have income between Rs 10,001 to Rs 25,000, and majorly 41.77 per cent (Total 66) have income above Rs 0.5 lakh, indicating that he enjoying relatively high earnings.

Table: 5.5 Classification of landowners according to monthly income

Sl. No.	Monthly Income(s)	No. of landowners
1	Less than 4000	04(2.53)
2	From than 10000	8(5.06))
2	From 10001 to 25000	26(16.45)
4	From 25001 to 50000	54(34.17)
5	From 50001 to 100000	66(41.77)
Total		**158(100.00)**



FROM 50001 TO 100000	41.77	
25001 TO 50000	34.17	
FROM 10001 TO 25000	16.45	
FROM 10000	5.06	0
Less than 4000	2.53	

5.4 Vulnerable Group:

The vulnerable segments within the project-affected area include elderly persons (approx. 70 senior citizen), women-headed households, (approx. 75) marginal and small farmers, land-dependent families, and economically weaker households. Several participants highlighted in public hearing that their livelihoods are closely linked to agriculture, horticulture, livestock rearing, and small informal economic activities, all of which are highly sensitive to land acquisition.

Concerns were raised that loss of land, even when partial, would directly affect food security, household income, and social stability, particularly for families with limited alternative skills or employment opportunities. Women participants emphasized in public hearing that their indirect yet critical contribution to household economies through agricultural labor and allied activities, which may not be adequately reflected in formal compensation mechanisms.

Without timely, adequate, and livelihood-linked compensation, along with targeted Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) measures, these vulnerable groups may face long-term economic insecurity. Public feedback underscored the need for special provisions such as skill development, income restoration support, priority employment opportunities, and social security linkages to prevent further marginalization and potential descent into poverty.

Without adequate compensation or alternative support mechanisms, these families may struggle to establish new sources of income. The impact is likely to be long-term, as they may face considerable challenges in relocating their business operations or securing alternative employment, owing to limited skills or financial constraints. This situation could increase their economic vulnerability and potentially push them into poverty.

5.5 Kinship Patterns:

Public Hearing discussions reaffirmed that land ownership in Himachal Pradesh is predominantly hereditary, with most land parcels being shamlat or ancestral and passed down through generations. Participants emphasized the emotional, cultural, and economic value attached to such land, which extends beyond its monetary worth. As per state regulations, non-residents are not permitted to purchase land, reinforcing the importance of ancestral ownership

within local kinship systems.

Several affected families pointed out that fragmentation of shamlat or ancestral land among heirs has already reduced landholdings to marginal sizes, and further acquisition would severely disrupt family sustenance systems. In the Shimla region, especially in peri-urban and rural belts, land is often jointly owned, increasing the complexity of compensation distribution and consent.

Women's roles in household and land management were repeatedly highlighted during the Public Hearing. While women traditionally shoulder major domestic and agricultural responsibilities, their ownership rights are often secondary or derived. These cases were acknowledged during the proceedings as positive examples, while community members stressed the need to ensure women's consent, compensation, and R&R benefits are protected and directly accessible.

5.6 Administrative, Political, Cultural, and Civil Society Organizations

During the Survey and The Public Hearing PAPs strongly highlighted the **Devta (local deity) system** as a foundational pillar of Himachali society, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas of Shimla (rural) district. Devta institutions are not limited to religious functions; they represent a **customary governance framework** that guides social conduct, land-related decisions, dispute resolution, and collective community consent. Participants emphasized that any large-scale development project must respect and integrate these traditional institutions alongside formal administrative mechanisms.

A key concern raised during the proceedings was the **increasing influence of outsiders**—including new occupants of metro cities, migrants, tourists, contractors, and non-local workers—on traditional Himachali culture. Community members expressed apprehension that rapid urbanization and external population influx are gradually diluting local customs, language usage, traditional attire, and Devta-centric practices. It was noted that outsiders often lack awareness of local belief systems, sacred spaces, ritual routes, and seasonal Devta movements (Devta Yatra), leading to unintentional cultural insensitivity and social friction.

Participants stressed that land and natural resources in Himachal Pradesh are not viewed merely as economic assets but as **sacred and culturally embedded entities** associated with Devta domains (Devta Kshetra)

Encroachment, land acquisition, or construction activities undertaken without prior customary consultation were perceived as disruptions not only to livelihoods but also to spiritual and cultural balance. The fear of cultural erosion was particularly strong in peri-urban areas where agricultural land is rapidly being converted for non-local residential and commercial use.

While formal administrative and political institutions—such as the Government of Himachal Pradesh, district administration, and Panchayati Raj Institutions—continue to exercise statutory authority, the Public Hearing underscored that **development decisions lacking alignment with Devta traditions often face community resistance**. PAPs advocated for structured engagement with temple committees, Gur (Devta oracles), and village elders prior to project execution, especially in areas falling within traditional Devta jurisdictions.

Civil society organizations were recognized as critical intermediaries in addressing the cultural impacts of outsider influence. Their role in awareness generation, cultural documentation, community dialogue, and mediation between local communities and external stakeholders was emphasized. Participants recommended that civil society groups assist in sensitizing non-local populations, project staff, and contractors about Himachali cultural norms, Devta traditions, and environmentally responsible behavior.

In conclusion, the Public Hearing clearly indicated that the impact of outsiders on Himachali culture is a growing concern, particularly in the context of infrastructure-led development.

Safeguarding Devta institutions, respecting customary practices, and ensuring cultural sensitization of non-local stakeholders were identified as essential measures to preserve social harmony, protect cultural identity, and ensure the long-term acceptability and sustainability of the project.

Given the ecological challenges facing Shimla, various environmental non-profits and community groups focus on issues like deforestation, water conservation, and sustainable urban development.

Before the Public Hearing, a WhatsApp group titled **"Local WhatsApp's Group handling by Local people"** managed by local residents, was formed by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to facilitate coordination, information sharing, and collective participation in the Public Hearing.

5.7 Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Processes

5.7.1 Regional Dynamics

Shimla, the capital of Himachal Pradesh, is a prominent hill station and administrative hub that has historically attracted a steady inflow of population due to its political, educational, commercial, and tourism significance. Over the decades, rapid urban expansion, unregulated construction, and population pressure have placed immense strain on Shimla's carrying capacity. Limited land availability, hilly terrain, and fragile ecology have constrained the city's ability to accommodate rising demands for housing, infrastructure, and services.

The surrounding peri-urban areas, particularly in the Jathia Devi–Ghanahatti belt where the Mountain Township is proposed, have gradually experienced land use changes from agricultural and forest-based practices toward mixed residential and commercial usage. Proximity to the Shimla–Chandigarh highway, the airport, and existing institutional establishments has further enhanced the regional importance of this corridor.

5.7.2 Historical Change Processes

Shimla's growth trajectory reflects a shift from a colonial hill station to a bustling state capital and tourist destination. The post-independence decades saw incremental growth, but since the 1980s, unplanned urban sprawl has accelerated. This has resulted in:

- **Infrastructural Stress:** Congested road networks, inadequate water supply, and overburdened civic amenities.
- **Environmental Concerns:** Deforestation, slope instability, and increased vulnerability to natural hazards.
- **Socio-economic Transition:** Decline in traditional livelihoods such as subsistence farming and horticulture in peri-urban areas, with a rise in service-sector and tourism-linked employment.
- **Land Use Transformation:** Gradual conversion of agricultural lands and common lands into residential and commercial use due to rising land prices and demand for housing.

The State Government and planning authorities have recognized that Shimla's existing urban fabric cannot sustain the growing demand without significant risks to its ecology, infrastructure, and quality of life. The conception of the **Mountain Township** reflects a policy-level response to these historical processes. It seeks to distribute growth more evenly, reduce pressure on Shimla's core, and guide future urbanization in a structured, sustainable manner.

5.7.3 Role of Devta Councils and Customary Institutions

A significant dimension highlighted during the Public Hearing was the role of **Devta (local deity) councils and customary institutions** in shaping regional dynamics. Devtas are regarded not merely as religious entities but as customary authorities governing social norms, land ethics, environmental stewardship, and collective decision-making within their respective **Devta Kshetras**. Participants emphasized that major interventions involving land acquisition, forest diversion, blasting, or large-scale construction traditionally require consultation with concerned Devta councils.

There is an ancient temple of the ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj, which is very old, and the evidence of its antiquity is available with the ***Devta***. The ***Devta*** Junga is also associated with Shiva Swayambhu of Kajral. The ***Devta*** also has a council, the details of which are as follows:

1. ***Devta*** *Katheshwar*

2. ***Devta*** *Khadmu*

3. ***Devta*** *Mali*

4. Sharpal Deity

5. Chaundli Rani

6. Chadogar

7. Mahavir Lakshmi Narasimha

8. Jathia Devi Jwala

9. Kalka

10. Kshetrapal

11. Shiva ***Devta*** *Junga*

The above ***Devta*** are connected to 6-7 villages through the pronouncements of the ***Devta***. The special ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj's chariot procession, whose welfare is the focus, is also traditionally associated with this. Traditional collective worship is performed by the local priest through Devshayani and Hariprabodhini festivals, monthly Sankranti puja, and daily offerings of incense and lamps. Therefore, they are strongly and unanimously opposing the acquisition of the land.

Indicative institutions identified include **Gram-level Devta Mandir Committees**, and regional Devta Sammelan committees convened for inter-village matters. Community members stressed that each settlement falls under a recognized Devta jurisdiction, and neglecting these customary structures could lead to social resistance and cultural disruption.

Key matters raised included protection of Devta lands, sacred groves (Dev Van), temple premises, and ritual routes; concerns regarding the cultural impact of outsiders unfamiliar with local traditions; apprehensions about blasting and heavy construction activities; and the need to ensure continuity of festivals, yatras, and customary rituals.

5.7.4 Implications for the Project

The project emerges from a long-standing need to address:

- The **saturation of Shimla city** and its inability to expand further within existing municipal limits.
- The **transition of regional economies** from agrarian to urban-service dominated livelihoods.
- The **increasing demand for affordable, safe, and regulated housing** in proximity to Shimla.
- The **necessity of climate-sensitive planning** in a Himalayan urban context.

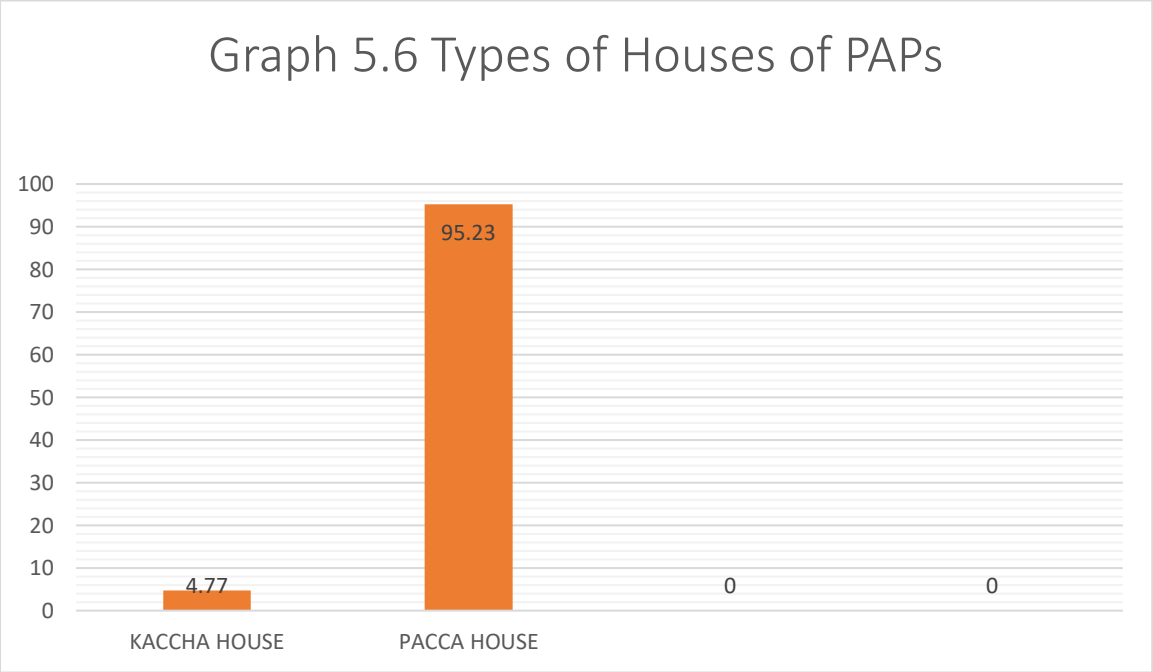
In this backdrop, the Mountain Township is positioned as a transformational intervention that not only responds to past challenges but also sets the framework for balanced regional growth, improved liveability, and ecological safeguards.

5.8 Quality of the Living Environment:

The details of the of the affected landowners are presented in the following scales:

5.8.1 Residential Status and Types of Houses:

The details of the house types of project affected persons and their families are shown in Graph 5.6 below. It was cleared in the survey that 95.23 percent of the landowners had permanent residential in the village as Pucca houses and rest 4.77 percent of the landowners had permanent residential in the village as Kaccha houses.



5.8.2 Availability of electricity connection:

During the survey, it was observed that the all landowners having Electricity Connection.

5.8.3 Sources of Drinking water:

The details of the drinking water source of the affected landowners are given and It was clear that 100 percent of the drinking water source is supplied through pipelines under Jal Jeeven mission and Department of Jal Shakti (IPH), water lift and as well as natural resources of water. local residents expressed concerns regarding the availability, sustainability, and protection of existing water resources in the project area. Community members highlighted their dependence on natural sources such as springs, kuls, drains, and khads for drinking water, irrigation, and

livestock needs, which are available throughout most of the year. Participants emphasized that any proposed development should not obstruct natural water flow, reduce recharge of groundwater, or adversely affect traditional water channels. It was also suggested that adequate measures be incorporated in the project design for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and protection of existing water supply schemes to ensure that the current water security of villages is not compromised. The project authorities assured that water resource management plans would be prepared in consultation with local stakeholders and relevant departments, and that no existing drinking or irrigation water sources would be adversely impacted due to project activities.

Table 5.6 Source of Drinking water

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Source
TEHSIL MAMLIGH		
1	MANJIYARI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
TEHSIL SHIMLA (Rural)		
1	CHANAN	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
2	PANTI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
3	AANJI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
5	MAJHOLA	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
6	SHILRU	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
7	DHANOKARI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti
8	KYARAGI	Natural resources (Bawdi, kuls etc) & Department of Jal Shakti

5.8.4 Availability of Toilets:

The details of availability of toilets in the houses of the affected landowners are given and It was observed clear that 100 per cent of the landowners had toilets built in their premises.

5.8.5 Availability of Kitchen:

The availability of separate kitchens in the houses of the affected landowners is given and It was observed that 100 per cent (Total 158) of the affected landowners have kitchens available in their households.

5.8.6 Fuel used for cooking:

It was cleared that 100 percent of the landowners are using LPG gas and however, they are also using cow dung and wood for cooking.

5.8.7 Ration Card

During survey, it was cleared that 97.47 per cent of the affected landowners had APL ration cards and 2.53 percent had BPL ration cards.

5.8.8 Information regarding construction of "Mountain Township Project" at Jathia Devi, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh:

Table 5.7 shown that Information regarding the construction of the Mountain Township, at Jathia Devi, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, near eight villages of Shimla (Rural) and one village of Solan, revealed that all the affected landowners were fully aware of the project.

Table : 5.7 Awareness regarding the construction of the Mountain Township project

Sl. No.	Village Name	YES	NO	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH				
1	MANJIYARI	09(100.00)	00(00.00)	09(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (Rural)				
1	CHANAN	10(100.00)	00(00.00)	10(100.00)
2	PANTI	28(100.00)	00(00.00)	28(100.00)
3	AANJI	27(100.00)	00(00.00)	27(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	17(100.00)	00(00.00)	17(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	15(100.00)	00(00.00)	15(100.00)
6	SHILRU	38(100.00)	00(00.00)	38(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	06(100.00)	00(00.00)	06(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	08(100.00)	00(00.00)	08(100.00)
	TOTAL	158(100.00)	00(00.00)	158(100.00)

5.9 Land and Asset Ownership

There are three categories of farmers marginal (less than 1 Ha), small (1 to 2 Ha) and big farmers (more than 2 Ha) found in the studied area detail of the same given below:

Table 5.8 Category of Farmers

Sl. No.	Village Name	Marginal	Small	Big	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH					
1	MANJIYARI	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	09(100.00)	09(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (Rural)					
1	CHANAN	08(80.00)	00(00.00)	02(20.00)	10(100.00)
2	PANTI	28(100.00)	00(00.00)		28(100.00)
3	AANJI	25(92.59)	00(00.00)	02(7.41)	27(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	11(64.70)	04(23.52)	02(11.78)	17(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	13(86.66)	00(00.00)	02(13.4)	15(100.00)
6	SHILRU	34(89.47)	00(00.00)	04(10.53)	38(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	00(00.00)	00(00.00)	06(100.00)	06(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	05(62.5)	00(00.00)	03(37.5)	08(100.00)
	TOTAL	124(78.48)	04(1.9)	31(19.62)	**158(100.00)**

5.9.1 Category of Land to be Acquired:

The details of the type of land being acquired are given in Table 5.9. It was cleared that 100 per cent of the land Cultivated and Non Cultivated Land includes in this project.

Table 5.9 Category of land to be acquired

Sl. No.	Village Name	Cultivated	Non-Cultivated	Total
TEHSIL MAMLIGH				
1	MANJIYARI	YES	YES	09(100.00)
TEHSIL SHIMLA (Rural)				
1	CHANAN	YES	YES	10(100.00)
2	PANTI	YES	YES	28(100.00)
3	AANJI	YES	YES	27(100.00)
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	YES	YES	17(100.00)
5	MAJHOLA	YES	YES	15(100.00)
6	SHILRU	YES	YES	38(100.00)
7	DHANOKARI	YES	YES	06(100.00)
8	KYARAGI	YES	YES	08(100.00)
	TOTAL			**158(100.00)**

5.9.2 Sources of Irrigation:

The main sources of irrigation by the affected landowners are classified in Table 5.10. Irrigation activities was performed by the affected landowners through Natural resources (KUL), Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift.

Table 5.10 Source of Irrigation Source

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Source
TEHSIL MAMLIGH		
1	MANJIYARI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
TEHSIL SHIMLA (Rural)		
1	CHANAN	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
2	PANTI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
3	AANJI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
4	SHILLI BAAGHI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
5	MAJHOLA	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
6	SHILRU	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
7	DHANOKARI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift
8	KYARAGI	Natural resources, Department of Jal Shakti, Water lift

5.10 The terms and conditions stated by the landowners on which they are not agreeing to give the land:

Information was also obtained from the affected land owners due to the reasons, they are not willing to give the land to the Department of Housing. A large part of this is presented in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Why are you not willingly agreeing to sell the said land? Please tick (multiple answer)

Sl. No.	Landowners' Conditions	√ Mark
1	Our Devta's are not allowing to sell land	√
2	The land is registered in the name of many people	
3	No Land papers available with them	
4	Other shareholders of the land live outside	
5	Land sale will increase family unemployment	√
6	Environmental issues	√
7	People will have to migrate from the village	√
8	The market value of the land is much higher than the current circle rate	
9	The dispute regarding the land is pending in the court	√
10	The source of income will end	√

5.10.1 On what conditions is the land agreed to be sold? Please tick (multiple answer):

According to the affected landowners few of them ready to give their land, terms a detailed description of which is given in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 On what conditions is the land agreed to be sold? Please tick (multiple answer):

Sl. No.	Adverse Effect	√ Mark
1	Compensation should be given at a rate higher than the circle rate	
2	Land of equal quality and size to that acquired should be provided at some other place	√
3	Permanent employment should be provided under the project	
4	Physical/financial assistance should be provided for starting alternative employment	√
5	Free technical training should be provided by a recognized institution	
6	Priority should be given to provide license for starting licensed business	
7	If the Cultivated land and residential land should be shifted out of the alignment of the project	√

5.11 Livelihood and Economic Impact

5.11.1 Loss of Land/Assets and Impact on Primary Income Sources:

The project will result in a fully loss of income for the majority of landowners on its primary source of livelihood.

None of the respondents indicated a requirement for skill development or training programs to support alternative livelihoods.

5.11.2 Impact on Local Employment Opportunities:

All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Families (PAFs) expressed that the project would have a Negative impact on local employment opportunities for their households.

5.11.3 Dependency on Local Natural Resources:

According to the affected landowners, the project will affect access to or use of local natural resources, such as forests or water sources, for livelihood purposes.
Overall, the project is expected to have strong adverse effects on existing livelihoods while creating opportunities for enhanced local employment and maintaining.

On the basis of SIA and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, this project can only be considered on land owned by HIMUDA, if Environmental Clearance will be obtained.

CHAPTER 6

Social Impacts

This chapter analyzes the anticipated social impacts of the proposed land acquisition for the construction of the **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi District Shimla**, Himachal Pradesh. It evaluates both the direct and indirect effects of the project on affected families, surrounding communities, and public infrastructure. The assessment encompasses a balanced review of positive and negative impacts, with particular focus on areas such as livelihoods, employment, income levels, access to common resources, social cohesion, and cultural practices. The insights presented are drawn from household surveys, stakeholder consultations, and focus group discussions, providing a comprehensive understanding of how the project is likely to influence the social dynamics and quality of life within the project-affected area.

6.1 Framework and Approach to Identifying Impacts

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the construction of **Mountain Township** at **Jathia Devi** at 08 villages Tehsil Shimla of District Shimla and 01 village of Tehsil MAMLIGH of District Solan HP was undertaken to assess the potential social repercussions that may arise due to land acquisition. SIA aims to identify the likely effects of the project on the local population, communities, and cultural systems. As a decision-making tool, SIA helps project planners anticipate and mitigate negative impacts through a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).

The social impact analysis has been carried out through primary and secondary data collection, village-level consultations, and interaction with project-affected families (PAFs) as per methodology described in chapter 2. The approach focused on identifying both tangible and intangible impacts, covering livelihood, displacement, socio-cultural dimensions, and access to public services. The framework follows the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and corresponding State Land Acquisition Rules, ensuring a rights-based and participatory approach. Impacts were categorized across pre-construction, construction, and operational stages, highlighting differential effects on individuals and communities

6.2 Description of Impacts at Various Stages of the Project

It can be categorized into three major stages: Pre-construction, Construction, and Post-construction or Operation. These stages will involve different levels of engagement with the local community and have varying social consequences. **Due to the absence of a fully detailed project proposal or feasibility study**, only a general assessment of the likely impacts at each stage can be provided. These are summarized in the table below.

Stages of Social Impact:

A. Pre-Construction Stage:

Land Acquisition and Displacement: The project involves acquisition of about **249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha) of private land**, covering **eight villages of Shimla (Rural) Tehsil** and **one village of Solan District**. The primary impact is on **agricultural and horticultural land**, with limited built-up areas. No large-scale physical displacement is expected; however, **economic displacement** may occur due to loss of productive land and forest-based livelihood.

Public Opposition: Local consultations revealed a **generally no supportive attitude** toward the project, despite-off it promises regional growth, infrastructure improvement, and employment. However, some apprehensions persist regarding **fair valuation of land, compensation delays**, and **potential environmental degradation**.

Compensation and Relocation: Landowners usually not agreed, but if agreed, may prefer **cash compensation at prevailing market rates**, and where possible, opportunities for **employment, resettlement plots, or skill training**. Timely compensation and transparent valuation will be critical to maintain community confidence.

B. Construction Stage:

Traffic Disruptions and Road Safety: Movement of construction materials may cause temporary **traffic congestion** and **safety risks**. Villagers near haul routes and access roads could face **restricted mobility and higher accident risks**, requiring adequate road signage and traffic control.

Noise, Dust, and Air Pollution: Construction activities such as excavation, concrete mixing, and transport of materials will likely lead to **short-term air and noise pollution**. This can affect **schoolchildren, elderly persons, and nearby horticultural crops**. Implementation of **dust suppression measures** and **limited working hours** is recommended.

Employment Opportunities: The project is expected to generate **short-term local employment** during the construction phase, particularly in **unskilled and semi-skilled roles**. Preference should be given to affected families in recruitment and supply contracts.

The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) aims to mitigate adverse effects while enhancing the positive impacts associated with the project during all three stages. A description of the various impacts, along with management measures, is outlined in the Table 6.1.

The Social Impact Management Plan seeks to address the potential social impacts during each stage of the project. Proper planning and implementation will minimize the adverse impacts and enhance the long-term benefits of the project.

Table 6.1: Description of Social Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
Pre-Construction Stage	• Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation may arise. • Loss of common property such as drinking water resources, etc will have adverse effect on quality of life.	• Prices of land in surrounding area may increase due to upcoming project. • Sudden change in financial condition of the PAFs due to the compensation awarded, their purchasing capacity may change and would also increase the risk of fund mismanagement. • The acquisition of forest land will negatively impact the villagers since they have high dependency for collection of fodder and firewood.	• With change of spending pattern of people getting benefitted due to upcoming project, there would be an impact on cultural practices and traditions.

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
Construction Stage	• In-migration of construction workers and technical staff will increase burden on existing health care centers, hygiene. • Social divide may be created between people who are getting benefitted from the project and people who remain unaffected. • Living standards of the habitants may improve due to the overall development of the area because of the upcoming project. • A sense of safety and security may decrease among locals as a result of in- migration. • Conflict may rise with outsiders and area may see rise in crime and anti- social activities.	• Increased employment and business opportunities for the locals and PAFs. • Increased disposable income with the locals. • Increased economic activities and consumption patterns. • Due to in-migration the area would witness increased consumption of goods and services thereby benefitting the local business.	• Due to In-migration people will come from other states and bring their own culture, beliefs, religious practices, clothing patterns, etc. which may impact existing cultural practices and traditions of the local habitants.
Post-Construction Stage	• There may be possibility of degradation of environment due to littering surrounding the track which needs to be checked by way of proper education and infrastructural facilities.	• Due to better transportation, new business activities may open which will benefit the local. • The project will increase the market linkages which will be defiantly benefit the local. This will also increase their outlook in financial management.	• Cultural stability may be seen during this phase.

**Source: Primary Survey*

6.3 Impacts as Perceived by the PAPs via Group Discussion

Group discussions with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) revealed **broad awareness and not support** for the township. Some respondents acknowledged potential benefits, including **enhanced road connectivity, market access, and job creation**. However, major concerns remain about **loss of agricultural income, fair compensation**, and **timely project execution**. Villagers expressed a strong desire for **no more communication** in this matter **and if agreed, continuous communication** from authorities during land acquisition and development stages.

6.4 Awareness about the Project

Survey findings indicate **100% awareness** among the affected households about the project. The awareness was primarily due to primarily through the **visible ongoing pre construction activities** at the site like **previous government interventions**. **tree cutting**, **public notices, local administrative meetings, word-of-mouth and WhatsApp communication**. Stakeholders understood the township's objectives of **decongesting Shimla** and but not providing **planned residential and institutional spaces**.

6.5 Compensation Preferences

The sum of respondents expressed preference for **monetary compensation** aligned with **market value** and **circle rate revision**. Some households sought **alternative land or employment opportunities** within the project, particularly for younger family members. Transparency in valuation and grievance redressal mechanisms were emphasized as critical expectations but **majorly interviewed stakeholder expressed their disagreement to give their land for this project.**

6.6 Summary of Social and Cultural Impact

6.6.1 Cultural or Religious Significance:

There are **few major religious structures or heritage monuments** within the project area. Small local shrines and sacred groves in nearby villages should be **preserved or relocated respectfully** after consultation with local committees.

All the villagers of Kyargi, Shilli Bagi, Majhola, Chanan, Anji, Danokhar, Shilru, etc., have collectively informed to SIA Team and SDM, Shimla Rural, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh that there is an ancient temple of the ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj, which is very old, and the evidence of its antiquity is available with the ***Devta***. The ***Devta*** Junga is also associated with Shiva Swayambhu of Kajral. The ***Devta*** also has a council, the details of which are as follows:

1. ***Devta*** *Katheshwar*

2. ***Devta*** *Khadmu*

3. ***Devta*** *Mali*

4. Sharpal Deity

5. Chaundli Rani

6. Chadogar

7. Mahavir Lakshmi Narasimha

8. Jathia Devi Jwala

9. Kalka

10. Kshetrapal

11. Shiva ***Devta*** *Junga*

The above ***Devta*** are connected to 6-7 villages through the pronouncements of the ***Devta***. The special ***Devta*** Junga Maharaj's chariot procession, whose welfare is the focus, is also traditionally associated with this. Traditional collective worship is performed by the local priest through Devshayani and Hariprabodhini festivals, monthly Sankranti puja, and daily offerings of incense and lamps. Therefore, they are strongly and unanimously opposing the acquisition of the land.

6.6.2 Access to Community Facilities:

During construction, some **pathways and water sources** may be temporarily affected. Post-development, the township is expected to **enhance accessibility to health, education, and transport facilities**, improving the quality of life in the surrounding region.

6.6.3 Social Cohesion:

A few interviewed stakeholders from Mahila Mandal and Yuvak Mandal expressed concern over the influence of outsiders or modern culture may affect the rich cultural heritage of Himachal Pradesh. However, there will not be significant disruption in community relations. If the construction work starts on the already acquired land. The shared opportunities for work and services are likely to **strengthen inter-village ties** and **income enhancement.** Proper management of compensation and transparent communication will help to sustain harmony.

6.6.4 Traditional Practices:

Traditional activities such as **subsistence agriculture, cattle grazing, and forest produce collection** may reduce over time. However, integration of local biodiversity and **eco-friendly landscaping** within the township can help preserve local ecological knowledge.

6.6.5 Consultation and Participation:

Continuous community participation through **Gram Sabha meetings, public hearings**, and **project information centres** is vital. Regular consultations should be institutionalized to address emerging concerns and monitor social commitments.

6.7 Summary Table of Key Social Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Stage	Type of Impact	Description of Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Pre-Construction	Loss of Agricultural Land	Reduction in household income due to land acquisition	Provide fair market compensation; offer alternative livelihood training and local employment options
Pre-Construction	Community Concerns	Anxiety about valuation and project transparency	Conduct regular information sessions and grievance redressal meetings
Construction	Traffic & Safety Risks	Increased vehicular movement near habitations	Traffic management plans, signages, and restricted vehicle timings
Construction	Noise and Dust Pollution	Health discomfort, impact on vegetation	Use dust suppression (water spraying), noise barriers, and regulated working hours

Stage	Type of Impact	Description of Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Construction	Employment Opportunities	Short-term livelihood gains for locals	Prioritize local hiring and skill enhancement programs
Post-Construction	Change in Livelihood Pattern	Shift from agriculture to service-based economy	Skill development, vocational training, and entrepreneurship support
Post-Construction	Urbanization Pressure	Risk of social inequality or speculation	Transparent land use control and local benefit-sharing mechanisms
Cross-cutting	Social Cohesion	Risk of discontent due to unequal compensation	Ensure participatory planning and equitable benefit distribution
Cross-cutting	Social Cohesion	Loss of Cultural values	Traditional club may be formed to stay connect with the cultural values

6.8 Conclusion

Overall, the **social impacts** of the Mountain Township Project are largely **positive**, with significant potential to **enhance regional infrastructure, employment, and quality of life**. However, **adequate mitigation measures**—especially related to fair compensation, environmental safeguards, and community participation—are crucial to ensure that development remains **inclusive, sustainable, and socially equitable**. If the public will agree for this proposed project.

Chapter-7
Analysis of Costs and Benefits
Recommendations on Acquisition

After careful analysis of the **positive and negative impacts** of the proposed **Mountain Township at Jathia Devi**, covering **eight villages of Tehsil Shimla (District Shimla)** and **one village of Tehsil MAMLIGH (District Solan)**, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team conducted a detailed comparison between the **anticipated costs** (in terms of social, economic, and environmental impacts) and the **expected benefits** (in terms of infrastructure, employment, and long-term sustainability). The assessment is presented below.

7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose from the Project

The assessment hinges on whether the project—led by the **Department of Housing** (H.P.). genuinely serves a public need, or if it is primarily a commercial real estate venture conducted under the guise of public interest

The **primary objective** of the Mountain Township Project is to develop a **planned satellite settlement** to **decongest Shimla city**, which currently faces acute challenges of overcrowding, unplanned expansion, and infrastructure strain. The township will offer **residential, institutional, and commercial zones**, ensuring balanced urban growth and improved quality of life.

The project aligns with the **broader state vision for sustainable hill urbanization**, promoting environmental resilience, improved connectivity, and local employment generation. The development will benefit the public by:

- Reducing the infrastructural load on central Shimla.
- Providing affordable and well-planned housing.
- Enhancing road connectivity and public service delivery.
- Stimulating local economic growth and job creation.
- Encouraging sustainable, eco-sensitive construction practices in the Himalayan context.

Hence, the project serves a **clear public purpose**, consistent with state development priorities and urban planning frameworks.

7.2 Maximum Displacement and Alternative Land Requirement

The project is designed to minimize displacement. Based on field findings, **no large-scale physical displacement** of households is anticipated, as most of the identified land consists of **non-residential, privately owned agricultural or vacant plots**. The total land required is approximately **414-91-44 Ha, out of that DPR is available for 135 Ha**, including land already under HIMUDA ownership.

Alternative site analysis during the planning stage considered locations with **less agricultural productivity, fewer settlements, and suitable terrain**, confirming Jathia Devi as the most feasible and least disruptive choice. This ensures the **lowest possible human and livelihood**

displacement compared to other potential sites. However, alternative non-agricultural or government lands are available, such as Kutasni, Rauriat Shimla and land at Sairi and MAMLIGH, etc. Tehsil Kandaghat, Solan and could serve the intended objective as suggested by PAPs.

7.3 Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts

The primary social impacts identified are **economic rather than physical**, relating to loss of agricultural income, horticultural assets, and temporary disruption of livelihoods. The **intensity of impact** varies depending on landholding size and dependence on agriculture.

Secondary impacts include **temporary inconvenience during construction**, such as noise, dust, and restricted mobility. No major cultural, religious, or heritage sites will be affected. **However, the interviewed stakeholders expressed concern that the influence of outsiders or modern culture may affect the rich cultural heritage of Himachal Pradesh.** The overall **social impact intensity is moderate**, manageable through compensation, livelihood support, and participatory monitoring measures.

7.4 Viability of the Suggested Mitigation Measures

The proposed mitigation measures—including **fair compensation, transparent valuation, employment opportunities, and continuous consultation**—are both practical and viable. Given the community's general awareness and acceptance of the project, effective implementation of these measures will ensure equitable benefit distribution and minimal resistance.

Institutional arrangements should ensure coordination between **HIMUDA, Revenue Department, and the local Gram Panchayats** for grievance redressal and monitoring of compensation delivery.

7.4.1 Summary of Costs and Benefits of the Project

Costs (Negative Impacts):

- Loss of agricultural and horticultural income due to land acquisition.
- Temporary disruption during construction (dust, noise, traffic congestion).
- Possible alteration of local hydrology and ecology if construction is not carefully managed.
- Risk of unequal compensation or grievance delays without strong institutional oversight.
- Gradual decline in traditional livelihoods such as subsistence farming and grazing.

Benefits (Positive Impacts):

- Development of a **planned, sustainable township** to decongest Shimla city.
- **Employment generation** during construction and post-construction phases.
- **Improved infrastructure** (roads, water, power, sanitation, waste management).
- **Enhanced regional connectivity** and economic activity.

- Creation of **modern residential and institutional spaces** in a climate-resilient manner.
- Strengthened **local economy** through new business opportunities and real estate appreciation.

Overall Analysis:

The **benefits of the Mountain Township Project** outweigh the social and economic costs. While short-term disruptions and livelihood adjustments are inevitable, they are **manageable and reversible** through effective mitigation. The project promises **long-term public welfare**, economic upliftment, and sustainable urban growth for the Shimla region.

7.4.2 Final Recommendation

The proposed **Mountain Township at Jathia Devi** represents a forward-looking initiative by the Government of Himachal Pradesh and **Department of Housing (H.P.),** to promote planned, sustainable, and inclusive urban growth in the hill region. The cost–benefit analysis clearly demonstrates that the long-term social and economic gains—including employment generation, improved infrastructure, enhanced connectivity, and regional decongestion—significantly outweigh the short-term social costs related to land acquisition and livelihood adjustment.

During the survey, information obtained from the affected land owners, who are unwilling to give their lands and for reasons related to the religious belief in God, increase in un-employment among families, environmental and ecological issues, migration due to land acquisition, no alternative income source and disputes in the court, all these should be re-addressed by the Department.

It was observed that a few are willing to give their land, provided, equal size and quality of land, financial assistance, alternative employment opportunities may be provided during resettlement. It is recommended that:

- **Land acquisition** proceeds with strict adherence to the **RFCTLARR Act, 2013,** ensuring transparent compensation and rehabilitation.
- **Comprehensive livelihood restoration programs** be implemented for affected families, including skill training and employment in project activities.
- **Environmental management measures** be integrated into construction and operation to protect hill ecology.
- **Continuous stakeholder engagement** through Gram Sabha consultations be maintained to address evolving community concerns.
- **A dedicated social monitoring and grievance redressal committee** be established to ensure fair and timely resolution of all issues.

In conclusion, the Mountain Township Project at Jathia Devi is a socially beneficial and economically viable initiative that aligns with Himachal Pradesh's vision for sustainable mountain urbanization. With proper mitigation, it can serve as a model for balanced development in hill regions, combining modernization with environmental and social responsibility.

The cost–benefit analysis also indicates that while the project requires significant initial investment in land acquisition and mitigation, the tangible and intangible benefits—including employment, infrastructure creation, and regional urban decongestion—far outweigh the costs.

Chapter-8

Social Impact Management Plan

Social Impact Management Plan presented here is designed to mitigate, manage and monitor the adverse social impacts arising from the Mountain Township at Jathia Devi in 08 villages Tehsil Shimla (Rural)of District Shimla and 01 village of Tehsil MAMLIGH of District Solan. The objective of this plan is to ensure that the project minimizes the disruptions to the affected communities while promoting equitable outcomes for all stakeholders. The compensation for PAF of project affected villages is proposed to be determined on the basis of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015.

8.1 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate, and Compensate Impacts

To ensure the proposed project is implemented with minimal adverse effects on the community and environment, a comprehensive strategy comprising **avoidance, mitigation, compensation, and monitoring measures** has been developed. These steps aim to uphold the principles of responsible development and safeguard the rights and well-being of affected stakeholders.

1. Avoidance Measures

- **Optimized Land Utilization:** Acquisition will be strictly limited to the essential **249-49-51 Ha (2959-12 Bigha)**.
- **Sensitive Project Design:** The layout and construction activities will be carefully planned to **avoid interference with nearby residential and commercial structures**, reducing physical and social disturbances.

2. Mitigation Measures

- **Environmental Safeguards:** Implementation of scientifically designed **stormwater and surface runoff management systems** to prevent water accumulation and related issues in adjacent areas.
- Adoption of **eco-friendly construction materials and practices** to limit environmental degradation.
- **Air and Noise Pollution Control:** Use of **dust suppression techniques**, such as water sprinkling and covering materials during transport and storage.
- Scheduling of noisy construction activities within **permitted hours** and use of **low-noise machinery** to reduce impact on local residents.
- **Safety Protocols:** Installation of **barricades, warning signs, and lighting** around the construction zone to ensure public and worker safety.
- Regular **on-site monitoring** to identify and mitigate safety risks during execution.

3. Compensation Measures

- **Fair and Transparent Compensation:** Provision of **timely and adequate financial compensation** to landowners in accordance with applicable legal frameworks (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and HP RFCTLARR Rules, 2015).
- Where required, **alternative land or livelihood support** shall be offered to ensure complete rehabilitation of displaced or economically affected persons.

- **Community Engagement and Support:** Establishment of **clear communication channels** to inform and consult with the local population throughout project execution.
- Creation of **local employment opportunities** and support for **community-based enterprises** to ensure long-term socio-economic benefits.

4. Monitoring and Compliance

- Engagement of an **independent monitoring agency** to oversee adherence to environmental, social, and compensation-related commitments.
- Conduct of **periodic impact assessments** during and post-construction to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and make necessary adjustments.

By implementing these comprehensive measures, the project seeks to **minimize adverse impacts**, **promote inclusive development**, and **enhance community resilience**, ensuring a balanced approach between infrastructure growth and social responsibility.

8.2 Measures included in R&R and compensation as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013

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

Table 8.1: Impacts identified and corresponding mitigation measures

S.NO	ASSESSED IMPACT	SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES
1	Loss of Private Land.	Appropriate Compensation to title holders and stakeholders as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and agricultural land may be avoided.
2	Loss of Private Assets due to Acquisition such as Residential and commercial Structures, boundary walls, Crops, Fruit Bearing and non-fruit bearing trees. List of private assets being acquired is mentioned in previous chapter	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Avoid residential and agriculture area if possible, to create residential area of **Department of Housing**(H.P.).
3	Inconvenience caused due to acquisition for displaced Families and individuals	Affected landowners and stakeholders shall be provided with **fair and adequate compensation** in accordance with the provisions of the **RFCTLARR Act, 2013**, to support their **relocation to a new site** and the **construction of new residential structures**.
4	Loss of employment/income/livelihood dependent on land.	1) Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. 2) The Requiring body may ensure employment of these individuals in the project during its construction and post

		construction phase depending on their skill set, qualification, age and existing income. 3) The requiring body may also run skill development programs for upgradation of skills of these individuals for them to be able to receive better employment opportunity in the project. 4) During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to award petty contracts in construction, supply and transportation to PAPs and PAFs and also to Locals of the Affected Gram Panchayats. Agricultural land may be avoided.
5	Loss of Common properties such as Water Resources including Drinking water resources for human and cattle such as springs/& Kuls, Naals, etc. Loss of pastures/grazing lands, forests for collection of firewood.	All common properties being impacted should be provided with an equivalent/upgraded alternate with prior consent of the concerned community before starting of construction.
6	Impacts on vulnerable groups:	1) Provide Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. 2) In addition, they may be provided with special assistance like providing additional support in terms of skill development and income restoration to at least one member from each vulnerable family. 3) The authorities may make sure that the relevant share of compensation is transferred directly to the vulnerable individuals in order avoid chances of frauds and cheat.
6	Environmental pollution and vehicular traffic	Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate environmental impact i.e. the increased level of noise traffic dust within the permissible limit may be taken up in consultation with local people - **Dust Control:** Regular **water sprinkling** should

		be carried out during the **construction phase** to minimize dust emissions and maintain air quality within **permissible limits**. - **Stormwater and Runoff Management:** A **scientifically designed drainage system** should be installed to ensure the **safe and efficient passage of stormwater and surface runoff**, thereby preventing waterlogging and soil erosion. - **Waste Management:** All **excavated muck and construction debris** must be disposed of responsibly at **designated dumping sites**, avoiding unauthorized dumping in ecologically sensitive areas. - **Protection of Natural Resources:** Strict measures must be taken to ensure that **no drainage lines are blocked or disrupted**, and that **no damage occurs to surrounding forests, water bodies (i.e. *Naalas, Bavadies, Kul and Chasma*), trees, or vegetation,** during any phase of construction or operation. - **Traffic and Road Safety:** Traffic emerging from the complex to the **main road** must be managed to **prevent congestion** and ensure the **smooth flow of vehicles**. - Installation of **clear and visible signage** is essential to guide traffic and prevent accidents. Additionally, a **dedicated and safe access route** to the main road should be developed to avoid disruption to public traffic and ensure safe entry and exit. **Noise pollution and traffic** may be minimized by: - defining specific hours of the day for entry of heavy transport vehicles. - regulating the number of heavy

		vehicles that can enter/leave the project site in one day. - Strict instructions to the drivers to minimize the use of horns. - complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles. - staggering the timings of transport vehicles evenly throughout the day in order to avoid unnecessary overload on the roads and traffic situations. - strict instructions to drivers of heavy vehicles to give regular overtake passes on priority to small vehicles and adhering to speed limits. - **If Department of Housing** (H.P.). **started work here, Eco friendly houses with ecofriendly may be considered.**

8.3 Outlay for SIMP Implementation

The **entitlement framework** and the **rehabilitation and resettlement process** have been outlined below, based on the **legal provisions applicable** to the project-affected families. An **Entitlement Matrix** has been formulated in accordance with the relevant **laws, rules, and policies** established by the **Government of India** and the **Government of Himachal Pradesh**. This matrix provides a comprehensive summary of the **types of losses** anticipated due to land acquisition and outlines the **corresponding entitlements**, detailing the **nature, scope, and extent of support** to be provided to affected persons.

Table 8.2: Impact Category and Entitlement details

S. No	Impact Category	Unit of entitlement	Details of entitlement	Remarks
Loss of Assets- titleholders				
1	Private Land	Land Owner(s)/ title holders	(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets. Training Assistance c) Loss of perennial and non- perennial crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable. (d) A Grant of Rs 25,000 for replacement of cattle shed or petty shops.	
2	Loss of structure (Residential or Commercial or Res-cum-Commercial)	Land Owner/ Title holder	a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms (b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families (c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/commercial or Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house (d) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013) Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)	
3	Tenants and Leaseholders	Tenants and lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures - Non-Titleholders				

4	Encroachers	Affected Person (Individual/ Family)	(a) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops. Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
Loss of livelihood – Title and Non-Titleholders				
5	Loss of livelihood – Title holders, Agriculture labour and commercial squatters	(Individual/ Family)	One-time grant of Rs 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013)	For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census Survey Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage
6	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage	Owner, affected person	Payment of damages if any to Structures Temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary	
7	Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any	Kiosk owner	Two months advance notice to vacate the area	
8	SC		Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if not included, if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Second Schedule	
9	Unforeseen impacts		Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Act.	

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ANNEXURE A- PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIELD VISIT








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20/09/2025 01:36 PM GMT +05:30
Google


देवालय परिसर
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Google








Jubbarhatti, Himachal Pradesh, India
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Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
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Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India


Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
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जय माँ ज्वाला


REDMI 13 5G


REDMI 13 5G













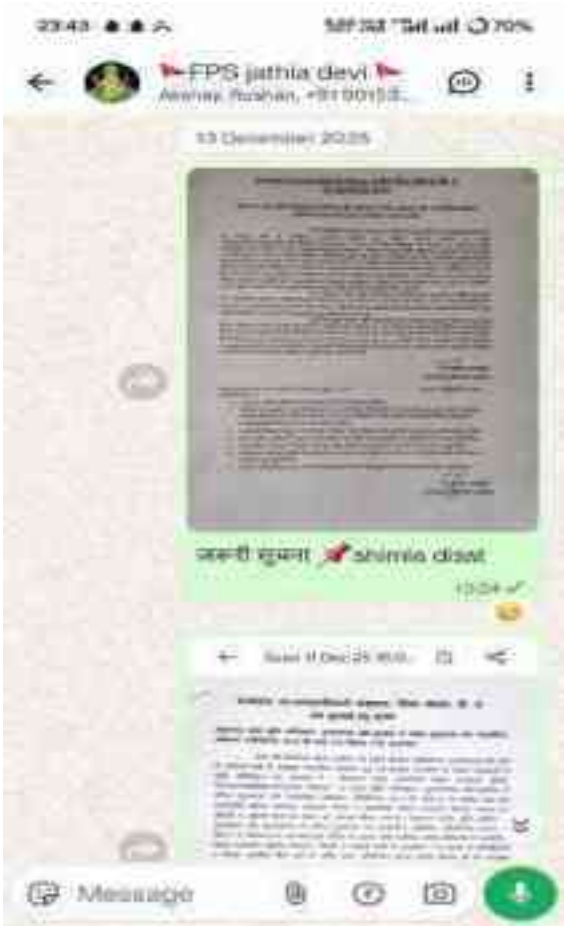


ANNEXURE B- MOBLIZATION OF PUBLIC HEARING










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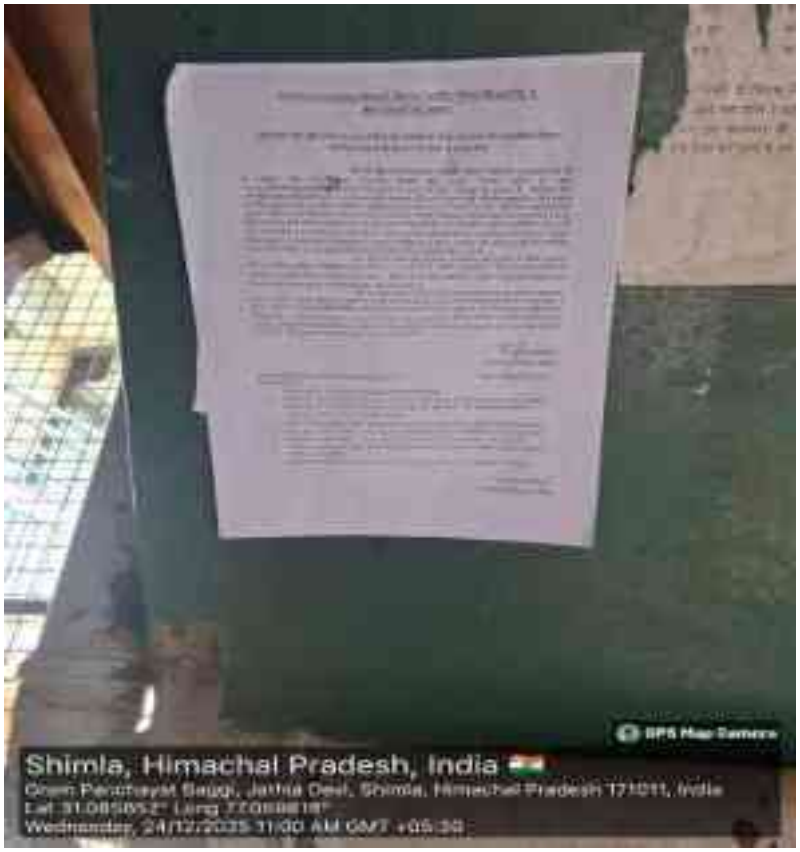

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21 December 2025
जमीन का होगा अधिग्रहण


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~ Naresd... +91 98164 34515
Photo
Really true
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21 December 2025
जमीन का होगा अधिग्रहण




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Jathia Devi, Himachal Pradesh, India
Google


Jathia Devi, Himachal Pradesh, India
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Google



नए शहर के लिए 9 गांवों की जमीन का होगा अधिग्रहण

जाठिया देवी में बसेगा शहर, जल्द शुरू होगा कार्य

एसडीएम की अगुवाई में होगी जन सुनवाई

शिमला के 9 गांवों की जमीन के अधिग्रहण करने की तैयारी

प्रशासन गांव की ओर कार्यक्रम 23 दिसंबर को

ANNEXURE C- PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC HEARING

















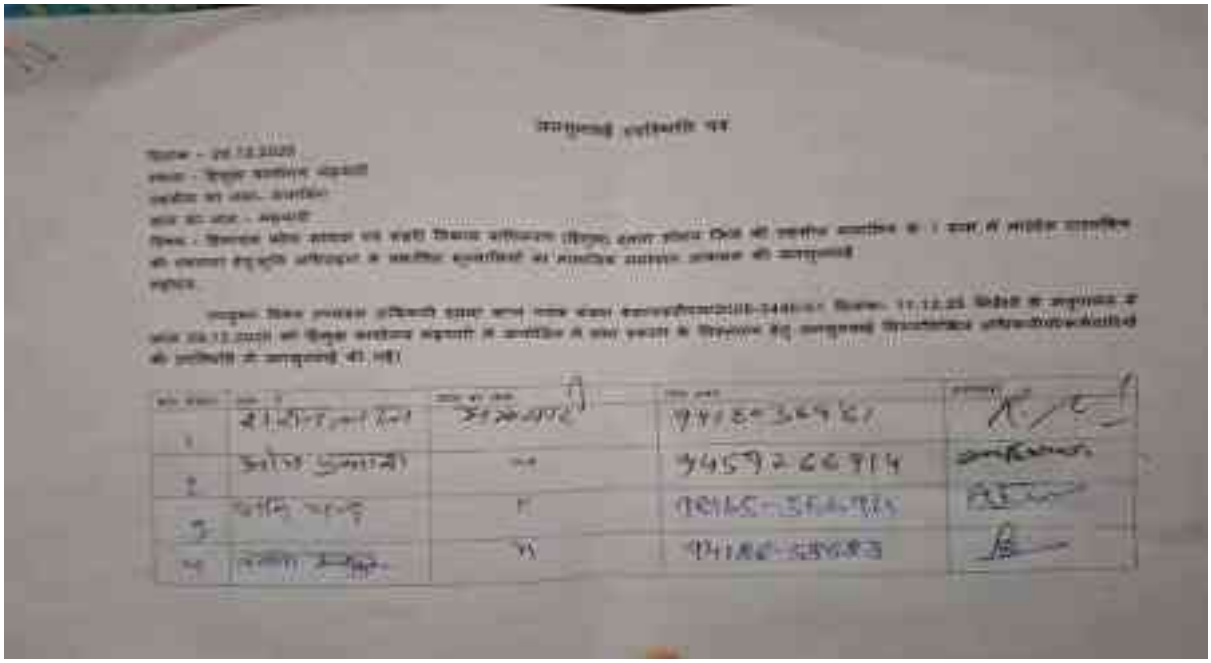

जन सुनवाई
प्रायोजक : MSHIPA-SIA UNIT
द्वारा : सिवाई और अग्रिमा, दिल्ली
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
Google











उपस्थिति पत्रिका पत्र

दिनांक - 20.12.2023
स्थान - हिमगिरि कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय
उपस्थिति का समय - अपराह्न
समय का समय - अपराह्न
विषय - हिमगिरि कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय एवं सहयोगी विकास अधिकारण (हिमगिरि) द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न की सहायक आवश्यक के 1 वर्ष में आयोजित उपस्थिति की उपस्थिति हेतु सूचित अधिकारण के सहयोगित कार्यालयों का आवश्यक उपस्थिति उपस्थिति की आवश्यकता सहित।

उपस्थिति विभिन्न उपस्थिति पत्रिकाओं द्वारा जारी नमूना संख्या कार्यालय/हिमगिरि/2023-24/[illegible] दिनांक 11.12.23 विषयों के अनुपालन में दिनांक 20.12.2023 को हिमगिरि कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय सहयोगी के उपस्थिति के समय उपस्थित के विभिन्न हेतु आयोजनकर्ता विभिन्नविषय/कार्यालयों की उपस्थिति में आयोजनकर्ता की गई।

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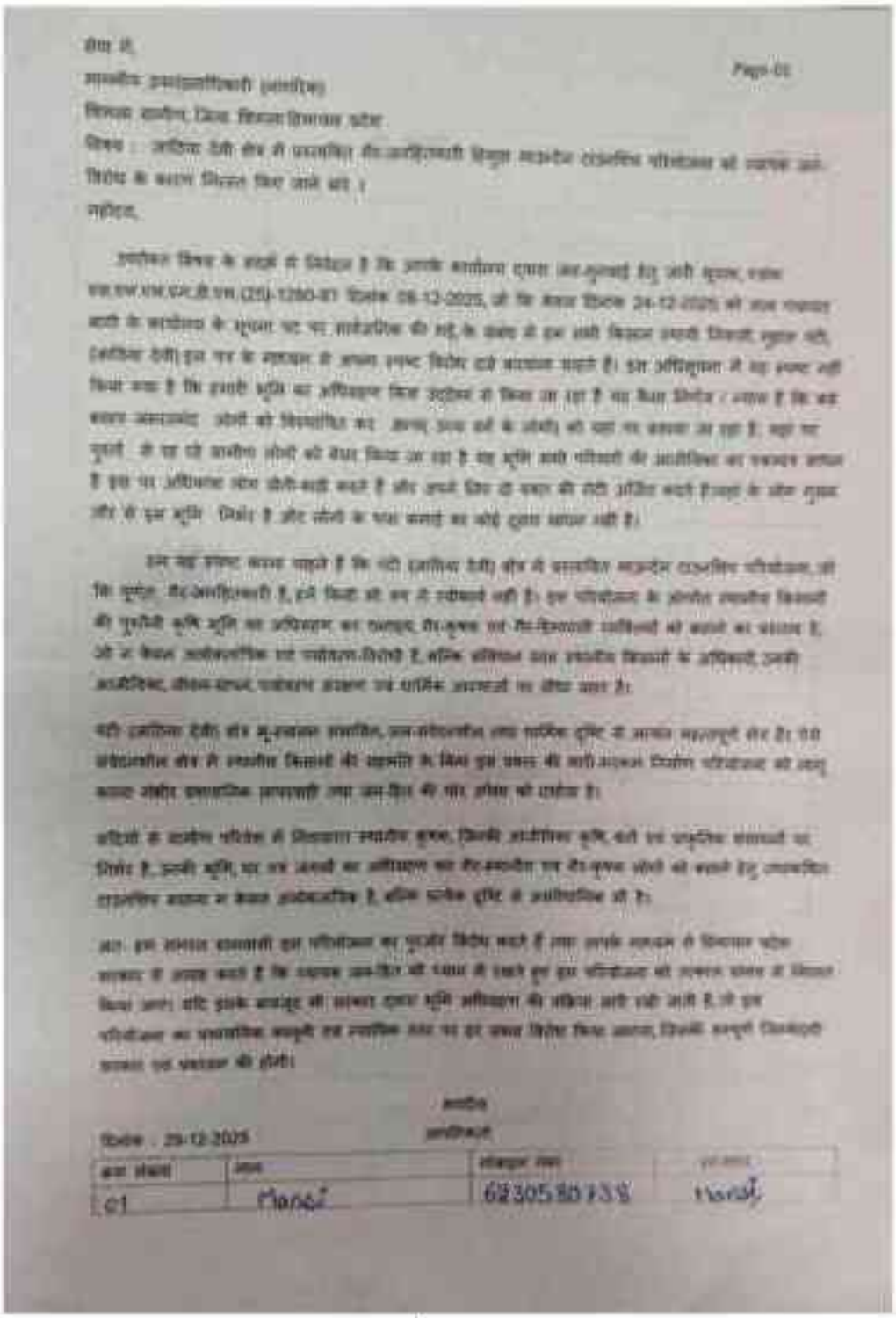


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09	Rajesh Kumar	[illegible]	8826[illegible]	
10	Raj Kumar Sharma	Himgiri	9[illegible]	
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13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

ANNEXURE- D

COMPLAINTS RECIVED IN PUBLIC HEARING

COMPLAINT 1



सेवा में,

Page-01

माननीय उपजिलाधिकारी (उपजिला)

विषय : अतिरिक्त टैरी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित गैर-आद्रोधिकारी विद्युत सब-स्टेशन परियोजना को स्थानांतरित किए जाने बाबत ।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय के संदर्भ में निवेदन है कि उपरोक्त कार्यालय द्वारा जन-सुनवाई हेतु जारी सूचना, पत्रांक [illegible] दिनांक 08-12-2025, जो कि केवल दिनांक 24-12-2025 को जन-सुनवाई आदि के कार्यालय के सूचना पट पर सार्वजनिक की गई, के संबंध में इस संबंध किसान उपरोक्त टिप्पणी, सहित नहीं, (अतिरिक्त टैरी) इस पत्र के माध्यम से अपना स्पष्ट विरोध दर्ज कराना चाहते हैं। इस अधिसूचना में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि इसकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किस उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है तथा किस प्रोजेक्ट / व्यवस्था है कि कब कहां जनसुनवाई जोनों को विस्थापित कर [illegible] उनके घरों के जोनों को यहां पर बसाया जा रहा है, यहां पर पुनर्वास के यह दो आवेदन जोनों को बेचा किया जा रहा है यह भूमि सभी परिवारों और आदिवासियों का एकमात्र आधार है इस पर अधिकांश लोग खेती-बाड़ी करते हैं और अपने जीवन यापन की रोटी अर्जित करते हैं।यहां के लोग मुख्य तौर से इस भूमि जिसेंद्र है और जोनों के पास बसाई का कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है।

हम यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि रोटी (अतिरिक्त टैरी) क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित सब-स्टेशन परियोजना, जो कि पूर्णतः गैर-आद्रोधिकारी है, हमें किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित किसानों की पुश्तैनी कृषि भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर एकपक्षीय, गैर-कृषक एवं गैर-ग्रेजुएशनी व्यक्तियों को बढ़ावा का प्रयास है, जो न केवल आर्थिकरूपेण एवं पर्यावरण-विरोधी है, बल्कि क्षेत्रिय उद्यम स्थानीय किसानों के अधिकारों, उनकी आजीविका, जीवन-यापन, पर्यावरण संतुलन एवं सामाजिक असमानता पर गंभीर प्रभाव डालेगा है।

यही (अतिरिक्त टैरी) क्षेत्र बहु-फसलीय उपजाऊ, जल-संरक्षणयुक्त एवं पारंपरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। ऐसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में स्थापित किसानों की सहमति के बिना इस प्रकार की कोई अत्यधिक विद्युत परियोजना को लागू करना गंभीर पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन एवं जन-हित की घोर अवहेलना है।

अधिकांश के आवेदन परियोजना में विस्थापित स्थानीय कृषक, जिनकी आजीविका कृषि, खेती एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर है, उनकी भूमि, घर एवं आवासों का अधिग्रहण कर गैर-स्थानीय एवं गैर-कृषक लोगों को बसाने हेतु उपयोगित दृष्टिकोण अत्यंत न केवल अन्यायपूर्ण है, बल्कि सामाजिक दृष्टि से अस्वीकार्य भी है।

अतः इस संबंधित कार्यालयी इस परियोजना का पुरजोर विरोध करते हैं तथा उपरोक्त माध्यम से विनम्र आग्रह करते हैं कि उपरोक्त जन-हित की व्यापक से देखते हुए इस परियोजना को तत्काल प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाए। यदि इसके बावजूद भी आपका द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ी जाती है, तो इस परियोजना का पर्यावरणीय बचाव एवं सामाजिक तरह पर इस प्रकार विरोध किया जाएगा, जिसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी प्रशासन एवं प्रबंधन की होगी।

भवदीय

दिनांक : 24-12-2025

हस्ताक्षरकर्ता

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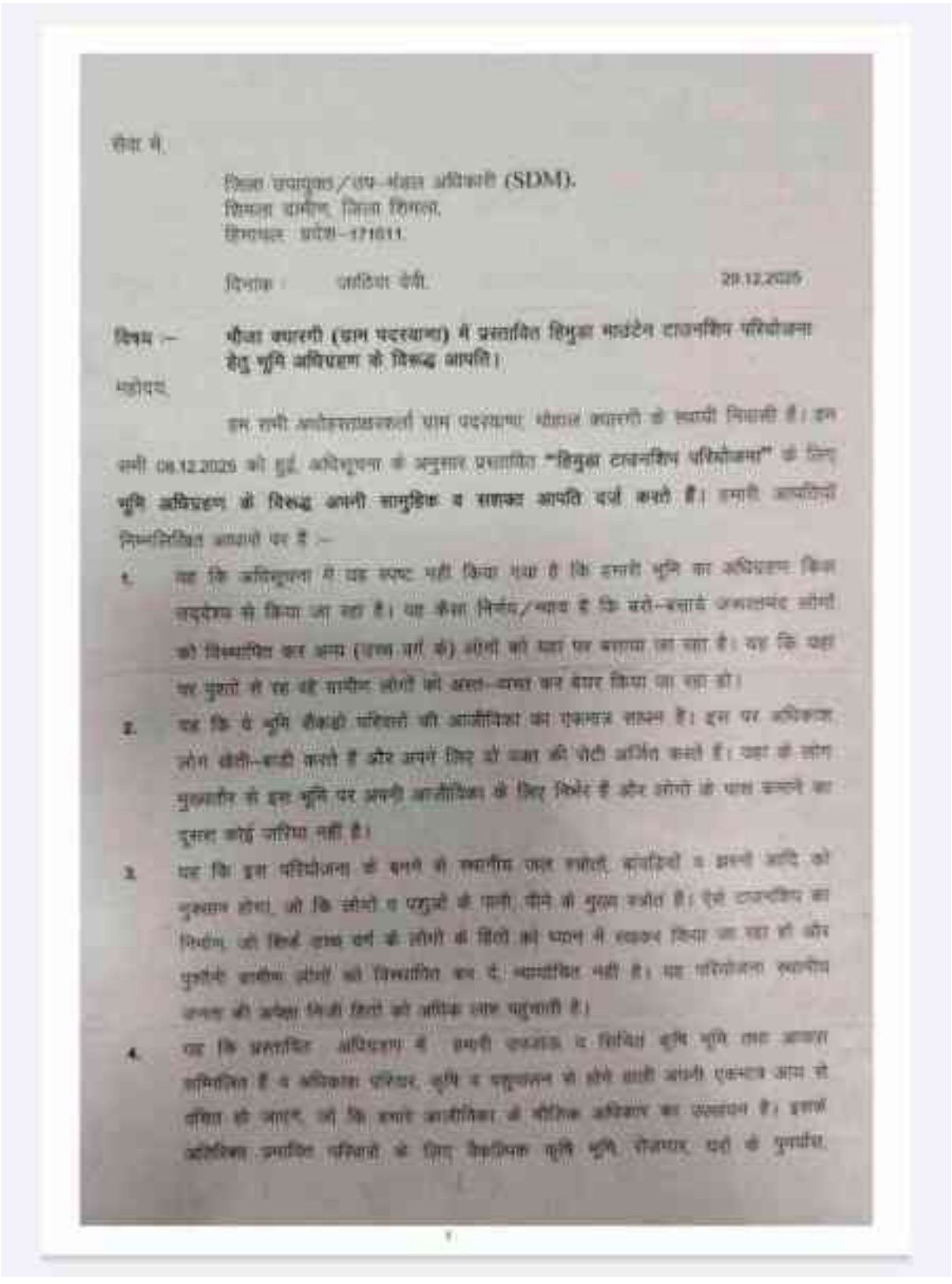
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02	NIDHIKA	623089 6738	B.dhy
03	Manichand	6236 80 738	
04	Lajya Devi	9816572334	
05	Anita Devi	623006073	
06	Kamlesh Kumari	842907575	
07	Lokesh	623060 2834	
08	Kaushalya Devi	889465 23341	
09	Nirmal Kumar	835096	
10	Disha	835096268 7	
11	Beena Devi	do	
12	Lekh Ram		
13	Keshav Chand	80913	
14	Sunita Kumari	9739935	
15	Subhash Chand	9539	
16	Rekha Devi	7018009920	
17	Himanshul Kumar	8091039381	
18	Kavita Devi	8216	
19	Pramila Devi	956	
20	Durga	8546	
21	Rekha	9418	
22	Ram Lal	76	
23	Rajender Kumar	70	
24	Bhawana	8	

P.T.O.





COMPLAINT 2



सेवा में,

जिला उपायुक्त / उप-मंडल अधिकारी (SDM),
हिमतल उत्तरी, जिला हिमतल,
हिमधाम प्रदेश–171011.

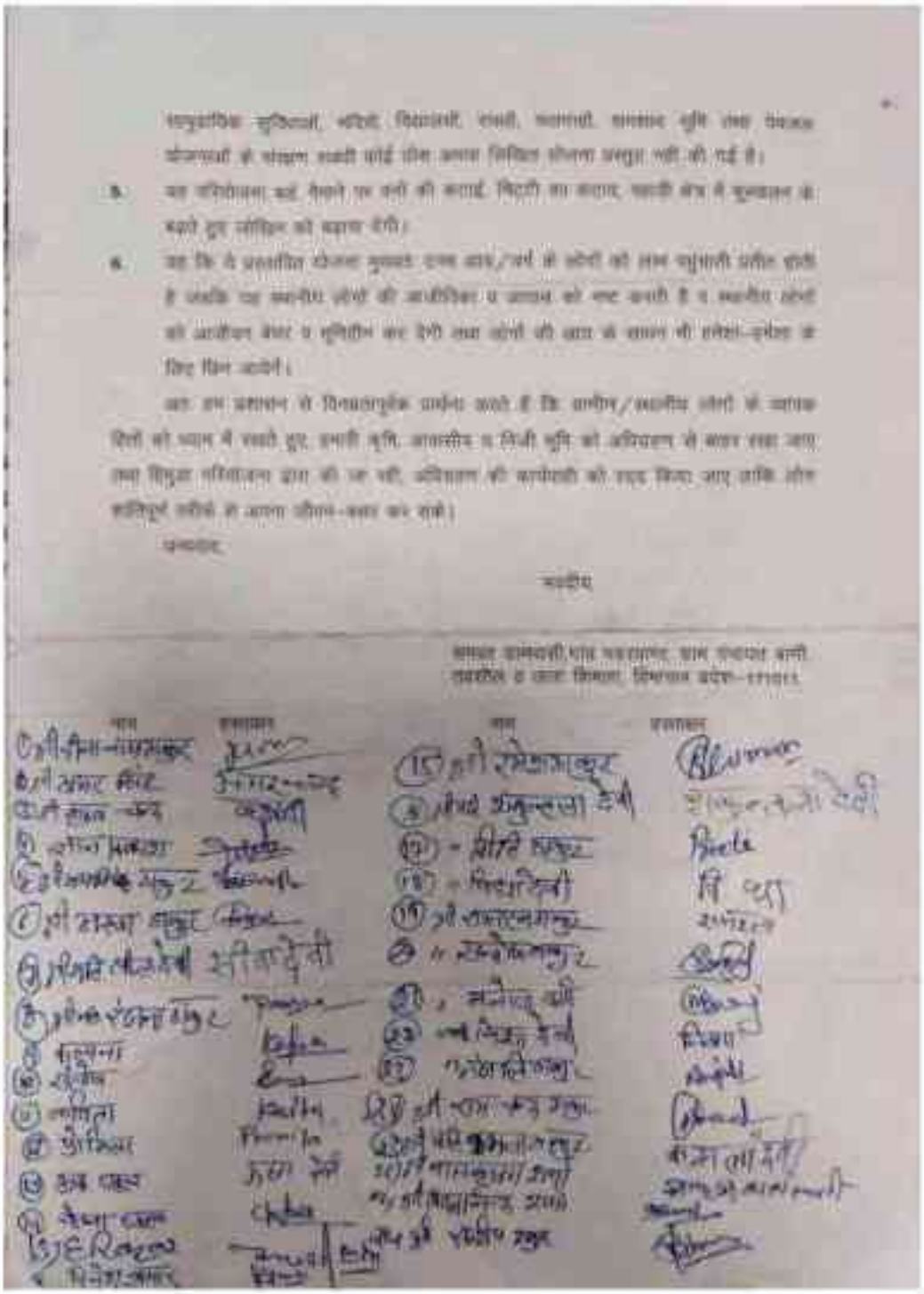
दिनांक : जतिंदर वेगी. 29.12.2025

विषय :– **भीजा क्यारगी (ग्राम पदरयाणा) में प्रस्तावित हिमुक्ष माउंटेन टाउनशिप परियोजना हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण के विरुद्ध आपत्ति।**

महोदय,

इस सभी अनौकस्ताक्षरकर्ता ग्राम पदरयाणा, भीजा क्यारगी के स्थायी निवासी हैं। हम सभी 08.12.2025 को हुई अधिसूचना के अनुसार प्रस्तावित **"हिमुक्ष टाउनशिप परियोजना"** के लिए **भूमि अधिग्रहण के विरुद्ध अपनी सामुहिक व सशक्त आपत्ति दर्ज करते हैं।** हमारी आपत्तियाँ निम्नलिखित आधारों पर हैं :–

1. यह कि अधिसूचना में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि हमारी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किस उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है। यह कैसा निर्लेख / न्याय है कि बसे-बसाये अनादिकाल लोगों को विस्थापित कर अन्य (उच्च वर्ग के) लोगों को यहां पर बसाया जा रहा है। यह कि यहां पर पुश्तों से रह रहे सामीण लोगों को अस्त-व्यस्त कर बेघर किया जा रहा है।
2. यह कि ये भूमि हमारी पीढ़ियों की आजीविका का एकमात्र साधन है। इस पर अधिकांश लोग खेती-बाड़ी करते हैं और अपने सिर पर छत की पोटी अर्जित करते हैं। यहां के लोग मुख्यतौर से इस भूमि पर अपनी आजीविका के लिए निर्भर हैं और लोगों के पास कमाने का दूसरा कोई जरिया नहीं है।
3. यह कि इस परियोजना के बनने से स्थानीय जल स्रोतों, बावड़ियों व झरनों आदि को नुकसान होगा, जो कि लोगों व पशुओं के पानी पीने के मुख्य स्रोत हैं। ऐसे टाउनशिप का निर्माण, जो सिर्फ उच्च वर्ग के लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जा रहा है और पुश्तैनी सामीण लोगों को विस्थापित कर दे, न्यायोचित नहीं है। यह परियोजना स्थानीय जनता की अपेक्षा निजी हितों को अधिक लाभ पहुंचाती है।
4. यह कि प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण में हमारी उपजाऊ व सिंचित कृषि भूमि तथा आजीविका सम्मिलित है व अधिकांश परिवार, कृषि व पशुपालन से होने वाली अपनी एकमात्र आय से वंचित हो जाएंगे, जो कि हमारे आजीविका के मौलिक अधिकार का उल्लंघन है। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए वैकल्पिक कृषि भूमि, रोजगार, घरों के पुनर्वास



अनुसूचित सूचियों, भौतिक विशेषताएँ, रचनाएँ, व्यवसाय सूचि तथा पेशागत योजनाओं के संचालन संबंधी कोई तीसरा अन्य विशिष्ट योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है।

5. यह परियोजना कार्य पैमाने पर नगरों की बनावट, मिट्टी का संचालन, खाली क्षेत्र में भूमिकरण के बढ़ते हुए प्रतिशत को बढ़ावा देगी।

6. यह कि ये प्रस्तावित योजना मुख्यतः ग्राम स्तर/वर्ग के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने प्रतीत होते हैं जबकि यह ग्रामीण लोगों की आवश्यकता व आशय को नष्ट करती है व ग्रामीण लोगों को आर्थिक बेकार व मुसीबित कर देगी तथा लोगों की आय के साधन की समस्ा-दुर्बलता के लिए जिम्मेदार होगी।

अतः हम प्रशासन से विनम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करते हैं कि ग्रामीण/अग्रामीण लोगों के व्यापक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमारी कृषि, आवासीय व निजी भूमि को अधिग्रहण से बाहर रखा जाए तथा विशुद्ध परिसीमन द्वारा की जा सकी, अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही को रद्द किया जाए ताकि लोग शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से आपस जीवन-बसर कर सकें।

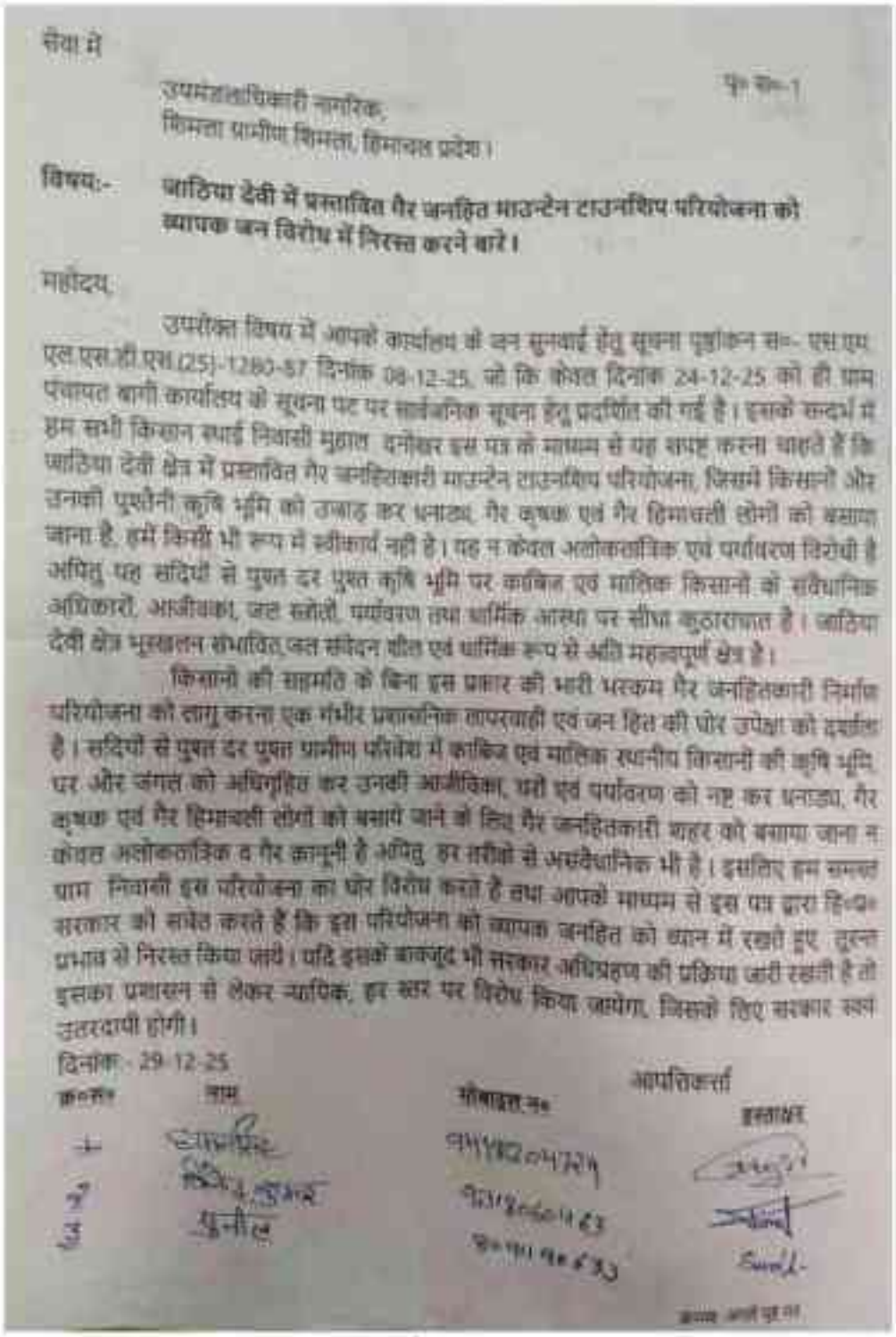
धन्यवाद,

भवदीय,

समस्त ग्रामवासी,ग्राम पंचायत, ग्राम पंचायत बानी
तहसील व जनपद सिरसा, हरियाणा 125055

नाम	हस्ताक्षर	नाम	हस्ताक्षर
(1)		(15)	
(2)		(16)	
(3)		(17)	
(4)		(18)	
(5)		(19)	
(6)		(20)	
(7)		(21)	
(8)		(22)	
(9)		(23)	
(10)		(24)	
(11)		(25)	
(12)		(26)	
(13)		(27)	
(14)		(28)	

COMPLAINT 3



सेवा में

पेज सं०-1

उपमंडलाधिकारी नागरिक,
शिमला ग्रामीण शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

विषय:- **जाठिया देवी में प्रस्तावित गैर जनहित माउन्टेन टाउनशिप परियोजना को व्यापक जन विरोध में निरस्त करने बारे।**

महोदय,

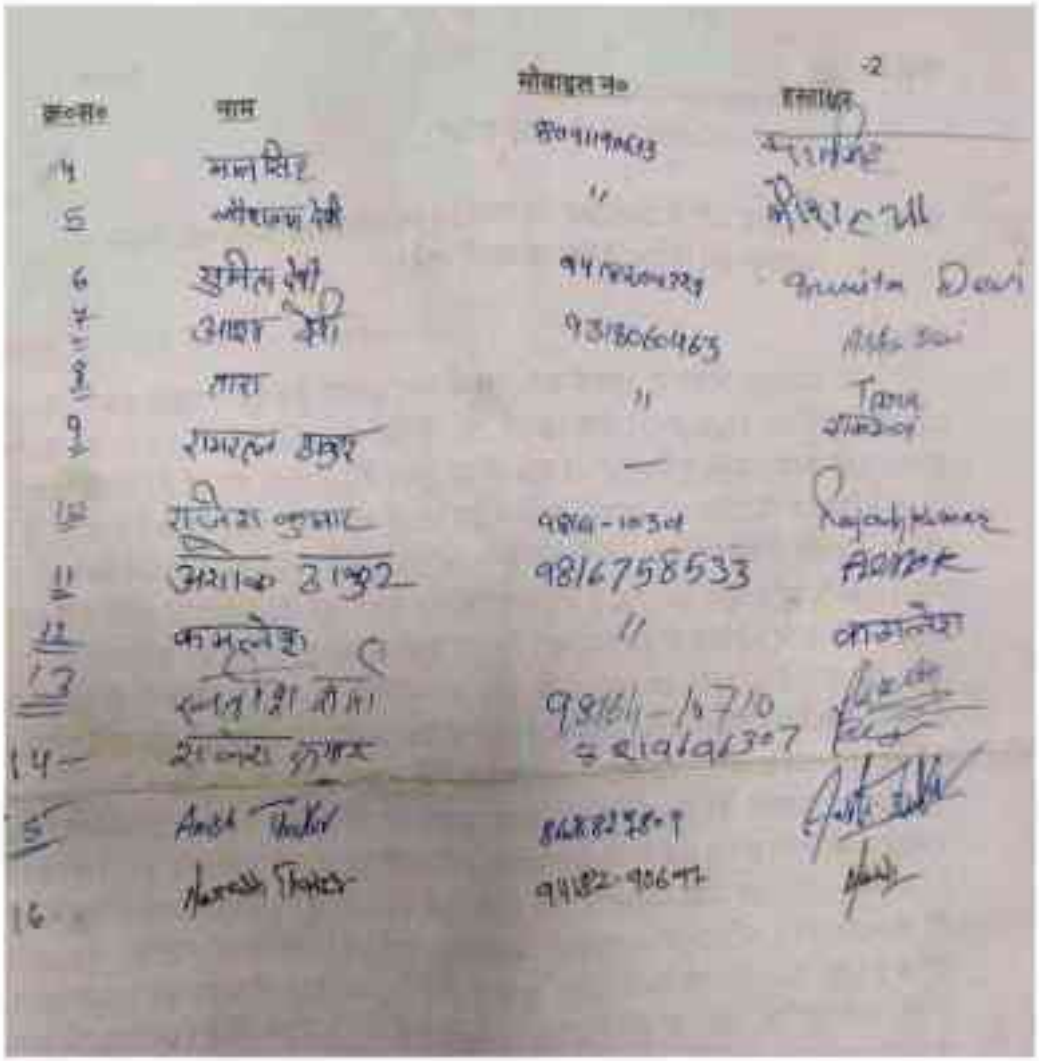
उपरोक्त विषय में आपके कार्यालय की जन सुनवाई हेतु सूचना पृष्ठांकन सं०- एस.एम. एल.एस.डी.एस.(25)-1280-87 दिनांक 08-12-25, जो कि केवल दिनांक 24-12-25 को ही ग्राम पंचायत बागी कार्यालय की सूचना पट्ट पर सार्वजनिक सूचना हेतु प्रदर्शित की गई है। इसके सन्दर्भ में हम सभी किसान स्थाई निवासी मुठाल दनोखर इस पत्र के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि जाठिया देवी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित गैर जनहितकारी माउन्टेन टाउनशिप परियोजना, जिसमें किसानों और उनकी पुश्तैनी कृषि भूमि को उजाड़ कर धनाढ्य, गैर कृषक एवं गैर हिमाचली लोगों को बसाया जाना है, हमें किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक एवं पर्यावरण विरोधी है अपितु यह सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कृषि भूमि पर काबिज एवं मालिक किसानों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों, आजीविका, जल स्त्रोतों, पर्यावरण तथा धार्मिक आस्था पर सीधा कुठाराघात है। जाठिया देवी क्षेत्र भूस्खलन संभावित, जल संवेदन शील एवं धार्मिक रूप से अति महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है।

किसानों की सहमति के बिना इस प्रकार की भारी भरकम गैर जनहितकारी निर्माण परियोजना को लागू करना एक गंभीर प्रशासनिक लापरवाही एवं जन हित की घोर उपेक्षा को दर्शाता है। सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त ग्रामीण परिवेश में काबिज एवं मालिक स्थानीय किसानों की कृषि भूमि, घर और जंगल को अधिगृहित कर उनकी आजीविका, धर्म एवं पर्यावरण को नष्ट कर धनाढ्य, गैर कृषक एवं गैर हिमाचली लोगों को बसाये जाने के लिए गैर जनहितकारी शहर को बसाया जाना न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक व गैर कानूनी है अपितु, हर तरीके से असंवैधानिक भी है। इसलिए हम समस्त ग्राम निवासी इस परियोजना का घोर विरोध करते है तथा आपके माध्यम से इस पत्र द्वारा हि०प्र० सरकार को संकेत करते हैं कि इस परियोजना को व्यापक जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुरन्त प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाये। यदि इसके बावजूद भी सरकार अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया जारी रखती है तो इसका प्रशासन से लेकर न्यायिक, हर स्तर पर विरोध किया जायेगा, जिसके लिए सरकार स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगी।

दिनांक - 29-12-25

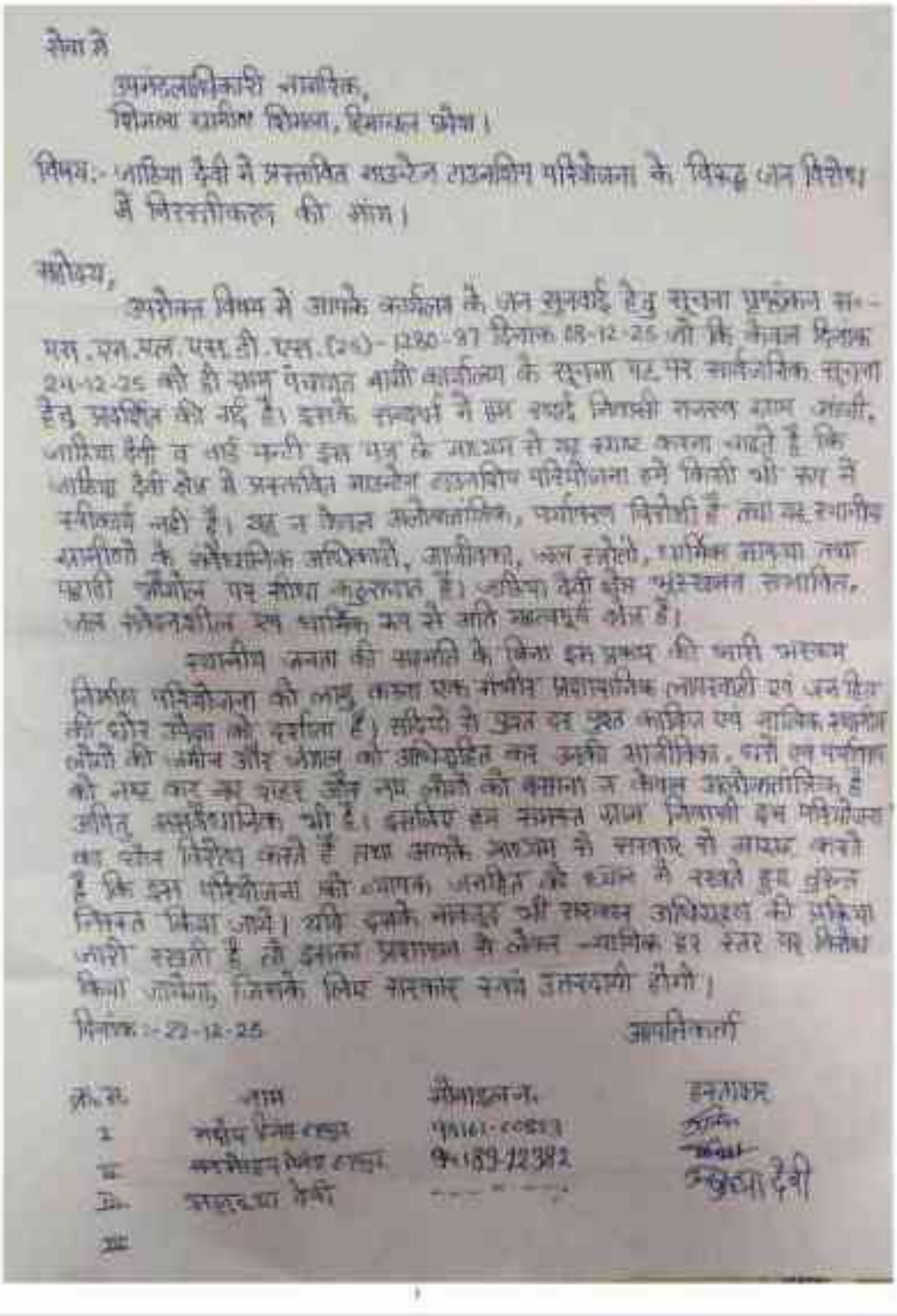
आपत्तिकर्ता

क्र०सं०	नाम	मोबाइल नं०	हस्ताक्षर
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	सुनील	[illegible]	[illegible]



क्र०सं०	नाम	मोबाइल नं०	हस्ताक्षर
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
6	सुमीता देवी	[illegible]	Sumita Devi
7	[illegible]	9318066463	[illegible]
8	तारा	"	Tara
9	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	9816-10304	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	9816758533	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	9816[illegible]-16710	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Amit Thakur	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	94182-90677	[illegible]

COMPLAINT 4



सेवा में

उपमंडलाधिकारी नागरिक,
शिमला ग्रामीण शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

विषय:- जाखिया देवी में प्रस्तावित माइक्रोवेव टावरनिर्माण परियोजना के विरुद्ध जन विरोध में लिखतीकरण की मांग।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय में आपके कार्यालय के जन सुनवाई हेतु सूचना पृष्ठांकन सं.- एस.एन.एल.एस.डी.एस.(२५)-१२४०-४१ दिनांक ०९-१२-२५ जो कि केवल दिनांक २५-१२-२५ को ही ग्राम पंचायत बाग़ी कार्यालय के सूचना पट पर सार्वजनिक सूचना हेतु प्रदर्शित की गई है। इसके सन्दर्भ में हम वर्षाई निवासी राजस्व ग्राम जंजरी, जाखिया देवी व आई घाटी इस पत्र के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि जाखिया देवी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित माइक्रोवेव टावरनिर्माण परियोजना हमें किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक, पर्यावरण विरोधी है तथा यह स्थानीय ग्रामीणों के सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों, आजीविका, जल स्रोतों, धार्मिक आस्था तथा पहाड़ी जीवनशैली पर गंभीर कुठाराघात है। जाखिया देवी क्षेत्र "भूस्खलन संभावित, अति संवेदनशील एवं धार्मिक रूप से अति महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है।

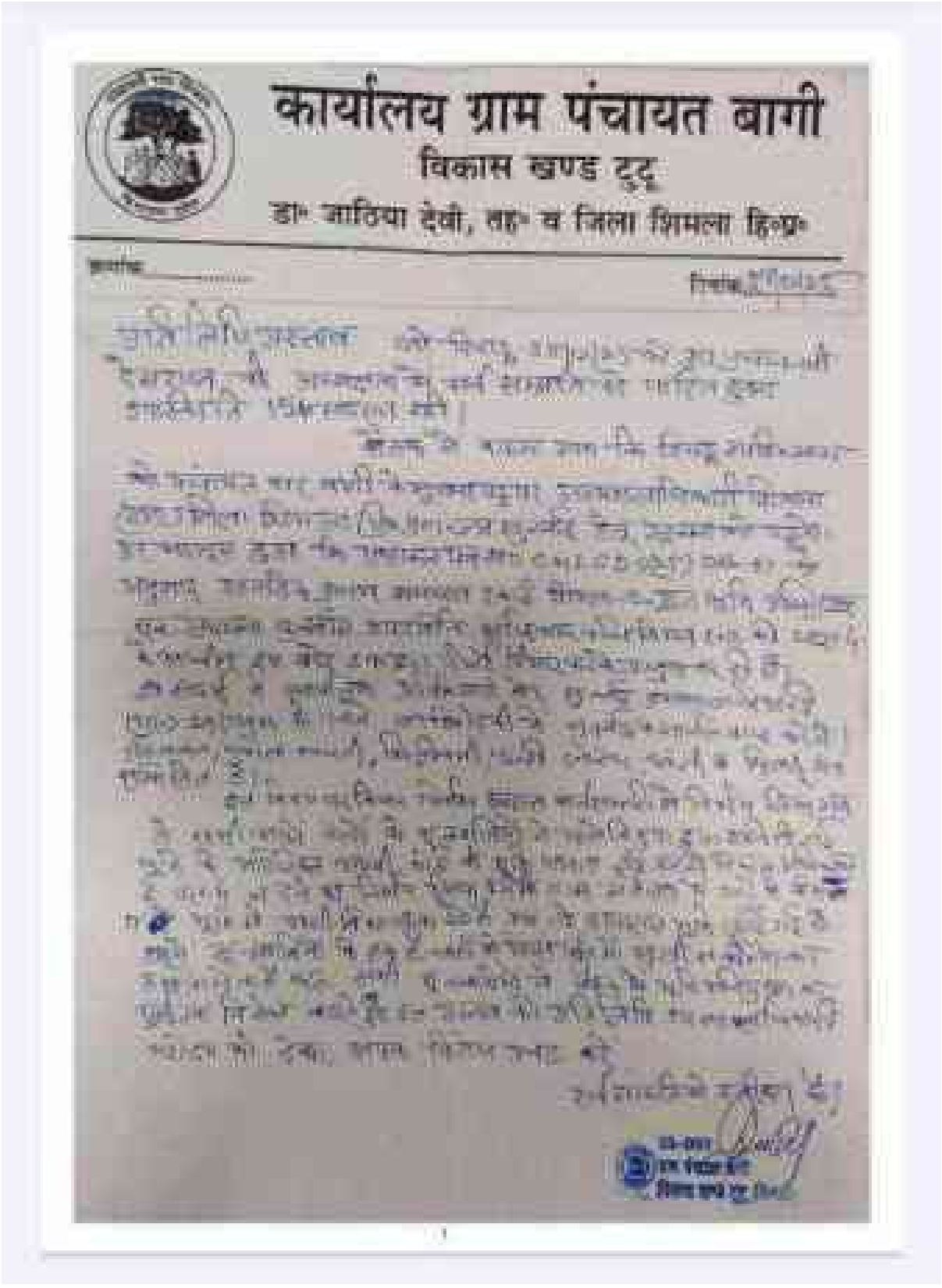
स्थानीय जनता की सहमति के बिना इस प्रकार की भारी अवस्थापना परियोजना को लागू करना एक गंभीर प्रशासनिक लापरवाही एवं जन हित की घोर उपेक्षा को दर्शाता है। सदियों से पुजित इस पवित्र वातावरण एवं पारंपरिक स्थानीय लोगों की जमीन और जंगल को अधिग्रहित कर उन्हें भारीकिक, धर्म एवं पर्यावरण को नष्ट कर इस पवित्र और नए लोगों को बसाना न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक है अपितु असंवैधानिक भी है। इसलिए हम समस्त ग्राम निवासी इस परियोजना का दृढ़ विरोध करते हैं तथा आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि इस परियोजना को आगामी अनुमोदन की स्थगित करते हुए प्रस्ताव निरस्त किया जाये। यदि इसके बावजूद भी सम्बन्ध अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया जारी रखती है तो इसका प्रशासन से जनता -व्यापक हर स्तर पर विरोध किया जायेगा, जिसके लिए सरकार स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगी।

दिनांक :- २१-१२-२५

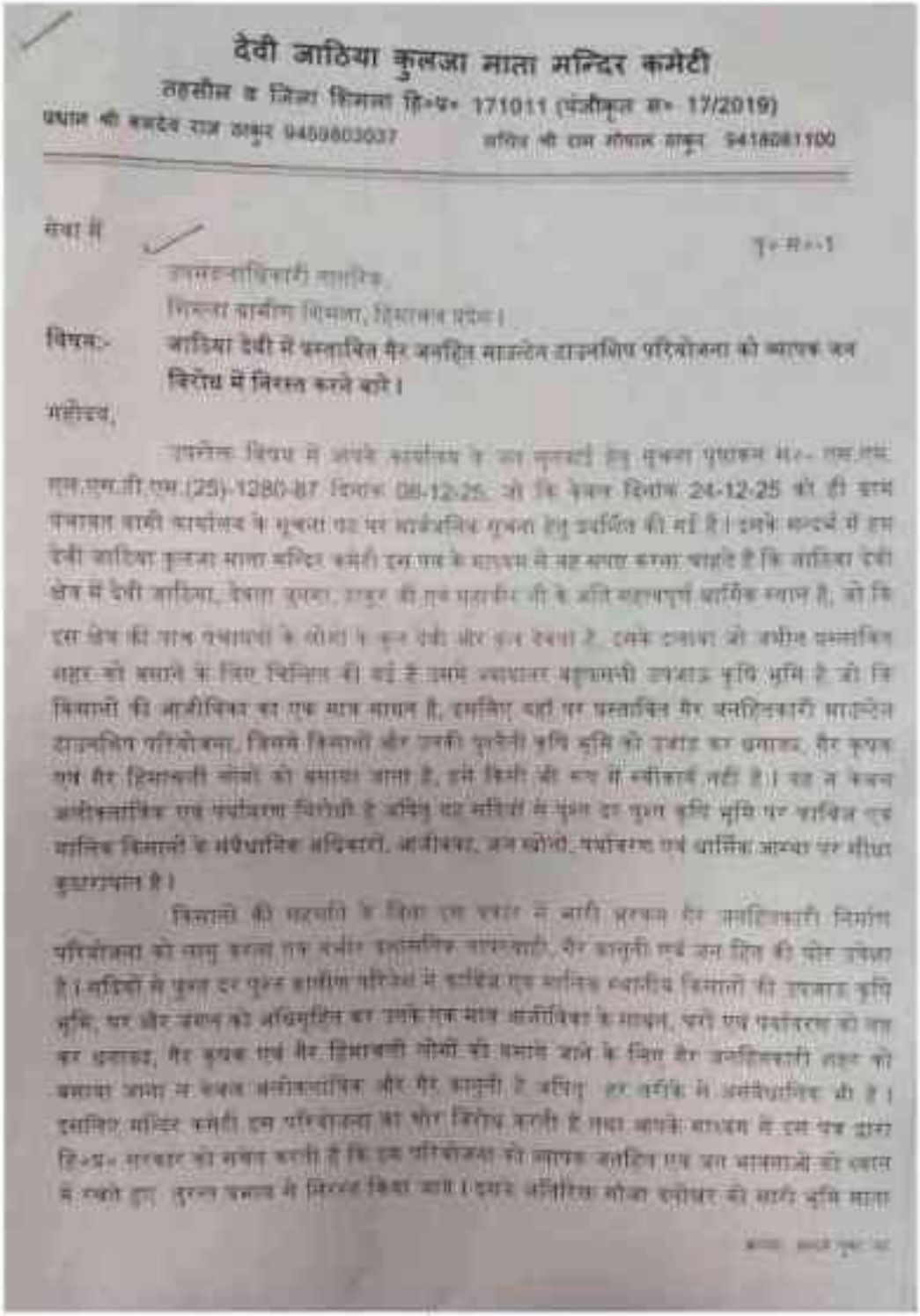
आपत्तिकर्ता

क्र.सं.	नाम	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
२	[illegible]	9[illegible]12382	[illegible]
३	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
४			

COMPLAINT 5


कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत बागी
विकास खण्ड टूटू
डा॰ जाठिया देवी, तह॰ व जिला शिमला हि॰प्र॰

COMPLAINT 6



देवी जाठिया कुलजा माता मन्दिर कमेटी

तहसील व जिला शिमला हि०प्र० 171011 (पंजीकृत नं० 17/2019)

प्रधान श्री बलदेव राज ठाकुर 9459603037 सचिव श्री राम गोपाल ठाकुर 9418081100

सेवा में

उपमण्डलाधिकारी (नागरिक)

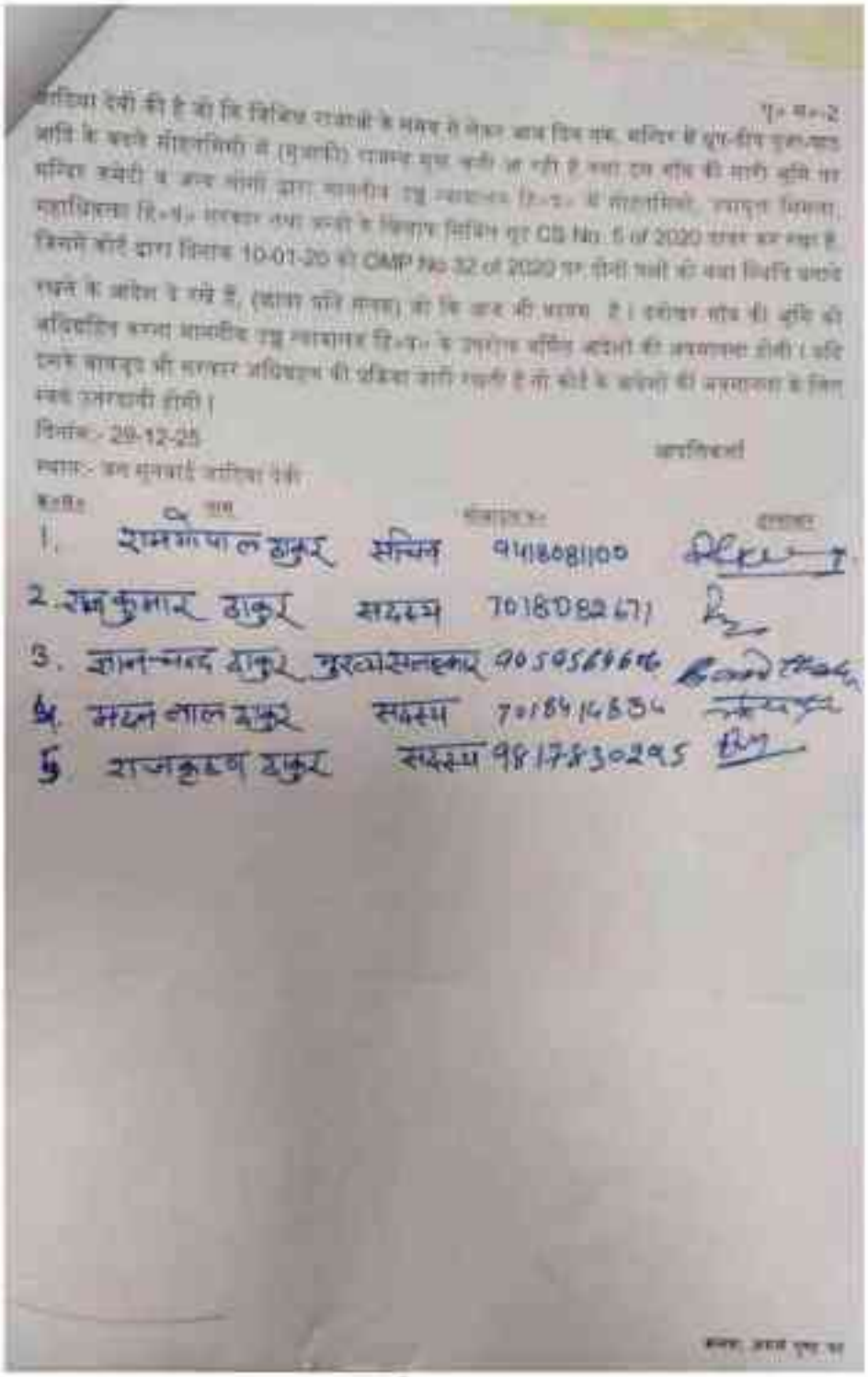
शिमला ग्रामीण शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

विषय:- जाठिया देवी में प्रस्तावित मैसर्ज अनहित माउन्टेन टाउनशिप परियोजना को व्यापक जन विरोध में निरस्त करने बारे।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय में आपके कार्यालय के जन सुनवाई हेतु सूचना पृष्ठांकन सं०- एस.एम. एस.एस.डी.एम.(25)-1280-87 दिनांक 08-12-25, जो कि केवल दिनांक 24-12-25 को ही डाक द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ, के संदर्भ में हम देवी जाठिया कुलजा माता मन्दिर कमेटी इस पत्र के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि जाठिया देवी क्षेत्र में देवी जाठिया, देवता कुलजा, ठाकुर की एक महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थान है, जो कि इस क्षेत्र की सात पंचायतों के लोगों के कुल देवी और कुल देवता हैं। इसके उपरान्त जो प्रस्तावित शहर को बसाने के लिए चिन्हित की गई है उसमें ज्यादातर बहुफसली उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि है जो कि किसानों की आजीविका का एक मात्र साधन है, इसलिए यहाँ पर प्रस्तावित मैसर्ज अनहितकारी माउन्टेन टाउनशिप परियोजना, जिसमें किसानों और उनकी पुश्तैनी कृषि भूमि को उजाड़ कर उपजाऊ, सैर कृषक एवं हिमाकती लोगों को बसाया जाना है, इसे किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक एवं पर्यावरण विरोधी है अपितु यह सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कृषि भूमि पर आश्रित एक सांस्कृतिक किसानी के संवैधानिक अधिकारों, आजीविका, अन्न खोती, पर्यावरण एवं सांस्कृतिक आस्था पर सीधा कुठाराघात है।

किसानों की सहमति के बिना एवं प्रकार से भारी प्रदूषण पैदा अनहितकारी निर्माण परियोजना को लागू करना एक गंभीर असांवैधानिक कार्यवाही, सैर कानूनी एवं जन हित की घोर उपेक्षा है। सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कार्यरत परिवेश में कार्यरत एक सांस्कृतिक स्थानीय किसानों की उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि, घर और जीवन को अधिसूचित कर उसके एक मात्र आजीविका के साधन, परंपरा एवं पर्यावरण को नष्ट कर उजाड़, सैर कृषक एवं सैर हिमाकती लोगों को बसाने वाले के लिए सैर अनहितकारी शहर को बसाया जाना न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक और सैर कानूनी है अपितु यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का भी उल्लंघन है। इसलिए मन्दिर कमेटी इस परियोजना का घोर विरोध करती है तथा आपके माध्यम से इस पत्र द्वारा हि०प्र० सरकार को सचेत करती है कि इस परियोजना को व्यापक जनहित एवं जन भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुरन्त प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त मौजा खरोहर की सारी भूमि माता



पृ० सं०-2

अतिरिक्त देवी की है जो कि विविध याचिकाओं के संबंध में लेकर आज दिन तक, मंदिर के धूप-दीप नुकसान आदि के कारण सोहनसिंगी से (मुआवजे) प्राप्तांक मुख करनी आ रही है क्या इस संबंध की सारी सूचि पर मन्दिर कमेटी के अन्य सभी द्वारा माननीय उच्च न्यायालय हि०प्र० के सोहनसिंगी, उपायुक्त जिलाधा, महाधिवक्ता हि०प्र० सरकार तथा अन्यों के विरुद्ध लिखित मुद्दा CS No. 5 of 2020 दायर कर रखा है जिसमें कोर्ट द्वारा दिनांक 10-01-20 को CMP No.32 of 2020 पर दोनों पक्षों को यथा स्थिति बनाये रखने के आदेश दे रखे है, (कापी संलग्न) तो कि आज भी प्रचलन में है। इसीलिए सोह की भूमि को अविवादित रूपण माननीय उच्च न्यायालय हि०प्र० के उपरोक्त वर्णित आदेशों की अवमानना होगी। यदि इसके बावजूद भी सरकार अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया जारी रखती है तो कोर्ट के आदेशों की अवमानना के लिए स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगी।

दिनांक:- 29-12-25

आपत्तिकर्ता

स्थान:- ग्राम मुलवाई तहसील देहरा

कमेटि:

	नाम	पद	मोबाइल नं०	हस्ताक्षर
1.	श्यामपाल ठाकुर	सचिव	9418081100	
2.	रमेश कुमार ठाकुर	सदस्य	7018082471	
3.	ज्ञानचन्द ठाकुर	मुख्यसलाहकार	9050569696	
4.	मदन लाल ठाकुर	सदस्य	7018416834	
5.	राजकुमार ठाकुर	सदस्य	9817830295	

CS No. 5 of 2020

10.1.2020 Present: Mr. B.K. Sawa, Senior Advocate, with Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Advocate, for the plaintiffs.
Mr. Sudhir Bhatnagar, and Mr. Arvind Sharma, Additional Advocate Generals, with Mr. Kunal Thakur, Deputy Advocate General, for the State.

CMP No. 34 of 2020

By way of instant application filed under Section 80(2) CPC, leave has been sought from this Court to file the suit without serving notice under Section 80(1) CPC.

For the reasons stated in the application, which is duly supported by an affidavit, this Court is of the view that no prejudice, if any, would be caused to either of the party. If applicant/plaintiffs are permitted to institute the accompanying suit without serving any notice under Section 80(1) CPC. Otherwise also such notice is only required to be issued to non-applicant/defendant No. 2. Accordingly, the application is allowed subject to all exceptions and applicants/plaintiffs are exempted from issuing any notice under Section 80(1) of the CPC before instituting the accompanying suit. Application stands disposed of.

CMP No. 31 of 2020

For the reasons stated in the application, which is duly supported by an affidavit, same is allowed. Application stands disposed of.

CS No. 5 of 2020

Notice. Mr. Sudhir Bhatnagar, learned Additional Advocate General, waives notice on behalf of the State. Issue expense notices to defendants No. 1 to 3, returnable within 30 weeks, on filing steps within one week.

OMP No. 32 of 2020

Notice in the aforesaid terms. Reply, if any, on or before the next date of hearing. In the meantime, parties are directed to maintain status quo as to the nature and possession of the suit property.

OMP No. 33 of 2020

The application is disposed of with the direction that the applicants would file the translated documents in issue by the next date of hearing.

Copy dasti.

10th January, 2020

(Sandeep Sharma)
Judge

O/o the Dy. Registrar of Societies, District Shimla, H.P.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF SOCIETY

(Under Society Registration Act, 2006)

Registration No. 17/2019

This is to certify that "Devi Jathia Kulja Mata Mandir Committee" Thakur Ram Rattan Bhawan, VPO Jubberhatti, Tehsil and District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh has been registered under the Himachal Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 2006(No. 25 of 2006) on 19th June, 2019.

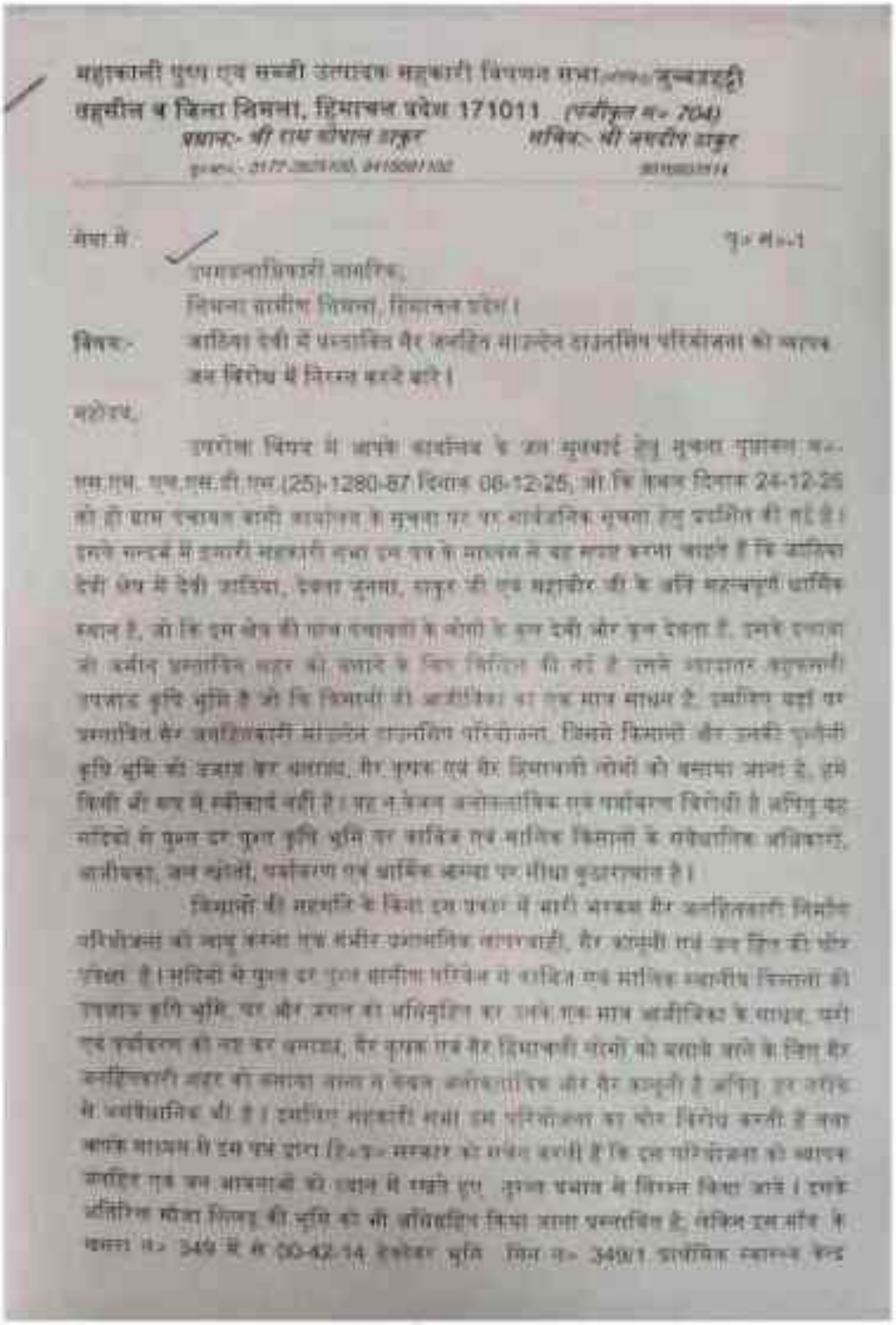
Dy. Registrar,
Sub-Division Shimla(Rural),
District Shimla

Seal

Rs. 500/- Registration fee
Deposited by Challan No. 77
Dated 10th June, 2019

5/5

COMPLAINT 7



महाकाली पुरुष एवं सब्जी उत्पादक सहकारी विपणन सभा लि॰, कुच्चडहट्टी
तहसील व जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश 171011 (पंजीकृत सं॰ 704)
प्रधान:- श्री राम गोपाल ठाकुर सचिव:- श्री नरवीर ठाकुर
दूरभाष:- 0177-2829103, 9418081102 9816003914

सेवा में, पृ॰ सं॰-1

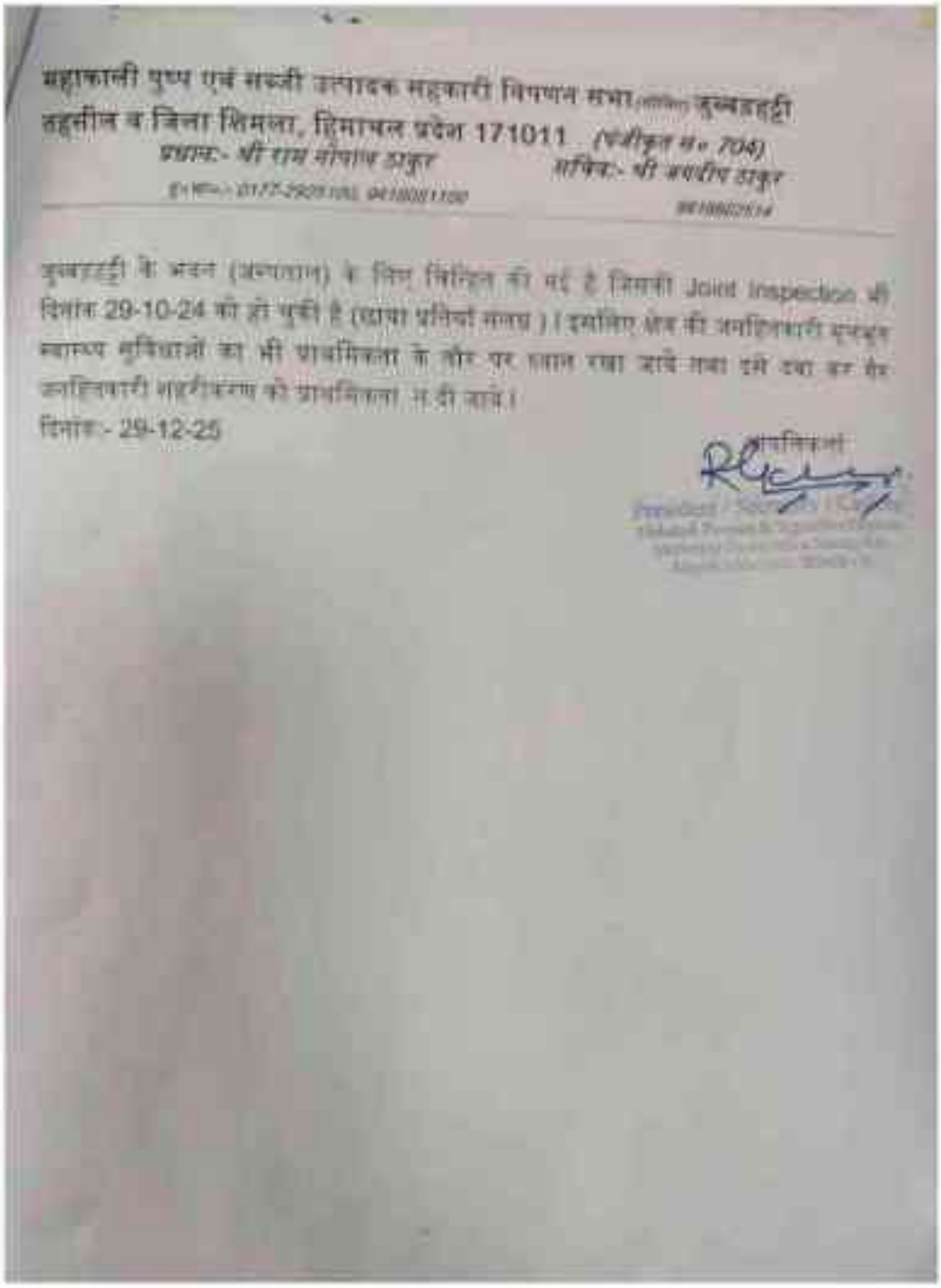
उपमंडलाधिकारी नागरिक,
शिमला ग्रामीण, शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

विषय:- अतिरिक्त देवी में प्रस्तावित मैत्र जनहित माउन्टेन ट्रांजलिंक परियोजना को व्यापक जन विरोध में निरस्त करने बारे।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय में आपके कार्यालय के जन सुनवाई हेतु मुकाम पुजारला सं॰ एस.एच. एच.एस.डी.एल.(25)-1280-87 दिनांक 06-12-25, जो कि केवल दिनांक 24-12-25 को ही ग्राम पंचायत बागी कार्यालय के सूचना पट्ट पर एक सार्वजनिक सूचना हेतु प्रदर्शित की गई है। इसके सन्दर्भ में हमारी सहकारी सभा इस पत्र के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहती है कि अतिरिक्त देवी क्षेत्र में देवी अतिरिक्त, देवता जुनगा, ठाकुर की एक महावीर जी के अति महत्त्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थान है, जो कि इस क्षेत्र की लाख पंचायतों के लोगों के कुल देवी और कुल देवता है, इसके इलाका को कमीन प्रस्तावित सड़क को बनाने के लिए चिन्हित की गई है उसमें लगभग बहुफसली उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि है जो कि किसानों की आजीविका का एक मात्र साधन है, इसलिए यहाँ पर प्रस्तावित मैत्र जनहितकारी माउन्टेन ट्रांजलिंक परियोजना, जिससे किसानों और उनकी पुश्तैनी कृषि भूमि को उजाड़ कर बरबाद, मैत्र पुरुषक एवं गैर हिमाचली लोगों को बसाया जाना है, हमें किसी भी रूप में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक एवं पर्यावरण विरोधी है अपितु यह लाखों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कृषि भूमि पर काबिज एवं मालिक किसानों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों, आजीविका, जल स्रोतों, पर्यावरण एवं धार्मिक आस्था पर सीधा कुठाराघात है।

किसानों की सहमति के बिना इस प्रकार से भारी अपव्यय मैत्र जनहितकारी विनाशक परियोजना को लागू करना एक संगीन प्रशासनिक लापरवाही, मैत्र अनुभवी एवं उच्च शिक्षा की घोर उपेक्षा है। अतिरिक्त के पुश्त दर पुश्त ग्रामीण परिवेश से जुड़ित एवं मालिक स्थानीय किसानों की उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि, घर और उत्पन्न को अनिवार्यित कर उसे एक मात्र आजीविका के साधन, उसे एक वर्गीकरण की तरह कर बरबाद, मैत्र पुरुषक एवं गैर हिमाचली लोगों को बसाने वाले के लिए मैत्र जनहितकारी आदर को लागता लगता न केवल अलोकतांत्रिक और मैत्र कानूनी है अपितु इस दृष्टि से अनैतिकतिक भी है। इसलिए सहकारी सभा इस परियोजना का घोर विरोध करती है तथा आपके माध्यम से इस पत्र द्वारा हि॰प्र॰ सरकार को सचेत करती है कि इस परियोजना को व्यापक जनहित एवं जन आकांक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुरन्त प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त मौजा शिलडू की भूमि को भी अधिसूचित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है, लेकिन इस मौजे के खसरा सं॰ 349 में से 00-42-14 हेक्टेयर भूमि जिस सं॰ 349/1 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र



महाकाली पुष्प एवं सब्जी उत्पादक सहकारी विपणन सभा (लि.) कुम्बलहट्टी
तहसील व जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश 171011 (पंजीकृत सं० 704)
प्रधान:- श्री राम गोपाल ठाकुर सचिव:- श्री अवतीष ठाकुर
ई-मेल:- 0177-2629102, 9418001100 9816602614

कुम्बलहट्टी के भवन (अन्यत्रण) के लिए निर्दिष्ट की गई है जिसकी Joint Inspection की दिनांक 29-10-24 को हो चुकी है (छाया प्रतियां संलग्न)। इसलिए अब की जानकारी मूल्यांकन स्वाम्प्य सुविधाओं का भी प्राथमिकता के तौर पर ध्यान रखा जावे तथा इसे तथा कर हैं जानकारी महाप्रबंधन को प्राथमिकता से दी जावे।

दिनांक:- 29-12-25

प्राथमिकता

Office of Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Shimla Rural, DC Office, The Mall Shimla 171001

SA(C)SR(PA)Joint Inspection/20-1345 Dated: the Shimla 25 October, 2024

To

The Secretary/Pradhan
Gram Panchayat Dhamoon
Shimla District Shimla H.P

Subject: Joint inspection for the spread of area under Rs 1 lac Govt. for the spread of area under 2 to 10-12-14 Bighas after cutting of tree road in the state Govt. Forest area.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter no. dated on 10.2024 on the subject cited above.

In this context, the joint inspection for the said purpose is hereby fixed on Dated 29.10.2024 at 11:00 AM. You are therefore, requested to make convenient to be present on the spot on the date and time fixed as above.

If the joint inspection is not conducted on the designated date, the user agency shall intimate the reason thereof and further action will be taken thereafter only. The user agency shall also ensure that all the concerned departments are in proper liaison with them to avoid unnecessary confusion/hassle during the conduct of joint inspection.

Yours faithfully,

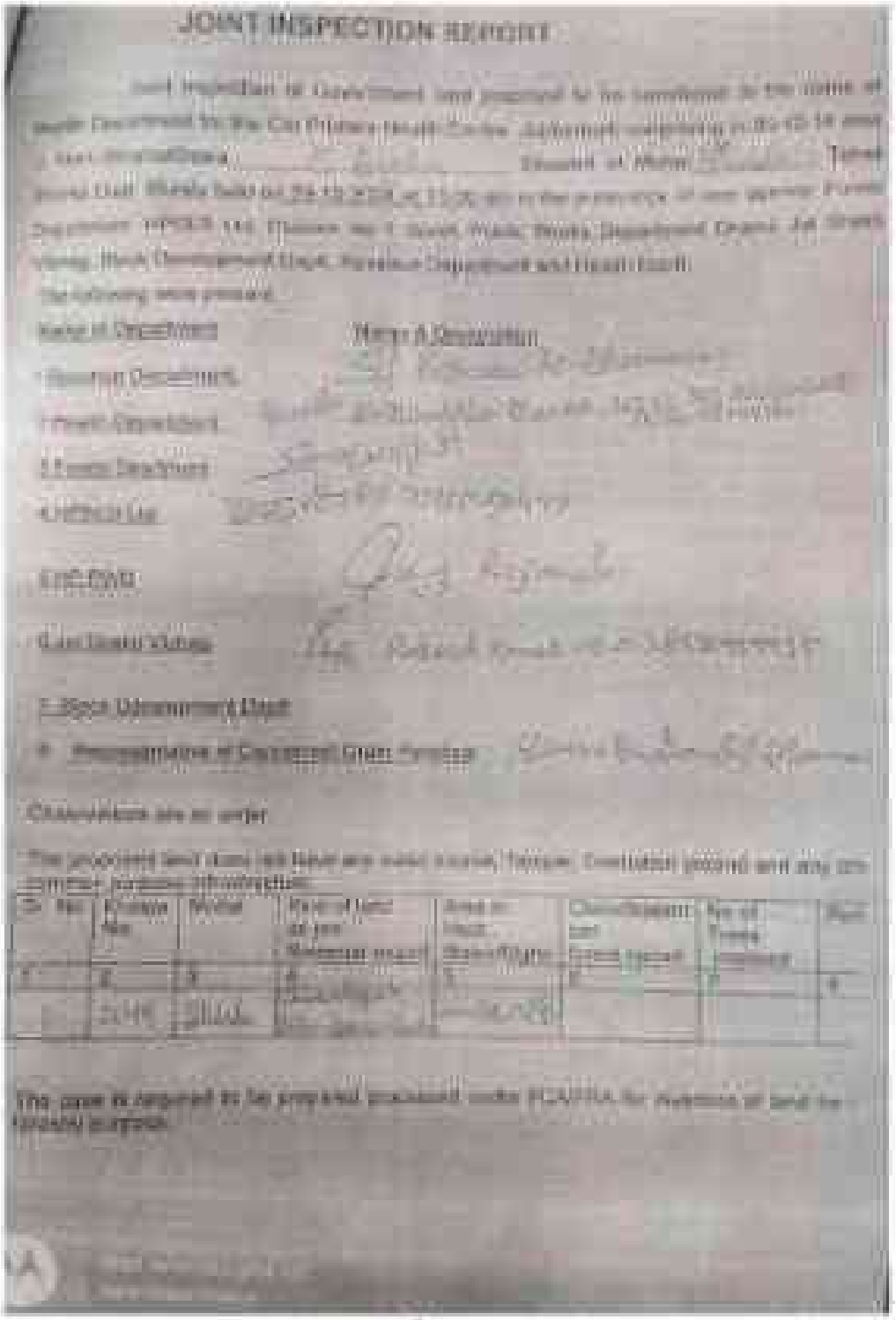
Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil),
Shimla (Rural), Distt. Shimla HP.
Dated: 25-10-2024

Endst. No. As above 1346-52

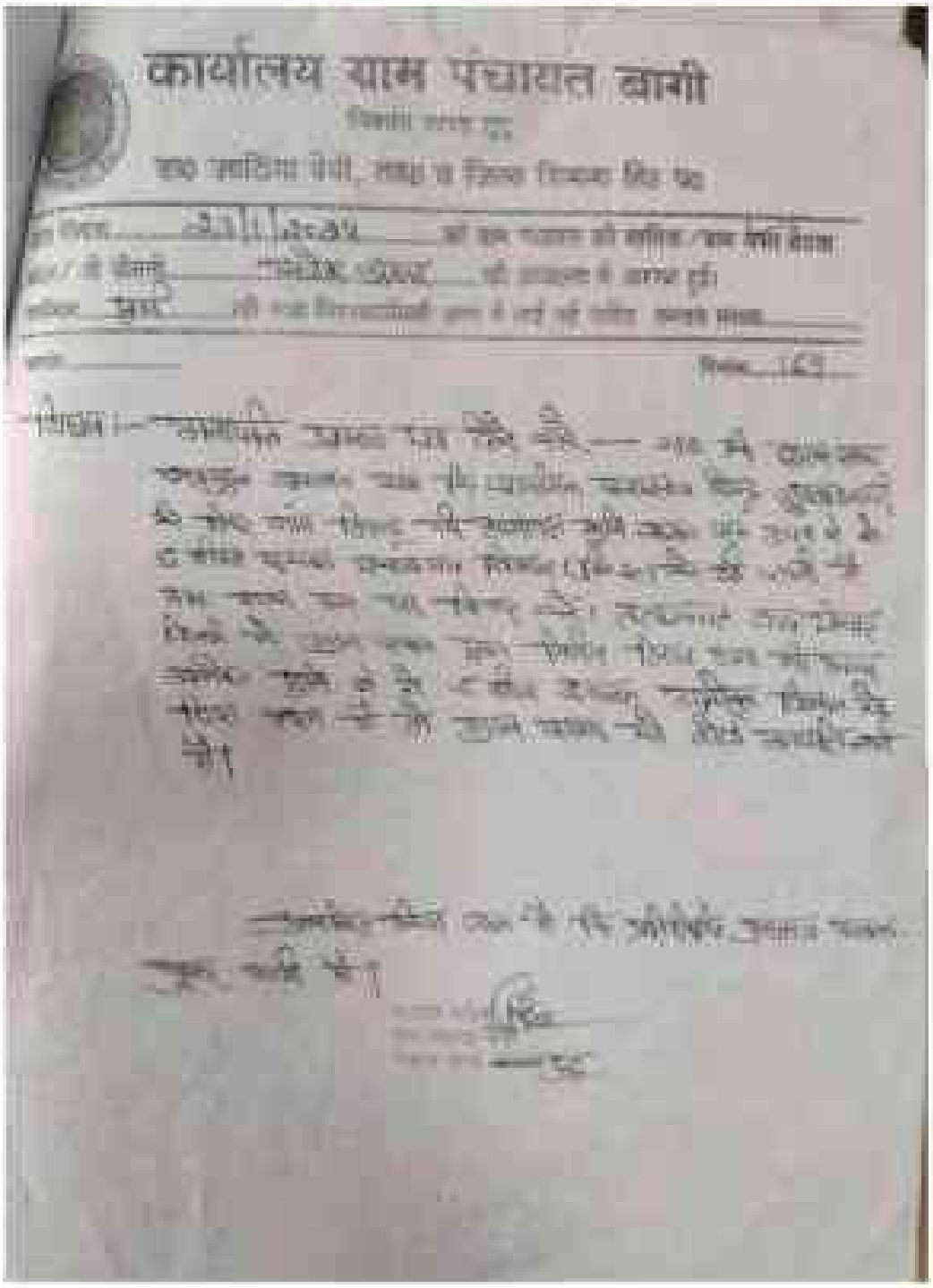
Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Divisional Forest Officer, Shimla (Rural), Distt. Shimla HP for information and necessary action please.
2. The Executive Engineer, HPSEB Ltd. Division No. 1/Sunni, District Shimla H.P. for information and necessary action.
3. The Executive Engineer, HPPWD Dhami for information and necessary action.
4. The Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Kasauli /Sutron for information and necessary action.
5. The Block Medical Officer Mashobra for information and necessary action.
6. The Block Development Officer Tutu Shimla for information and necessary action.
7. The Tehsildar Shimla Rural, District Shimla (along with original file pages wherein the direction to be present on the spot as per the scheduled date & time along with revenue record & revenue field staff.

Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)
Shimla (Rural), Distt. Shimla



JOINT INSPECTION REPORT


कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत खागी

Annexure-V

...वासी जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006

ग्राम सभा मुरादाबाद गांव सिंदूर
विकास खण्ड मझोलकर, जिला सिंदूरा (हि०प्र०)
अधिसूचित पंचायत

दिनांक 25-09-19

रजिस्ट्रेशन 82/144 पंचायत संख्या 1

विषय:- स्वास्थ्य विभाग हि०प्र० को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र सुन्दर झड़ी के संचालन निर्माण हेतु सिंदूर खंड क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित 00-40-50 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग कि मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु।

ग्राम सभा सिंदूर की बैठक आज दिनांक 25-09-19 को सायं 07:30 बजे स्थान जीरकवाड़ी केंद्र सिंदूर में की गई, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग हि०प्र० को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र सुन्दर झड़ी के भवन निर्माण हेतु सिंदूर खंड क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित 00-40-50 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान की गई।

सभी प्रावधानिकों के समक्षीय वन भूमि के प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु उपयोग के उद्देश्यों को पूरी तरह समझाने के बाद सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया कि यह ग्राम सभा उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए वन भूमि दिए जाने पर सहमत है।

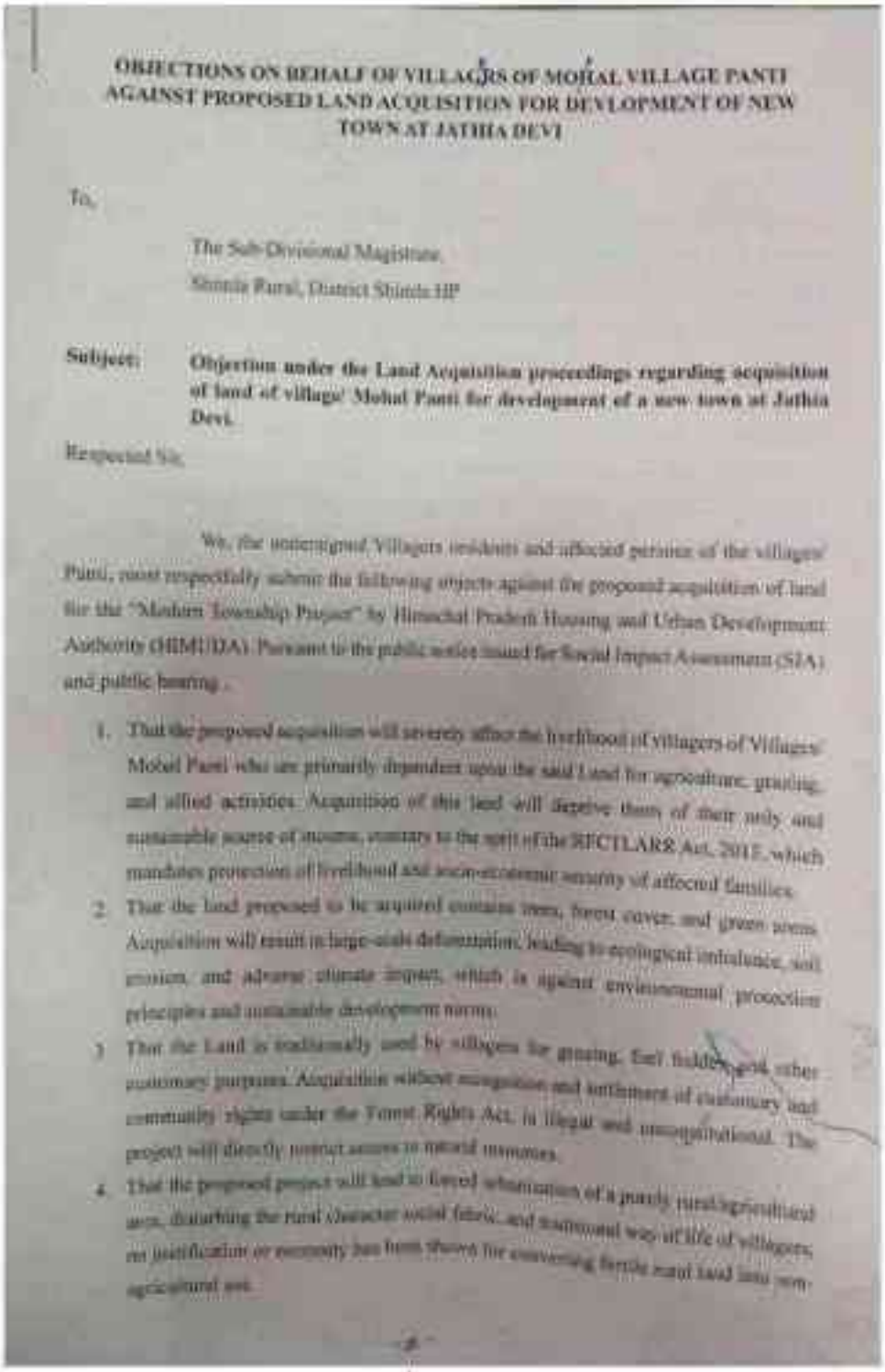
ग्राम सभा की इस बैठक में प्रस्तावित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत वन अधिकारों के दावों के निपटारे पर भी चर्चा की गई तथा पाया कि इस तरह का कोई भी दावा लंबित नहीं है। इसलिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र सुन्दर झड़ी के भवन निर्माण हेतु सिंदूर वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित 00-40-50 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग के लिए ग्राम सभा सिंदूर की सहमति दी जाती है।

Shankar Lal

सचिव सिंदूर
दिनांक 25-09-19

अधिकृत प्रशासनाधिकारी
ग्राम सभा सिंदूर

COMPLAINT 8



OBJECTIONS ON BEHALF OF VILLAGERS OF MOHAL VILLAGE PANTI AGAINST PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TOWN AT JATHIA DEVI

To,

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla Rural, District Shimla HP

Subject: **Objection under the Land Acquisition proceedings regarding acquisition of land of village Mohal Panti for development of a new town at Jathia Devi.**

Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned Villagers residents and affected persons of the villages Panti, most respectfully submit the following objects against the proposed acquisition of land for the "Modern Township Project" by Himachal Pradesh Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA). Pursuant to the public notice issued for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and public hearing ,

1. That the proposed acquisition will severely affect the livelihood of villagers of Villages Mohal Panti who are primarily dependent upon the said Land for agriculture, grazing, and allied activities. Acquisition of this land will deprive them of their only and sustainable source of income, contrary to the spirit of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which mandates protection of livelihood and socio-economic security of affected families.
2. That the land proposed to be acquired contains trees, forest cover, and green areas. Acquisition will result in large-scale deforestation, leading to ecological imbalance, soil erosion, and adverse climate impact, which is against environmental protection principles and sustainable development norms.
3. That the Land is traditionally used by villagers for grazing, fuel, fodder, and other customary purposes. Acquisition without recognition and settlement of customary and community rights under the Forest Rights Act, is illegal and unconstitutional. The project will directly restrict access to natural resources.
4. That the proposed project will lead to forced urbanization of a purely rural/agricultural area, disturbing the rural character, social fabric, and traditional way of life of villagers. No justification or necessity has been shown for converting fertile rural land into non-agricultural use.

5. That the project will cause pollution of air, water and soil besides increasing noise levels. There is no detailed Environmental impact Assessment addressing deforestation, pollution, and long-term environmental consequences, rendering the acquisition arbitrary and unsustainable.

6. That the mode amount and basis of compensation have neither been adequately explained nor determined transparently. Compensation must reflect market value, solatium, and livelihood loss as mandated under the Act, which has not been complied with. That the land acts as a natural buffer against floods, landslides, and other natural calamities. Its acquisition and alienation will increase disaster risks, endangering lives and property of villagers and nearby areas.

7. That the land proposed for acquisition in villages/ Mahal Panti includes fertile agricultural land, orchards, grazing land, and forested land, which are the sole source of livelihood for the villagers. Acquisition of such land will irreversibly destroy agriculture-based livelihoods, horticulture activities, cattle rearing and allied occupations, pushing villagers into economic distress.

8. That in villages/Mahal Panti many affected persons are small and marginal farmers, landless laborers, and families residing on or dependent upon the proposed land. Acquisition will result in displacement, loss of livelihood under Article 21 of the constitution of India.

9. That the Social Impact Assessment as proposed, does not appear to have adequately assessed:

   a. The number of affected families and their dependency on land.
   b. Impact on women, elderly, children and vulnerable sections,
   c. Loss of common property resources such as paths, Water sources grazing land, and forests,
   d. Long-term environmental and ecological impact, without a transparent, participatory, and comprehensive SIA, the acquisition process is legally unsustainable.

10. That mandatory consultation and consent of the Gram Sabha Have not been properly obtained. No valid resolutions reflecting informed consent of the Gram Sabhas have been passed. This is a clear violation of the provisions of the Act and principles of democratic decentralization.

11. That the proposed area is ecologically fragile hilly, and prone to landslides, large-scale construction will disrupt the natural drainage, forest cover, water resources, and ecological balance, posing serious risks to life property and environment.

12. That the proposed acquisition has been initiated without effective consultation with the Gram Panchayats and affected villagers. The decision has been taken in a top-down manner, ignoring the views, Consent and participation of the local inhabitants whose livelihood and existence are directly affected.

13. That adequate opportunity has not been given to the villagers to understand the full scope, impact, extent and consequences of the proposed acquisition. Mere fixing of a public hearing does not fulfill the requirement of meaningful hearing unless all relevant documents, plans and details are supplied in advance to the affected villagers.

14. That the land proposed to be acquired is presently agricultural residential and livelihood generating land. The villagers of Mohal Patti are dependent upon the said land for farming, cattle rearing and allied activities. Acquisition will result in loss of livelihood, economic hardship and forced displacement of families who have been residing there for generations.

15. That the villages have a distinct social, cultural and traditional setup. Acquisition will disrupt community life, social bonds temples pasts grazing land and common utilities which cannot be compensated monetarily.

16. That as per this act the proposed acquisition of large tracts of fertile agricultural and residential Grazing land for a new town, despite availability of alternative non-agricultural and other land situated other nearby places of city Shimla hence the authority concern has failed the test of least displacement and is therefore arbitrary and excessive.

17. That although notices have been issued, the objections of the villagers are being treated as a mere formality. AS per the act the mandatory fair hearing and reasoned consideration of objections, which requires disclosure of

a. Exact Land details,

b. Project reports

c. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) scheme and

d. Environmental impact details. Therefore the nondisclosure of the above violates the hearing process.

18. That as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 acquisition of multi-crop and agricultural is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances. The land proposed to be acquired is fertile agricultural land, supporting the livelihood of villagers and no justification as required under the Act has been recorded and the land proposed to be acquired is fertile agricultural land, supporting the livelihood of villagers and no justification as required under the Act has been recorded and the grazing land is acquired for the commercial of

Modern Township Project" by HPMUDA by ruin of villager's domestic life, household and everything associated with them just only to benefit and settle down the persons of means and substances.

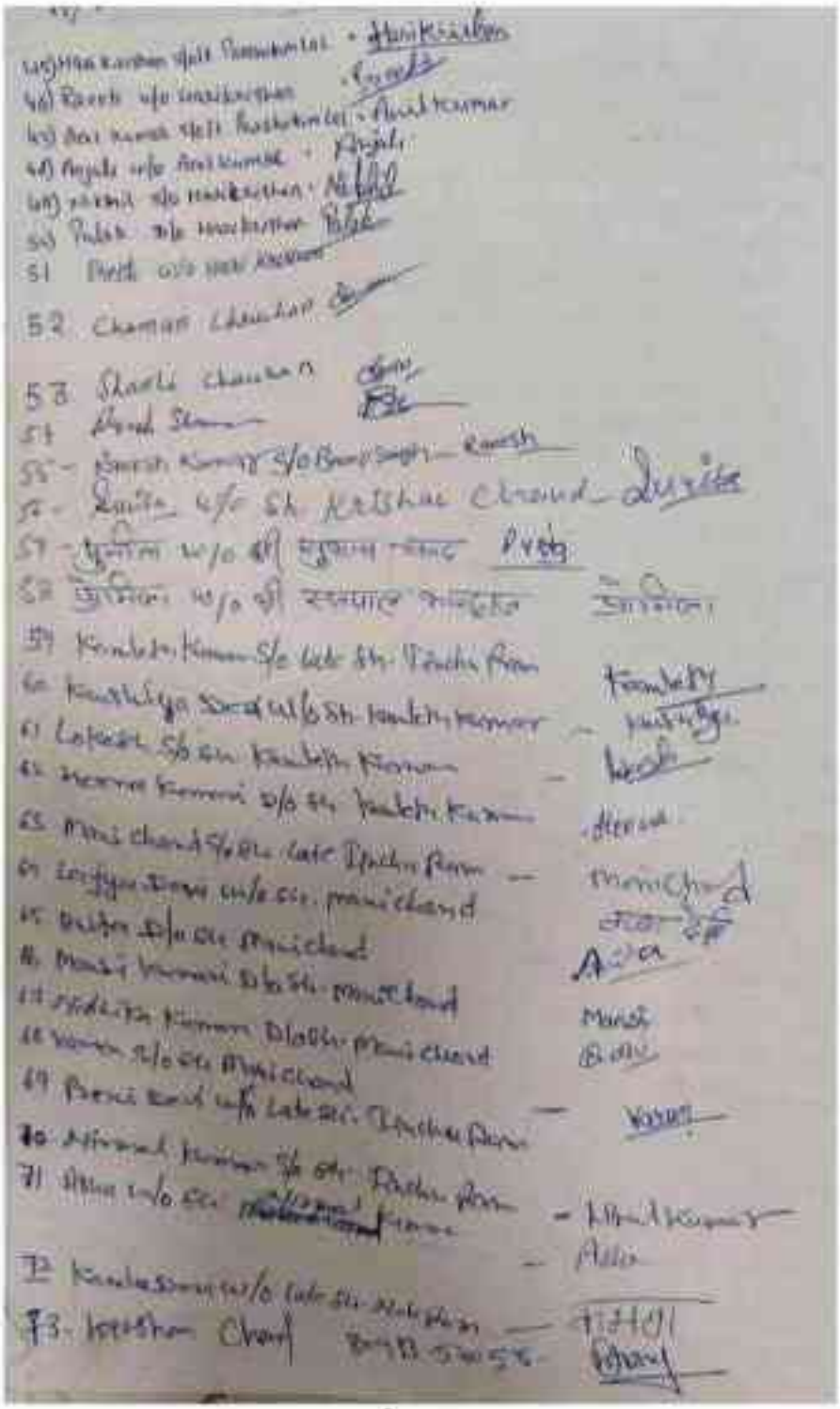
19. That the acquisition disregards judicial principles laid by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Courts emphasizing environmental protection disaster prevention and protection of community Rights. The proposed acquisition is arbitrary un reasonable and violative of Articles 14, 21 and 300 A of the constitution of India.

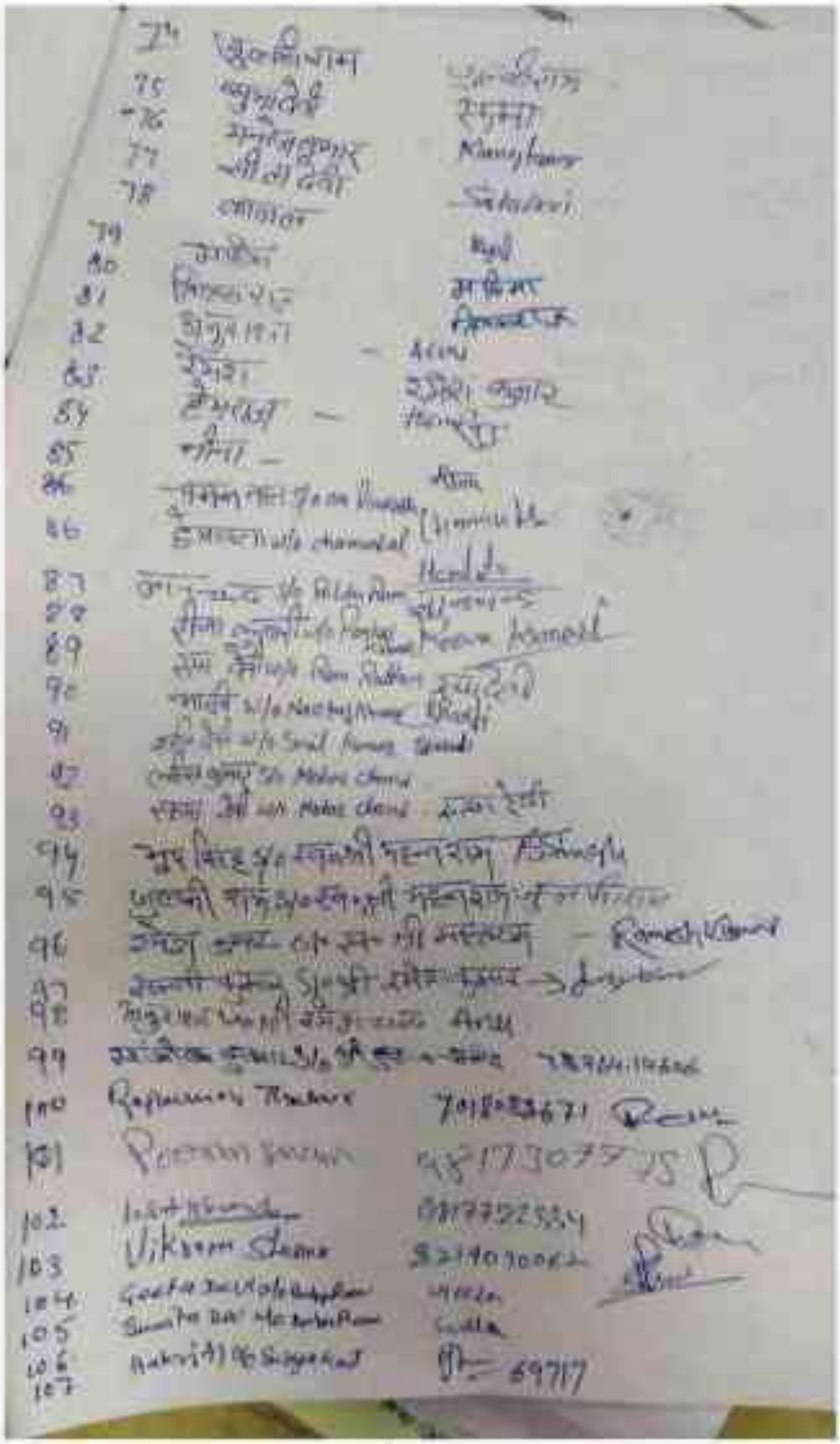
In view of the above objections, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Authority may be pleased to:

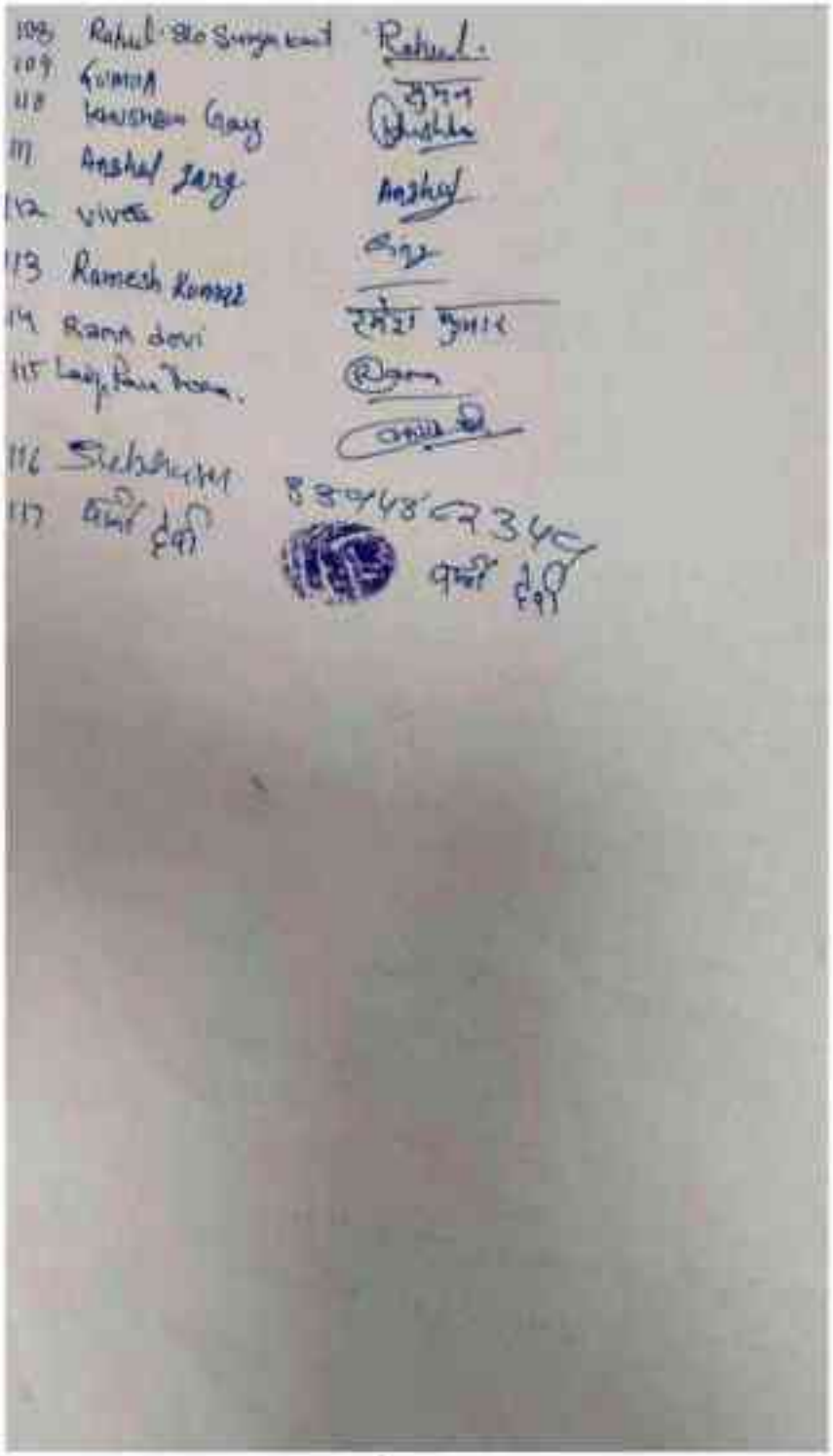
Kindly drop or stay the proposed land acquisition proceedings for the new town at Jathia Devi in the interest of the villagers and further refrain from taking any coercive action or possession till full statutory compliance.

Affected Villagers Land Owners

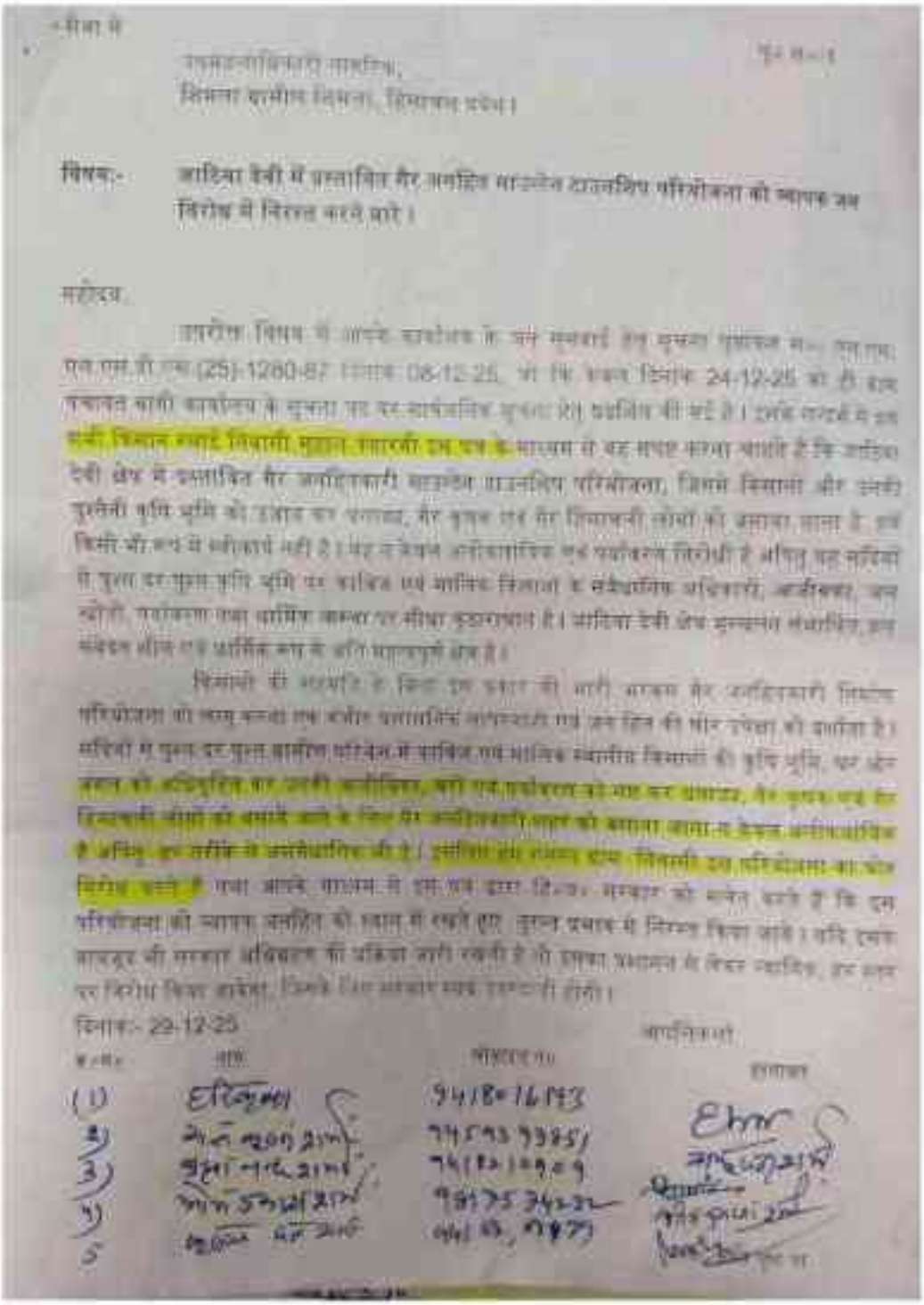







108 Rahul S/o Suraj kant
109 KUMAR
110 Kaushal Garg
111 Anshul Garg
112 vivek
113 Ramesh Kumar
114 Rama devi
115 Laxman Ram
116 Shekhar
117 Delhi
8307487234
Delhi

COMPLAINT 9



विषय:- जाटिया देवी में प्रस्तावित मैरु जलविद्युत परियोजना को व्यापक जन विरोध में निरस्त करने बारे।

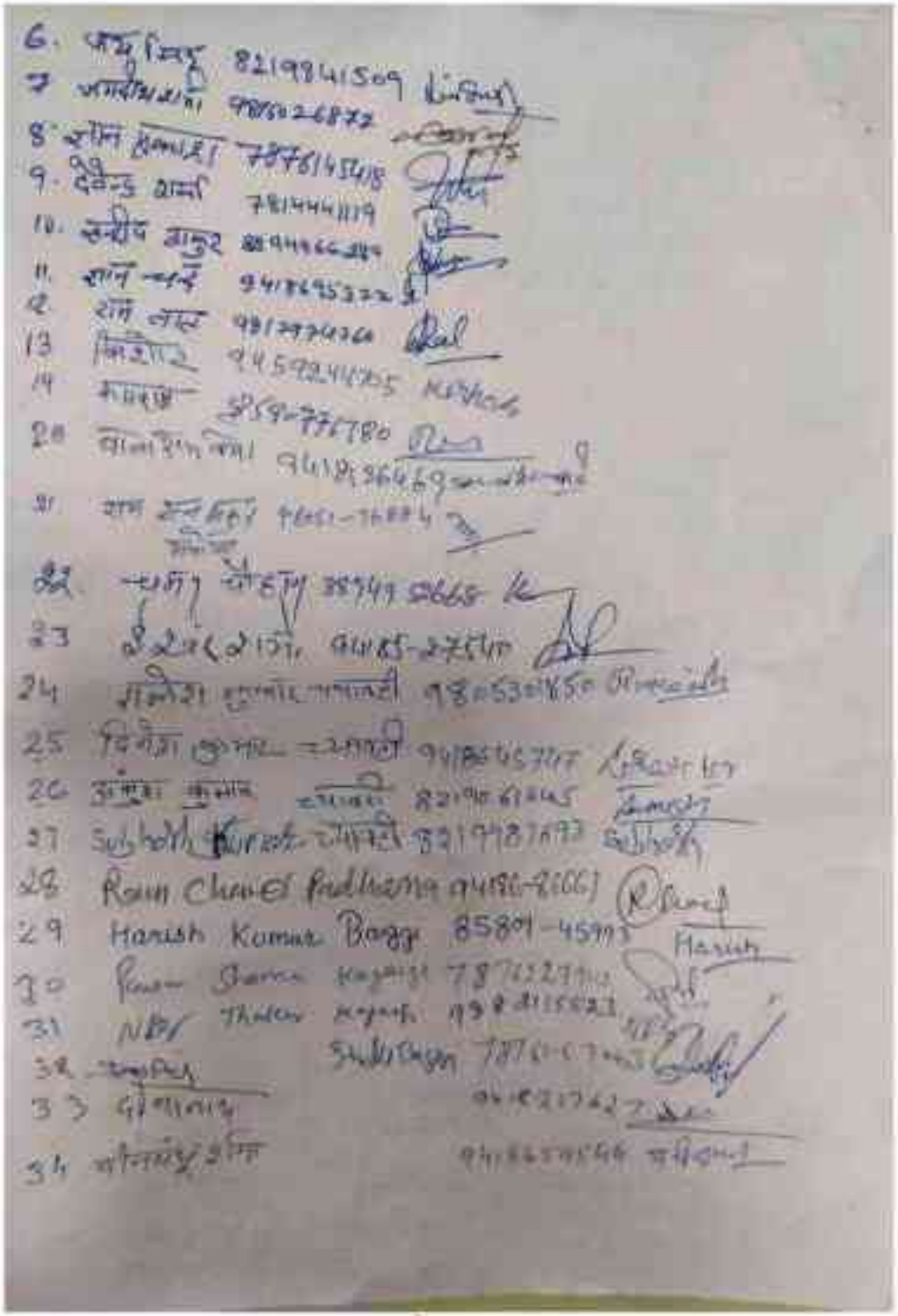
महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय में आपके संज्ञानार्थ है कि मुख्यमंत्री हेल्पलाइन मामला संख्या [illegible] दिनांक 24-12-25 को दी गई शिकायत बारे कार्यालय के सूचना पत्र पर सार्वजनिक सुनवाई की गई है। इसके संदर्भ में हम ग्रामीण निवासी ग्राम जाटिया देवी के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि जाटिया देवी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित मैरु जलविद्युत परियोजना, जिससे किसानों और उनकी पुश्तैनी कृषि भूमि को डूबाव का खतरा है, पूर्ण रूप से ग्रामसभा लोगों को स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह न केवल अनैतिहासिक एवं पर्यावरण विरोधी है अपितु यह सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कृषि भूमि पर काबिज एवं मालिक किसानों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों, आजीविका, जल स्रोतों, पर्यावरण तथा पारंपरिक जीवन पर सीधा कुठाराघात है। जाटिया देवी क्षेत्र कृषिजनित संसाधित, हल संवेदन क्षेत्र एवं पारंपरिक रूप से अति महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है।

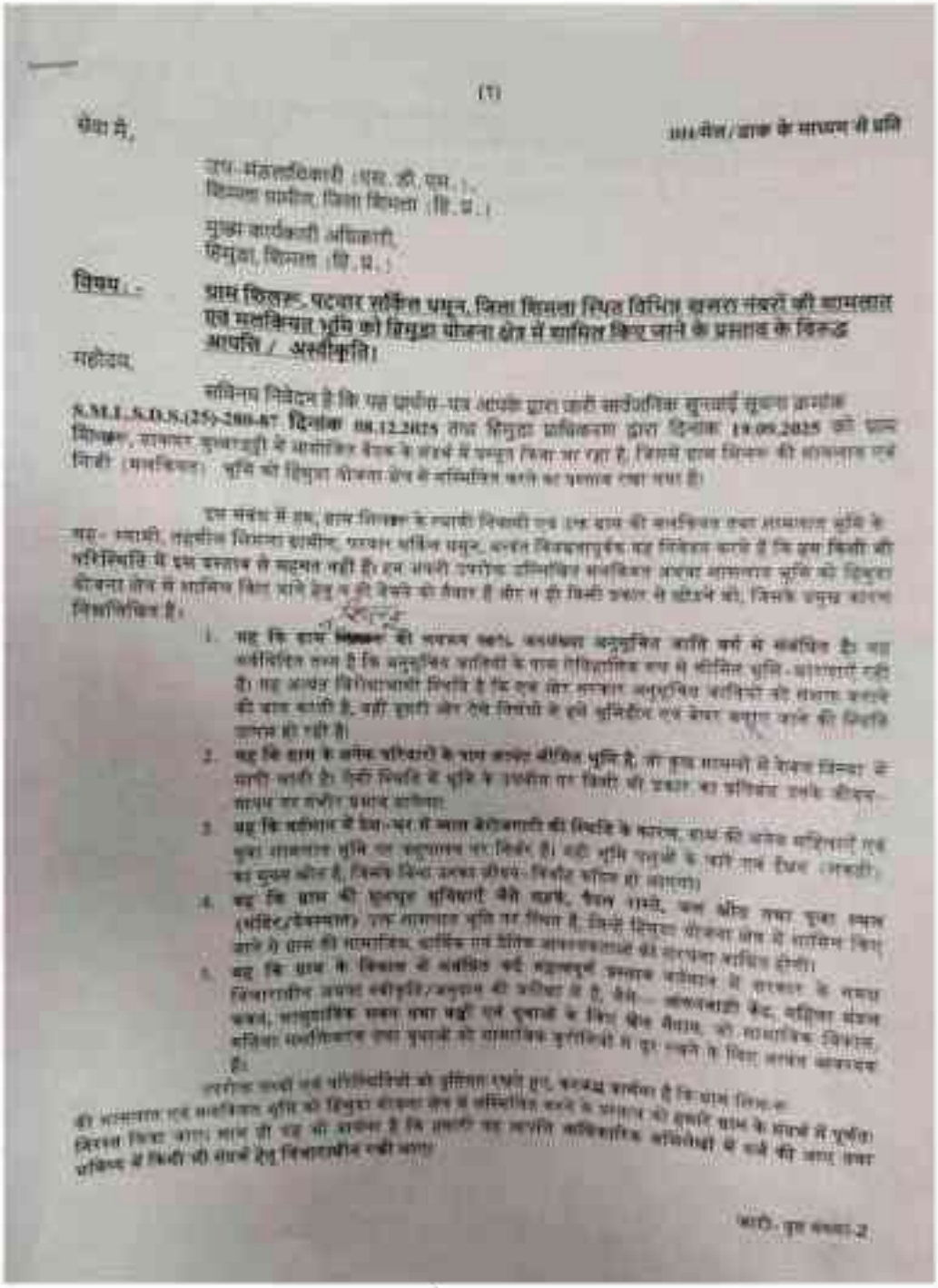
किसानों की जानकारी के बिना इस प्रकार की सारी कार्यवाही मैरु जलविद्युत परियोजना को रद्द करना एवं क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं एवं उन हित की घोर उपेक्षा को दर्शाता है। सदियों से पुश्त दर पुश्त कार्यरत परिवारों के काबिज एवं मालिक स्वामीत्व किसानों की कृषि भूमि, घर जैसे संकट को अविलंबित कर उनकी आजीविका, खेती एवं पर्यावरण को नष्ट कर देगा, मैरु जलविद्युत परियोजना किसानों को बसाने जाने के लिए जो आजीविकारी प्रयास की बताया जाता है केवल अनैतिहासिक है अपितु इस तरीके से अव्यवहारिक भी है। इसलिए हम संबंधित ग्राम निवासी इस परियोजना का घोर विरोध करते हैं तथा आपसे मांग करते हैं कि इस प्रकार [illegible] सम्बंधित को संज्ञान में रखते हुए तुरन्त प्रभाव से निरस्त किया जाये। यदि इसके बावजूद भी सरकार अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया जारी रखती है तो हमारा प्रशासन से विरोध स्वाभाविक, हर स्तर पर विरोध किया जायेगा, जिसके लिए सरकार स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगी।

दिनांक:- 29-12-25

क्र.सं.	नाम	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
(1)	[illegible]	9418616193	[illegible]
2)	[illegible]	7975933995	[illegible]
3)	[illegible]	7018219909	[illegible]
4)	[illegible]	9816534232	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



COMPLAINT 10



(1)

सेवा में,

ई-मेल/डाक के माध्यम से प्रति

उप-मंडलाधिकारी (एस. डी. एम.),
शिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला (हि. प्र.)

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
हिमुडा, शिमला (हि. प्र.)

विषय:- ग्राम शिलक, पटवार सर्किल धमून, जिला शिमला स्थित विभिन्न खसरा नंबरों की जमाबंदी एवं मलकियत भूमि को हिमुडा योजना क्षेत्र में शामिल किए जाने के प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध आपत्ति / अस्वीकृति।

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि यह आपत्ति-पत्र आपके द्वारा जारी सार्वजनिक सूचना क्रमांक **S.M.I.-S.D.S-(25)-280-87 दिनांक 08.12.2025** तथा हिमुडा प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिनांक **19.09.2025** को ग्राम शिलक, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, पटवार सर्किल धमून, अन्तर्गत विज्ञापनपूर्वक यह निवेदन करते हैं कि इस किसी भी परिस्थिति में इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हैं। हम अपनी उपरोक्त उल्लिखित मलकियत अथवा खातेदारी भूमि को हिमुडा योजना क्षेत्र में शामिल किए जाने हेतु न तो देने को तैयार हैं और न ही किसी प्रकार से छोड़ने को, जिसके प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं।

1. यह कि ग्राम [redacted] की लगभग 90% जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग से संबंधित है। यह उल्लेखनीय तथ्य है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के पास ऐतिहासिक रूप से सीमित भूमि - खातेदारी नहीं है। यह आज विरोधाभासी स्थिति है कि एक ओर सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों को सशक्त बनाने की बात करती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर ऐसे नियमों के द्वारा भूमिहीन एवं बेघर बनाए जाने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है।
2. यह कि ग्राम के अनेक परिवारों के पास आजीविका भूमि है, जो कृषि आवश्यकताओं से बेहतर विकल्प के साथी जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में भूमि के उपयोग पर किसी भी प्रकार का प्रतिबंध उनके जीवन-यापन पर गंभीर प्रभाव डालेगा।
3. यह कि कतिपय से ग्रेड-चार से ग्राम बेरोजगारी की स्थिति के कारण, ग्राम की अनेक महिलाएं एवं वृद्धा खातेदार भूमि पर अनुपालक पर निर्भर है। यही भूमि पशुओं के चारे तथा ईंधन (लकड़ी) का मुख्य स्रोत है, जिनके बिना उनका जीवन-निर्वाह कठिन हो जाएगा।
4. यह कि ग्राम की मूलभूत सुविधाएं जैसे सड़कें, पेयजल [redacted], जल आपूर्ति तथा दूरभाष स्थापन (मोबाइल/टेलिफोन) टावर खातेदार भूमि पर स्थित है, जिन्हें हिमुडा योजना क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किए जाने से ग्राम की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं दैनिक आवश्यकताओं को गंभीर क्षति पहुंचेगी।
5. यह कि ग्राम के विकास से संबंधित कई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में सरकार के समक्ष विचाराधीन अथवा स्वीकृति/अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा में है, जैसे [redacted] आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र, महिला मंडल भवन, सामुदायिक स्नान घाट तथा खेलों एवं दुकानों के लिए खेल मैदान, जो सामाजिक विकास, महिला सशक्तिकरण तथा युवाओं को सामाजिक गतिविधियों से जुड़ने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं।

उपरोक्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि ग्राम शिलक की जमाबंदी एवं मलकियत भूमि को हिमुडा योजना क्षेत्र से अधिसूचित करने के प्रस्ताव को तुरंत प्रभाव से पूर्णतः निरस्त किया जाए। साथ ही यह भी प्रार्थना है कि प्रस्तावित यह आपत्ति आधिकारिक अभिलेखों में दर्ज की जाए तथा प्रक्रिया में किसी भी संशय हेतु विचारार्थ रखी जाए।

आगे- पृष्ठ संख्या 2

(2)

यह सुझाव दिया जाता है कि सरकार, दिल्ली द्वारा आस-पास के क्षेत्रों एवं ढाणियों का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया जाए, जहाँ बैंकों/बीमा सरकारी सुविधा उपलब्ध है एवम् एक और निर्माणाधीन विकास कार्य होगा, वहीं दूसरी ओर बेरोजगार युवकों का विस्थापन रोका जा सकेगा तथा सरकार पर पड़ने वाला सामाजिक एवं वित्तीय भार भी कम होगा।

इसी पुनः निवेदन है कि हमारे सामाजिक एवं व्यावसायिक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विषय पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक निर्णय किया जाएगा।

दिनांक: 29.12.2023

भवदीय,

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To

Through Bri/Mail

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla Rural

The Chief Executive Officer,
HIMUDA, Shimla.

Subject:- Non-acceptance of proposal to include different Khasra Nos. of Shamlat as well as Malkiyat land situated in Village Shiroo, Patwar Circle Dhamoon, District Shimla.

Sir,

With due respect, this is in reference to your public hearing notice Endorsement No. S.M.L.S.D.S(25)-280-87 dated 8.12.2025 and meeting convened by HIMUDA authorities at Village Shiroo, P.O. Jubbarhatti, on 19.09.2025 regarding the proposal to include Shamlat land in the planning area of your department.

In this connection, we, the undersigned permanent residents of this village, along with other co-owners of Malkiyat and Shamlat land situated in the jurisdiction of Village Shiroo, P.O. Jubbarhatti, Tehsil Shimla Gramin, Patwar Circle Dhamoon, humbly submit that we do not agree with the said proposal under any circumstances. We are not willing to sell (Malkiyat) or part with our above-referred land for inclusion in the HIMUDA planning area due to the following reasons.

That 90% of the population of this village belongs to the Scheduled Caste category, and it is a well-known fact that Scheduled Castes have comparatively smaller landholdings from centuries across the country. "It is contradictory that, on one hand, the government claims to be strengthening the Scheduled Castes, while on the other hand, its actions are making us homeless."

That some residents of this village possess only minimal landholdings measured in Biswas.

That in the present scenario of unemployment prevailing across the country, many women and youth are rearing their cattle on the said Shamlat land and are dependent upon it for cattle feed as well as firewood.

That our village roads, paths, water sources, and Pooja Sthal (Shrine/Temple) fall within the Shamlat land now proposed for inclusion in the HIMUDA planning area.

That apart from the above, several other developmental proposals for our village are either under consideration or awaiting approval/sanction by the Government, such as the construction of an Anganwadi Kendra, Mahila Mandal Kendra, Community Hall, Playground for children and youth (to engage them positively and prevent social evils), etc.

In view of the above, it is earnestly requested with folded hands that the said proposal May kindly be treated as cancelled in respect of our village land. We further request that this objection be recorded and considered for all future references.

Suggestion:

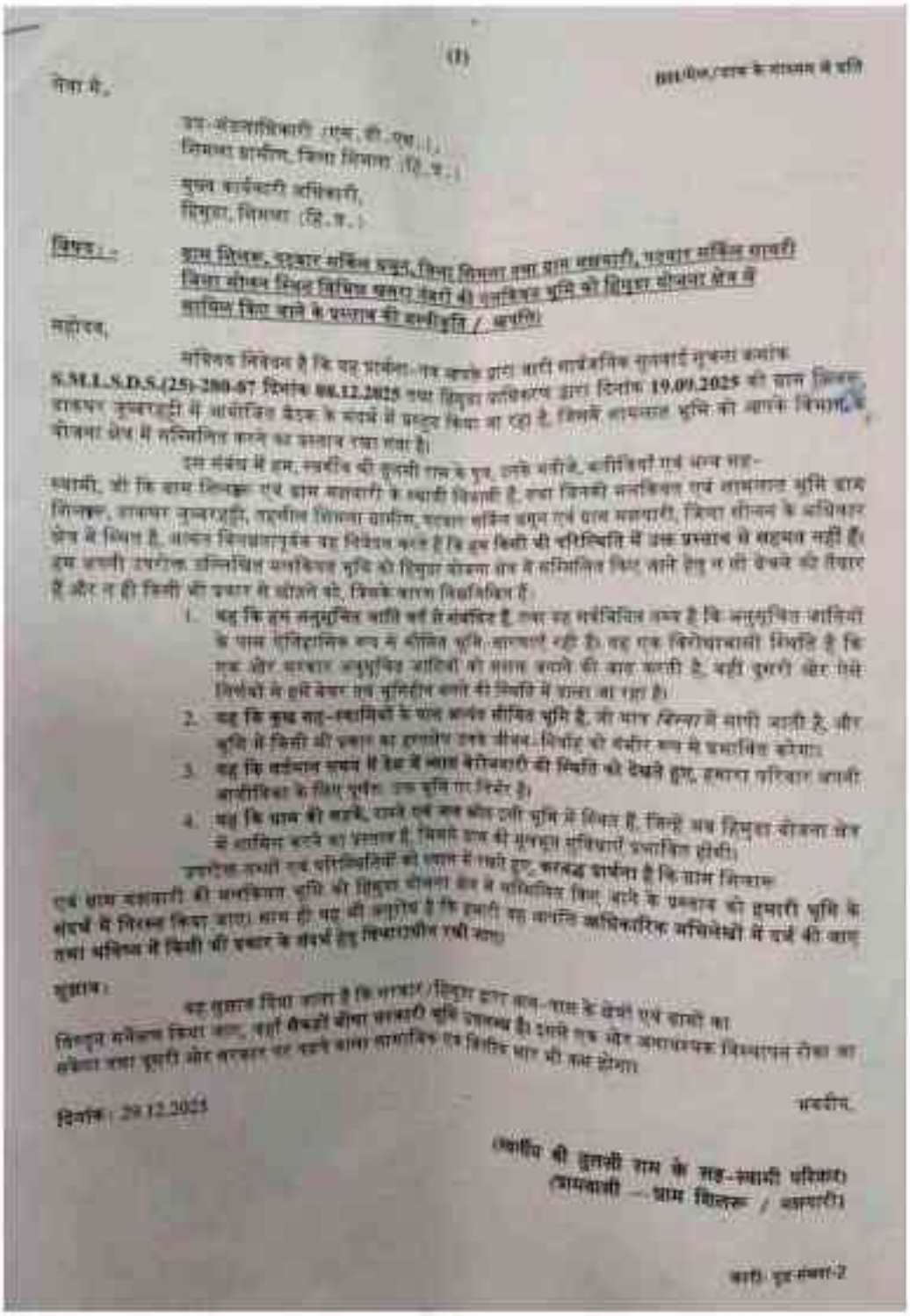
It is suggested that Govt/HIMUDA should make vast survey of surround area/ Villages Where sufficient Government land in hundred bighas is available in this way Government can stop human migration tragedy as well as financial implications on government.

Yours faithfully,

Dated: 20.12.2025

(Villagers of Village Shiroo)

COMPLAINT 11



(1)

सेवा में,

उप-मंडलाधिकारी (एस. डी. ए.),
सिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला (हि. प्र.)

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
त्रिपुरा, शिमला (हि. प्र.)

विषय :-

ग्राम शिवक, पटवार सर्किल कचूट, जिला शिमला तथा ग्राम सभा, पटवार सर्किल गायरी जिला सोलन स्थित विभिन्न खसरा नंबरों की आवंटित भूमि को त्रिपुरा योजना क्षेत्र में शामिल किए जाने के प्रस्ताव की अनापत्ति / आपत्ति।

महोदय,

संक्षिप्त निवेदन है कि यह प्रार्थना-पत्र आपके द्वारा जारी सार्वजनिक सूचनापूर्व सूचना क्रमांक S.M.L.S.D.S.(25)-280-67 दिनांक 08.12.2025 तथा त्रिपुरा प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिनांक 19.01.2025 की ग्राम सिवक, डाकघर कुम्बरहट्टी में आयोजित बैठक के संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, जिसमें आवासित भूमि को आपके विभाग के योजना क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

इस संबंध में हम, स्वर्गीय श्री तुलसी राम के पुत्र, उनके वंशज, कानिकाएँ एवं अन्य सह-स्वामी, जो कि ग्राम सिवक एवं ग्राम सभा गायरी के स्थायी निवासी हैं, तथा जिनकी जनकिबल एवं लाभप्रदत्त भूमि ग्राम सिवक, डाकघर कुम्बरहट्टी, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, पटवार सर्किल कचूट एवं ग्राम सभा गायरी, जिला सोलन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में स्थित है, आदरपूर्वक यह निवेदन करते हैं कि हम किसी भी परिस्थिति में इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हैं। हम अपनी उपरोक्त उल्लिखित जनकिबल भूमि को त्रिपुरा योजना क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किए जाने हेतु न तो देखने को तैयार हैं और न ही किसी भी प्रकार से छोड़ने को, जिसके कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :

1. यह कि हम अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग से संबंधित हैं तथा यह सर्वविदित तथ्य है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के पास पैतृकानिक रूप से सीमित भूमि आजकल नहीं है। यह एक विरोधाभासी स्थिति है कि एक ओर सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों को सशक्त बनाने की बात करती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर ऐसे निर्णयों से इसे बेघर एवं भूमिहीन बनाने की स्थिति में डाला जा रहा है।
2. यह कि कुछ सह-स्वामियों के पास आंशिक सीमित भूमि है, जो मात्र *बिस्वा* में मापी जाती है, और भूमि में किसी भी प्रकार का हस्तांतरण उनके जीवन-निर्वाह को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित करेगा।
3. यह कि वर्तमान समय में देश में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी की स्थिति को देखते हुए, हमारा परिवार अपनी आजीविका के लिए पूर्णतः इस भूमि पर निर्भर है।
4. यह कि ग्राम की सड़कें, रास्ते एवं जल स्रोत इसी भूमि में स्थित हैं, जिन्हें अब त्रिपुरा योजना क्षेत्र में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिससे ग्राम की मूलभूत सुविधाएँ प्रभावित होंगी।

उपरोक्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि ग्राम सिवक एवं ग्राम सभा गायरी की जनकिबल भूमि को त्रिपुरा योजना क्षेत्र में परिसीमित किए जाने के प्रस्ताव को हमारी भूमि के संदर्भ में निरस्त किया जाए। साथ ही यह भी अनुरोध है कि हमारी यह आपत्ति आधिकारिक अभिलेखों में दर्ज की जाए तथा भविष्य में किसी भी प्रकार के संदर्भ हेतु विचाराधीन रखी जाए।

सुझाव :

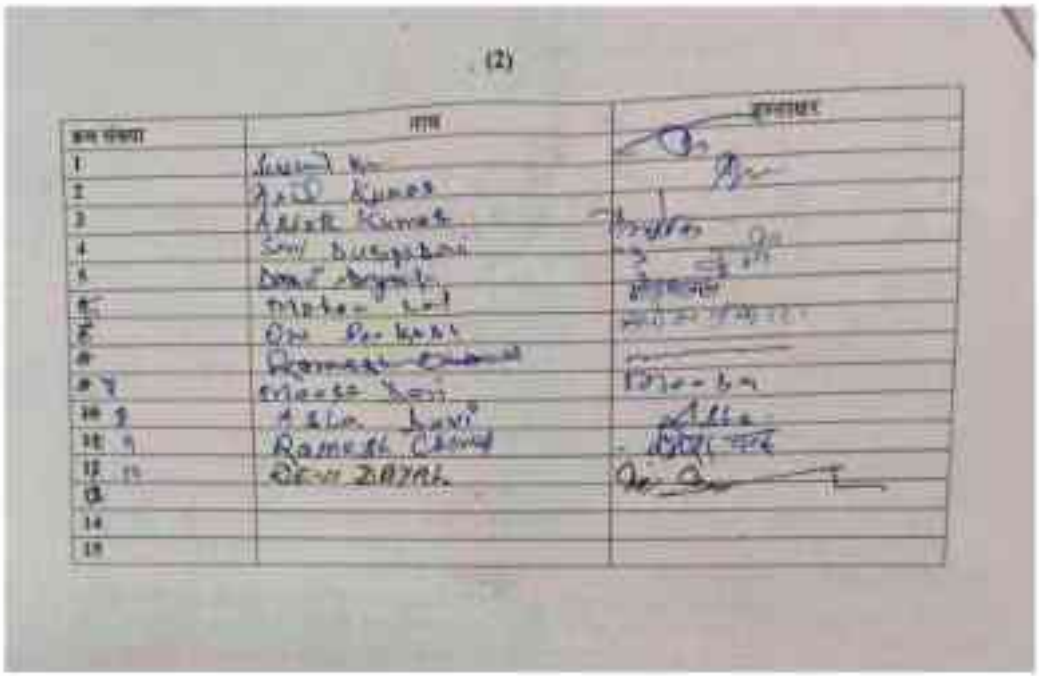
यह सुझाव दिया जाता है कि सरकार / त्रिपुरा द्वारा गाय-गाय के खेतों एवं घासों का विशेष सर्वेक्षण किया जाए, जहाँ बैंचरी योग्य सरकारी भूमि उपलब्ध है। इससे एक ओर आवश्यक विस्थापन रोका जा सकेगा तथा दूसरी ओर सरकार पर पड़ने वाला आर्थिक एवं वित्तीय भार भी कम होगा।

दिनांक : 29.12.2025

भवदीय,

(स्वर्गीय श्री तुलसी राम के सह-स्वामी परिवार)
ग्रामवासी — ग्राम सिवक / कचूट।

कार्ड संख्या-2



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Through Bri/Mail

To

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla Rural

The Chief Executive Officer,
HIMUDA, Shimla.

Subject:- **Non-acceptance of proposal to include different Khasra Nos. of Malkiyat land situated in Village Shilroo, Patwar Circle Dhamoon, District Shimla and Village majhvari, Patwar Circle Syri, Distt. Solan.**

Sir,

With due respect, this is in reference to your public hearing notice Endorsement No. S.M.L.S.D.S (25)-280-87 dated 8.12.2025 and meeting convened by HIMUDA authorities at village Shilroo, P.O. Jubbarhatti, on 19.09.2025 regarding the proposal to include Shamlat land in the planning area of your department.

In this connection, we, the undersigned S/O late Sh. Tulsi Ram, alongwith our Nephews, Niece and other share houders as permanent residents of this village, Shilroo and Majhvari, Malkiyat and Shamlat land situated in the jurisdiction of Village Shilroo, P.O. Jubbarhatti, and Village Majhvari, Tehsil Shimla Gramin, Patwar Circle Dhamoon, villageMajhvari, Distt Solan, humbly submit that we do not agree with the said proposal under any circumstances. We are not willing to sell (Malkiyat) or part with our above-referred land for inclusion in the HIMUDA planning area due to the following reasons:

That we belong to the Scheduled Caste category and it is a well-known fact that Scheduled Castes have comparatively smaller landholdings from centuries across the country. "It is contradictory that, on one hand, the government claims to be strengthening the Scheduled Castes, while on the other hand, its actions are making us homeless."

That some share holds have only minimal landholdings measured in Biswas.

That in the present scenario of unemployment prevailing across the country, our family is dependent upon said land for our livelihood.

That our village roads, paths, water sources fall within this land now proposed for inclusion in the HIMUDA planning area.

In view of the above, it is earnestly requested with folded hands that the said proposal May kindly be treated as cancelled in respect of our village land. We further request that this objection be recorded and considered for all future references.

Suggestion:

It is suggested that Govt./HIMUDA should make vast survey of surround area/ Villages Where sufficient Government land at hundred Bighas is available in this way Government can stop human migration tragedy as well as financial implications on government.

Dated: 29.12.2025

Yours faithfully

(Shareholders family of late Sh. Tulsi Ram)
Villagers of Village Shilroo/Majhvari

COMPLAINT 12

Dated : 27-12-2025 Place: Shimla

To:

The Competent Authority/Collector,
Sub-Divisional Collector,
Sub-Division Shimla Rural, District Shimla-H.P.

Subject: Objection under/ as sought by your good-self under Section 5 Rule 8 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2023, to the Proposed Compulsory Acquisition of Agricultural Land and Residential Houses by HIMUDA vide Notification/Letter No. Sr. NO. S.M.L.S.D.S. (25)-1280-87 dated 8-12-2025, Affecting the areas of revenue Mohal/villages Majhola, Aanji, Shilroo, Dhanokhar, Shilli Bagi, Panti, Kiyargi and Chanan situated at/near Air Port-Jathia Devi Shimla, Tehsil Shimla-Rural, District, H.P.

Respected Sir,

I, Rameshwar son of Late Sh. Ram Chand, aged Age70 years, residing at Village Shandoo (Anji P.O. Jathia Devi Tehsil and District Shimla H.P. am the lawful owner/occupier/tenant/lessee of the agricultural land and residential house and Two Cowsheds bearing Old Khasra No. 54 and as per revenue record/Jamabandi for the year 2013-2014 comprising Khata No. 17 Hadbast No. 362 Mohal Anji P.C. Rampuri Tehsil and District Shimla. As per old revenue record i.e. Jamabandi for the year 1965-57 The said land was comprised in Khata No. 15 Khatauni No. 27 Khasra No. 12 ad 54 total measuring 79 Bighas and 14 Biswas and recorded as Shamlat Patti, Hasab-Hissa Jail . The land was subject to payment of land revenue (hereinafter referred to as "the Subject Property"). I hereby submit this formal objection to the proposed compulsory acquisition of the Subject Property as notified by your office. This objection is filed within the stipulated time frame and is grounded in the fundamental principles of property rights, livelihood protection, and the necessity for a genuine public purpose. The land and property has particularly been in my family's possession since 1972,

serving as the primary source of sustenance for my household and the local community. Prior to it my ancestors were living in the village from time immemorial and were marginal farmers. In addition to the cultivable fields, it includes residential house that provide shelter to my family members, including vulnerable individuals such as e.g. minor children, and dependents. The acquisition, if proceeded with, would not only uproot our livelihood but also displace us without adequate justification or alternatives, causing irreparable harm to our well-being and the agrarian economy of the region. The land in dispute was granted to me by the Gram Panchayat on Patta basis and since then I have developed the same and raised residential house, Two Cow Shed and raised fruit bearing orchard and made level field. I am having seven cows and by rearing them and doing dairy farm and earning my livelihood.

The Subject Property is exclusively agricultural land, dedicated to the cultivation of staple crops like wheat, maize, and various vegetables etc., which directly supports the food security of my family and contributes to the local market. Compulsory acquisition of such land disregards the critical importance of preserving agricultural resources, especially in an era of increasing pressure on arable land. Displacing this land would sever my primary means of income, derived from the seasonal harvests yielding approximately Rs. Eight Lakhs to Rs. Ten Lakhs annually, leaving me and my dependents without viable alternatives. This action contravenes the spirit of protecting small-scale farmers and rural economies from arbitrary state interventions.

Integral to the Subject Property are the residential houses constructed over 50 years, serving as our permanent abode. These structures house residents and cow-sheds and embody years of investment in basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, and electricity connections. The acquisition would result in homelessness and psychological distress, particularly for the children pursuing education in nearby schools or elderly members reliant on proximity to medical facilities. No provisions have been outlined in the notification for equivalent

relocation or interim housing, rendering the process unjust and disproportionate to any purported public benefit.

The notification fails to demonstrate a clear and overriding public purpose that necessitates the acquisition of this specific agricultural land and residential area. Alternative sites, such as Kutasni , Rauriat Shimla and land at Sairi and Mamleeg etc. Tehsil Kandaghat Solan e.g. non-agricultural or underutilized government land in adjacent areas, appear available and could serve the intended objective without encroaching on productive farmland or inhabited residences. Acquiring fertile agricultural land over less impactful options prioritizes expediency over sustainability, undermining the balance between development needs and individual rights. Furthermore, the process lacks transparency regarding the exact project details, environmental assessments, or socio-economic impact studies, which are essential to validate such an invasive measure.

While the notification mentions tentative compensation, the proposed amount does not reflect the true market value of the agricultural land, considering its fertility, irrigation potential, and historical yield. For the residential houses, the valuation overlooks structural improvements and sentimental value attached to generational homes. Moreover, rehabilitation plans are vague, offering no guarantee of comparable farmland, housing, or employment opportunities. This shortfall would exacerbate poverty and social instability, transforming a routine administrative action into a profound injustice. In light of these grounds, the proposed acquisition appears arbitrary, disproportionate, and detrimental to the principles of equity and human dignity. It overlooks the profound contributions of agricultural land to national food production and the right to shelter enshrined in constitutional protections.

I respectfully urge your esteemed authority to:

a. Reject the compulsory acquisition of the Subject Property in its entirety

b. or to protect me who is virtually fall under the definition of landless person from compulsory acquisition proceedings and other small marginal farmer like me;

c. Withdraw the notification/letter dated 8-12-2025 and explore alternative sites that do not impinge on agricultural or residential interests;

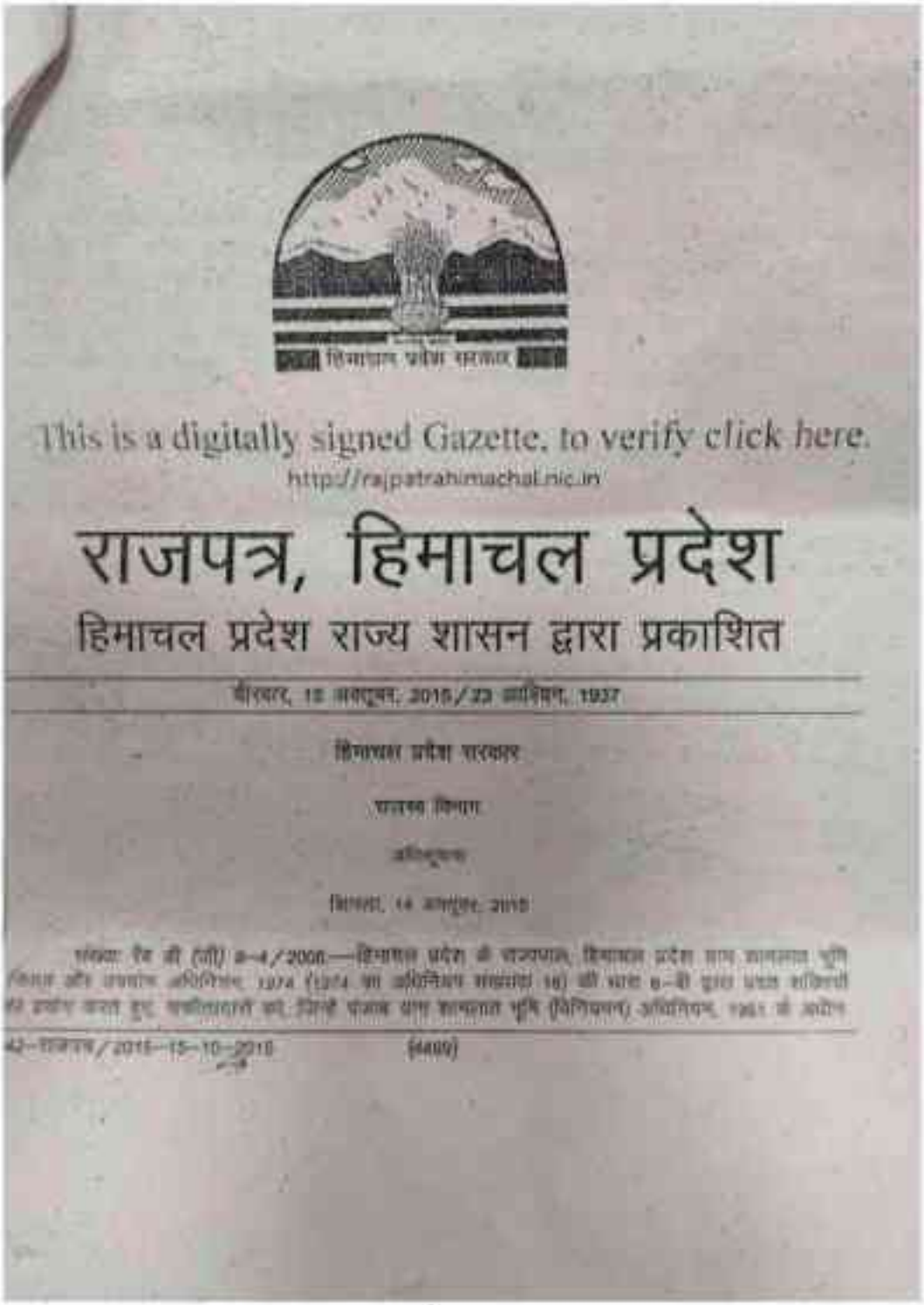
d. Convene a personal hearing at the earliest convenience to allow me to present additional evidence and arguments; and

e. Provide written reasons for any decision taken, ensuring procedural fairness. I am prepared to cooperate fully and can be contacted at Mobile 75800-95524 for any clarifications. This objection is made bona fide and in the interest of justice.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Rameshwar son of Late Sh. Ram Chand, residing at Village Shangloo (Anji P.O. Jathia Devi Tehsil and District Shimla H_P.



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राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

बीरवार, 18 अक्तूबर, 2018/26 आश्विन, 1937

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

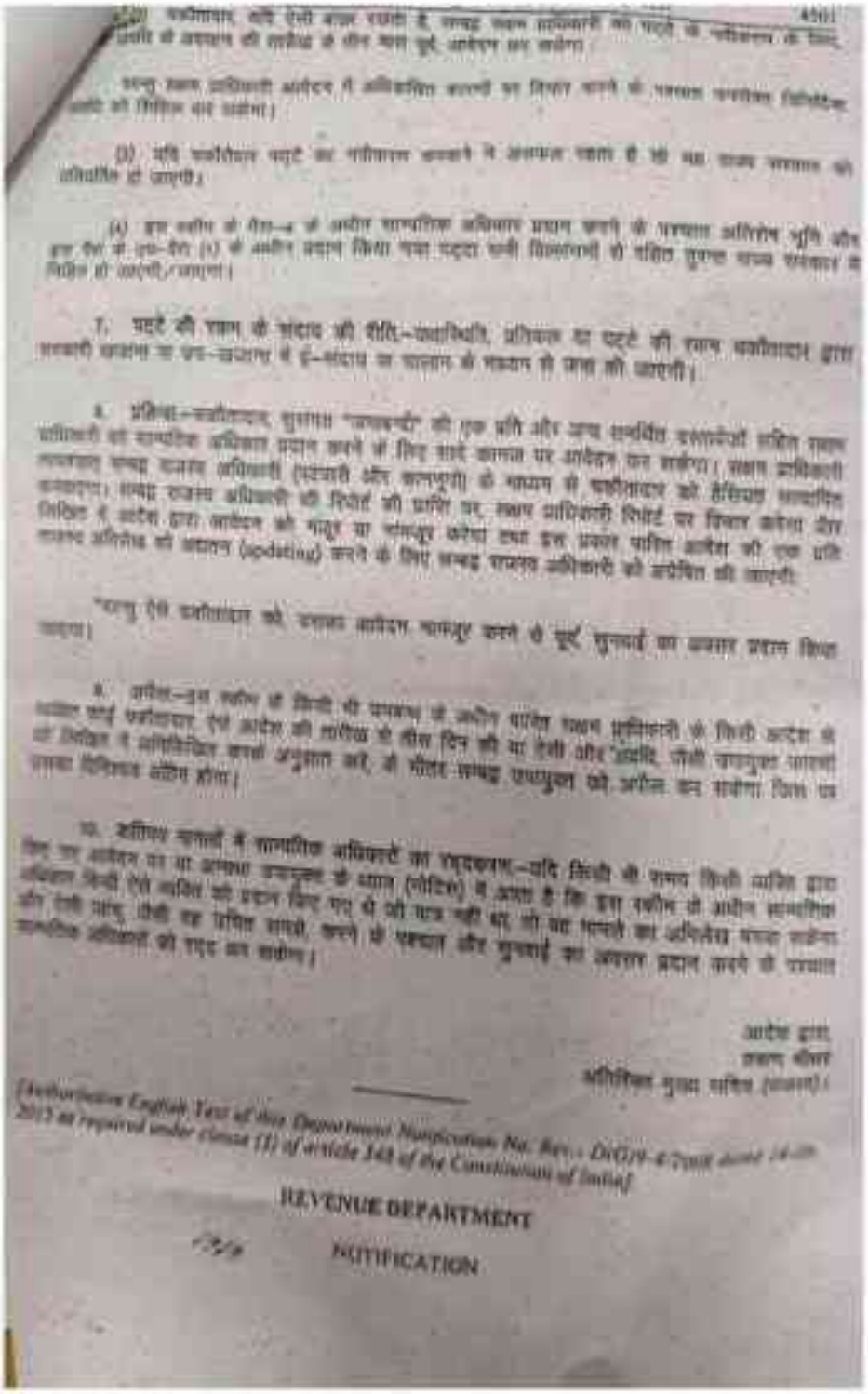
वन विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला, 14 अक्तूबर, 2018

संख्या वि बी (सी) ब-4/2008.—हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश वन अतिक्रमण भूमि नियमित और उपबंधित अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का अधिनियम संख्यांक 16) की धारा 5-बी द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पश्चात्वर्ती को, जिन्हें पंजाब वन अतिक्रमित भूमि (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन

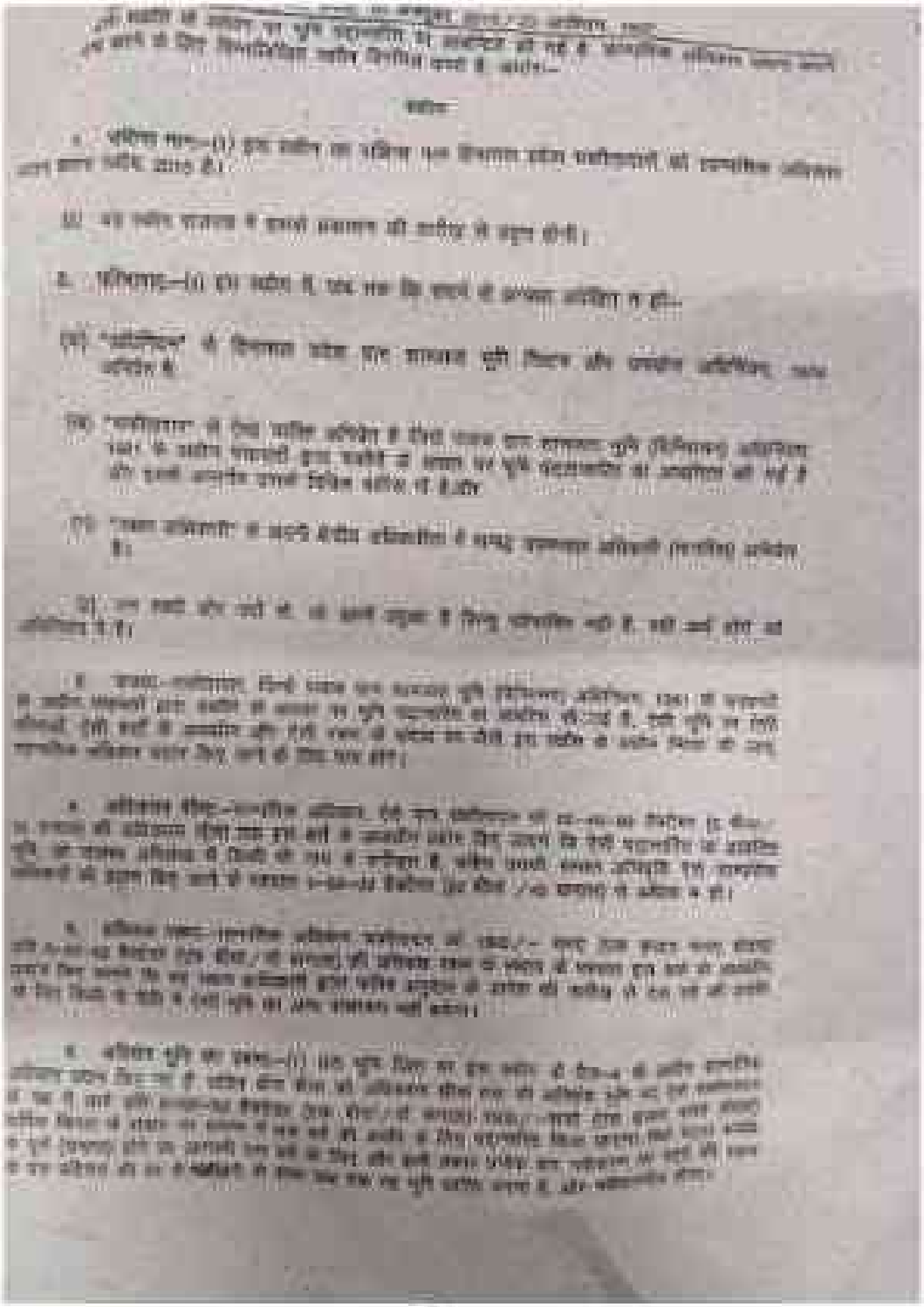
42-राजपत्र/2018—15-10-2018 (4409)

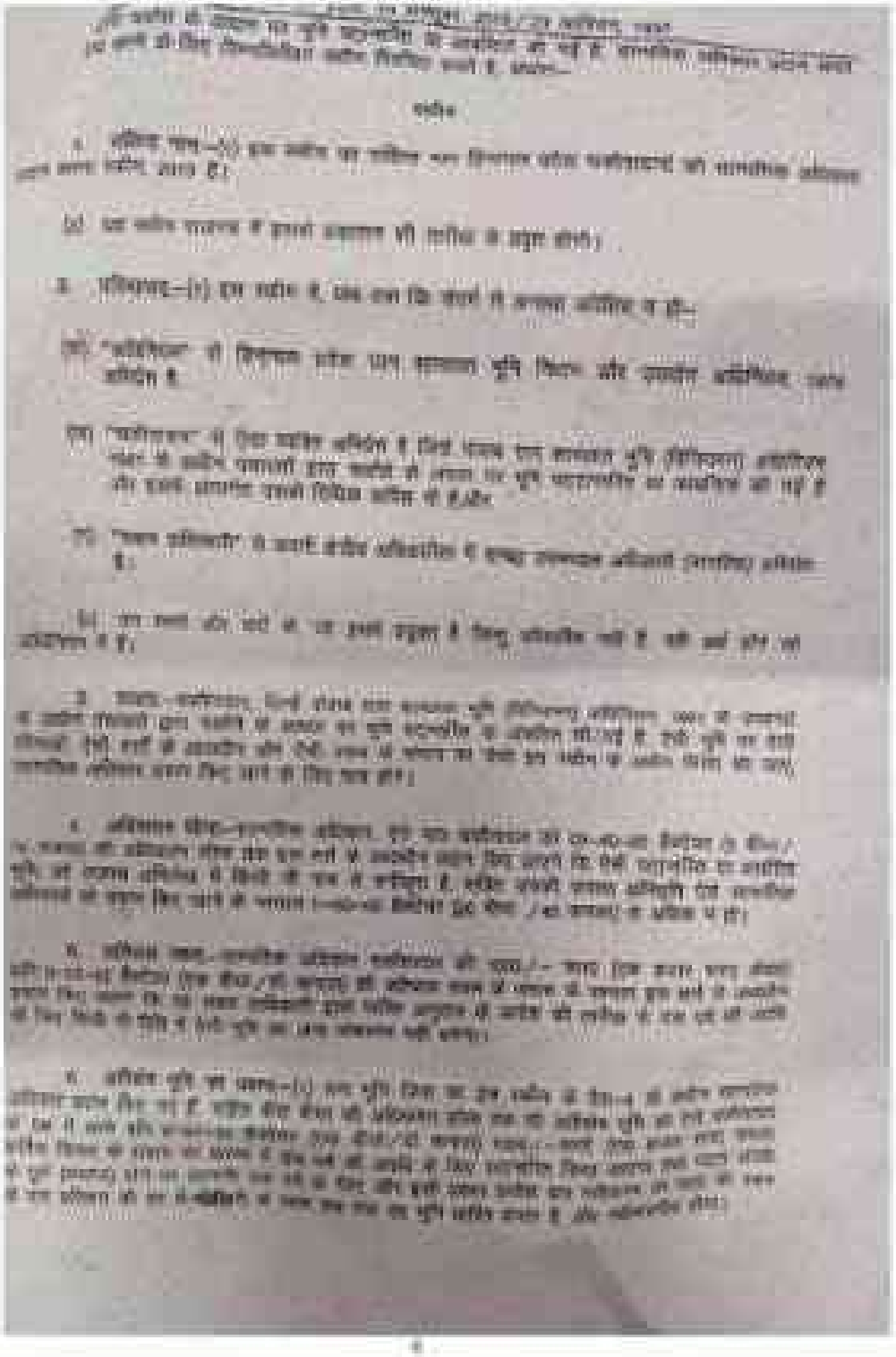


[Authoritative English Text of the Department Notification No. Rev.-DiGJV-E/2018 dated 14-09-2018 as required under clause (1) of article 348 of the Constitution of India]

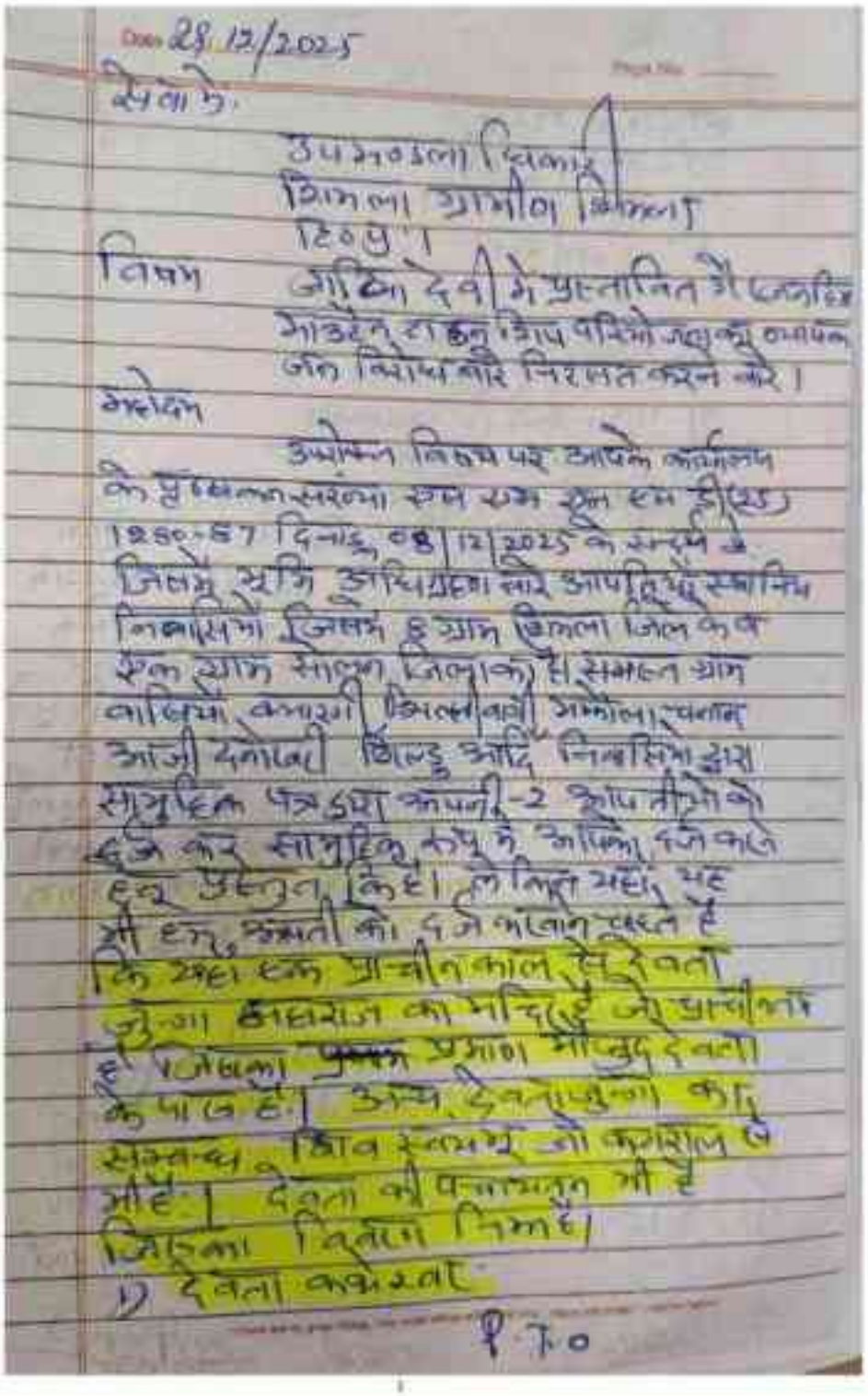
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION





COMPLAINT 13



Date 28/12/2025

सेवा में,

उपमण्डला विकास
शिमला ग्रामीण, शिमला
हि०प्र०।

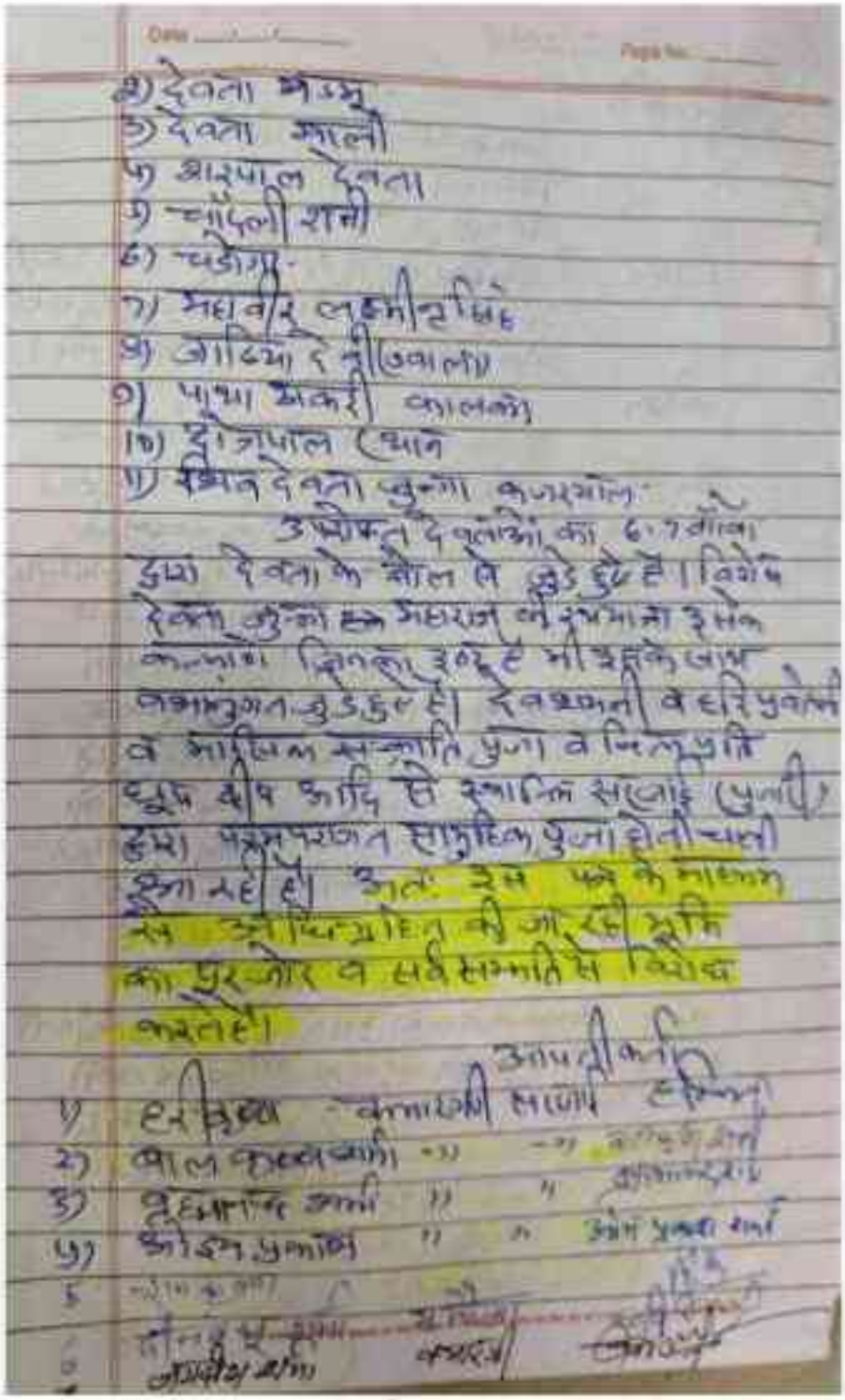
विषय — अंबिका देवी मे प्रस्तावित गैर जलविद्युत परियोजना के विरुद्ध परियोजना के अवैध जन सुनवाई और निरस्त करने बारे।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय पर आपके कार्यालय के पृष्ठभूमि संख्या एस एम एल डी(एस) 1250-57 दिनांक 08/12/2025 के संदर्भ में जिसमें मुझे अधिसूचना और आपत्ति मांगे संबंधित निवासियों जिसमें ढ ग्राम शिमला जिले के एक ग्राम सालना तहसील के समस्त ग्राम वासियों कमरगी, शिलाधारी, सम्मोला, रुचाल आजी देवलाधी, शिलडु आदि निवासियों द्वारा सामूहिक पत्र द्वारा कमली-2 ग्राम पंचायत के अंबिका देवी के मंदिर के पास प्रस्तावित किए गए जन सुनवाई का विरोध करते हैं। क्योंकि यहां यह भी एक संस्कृति का देवी पांडवों से जुड़ा है कि यहां एक प्राचीन काल से देवता शुंगा महाराज का मंदिर है जो प्राचीनता है। जिसका प्रमाण मौजूद देवता के पाठ हैं। अन्य देवताओं का संबंध शिव स्वरूप से भी कहीं से है। देवता की पवित्रता भी है जिसका विवरण निम्न है।

1) देवता कथन:-

P.T.O



8) देवता भज्जू
9) देवता मालो
10) आरपाल देवता
11) चौंकली रानी
12) चडोगा
13) सहवीर लड्डूवीर
14) जोदिया दे नौउवाला
15) पुथा अकरी कालको
16) दो नाथाल खान
17) रक्षित देवता चुन्गा कुमरगोल

उपरोक्त देवताओं का 6-7 बोल। दुया देवता के बोल से जुड़े हुए है। विशेष देवता कुल्ला एक सहायक के रूप मान्य 3 मेक कन्याओं जिनका उद्भव मोहड़ के जाय वंशानुगत चुड़ेल है। देवकन्या व हरिपुत्री व माहिल सन्तति पुत्री व मिलनुप्रति पुत्र वीर आदि से सम्बन्धित सम्बोधन (पुकारी) हुआ परम्परागत सामुहिक पुजा होती चली आ रही है। अतः इस पक्ष के माध्यम से उपरोक्त की जा रही प्रवृत्ति का पुरजोर व सर्वसम्मति से विरोध करते है।

1) हरिपुत्र - कमाऊनी सगोत्र हरिपुत्र
2) बाल कल्याणी " " "
3) देहमादि जाति " " "
4) जोइस पुजारी " " अन्य प्रकार जाति
5
6
7

COMPLAINT 14

1

To

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate,

Shimla Rural, District Shimla,

Himachal Pradesh.

Subject: Objections to the proposed land acquisition for "Modern Township Project" by HIMUDA in Village/ Mohal Majhola and surrounding areas, Tehsil Shimla Rural, District Shimla.

Respected Sir

On behalf of the villagers and landowners of the affected village/ Mohal Majhola, we hereby submit the following objections against the proposed acquisition of land for development of a new town at Jathia Devi, as reported and proposed by the District Administration:

1. That the proposed acquisition has been initiated without effective consultation with the Gram Panchayat and affected villagers. The decision has been taken in a top-down manner, ignoring the views, consent and participation of the local inhabitants whose livelihood and existence are directly affected.
2. That adequate opportunities has not been given to the villagers to understand the full scope, impact, extent and

consequences of the proposed acquisition. Mere fixing of a public hearing does not fulfill the requirement of meaningful hearing unless all relevant documents, plans and details are supplied in advance to the affected villagers.

3. That the land proposed to be acquired is primarily agricultural, residential and livelihood-generating land. The villagers of Mohal Majhola are dependent upon the said land for farming, cattle rearing and allied activities. Acquisition will result in loss of livelihood, economic hardship and forced displacement of families who have been residing there for generations.

4. That the land is traditionally used by villagers for grazing, fuel, fodder, and other customary purposes. Acquisition without recognition and settlement of customary and community rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, is illegal and unconstitutional. The project will directly restrict access to natural resources.

5. That the land sought to be acquired is fertile, habitable and forms part of established villages with houses, cowsheds, water sources and joint lands. Acquisition of such land for urban expansion is arbitrary and unjustified.

6. That the proposed project is likely to cause severe environmental damage, including loss of forest cover, agricultural land, water sources and ecological imbalance in an

already fragile Himalayan region. No Environmental Impact Assessment has been properly shared with the villagers.

7. That the villages have a distinct social, cultural and traditional setup. Acquisition will disrupt community life, social bonds, temples, paths, grazing lands and common utilities, which cannot be compensated monetarily.

8. That the said or proposed acquisition is issued under section 5 &8 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 but the authority concern itself has violated the provision of Sections 4 and 5 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a mandatory Social Impact Assessment is required to be conducted with participation of the affected families and Gram Sabhas. However, no proper SIA study has been conducted by the authority or shared with the villagers, nor have Gram Sabha consultations been held in a meaningful manner, rendering the entire acquisition process illegal and void.

9. That as per Section 6, 7 of the Act, prior consent and consultation of the Gram Sabha is mandatory. The affected villages are rural in nature, yet no free, prior and informed consent of Gram Sabhas has been obtained before initiating acquisition proceedings. Moreover as per this act the proposed acquisition of large tracts of fertile agricultural and residential land for a new town, despite availability of alternative non-agricultural and other land situated other nearby places of city

Shimla hence the authority concern has fails the test of least displacement and is therefore arbitrary and excessive.

10. That although notices have been issued, the objections of the villagers are being treated as a mere formality. As per Section 9 mandates fair hearing and reasoned consideration of objections, which requires disclosure of;-

a. Exact land details,

b. Project reports,

c. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) scheme, and

d. Environmental impact details. Therefore Non-disclosure of the above vitiates the hearing process.

11. That as per Section 10 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, acquisition of multi-crop and agricultural land is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances. The land proposed to be acquired is fertile agricultural land, supporting the livelihood of villagers, and no justification as required under the Act has been recorded and the present land is acquired for the construction of Modern Township Project" by HIMUDA by ruin of villager's domestic life, household and everything associated with them just only to benefit and settle down the persons of means and substances.

12. That our region is ecologically sensitive and we have number of local water sources i.e. Banavties and others springs, natural source of waters and this projects will lead

lead to, massive deforestation and loss of green cover, Soil erosion and increased risk of landslides in the hilly terrain and most importantly the depletion of local water sources which the villagers depend on.

13. That the creation of a luxury township for urban settlers does not qualify as a "Public Purpose" that justifies the displacement of ancestral rural communities. This project benefits private interests more than the local public.

14. That the Act mandates assessment of environmental, social and economic consequences. The proposed acquisition threatens forests, water sources, ecology and the fragile Himalayan environment, yet no Environmental Impact details have been shared with villagers. That acquisition includes residential houses, cattle sheds, paths, grazing land and common utilities, which are protected interests under the Act and cannot be acquired without strict compliance and alternative arrangements.

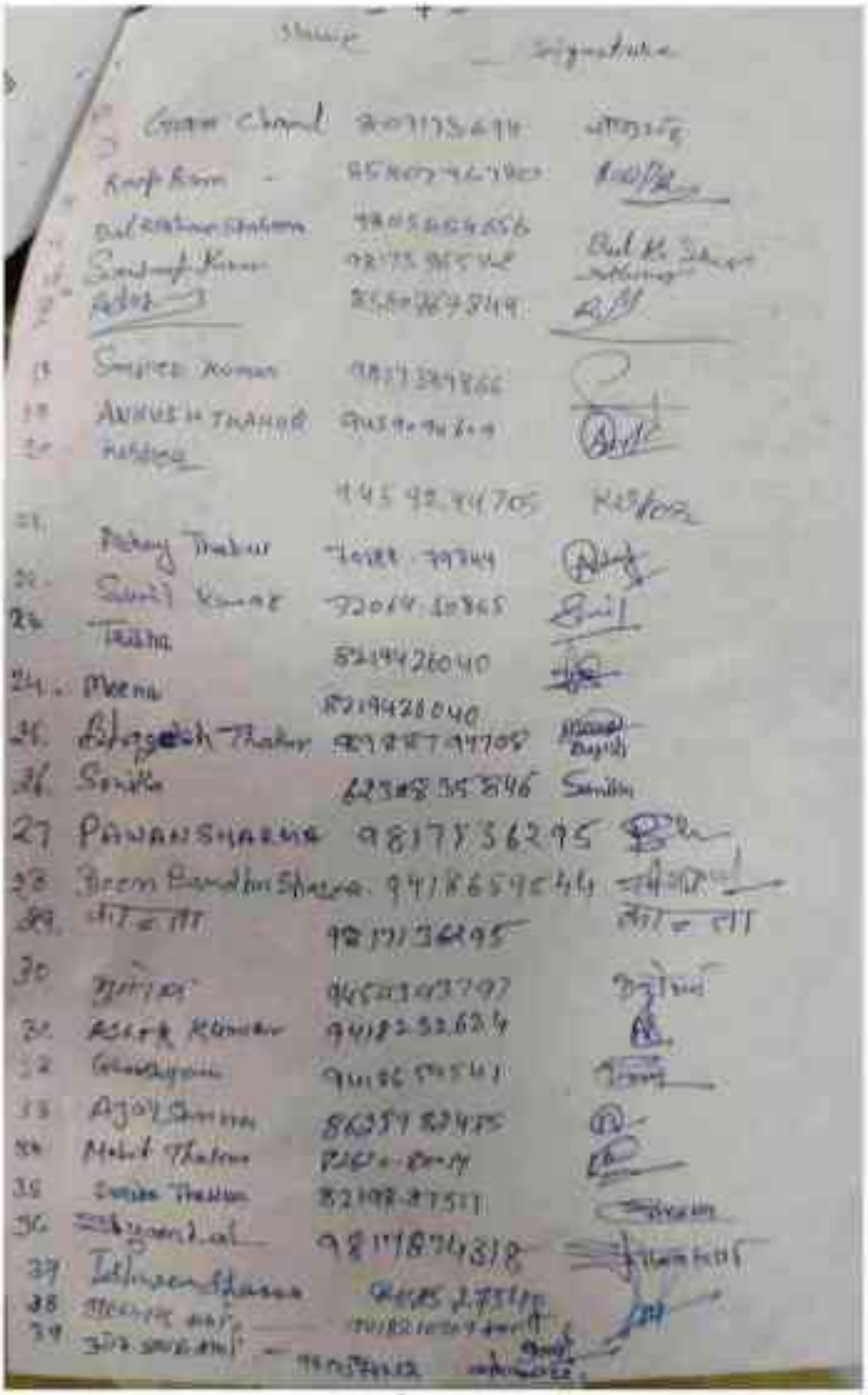
15. That the acquisition disregards judicial principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Courts emphasizing environmental protection, disaster prevention, and protection of community rights. The proposed acquisition is arbitrary, unreasonable, and

violative of Articles 14, 21, and 300-A of the Constitution of India.

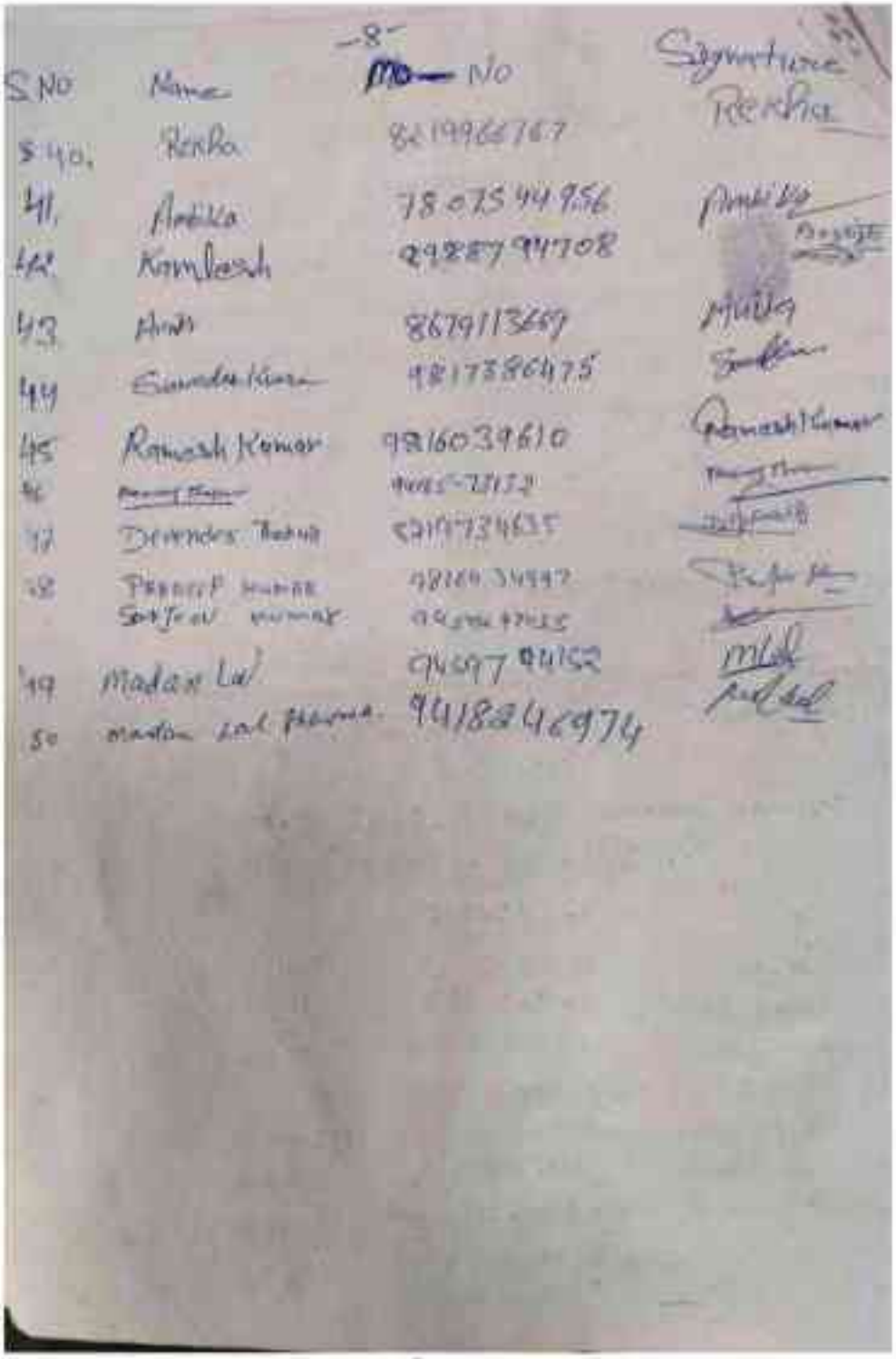
16. That the land acts as a natural buffer against floods, landslides, and other natural calamities. Its acquisition and alteration will increase disaster risks, endangering lives and property of villagers and nearby areas.

Affected Villagers / Landowners

Serial No.	Name	Signature
1)	Ram Rattan Thakur 70151-76605	
2)	Gian chand 94182-95322	
3)	Ram Saroop 94189 86428	
4)	Ram Lal 8017974766	
5)	Ram Parkash 94186 61674	
6)	Sohan Lal 78141 77177	
7)	Brij Lal 9816031486	
8)	Sangeet Kumar 8219599997	
9)	Prakash Chand 8219449202	
10)	Nitin Kumar 9459434381	
11)	Hans Kumar 94180 16177	
12)	[illegible]	98172 90339



	Name		Signature
3	Gaurav Chand	8091735498	
	Ranjit Ram	8580796190	
	Balkrishna Thakur	9805664656	
	Sandeep Kumar	9805 965942	
	Rahul	8580879349	
19	Sanjeev Kumar	9817389866	
20	Akhilesh Thakur	9459094869	
	Pankaj		
		9459284705	
21	Pankaj Thakur	70188 79344	
22	Sunil Kumar	92059 20865	
23	Tanisha		
24	Meena	8219426040	
25	Bhagesh Thakur	8219428040	
26	Sonika	9988797709	
27	PAWAN SHARMA	623858 53846	
28	Prem Bandhu Sharma	9817856295	
29	[illegible]	9418659549	
30	[illegible]	9817136295	
31	[illegible]	9459283797	
32	[illegible]	9418253.624	
33	[illegible]	9418695541	
34	[illegible]	8627782435	
35	[illegible]	8219827511	
36	[illegible]	9817874318	
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	
38	[illegible]	[illegible]	
39	[illegible]	[illegible]	



-8-

S.No	Name	Mo — No	Signature
140.	Rekha	8219966767	Rekha
141.	Anshika	7807544956	
142.	Kamlesh	9285794708	
143	Hindi	8679113659	
144	Surender Kumar	9817386475	
145	Ramesh Kumar	9816039610	Ramesh Kumar
146		9685-73152	
147	Devender Rana	8219734635	
148	Pradeep Kumar Sanjeev Kumar	98169 34997	
149	Madan Lal	94697 91152	
150	Mandan Lal Sharma	9418246974	

COMPLAINT 15

OBJECTIONS ON BEHALF OF VILLAGERS OF MOHAL/ VILLAGE SHILLI BAGI AGAINST PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TOWN AT JATHIA DEVI

To

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate,

Shimla Rural, District Shimla,

Himachal Pradesh.

Subject: Objections under the Land Acquisition proceedings regarding acquisition of land of village/ Mohal Shilli Bagi for development of a new town at Jathia Devi

Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned villagers, residents and affected persons of the villages/ Mohal Shilli Bagi, most respectfully submit the following objections against the proposed acquisition of land for the "Modern Township Project" by Himachal Pradesh Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA), pursuant to the public notice issued for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and public hearing.

1. That the proposed acquisition will severely affect the livelihood of villagers of villages/ Mohal Shilli Bagi who are primarily dependent upon the said land for agriculture, grazing, and allied activities. Acquisition of this land will deprive them of their only and sustainable source of income, contrary to the spirit of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which mandates protection of livelihood and socio-economic security of affected families.
2. That the land proposed to be acquired contains trees, forest cover, and green areas. Acquisition will result in large-scale deforestation, leading to ecological imbalance, soil erosion, and adverse climate impact, which is against environmental protection principles and sustainable development norms.
3. That the land is traditionally used by villagers for grazing, fuel, fodder, and other customary purposes. Acquisition without recognition and settlement of customary and community rights under the Forest Rights Act, is illegal

and unconstitutional. The project will directly restrict access to natural resources.

4. That the proposed project will lead to forced urbanization of a purely rural/agricultural area, disturbing the rural character, social fabric, and traditional way of life of villagers. No justification or necessity has been shown for converting fertile rural land into non-agricultural use.
5. That the project will cause pollution of air, water, and soil, besides increasing noise levels. There is no detailed Environmental Impact Assessment addressing deforestation, pollution, and long-term environmental consequences, rendering the acquisition arbitrary and unsustainable.
6. That the land acts as a natural buffer against floods, landslides, and other natural calamities. Its acquisition and alteration will increase disaster risks, endangering lives and property of villagers and nearby areas.
7. That the land proposed for acquisition in villages/ Mohal Shilli Bagi includes fertile agricultural land, orchards, grazing land, and homestead land, which are the sole source of livelihood for the villagers. Acquisition of such land will irreversibly destroy agriculture-based livelihoods, horticulture activities, cattle rearing, and allied occupations, pushing villagers into ecoooomic distress.
8. That in villages Mohal Shilli Bagi many affected persons are small and marginal farmers, landless laborers, and families residing on or dependent upon the proposed land. Acquisition will result in displacement, loss of shelter, social disintegration, and violation of the Right to Life and Livelihood under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
9. That the Social Impact Assessment, as proposed, does not appear to have adequately assessed:
    a. The number of affected families and their dependency on land,
    b. Impact on women, elderly, children, and vulnerable sections;
    c. Loss of common property resources such as paths, water sources, grazing lands, and forests;
    d. Long-term environmental and ecological impact, without a transparent, participatory, and comprehensive SIA, the acquisition process is legally unsustainable.
10. That mandatory consultation and consent of the Gram Sabha have not been properly obtained. No valid resolutions reflecting informed consent of the

Gram Sabhas have been passed. This is a clear violation of the provisions of the Act and principles of democratic decentralization.

11. That the proposed area is ecologically fragile, hilly, and prone to landslides. Large-scale construction will disturb the natural drainage, forest cover, water resources, and ecological balance, posing serious risks to life, property, and environment.
12. That the proposed acquisition has been initiated without effective consultation with the Gram Panchayats and affected villagers. The decision has been taken in a top-down manner, ignoring the views, consent and participation of the local inhabitants whose livelihood and existence are directly affected.
13. That adequate opportunities has not been given to the villagers to understand the full scope, impact, extent and consequences of the proposed acquisition. Mere fixing of a public hearing does not fulfill the requirement of meaningful hearing unless all relevant documents, plans and details are supplied in advance to the affected villagers.
14. That the land proposed to be acquired is primarily agricultural, residential and livelihood-generating land. The villagers of Mohal Shilli Bagi are dependent upon the said land for farming, cattle rearing and allied activities. Acquisition will result in loss of livelihood, economic hardship and forced displacement of families who have been residing there for generations.
15. That the villages have a distinct social, cultural and traditional setup. Acquisition will disrupt community life, social bonds, temples, paths, grazing lands and common utilities, which cannot be compensated monetarily.
16. That as per this act the proposed acquisition of large tracts of fertile agricultural and residential Grazing land for a new town, despite availability of alternative non-agricultural and other land situated other nearby places of city Shimla hence the authority concern has fails the test of least displacement and is therefore arbitrary and excessive.
17. That vide this objection the villagers also like to draw the kind attention of the authority that the villagers of Mohal/ Village Shilli Bagi are in the possession of the land comprised in Khewat No 96 Now khewat No 108 & 109 , Khathoni No 164 to 175, total Kitta 70, Measuring 41-64-23 Hectare Situated at Village Shilly Bagi, Mohal - Shilly Bagi, Patwar Circle – Rangpur Kousthal, Tehsil and District Shimla and were using the same for daily needs.

18. That the above said land has been transferred vide Mutation No 482 dated 29.04.1976 in favour of State of Himachal Pradesh without any intimation and in the month of October,1986 the State of Himachal Pradesh had transferred the land of Measuring 312 Bighas 18 Biswas in favour of the Industries Department of Himachal Pradesh through Mutation No. 550 dated 25.10.1986, without the consent or intimation of the applicants. Therefore the villagers has challenged the same before the Ld. Civil Judge Shimla by filling civil suit no 98/1 of 1987 and the same was partly decree on **31.10.1991 by Ld Sub Judge 1st Class (1) Shimla, H.P. and the Ld. Court has restrained the Government of Himachal Pradesh from interfering with the customary easmentary rights of the villagers in future.** Hence in case the Govt. transfer or interfere in the rights of the villagers upon the said land the contempt of Court order attract against the said transfer.

19. That as on today the Villagers remained in possession and were using/enjoying the peaceful possession of the aforesaid land but in the revenue record the entries were changed by the H.P Govt. Without the consent/ information of the applicants nor they were provided with any opportunity of being heard. It is pertinent to mention here that physical possession of the aforesaid land remains with the Villagers Only.

20. That after passing of the H.P Village Common Lands Vesting and Utilization Act (Amendment) Act, 2001 and other subsequent clarification the entire village land vested in the State of H.P by the Act of 1974 required to be returned to the original owners who have the physical possession since time immemorial. Thus, the vestment of the land of the villagers in the State of Himachal Pradesh stands invalidated by the Amended Act of 2001 and the State Government is duty bound to implement the provisions of the said Act of 2001 by Returning or Restoring the ownership of lands to the owners of the concerned Villagers/applicants vested in the State of H.P under the Act of 1974.

21. That the villagers of Mohal Shilly Bagi and their predecessors in interest are owners in possession of the said land since time immemorial and the possession was passed from generation to generation. Moreover, there exist a temple of Goddess (Mata Gwalni Devi), Govt. Primary School, Shilly Bagi and some water Tanks, Canals are also situated there. It is further submitted that the rights of villagers are recorded in the Wazib-Ul-Arj at the time of settlement also. Hence the villagers are using the aforesaid

rights over the said land continuously, peacefully without any interruption since time immemorial and from generation to generation till date.

22. That to get the possession and ownership the villagers has approached The Hon'ble High Court of H.P through **Civil Writ Petition No. Filling No C.W.P 1447/2020 Dated 04.01.2020, C.W.P. No 101/2020 alongwith Stay Application and other Civil Miscellaneous Petitions bearing No. C.M.P 461/2020, C.M.P 460/2020, and C.M.P 463/2020 titled as Om Parkash and other Vs State of H.P** and the same are pending.

23. That before filing the above said reply the Government of Himachal Pradesh has attested the Mutation No. 114 dated **5.8.2020** of land bearing Khata No. 109 measuring **6-12-22** hectares of bearing Khasra **No 93,95,104,754,755,789, 794** in favour of the revenue Village of Shilly Bagi, and transferred the ownership rights of the above said land to the local residents but the remaining land measuring 312 bighs 18 Biswa which is in possession of the residents of Village Shilly Bagi the State has denied to make the mutation in favour of Villagers despite the eligibility of the villagers. Hence before acquiring the said disputed land the present fact and objection as pending may kindly be taken into consideration.

24. That although notices have been issued, the objections of the villagers are being treated as a mere formality. As per the act the mandates fair hearing and reasoned consideration of objections, which requires disclosure of:-

    a. Exact land details,
    b. Project reports,
    c. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) scheme, and
    d. Environmental impact details. Therefore Non-disclosure of the above vitiates the hearing process.

25. That as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, acquisition of multi-crop and agricultural land is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances. The land proposed to be acquired is fertile agricultural land, supporting the livelihood of villagers, and no justification as required under the Act has been recorded and The land proposed to be acquired is fertile agricultural land, supporting the livelihood of villagers, and no justification as required under the Act has been recorded and the present land is acquired for the construction of Modern Township Project" by HIMUDA by ruin of villager's domestic life, household and everything associated with them just only to benefit and settle down the persons of means and substances.

26. That the acquisition disregards judicial principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Courts emphasizing environmental

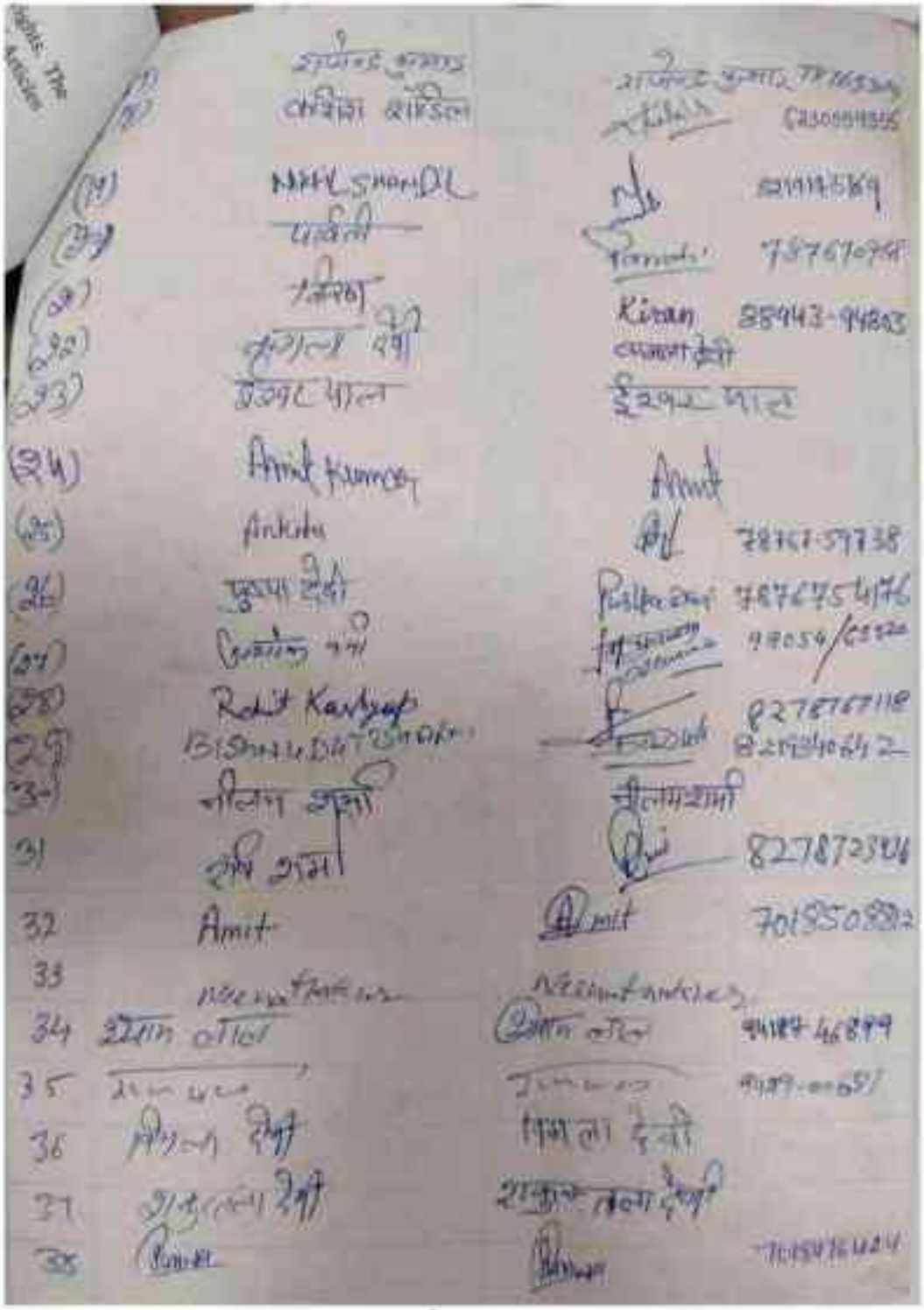
protection, disaster prevention, and protection of community rights. The proposed acquisition is arbitrary, unreasonable, and violative of Articles 14, 21, and 300-A of the Constitution of India.

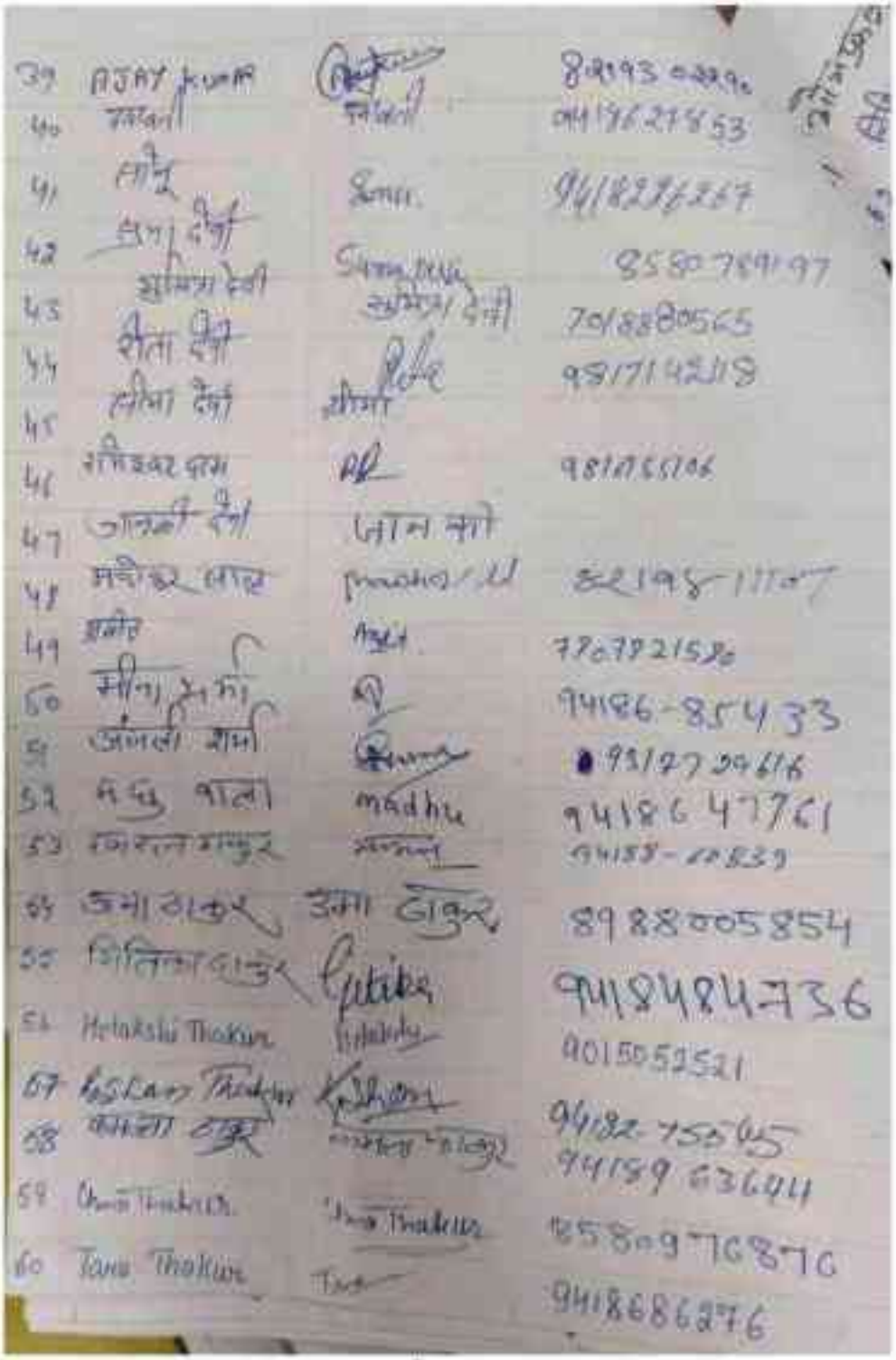
In view of the above objections, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Authority may be pleased to:-

Kindly drop or stay the proposed land acquisition proceedings for the new town at Jubbi Devi in the interest of the villagers and further refrain from taking any coercive action or possession till full statutory compliance.

Affected Villagers / Landowners

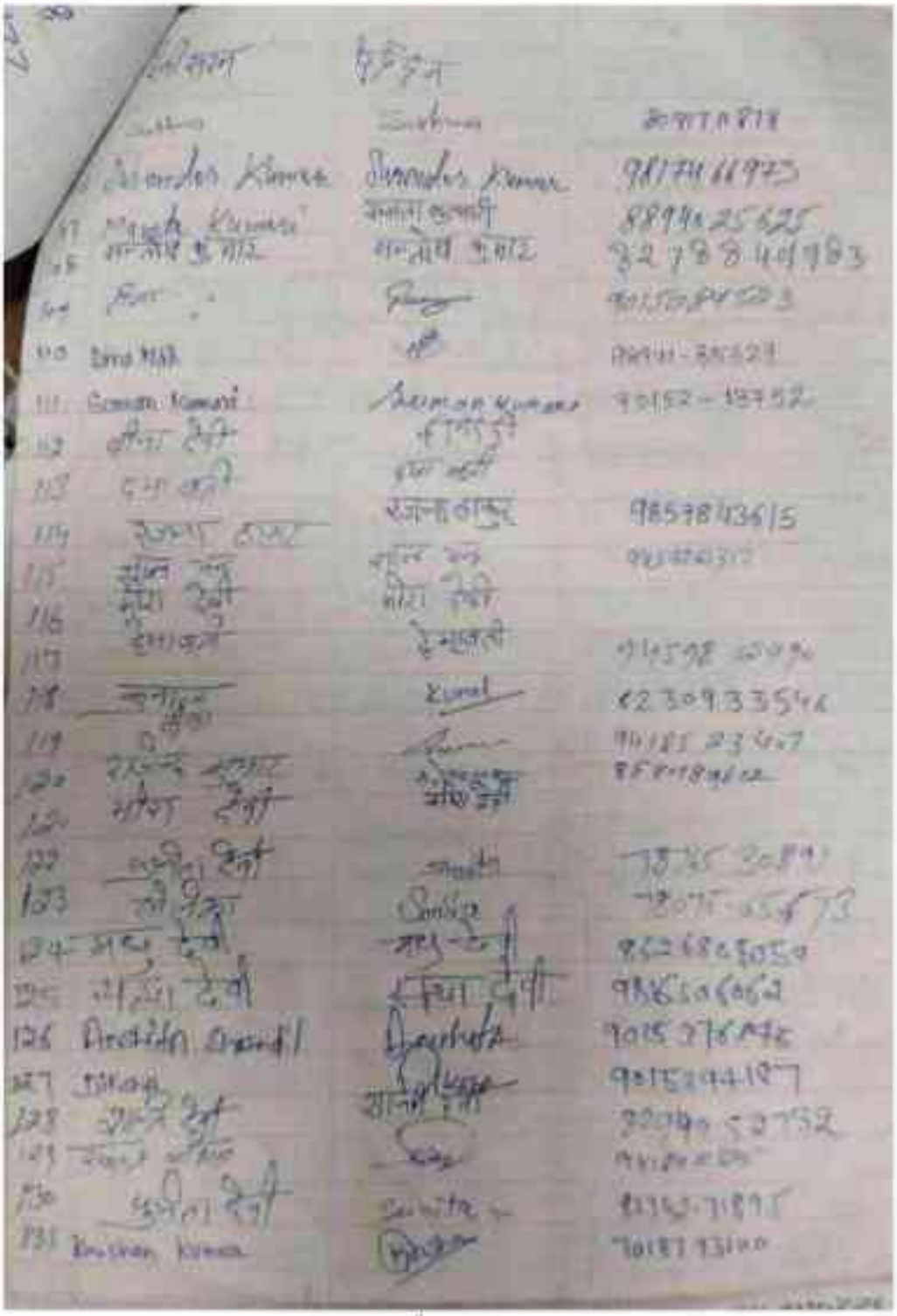
Serial No.	Name	Signature
1	[illegible]	[illegible] 98166-34[illegible]
(2)	Gian Thakur	[illegible] 80198-96670
(3)	[illegible] Raj	[illegible] 9816-34483
(4)	Sita Ram	[illegible] 9418135961
(5)	Kanlesh Devi	[illegible] 9911903040
(6)	[illegible]	[illegible] 9212[illegible]
(7)	[illegible]	[illegible] 98/6/[illegible]
(8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
(9)	Bali Ram	Bali Ram 7018792595
(10)	[illegible]	[illegible] 98050-55660
(11)	[illegible]	[illegible] 01E/64.16276
(12)	[illegible]	[illegible] 8788307664
13	[illegible]	[illegible] 78761-86430
14	[illegible]	[illegible]
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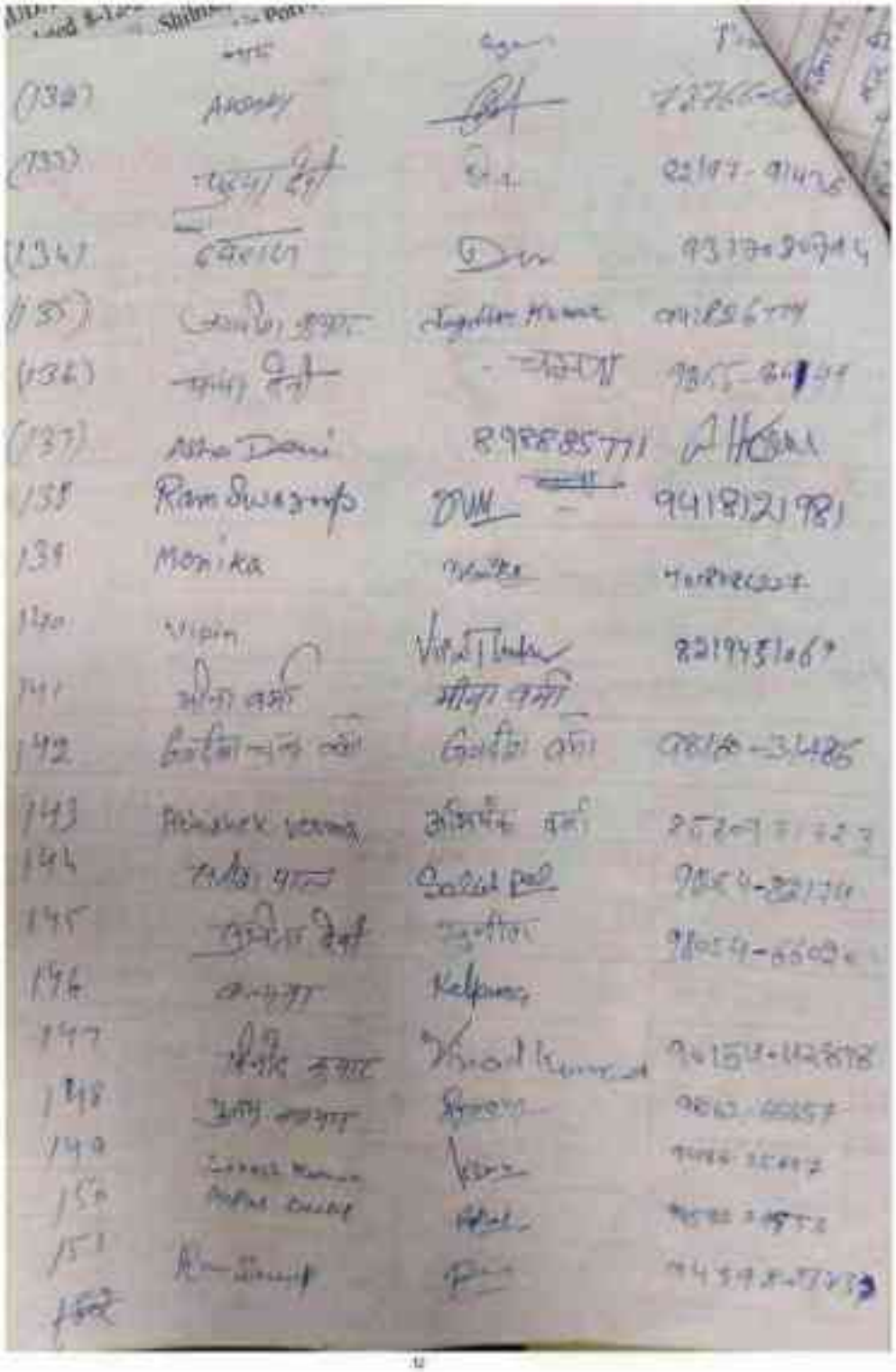



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COMPLAINT 16

सेवा में

उप-प्रवर्तन मजिस्ट्रेट,
शिमला ग्रामीण,
जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश

विषय: ग्राम आंजी के निवासियों की ओर से HIMUDA द्वारा प्रस्तावित शिमला टाउनशिप परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यवाही के प्रति आपत्तियाँ

महोदय,

हम, ग्राम आंजी के (हस्ताक्षरकर्ता नीचे) निवासी और भूमि धारक, जो ग्राम पंचायत बागी, विकास खंड टूटू, तहसील और जिला शिमला ग्रामीण, हिमाचल प्रदेश के निवासी हैं, आदरपूर्वक आपके नोटिस क्रमांक S.M.L.S.D.S(25)-280-87 के सन्दर्भ में अपनी आपत्तियाँ प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जिसके द्वारा प्रभावित पक्षों से HIMUDA द्वारा प्रस्तावित शिमला टाउनशिप परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में आपत्तियाँ आमंत्रित की गई हैं।

ये आपत्तियाँ भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून की प्रासंगिक धाराओं के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं और H.P. Social Impact Assessment Unit द्वारा तैयार सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ हैं, जिस पर वर्तमान भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यवाही शुरू करने के लिए भरोसा किया गया है। ये आपत्तियाँ 29-12-2025 को ग्राम पंचायत बागी कार्यालय में निर्धारित सार्वजनिक सुनवाई को ध्यान में रखकर भी प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं, जैसा कि आपके कार्यालय द्वारा सूचित किया गया है।

1. RFCTLARR अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत सिंचित बहु-फसल भूमि का अधिग्रहण निषेध

RFCTLARR अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 10 के तहत कानून सिंचित बहु-फसल भूमि को विशेष सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है, जो सामान्यतः उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि होती है और वर्ष में दो या अधिक फसलें उगाने में सक्षम होती है।

- "उप-धारा (2) में अन्यथा प्रावधान किए जाने के सिवाय, इस अधिनियम के तहत कोई भी सिंचित बहु-फसल भूमि अधिग्रहित नहीं की जाएगी।"

ऐसी भूमि केवल असाधारण परिस्थितियों में अधिग्रहित की जा सकती है, और तब भी केवल अंतिम विकल्प के रूप में जब कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि उपलब्ध न हो।

ग्राम आंजी में अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि में उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि शामिल है, जो कई फसलों और सिंचाई पर आधारित है, जिससे कृषि परिवारों की आजीविका और क्षेत्रीय खाद्य आपूर्ति बनी रहती है। कोई स्पष्ट प्रमाण नहीं है कि:

a) यह भूमि परियोजना के लिए वास्तव में अंतिम विकल्प है, और वैकल्पिक कम उपजाऊ भूमि का मूल्यांकन किया गया और अनुपलब्ध पाया गया।

इसलिए, प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण धारा 10 के तहत कानूनी सुरक्षा का उल्लंघन करता है और जब तक इसे अपरिहार्य अपवाद के रूप में उचित ठहराया नहीं जाता, तब तक अधिग्रहण अमान्य और अन्यायपूर्ण है।

2. खसरा/नसब रिकॉर्ड और प्रमाण पत्रों की हानि

ग्राम आंजी में भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रभावित भूमिधारकों के खसरा/नसब रिकॉर्ड की पूरी या आंशिक हानि का कारण बनेगा। कई प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को *बोनाफाइड हिमाचली प्रमाण-पत्र*, कृषि लाभ या भूमि स्वामित्व से संबंधित अन्य अधिकार प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो सकती है। यह प्रशासनिक हानि सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट में संबोधित नहीं की गई है और अधिग्रहण से पहले विचार की जानी चाहिए।

3. बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि हीनता और संवैधानिक सुरक्षा का उल्लंघन

ग्राम आंजी में प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण एक गंभीर और अपरिवर्तनीय स्थिति उत्पन्न करेगा, जिसमें प्रभावित भूमि धारकों में से कई, या लगभग सभी, भूमिहीन हो जाएंगे, क्योंकि अधिग्रहित की जाने वाली भूमि उनका एकमात्र अधिकार है और प्रभावित परिवारों के पास कहीं और कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि नहीं है।

यह अधिग्रहण आजीविका और गरिमापूर्ण अस्तित्व के अधिकार की जड़ पर चोट करता है, जो भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का अभिन्न हिस्सा है, और सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय के संवैधानिक निर्देशों के खिलाफ है।

कोई भी अधिग्रहण जो स्थानीय निवासियों को व्यापक रूप से भूमिहीन करता है, बिना भूमि-प्रतिस्थापन या प्रभावी पुनर्वास तंत्र के, मनमाना, अन्यायपूर्ण और भूमि अधिग्रहण एवं पुनर्वास कानून की भावना के विपरीत है।

4. आपत्तियों के आधार

1. दोषपूर्ण और अधूरी सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट
तैयार की गई सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट पाम ऑयल की वास्तविक परिस्थितियों को सही रूप से प्रतिबिंबित नहीं करती है। यह रिपोर्ट प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण के कृषि भूमि, अंतर्संबंधित संरचनाओं, पारंपरिक आजीविका और प्रभावित परिवारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव का उचित मूल्यांकन करने में विफल रही है।

2. किसानों, खाद्य सुरक्षा और ग्रामीण आजीविका पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव
पाम ऑयल के अधिकांश निजाली किसान और कृषि श्रमिक हैं, जो अपनी आजीविका के लिए मुख्य रूप से खेती, पशुपालन और सहायक कृषि गतिविधियों पर निर्भर हैं। प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण की भूमि केवल आय का स्रोत नहीं बल्कि इन परिवारों का एकमात्र जीवन निर्वाह का साधन है।

इस क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण सामूहिक रूप से विभिन्न फल, सब्जियाँ, दूध और अन्य कृषि उत्पाद प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय खाद्य आपूर्ति और मूल्य स्थिरता सुनिश्चित होती है।

इस कृषि भूमि का अधिग्रहण न केवल किसानों की आजीविका छीन लेगा, बल्कि ग्रामीण खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को भी बाधित करेगा। प्रभावित किसानों के पास कोई वैकल्पिक भूमि या तुलनात्मक रोजगार का साधन नहीं होने के कारण उन्हें कृषि छोड़कर अर्द्ध-कुशल या अकुशल श्रमिक बनना पड़ेगा, जो आर्थिक विस्थापन और गरीबी के समान है। यह परिणाम संविधान

विकास, खाद्य सुरक्षा और आजीविका और गरिमा के संवैधानिक संरक्षण के सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ है।

5. पर्यावरण, पारिस्थितिकी और आपदा जोखिम संबंधी चिंताएँ

प्रस्तावित एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय चिंता से घिरा है। बड़े पैमाने पर टाउनशिप विकास से पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बिगड़ेगा, जल संसाधनों पर दबाव बढ़ेगा, वनों की कटाई होगी और भूस्खलन का जोखिम बढ़ जाएगा। ये गंभीर पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ रिपोर्ट में पर्याप्त रूप से संबोधित नहीं की गई हैं।

हिमालयी क्षेत्र, जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश भी शामिल है, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसे भूस्खलन, अचानक बाढ़, बादल फटना, ढाल विफलता और बाढ़ के लिए अत्यधिक संवेदनशील है। हाल की आधिकारिक रिपोर्टों और आपदा मूल्यांकनों के अनुसार:

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में हाल के वर्षों में हजारों भूस्खलन, बादल फटने और बाढ़ जैसी स्थितियाँ आई, जिससे सड़कें अवरुद्ध हुए और व्यापक आर्थिक नुकसान और जनहानि हुआ।
- राज्य ने हाल के वर्षों में जलवायु संबंधित आपदाओं के कारण लगभग 46,000 करोड़ रुपये के ढांचे और आजीविका खोदी है, जो चरम मौसम और पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशीलता का बढ़ता पैटर्न दर्शाता है।
- इलाके में 17,000 से अधिक भूस्खलन-प्रवण क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें खनिजों और अवसंरचना के पास भी शामिल हैं, और हाल की मानसून से भूस्खलन की घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं।
- पर्यावरण विज्ञान और आपदा प्रबंधन विशेषज्ञों ने बार-बार कहा है कि निर्माण, वाहनीकरण और सड़क कार्यों के लिए ढलानों की कटाई और पहाड़ी की खोदाई से अस्थिर पर्वतीय ढलानों का संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है। जब जंगल काटे जाते हैं और ढलान खोदे होते हैं, तो मिट्टी और वनस्पति आवरण की प्राकृतिक पकड़ कमजोर हो जाती है। ढलानों को एक साथ पकड़ती है और अधिकांश अवशोषित करती है, जिससे कमजोर हो जाती है।

प्रस्तावित शिमला टाउनशिप परियोजना के संदर्भ में, लाखों की संख्या में वृक्षों की कटाई, भूमि की सफाई, पहाड़ों की खोदाई और प्राकृतिक वनस्पति को हटाने से:

- इलाके में पहले से ही कमजोर पर्वतीय ढलानों को और अस्थिर किया जाएगा;
- प्राकृतिक अवरोध घटेंगे जो वर्षा जल के बहाव को धीमा करते हैं और भूस्खलन रोकते हैं;
- सतही कटाव और भारी वर्षा में अचानक बाढ़ का जोखिम बढ़ेगा;
- पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को नुकसान होगा और जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित मौजूदा कमजोरियों में वृद्धि होगी;
- ग्राम आंजी और डाउनस्ट्रीम क्षेत्रों में जीवन, संपत्ति, जलस्रोत और अवसंरचना खतरे में आएगी।

ये गंभीर पर्यावरणीय और भूवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट में ठीक से मूल्यांकित या संबोधित नहीं किए गए हैं, जिससे अधिग्रहण आपदा जोखिम वृद्धि के लिए अपूर्ण साबित होता है।

6. सार्थक परामर्श की अनुपस्थिति

ग्राम आंजी के प्रभावित निवासियों से सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट की तैयारी के दौरान सार्थक परामर्श नहीं किया गया। प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी की कानूनी आवश्यकता का पालन अक्षर और भावना दोनों में नहीं किया गया।

7. वैकल्पिक भूमि पर विचार न होना

प्राधिकरणों ने प्रस्तावित टाउनशिप परियोजना के लिए वैकल्पिक भूमि, जिसमें सरकारी या कम उपजाऊ भूमि शामिल है, की उपलब्धता का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया है। उत्पादक निजी कृषि भूमि अधिग्रहित नहीं की जानी चाहिए जब तक कोई अन्य व्यावहार्य विकल्प उपलब्ध न हो।

8. अस्पष्ट मुआवजा, पुनर्वासऔर बसावट उपाय

प्रभावित परिवारों के मुआवजा, पुनर्वास और बसावट के लिए कोई स्पष्ट, पारदर्शी और बाध्यकारी योजना नहीं प्रकाशित की गई है। ऐसी सुरक्षा उपायों के अभाव में, प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण पूर्व-समय और अन्यायपूर्ण है।

9. प्रक्रियागत चूकों

जब तक ग्रामीणों द्वारा उठाई गई आपत्तियों का वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाता और ताजा, गांव-विशिष्ट मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाता, वर्तमान कार्यवाही कानून के तहत आपत्तियाँ आमंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य को नष्ट कर देगी।

10. "शिमला का डी-कॉन्जेशन" के लिए अस्पष्ट और तर्कहीन औचित्य

संदेह है कि प्रस्तावित टाउनशिप परियोजना का प्राथमिक औचित्य, या होगा, शिमला शहर के डी-कॉन्जेशन के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। ऐसा औचित्य अस्पष्ट, तर्कहीन और स्व-विरोधाभासी है। प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की बड़ी संख्या, जिनकी भूमि अधिग्रहित की जानी है, अनिवार्य रूप से विस्थापित हो जाएगी, और वैकल्पिक भूमि या आवास न होने के कारण उन्हें शिमला शहर के भीतर ही पुनर्स्थापित होना पड़ेगा।

यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि शिमला का डी-कॉन्जेशन केवल मिथक है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, शिमला को डी-कॉन्जेशन करने के बजाय, परियोजना शहर को और अधिक भीड़ भाड़ वाला बना देगी, जिससे लक्ष्य अधूरा रह जाएगा।

11. हिमाचल प्रदेश भूमि राजस्व अधिनियम की धारा 118 का संभावित उल्लंघन और शिथिलता

यह आशंका है कि प्रस्तावित टाउनशिप परियोजना के तहत विकसित आवासीय इकाइयाँ, प्लॉट या फ्लैट बाद में शिमला जिला या हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के बाहर के व्यक्तियों को बेचे या हस्तांतरित किए जा सकते हैं। ऐसा कदम सीधे या प्रभावी रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश भूमि राजस्व अधिनियम की

धारा 118 के तहत स्थानीय निवासियों को दिए गए अधिकारों का उल्लंघन या कमजोर कर देगा।

ऐसे हस्तांतरण की अनुमति न केवल शिमला का डी-कॉन्जेशन करने के उद्देश्य को नकारेगी बल्कि बाहरी लोगों के आगमन को भी बढ़ावा देगी, जिससे जनसंख्या दबाव, अवसंरचना भार और पारिस्थितिक तनाव बढ़ेगा।

12. धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पारंपरिक प्रभाव

प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण ग्राम आंजी के निवासियों के लिए गंभीर धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पारंपरिक प्रभाव डालेगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश पारंपरिक रूप से "देवताओं की भूमि" के रूप में जाना जाता है, और ग्रामीण समुदायों का सामाजिक जीवन स्थानीय देवताओं, पवित्र वन और धार्मिक महत्व के पारंपरिक स्थलों की पूजा से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है।

अधिग्रहित की जाने वाली भूमि में मंदिर, धार्मिक स्थल और स्थानीय देवताओं की पूजा के पारंपरिक स्थल और मरघट स्थल मौजूद हैं, जिन्हें ग्रामीण गहरे सम्मान के साथ मानते हैं। अधिग्रहण और विकास गतिविधियाँ ऐसे धार्मिक स्थलों को नुकसान, विस्थापन या विनाश पहुंचा सकती हैं, जिससे ग्रामीणों के धर्म और रीति-रिवाजों को स्वतंत्र रूप से पालन करने और संरक्षित करने का अधिकार प्रभावित होगा।

इन पवित्र स्थलों और संबंधित धार्मिक प्रथाओं का विघटन समुदाय को अपरिवर्तनीय धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षति पहुंचाएगा और सामाजिक सद्भाव को प्रभावित करेगा। ऐसे प्रभावों की पहचान या मूल्यांकन सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट में सही रूप से नहीं किया गया है, जिससे रिपोर्ट अधूरी और दोषपूर्ण है।

13. प्राकृतिक जलस्रोतों और पेयजल तक पहुँच पर प्रभाव

प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों, जिनमें चश्मा (प्राकृतिक झरने) और अन्य पारंपरिक जल स्रोत शामिल हैं, को प्रभावित करेगा। ये स्रोत निवासियों को साफ, ताजे और मुफ्त पेयजल प्रदान करते हैं और घरेलू उपयोग, कृषि और पशुपालन के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

अधिग्रहण और इसके बाद टाउनशिप विकास निर्माण गतिविधियों, प्राकृतिक जल निकासी पैटर्न में परिवर्तन और भूजल निकासी में वृद्धि के कारण इन जल स्रोतों को नुकसान, विचलन, क्षय या पूरी तरह खोने का कारण बन सकता है। परिणामस्वरूप, ग्रामीण अपनी पारंपरिक और भरोसेमंद जल स्रोतों से वंचित हो जाएंगे और उन्हें अनिश्चित और अपर्याप्त वैकल्पिक व्यवस्थाओं पर निर्भर होना पड़ेगा।

सुरक्षित पेयजल तक पहुँच अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत जीवन के अधिकार का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। सोशल इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट ने ग्रामीणों की इन जल स्रोतों पर निर्भरता और प्रस्तावित परियोजना के जल उपलब्धता पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव का उचित मूल्यांकन नहीं किया है। ऐसे मूल्यांकन और सुरक्षा उपायों के अभाव में, प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण अस्थायी और सार्वजनिक हित के खिलाफ है।

14. चरांद / असंविभाजित वन भूमि पर पारंपरिक अधिकार

अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि का एक हिस्सा चरांद या demarcated forest है। जबकि सरकार इस भूमि को राज्य-स्वामित्व वाली वन या सरकारी भूमि मान सकती है, वास्तविकता में स्थानीय निवासी इस भूमि पर पारंपरिक अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हैं:

- घरेलू पशुओं (गाय, बकरियाँ, भेड़) का चराना(Grazing)
- लघु वन उत्पाद (ईंधन, चारा, औषधीय पौधे) एकत्र करना (mining for personal use)
- व्यक्तिगत उपयोग, निर्माण या कृषि के लिए पत्थर, मिट्टी या अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधन निकालना

ये अधिकार पारंपरिक, दीर्घकालिक और आजीविका के लिए आवश्यक हैं। बिना मान्यता या के अधिग्रहण प्राकृतिक न्याय, पारंपरिक कानून और कानूनी सुरक्षा का उल्लंघन करता है।

प्रार्थना

उपरोक्त तथ्यों और आधारों के दृष्टिगत, यह विनम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना की जाती है कि:

a) प्रस्तावित भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यवाही, जहां तक ग्राम आंजी से संबंधित है, रद्द की जाए।

b) पर्यावरण और आजीविका पर प्रभावों का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन किया जाए।

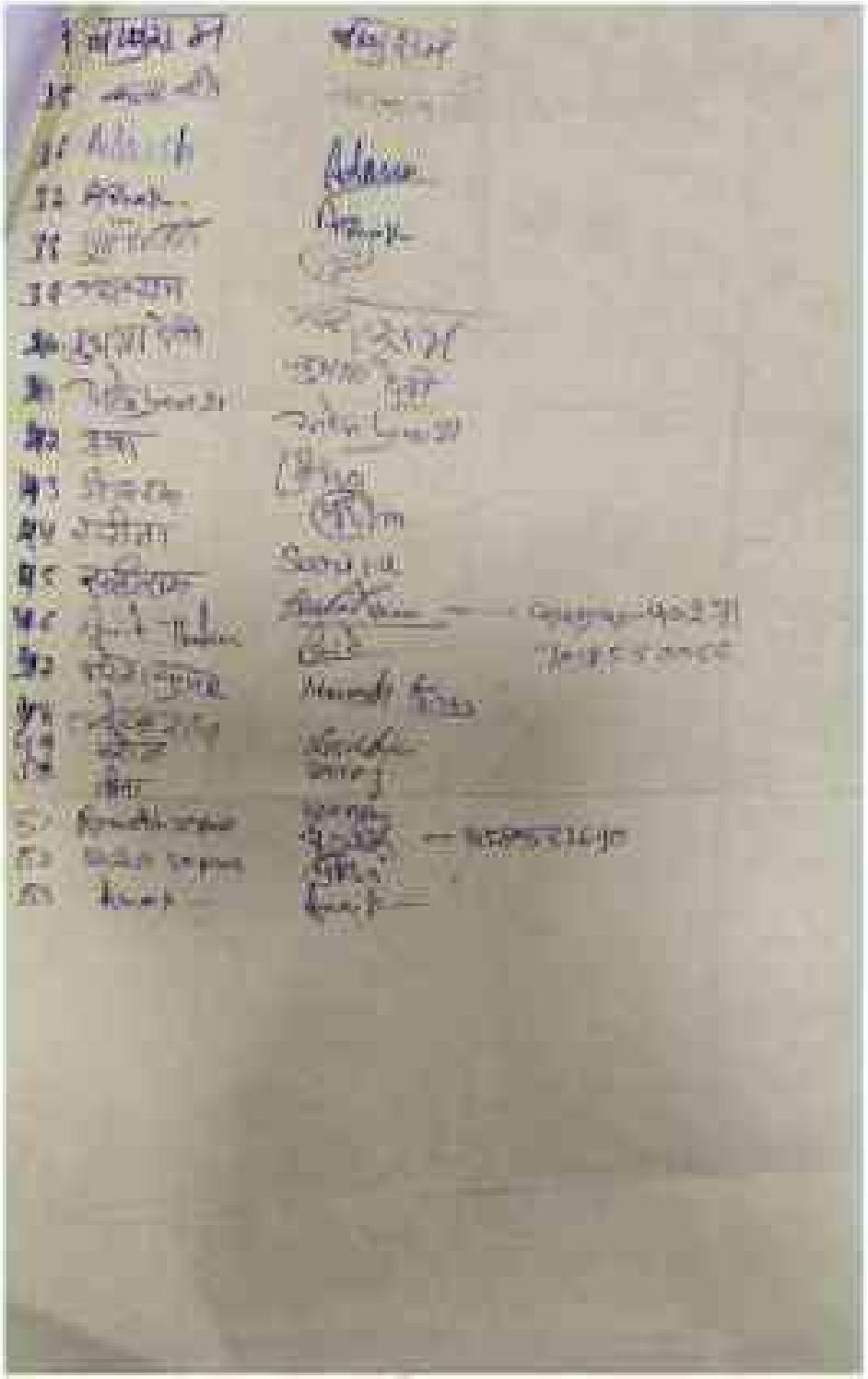
c) ग्राम आंजी निवासियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत आपत्तियों को 29-12-2025 को निर्धारित सार्वजनिक सुनवाई में उचित रूप से विचार किया जाए, इसके बाद तर्क संगत और लिखित आदेश जारी किया जाए।

हम सुनवाई के समय अतिरिक्त आपत्तियाँ और सहायक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने का अपना अधिकार सुरक्षित रखते हैं।

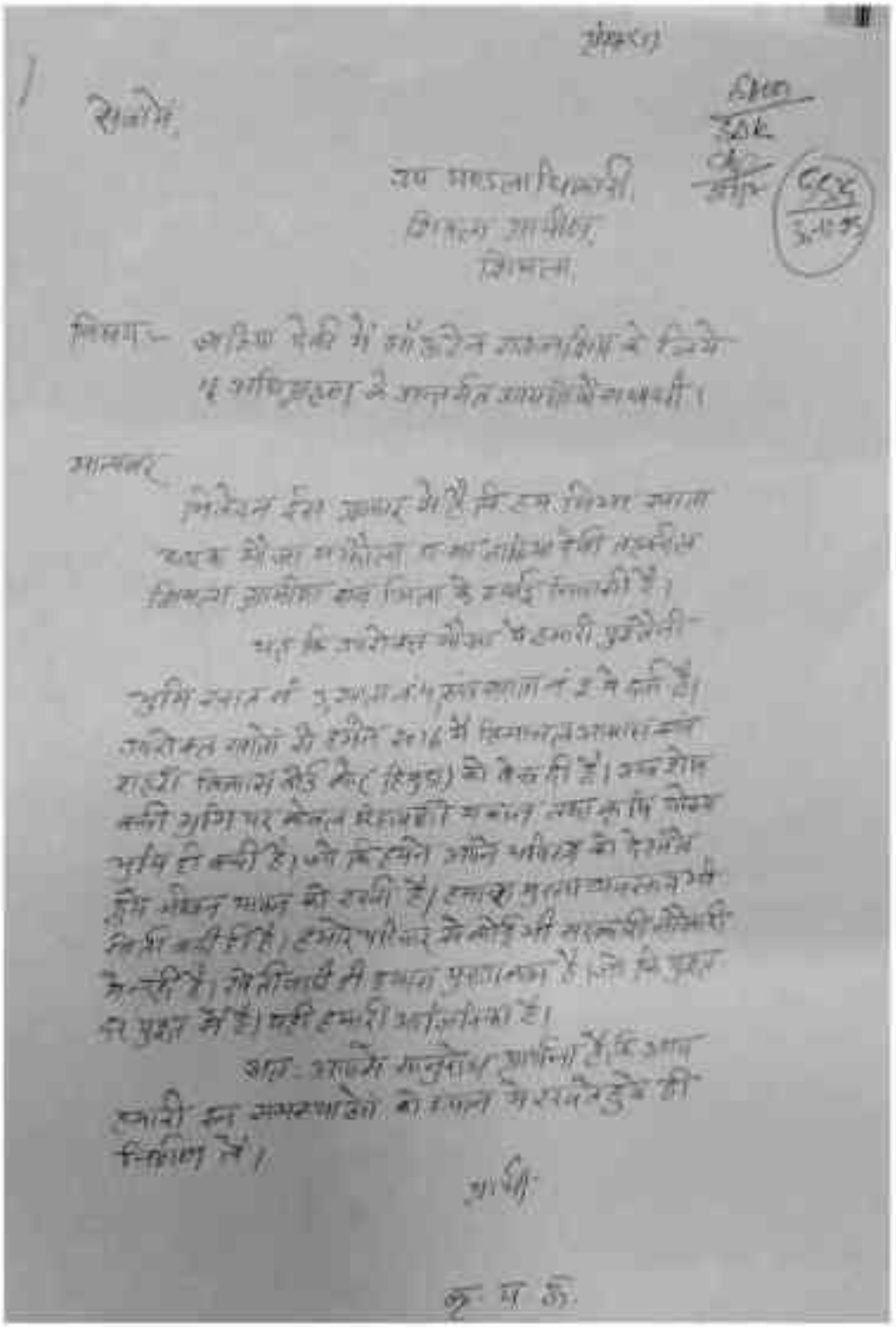
भवदीय,

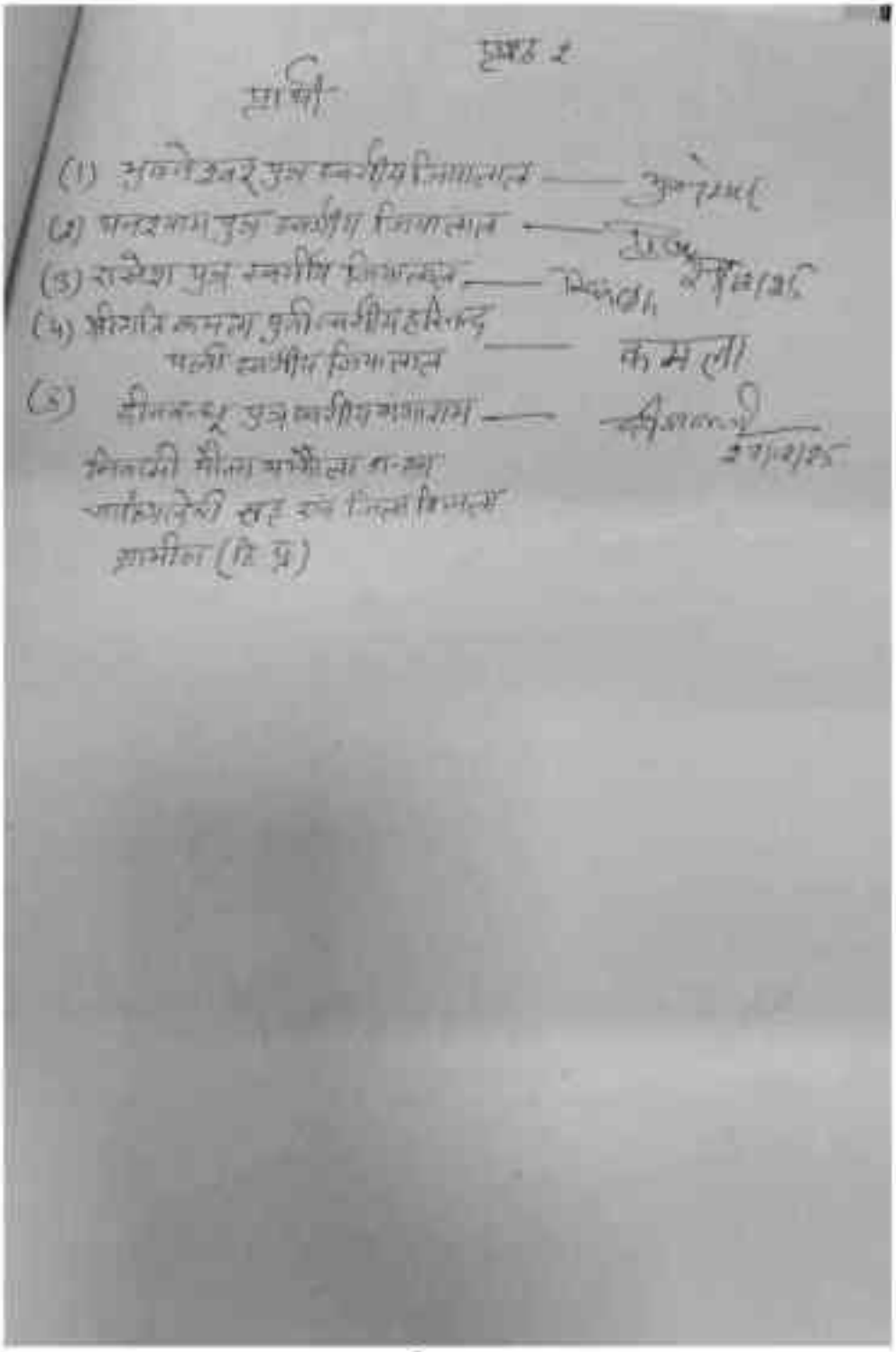
ग्राम आंजी निवासी और प्रभावित भूमि धारक

ग्राम पंचायत डाणी



COMPLAINT 17





ANNEXURE-E

Proceeding by SDM, Shimla Rural

का.क.मं.एस.एम.एच.एस.डी.एच.एच.डी.के (जनसुनवाई)2025- 1503-06

प्रेषक- कार्यालय उप-मण्डलाधिकारी (ना.),
शिमला ग्रामीण जिला शिमला।

दिनांक शिमला 30 दिसम्बर, 2025

प्रेषित- सरपंच,
हि. प्र. सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन ईकाई,
एम.एस.हिण्डा-कैम्परलाईन, शिमला-12।

विषय:- Draft "Social Impact Assessment Study" report in respect of land to be acquired for the construction of Mountain Township Project at Jutkya Devi, Himachal Pradesh". की जनसुनवाई बारे।

महोदय,

1. *जनसुनवाई की सूचना-*

उपरोक्त विषय के सन्दर्भ में आपके कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या एस.आई.ए.यूहिण्डा (एम.टी.एस.एच)-10/2025 दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर,2025 की अनुपालना में इस कार्यालय द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश भूमि अधिग्रहण,पुनर्स्थापना और पुनर्वास में उचित मुआवजा और पारदर्शिता अधिकार के नियम, 2015 के नियम 8 के तहत दिनांक 08, दिसम्बर,2025 को जन सुनवाई का नोटिस जारी किया गया जिसमें की तीन सप्ताह बाद दिनांक 29-12-2025 को कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत बागी में जन-सुनवाई तय की गई। जिसका प्रचार व प्रसार सम्बन्धित विभागों जैसे कि जन सूचना व सम्पर्क विभाग, हि. प्र. आवास एवम् शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण, जिला सूचना अधिकारी शिमला,विकासखण्ड अधिकारी ठुड्डू तहसीलदार शिमला ग्रामीण के द्वारा करवाया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त जन सुनवाई नोटिस को तहसील कार्यालय शिमला ग्रामीण, ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय बागी में सूचनापट्ट पर चस्पा किया गया था।

2. *उपस्थित अधिकारीगण-*

दिनांक 29-12-2025 को कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत बागी में जन-सुनवाई का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें हिण्डा के अधिशासी अभियन्ता श्री राज कुमार, सरपंच-तहसीलदार श्री देवराज, प्रोजेक्ट कोर्डिनेटर मैसर्ज सीवाई एवम् अदिना श्री राजेश कुमार, श्री प्रकाश चन्द सब-इन्सपैक्टर पुलिस विभाग व श्री राम लाल ठाकुर उपाध्यक्ष स्थानक समिति ठुड्डू, श्री नरेश ठाकुर प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत बागी, श्री देवराज उप-प्रधान बिन्दी बागी व लगभग 300-350 के करीब प्रभावित गाँवों के स्थानीय वासी उपस्थित रहे।

3. *जनसुनवाई की कार्यवाही*

बैठक में सर्वप्रथम प्रोजेक्ट कोर्डिनेटर मैसर्ज सीवाई एवम् अदिना कार्य श्री राजेश कुमार ने उपस्थित लोगो को तैयार किए गये सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन के बारे में हिन्दी भाषा में विस्तार से बताया कि उक्त प्रारूप में साथ जनता को प्रभावित करने वाले कौन-2 से प्रभाव/खतरे सम्मिलित है। व उपरोक्त संस्था द्वारा समस्त कार्यवाही की विडियोग्राफी भी साथ के साथ की गई।जन सुनवाई लगभग 2-3 घण्टे तक चली, जिसमें ग्राम वासीयों ने मैसर्ज सीवाई एवम् अदिना के समक्ष लिखित व मौखिक रूप से सुझाव व आक्षेप दर्ज करवाए।

मुख्य सुझाव व आक्षेप

बैठक के दौरान उपस्थित जन समूह ने निम्नलिखित सुझाव व आक्षेप मौखिक व लिखित रूप में पेश किए, जिन्हें वैसवी सीवार्ट एवम् अधिमा द्वारा तैयार किए गये सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन ड्राफ्ट में सम्मिलित करने के निर्देश दिए गये।

(1) प्रस्तावित भूमि में निवास करने वाले व्यक्ति अधिकतर कृषि का व्यवसाय करते है जिनकी आजीविका मुख्यतः कृषि व दुग्ध उत्पादन पर निर्भर है, यहाँ प्रति परिवार लगभग 90 से 100 लीटर दुग्ध उत्पादन होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त मकई फसलों जैसे कि टमाटर, अदरक व हरी सब्जियों की (4 से 5 फिकअप गाड़ीयों) शिमला सब्जी मण्डी को भेजी जाती है। अतः ग्राम वासियों के अनुसार व्यवसाय से सम्बन्धित प्रभाव को सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन ड्राफ्ट में सही तरह से शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(2) सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन ड्राफ्ट में सम्मिलित अधिकांश सरकारी भूमि में स्थानीय वासियों के सामलात व चकौता के तहत अधिकार है व मालिकाना अधिकार प्राप्त करने की संभावनाओं के मद्देनजर इस बिन्दु को भी ड्राफ्ट में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

(3) यहाँ के लोगों की देव समाज में अथाह आस्था है तथा लगभग सभी निर्णय इनके द्वारा ही लिए जाते है। अतः भूमि के अधिग्रहण में देवता की अनुमति अनिवार्य है। जबकि देवता बाबालिग है। अतः देवता की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किस प्रकार होगा यह भी ड्राफ्ट में शामिल नहीं है।

जन सुनवाई के दौरान ग्रामवासियों ने एकमत से भूमि-अधिग्रहण पुरजोर विरोध किया।

लिखित आक्षेपकर्ता –

इस दौरान देवता नरसिंह के भीहलनियां/पुजारियों द्वारा(अनुलग्नक-क),महाकाली पुष्प एवं सब्जी उत्पादक सहकारी विपणन सभा जुब्बलहट्टी(अनुलग्नक-ख),देवी चांडिका कुलका माता मन्दिर कमेटी (अनुलग्नक-ग), ग्राम वासी मझोला (अनुलग्नक-घ),स्व. श्री तुलसीराम के सह-स्वामी ग्रामवासी शिलरू/मझावारी (अनुलग्नक-ङ), देवता जुब्बा के कारदार व ग्रामवासी (अनुलग्नक-च), कृषक महासभा क्यारगी (अनुलग्नक-छ), प्रभावित भूमि धारक व स्थानीय वासी ग्राम ओगी (अनुलग्नक-ज), उप-प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत वासी (अनुलग्नक-झ), श्री रामेश्वर पुत्र श्री राम चन्द निवासी ग्राम सांगलू (ओगी) (अनुलग्नक-ञ), ग्राम वासी शिलरी वासी (अनुलग्नक-ट), ग्राम वासी शिलरू (अनुलग्नक-ठ), ग्रामवासी चनरी (अनुलग्नक-ड), कृषक व स्याई निवासी महानगंगटी (अनुलग्नक-ढ), श्री हमान सिंह ठाकुर (ग्रामवासी/जनीरधर) (अनुलग्नक-ण), श्री संदीप सिंह ठाकुर (ग्रामवासी ओगी) (अनुलग्नक-त), ग्रामवासी चानन (अनुलग्नक-थ),भुवनेश्वर ठाकुर महाग मझोला (अनुलग्नक-द), व ग्राम वासी चकरयाणा महालक्कारगी (अनुलग्नक-ध), के द्वारा लिखित में आपत्तियाँ प्रस्तुत की गई।(प्रतिलिपियाँ संलग्न पत्र है)।

अतः पत्र आगामी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सेवा में प्रस्तुत है।

भवदीय,

उप-मण्डलाधिकारी (ना.),
शिमला ग्रामीण जिला शिमला

पृष्ठांकन संख्या अमोसि-
प्रतिलिपि:- सेवा में

दिनांक शिमला 30,दिसम्बर, 2025

पृष्ठांकन संख्या/कार्यालय:-

प्रतिलिपि:- सेवा में

दिनांक शिमला 30 दिसम्बर, 2025

1. उपायुक्त महोदय शिमला जिला शिमला हि. प्र. को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. कार्यकारी निदेशक हिमुदा शिमला-2 को सूचनार्थ व आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
3. प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर मैसर्स वीवाटे एकम् बढ़िया न्यू दिल्ली को सूचनार्थ व आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
4. संबंधित ग्राम पंचायत भागी विकासखण्ड ठूठू वाकणा जाखिनदेवी तहसील व जिला शिमला हार्नीश के माध्यम से समस्त आवश्यकताओं की सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

उपमंडलाधिकारी (ना.)
शिमला ग्रामीण जिला शिमला।

ANNEXURE-F

Resolution Sent By Gram Panchayat Bagi



कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत बागी

विकास खण्ड मशोबरा

डा० जातिया देवी, तह० व जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)

अद्य दिनांक 10-01-2026 को ग्राम पंचायत की चार्षिक/ग्राम सभा बैठक

अध्यक्ष श्री/श्रीमती [illegible] की अध्यक्षता में आरम्भ हुई।

कुल उपस्थिति 21 में से 13 रही तथा निम्नकार्यवाही अस्र में लाई गई। पारित प्रस्ताव संख्या 03

क्रमांक 306 दिनांक 10/01/2026

विषय :— हिमुडा द्वारा टाऊनशिप हेतु अधिकृत की जा रही भूमि के अधिग्रहण पर आपत्ति करने — ग्राम पंचायत बागी के जिन आठ गांवों यथा न्यूहोल, क्यारगी, शिलिंबागी, पटी, धनौरधार, आंजी तथा शिरगू की भूमि के अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया चल रही है इस संदर्भ में आठ गांवों ने न स्वीकृति दी है न ही ग्राम पंचायत बागी द्वारा इस प्रस्तावित अधिग्रहण को प्रस्ताव पारित किया है। हिमुडा द्वारा जो 241बीघा जमीन खरीदी गई है वह भू-स्वामियों द्वारा आपसी सहमति द्वारा खरीदी बेची गई है। प्रस्तावित आठ गांवों के लोगों का जीविकोपार्जन कृषि करके व दुग्ध उत्पादन से हो रहा है। पढ़े लिखे लोगों की आय का साधन कृषि उत्पाद व दुग्ध उत्पादन को विक्रय करना है। इन सभी गांवों की भूमि उपजाऊ एवं सिंचित की जाने वाली है जो कुहल तथा सिंचाई उद्वह सिंचाई योजना द्वारा की जाती है। वर्ष में दो से अधिक नकदी फसलें तैयार की जाती है जो लोगों की आय तथा जीविकोपार्जन के साथ साथ देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करती है। प्रस्तावित भूमि का अधिग्रहण सरकार की जनहित परियोजनाओं जैसे सड़क, रेलवे, बिजली परियोजनाएं राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हवाई अड्डा ,सिंचाई योजनाएं आदि सार्वजनिक हित की परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस इन आठ गांवों की भूमि अधिग्रहण के पक्ष में नहीं है भूमि अधिग्रहण 2013 की धारा 10 प्रावधान अनुसार बहु फसली भूमि को खाद्य सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हतोत्साहित करता है।अंकित जनहित की परियोजनाओं के लिए अत्यावश्यक परिस्थितियों में ही अंतिम उपाय के रूप में अधिकृत करने की अनुमति देता है। सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन में सम्बंधित उपरोक्त पक्षों से आपत्ति /स्वीकृति लेना अपेक्षित था जो नियमानुसार नहीं ली गई इस अधिग्रहण से हमारे निवास स्थान ,हमारा कारोबार ,हमारी खेती ,दुग्ध उत्पादन , हमारे पारंपरिक स्थल , हमारे देवी देवता , पारम्परिक जल स्रोत , हमारी सिंचाई योजनाएं व इन गांवों में मवेशीयत भूमि पर उगे पेड़ो तथा सरकारी भूमि व शमलात भूमि में जल विद्युत द्वारा लगाए हजारों वृक्षों का जिनका निर्विवाद है इन क्षेत्रों में आंगनवाड़ी पाठशालाएं , सामुदायिक भवन , दुग्ध व सब्जी संग्रह केन्द्र, पंचायत घर,डाकघर ,बैंक ,सहकारी सभा भवन व गोदाम ,बीज खाद्य केन्द्र पशु चिकित्सालय ,आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा केंद्र ,सिंचाई के लिए

बनाए (टैंक) जल संग्रहण,सिंचाई कूहलें तथा प्रत्येक गांव के देव स्थल विस्थापित हो जाएंगे है। अतः ग्राम पंचायत बागी के समस्त लोग प्रस्तावित भूमि के अधिग्रहण का विरोध करते है। अतः इस प्रस्ताव की

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प्रतिलिपि उपमंडल दंडाधिकारी ग्रामीण शिमला तथा अध्यक्ष हि०प्र० सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन इकाई एम० एस० हिप्पा फेयरलॉन शिमला-12 कार्यकारी निदेशक हिमुडा शिमला-2, प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर मैसर्ज सीवार्ट एवं अधिमान्यार्ड श्री राजेश कुमार झा को भेजकर अनुरोध किया जाता है कि सर्वेक्षण में इस अधिग्रहण विरोधक प्रस्ताव को सम्मिलित किया जाए तथा भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया को अविलम्ब निरस्त किया जाए। इस अधिग्रहण के विरोध में पारित प्रस्ताव की प्रतिलिपि सौंक निर्माण मन्त्री श्री विक्रमादित्या सिंह, राजेश धर्माणी टाउन एवं कंट्री प्लानिंग मंत्री महोदय व माननीय मुख्य मंत्री हि०प्र० माननीय राज्यपाल हिमाचल प्रदेश को भेज कर अनुरोध किया जाता है कि इस अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया को तुरंत प्रभाव से रद्द करने की कृपा करें। प्रस्ताव बहुमत से पारित किया गया है व सर्वसम्मत है।

प्रतिलिपि :

1. माननीय राज्यपाल हिमाचल प्रदेश।
2. माननीय मुख्यमंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश।
3. माननीय टाउन एवं कंट्री प्लानिंग हिमाचल प्रदेश।
4. माननीय लोक निर्माण मंत्री एवं विधायक शिमला ग्रामीण।
5. उप्प मंडलाधिकारी हिमाचल प्रदेश।
6. अध्यक्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन इकाई एम० एस० हिप्पा फेयरलॉन शिमला-12।
7. प्रोजेक्ट कोऑर्डिनेटर मैसर्ज सीवार्ट एवं अधिमान्यार्ड नयी दिल्ली।
8. उपाध्यक्ष हिमुडा शिमला- 2।
9. समस्त संवाद दाता विभिन्न टीवी चैनल एवं समाचार पत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश।
10. राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल सूचनार्थ।

बाद धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा आज दिनांक 10-01-2026 की विशेष ग्राम सभा की कार्यवाई सम्पन्न की गई।

पंचायत सचिव
ग्राम पंचायत
जिला शिमला

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ANNEXURE-G

Newspaper Cutting Regarding the project



आठिया देवी टाउनशिप के विरोध में उतरे ग्रामीण, सर्वे कंपनी गो बैक के लगे नारे, कहा-

अपने आशियानों को उजाड़कर नहीं बसने देंगे नया शहर, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का भी किया घेराव



शिमला भास्कर 30-12-2025

शहर बसाने पर गांवों की ब्रेक, आठिया देवी में माउंटेन सिटी पर संकट

9 गांव विरोध में, लोग बोले: खेती-मकान सब जा रहा, हम कैसे जीयेंगे



शिमला केसरी

8 गांव के लोगों ने जाठिया देवी पहुंचकर भूमि अधिग्रहण के विरोध में किया प्रदर्शन

जाठिया देवी टाऊनशिप को ग्रामीण नहीं देंगे जमीनें, एस.डी.एम. के समक्ष दर्ज करवाई आपत्तियां



दैनिक भास्कर शिमला भास्कर 31-12-2025

जाखिया देवी में बन रहे माउंटेन टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट का विरोध करेंगे: अंकिता ठाकुर

शिमला। जाखिया देवी में बन रहे प्रस्तावित टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट का विरोध किया जाएगा। युवा कांग्रेस नेता व पंचायत समिति सदस्य अंकिता ठाकुर का कहना है कि इस भूमि अधिग्रहण से हजारों पेड़ों का नुकसान होगा। पूरा क्षेत्र पानी के जलस्रोतों पर निर्भर है। ऐसे में जंगल कटने से जलस्रोत सूख जाएंगे। जिसका सीधा असर आसपास के गांवों की पेयजल आपूर्ति पर पड़ेगा। अंकिता ठाकुर ने कहा कि इस भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की आजीविका पर भी गंभीर संकट खड़ा होगा।



जाखिया देवी टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट के खिलाफ संघर्ष समिति गठित

संगठित रूप से आंदोलन तेज करने का निर्णय

टाउनशिप परियोजना पर विशेष ग्रामसभा 10 को

वित्त एवं समिति के प्रधान सिंह पर निलंबन

कृषि महिला उत्पीड़न को लेकर आंदोलन



ह पर
वरोध

जाठियादेवी में शहर बसाने को जमीन देने से ग्रामीणों का इनकार

राजधानी में चीकेंड पर चढ़ी सैलानियों की चहल-पहल

भू-अधिग्रहण का किया विरोध, लोग बोले गरीबों को उजाड़ रइसों को बसाने की तैयारी

नई गांवों के लोगों ने बैठक का बायकॉट कर लगाया बिना जानकारी प्रक्रिया शुरू करने का आरोप

सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन रिपोर्ट में दर्ज की जाएंगी सभी आपत्तियां

एसडीएम शिमला ग्रामीण मंजीत कुमार शर्मा ने बताया कि टाउनशिप के 8 गांवों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण होना है। हिमुडा को यह काम सौंपा गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम-2013 की धारा-4 के तहत प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है। अधिग्रहण से पहले लोगों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन किया जा रहा है। लोगों ने अपनी आपत्तियों से अवगत करवाया है। इन्हें फाइनल रिपोर्ट में शामिल करने के बाद अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी। वहीं जाठिया देवी में बन रहे माउंटेन टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पंचायत बागी के आठ गांवों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण का लोगों ने विरोध किया है। वृध कांग्रेस के पदाधिकारी अमित ठाकुर ने कहा कि इस भूमि अधिग्रहण से ग्रामीणों का रोजगार खत्म हो जाएगा। लोग भूमिहीन हो जाएंगे। ग्रामीणों का पक्ष नहीं सुना तो इसका विरोध करेगा।

ANNEXURE-H

Social impact assessment in villages affected by land acquisition for the project Schedule for affected families

District: ..... Tehsil.....

Village.....

Demographic and Household Information

1. Name of the Respondent: _____
2. Mobile. No:
3. Age:_____
4. Gender: ( ) Male ( ) Female ( ) Other
5. Household Size:
6. Number of Adults (18+):
7. Number of Children (<18): _____
8. Primary Occupation of Household Head: _
9. Secondary Occupations (if any): ___
10. Monthly Household Income (in INR): ( ) <10,000 ( ) 10,000–25,000 ( ) 25,000– 50,000 ( ) >50,000
11. Educational attainment of respondent:
( ) Illiterate ( ) Primary (1–5) ( ) Secondary (6–10) ( ) Higher Secondary (11–12) ( ) Graduate or above
12. Social Category: ( ) General ( ) Scheduled Caste (SC) ( ) Scheduled Tribe (ST) ( ) Other Backward Classes (OBC) ( ) Other
13. Do you belong to any indigenous or tribal group specific to Himachal Pradesh? If yes, specify: _____
14. Residential Status: ( ) Permanent Resident ( ) Tenant ( ) Other use ( )
15. Type of House: Pucca house ( ) Kaccha house ( )
16. Electricity Connection YES( ) NO ( )
17. Ration Card. APL ( ) BPL( )
18. Source of Drinking Water

(Water supply through pipe, Desi hand pump, India Mark, two hand pump, other)

19. Is there a separate kitchen in the house? Yes... No.....

If not, then where do you cook food-(In the courtyard, in the room, in the open, other)

20. Which fuel is used for cooking?

Lpg Gas, kerosene, wood, cow dung cakes, others

Land and Asset Ownership

21. Type of Land Affected by Acquisition: ( ) Agricultural ( ) Residential ( ) Commercial ( ) Forest ( ) Other
22. Source of Irrigation : Canal, Government tube well, Private tube well/pump set, rented pump set, pond, well, other
23. Total Land Owned (in bighas/ hectares/ kanaal): _
24. Extent of Land to be Acquired (in bighas/hectares): ____
25. Ownership Status: ( ) Owned ( ) Leased ( ) Encroached ( ) Other
26. Other Assets Affected (e.g., house, shop, trees, wells): _
27. Do you have legal documentation for the land/assets? ( ) Yes ( ) No If no, explain: _____
28. Primary Use of the Land: ( ) Farming ( ) Horticulture (e.g., apple orchards) ( ) Grazing ( ) Residential ( ) Other
29. Annual Income from Affected Land/Assets (in INR): __
30. Do you/family have any loan liability from any financial institution or money lender
Yes..... No.....

31. If yes, Describe
32. How far do your family members go for medical treatment?
..... km

33. Give details of the assets available with your family

Serial No.	Asset Name	Number Only

34. Why are you not willingly agreeing to sell the said land? Please tick (multiple answer)

1. There is no tradition in the family to sell ancestral land.....

2. The land is registered in the name of many people.....

3. Other shareholders of the land live outside.....

4. Land sale will increase family unemployment.....

5. The source of income will end.....

6. People will have to migrate from the village.....

7. The market value of the land is much higher than the current circle rate.....

8. The dispute regarding the land is pending in the court.....

9. Others.....

35. On what conditions is the land agreed to be sold? Please tick (multiple answer)

1. Compensation should be given at a rate higher than the circle rate.....

2. Land of equal quality and size to that acquired should be provided at some other place.....

3. Permanent employment should be provided under the project.....

4. Physical/financial assistance should be provided for starting alternative employment.....

5. Free technical training should be provided by a recognized institution.....

6. Priority should be given to provide license for starting licensed business.....

Livelihood and Economic Impact

36. How does the loss of land/assets affect your household's primary source of income? ( ) Complete Loss ( ) Partial Loss ( ) No Impact
Explain: ___
37. Are there alternative income sources available to your household?
( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, specify:
38. Do you have access to skill development or training programs to support alternative livelihoods? ( ) Yes ( ) No
39. How will the project impact local employment opportunities for your household? ( ) Positive ( ) Negative ( ) No Impact
Explain: ___
40. Are you dependent on local natural resources (e.g., forests, water sources) for livelihood? ( ) Yes ( ) No
41. If yes, how will the project affect this dependency? ___

Social and Cultural Impact

42. Does the land have any cultural or religious significance (e.g., sacred sites, community spaces)? ( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, describe: ___
43. Will the project disrupt access to community facilities (e.g., schools, temples, health centers)? ( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, specify: _____
44. How will the project affect social ties or community cohesion in your area? ( ) Strengthen ( ) Weaken ( ) No Impact Explain: ___
45. Are there any traditional practices (e.g., festivals, grazing patterns) that may be affected? ( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, describe: _____
46. Do you feel adequately consulted about the project and its impacts?
` Yes ( ) No ( )

If no, what improvements are needed? _____

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Preferences

47. Are you willing to relocate if required? ( ) Yes ( ) No
If yes, preferred location: ___
48. What type of compensation do you prefer? ( ) Cash Compensation ( ) Land-for-Land ( ) Employment ( ) Other Specify other: ___
49. Do you have access to information about the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) package? ( ) Yes ( ) No
50. What are your concerns regarding resettlement (e.g., housing quality, access to services)?_____

_____

51. Are there specific needs for vulnerable groups in your household (e.g., elderly, disabled, women)? ( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, describe: _____

Environmental and Resource Impact

52. Will the project affect access to natural resources (e.g., water, forests, grazing land)? ( ) Yes ( ) No If yes, describe:

_____

53. Are there environmental concerns (e.g., pollution, deforestation) due to the project? ( ) Yes ( ) If yes, specify:_____

Additional Comments

54. What are your primary concerns about the project?

_____

55. What benefits do you expect from the project for your household/community?

_____

56. Any additional suggestions for minimizing negative impacts or enhancing benefits?

Secondary Stakeholders

57. This section is for secondary stakeholders such as local businesses, community leaders, or neighbouring communities.

58. Role in the Community: ( ) Business Owner ( ) Community Leader ( ) Neighbouring Resident ( ) Other
59. How will the project impact your business or community role? ( ) Positive ( ) Negative ( ) No Impact
60. Will the project affect local infrastructure or services you rely on (e.g., roads, markets)? ( ) Yes ( ) No
If yes, describe: _____

61. Are there opportunities for your business/community to benefit from the project (e.g., contracts, employment)? ( ) Yes ( ) No

If yes, specify: __

62. What mitigation measures would you suggest to address adverse impacts on secondary stakeholders? _____