

Objections to the Granting of CDM status to the Phata-Byung Hydroelectric Project

After reading the Project Design Document (PDD) dated 09.08.2010 (version 1 as available on the UNFCCC website) for the Phata- Byung Hydro Electric Project, we believe that the project should not be granted CDM for the following reasons:

I- UTTARAKHAND- A STATE OF DAMS

The Phata- Byung project is on the river Mandakini. There are six other projects proposed and under implementation on the same river. The Phata- Byung project is being proposed by the Lanco Mandakini Hydro Energy Private Limited. With as many as 6 projects the natural flow of the river will be affected.

Across India the Lanco group has 8 operational projects. Out of these 2 use coal. They have 10 projects under construction and 5 out of these use coal. They have a further 5 projects under development and 2 use coal.

However while the Company shows in the PDD Alternative-2 (Page 10) that a BAU scenario is not viable due to the increased coal-based generation in the NEWNE grid of India, it continues to expand its Coal based power project in Chhatisgarh (part of NEWNE grid), India from 600 MW to 1920 MW (<http://www.lancogroup.com/power/Power.html>). This expansion will also add to the increased coal-based generation in NEWNE which is contradiction to their statement about avoiding coal based projects in the NEWNE grid.

II- PROBLEMS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. The project developer (Lanco Mandakini Hydro Energy Private Limited) **has not done any satisfactory consultation with the people in the affected villages**. The local people have not been given any of the project documents like the detailed project report, or the full environment impact assessment or environment management plan in the language that they can understand. Nor have the people been told about the adverse impacts of such projects through a credible process. This is clear violation of the rights of the people and also violation of the CDM norms for consultation of the stakeholders and the local people. The claim made by the proponents in the CDM PDD in this regard is wrong.
2. The Ganga River is an essential part of the daily lives and culture of this place and its people. The continuous dam-ing of the rivers of this area has led to the destruction of their unique culture. The PDD makes no mention about loss of cultural identity and how they would seek to address this critical concern.
3. The unemployed of the region rely on fishing for their daily income. This has been taken away from them with no scope of compensation.

4. Locals are being employed to fell the trees in their own forests. The company has started pitting brothers against brothers. They have been able to buy some people over to their side and this has led to disharmony in the otherwise, harmonious mountain state.
5. The villages of Tarsari, Badsu, Shursi which are located on top of the proposed tunnels all oppose the project. While the project claims that villages located over the tunnels will not be affected the on the ground situation shows that such villages are being affected in diverse ways.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The following are the major problems in the Phata- Byung project area:

1. The project was required to ensure no adverse impact on vegetation and livestock. (condition 6 of Forest Clearance date 16.1.2009 as in the annexure MEF study 0610.pdf) However, the dust and noise during the blasts has made the livestock flee. Many animals like Leopard, Fox, Jackal, Pheasant birds and other creatures are not seen in the region anymore. The loss of other biodiversity is also clearly visible
2. Disposal of muck into the river is killing fishes. People depend on this water in many ways especially for feeding their livestock. There are buffaloes getting sick drinking this filthy water.
3. The dust from the blasts is covering plants, leading to death of plants and lower yield of crop.
4. Mountain groundwater is drying out due to piercing of aquifers
5. There is deterioration of the water quality due to lack of contact with sun and air
6. Deterioration of air quality due to methane emissions
7. Plan for biodiversity has not been prepared by the project proponent as yet. This should have been formulated before the construction of the dam was started.
8. Increased landslides due to weakening of mountains. While dams are constructed to withstand earthquakes in this Zone 5 seismological classified area, increased damage to local population is not accounted for. The region has a history of natural disasters including an earthquake in 1991 in which 75% of houses lost their roofs. In the 1999 Chamoli earthquake, several houses were destroyed by the tremors in this region. And in a 2001 landslide 14 people were killed in Phata and Byung
9. The company claims to want to restore the water sources in the mountain with high density forests. However, as the **Vishnu Prayag Hydro Electric Project which is on Alaknanda River**, experience shows, the loss of mountain aquifers makes this impossible and such statements are nothing but eyewash.
10. A project this size is bound to have serious impact from the blasting for the tunnels and diversion structure, addition of large number of outsiders to the area and the impacts thereof, the disposal of the muck created in the project activity, the laying of transmission lines & roads, noise and dust pollution during construction, increase of possibilities of soil erosion and land slides and so on.

III-IMPACT OF THE PHATA-BYUNG PROJECT TILL TODAY

1. PEOPLE'S AGITATION

In 2008, women from the villages of Mandakini valley left their homes and hearth and joined a concerted agitation for six months to not let the dam works continue. Even today the people are fighting to have the dams and hydro projects shut down. The people's anger is justified. The people were never told about the impacts of the dam and never heard of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Management scheme during the Public Hearing conducted in relation to the dam. These people are being called anti-development, yet they leave their own subsistence work unattended and face the wrath of the authorities and continue to protest against these big dams. The dams proposed on the Mandakini are all above 15m, which makes them large dams (as per **International Commission Of Large Dams** definitions). The government has been promising to ban large dams. Even the ex-Chief Minister even made a statement in Gopeshwar in January 2008 in the regard.

2. THERE IS NO DATA ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION BY DAMS

There is no data available of employment creation by dams with the government or any other agency. But experience shows that dams have never positively affected local employment scenario. **It more often than not destroys existing forms of livelihood.** There is no mention of how much of livelihood displacement is actually taking place, how many families are losing their land and how many are losing their livelihood. Further the project does not guarantee that the jobs will be given to people from the locally displaced and affected communities.

3. THE **NON OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC) FORM AFFECTED VILLAGES PROVE VIOLATION OF LAW**

The NOC, received from villages, have all been typed out and the name of the village scribbled by hand later. These photocopied forms were then stamped by the village panchayat person, without a proper public debate in the village on the issue and mostly without the person with the stamp having any idea about the project. In many cases the Village Panchayat heads have been coerced, threatened, bribed or misguided into placing their signatures. Several objections have been subsequently raised by the communities.

IV-PROCEDURAL VIOLATIONS

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests sent a special committee (CFF) to examine and assess the status of the Environment and Forest Clearance of Hydro Power projects on the river Mandakini especially the Phata- Byung Hydro Electric Project made the following observations in its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF):
 - Proper norms of felling were found missing (2.3 3rd para)
 - There is a chance of spillage of muck into the river (2.2 2nd para)
 - Muck disposal not done properly (2.3 3rd para)
 - Additional District Magistrate (ADM) informed that instructions have been issued to do blasting at night (2.4 (i))

- Project Authority has not provided details of public hearing (3.2.1 page 12)
- Project did not provide details of bio-diversity plan but assumed compliance (3.2.1 Page 12)
- Plan for fisheries development not provided (3.2.1 Page 12)
- No provision of environmental flows has been made (3.2.1 Page 12)
- Status of R&R plan could not be ascertained in absence of report by project authority (3.3.1 Page 17)
- Weal arrangements for slope stabilization seen (3.3.1 Page 18 and 3.3.2)

Points quoted in this report are available in the MEF study 0610.pdf appended as an annexure

2. Other violations:

- The Developers have very cleverly supplanted the NOC given by the village Pradhan (Village Head) as the resolution of Gram Sabha (Village Body). A Gram Sabha (or village meeting) usually involves discussion of a particular issue with the entire village who then take a consenses or unanimous decision. There has been no permission taken from the Gram Sabha.
- 300 kg/day of explosives is used in Phata-Bhyung project leading to cracks in houses in nearby villages like Ryadi. The explosives are used at night (and not in 'exceptional circumtnaces')with the connivance of District Administartion. This is a violation of Explosives Act again documented in the report by the specially appointed committee to review the Project Violations (See MEF study 0610.pdf)
- Developers are cutting down forests without appropriate permission from Van Panchayats (Village Forest Councils) and Gram Sabhas (Village Councils).

V- COMMENTS ON THE PDD FOR PHATA BYUNG HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT (76 MW)

The Project Design Document (PDD) for Phata Byung Hydro Electric Project (76MW) was available on the website of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/5UYHT7VLKBNDSEOWCE0Z6X3A8F9R2GJ>.

1. DESTRUCTION OF MAIN OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE AND THEIR CULTURE- The Developer themselves admit that *“The occupation of the majority people in the project vicinity is cultivation of rice, wheat, millet and pulses. The area is rich in ethnic and cultural diversity”* (Page 3 of PDD). The developers, however, fail to realise that the weakening of the mountains and its soil will put the residents in a precarious situation. The people may lose their only source of livelihood. The infrastructure would not matter when majority of the people will be left landless and unemployed. Also, how does improving living standards help protect their culture?

2. **NO EMPLOYMENT AS MIGRANT WORKERS ARE LIKELY TO BE USED-** The PDD says that *“The project activity envisages sizable investment in the region which would ensure economic development of the local people.”*(Page 3 of PDD). This statement by the Developers is very vague, yet they are spending Rs. 5200 million on it. They argue that the project will generate only 600 jobs during construction period and only 60 during operation period. Since majority of the people are farmers and are not skilled workers are required on construction sites, this is unlikely to benefit the locals. If however, they do take up these jobs, what is to become of these 600 workers when the construction is over. As is evidenced in other projects the so called 60 permanent jobs will usually be offered to highly skilled, educated and trained people thus excluding most if not all of the people from the affected local communities. Also, the company on the one hand promises employment opportunities to the locals. On the other hand, it talks about immunizing migrant labour as they may carry diseases. *“The migrant workers may be the potential carriers of diseases such as AIDS, VDS, Malaria, Gastroenteritis etc. The project authorities and contractors would ensure all the labourers and their family members get registered and quarantined, vaccinated against common ailments like malaria, T.B etc. The estimated cost for this is Rs 21.164 millions”*(Page 38 of PDD). In most of the other dams in the State all the workers are migrant labour. This suits the Developers as they are not forced to follow the Labour Laws of the State and there is no community pressure to abide by the law and have proper working conditions, which would have been the case in case locals were used.
3. **NO BIO-DIVERSITY PLAN-** While the report claims that *“proper Biodiversity Management Plan and afforestation plans are proposed by the project proponent”* (Page 38 of PDD) and they claim it will cost Rs. 2.2255 million, the CFF report states that project proponents have not provided details of the biodiversity plan for the area. This biodiversity plan should have been made before the construction of the dam had begun.
4. **PROJECT TO HAVE SERIOUS IMPACT ON ECOLOGY-** While in the PDD it claims that *“The project will avoid air, water, soil pollution and save environment and ecology”*(Page 3 of PDD), it goes on to list the impact that the project will have on the ecology of the area during construction period. ((Page 38 of PDD). It is not clear how the project will avoid air, soil and water pollution, this aspect under scrutiny and a special committee of the EAC has been asked to review this.
5. **NO DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED PUBLIC HEARING-** The PDD states that *“the public hearing was held on 10-10-2007 at 11.00 AM at village Phata, Tehsil-Okhimat under the chairmanship of Sri Lalit Mohan Khal, nominated by the District Magistrate Rudraprayag”* and that *“Comments, views and objections, suggestions given by Project Affected People, general public and public representatives are recorded”* (Page 39-40 of PDD). However, the CFF reported that no details of this public meeting ever reached the MoEF.
6. **EXPLOSIVES USED IN THE NIGHT-** The PDD states that *“The blasting will be done using modern technology. Such technologies do not involve heavy*

blasting. The blasting will be within a very controlled manner by use of series of detonators” Blasting by its very nature is meant to be explosive and no amount of technology can reduce what it is essentially ment to do and that is to blast and create vast holes. (Page 41 of PDD). Yet as the CFF reported 300kg of explosives are used daily at the project site. It is usually done in the cover of the night. This disturbs the locals and scares away the fauna of the place.

7. THERE IS NO PROCEDURE MENTIONED TO MONITOR THE PROMISED 'ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL WELLBEING'. Despite all their claims the PDD does not outline any concrete plans, nor are such plans available in any other documentation. Over the last few years, since the beginning of the project there has been a systematic violation of Human Rights and the flouting of various environmental and forest laws. The human population living in the affected area are in the process losing their livelihood, culture and any security they derive from their natural resources.

We have annexed many supporting documents to indicate the extent of the problem and also as a counter to the feigned ignorance of the Project Developers to the huge problems being caused by them.

We urge the Board to look at the various violations of every possible safeguard and of the unwanted destruction of the river ecology and surrounding environment as well as the complete disregard of human costs and appeal and request that the Phata Byung Projects application for CDM credits be rejected.

Signatories to Appeal

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Convenor
Matu Peoples' Organisation

Gangadhar Nautiyal
President
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Annexures

- 1. Part of Report to assess the status of Environment and Forest Clearances of Hydro Power projects on the River Mandakini (MEF study 0610.pdf)*
- 2. Photograph from Phata-Byung showing impact of construction blasting and the landslides caused (Phata_byung_landslides.pdf)*
- 3. Extracts of Letter written by Kedar Ghati Bachao Sangharsh Samiti regarding the Expert Committees visit (translated from Hindi)*
- 4. Letter to Min of Environment by Kedar Ghati Bachao Sangharsh Samiti regarding the Committee Visit and various objections and observations to lacunae in the process and disregard of people's voices (Hindi)*
- 5. Letter to Prime Minister by Kedar Ghati Bachao Sangharsh Samiti regarding the Committee Visit and various objections and observations to lacunae in the process and disregard of people's voices (Hindi)*

6. *Letter requesting the Prime Minister and other to stop the projects in the Pinder and Mandakini river due to Human Rights and environmental law violations. (Hindi)*
7. *Letter from Matu Jan Sangathan regarding Phata Byung and Singoli Bhatwari and violation of various environmental clearances and social commitments and comments on the Expert Committee's visits and lacunae in their process (Hindi)*

REPORT TO ASSESS THE STATUS OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS CLEARANCES OF HYDRO POWER PROJECTS ON RIVER MANDAKINI



अहो है हरियाली ।
वहाँ है खुशहाली ॥

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

JUNE 2010

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 General

The river Mandakini, a major stream of river Alaknanda, emanates from hills of Kedarnath peaks. It covers a length of 82 kms before joins to river Alaknanda at Rudrapryag. The river originates from the springs fed by melting snow of Chorabari glacier about one kilometer from Kedarnath temple. All contributing streams of river Mandakini are snow fed. The River Mandakini travels through a deep and narrow gorge in the majority of its stretch. The Government of Uttarakhand has taken a decision of trapping the hydroelectric power from the stream of river Mandakini. Some projects have been approved to establish the hydro power projects on the river Mandakini and few are in pipeline.

A delegation led by Smt. Brinda Karat met the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent charge) on 28th April 2010 and represented to stop the construction of hydro power projects proposed on river Mandakini in Kedarnath valley. The Representation to the Hon'ble Minister pointed out various environmental problems arisen due to construction of two hydro power projects proposed on river Mandakini. Major issues highlighted are; loss of vegetation, negative impact of blasting in construction of tunnels, pollution of noise and air, threat to wild life, loss of flora-fauna in aquatic system, impact to water resources, etc. A copy of this representation is at **Annexure-I**. As per the instruction of the MoEF, a team comprising Chief Conservator Forest (CCF), Regional Office of MoEF and representative of National River Conservation Directorate of MoEF visited the sites for on the spot assessment for ensuring compliance of conditions stipulated in the environment and forest clearances granted by MoEF in respect of two hydro power projects namely Phata-Byung and Singoli- Batwari on 29-30th May 2010.

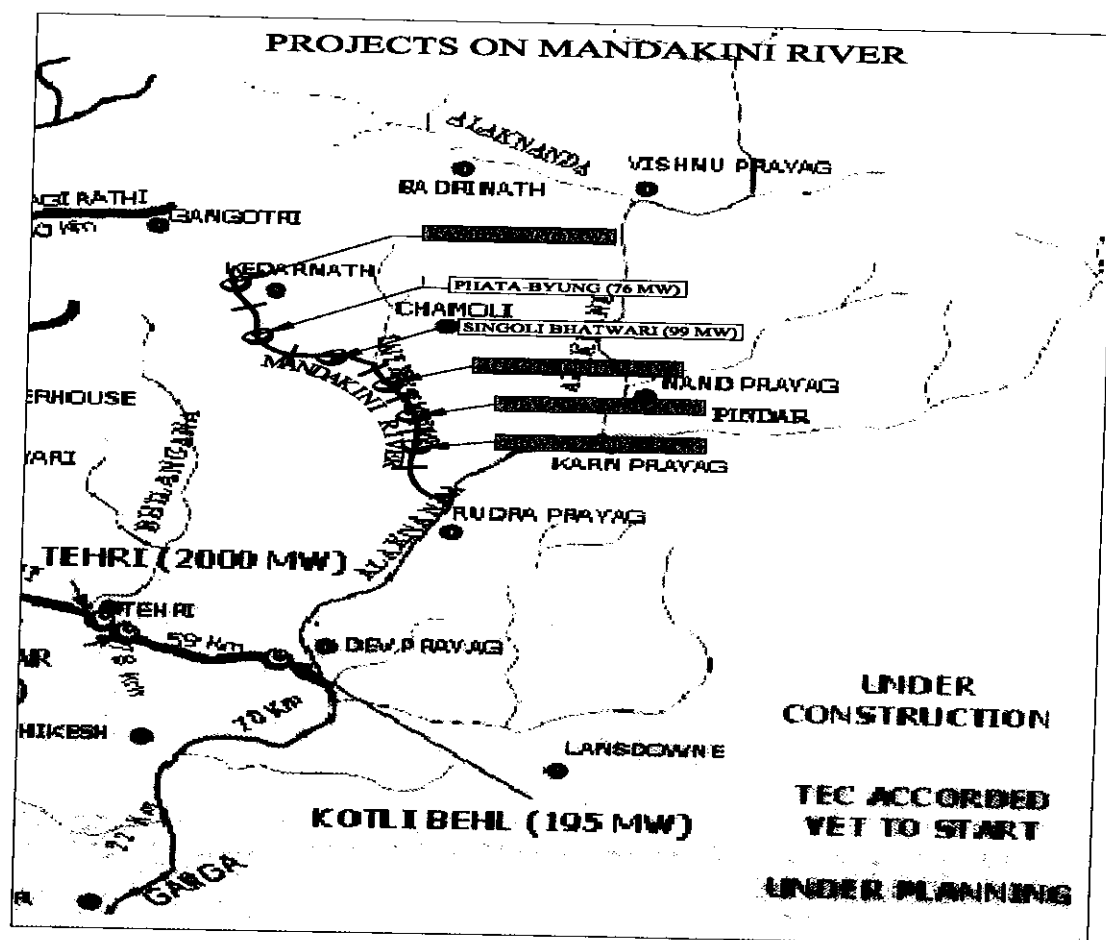
1.2 Hydro Electric Projects on River Mandakini

In Mandakini river cascade development has been proposed by the Govt. of Uttarakhand and Central Electricity Authority to make use of River of Run (RoR), the flow of water in power generation. The Govt. of Uttarakhand has identified the potential of power generation through water resources in compliance to the central Govt. policy to enhance power generation in the country. As informed, a number of

hydro power projects have been proposed/ under implementation on river Mandakini:-

SI No	Name of the Project	Type of Scheme	Capacity in MW	Status of Project
1	Rambara	RoR*	76	Under Planning
2	Phata-Byung	RoR	76	Under construction since October 2008
3	Singoli- Bhatwari	RoR	99	Under construction since November 2009
4	Agastmuni	RoR	25	Under Planning
5	Tilwara stage –I	RoR	25	Under Planning
6	Tilwara stage –II	RoR	25	Under Planning

*Run of River (RoR)



It can be seen that out of total six hydro power projects (capacity above 25MW) on river Mandakini, 2 projects are under implementation and remaining four at the Planning stage. It roughly estimated that 45-50 Km of tunnel length would be constructed. Therefore, in stretch of about 50 Km, river may not flow in the natural condition before it joins to river Alaknanda at Rudrapryag.

1.3 Hydro Electric Projects under Construction

Two hydro electric projects under discussion namely Phata-Byung (76 MW capacity) and Singoli- Bhatwari (99 MW capacity) are being constructed on river Mandakini at Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand. Both hydro power projects are the Run of River (RoR) schemes. Necessary environmental and forests clearances in respect of these projects have already been granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(A) Phata-Byung Hydro Power Project

The project is a RoR scheme and envisaged to generate 76 MW of electricity. The proposed barrage site of Phata-Byung project is located just 1.4 km downstream to the confluence point of Vasuki Ganga with river Mandakini, near Sitapur village. The power house generating units of this project is located near Byung village about 800 meter downstream on the right bank of Mandakini river. It is proposed to lay underground Head Race Tunnel (HRT) for length of 9.38 Km with 3.6m of diameter. Dam of 26 m height is proposed to construct, having submergence length of 520 m. The total project cost is Rs 484 crore The salient features of the project is at **Annexure-II**.

Regarding physical progress, various components in the project are at different stages of progress. Dam excavation, HRT and Power House have achieved physical progress up 100%, 35% and 5% respectively till May 2010. Other components such as diversion channel, Adits and approach road are at advance stage of completion. Some other components namely Switch yard and Pressure Shaft are at initial stages. As per the project authority, 35% as overall physical achievement has been assessed till May 2010.

(B) Singoli- Bhatwari hydro power

The Singoli- Bhatwari hydro power project is situated at the downstream of Phata-Byung project and envisaged to generate 99 MW of electricity. Both projects are adjacent to each other. The barrage site of this project is located at village Kund and Power House is located Phalai Village.

It is proposed to lay underground HRT for length of 11.87 Km, having 4.65m of diameter. Dam of 21 m height is proposed to construct, having submergence length of 1250 m. The total project cost is Rs. 666 crores. The salient feature of the project is at **Annexure-III**.

Regarding physical progress, 85% of approach road works has been completed. Barrage excavation, power excavation and tail race channel works are reported to start after monsoon. The work of Adit 1, Adit 2 and Adit 5 excavation and horizontal pressure shaft has been completed. About 8% of Head Race Tunnel excavation completed. It was reported that works of vertical pressure shaft would be started after completion of Adit 4 and the excavation of Adit 3 will be commenced after completion of approach road to Adit 3. As per the project authority, overall physical of 10% of the work has been assessed till May 2010.

2. PUBLIC INTERACTION AND VISIT TO PROJECT SITES

2.1 GENERAL

A visit to the project sites was undertaken on 29th May, 2010 to assess the impact of Phata-Byung and Singoli-Bhatwari hydro electric projects on nearby areas and to ascertain the views of the complainant, local community and district administration.

2.2 VISITS TO PHATA- BYUNG HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT SITE

The site of the proposed 26 m high Dam and Adit no.1 at Phata-Byung project near Rampur village was inspected. The project authority made the presentation at the site office. During presentation, the salient features of the project were explained including the proposed impoundment of water and the projected rise in the water level after construction of the dam. The length of reservoir will be 520 m. It was observed no provision has been proposed within the dam for releasing minimum water as environmental flow. Project authority assured to look in to the matter.

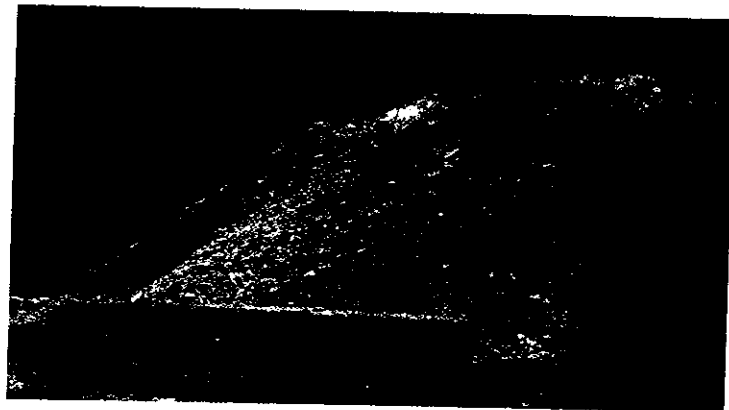
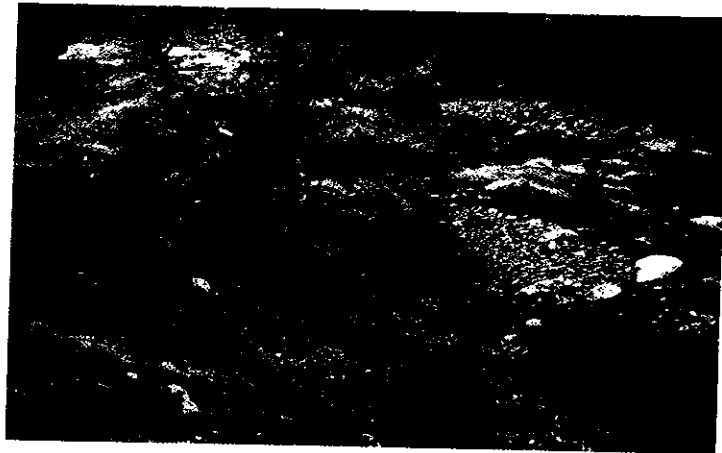
The project authorities explained that total 9 sites are earmarked for muck disposal, out of which 6 sites are utilized/being utilized for dumping. It was seen that some stretches of muck disposal area are provided with stabilization arrangement but slopes of some areas are not properly stabilized. It seems that there is chance of spillage into the river in the event of flash flood and heavy rainfall. It was also informed that dumping site at Barasu and Phata are not being used due to local problem. The total committed expenditure on the project is Rs 484 crore (CEA approved) out of which Rs. 200 crore have been already spent.

On the way to power house, complainant shown the area, near Adit, where natural spring have dried and water coming out of the tunnel, which is common thing in hydro electric projects. Strong argument was held on drying up of sources of water on account of tunnelling. At power house of the project, near Phata village, complainant shown a few stretch of muck disposal site, where some spillage of muck was noticed. The project authority informed that the work is still in progress and necessary correction would be taken up soon. At the site complainant along with other activities shown the areas where some vegetation was damaged and trees were cut down along the river. Forest department of Uttarakhand explained that forest clearance have been sought for felling of 793 trees for the project works and

1710 trees for the road work. The Forest officials informed that the actual felling was less than the approval accorded, which was carried out by the Forest Corporation only and after the completion of the work plantation work will be taken up in the area available for plantation. Illegal felling was not reported in Phata-Byung project.



(Local person addressing view during presentation by Phata-Byung project authority)



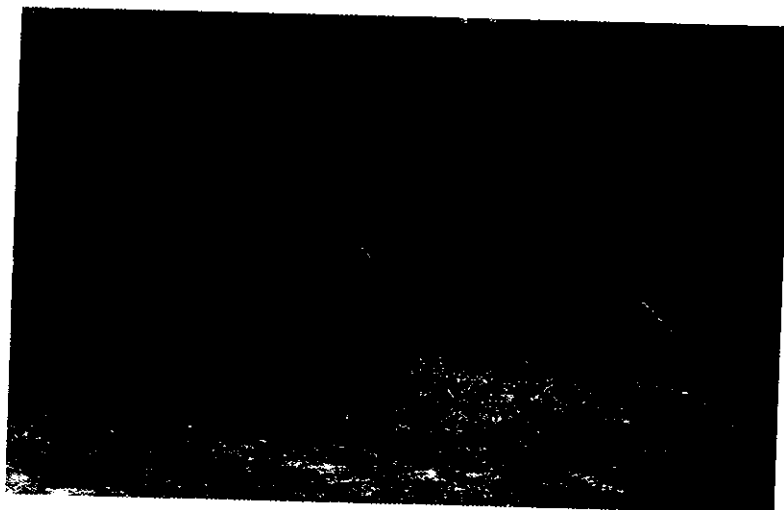
(Muck Disposal and Protection arrangements (Crate walls) near Dam site of Phata-Byung project)

2.3 VISIT TO SINGOLI- BHAWARI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT SITE

The barrage site of this project is located near kund village, about 5 km from power house of Phata-Byung hydro electric project. Team inspected the barrage site, Adit-1 and the various components of the project namely the HRT, Adits and diversion channel complex. Detailed discussions were held with project authorities on the status of work. The total committed expenditure so far is Rs. 666 crore (CEA approved) out of which Rs. 145 crore have been already spent. Construction of project was started in November 2008 and work is currently under progress. Various features of the Barrage & Diversion structure were discussed at length. It was explained that the average depth of water will be 8m and length of submergence under reservoir is about 1.25 km. Major works include dewatering, ventilation, construction of adits/ tunnels/ caverns and slope stabilization works etc. are in progress.

The environment protection measures to avoid spillage of muck in the natural drainage channel/ river Mandakini by constructing gabion/ wire crate walls at the toe of the muck disposal area were also shown to the team. Further, the dumping areas are being reclaimed and are used for project construction activities. Some slackness in proper management of muck disposal was noticed.

Regarding issues of unauthorized cutting of tree, complainant shown the area at Badubagad, near power house of the project. Numbers of trees were allegedly felled by the project authority. It was informed by Forest Department that permission for clearing tree is given after the forest clearance and the Forest Corporation was given the job of felling of trees. However, proper norms of felling were found missing. The complainant has also shown the natural land slide hill where tunnel is proposed to be constructed and apprehended that the proposed works would further enhance the erosion process. On discussion arguments were given that tunnel may impact the house of village over hill in the event of construction of tunnel. Overall there was some slackness on the part of L&T implementing authorities in developing confidence of the local people in convincing them for taking up works of the project. Muck disposal were not done properly which they assured to look into.



(Tree cutting area in the project site of Singoli- Bhatwari)



(Muck protection arrangement at disposal site of Singoli- Bhatwari project)

2.4 INTERACTION WITH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC AND COMPLAINANT

Team held discussions with the District Administration, Rudraprayag, Forests Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand and complainant on 30.05.10 in presence of the complainant. The Govt view is that the proposed activity is in the interest of the state and would help in overall development. The following points emerged:-

- (i) On the complaint of blasting at night is causing disturbances to the people, the ADM has informed that the administration has issued the instructions that the blasting should be taken up in night only taking into consideration of heavy vehicular traffic during yatra season. The blasting has also been carried out by the Border Road organisation for construction of road in the area.
- (ii) A construction activity for tunnels in hills has developed cracks in the houses of nearby villages. Regarding development of crack in houses of project command areas, district administration has conducted the survey through PWD department so that the extent of damage to houses of local area could be ascertained. Most of the affected families have received compensation. Instances of demanding compensation by few families have also come up who have not been affected by the on going hydroelectric project activities.
- (iii) District Administration have taken several steps for employment of local people in the projects and facilitated in transfer of compensation from project authority to local people. Despite the efforts of District Administration, complainant expressed dissatisfaction.
- (iv) Complainant also raised the issue of illegal cutting of tree by project authority. He opined that proper procedure for tree cutting through Gram Pradhan was not followed.
- (v) Complainant was of the view to abandon the hydro electric projects on the river Mandakini and suggested to shift these projects on other side of the valley where habitation is less.

The minutes of the meeting are at **Annexure-IV**.

Public interaction was also held on 29.05.10 in nearby areas of project. Large numbers of public including village pradhans were interacted. The complainant,

forest department officers of Uttarakhand Govt. and officials of both the project authorities were also present. Team discussed various issues as pointed out by the complainant in the background clearances granted by MoEF with respect to proposed Hydroelectric Projects. Divergent opinions were expressed regarding the construction of the proposed projects on river Mandakini. There was consensus on the need to maintain balance between development and environment. Most of the participants were of the view that the project, where most of works were completed, has helped in creation of significant direct and indirect employment opportunities for the local people. In case the project is abandoned the local population will be deprived of these benefits. However, some persons highlighted the negative aspect of the project viz. due to tunnelling activities; cracks are developed in houses even they do not fall in the command area, air and water pollution etc.. An opinion was expressed that the cumulative effect proposed back to back projects on the river should be carefully examined as this is likely to result in severe diminution of flow over a long stretch of Mandakini. Issue of drying up sources were also raised at places where work of main tunnels and Adits is completed.

The matter was also discussed with the local MLA, Smt. Asha Nautiyal over telephone during the visit; she vehemently supported the on going work of hydroelectric works and subsequently sent a statement in support of the work. The representation given by some gram pradhans in favour of the project are enclosed as **Annexure-V**.

During public interaction one common thing which emerged was that the villages which are being involved in this project are by and large are in favour of this project, may be on account of people are getting direct or indirect employment from the project and/or the project authority are taking up support activities also in these village. But the villages which are away from the work site and which are not involved in the work people are opposing the project. It may be because of they feel deprived of the opportunity which are availed in other villages. People of one of villages even demanded compensation of Rs. 10 lakh to each villager. Letter given by one such village is enclosed as **Annexure-VI**. In addition to above, district administration pointed out on credibility of the complainant as several criminal cases are filed against him

3.0 STATUS OF COMPLIANCE OF THE CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL & FORESTS CLEARANCES

3.1 General

Environmental clearances for different categories of projects are given under the EIA Notification 1994, as amended from time to time. In this regard, the EIA report submitted by project proponents is appraised by the Expert committee. Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose also requires prior approval of the Central Government under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980. The forest clearances are accorded in two stages. The stage-I or in principle approval is issued with certain stipulations for mitigating the environmental damages due to these diversions. These stipulations, in general, relate to Compensatory Afforestation (CA), deposit of the Net Present Value (NPV) for different environmental services provided, Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan for the treatment of the catchment of the Hydroelectric projects, Muck Disposal Plan, Reclamation measures for quarrying sites, etc.. The stage-II/final approval is issued after compliance of these conditions by the User Agency. Only then, the forest land is transferred to the User Agency for non forestry use.

The project wise compliance status of Environmental & Forest clearances to the Phata-Byung and Singoli-Bhatwari projects is as under:-

3.2 PHATA-BYUNG PROJECT

3.2.1 Status of compliance to Specific Environmental Conditions The project was considered by the Expert Committee for River Valley & Hydroelectric projects in the meeting held on 16.01.2008. The Environmental clearance for this project has been granted by MoEF on 18.2.2008. A copy of environmental clearance is at **Annexure-VII.**

The observations on status of compliance to specific condition to the Environmental Clearances granted by MoEF are given below;

- **Blasting and amount of explosive used**

Blasting process is a part of project activity, however, methods used for controlled blasting and amount of explosive used per day is not indicated in six monthly report submitted by Project Authority. It was informed that wedge cut process is used for blasting and about 300 kg/day of emulsion (explosive) is being used. In this context, it is proposed that during six monthly monitoring visit of Regional Office this condition should be suitably verified with information provided by the project authority. As per discussion with local public and district administration, cracks have been developed in some houses due to blasting. But project authority was of the view that blasting is being done in a controlled manner and when ever the district administration refer any case of house damage due to the proposed activities compensation is being paid by the project authority.

- **Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan**

Total 979.45 ha of catchment area has been identified under the project for treating the degraded areas under biological and engineering. The State Department has prepared a CAT Plan at a cost of Rs 9.40 crores. This amount deposited by project authority with the state forest department for the work of CAT Plan. It is observed that work has not been started as amount is not released from CAMPA.

- **Fulfilment of commitments to Public Hearing**

The condition regarding fulfilments of commitments to public hearing, the project authority has not provided the relevant documents regarding fulfilment of this condition. However, the project authority in the report submitted to RO, MoEF indicated that this condition being complied. It is suggested that the same should be verified in length during six monthly monitoring visits by the Regional Office, Lucknow.

- **Biodiversity Conservation & Management Plan**

Project authority is yet to provide detailed information w.r.t. Biodiversity Conservation and Management Plan but assurance is given to comply with the condition. The Project Authority needs to submit the detailed Plan to the MoEF.

- **Muck /Solid Waste Disposal Plan**

Total 9 sites for disposal of muck have been identified in the project. Out of which 6 sites are being used for disposal and 2 sites at Barasu and Phata are under dispute with the local public. This condition is yet to comply fully. It is not cleared by project authority that these two disposal sites are selected after consultation of local community.

It was also seen that the crate/gabion wall, at few stretches for muck disposal are provided to avoid spillage but their slopes are not properly stabilized, resulting the chance of spillage into the river in the event of flash flood and heavy rainfall. It was observed that sites are fully filled with muck but not covered with Geo-membrane or proper stabilization measures. The project authority has informed that excess quantity of muck could have been reclaimed if stone crusher is operational. However, it is now stopped by the orders of the High Court of Uttarakhand. The project authority is pursuing with the Court. In total this condition is partially complied.

- **Fisheries Development and Management Plan**

For conservation of fisheries a supplementary fish stocking programme shall have to be implemented for snow trout in the project area. Detailed plan in this regard is not provided by the project authority. Presently this condition is not complied with. Status of implementation needs to be assessed during the six monthly monitoring /visit of the Regional Office.

- **Noise Management during project construction**

Status of implementation of this condition also need be assessed thoroughly with noise measurement devices at areas where heavy machineries are causing noise pollution. The works at the time of visit was not in full swing. Therefore, noise level could not be assessed. It is proposed that DG set and other equipment should be equipped with noise controlling device and provided with acoustic arrangements.

In addition to above, while issuing environmental clearance, no provision of environmental flow has been made for this project to ensure that river must flow in its

natural state during lean season. Compliance report of the conditions stipulated in Environment clearance accorded by MoEF has submitted by the project authority.

3.2.2 Status of compliance to Specific Forest conditions

Two proposals for the Forest clearances submitted by the State Govt. for Phata-Byung hydroelectric project have been granted approval of GOI under FCA-1980, for which the total land requirement is 22.72 ha. Out of which, about 17.77 ha of land is required for project components like dam, head race tunnel, surge shaft, power house and switch yard and balance 4.95 ha land is for the access roads. Out of 17.77 ha land, 16.37 forest /Government land and 1.40 ha is private land (**Annexure-VIII**). The total submergence is 4 ha. However, there is no displacement of any local population. The Chief Wildlife Warden has certified that the project site lie entirely outside of Kedarnath Wildlife sanctuary area.

1. **The state govt. vide its letter no. 668/IG-2014, Dt. 27.08.2000 had forwarded the proposal for Diversion of 4.921 ha. of forest land for construction of approach roads** from Sitapur-Narain Koti Road to driffer/adit at different location to Lanco Hydro Industries Pvt. Ltd. on lease for 30 years in Distt. Rudraprayag, for the approval of Central Govt. under the FCA. The legal status of land involved for the project is-

Reserve forest	--	0.060 ha,
Civil Soyam forest	--	1.281 ha
van panchayat land	--	3.580 ha.
Total	--	4.921 ha

Small portion of 0.024 private land is also involved. The approach road required to the various project components to facilitate approach to the site for detailed survey, investigation and construction activities of the project are as follows.

Sr. No	Description of Road	Area	No. of tree felling
1.	Approach road to power house	1.84 ha.	564

2.	Approach road to dam	.646 ha.	55
3.	Approach to adit -1	.5 ha.	175
4.	Approach to adit -2	.4 ha.	239
5.	Approach to adit -3	.8 ha.	6
6.	Approach to adit -4	.06 ha.	28
7.	Approach to adit -5	.095	66
8.	Approach to adit -6	.58	577
Total		4.921	1710

The total tree felling involved is 1710 out of which 1100 trees are below 20 cm. diameter. The area is not a part of wild life sanctuary or National Park and all the 7 concerned gram panchayats have given their consent for proposed activity in their area. The user agency as paid the cost of compensatory afforestation in 9.921 ha of civil soyam forest and required NPV has also been paid for the proposed activity. The approval was accorded by the Regional Office, Central vide no. 8B/UCP/06/248/2007/FC/928 dated 26.09.2007. The conditions stipulated by the Govt. of India are being complied in this case. However, since the user agency has paid the cost of CA, NPV and for other plantation, which has been deposited in CAMPA, the works have not yet been taken up. As and when the CAMPA fund is released, the conditions of plantation etc. will be taken up in the proposed site. As informed by the DFO, Wildlife Division the fauna is not being affected by the proposed activity. Whereas the vegetation lost are not more than the trees proposed for felling.

2. Diversion of 16.37 ha. of forest land for construction of Phata-Byung Hydel Project to Lanco Industries Pvt. Ltd. on lease for 30 years in Distt. Rudraprayag. The State Govt. has subsequently submitted the above mentioned proposal vide their no. 2667/1G-288, Dated 24.03.2008, for approval of Central Govt. under FCA. The break up of land required for construction of hydroelectric project at phat-byung by Lanco Industries Pvt. Ltd. is as follows-

Reserve Forest	-	0.17 ha.
Civil soyam (PF)	-	14.67 ha.
Van Panchayat	-	1.53 ha.

Total - 16.37 ha.

1.40 ha. of private land has also been used in the project. The activities for which the land is required are-

		Forest	Non Forest
1.	Submergence area along the river course	- 3.9 ha.	0.10 ha.
2.	Underground structure	- 5.25 ha.	
3.	Temporary Over ground Structure	- 6.39 ha.	0.35 ha.
4.	Permanent over ground structure	- .83 ha.	0.95 ha.
	Total	16.37	1.40

The total tree felling involved is 793 for different activities which come to 48 trees per hectare. The area is not a part of wild life sanctuary or national park. All 7 concerned gram panchayat have given the consent for taking up the proposed activity by Lanco. Geological report furnished also approved the project subject to certain condition which the user agency has agreed to abide by. The CA is proposed in 33 ha. in civil soyam land for which the user agency has paid the required money alongwith the NPV, Catchment Area Treatment Plant as required under FC Act. The user agency has also given the plan for muck disposal at nine places for proper disposal of muck coming out of the proposed activity. Approval of central govt. was conveyed after having being approved by the SAG and the Ministry vide this office letter no. 8B/UCP/01/59/2008/FC/191, Dt. 02.05.2008. The conditions stipulated by the Govt. of India are being complied in this case. However, since the user agency has paid the cost of CA, NPV, Catchments Area Treatment plan and for other plantation, which has been deposited in CAMPA, the works have not been taken up as yet. As and when the CAMPA fund is released, the conditions of plantation etc. will be taken up in the proposed site. As informed by the DFO, Wildlife Division the fauna is not being affected by the proposed activity. Whereas the vegetation lost are not more than the trees proposed for felling.

3.3 SINGOLI- BHAWARI HYDRO POWER PROJECT

3.3.1 Status of compliance to Specific Environmental Conditions The project was considered by the Expert Committee for River Valley & Hydroelectric projects in the meeting held on 19.7.2007. The Environmental clearance for this project was granted by MoEF on 24.8.2007. A copy of environmental clearances is provided at **Annexure-IX**. To confirm the status of compliance to the environmental conditions, the project authority is required to submit the six monthly compliance reports to the Regional Office, Lucknow. However, the same has not been provided by the project authority till the visit is completed. The observation on status of compliance to some of specific conditions of the Environmental Clearances granted by MoEF is given below;

- **Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan**

Out of 3018.79 ha of catchment area, degraded catchment area has been identified based on silt yield index (SYI) method of All India Soil Survey and land use. A detailed biological & engineering treatment measure in the catchment area has been proposed covering afforestation in 204.38 ha; regeneration of existing forest in 177.10 ha; pasture development in 134.72 ha and NTFP generation in 40 ha. Besides this crate wires in 358.95 ha and Bench terracing in 1513 ha would be developed under the Engineering measures.

The state forest department has prepared a CAT plan and the cost amount deposited by project proponent with the state forest department for the work of CAT plan. The work will start after release of funds from CAMPA.

- **Rehabilitation and compensation to affected families**

The project does not involve any displacement of people. However a total of 112 families are likely to be affected due to this project. It is gathered that a detailed R & R Plan has been prepared by project authority in consultation with Government of Uttarakhand however; status of implementation could not be ascertained in absence of report by the project authority. District Administration informed that compensation has been provided to affected families.

- **Release of 10% of minimum flow during lean season**

As per the stipulated condition, the project authority needs to develop adequate arrangements for ensuring the minimum flow in the river. Since the work for construction of dam is at the initial stage, therefore, condition cannot be verified. On discussion the project authority has informed that arrangement would be made in the dam site to ensure release of the minimum flow in the river.

- **Safeguard to protect vegetation, slope failure due to road construction**

During visit few stretches of river bank were found to be provided with arrangement of slope stability. Certain area near dam site where approach road is under constructed, weak arrangements for slope stabilization was noticed.

- **Treatment of suspended solid generated in Stone Crusher**

The construction activities would require a crusher to crumble large lump of rocks to the requisite size for coarse as well as fine aggregate. The effluent generated from the crusher will have high suspended solids. The effluent needs to be treated before disposal. Settling tank of appropriate size for treatment of effluent from crushers has to be provided by the project authority. One settling tank was also seen operational at Adit-1. On discussion it revealed that one settling tank is proposed for construction near Adit-2 where stone crusher is installed. Hence, this condition is being complied.

- **Safeguard for muck disposal**

Total 9 sites for muck disposal have been identified and accordingly Plan is to be prepared for disposal at these sites. Large quantity of muck is likely to be generated due to excavation. The exact quantity, however, was not reported by the project authority during the visit. As per the Plan, consolidation and compilation of the muck is to be carried-out in the muck dumping sites and the dumping sites should be above high flood level. The muck so generated is proposed to be utilized during construction & back filling and the balance muck is to be placed in a series of terraces of boulder/crate wall and masonry wall to protect from flood water during monsoon. These arrangements were seen near Adit1 but at few areas near dam

site, proper stabilization measures need to be provided by project authority. The completed/filled up sites are also need to be covered with proper stabilization measures with Geo-textile cover after reclamation.

Other major conditions such as fulfilment of commitments to Public Hearing, Noise reduction measures, constitution of Monitoring for R & R, etc. could not be ascertained in absence detailed compliance report, which is not submitted by the project authority.

3.3.2 Status of compliance to Specific Forest conditions

The second proposal was for Diversion of 34.341 ha. of forest land for construction of Singholi-Bhatwari Hydel Project to L & T Uttaraanchal Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. on lease for 30 years in Distt. Rudraprayag was submitted by the State Govt. vide their letter no. 2420/1G-2161, dt. 25.02.2008, for approval of central govt. under FC Act. The entire forest land acquired in this project is civil soyam land which is having status of protected forest under the control of revenue department. 3.877 ha. of private land is also involved in the project.

The project site is located between Kund Chetti Village- Singholi & Bedu Bragar in Tehsil- Okhimat in Rudraprayag. The break of land required for different activities are as follows.

		Forest	Non forest
1.	For construction activity (Barriage, Power House and Residence)	2.864 ha.	0.131 ha.
2.	Under ground works	5.640 ha.	-
3.	Approach Road	3.505 ha.	-
4.	Submergence Area	7.760 ha.	-
5.	Muck Disposal Area	10.962 ha.	2.493 ha.
6.	Miscellaneous	3.610 ha.	1.253 ha.
	Total	34.341 ha.	3.877 ha.

The total tree felling involved is 2158 for different activities which come to 62 trees per hectare. The area is not a part of wild life sanctuary or national park. All 9 concerned gram panchayat have given that consent for taking up the proposed activity by L&T. Geological report furnished also approved the project subject to certain condition which the user agency has agreed to abide by. The CA is proposed in 68.70 ha. in civil soyam land for which the user agency has paid the required money alongwith the NPV, Catchment Area Treatment Plant as required under FC Act. The user agency has also given the plan for muck disposal at nine places for proper disposal of muck coming out of the proposed activity. Approval of central govt. was conveyed after having being approved by the SAG and the Ministry vide this office letter no. 8B/UCP/01/53/2008/FC/1158, Dt. 16.01.2009. The conditions stipulated by the Govt. of India are being complied in this case. However, since the user agency has paid the cost of CA, NPV, Catchments Area Treatment plan and for other plantation, which has been deposited in CAMPA, the works have not been taken up as yet. As and when the CAMPA fund is released, the conditions of plantation etc. will be taken up in the proposed site. As informed by the DFO, Wildlife Division the fauna is not being affected by the proposed activity. Whereas the vegetation lost are not more than the trees proposed for felling.

4.0 SUGGESTIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

The issues covered in the complaints in the two ongoing hydro electric projects are; loss of vegetation, unauthorized tree cutting, negative impact of blasting in construction of tunnels, pollution of noise and air, threat to wild life, loss of flora-fauna in aquatic system, impact to water resources, etc. Team has examined these issues to the possible extent in light of environment and forest clearances granted by MoEF. The status of compliance of conditions stipulated in Environmental and Forests Clearance has already been explained in the chapter 3. Based on the field visit and interaction with local people, complainant, project authority and district administration, it is felt that additional safeguard with proper monitoring & supervision would help in protecting environment in these project area. Therefore, in addition to existing conditions as stipulated in the Environmental Clearance granted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for Phata-Byung and Singoli- Bhatwari projects, the following suggestions are proposed for incorporation;

- 1) Total six hydro power projects (capacity more than 25 MW) are proposed to be constructed on river Mandakini. The Environmental and Forest clearances for two projects under discussion have been granted by MoEF. These clearances were granted in isolation manner i.e. individual project-wise. However, the cumulative impact hydro electric projects proposed at the upstream and downstream of these projects needs to be assessed in totality rather than in isolation. Therefore, while considering the new projects on the Mandakini River, environment and forests impact assessment should be examined in totality by the Expert Appraisal Committee.
- 2) Regarding release of minimum flow into the river, it is observed that only Singoli-Bhatwari hydro electric project has been instructed to release 10% of minimum flow during the lean season while the project at its upstream i.e. Phata-Byung, no such provision is made in the Environmental Clearance (EC). Minimum flow in the river is essential to maintain the ecology and flora & fauna in aquatic life. Therefore, in order to ensure that river must flow in its natural condition at the stretch of about 15 Km, it is suggested that a provision

of 10% of minimum flow during lean season should be provided for Phata-Byung project.

- 3) Since both projects are located close to each other, a definite quantity of flow as estimated in EC for Singoli-Bhatwari project i.e. 10% of minimum flow should be released by both projects on the basis of discharge available during the lean season. As per the discharge data of CWC (during the year 1995-2005), at dam site of Phata-Byung project, the average minimum flow in lean season (December- March) in the river is 4.97 cumec, accordingly about 0.49 cumec (17.29 cusec) of water should be released by Phata-Byung Project Authority. Similarly, as per the discharge data available at dam site, the Singoli-Bhatwari project have to release higher value up to 1.40 cumec (49.42 cusec), as few streams are contributing flow in between these project. This will ensure natural flow of water in the river Mandakini during lean season in total stretch of about 35 Km fall within these two projects.
- 4) The excavated material at both the project sites is being dumped at designated muck disposal sites by providing retaining structures (Gabions). However, at certain stretches, muck was not adequately stabilized. Since these disposal sites are located in close vicinity of the Mandakini River, the retaining / protective measures need to be strengthened to mitigate the spillage of excavated material, in case any eventuality including flash flood / heavy flow.
- 5) In this regard, it is suggested that the reclamation work should commence as soon as the dumping of excavated material at muck disposal sites is over. All muck disposal sites were found uncover in the projects site. In this context, progressive reclamation from muck disposal sites needs to be carried out, wherever feasible. The reclamation should be carried out systematically and scientific manner using Geo-textile and plantation of suitable native species to prevent erosion / surface run-off and stabilization of reclaimed area. A detailed time bound reclamation plan in this context should be submitted and implemented.

- 6) Regarding the issue pertaining to the perennial source of water feeding to village, it was apprehended by the local people that water sources have dried-up as result of tunnelling. In this context, immediate need is to provide alternate water supply by the project authorities to the affected areas in consultation with the local administration and concerned department. Further high density forests may be developed in these areas in consultation with the forest department. This would help in restoration of water resources as a long term measure.
- 7) Regarding air pollution at the sites, daily monitoring of both stack and ambient air quality needs to be ensured as per frequency prescribed under Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). Air emissions from the crusher, DG sets and other sources need to be controlled effectively to meet the prescribed standards. Monthly report with statistical interpretation in this regard may be submitted to the concerned pollution control Board.
- 8) Mitigating measures including regular sprinkling of water needs to be taken to control fugitive emissions from movement of vehicles, road construction and other activities during construction phase.
- 9) The multi disciplinary committees to oversee the effective implementation of suggested safeguard measures should be constituted for both projects. It should meet on a six monthly basis to monitor the compliance of stipulated environmental conditions. The minutes of the meetings of these committees should be submitted by project authorities along with six monthly compliance report to concerned regulatory agencies.
- 10) It is suggested that a sub group of Expert Appraisal Committee should periodically undertake site visits (six monthly) to see the implementation of the stipulated conditions and environmental safeguards measures during the construction phase of the project, which may besides overseeing the implementation of these conditions may also suggest mid course correction, if any, required in the project.

The above suggested measures need to be reviewed / examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley Project of the Ministry before taking any final decision.

5.0 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phata-Byung and Singoli-Bhatwari hydro power projects which are the subject matter of this report are Run of the River (RoR) projects on the river Mandakini. The series of RoR projects proposed/under construction are an example of cascade development.

Electrical energy produced from the water resource is considered to be the clean power as it is non- polluting and renewable in nature. The generation of electrical energy from thermal and nuclear resources invariably poses many challenges on environmental front due to emission of green- house gases and susceptibility of nuclear plants for harmful nuclear radiations due to technical and man made mistakes. In RoR schemes, water is diverted for generation of power without any provision for storage. Some schemes may provide diurnal storage, i.e., storage for a day to enable generation of power to meet the peak energy demand. Submergence is thus minimal obviating the need for large scale relocation of people, an advantage over storage schemes. The impact to the environment could be detrimental, particularly in absence of release of minimum flow in the river for maintaining ecology and flora and fauna in the aquatic system.

In pursuance to the representation made by complainant to Hon'ble Minister, various issues associated with Phata-Byung and Singoli-Bhatwari hydro power projects has been examined in the background of environmental and forests clearances granted to these projects. Views of complainant and local people have also ascertained during the visit. Divergent opinions were expressed regarding the construction of the proposed projects on river Mandakini. Most of the participants were of the view that the project, where most of works were completed, has helped in creation of significant direct and indirect employment opportunities for the local people. In case the project is discontinued the local population will be deprived of these benefits. However, the complainant without much support to team was adamant in scraping the hydro electric projects, referring the projects on river Bhagirathi. The complainant and some other activist were not courteous to share with the solution to short terms problems arisen in the project. The complainant in

the compliant has raised several issues with regard to these two projects. The para-wise comments/observations to the issues is placed **Annexure- I-A**.

The proposals have been initiated by the State Govt. which after proper assessment have been accorded approval by the Ministry under the EPA and FCA. Fairly large portion of the works have already been taken up in the two projects and at this stage it may not be worth while to abandon the project. However certain remedial measures as proposed in chapter -IV should be taken up to mitigate the damage if any caused to the environment and local villagers.

The Phata-Byung hydro power project has been under construction since October, 2008 and 35% of overall physical progress is achieved. While Singoli-Bhatwari project which is under construction since November 2009 has attained 10% of overall physical progress till May 2010. Taking into account of the field visit and interaction with local people, complainant, project authority and district administration, it is felt that additional safeguard with proper monitoring & supervision would help in protecting environment in these project area. Therefore, in addition to existing conditions as stipulated in the Environmental Clearance granted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for Phata-Byung and Singoli- Bhatwari projects, the following suggestions are proposed for incorporation;

1. To ensure that river must flow in its natural condition at the stretch of about 15 Km, a provision of 10% of minimum flow during lean season should be provided for both the project. A proper display of water flow from the dam site into the river Mandakini should be put in place and discharge value is accessible to public for both the projects.
2. Since both projects are located close to each other, a definite quantity of flow as estimated in EC for Singoli-Bhatwari project i.e. 10% of minimum flow should be released by both projects on the basis of discharge available during the lean season. As per the discharge data of CWC (during the year 1995-2005), at dam site of Phata-Byung project, the average minimum flow in lean season (December- March) in the river is 4.97 cumec, accordingly about 0.49 cumec (17.29 cusec) of water should be released by Phata-Byung Project Authority. Similarly, as per the discharge data available at dam site,

the Singoli-Bhatwari project have to release higher value up to 1.40 cumec (49.42 cusec), as few streams are contributing flow in between these project. This will ensure natural flow of water in the river Mandakini during lean season in total stretch of about 35 Km fall within these two projects.

3. Since muck disposal sites are located in close vicinity of the Mandakini River, the retaining / protective measures need to be strengthened to mitigate the spillage of excavated material, in case any eventuality including flash flood / heavy flow.
4. In this regard, the reclamation work should commence as soon as the dumping of excavated material at muck disposal sites is over. The reclamation should be carried out systematically and scientific manner using Geo-textile and plantation of suitable native species to prevent erosion / surface run-off and stabilization of reclaimed area. A detailed time bound reclamation plan in this context should be submitted and implemented.
5. After the completion of the projects the vacant land available shall be used for plantation wherever possible at the cost of user agency. This plantation should be in addition to the afforestation proposed in the conditions stipulated in the forest clearances under FCA.
6. Regarding the issue pertaining to the perennial source of water feeding to village, the immediate need is to provide alternate water supply by the project authorities to the affected areas in consultation with the local administration and concerned department. Further high density forests may be developed in these areas in consultation with the forest department. This would help in restoration of water resources as a long term measure.
7. The State Govt. should take initiative in getting the fund from CAMPA and ensure the plantation activities proposed and strict implementation of CAT plan in the two projects.
8. Regarding air pollution at the sites, daily monitoring of both stack and ambient air quality needs to be ensured as per frequency prescribed under Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). Air emissions from the crusher, DG sets and other sources need to be controlled effectively to meet the prescribed

standards. Monthly report with statistical interpretation in this regard may be submitted to the concerned pollution control Board.

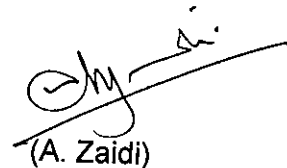
9. Mitigating measures including regular sprinkling of water needs to be taken to control fugitive emissions from movement of vehicles, road construction and other activities during construction phase.
10. Project authorities should have more interaction with the people and wherever possible the justified demand of people, for the support activities should be provided to the people in consultation with the district administration.
11. Environmental impact assessments of individual hydro electric projects on river Mandakini have been made on a standalone basis. In view of the fact that a series of hydro electric projects are planned/under implementation, the new projects on the Mandakini River should be examined in totality for environment and forests impact assessment by the Expert Appraisal Committee.
12. The multi disciplinary committees to oversee the effective implementation of suggested safeguard measures should be constituted for both projects. It should meet on a six monthly basis to monitor the compliance of stipulated environmental conditions. The minutes of the meetings of these committees should be submitted by project authorities along with six monthly compliance report to concerned regulatory agencies.
13. A sub group of Expert Appraisal Committee should periodically undertake site visits (six monthly) to see the implementation of the stipulated conditions and environmental safeguards measures during the construction phase of the project, which may besides overseeing the implementation of these conditions may also suggest mid course correction, if any, required in the project.



(L.K. Bokolia)

Joint Director

National River Conservation Directorate



(A. Zaidi)

Chief Conservator of Forests

Regional Office (Central), Lucknow

ANNEXURES

A 6/5/10
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No. J-12011/64/2007-IA.I
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
IA.I Division

BY SPEED POST

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Lucknow -226 024

Subject: Phata-Byung Hydro Electric Project of Lanco and Singoli-Bhatwari
Hydro Electric Project of L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Ltd. in
Uttarakhand.

Sir,

The undersigned is directed to inform you that a delegation led by Shrimati Brinda Karat met the MEF on 28th April, 2010 and requested to stop these projects from implementation due to haphazard development in the region. The copy of the representation submitted to MEF is enclosed herewith. The Hon'ble MEF has desired that an inspecting team consisting of CCF, Lucknow and representative of National River Conservation Directorate of MoEF should visit the site for on the spot inspection for ensuring compliance of conditions stipulated in the environment clearance letter and submit the report by 10th June, 2010.

Yours faithfully,


(Dr. S. Bhowmik)
Additional Director

Copy to:

Shri L.K. Bokolia
Joint Director
NRCD, MoEF

..... Nominated by NRCD for inspection along with Regional Office, Lucknow.
As such you are requested to be in touch with CCF, Lucknow for the inspection.

From:-

Kedar Ghati Vachao Sangharsh Samiti District Rudraprayag.

Handed over to
MEF's office

To,

Shri. Jai Ram Ramesh

Hon'ble Union Minister of State

For Environment and Forest (Independent Charge)

Paryavaran Bhawan Lodhi Road,

New Delhi-110013

Subject: To stop Hydro- Electric Projects through tunnel Process on River Mandakini in Kedarnat Valley in Rudraprayag district (Uttarakhand)

Dear Sir,

With respect we people belong to the above mention area hopefully urge you to drown your intention to the following problems.; that the people are not willing to accept the construction of any hydropower project on River Mandakini. We give below the problems which the people are facing. These problems have arisen because of violations of various laws by the developers. We submit that these problems cannot be mitigated and the only solution if for the projects to be stopped forthwith.

1. The project was required to ensure that no adverse impact on vegetation and livestock will take place (condition 6 of Forest Clearance dated 16.01.2009) The dust and noise during blasting is making the livestock and wildlife to flee from the area. Disposal of muck in river is killing many species of fish. Dust is depositing on trees and plants and leading to lower yields and growth of plants. Small plants are being covered with muck.
2. A huge negative impact on water resources, "according central water commission water discharge of river Mandakini was 35 to 50 cusec per minute before 5 years and this remain only 5 cusec per minute today" (According Contret) grazing land , places of worship, cremation grounds is taking place. Groundwater sources are getting dry because of tunneling. This is in violation of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.Pact 4.2.2.
3. These projects are imposing huge cost on the nation through various environmental impacts. These include (1) Reduction in quantity of sediment and disturbance in its flow regime; (2) Deterioration in the quality of water due to deprivation of contact with sun and air; (3) Deterioration in quality of air due to methane emissions from the reservoirs; (4) Harm to biodiversity due to submergence of forests and drying of river bed; (5) Loss of minor forest produce,sand and fish; (6) Increased malaria and other water-borne diseases due to stagnation of water in the barrage; (8) Reduction in aesthetic and spiritual value of river flows; and (9) Harm to the culture of the area was. An economic assessment of these costs will show that these projects are harmful for Uttarakhand and the nation and are only providing benefits to the developers. The costs and benefits of the projects are required to be told to the affected people under National Rehabilitation and resettlement Policy Para 1.3. This has not been done. These negative impacts can not be mitigated in the present scheme. These impacts have not been disclosed to the affected people as required under the Environment Protection Act.
4. Developers are cutting forests without approval of Van Panchayats and even more trees as permission given by the Govt. for example in Fata Byung project the Lanco Hydro Pvt.Ltd got lease of 4.921 hectare land and only 1790 trees by Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt. of India letter no.8B/U-C-P/06/248/2007/F0C0/928 dated 25.09.2007 and Ministry of

Environment and Forest Govt. of Uttarakhand letter No. G.I/56/7-1-2007-300(928)/2007 Van and Paryavaran Department Dehradun dated 29 Oct.2007 but developers company cuts lakhs of trees in whole area not only this but developers company disposes without taking any lawful process and giving any compensation to them. Compensation has not been paid to

Van Panchayats. The loss of forest can't be mitigated. Local people are being put to loss due to non-availability of sand and fish from the river. This loss can not be mitigated.

N.O.C. from Gram Pradhan has been obtained fraudulently without holding Gram Sabha hence the Forest Clearance is illegal.

Rights of local people during felling of trees has not been protected (in violation of Condition 9 of Forest Clearance dated . (16.01.2009).

Agricultural land includes land used for grazing and loss of the same can not be compensated. This is a violation of National Rehabilitation and resettlement Policy Para 3.1(e)

Explosives are being used leading to cracks in houses in so many villages. Houses in the entire valley are shaking due to excessive use of explosive to reduce cost. This is violation of Environment Clearance.

No plan is made for the closing of tunnels after useful life of 30 years. This will become a danger for the area after that time. The impact of project in Seismic Zone 5 has not been taken into account.

There are more ~~benign~~ alternatives for generation of hydropower which do not require making of barrage and tunnel. An open canal can be made instead of a tunnel. A partial obstruction of the river can be made instead of a barrage. Such alternative will drastically reduce the negative environmental impact of the project. The developers are required to examine alternatives to minimize displacement (National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy Para 1.4.2 (a) 4.2.1.5.5.(i) the developers have not considered these benign alternatives.

Labour laws are not being followed by the developers.

The people of the area have resolved not to allow construction of these projects which are being made in violation of law. We request you, as custodian of law and people welfare and the authority responsible for implementation of these laws and order.

(a.) Please stop Byung-Phata, Singoli-Bhatwari and other projects, which are being started and proposed in Mandakini River or Mandakini Valley immediately.

(b) Please set-up a high level enquiry about all illegal work done by the developers.

With regards and Thanks.

Yours Truly

(Gangadhar Nautiyal)

President

Kedarghati Bachao Sangharsh Samiti
Janpad Rudraprayag (Uttarakhand)

Date 28.04.2010

The president of Kedar Ghati Bachav Sangarsh Sameeti Shri. Ganga Dhar Nautiyal in his complaint addressed to Hon'ble Minister for Environment and Forests cited the various issues related to hydro power projects, which have been verified in the field and accordingly point-wise observations pertaining to MoEF are;

1. The project was required to ensure that no adverse impact on vegetation and livestock will take place (condition 6 of Forest Clearance dated 16.01.2009). the dust and noise during blasting is making the livestock and wildlife to flee from the area. Disposal of muck in river is killing many species of fish. Dust is depositing on trees and plants and leading to lower yields and growth of plants. Small plants are being covered with muck.

Observation - In all the cases of forest land diversion under FCA a general condition is imposed that during the construction activity the project authority shall ensure that no damage is caused to the fauna and flora of area. In these project also these conditions were imposed. The DFO Kedarnath was also present ^{during} ~~given~~ the inspection who has informed that as such no damage has been caused to the animals in the Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary which is on an average is 2 km. away from the nearest project site. There is no migration of wild life from the area as per his information. However, there is always some disturbance being caused to the animal on account of noise and dust caused during the construction activity particularly during the blasting for making roads and tunnels. There is no report of killing of many species of fish. With the construction of dam the fishes are more or less confine in the submergence area. The dust deposition on trees and plants are the common things seen in the construction site which is not much of relevance as the plants are being cleaned regularly with wind blow and rain fall which is a common phenomenon. For every damage of tree the account is being given in the proposal for which approval has been granted. However, the small herbs and shrubs are not been accounted which are being damage during the muck disposal. Once the muck is stabilised the small plants may come up along with the plantation being carried out.

1. A huge negative impact on water resources, "according central water commission water discharge of river Mandakini was 35 to 50 qc per minute before 5 years and this remain cremation grounds is taking place.

With regard to aesthetic and epidemic is concerned, adequate arrangements to slope stabilization alongwith plantation shall be carried out as per the clearances granted to MoEF and sign of epidemic may not arise as no major storage is being done for the longer period. Plan for biodiversity is being prepared and implemented to protect the environment.

4. Developers are cutting forests without approval of Van Panchayats and even more trees as permission given by the Govt. for example in Fata Byung project the Lanco Hydro Pvt. Ltd. got lease of 4.921 ha land and only 1790 trees by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India letter no. 8B/UCP/06/248/2007/FC, Dt. 25.09.2007 and the Ministry of Environment and Forest Govt. of Uttarakhand letter No. G.I./56/7-1-2007-300(928)/2007 Van and Paryavaran Department Dehradun dated 29.10.2007 but developers company cuts lakhs of trees in whole area not only this but developers company disposes without taking any law full process and giving any compensation to them. Compensation has not been paid to Van Panchayats. The loss of forest can't be mitigated.

Observation- As per the information furnished in the three proposals as well as informed by the forest officers in the field the total tree felling involved in these three projects are -

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| a. Construction of road | - 1710 |
| b. Phata-Byung HEP | - 793 |
| c. Singoli- Bhatwari HEP | - 2158 |

As per procedure follows the tree felling what so ever involved is being carried out by Uttarakhand Forest Corporation. The marking of trees are being carried out by the territorial forest divisions staff and after marking the area is being handed over to the forest corporation for felling of mark trees. Apparently in phata-byung in the area diverted for road construction of 4.921 ha. 1710 trees but as informed by the project authorities less than 1500 trees have been felt by the forest corporation and wherever possible where felling could be avoided trees have been saved from felling. At no place any excess felling was noticed in the field therefore it is most unlikely that large number of trees as mentioned in the complaint has been felled.

However, in case of Singoli- Bhatwari HEP some lapses have been noticed at Bedu bagad plantation where 424 trees of miscellaneous was

blasting and about 300 kg/day of emulsion (explosive) is being used. Similarly Singoli-Bhatwari project about 800 Kg per day of explosive is used. Both projects are covering controlled methods of blasting in consultation with the district administration.

9. No plan is made for the closing of tunnels after useful life of 30 years. This will become a danger for the area after the time. The impact of project in Seismic Zone 5 has not been taken into account.

Observation-Project has been designed and implemented based on detailed Engineering design. As per the design, provisions have also been made for stabilization of tunnels in the event of completing the design period.

10. There are more alternatives for generation of hydropower which do not required making of barrage and tunnel. An open canal can be made instead of a tunnel. A partial obstruction of the river can be made instead of a barrage. Such alternative will drastically reduce to negative environmental impact of the project. The developers are required to examine alternatives to minimize displacement (National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy Para 1.4.2 (a) 4.2.1.5.5 (i) the developers have not considered these benign alternatives.

Observation- The above proposal needs to provide scientific base with Engineering calculation that suggested technology is serving the purpose of power generation and has no impact on environment.

Salient features of Phata-Byung HEP

<u>1. LOCATION</u>	
State	Uttarakhand
District	Rudraprayag
Tehsil	Okhimath
River	Mandakini
<u>2. HYDROLOGY</u>	
Catchment Area (up to Dam site)	247.96 sqkm
Snow Bound Catchment Area	2,805.94 ha
1 in 50 year flood	1106 cumec
<u>3. RIVER DIVERSION</u>	
Diversion arrangement	D-shaped tunnels
Diversion discharge	150 cumec
<u>4. DAM</u>	
Full Reservoir Level (FRL)	1635m
Minimum Draw down Level	1626m
Dam Top	1637m
Deepest River Bed level	1611m
Height of Dam	26m
<u>5. INTAKE</u>	
Type	Vertical straight
No. of Intakes	02
Design Discharge	12.5 cumec
<u>6. DESILTING BASIN (Chamber)</u>	
No.	02
Size	140m (L), 9m (W), 11.5m (D)
Partial Size to be Removed	0.15 mm & above
Flow through velocity (max)	0.137 m/sec
Size of Gate	D/S 2.5m x 1.24m
No. of Gates	1 for each Desilting Chamber
Design Discharge	11.267 cumec for each basin
<u>7. H.R.T.</u>	
Length	9.38km
Diameter	3.6m
Design Discharge	20.8 cumec
Shape	Modified horse Shoe
Velocity	2.64 m/sec
<u>8. SURGE SHAFT</u>	
Type	Restricted ORIFICE type
Diameter	6m
Max Upsurge level	1667.7m
C/L of water conductor at surge shaft	1596m
Top elevation of surge shaft	1670m
<u>9. PRESSURE SHAFT</u>	
Main	Steel Lined
Diameter	2.5m & 1.75m
Length	662.25m
<u>10. POWER HOUSE</u>	
Location	Byung Village
Type	Underground
Size	45.4m (L), 14.4m (H), 33.4m (H)
Type of Turbine	Francis
Generating Units	02
Max Gross Head	442.5m
Rated net Head	414.5m
C.L. of Turbine	1190
Tail water level	1192.5
Draft Tubes Gates	2 Nos.
Transformer	2 Nos.
Type of Switchyards	GIS
<u>11. TRT</u>	
Type	Underground Tunnel
Shape	3.5m Dia
<u>12. POWER GENERATION</u>	
Installed capacity	2x38MW
Annual energy generation in 90% dependable year	340 GWh
<u>13. CONSTRUCTION PERIOD</u>	
	3 & 1/2 Years
<u>14. FINANCIAL ASPECTS</u>	
Sale rate of Power at Power House	Rs. 3.00/kWh

SINGOLI-BHATWARI HEP (3 X 33 MW)

SALIENT FEATURES

LOCATION

State	: Uttarakhand
District	: Rudrapur
Tehsil	: Okhri
Nearest Rail head	: Roorkee
Nearest Airport	: Dehradun
River	: Gomti

Diversion site

Longitude	: 79°05'22"E
Latitude	: 30°30'17"N
Location	: Kund Village

Power house site

Longitude	: 79°02'58.2"E
Latitude	: 30°24'39.2"N
Location	: Phalga Village

HYDROLOGY

Catchment area (upto Barrage)	: 963.2 Sq. Km
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Design flood : 4684 Cumec

RESERVOIR

Gross Storage at FRL : 0.701 Mm³

Live storage : 0.495 Mm³

Length of submergence : 1250 m

DESILTING BASIN

No., Type & Size of desilting chamber : 3 bay, Dufour type, 10mx14.0mx105 m

Particle Size to be removed : 0.2 mm and above

Flow through velocity (max) : 0.3 m/sec

Flushing velocity : 5 m/sec

Size of Desilting Basin Intake Stoplogs : 9.5m x 10.0 m

No.of Stop logs at Intake : 3 sets

Size of Desilting Basin Exit Stoplogs : 9.5m x 10.0 m (1 set)

Design Discharge : 59.6 Cumec + 10 % Flushing

Trash rack : 3 bays of 9.5m x 10.5m

POWER INTAKE

Type : Vertical Intake

No of intakes : 1

Design Discharge : 59.6 Cumec

Invert level : 999.5 m

Intake gate : 4.3 x 4.65 m

Main	: 1 No
Type	: Circular, Steel lined
Diameter & length	: 3.80 m, 358m
Branch Pipe	: 3 Nos
Type	: Circular, Steel lined
Diameter	: 2.20 m
Length	: 42 m (Middle)
	: 34m & 48m (Side Branches)
Type & thickness of steel liner	: ASTM –537 Class-II, 16 mm to 32 mm

POWER HOUSE

Location	: Right Bank of River Mandakini
Type	: Surface
Size	: 79 m x 19.5 m x 37.5 m
Type of Turbines	: Vertical Francis
Generating Units	: 3 x 33 MW
Maximum Gross Head	: 214.23 m
Net Head	: 188.17 m
C.L of turbine	: 798.370 m
Minimum tail water level	: 802.770 m
Maximum tail water level	: 809.500 m
Draft tube gates	: 3 nos 4.65 m x 2.75 m
Transformer	: Out door, 42 MVA, 11 / 229 kV 3 ϕ ,

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग के कार्यालय में दिनांक 30.05.2010 को जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत निर्माणाधीन फाटा-व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना तथा सिंगोली भटवाड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना में अनियमितताओं के िकायत के निरीक्षण के उपरान्त बैठक का कार्यवृत्त

आज दिनांक 30.05.2010 को श्री आजम जैदी, मुख्य वन संरक्षक (केन्द्रीय) भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय लखनऊ की अध्यक्षता में जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत निर्माणाधीन फाटा व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना तथा सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना के स्थलीय निरीक्षण के उपरान्त अनियमितताओं की िकायत पर निम्न िकायतकर्ता एवं निम्न उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ विचार विमर्श रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग के कार्यालय कक्ष में किया गया। जिसके बिन्दुवार आख्या निम्न प्रकार से है :-

सर्वप्रथम भारत सरकार से आये हुए मुख्य वन संरक्षक (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा उप जिलाधिकारी से विद्युत परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछे गये कि उक्त क्षेत्रों में दरार कैसे आयी? एस0डी0एम0 द्वारा अपने उत्तर में दिया गया कि बांध प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ब्लास्ट की वजह से दरार आ रही है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में लो0नि0वि0 के विरोशज्ञ ही दरारों की वजह बता सकते हैं।

उपजिलाधिकारी द्वारा बताया गया कि कम्पनीयों के पास रोजगार की कोई नीती नहीं है तथा ये मनमाने तरीके बिना मानक के आधार पर एक ही गांव के कुछ लोगों को रोजगार दे रहे हैं जिससे कि गांव वाले आपस में लड़ रहे हैं।

कितने लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया? उपजिलाधिकारी द्वारा बताया गया कि कुछ लोगों को सीधे ही मुआवजा दिया गया तथा कुछ लोगों को राजस्व विभाग द्वारा मुआवजा देने की कार्यवाही की गयी।

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह भण्डारी ग्राम डमार पो0 भीरी जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग द्वारा बताया गया कि निर्माणाधीन कम्पनी द्वारा जो विस्फोट किये जा रहे हैं उनसे जल स्रोत बहुत नीचे बैठ गये हैं। पहले आप उन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण कराये। निर्माणाधीन कम्पनियों द्वारा रात के 12:00 बजे ब्लास्ट किये जाते हैं जिससे कि ग्रामीणों को रात्रि में घर छोड़ने हेतु विवर्त होना पड़ता है।

भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधी द्वारा श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह भण्डारी से पूछा गया कि जिन घरों में विस्फोट से दरार आयी है, क्या उनकी जांच हो गयी है? उत्तर में श्री भण्डारी द्वारा बताया गया कि अभी तक कोई जांच नहीं की गयी है, और न ही कम्पनी द्वारा प्रभावितों को ही कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है।

श्री श्रीधर प्रसाद पुरोहित ग्राम बेलनी रुद्रप्रयाग द्वारा बताया गया कि इन कम्पनीयों के द्वारा अनियमितताके सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यक्ति बोलता है तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारी नौकरी चली जायेगी।

श्रीमती सुशीला भण्डारी ग्राम रायड़ी द्वारा बताया गया कि निर्माणाधीन कम्पनीयों द्वारा पूर्व में गांव के ग्रामीणों को विवास में नहीं लिया गया। इसमें उपजिलाधिकारी द्वारा बताया गया कि पहले फलई गांव के लोगों द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में विरोध किया गया तथा उनको यह बताया कि आप अपनी न्यायोचित मांगों को ही रखे जो कम्पनी द्वारा पूर्ण की जा सके। कम्पनी द्वारा उनकी न्यायोचित मांग को मान लिया गया है। हमारे सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीणों एवं कम्पनीयों को यही बताया जाता है कि क्षेत्र में भांति व्यवस्था बनी रहे।

श्री गंगाधर नौटियाल एडवोकेट अध्यक्ष केंदारधाटी बचाओ समिति द्वारा उपजिलाधिकारी ऊखीमठ से प्रश्न पूछे गये कि बतायें कि कम्पनी द्वारा विस्फोट रात को किये जाने हेतु कोई नियम है ? इसमें उपजिलाधिकारी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पनी को सख्त निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि यात्रा सीजन में दिन में कोई विस्फोट न किये जाए। आपके द्वारा जो भी कार्य किये जाये वे रात्रि में ही करें।

श्री नौटियाल जी द्वारा दिनांक 17.07.2008 को प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग से सूचना के अधिकार के तहत मांगी गयी सूचना तथा सूचना न मिलने पर अपीलीय अधिकारी वन संरक्षक, गढ़वाल वृत्त उत्तराखण्ड पौड़ी की प्रति भी भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को उपलब्ध करायी गयी।

श्री नौटियाल द्वारा बताया गया कि लैंको हाइड्रो प्राइवेट लि0 कम्पनी फाटा द्वारा अवैधानिक तरीके से रात्रि में डायनामाईड विस्फोट दिनांक 15.01.2010 एवं 16.01.2010 को 2:00 बजे निर्माणाधीन कम्पनी द्वारा ग्राम व्यूंग के पावर हाउस से भांति गाली विस्फोट किये गये जिससे कि पूरे इलाके में भयंकर हलचल हुयी। तथा गांव के नीचे जो टनल बन रहे हैं उनके कारण ग्रामीण रात को सो नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसमें मेरे द्वारा जिलाधिकारी एवं उपजिलाधिकारी को िकायत की गयी, परन्तु उस िकायत में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। श्री गंगाधर नौटियाल द्वारा िकायत की प्रति भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को दी गयी।



उत्तराखण्ड की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं में जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग की लैको हाईड्रो प्रोजेक्ट फाटा का कार्य निर्माणाधीन है। परियोजना का कार्य सन्तोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है। परियोजना के कार्य से जहाँ क्षेत्र के बेरोजगारों को रोजगार के अवसर बढे है। वहीं परियोजना द्वारा गावों के छोटे- छोटे विकास कार्यों को भी गति मिली है। परियोजना निर्माण से जहाँ उत्तराखण्ड की सबसे बड़ी समस्या विद्युत की है, वह काफी हद तक सुलभ हो सकेगी।

- यह प्रोजेक्ट जन सुनवाई एवं सभी प्रकार की मंजूरी के उपरान्त ही शुरू किया गया था, मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इस प्रोजेक्ट के कार्य से पर्यावरण को किसी भी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुच रही है।
- यह प्रोजेक्ट प्रदेश व देश के लिए लाभकारी है, क्योंकि यह विद्युत उत्पादन जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास का महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है।
- यह प्रोजेक्ट, प्रोजेक्ट क्षेत्र के कई बेरोजगारों को रोजगार प्रदान कर रहा है।
- लैको द्वारा कई समाज सेवा की गतिविधियाँ चलाई जा रही है। जैसे छात्रों को युनिफॉम वितरण, चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में एम्बूलेन्स, क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य शिविर स्थानीय ग्रामीणों की मांग के आधार पर अन्य विकास कार्य संचालित किये जा रहे हैं।
मैं कम्पनी के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करती हूँ।

7/17/10
23/04/10

आशा नौटियाल

सभा सचिव/विधायक

ग्राम-विकास विभाग

वि० सं० अलीगढ़, जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)

भमती मन्जू देवी
(प्रधान)ग्राम-वडास, पो०-वडास
जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)
फो०-01364-262113

पत्रांक..... दिनांक.....

श्रीमान महाप्रबन्धक लैंको हाइड्रो कम्पनी लिमिटेड (फाटा)

विषय- ग्राम सभा वडास (खोली) की निम्न मांगों के विषय में
प्रार्थना पत्र स्वेच्छा मेंअहोदय,
ग्राम सभा की मांगें इस प्रकार निम्नलिखित हैं:

- 1- सर्व सहमति द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि ग्राम समिति वडास के प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से 10 लाख रुपये शक्ति का शुभारम्भ किया जाये।
- 2- ग्रामीण बेरोजगारों को स्थायी रूप से लैंको हाइड्रो कम्पनी के अन्तर्गत रोजगार दिया जाये।
- 3- ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय जो निम्न हैं:
 - 1- ग्राम वडास में भैरवनाथ जख मन्दिर का सौन्दरीकरण,
 - 2- ग्राम खोली में भैरवनाथ मन्दिर का सौन्दरीकरण
 - 3- जखवली शिबु मन्दिर वडास (खोली) के लिये कम से कम 5 कमरों का भवन निर्माण किया जाय।
 - 4- ग्राम सभा खोली वडास के प्रत्येक परिवार के प्रति वार्षिक धन सम्पत्ति का प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से लेभा किया जाय।

नोट- सर्व सहमति द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि उपरोक्त मांगों पर जब तक पूर्ण रूप से अमल न किया गया तो सम्बन्धित ग्रामीणों द्वारा न बन्द किया जायेगा।

ग्राम प्रधान वडास

भमती मन्जू देवी
ग्राम प्रधान वडास
जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)

श्रीमान महाप्रबन्धक
लैंको हाइड्रो कम्पनी लिमिटेड
फाटा

श्रीमान महाप्रबन्धक
लैंको हाइड्रो कम्पनी लिमिटेड
फाटा

श्रीमान महाप्रबन्धक
लैंको हाइड्रो कम्पनी लिमिटेड
फाटा

तार :

Telegram : PARYAVARAN,
NEW DELHI

दूरभाष :

Telephone : & Fax 2436 2827

टेलिक्स :

Telex : W-66186 DOE IN

FAX : 4380878

भारत सरकार

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

पर्यावरण भवन, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स

PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, C.G.O. COMPLEX

लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

No.J-12011/64/2007-IA-I

18.02.2008

Shri T. C. Upreti
Executive Director
Lanco Hydro Energies Pvt. Ltd.
Plot No.229, Phase-I
Udyog Vihar
Gurgaon-122016
Haryana.

Subject – Phata Byung HEP (76 MW)) in Uttaranchal of M/s - Lanco
Hydro Energies Pvt. Ltd Environment Clearance regarding.

Sir,

This has reference to your letter No. LHEPL/WHG/06/51 dated 16.8.2007, and subsequent letters dated, 29.11.2007, 26.12 2007 and 07th February 2008 on the above subject.

2. The above referred proposal was considered by the Expert Committee for River Valley & Hydroelectric projects at its meeting held on 16.01.2008. The Project is located in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand and proposes to harness water of Mandakini River, a major tributary of River Alaknanda to generate 76 MW of hydropower. A 26 meter high concrete gravity dam is proposed at Sitapur village and the power house is underground and located near Byung village. The project is a run of the river scheme serving as a 4 hr peaking station.

The total land requirement is 22.72 ha for the construction of the project. Out of which, about 17.77 ha of land is required for the project components like dam, head race tunnel, surge shaft, power house and switch yard & the balance 4.95 ha land is for the access roads. Out of 17.77 ha land, 16.37 ha. is Forest land/Government and 1.40 ha is private land. The total submergence is 4 ha. There is no displacement of any local population. Chief Wildlife Warden has certified that the project site lie entirely outside of Kedarnath wildlife sanctuary area.

ii. DRSM (ha)	2.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	6.50
Bench terracing (ha)	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	10.50
Wc/ Catch-water drains (Rmt)	130	65	35	20	250

iii) Commitment made during public hearing should be fulfilled.

iv) The Biodiversity Conservation & Management plan as proposed vide letter dated 7th February 2008 shall be implemented in totality. Raising medicinal plants should not be limited to nurseries only, They should be planted. The name of medicinal plants raised should be recorded and maintained.

v) It must be ensured that the land identified for solid waste disposal is not common land in use by the local people for grazing or any other activity, or in an area which is close to a water source, or part of a river catchment. This site may be selected in consultation with the project affected community. Concrete retaining wall of adequate height and strength, considering the probable floods in the river will have to be constructed.

vi) For conservation & development of migratory fishes a fish farm/hatchery shall be developed, as proposed in the letter dated 07th February 2008

vii) All the equipments which are likely to generate high noise levels are to be fully mollified (noise reduction measures) as Kedarnath Musk deer sanctuary is located nearby.

viii) Clear felling of trees should be restricted 4 m below the FRL and a 50 m wide green belt should be created around the reservoir periphery

ix) Conservation measures proposed for schedule - I animals should be followed in totality.

x) Environmental clearance is subject to obtaining clearance under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 from the competent authority(if applicable)

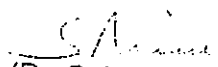
Part-B: General Conditions

(i) Adequate free fuel arrangement should be made for the labour force engaged in the construction work at project cost so that indiscriminate felling of trees is prevented.

(ii) Fuel depot may be opened at the site to provide the fuel (kerosene/wood/LPG) Medical facilities as well as recreational facilities should also be provided to the labourers


10. State Pollution Control Board / Committee should display a copy of the clearance letter at the Regional Office, District Industries Center and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's office for 30 days.

11. The project proponent should advertise within seven days at least in two local newspapers widely circulated in the region around the project, one of which shall be in the vernacular language of the locality concerned informing that the project has been accorded environmental clearance and copies of clearance letters are available with the State Pollution Control Board / Committee and also at Website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests at [http:// www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in)


(Dr. S. Bhowmik)
Additional Director

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti, Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001.
2. The Adviser (Power), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001.
3. Principal Secretary (Irrigation & Power), Government of Uttarakhand
4. The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of Uttarakhand
5. The Chief Engineer, Project Appraisal Directorate, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
6. The Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Lucknow
7. Member Secretary Uttarakhand State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhavan, E-115, Nehru Nagar Colony, Hardwar Road, Dehradun - 248001.
8. EI- Division, Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi-110003.
9. Guard file


(Dr. S. Bhowmik)
Additional Director

भारत सरकार,
पर्यावरण एवं वन मन्त्रालय,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय [मध्य क्षेत्र]

पंचम तल, केन्द्रीय भवन,
सैक्टर एच, अलीगंज,
लखनऊ-226024
टेलीफैक्स-2324025
दिनांक: 2/5/08

पत्र सं० 8बी/यू०सी०पी०/०१/५९/२००८/एफ०सी०/191

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव (वन),
उत्तराखण्ड शासन,
देहरादून।

विषय: जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत फांटा ब्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु 16.37 हे० वन भूमि का लैन्को हाईड्रो इन्जीज प्राइवेट लि० को 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिया जाना।

सन्दर्भ: नोडल अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड का पत्रांक 3058/1जी-2188 (रुद्रप्रयाग), दिनांक 30/04/2008।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषय पर नोडल अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड का पत्रांक 2667/1जी-2188 (रुद्रप्रयाग), दिनांक 24/03/2008 का आशय ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार ने विषयांकित प्रस्ताव पर वन संरक्षण के अधिनियम 1980 के तहत भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मांगी है।

प्रश्नगत प्रकरण में इस कार्यालय के समसंख्यक पत्र दिनांक 24.04.08 के माध्यम से सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृति जारी की गयी। नोडल अधिकारी के उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र द्वारा प्रेषित की गयी अनुपालन आख्या पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के उपरान्त मुझे यह सूचित करने का निर्देश हुआ है, कि केन्द्र सरकार जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत फांटा ब्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु 16.37 हे० वन भूमि का लैन्को हाईड्रो इन्जीज प्राइवेट लि० को 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिया जाना एवं 793 वृक्षों के पातन की विधिवत् स्वीकृति निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर प्रदान करती है।

1. वन भूमि की वैधानिक स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
2. प्रयोक्ता एजेन्सी के व्यय पर प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र के दुगने अवनत वन भूमि अर्थात् 32.74 हे० पर क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण एवं रखरखाव किया जायेगा। यदि क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु चिन्हित भूमि वन विभाग के स्वामित्व के बाहर की हैं तो इसे वन विभाग के पक्ष में हस्तान्तरण एवं नामान्तरण किया जायेगा। इसे बाद में आरक्षित वन घोषित किया जायेगा, तथा भारतीय वन अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत जारी अधिसूचना की एक प्रति प्रस्तावित वन भूमि को याचक विभाग को हस्तान्तरित करने के छः माह के अन्दर इस कार्यालय को प्रेषित की जायेगी।
3. प्रयोक्ता एजेन्सी के व्यय पर प्रस्तावित स्थल के आस पास रिक्त पड़े स्थानों पर यथोचित वृक्षारोपण एवं रखरखाव किया जायेगा।
4. प्रयोक्ता एजेन्सी के व्यय पर वन विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित कैचमेन्ट एरिया ट्रीटमेंट प्लान (CAT Plan) का क्रियान्वयन किया जायेगा।
5. भारत सरकार पत्र संख्या 5-2/2006-एफ०सी० दिनांक 20.05.2006 के तहत दिये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य तथा दूसरी सभी निधिया प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण निधि प्रबन्धन तथा योजना प्राधिकरण के तदर्थ निकाय के लेखा संख्या सी०ए०-1594, कांफॉरेशन बैंक (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम), ब्लाक-11 भूतल सी०जी०ओ० काम्पलेक्स, फेज-1, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 में जमा कराया जाये।
6. याचक विभाग द्वारा जनपद कार्यबल की संस्तुतियों एवं भू-वैज्ञानिक के सुझावों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
7. परियोजना के निर्माण व रख-रखाव के दौरान आस-पास के क्षेत्र की वनस्पतियों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं को किसी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुँचायी जाएगी।
8. प्रत्यावर्तित वन भूमि का उपयोग किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा।
9. न्यूनतम वृक्षों का पातन किया जायेगा।

भवदीय,

Sare

(सन्तोष कुमार)
उप वन संरक्षक(के.)

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

1. निदेशक एफ.सी., पर्यावरण एवं वन मन्त्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन सी.जी.ओ. काम्पलेक्स, लोदी रोड, नयी दिल्ली-110003
2. नोडल अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भूमि सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय, इन्दिरा नगर, फारेस्ट कालोनी, देहरादून।
3. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।
4. प्रबन्धक, फांटा ब्यूंग, जल विद्युत परियोजना लैन्को हाईड्रो इन्जीज प्राइवेट लि०, ग्राम फांटा, रुद्रप्रयाग।
5. आदेश पत्रावली।

o/c

Sare
02-5-8
(सन्तोष कुमार)
उप वन संरक्षक(के.)



भारत सरकार,
पर्यावरण एवं वन मन्त्रालय,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय [मध्य क्षेत्र]

पंचम तल, केन्द्रीय भवन,
सैक्टर एच, अलीगंज,
लखनऊ-226024
टेलीफैक्स-2324025
दिनांक: 26/09/2007

पत्र सं० 08बी/यू०सी०पी०/०६/२४८/२००७/एफ०सी०/१२८

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव (वन),
उत्तराखण्ड शासन,
देहरादून।

विषय: जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में फाटा-व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना के अर्न्तगत सीतापुर से नारायण कोटि तक ड्रिफ्ट/एडिट तक भिन्न-भिन्न पहुँच मार्ग के निर्माण हेतु 4.921 हे० वनभूमि का लैन्को हाइड्रो इन्र्जीज प्रा० लि० को 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिया जाना।

सन्दर्भ: नोडल अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक का पत्रांक 668/1जी-2014 (रुद्रप्रयाग), दिनांक-27/08/2007

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषय पर सन्दर्भित पत्र का आशय ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार ने विषयांकित प्रस्ताव पर वन संरक्षण के अधिनियम 1980 की धारा (2) के तहत भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मांगी है।

अतः राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के उपरान्त मुझे यह सूचित करने का निर्देश हुआ है, कि केन्द्र सरकार जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में फाटा-व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना के अर्न्तगत सीतापुर से नारायण कोटि तक ड्रिफ्ट/एडिट तक भिन्न-भिन्न पहुँच मार्ग के निर्माण हेतु 4.921 हे० वनभूमि का लैन्को हाइड्रो इन्र्जीज प्रा० लि० को 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिये जाने एवं 1710 वृक्षों के पातन की विधिवत् स्वीकृति निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर प्रदान करती है।

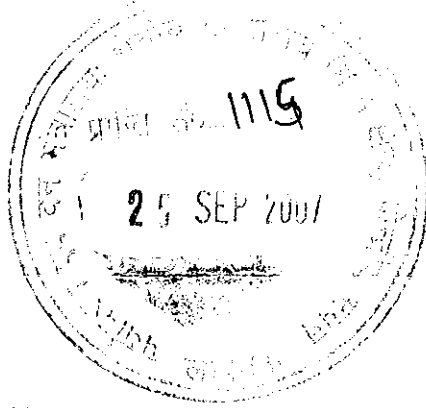
1. वन भूमि की वैधानिक स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
2. याचक विभाग द्वारा वन विभाग के पक्ष में प्रभावित वन क्षेत्र के दुगने अवनत वन क्षेत्र अर्थात् 9.842 हे० पर क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि जमा की जायेगी।
3. वन विभाग द्वारा याचक विभाग के व्यय पर प्रस्तावित स्थल के आस-पास पड़े रिक्त स्थानों पर यथोचित वृक्षारोपण किया जायेगा।
4. याचक विभाग द्वारा जनपद कार्यबल की संस्तुतियों एवं भू-वैज्ञानिक के सुझावों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
5. परियोजना के निर्माण व रख-रखाव के दौरान आस-पास के क्षेत्र की वनस्पतियों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं को किसी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुँचायी जाएगी।
6. प्रत्यावर्तित वन भूमि का उपयोग किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा।
7. भारत सरकार पत्र संख्या 5-2/2006-एफ०सी० दिनांक 20.05.2006 के तहत दिये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार एन०पी०वी० तथा दूसरी सभी निधिया प्रतिपूर्ति पौधारोपण निधि प्रबन्धन तथा योजना प्राधिकरण के तदर्थ निकाय के लेखा संख्या सी०ए०-1594, कार्पोरेशन बैंक(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम), ब्लाक-11 भूतल सी०जी०ओ० काम्पलेक्स, फेज-1, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 में जमा कराया जाये।
8. प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी से यह अन्डरटेकिंग भी ली जाए अगर एन०पी०वी० की दरों में बढ़ोतरी होती है तो अतिरिक्त/अन्तरीय राशि अदा करने के लिए प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी बाध्य होगी।
9. राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित उन 9 शर्तों को भी लगाया जा सकता है।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. निदेशक (एफसी), पर्यावरण एवं वन मन्त्रालय, सी.जी.ओ. काम्पलेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली -3।
2. नोडल अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भूमि सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय, वन विभाग, इन्दिरा नगर, फारेस्ट कालोनी, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
3. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।
4. प्रबन्धक फाटा व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना, लैन्को प्रा० लि०, रुद्रप्रयाग।
5. आदेश पत्रावली।

भवदीय,
(के० बी० सिंह)
उप वन संरक्षक(के०)

26/9/07
(के० बी० सिंह)
उप वन संरक्षक(के०)



तार :
Telegram : PARYAVARAN,
NEW DELHI
दूरभाष :
Telephone : & FAX 24362827
टेलिक्स :
Telex : W-66185 DOE IN
FAX : 4380678

भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
पर्यावरण भवन, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स
PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, C.G.O. COMPLEX
लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

No. J-12011/50/2007-IA.I

Dated- 24th August 2007

L & T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd.
No. 6. Gavni Village, next to Jalagam office
Chandrapuri,
District Rudraprayag
Uttarakhand - 246425

Sub: Singoli - Bhatwari HEP (99 MW) in Rudraprayag District, Uttarakhand -
Environment clearance regarding.

Sir,

This has reference to your letter No.Nil dated 29.6.2007 and subsequent letter dated 29.6.2007 on the above mentioned subject.

2. The above referred proposal was considered by the Expert Committee for River Valley & Hydroelectric projects at its meeting held on 19.07.2007. The proposal is for construction of a barrage of 22 m height from existing ground level across Mandakini river near village Kund in Rudraprayag district. The power house will be located near village Phalai. The Kedarnath musk deer sanctuary is about 9 km away from the barrage site. 112 families (land owners) will be affected. The total cost of the project is 678.54 crores.

3. The Ministry of Environment and Forests hereby accords environmental clearance as per the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 & 2006, subject to strict compliance of the terms and conditions as follows:

Part A: Specific Conditions

(i) Total of 3018.79 hectare degraded area has been earmarked for various soil conservation measures in all the sub watersheds. Treatment Plan as has been proposed should be completed in four years. The plan is given below :

- (vi) A Monitoring Committee for R & R should be constituted which must include representatives of project-affected persons from SC / ST category and a woman beneficiary.
- (vii) All the equipment which are likely to generate high noise levels are to be fully mollified (noise reduction measures).
- (viii) 10% of minimum water flow should be released down stream during lean season to maintain the aquatic life.
- (ix) Consolidation and compilation of the muck should be carried-out in the muck dump sites and the dump sites should be above high flood level.

Part-B: General Conditions

- (i) Adequate free fuel arrangement should be made for the labour force engaged in the construction work at project cost so that indiscriminate felling of trees is prevented.
 - (ii) Fuel depot may be opened at the site to provide the fuel (kerosene/wood/LPG). Medical facilities as well as recreational facilities should also be provided to the labourers.
 - (iii) All the labourers to be engaged for construction works should be thoroughly examined by health personnel and adequately treated before issuing them work permit.
 - (iv) Restoration of construction area including dumping site of excavated materials should be ensured by leveling, filling up of burrow pits, landscaping etc. The area should be properly treated with suitable plantation.
 - (v) Financial provision should be made in the total budget of the project for implementation of the above suggested safeguard measures.
 - (vi) A Multidisciplinary committee should be constituted with representatives from various disciplines of forestry, ecology, wildlife, soil conservation, NGO etc. to oversee the effective implementation of the suggested safeguard measures.
 - (vii) Six monthly monitoring reports should be submitted to the Ministry and its Regional Office, Luknow for review.
4. Officials from Regional Office MOEF, Lucknow who would be monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards should be given full cooperation, facilities and documents / data by the project proponents during their inspection.
5. The responsibility of implementation of environmental safeguards rests fully with the L & T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd . & Government of Uttarakhand.
6. In case of change in the scope of the project, project would require a fresh appraisal.

पत्र सं० 8बी/यू.सी.पी/01/53/2008/एफ.सी. 1158

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव(वन),
उत्तराखण्ड शासन, देहरादून।

विषय : जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु 34.341 हे० वन भूमि का एल एण्ड टी उत्तरांचल हाइड्रो पावर प्रा० लि० 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिया जाना।

सन्दर्भ : नाभिक अधिकारी, एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड के पत्रांक 1151 / 1जी-2161 (रुद्रप्रयाग) दिनांक 31.10.08

महोदय

उपरोक्त विषय पर नाभिक अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड का पत्रांक 2420/1जी-2161 (रुद्र०), देहरादून, दिनांक 28/02/2008 का आशय प्रा करने का कष्ट करें, जिसके द्वारा राज्य सरकार ने विषयांकित प्रस्ताव पर वन संरक्षण के अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति मांगी थी।

प्रश्नगत प्रकरण में इस कार्यालय के समसंख्यक पत्र दिनांक 25.08.2008 के माध्यम से सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी, जिसमें उल्लिखित शर्तों की अनुपालना नाभिक अधिकारी, उत्तराखण्ड के उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र द्वारा प्रेषित की गयी थी। राज्य सरकार के मुख्य सचिव ने पत्रांक संख्या 81/एक्स-2-2009-7(1)/09 दिनांक 13.01.20 प्रमुख सचिव राजस्व के पत्रांक संख्या V-06/XVIII(1)/2009 दिनांक 09.01.09 द्वारा क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु सिविल सोयम भूमि वन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड के प्रशासिक नियन्त्रण में हस्तान्तरण करने एवं इसके लिए प्रत्येक जिले में 1000 से 1500 हे० सिविल सोयम भूमि का लैण्ड बैंक बनाने की सुचना दी है, प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड अपने पत्रांक 1723/1जी-2544 दिनांक 14.01.2009 द्वारा एवं नाभिक पदाधिकारी वन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड ने अपने पत्रांक 1722/1जी-2544 दिनांक 13.01.2009 द्वारा हस्तान्तरण की प्रक्रिया 3-4 माह में पूरी करने की सूचना दी है। अतः उक्त अनुपालना आख्या पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के उपरान्त मुझे यह सूचित करना है, कि के सरकार जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के अन्तर्गत सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु 34.341 हे० वन भूमि का एल एण्ड टी उत्तरांचल हाइड्रो पावर प्रा० लि० 30 वर्षों की लीज पर दिये जाने एवं 2158 वृक्षों के पातन की विधिवत् स्वीकृति निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर प्रदान करती है:-

1. वन भूमि की वैधानिक स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
2. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के व्यय पर प्रत्यावर्तित वनभूमि के लिए प्रस्तावित 68.682 हे० वन पंचायत पर क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण मान्य नहीं हैं। प्रस्तावित वन पंचायत भूमि स्थान पर वन संरक्षण मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के 3.2(1) अनुसार सिविल सोयम भूमि का प्रस्ताव समर्पित किया जाय एवं तदनुसार क्षतिपूरक वनरोपण हेतु व्ययगत के वैधानिक दृष्टि से प्रबन्धन हेतु इसे वन विभाग के प्रशासिक नियन्त्रण में छः के अन्तर्गत हस्तान्तरित किया जायेगा, जिस पर भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 प्राविधान लागू रहेंगे। यदि निर्धारित अवधि में इस भूमि का हस्तान्तरण वन विभाग को नहीं किया जायेगा तो यह विधिवत् स्वीकृति स्वतः समाप्त समझी जायेगी।
3. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के व्यय पर वन विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तावित मार्ग के दोनों ओर पड़े रिक्त स्थानों पर यथोचित वृक्षारोपण एवं रखरखाव किया जायेगा।
4. भारत सरकार पत्र संख्या 5-2/2006-एफ०सी० दिनांक 20.05.2006 के तहत दिये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार शुद्ध वर्तमान मूल्य तथा दूसरी सभी निधिया प्रतिपूर्ति सी०जी०ओ० काम्प्लैक्स, फेज-1, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 में जमा किया जायेगा।
5. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा जनपद कार्यबल की संस्तुतियों एवं भू-वैज्ञानिक के सुझावों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन किया जायेगा।
6. परियोजना के निर्माण व रख-रखाव के दौरान आस-पास के क्षेत्र की वनस्पतियों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं को किसी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुँचायी जाएगी।
7. प्रत्यावर्तित वन भूमि का उपयोग किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा।
8. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा स्थल पर कार्यरत मजदूरों / स्टाफ को रसोई गैस / किराई तेल की आपूर्ति की जायेगी, जिससे निवृत्तवर्ती वनों को क्षति न हो।
9. निर्माण कार्य के अन्तर्गत पातित होने वाले वृक्षों का पातन राज्य के वन विकास निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा और उसका निरक्षण सम्बन्धित ग्रामों की स्थानीय जनता के हक-हकूक के दृष्टिगत किया जायेगा।
10. प्रस्तावित वनभूमि के अतिरिक्त आस पास की वनभूमि से निर्माण में मिट्टी/पत्थर काटने एवं भरने का कार्य नहीं किया जाएगा।
11. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण द्वारा आवश्यक न्यूनतम वृक्षों का पातन किया जायेगा।
12. प्रयोक्ता अभिकरण के व्यय पर वन विभाग द्वारा परियोजना क्षेत्र में कैचमेन्ट एरिया ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लान किया/नियंत्रित किया जायेगा।

भवदीय

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

(आजाम जैदी)

मुख्य वन संरक्षक(के)

1. वन महानिरीक्षक(एफ०सी०), पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण भवन, सी०जी०ओ० काम्प्लैक्स, लोधी रोड, न्यू दिल्ली-110003
2. नाभिक अधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भूमि सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय, वन विभाग, इन्दिरा नगर फारेस्ट कालोनी, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
3. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।
4. प्रबन्धक एवं एल एण्ड टी उत्तरांचल हाइड्रो पावर प्रा० लि० वन्दपुरी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
5. आदेश पत्रावली।

(आजाम जैदी)
मुख्य वन संरक्षक(के)



ANNEXURE-4

Extracts from the letter written by Kedar Ghati Bachao Sangharsh Samiti (KGBSS) to the Hon. Minister of Environment and Forests, Shri Jairam Ramesh, regarding the report submitted by the Ministry's CFF. (translated from Hindi)

1. On the one hand the CFF report claims that the KGBSS is not cooperating with the investigation team. On the other hand the KGBSS has been kept in the dark regarding the arrival and programme of the team. (Para 2)
2. The CFF reports claim that all 7 gram panchayats that will be affected by the Phata-Byung project have given permission to the project. This is incorrect. Firstly, there are 10, not 7 gram panchayats in the affected area. Secondly, the matter was never discussed in the Gram Sabha (Village meeting), but the Gram Prashan (Village Head) was dictated a letter by the company and, without providing adequate information was made to stamp on the paper in the name of development. (Para 4)
3. The permission letter (Praman Patra) clearly show that all the permission letters were typed out before hand, the names of the villages scribbled on later and the Pradhan asked to stamp and sign. No information was provided to the people or even the Pradhan, who could have been convinced in a number of ways. This cannot be called the 'will of the people'. (Para 4)
4. Even the details of the meetings with the Forest Council (Van Panchayat) were not revealed to the general public. The people found out about the company's intentions to cut down trees after the company started felling trees in the vicinity of these villages. The villages stood together in opposition to the felling of trees. (Para 5)
5. In many cases, the trees were cut down without the permission of the Forest Council. A real travesty of law. (Para 5)
6. The report in Page 10 says that only villages far away from the project oppose the project as the employment generation from the project will not benefit these people. While all the villages near the project site support the project in view of its employment generation potential. This is incorrect. In fact, the village mentioned in the report as a case in point belongs to the Badasu gram panchayat. The villages in this panchayat- Badasu, Shersi and Tarsil are all against the projects. In the village of Tarsil, the people have kept a bhook hartal (vow not to eat in opposition of the project) to oppose the digging of tunnels under their villages. (Para 6)
7. The company has violated several laws and has not abided the agreement dated 17.11.2008. (Para 8)
8. During the blasts, cracks were noticed in several houses in nearby villages and the possibility of greater danger to locals was realised. Yet there is no rehabilitation plan with the company for the affected people. (Para 9)
9. The report claims that the KGBSS is not satisfied with the schemes of the District administration (Zila Parishad) which are providing employment to so many. However, the deputy District Officer clearly stated in a 30.06.2010 meeting that the company has no plan for generation of employment. The company, he said, was employing people in a certain village by letting off people from some other people which is leading to growing animosity between people. (Para 10)

सेवा में,

श्री जयराम रमेश

माननीय पर्यावरण एवं वन राज्यमंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) भारत सरकार

सी०जी०ओ० कॉम्प्लेक्स लोधी रोड नई दिल्ली

विषय : 20 एवं 21 अगस्त 2010 को हुई एक्सपर्ट एर्पाईजल कमिटी की बैठक में फाटा-व्युंग व सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में लिये गये निर्णय पर आपत्ति।

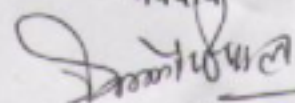
मान्यवर,

एक्सपर्ट एर्पाईजल कमिटी की दिनांक 20 एवं 21 अगस्त को हुई बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय पर हम अपनी घोर आपत्ति दर्ज करते हैं, क्योंकि कमिटी द्वारा इस बैठक की हमें कोई सूचना नहीं दी गयी और न ही हमारे द्वारा दिनांक 12 व 13 अगस्त को दिये गये दस्तावेजों एवं 13 अगस्त की बैठक में भी चर्चा के किसी बिन्दु व उस चर्चा के बाद भेजे गये दस्तावेजों पर कोई विचार किया गया तथा कम्पनियों द्वारा रखा गये झूठ पर आधारित तथ्यों के आधार निर्णय लिया गया जबकि इन कम्पनियों के पास गांव पंचायतों तथा वन पंचायतों की कोई विधिवत स्वीकृति होना तो दूर रहा लगातार जनता द्वारा विरोध कर इनके द्वारा जबरन किये जा रहे कार्यों को रोका जा रहा है। इन कम्पनियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षों के पातन सहित वनस्पतियों, पानी के स्रोतों, भूमि एवं मकानों को नष्ट करने के साथ-साथ न केवल प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण को दूषित किया जा रहा है बल्कि भ्रष्ट तथा अवैध तरीकों के माध्यम से शराब पिलवाकर गांवों में भाई-भाई को लड़वा कर वैमनुष्यता का वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है। अब तो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर भी क्षेत्र के लोगों तथा महिलाओं के लिये आना जाना भारी कठिन हो गया है और क्षेत्र की शान्ति व्यवस्था भी पूर्णतया खत्म हो चुकी है। अतः आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि इन दोनों कम्पनियों के कार्य पर तत्काल रोक लगाने की कृपा कर इस क्षेत्र की गरीब एवं निरीह जनता को बरबाद होने से बचाने की कृपा करें। यदि इस सबके बाद भी कोई दिक्कत हो तो इस कमिटी की एक और बैठक दोनों पक्षों की उपस्थिति में करवाने की कृपा करें।

सादर

दिनांक 14.09.2010

भवदीय



(गंगाधर नौटियाल)

अध्यक्ष

केदारघाटी बचाव संघर्ष समिति
जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग उत्तराखण्ड

सेवा में,

- ① माननीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली।
- (2) माननीय मुख्य मंत्रीजी
उत्तराखण्ड शासन
देहरादून।
- (3) माननीय पर्यावरण एवं वन राज्य मंत्री (स्वतन्त्र प्रभार)
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।

विषय :- उत्तराखण्ड के जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में फाटा व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना की निर्माणदायी संस्था लैंको कम्पनी द्वारा क्षेत्र में आतंक फैलाने के सम्बन्ध में।

मान्यवर,

जैसा कि सर्वविदित है कि उत्तराखण्ड के जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में राज्य सरकार द्वारा फाटा-व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना की स्वीकृति बिना गांव पंचायतों के प्रस्ताव एवं सहमति के लैंको हाइड्रो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी को दी गयी है जो बिना वन पंचायतों के प्रस्ताव के क्षेत्र में मनमाने वृक्षों का पतन एवं भूमि का खनन कर रही है। गांववासियों द्वारा विरोध करने पर तमाम लोकतान्त्रिक तरीकों को दरकिनार कर अलोकतांत्रिक तरीकों से गांवों में फूट डालकर (भाई-भाई) को आपस में लड़वाकर न केवल प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण को दूषित कर रही है बल्कि गांवों में वैमनुष्यता का वातावरण बनाकर सामाजिक एकता को छिन्न-भिन्न करने पर आमदा है। तमाम प्रशासन तन्त्र को धन बल पर खरीद कर बड़े पैमाने पर अवैध शराब की सप्लाई कर नवयुवकों को शराब पिलाकर निर्दोष ब तथा निअपराध लोगों पर हमला करने पर आमादा हो गयी है। दिनांक 1 सितम्बर 2010 के समय लगभग 01 बजे दिन में जब माकपा के रुद्रप्रयाग जिला कमेटी के जिला मंत्री तथा राज्य कमेटी के सदस्य का0 राजाराम सेमवाल, सर्व श्री विद्यादत्त नौटियाल, बेनी प्रसाद कुर्माचली, अषाढ सिंह, जशोधरानन्द अन्धवाल, विक्रम लाल खडिया गांव की 12 महिलाओं के साथ रामपुर से सीतापुर बैठक में सम्मिलित होने जा रहे थे तो गुप्तकाशी-गौरीकुण्ड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर लैंको कम्पनी में कार्यरत लगभग 20-25 स्थानीय नवयुवक शराब के नशे में धुत होकर टाटा सूमो गाड़ी में बैठकर आये और गाड़ी से उतरकर राजाराम सेमवाल को निशाना बनाकर मारपीट पर आमादा हो गये और महिलाओं को अमद्र भाषा का प्रयोग करने लगे और इन सभी लोगों को सीतापुर बैठक में जाने से वापस ही नहीं कर दिया बल्कि कहने लगे कि यहां से वापस चले जाओ अन्यथा हम सबको जान से खत्म कर देंगे और आज के बाद लैंको कम्पनी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने की हिम्मत मत करना नहीं तो हम एक-एक करके सबको ठिकाने लगा देंगे।

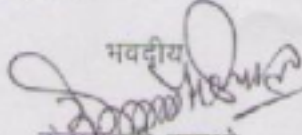
इस घटना की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में इसलिए दर्ज नहीं की गयी क्योंकि कम्पनी पहले ही इलाके में अनेक लोगों को लड़ाकर झूठे मुकदमों में फंसा चुकी है और इस तरह की हरकतें करवाकर आपस में तनाव बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है जो आने वाले दिनों में इस शान्त क्षेत्र में अशान्ति का बहुत बड़ा कारण बनाने जा रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 5-9-2010 को केदारघाटी बचाओ संघर्ष की बैठक बुलायी गयी और निर्णय लिया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार को कम्पनी का कार्य व्यापक जनहित में तत्काल बन्द करने के लिए लिखा जाय।

अतः हमारा निवेदन है कि इस गम्भीर मसले पर तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर फाटा व्यूंग जल विद्युत परियोजना की स्वीकृति को तत्काल निरस्त करने की कृपा की जाय।

दिनांक -

संलग्न- दिनांक 05-09-2010 की बैठक की प्रति।

भवदीय

केदारघाटी बचाओ
संघर्ष समिति रुद्रप्रयाग।

श्रीमान मनमोहन सिंह

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी व

अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी घाटी प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली

श्रीमान जयराम रमेश,

माननीय मंत्री स्वतंत्र प्रभार, केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

श्रीमान रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी, उत्तराखण्ड सरकार,

व राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी घाटी प्राधिकरण के सभी गैर सरकारी सदस्यगण

विषय:- मंदाकिनी नदी और पिंडर नदी की जल-विद्युत परियोजनाये रद्द करें
क्षेत्र विकास के लिए अन्य योजनाये बनाये

माननीय महोदय जी,

“गंगा” का तात्पर्य उत्तराखंड में भागीरथी गंगा व विष्णुपदीगंगा अलकनंदा दोनों बड़ी धाराओं (इनकी सहयोगी उपत्याकाओं सहित) के देवप्रयाग में मिलन के साथ पूरा होता है। मंदाकिनी और पिंडर दोनों ही अलकनंदा की बड़ी उपत्याकाये हैं। राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी घाटी प्राधिकरण गंगा के स्वास्थ्य को संभालने के लिये है। जिसके बनने के बाद अब गंगा की तबाही रुकनी चाहिये।

हम आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहते हैं कि मंदाकिनी नदी घाटी और पिंडर नदी घाटी में पिछले कई वर्षों से जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विरोध चल रहा है। सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी जल-विद्युत परियोजना से प्रभावित वर्षों से अलग-2 तरह से बांध के विरोध में प्रदर्शन/हड़ताले आदि कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 2008 में 6 महीनों तक घाटी की महिलाओं ने घर छोड़कर बांध का काम बंद किया। अभी भी लगातार दमन सहकर लोग परियोजनाओं के काम बंद कर रहे हैं। पिंडर नदी घाटी में देवसारी जलविद्युत परियोजना का विरोध भी जारी है।

ये परियोजनाये लोगो को परियोजनाओं के दुष्प्रभावों से अंधेरे में रखकर बन रही है। यहां की प्रकृति के विनाश को लोग इसलिये स्वीकार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं चूंकि तमाम प्रचार के बावजूद उत्तराखंड में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के दीर्घकालीन दुष्प्रभाव सामने आ रहे हैं। चाहे वो 4 मेगावाट की हो या 1000 मेगावाट की परियोजना हो। हम स्थायी विकास के हिमायती हैं पर विनाश के नहीं।

पारिस्थितिक और पर्यावरणीय बिगाड़, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से भी इस क्षेत्र में बड़े निर्माण कार्यों तथा इन जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का निर्माण और उनका टिके रहना सही नहीं है।

इसीलिये हम मंदाकिनी घाटी में केदारघाटी बचाओं संघर्ष समिति द्वारा चलाये जा रहे संघर्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के विरोध के कारण:-

- **बांधों की पर्यावरणीय जनसुनवाईयां ही धोखा रही.....**

सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी व फाटा-ब्यूंग जल-विद्युत परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय जन सुनवाईयां हुई उसमें भी बांध के प्रभाव क्या होंगे इसका खुलासा नहीं हुआ जो आज तक भी नहीं किया गया। न तो लोगो को ये पता

था कि पर्यावरण प्रभाव आंकलन रिपोर्ट व प्रबंध योजना (ई आई ए) जैसे कोई कागजात होते हैं जिन पर जन सुनवाई कि जाती है। न ही इस तरह के कागजात लोगो को उपलब्ध कराये गये। इन कागजातों में परियोजना संबंधी सम्पूर्ण जानकारी होती है जिसमें जन-जीवन, जंगल, धूल, वायु-प्रदूषण, जीव-जंतुओं, नदी घाटी आदि पर प्रभावों का अध्ययन शामिल होता है। इन रिपोर्टों में परियोजना प्रभावों के प्रबंधन व पुनर्वास पर प्रस्तावित खर्च का ब्यौरा भी होता है।

बांध के संभावित प्रभावों की पूरी जानकारी देना बांध कंपनियों का कर्तव्य ही नहीं कानूनी तौर भी जरूरी था। बांधों की पर्यावरणीय जनसुनवाईयां धोखा साबित हुई। उसके बाद लोगो को आज तक बांध का स्वीकृति पत्र तक नहीं दिया गये है। जिसमें लिखी शर्तों का पालन बांध कम्पनी को करना पड़ता है। कानूनन पर्यावरण स्वीकृति पत्र सभी प्रभावित ग्राम सभाओं को मिलने चाहिये थे। यह लोगो को पूरी तरह अंधेरे में रखकर किसी तरह मात्र परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाने के प्रयास है।

13 अक्टूबर, 2009 को प्रस्तावित देवसारी जलविद्युत परियोजना (252मेवा), जिला चमोली, नदी पिंडर की जनसुनवाई का भी लोगो ने बहिष्कार किया है। अब कंपनी वहां प्रभावितों पर मुकद्दमें डालकर अपने काम कर रही है। किन्तु परियोजना का विरोध वहां भी जारी है।

मंदाकिनी घाटी क्षेत्र में तीन लघु जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं काली गंगा पर निर्माणाधीन काली गंगा जल विद्युत परियोजना प्रथम व द्वितीय चरण और मद्महेश्वर नदी पर निर्माणाधीन मद्महेश्वर लघु जल विद्युत परियोजना भले ही छोटी है पर उनमें भी कभी प्रभावितों को सही जानकारी नहीं दी गई। माटू जनसंगठन व सैंड्रप ने 2005 में जब एशियाई विकास बैंक को इस बारे में लिखा तब लोगो को बांध निर्माता उत्तराखंड जलविद्युत निगम ने कुछ जानकारी लोगो को दी। वो भी बहुत कम।

● परिणाम सामने.....

प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोग विकास विरोधी होने का इल्जाम सहकर, प्रशासन का दमन सहकर, अपना दैनिक जीवन कार्य छोड़कर टिडुरती सर्दी में भी बराबर विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसके सिवा उनके पास कोई चारा नहीं है।

चूंकि अन्य जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से सिद्ध हो चुका है कि प्रभावितों का पुनर्वास असंभव है और पर्यावरण के दीर्घकालीन दुष्परिणाम सही नहीं किये जा सकते। कार्यरत किसी भी एक जलविद्युत परियोजना से विस्थापन व पर्यावरण नुकसान का पूरा आकलन भी नहीं हो पाया है। विस्थापन और पर्यावरणीय नुकसान जितने माना गये थे उससे कहीं अधिक हो रहे हैं।

स्वच्छ विकास प्रबंधन (क्लीन डेवलपमेंट मैनेजमेंट, सी0डी0एम0) के नाम पर यूरोपीय देशों से रुपये लेकर सरकार एक तरफ यूरोप के देशों को जलवायु खराब करने की छूट दे रही है तो दूसरी तरफ अपनी नदियों अपने स्थानीय पर्यावरण को बर्बाद कर रही है। उत्तराखंड की किसी भी लघु जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं में यह स्थिति देखी जा सकती है।

● ये सब बड़े बांध है.....

राष्ट्रीय व अंतराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार 15 मीटर से ऊंचा बांध बड़े-बांध की श्रेणी में आता है। मंदाकिनी व पिंडर पर प्रस्तावित परियोजनायें भी एक बड़े बांधों की श्रेणी में आती हैं। राज्य सरकार ने बड़े बांधों पर रोक की बात कही है। गोपेश्वर में जनवरी 2008 में पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री जी का भी यही ब्यान था। तत्कालीन पर्यटन एवं संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी ने 18 फरवरी 2008 को ब्यान दिया कि भविष्य में गंगा को सुरंगों में डालने से परहेज करेंगे और बड़े बांधों का उनका भी विरोध है। किन्तु राज्य सरकार की बड़े बांधों की नीति में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।

आप हमें मौका दें तो बड़े बांधों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक, सांस्कृतिक, पारिस्थिकीय, पर्यावरणीय नुकसानों पर हम आपको अलग से पूरी जानकारी दे सकते हैं।

● **भूकम्पग्रस्त क्षेत्र.....**

मुख्य केन्द्रीय भ्रंश के कारण रुद्रप्रयाग जिले में भूकंप आते रहते हैं। यहां की भौगोलिक एवं भूगर्भीय स्थिति भूकम्प की दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त संवेदनशील है ये क्षेत्र भूकम्प क्षेत्रों में जोन-5 में आता है।

1803 के बदरीनाथ भूकम्प ने इस क्षेत्र के 75-80 प्रतिशत गांवों को नष्ट कर दिया था। 1999 के चमोली भूकम्प से इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक विनाश हुआ था और अनेक गांव तबाह हो गए थे। इन भूकम्पों के कारण यह क्षेत्र अत्यन्त जर्जर हो गया है। क्षेत्र में छोटे भूकम्पों का सिलसिला लगातार जारी है। 1961 में डड्वा गांव, 1979 में कोथा, 1986 में जख्वाड़ी-सिर्वाड़ी, 1998 में भेटी-बुरुवा और पौंडार का अस्तित्व मिट जाने के साथ ही मद्महेश्वर-कालीमठ क्षेत्र के 26 गांवों में भीषण विनाश; 2001 में फाटा-ब्यूंग गांव, 2005 में विजयनगर-अगस्त्यमुनी में हुई व्यापक क्षति इसके उदाहरण हैं।

● **भूस्खलन प्रभावित क्षेत्र.....**

यह क्षेत्र भूस्खलन प्रभावित क्षेत्र है। इस कारण भी इस क्षेत्र की भूसंरचना अत्यन्त संवेदनशील हो गई है जिसके कारण यहां भूस्खलन, भूधंसाव और भूक्षरण की प्रक्रिया सदैव क्रियाशील है तथा तीन चौथाई गांव इससे प्रभावित हैं। पुराने जी. एस. आई. के सर्वे देखने से सारी स्थिति मालूम पड़ जायेगी। ग्राम सिंगोली में लगातार भूस्खलन होते रहे हैं।

मुख्यमंत्री जी, आपने पिथौरागढ़ में लावला गांव में आये विनाशकारी भूस्खलन के समय 9 अगस्त 2009 को, कहा था कि सरकार भूस्खलन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित करके उनका पुनर्वास करेगी। किन्तु आप कदापि नहीं चाहेंगे कि नये भूस्खलन क्षेत्रों की संख्या बढ़े। इन परियोजनाओं से ना केवल सिंगोली फली फसालत जिसके ठीक नीचे से सुरंग प्रस्तावित है वो और टिमरिया जैसे अनेक गांव भी भयानक भूस्खलन की जद में आयेंगे। राज्य में वैसे ही जमीन कम हो रही है। नये गांव कहां बसेंगे?

रोजगार व बांध:-

बांध के साथ बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न उठाकर युवाओं को दिग्भ्रमित किया जा रहा है। बांध कंपनियां इस तरह से बांध के पक्ष में माहौल दिखाते हैं। हम यह मानते हैं कि रोजगार का मुद्दा महत्वपूर्ण है। हम इस क्षेत्र सहित, उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थायी रोजगार के पक्षधर हैं।

जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से कितना रोजगार बढ़ा है? वह कितना स्थायी था दूसरी तरफ कितना स्थायी व अन्य रोजगार इन परियोजनाओं के कारण समाप्त हुआ? इस पर देश में कोई अध्ययन नहीं है। यह अबतक बने बांधों के गैरसरकारी अनुभव यही बताते हैं कि बांधों से ना तो स्थायी रोजगार हो पाया है वरन् स्थायी रोजगार के साधनों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। यह सिद्ध तथ्य है कि बांध स्थायी रोजगार के साधन नहीं है। बल्कि सभी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं में स्थानीय प्रभावित आज भी रोजगार के लिये संघर्षरत हैं।

रोजगार व बांध के विषय में हमने माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी, उत्तराखण्ड सरकार को सितम्बर 2009 में एक विस्तृत पत्र भेजा था। 30-11-2009 के पत्र में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी व आप सभी को बांध व स्थायी रोजगार बारे में लिखा था।

इन तमाम तथ्यों को ध्यान में लाते हुए हम आपसे निवेदन है, मांग है कि:-

- ✓ सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी, फाटा-ब्यूंग जलविद्युत परियोजनायें पूर्ण रूप से बंद करें। पर्यावरण व वन स्वीकृतियां रद्द की जाये।
- ✓ राज्य सरकार मंदाकिनी नदी व पिंडर नदी पर प्रस्तावित जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं देवसारी सहित जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का एम0 ओ0 यू0 रद्द करें।
- ✓ जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं संबंधी आंदोलनकारियों के खिलाफ मुकद्दमें तुरंत वापिस हो।
- ✓ निर्माणाधीन जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं में अब तक हुये विस्थापितों व प्रभावितों की जमीन, चारागाह, मकानों में दरारों, सूखे जल-स्रोतों, टूटे रास्तों, कुंड के श्मशान घाट पर मलबा व अन्य समस्याओं आदि का समुचित मुआवजा व प्रबंध किया जाये।

- ✓ तुरंत प्रभाव से जो जमीन काम में नहीं आई है उन्हें वापिस उनके पुराने मालिकों को दिये जाने का आदेश दिया जाये और नये भूमि-अधिग्रहण पर भी रोक लगाई जाये।
- ✓ अब तक हुये बांध कामों के वैकल्पिक उपयोग में स्थानीय लोगों के स्थायी रोजगार की व्यवस्था कि जाये।

आपसे इस दिशा में तुरंत कार्यवाही की अपेक्षा में:-

विमलभाई

पूरण सिंह राणा

समन्वयक

(माटू जनसंगठन)

समर्थन में

मेधा पाटकर व आशीष मंडलोई

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन, मध्य प्रदेश

जन आंदोलनों का राष्ट्रीय समन्वय

रविन्द्र नाथ धीमाजी, असम

के. रामनारायण गोरी गंगा जन संघर्ष मोर्चा व उत्तराखंड नदी बचाओ अभियान

पिथौरागढ़, कुमाऊं

मालविका विर्दी हिमाल प्रकृति उत्तराखंड व उत्तराखंड महिला मंच

पिथौरागढ़ कुमाऊं

दिनेश मिश्रा बाढ़ मुक्ति आंदोलन, बिहार

हिमांशु ठक्कर साउथ एशिया नेटवर्क ऑन डैम रीवर्स एण्ड पीपुल, दिल्ली

हिमांशु उपाध्याय वरिष्ठ अध्ययनकर्ता, एंवायर्निक ट्रस्ट दिल्ली

गोपालकृष्ण समन्वयक, वाटर एलाइंस, बिहार

अदीति इक्वेशनस्, बंगलौर

विजयन एम. जे. दिल्ली फोरम, दिल्ली

अशोक शर्मा व संदीप एक्का दिल्ली समर्थन समूह

मधुरेश जन आंदोलनों का राष्ट्रीय समन्वय, दिल्ली

सूचनार्थ प्रतिलिपी:-

मुख्य सचिव उत्तराखंड सरकार

ऊर्जा सचिव उत्तराखंड सरकार

सिंचाई सचिव उत्तराखंड सरकार

श्रीमान जिलाधीश, चमोली

श्रीमान जिलाधीश, रुद्रप्रयाग

माटू जनसंगठन

ग्राम दिगोली, पट्टी रावतस्यूं, पो0 कीर्तिनगर, जिला-पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तराखंड
पत्र व्यवहार हेतु-डी-334/10, गणेश नगर, पांडव नगर कॉम्प्लैक्स, दिल्ली-110092

क्रमांक 2002/10/अलकनंदा

29.6.10

श्रीमान जयराम रमेश जी

पर्यावरण एवं वन राज्य मंत्री स्वतंत्र प्रभार
पर्यावरण भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लैक्स, लोधी रोड, दिल्ली

श्री राकेश नाथ

अध्यक्ष एवं सभी सदस्य
पर्यावरण आकलन समिति,
पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

श्री एल. के. बोकालिया

ज्वांट डायरेक्टर
नेशनल रीवर कंजरवेशन डायरेक्टोरेट

व

श्री ए. जैदी

चीफ कंजरवेटर ऑफ फारेस्टस्
रीजनल ऑफिस (सेंट्रल), लखनऊ

संदर्भ:- फाटा-ब्योंग और सिगौली-भटवाड़ी मंदाकिनी नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं की पर्यावरण व वन स्वीकृति पर जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणी स्वीकृतियों का भी उलंघन: परियोजनायें तत्काल प्रभाव से बंद हो

मान्यवरों,

मंदाकिनी नदी की जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं पर अनुश्रवण समिति भेजने के लिये आपको धन्यवाद। आपको माटू जनसंगठन व देश के अन्य जनसंगठनों, मान्यवरो आदि ने 5 फरवरी 2010 राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी घाटी प्राधिकरण व पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय को मंदाकिनी व पिंडर पर बांधो को रोकने के कारण सहित एक पत्र भेजा था। 28-4-10 को भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की नेत्री सुश्री वृंदा करात जी के साथ केदार घाटी बचाओं संघर्ष समिति के लोग श्रीमान जयराम रमेश जी, पर्यावरण एवं वन राज्य मंत्री स्वतंत्र प्रभार को उनके कार्यालय में मिले थे। मंत्री जी ने इसके बाद फाटा-ब्योंग और सिगौली-भटवाड़ी मंदाकिनी नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं की पर्यावरण व वन स्वीकृति पर एक मई 2010 में एक जांच समिति मंदाकिनी घाटी में भेजी थी। जिसकी रिपोर्ट जून 2010 में मंत्रालय की वेब साईट पर प्रकाशित की गई।

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई इस समिति के संदर्भ में हम बताना चाहते हैं कि समिति ने उठाये मुद्दों को हल्के ढंग से लेने की कोशिश की है और बांध के बुरे प्रभावों को या तो स्वीकार नहीं किया है या बहुत हल्के ढंग से लिया है, रिपोर्ट में बांध से व्यक्तिगत आर्थिक लाभ लेने वालों के पत्र लगाये गये पर अन्य पत्रों को नहीं लगाया गया है।

यहां हम रिपोर्ट पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया दे रहे हैं :-

- पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की वेब साईट पर उपलब्ध इस रिपोर्ट में 2 व 4 पेज नहीं है।
- अंग्रेजी में हिन्दी में लिखी कार्यवाही का पूरा सार नहीं दिया गया है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज और पैरा के अनुसार टिप्पणी—

जिलाधीश, जनता व शिकायतकर्ता से बातचीत पेज न.9

- 2.4 (1) रात्रि में ब्लास्टिंग का आदेश देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। स्थानीय प्रशासन ने कहता है यात्रा में परेशानी आयेगी यानि की ब्लास्टिंग से समस्या है ये प्रशासन स्वीकर करता है। रिपोर्ट में यह बात आनी चाहिये थी।
- (2) मकान की दरारों का मुआवजा देना ही समस्या का समाधान नहीं है आने वाले किसी भी भूकंप में ये मकान गांव धसक सकते हैं जैसा की मनेरी भाली चरण दो से प्रभावित जामक गांव, विष्णु प्रयाग परियोजना से प्रभावित चाई गांव धसक गये हैं। रिपोर्ट में यह बात आनी चाहिये थी।
- (3) रोजगार सिर्फ बांध से नहीं होता है स्थानीय स्तर पर अनेक रोजगार खड़े किये जा सकते हैं। बिना प्रशिक्षण दिये अस्थायी रोजगार कोई हल नहीं है। राज्य सरकार की 70 प्रतिशत रोजगार देने की नीति का कहीं भी पालन नहीं हुआ है।
- (4) पेड़ों की कटाई आदि पर वन विभाग की कोई निगरानी ही नहीं है।
- (5) इन परियोजनाओं को निरस्त करना इसलिए भी जरूरी है चूंकि इसी तरह की अन्य परियोजनाओं के असर सामने दिख रहे हैं जिनकी शुरुआत यहां दिखती हैं। वो बवार्दी यहां नहीं दोहराई जानी चाहिये। परियोजनाओं के एक दूसरे पर भी बुरे असर है। जिनका मंदाकिनी नदी पर अध्ययन व आकलन नहीं हुआ है। इसी रिपोर्ट में बैकग्राउंड विषय में जो मंदाकिनी का नक्शा पेज न. 2 पर दिया है वो बताता है कि पूरी मंदाकिनी नदी घाटी बांधों के दुष्प्रभावों से प्रभावित होने वाली है। जिसका कोई बचाव संभव नहीं है। कुछ सावधानियां या निगरानी से भी घाटी को नहीं बचाया जा सकता है। एक ही हल है कि परियोजनायें बंद की जाये। स्थानीय स्तर पर सौर-पवन, घराट उर्जा को बढ़ावा देकर स्थायी रोजगार व बिजली की जरूरतों का स्थायी हल निकाला जा सकता है। बांध से रोजगार अस्थायी है। बांधो के बुरे प्रभाव पर्यावरण पर स्थायी है जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए भी बुरे होंगे।

पेज 10 के पैरा 3 में कही गई बाते गलत है कि जो प्रभावित नहीं है वो ही विरोध कर रहे है। बांधों का विरोध सभी गांवों में है। यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि जिन गांवों में सुरंग विस्फोट, जलस्त्रोत सूखना, पर्यावरण पर बुरे प्रभाव हो रहे हैं उन्हें बांध प्रभावित नहीं माना गया है। हां सही है की थोड़े ठेकेदारों और उनके साथ के लोगों को कंपनी बांध के पक्ष में खड़ा करती है।

रिपोर्ट मे लिखना की जो प्रभावित नहीं है वो ही विरोध कर रहे है कहना लोगों को बांटने का और विरोध को हल्का दिखाने का प्रयास है। बांधों से पूरी घाटी पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। जिसे छुपाने के लिए ऐसा लिखा गया है। बांध विरोधियों पर अपराधिक मुकद्दमें प्रशासन दायर करना का पुराना तरीका है। वे जन भावना और पर्यावरण के हित के लिए आवाज उठा रहे हैं। उन्ही के कारण यह समिति भी भेजी।

3.0 पर्यावरण व वन स्वीकृतियों का अनुपालन की स्थिति पेज 11

3.1 आजतक भी परियोजना के बुरे प्रभावों को लोगो से छुपाया गया है। पर्यावरणीय जनसुनवाईयो में भी प्रभावितों को परियोजना के बुरे प्रभावों के बारे में नहीं बताया गया था।

पेज 12 फाटा-ब्योंग जलविद्युत परियोजना

- (1) छमाही रिपोर्ट में ब्लास्टिंग का तरीका और प्रतिदिन इस्तेमाल करने की मात्रा नहीं लिखी गई है इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि कंपनी ने ब्लास्टिंग की सच्चाई व उसके प्रभावों को छुपाया है। परियोजना प्रायोक्ता के कहने मात्र को सही नहीं माना जाया चाहिये।
- (2) **CAMPA** पैसा तक नहीं दिया गया है।
- (3) पर्यावरण जनसुनवाई में उठाई गई मांगों पर ना कार्यवाही हुई हैं। छमाही रिपोर्ट में इसे भी छुपाया गया है।
- (4) अभी तक जैव विविधता संरक्षण व प्रबंध योजना दाखिल नहीं की है
- (5) रिपोर्ट में कहा जा रहा है कि मक व अन्य वेस्ट आदि डालने की शर्त पूरी तरह नहीं मानी गई है।
- (6) मतस्य पालन व प्रबंध की विस्तृत योजना अभी नहीं दाखिल की गई है। यानि शर्त नहीं मानी गई।

(7) बांध निगरानी के खास समय पर शोर कर दिया जाता है ऐसा अन्य परियोजनाओं में भी है वैसा ही यहां होता है। नदी के बहाव की सुनिश्चितता भी नहीं है

3.2.2 वन स्वीकृति का पालन पेज 14

वन स्वीकृति का पालन भी नहीं हो रहा है पैसा ही नहीं दिया गया है वन विभाग को। वन स्पति व जीव जन्तुओं पर असर सामने ही दिखता है। वन विभाग ने इस पर कोई निगरानी नहीं की है इस पर कोई रिपोर्ट भी नहीं है इसलिए DFO कैसे कह सकते हैं कि कोई असर नहीं होगा। यह तथ्य आधारहीन है

3.3 सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी जलविद्युत परियोजना पेज 17

3.3.1 अंग्रेजी में बनाये गये EIA-EMP के कागजातों की जानकारी लोगों को आज तक नहीं है। पर्यावरण स्वीकृति पत्र तक लोगों को नहीं मिला था। जिससे परियोजना के प्रभावों दुष्प्रभावों नियमकायदों की जानकारी भी लोगों को नहीं मिल पाई है।

(1) केम्पा का फंड अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है।

(2) यह सरासर गलत है कि परियोजना से मात्रा 112 परिवार प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। सही स्थिति यह है कि परियोजना की सुरंग, बांध व बिजलीघर के निर्माण कार्य से पूरा क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो रहा है। चूंकि नदी पर बांध के बाद बांध है इसलिए पूरी मंदाकिनी घाटी ही बांध से प्रभावित है।

किसी भी परियोजना में न्यूनतम जल प्रवाह की शर्त का पालन नहीं होता है। उत्तराखण्ड सहित सभी पहाड़ी राज्यों के अनुभव यही बताते हैं। बांध कंपनी का नदी में न्यूनतम प्रवाह की शर्त मानने का आश्वासन भरोसे लायक नहीं है। अन्य शर्तों का भी पालन सही नहीं हुआ है। परियोजना प्रायोक्ता ने पर्यावरण शर्तों पर रिपोर्ट तक फाईल नहीं की है इसलिए समिति उनका अनुपालन नहीं देख पाई। ऐसा समिति की रिपोर्ट कहती है। समिति से यह बांध कंपनी ने छुपाया है।

— इस दृष्टी से भी परियोजनायें तत्काल बंद होनी चाहिये।

— 10 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम प्रवाह आधार हीन है। किसी भी नदी जल छोड़ने का आधार स्थानीय लोगों की, परिस्थिती, जीव-जन्तु, वनस्पति व पर्यावरण की जरूरतों के आधार पर तय होना चाहिये।

निष्कर्ष व सिफारिशें

रन ऑफ द रीवर परियोजनाओं को रिपोर्ट में पर्यावरण हितैषी व बहुत कम विस्थापन का कहा गया है। किन्तु ये तर्क देकर एक ही नदी पर निर्माणाधीन एक के बाद एक बांधों से नदी को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इन बांधों से जंगलों पर बुरा असर होता है साथ में जो छोटे जलाशय बनते हैं उनमें भी ग्रीन हाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन होता है। क्षेत्रीय पर्यावरण पर बुरा असर होता है जो सही नहीं किया जा सकता है। इन परियोजनाओं के प्रभावों पर आपको माटू जनसंगठन ने आपको (पर्यावरण एवं वन राज्य मंत्री स्वतंत्र प्रभार) 5.8.09 को एक पत्र भी भेजा था जो कि साथ में संलग्न है।

सभी सिफारिशें वहीं हैं जो ज्यादातर अन्य बांधों की पर्यावरण-वन स्वीकृतियों में होती हैं जिन पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा ज्यादातर परियोजनाओं में प्रायोक्ताओं की छमाही रिपोर्ट को ही परियोजना की निगरानी करना मान लिया जाता है। फाटा-ब्योंग व सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी परियोजनाओं में छमाही रिपोर्ट भी नहीं दाखिल की गई है।

दोनों ही परियोजनाओं की पर्यावरण स्वीकृतियों का पालन सही नहीं हुआ है यह रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है। पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय को इस आधार पर इन परियोजनाओं को की पर्यावरण वन स्वीकृतियां रद्द करने का दायित्व आता है।

बांध के साथ बेरोजगारी:-

रिपोर्ट में जगह-जगह बांध के साथ बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न उठा गया है। जिसको बांध बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण कारण कहा जा रहा है। बांध कंपनियां इस तरह से बांध के पक्ष में माहौल दिखाती हैं। किन्तु हम ये जानते हैं कि

—जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से कितना रोजगार बढ़ा है? —वह कितना स्थायी था? —कितना स्थायी व अन्य रोजगार इन परियोजनाओं के कारण समाप्त हुआ? इन प्रश्नों पर देश में कोई अध्ययन नहीं है।

यह अबतक बने बांधों के गैरसरकारी अनुभव यही बताते हैं कि बांधों से ना तो स्थायी रोजगार हो पाया है वरन् स्थायी रोजगार के साधनों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। यह सिद्ध तथ्य है कि बांध स्थायी रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं। बल्कि सभी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं में स्थानीय प्रभावित आज भी रोजगार के लिये संघर्षरत हैं।

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

• बांधों की पर्यावरणीय जनसुनवाईयां ही धोखा रही.....

सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी व फाटा-ब्यूंग जल-विद्युत परियोजना की पर्यावरणीय जन सुनवाईयां हुई उसमें भी बांध के प्रभाव क्या होंगे इसका खुलासा नहीं हुआ जो आज तक भी नहीं किया गया। न तो लोगो को ये पता था कि पर्यावरण प्रभाव आंकलन रिपोर्ट व प्रबंध योजना (ई आई ए) जैसे कोई कागजात होते हैं जिन पर जन सुनवाई कि जाती है। न ही इस तरह के कागजात लोगो को उपलब्ध कराये गये। इन कागजातों में परियोजना संबंधी सम्पूर्ण जानकारी होती है जिसमें जन-जीवन, जंगल, धूल, वायु-प्रदूषण, जीव-जंतुओं, नदी घाटी आदि पर प्रभावों का अध्ययन शामिल होता है। इन रिपोर्टों में परियोजना प्रभावों के प्रबंधन व पुनर्वास पर प्रस्तावित खर्च का ब्यौरा भी होता है।

यह लोगो को पूरी तरह अंधेरे में रखकर किसी तरह मात्र परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाने के प्रयास हैं।

• परिणाम सामने.....

प्रभावित क्षेत्र के लोग विकास विरोधी होने का इल्जाम सहकर, प्रशासन का दमन सहकर, अपना दैनिक जीवन कार्य छोड़कर ठिठुरती सर्दी में भी बराबर विरोध कर रहे हैं। इसके सिवा उनके पास कोई चारा नहीं है।

• ये सब बड़े बांध है.....

राष्ट्रीय व अंतराष्ट्रीय मानको के अनुसार 15 मीटर से ऊंचा बांध बड़े-बांध की श्रेणी में आता है। मंदाकिनी व पिंडर पर प्रस्तावित परियोजनायें भी एक बड़े बांधों की श्रेणी में आती हैं। राज्य सरकार ने बड़े बांधों पर रोक की बात कही है। गोपेश्वर में जनवरी 2008 में पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री जी का भी यही ब्यान था। तत्कालीन पर्यटन एवं संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी ने 18 फरवरी 2008 को ब्यान दिया कि भविष्य में गंगा को सुरंगों में डालने से परहेज करेंगे और बड़े बांधों का उनका भी विरोध है। किन्तु राज्य सरकार की बड़े बांधों की नीति में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।

• भूकम्पग्रस्त क्षेत्र.....

मुख्य केन्द्रीय भ्रंश के कारण रुद्रप्रयाग जिले में भूकंप आते रहते हैं। यहां की भौगोलिक एवं भूगर्भीय स्थिति भूकम्प की दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त समवेदनशील है ये क्षेत्र भूकम्प क्षेत्रों में जोन-5 में आता है।

1803 के बदरीनाथ भूकम्प ने इस क्षेत्र के 75-80 प्रतिशत गांवों को नष्ट कर दिया था। 1999 के चमोली भूकम्प से इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक विनाश हुआ था और अनेक गांव तबाह हो गए थे। इन भूकम्पों के कारण यह क्षेत्र अत्यन्त जर्जर हो गया है। क्षेत्र में छोटे भूकम्पों का सिलसिला लगातार जारी है। 1961 में डड्वा गांव, 1979 में कोंथा, 1986 में जख्वाड़ी-सिर्वाड़ी, 1998 में भेटी-बुरुवा और पौंडार का अस्तित्व मिट जाने के साथ ही मद्महेश्वर-कालीमठ क्षेत्र के 26 गांवों में भीषण विनाश; 2001 में फाटा-ब्यूंग गाड, 2005 में विजयनगर-अगस्त्यमुनी में हुई व्यापक क्षति इसके उदाहरण हैं।

• भूस्खलन प्रभावित क्षेत्र.....

यह क्षेत्र भूस्खलन प्रभावित क्षेत्र है। इस कारण भी इस क्षेत्र की भूसंरचना अत्यन्त संवेदनशील हो गई है जिसके कारण यहां भूस्खलन, भूधंसाव और भूक्षरण की प्रक्रिया सदैव क्रियाशील है तथा तीन चौथाई गांव इससे प्रभावित हैं। पुराने जी. एस. आई. के सर्वे देखने से सारी स्थिति मालूम पड़ जायेगी। ग्राम सिंगोली में लगातार भूस्खलन होते रहे हैं।

पूर्व की जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से सिद्ध हो चुका है कि प्रभावितों का पुनर्वास असंभव है और पर्यावरण के दीर्घकालीन दुष्परिणाम सही नहीं किये जा सकते। कार्यरत किसी भी एक जलविद्युत परियोजना से विस्थापन व पर्यावरण नुकसान का पूरा आकलन भी नहीं हो पाया है। विस्थापन और पर्यावरणीय नुकसान जितने माना गये थे उससे कहीं अधिक हो रहे हैं।

इन तमाम तथ्यों को ध्यान में लाते हुए हम आपसे निवेदन है, मांग है कि:-

- ✓ सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी, फाटा-ब्यूंग जलविद्युत परियोजनायें पूर्ण रूप से बंद करें। पर्यावरण व वन स्वीकृतियां रद्द की जाये।
- ✓ निर्माणाधीन सिंगोली-भटवाड़ी, फाटा-ब्यूंग जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं में अब तक हुये विस्थापितों व प्रभावितों की जमीन, चारागाह, मकानों में दरारों, सूखे जल-स्रोतो, टूटे रास्तो, कुंड के श्मशान घाट पर मलबा व अन्य समस्याओं आदि का समुचित मुआवजा व प्रबंध किया जाये।
- ✓ तुरंत प्रभाव से जो जमीन काम में नहीं आई है उन्हें वापिस उनके पुराने मालिको को दिये जाने का आदेश दिया जाये और नये भूमि-अधिग्रहण पर भी रोक लगाई जाये।
- ✓ अब तक हुये बांध कामों के वैकल्पिक उपयोग में स्थानीय लोगो के स्थायी रोजगार की व्यवस्था कि जाये।

आपसे इस दिशा में तुरंत कार्यवाही की अपेक्षा में:-

विमलभाई
समन्वयक
(माटू जनसंगठन)

पूरण सिंह राणा

संलग्न:-रन ऑफ द रीवर परियोजनाओं के प्रभावों पर 5.8.09 का पत्र