

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL  
BENCH, NEW DELHI**

**MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 71 OF 2025**

IN

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 485 OF 2017**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Mandakini Bandh Prabhavit Samiti ...Applicant

Versus

L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd. & Ors. ...Respondents

**INDEX**

S. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE
1.	Reply to Miscellaneous Application no. 71 of 2025 on behalf of Respondent No. 1 along with Affidavit.	916-942-A
2.	<b>Annexure R-1:</b> A copy of the Judgment dated 19.08.2016 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in OA No. 03 of 2014 titled <i>Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti Vs. Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd.</i>	943-984
3.	<b>Annexure R-2:</b> A copy of List of Flood Victims prepared by the State Government with details compensation paid by the State Government and Respondent No.1	985-1009

4.	<b>Annexure R-3:</b> A Copy of the Affidavit filed by the Respondent No.2 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in CA No. 5464 of 2023.	1010-1017
5.	<b>Annexure R-4:</b> A Copy of the Executive Summary of the 'Report on Uttarakhand Disaster & Hydroelectric projects' as prepared by the CEA and the CWC.	1018-1036
6.	<b>Annexure R-5:</b> Copies of photographs showing the extent of the construction of the barrage before the Floods.	1037
7.	<b>Annexure R-6:</b> A copy of the photograph showing the unabated flow of flood water through the barrage during the flood.	1038
8.	<b>Annexure R-7:</b> Copies of Photographs showing the condition of the under-construction barrage post the floods.	11039-1040
9.	<b>Annexure R-8:</b> A copy of the photograph of the Kund bridge after the floods.	1041
10.	Proof of Services	1042

FILED BY



AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES  
 ADVOCATES FOR THE RESPONDENT NO. 1  
 GROUND FLOOR, MERCANTILE HOUSE,  
 15 KG MARG, NEW DELHI 110001  
[Mail@aglaw.in](mailto:Mail@aglaw.in); [rohan.talwar@aglaw.in](mailto:rohan.talwar@aglaw.in)

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 23.09.2025

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL  
BENCH, NEW DELHI**

**MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 71 OF 2025**

**IN**

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 485 OF 2017**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Mandakini Bandh Prabhavit Samiti ...Applicant

Versus

L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd. & Ors. ...Respondents

**REPLY TO MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 71 OF  
2025 ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 1**

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. The present Reply is filed in response to the captioned Revival Application. The Respondent No.1 denies the contents of the Revival Application and nothing stated therein shall be deemed to be admitted for want of a specific traverse. The answering Respondent is presently responding to and opposing the Revival Application only. A response on merits is not being given in the present Reply. The answering Respondent seeks liberty to file a more detailed reply, if required.

**PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS**

2. The present Application is filed by Applicant *inter-alia* seeking revival of Original Application 485 of 2017 dismissed by this Hon'ble Tribunal on 10.02.2023. The said OA was filed seeking compensation towards damage done by the disastrous floods in the Mandakini and Alaknanda river valleys in the State of Uttarakhand. The Applicant claimed compensation of ₹8,94,10,000/- from the answering Respondent on the flawed basis that damage was caused to the houses of the Applicant's members due to blockage and breaking of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydro Electric Project ("Project") of the answering Respondent on River Mandakini. The Applicant also claimed further amount of ₹4,14,00,000/- for the mental agony and hardship.

**I. DISMISSAL OF THE CAPTIONED ORIGINAL APPLICATION FOR LACK OF ANY MATERIAL OR EVIDENCE OF DAMAGE**

3. The limited issue in dispute before this Hon'ble Tribunal, was whether the Applicant Association is eligible for compensation over and above the compensation already granted. After taking note of the Expert Reports and documents placed by the Applicant, this Hon'ble Tribunal has rightly rejected the captioned Application on three separate occasions i.e. on 10.12.2021, 15.07.2022 and 10.12.2023. This Hon'ble Tribunal held that there was no material to substantiate the claim of the Applicant for further compensation and that substantial compensation has already been given.

4. By way of the said Order dated 10.12.2023, this Hon'ble Tribunal held that,

- a. Absolutely no material has been placed by the Applicants to substantiate their claim for compensation.
- b. Each of the victims of the flood, including the members of the Applicants, have already received Rs. 7,00,000/- from the State Government.

It is pertinent to note that the answering Respondent also made huge contributions for the rehabilitation of the public at large post the calamity and had contributed more than Rs.5 Crores (Rs. 4.68 Crores and Rs. 0.38 Crores) to the Chief Minister Relief Fund of Uttarakhand in the aftermath of the floods, besides extending support in rehabilitation activities at the local level. These amounts have also been disbursed to the flood victims at the rate of Rs. 98,526.00 per family.

- c. This Hon'ble Tribunal reiterated the contents of its previous two Orders, i.e. Orders dated 10.12.2021 and 15.07.2022, wherein clear findings were rendered to the effect that the captioned OA sought to be restored is bereft of any material.

5. The relevant extracts of the Order dated 10.12.2023 are quoted hereinbelow,

***“3. Vide order dated 10.12.2021, the Tribunal further considered the matter. Though there was no material placed***

*on record by the applicants to substantiate their claim, reliance was placed on report of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. Ravi Chopra [...] and judgment of this Tribunal dated 19.08.2016 in OA No. 03/2014, Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti & Anr. v. Alaknanda Hydropower Co. Ltd.[...]*

*4. [...] Stand of the State is that compensation of Rs. 7 lakhs each has already been paid towards loss of property to the flood victims and there was no material to sustain higher compensation. The stand of the PP is that the report relied upon is not by the Committee but individual views of some members. There is no material to hold that it was liable for the damage in June, 2013 Uttarakhand Flood Event, which was an 'act of God'. Two members of the same Committee gave separate report in favour of the PP being "Report on Uttarakhand Disaster & Hydropower Projects", as per judgment of the Supreme Court dated 13.08.2013, signed by Chairman, CWC and Chief Engineer, CEA.*

*6. The matter was further considered on 15.07.2022. [...]. Operative part of the order is reproduced below:-*

*"[...] 8. In view of above, at present there is no material in support of the Applicant. Thus, either the Application has to be dismissed in absence of any material to substantiate further claim or to adjourn the matter sine die to await decision of proceedings pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. We adopt second course. Adjourned sine die."*

*7. I.A. No. 15/2023 has been now filed for clarification of order dated 15.07.2022 by stating that reliance by the applicant on Ravi Chopra Committee is only for collateral purpose [...]*

*9. In view of earlier orders of the Tribunal, [...] there being no material to substantiate the claim of the applicants for further compensation, over and above the compensation already granted, the application will stand rejected without prejudice to remedy in the light of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending matter, if so advised."*

## **II. ORDER DATED 23.02.2024 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT IN THE PRESENT CASE**

6. The said Order was challenged by the Applicants and on 23.02.2024, the Hon'ble Supreme Court modified paragraph 9 of the Order passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal on 10.12.2023 and directed,

*"A limited modification is made to paragraph '9' of the impugned order by granting specific liberty to the appellant to apply for revival of the Original Application No. 485 of 2017 after this Court decides Civil Appeal No. 9411 of 2016 depending upon the outcome of the Civil Appeal."*

Thus, liberty was granted to ask for revival of the present OA, basis the outcome of Civil Appeal No. 9411 of 2016.

## **III. ORDERS PASSED IN THE CASE OF ALAKNANDA HYDRO POWER, SRINAGAR**

7. Civil Appeal 9411 of 2016 arises out of OA No.03 of 2014 titled *Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti Vs. Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd.*

8. As is demonstrated hereinbelow, the *Alaknanda Case* is completely different to that of the answering Respondent and therefore the yardstick of the *Alaknanda Case* cannot be used to revive the present dispute. *Firstly*, the project in *Alaknanda Case* was complete when the flood occurred. While the answering Respondent's Project was majorly incomplete and gates were only partially made, the Project in *Alaknanda* was complete and thereby blocked the flood water causing a huge reservoir of water, which gushed out after the gates of the dam were open. *Secondly*, there were several reports which found improper muck disposal which is also not true for the present case. These factors, *inter-alia*, led to damage to the houses in Srinagar, District Pauri, Uttarakhand, as a result of the flood water being clogged in the Alaknanda Project.
9. By way of Judgment dated 19.08.2016, this Hon'ble Tribunal directed Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. to deposit Rs 9,26,42,795/- by way of compensation to the victims of the June, 2013 floods in city of Srinagar. This was done after assessing the damage by way of the Alaknanda Project, analysing several expert reports which showed the improper muck disposal and *prima facie* assessing the claims. After disbursing amounts to the persons whose property was damaged, the balance amount was directed to be utilised for taking such measures for restoration of the public property.
10. This Order was appealed by Alaknanda Hydro Power in Civil Appeal No. 9411 of 2016. The Hon'ble Supreme Court partly

allowed the said Appeal and modified the Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal dated 19.08.2016. It was held that:

*“3. The appellant, Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd., without accepting and admitting to any absolute liability, submits that as a gesture of goodwill [...] would pay towards the loss and damage[...]*

*4. In terms of the compliance report/affidavit dated 05.03.2018 [...] the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Srinagar, has computed the damage caused to buildings at 1,79,72,616/-. The same does not include the domestic items/movables.*

*5. [...]The total amount paid to the claimants by the Government is 72,40,000/- (Rupees seventy two lakh forty thousand only).*

*6. We accept the compliance report/affidavit dated 05.03.2018 and, accordingly, direct that the claimants would be paid the balance amount. [...] a sum of ₹1,07,32,616/- [...] would be payable to the claimants on account of the damage caused to the buildings.*

*7. In addition to the said amount, we deem it appropriate to direct that an amount of 1,00,000/- [...] will be paid to each household-claimant towards the loss of domestic items/movables. The tenants, however, will receive an amount of ₹50,000/- [...]*

*8. Pursuant to the order of this Court dated 19.01.2023, the appellant [...] had deposited ₹3,00,00,000/- [...] in this Court [...] . A sum of 80,00,000/- [...] will be refunded to the appellant, [...] from the said deposit. The balance amount of 2,20,00,000/- [...] , plus the entire interest*

*accrued on the FDR, shall be used for payment of the amounts as specified above, that is, 1,07,32,616/- [...] with additional amount of 1,00,000/- [...] per household [...] and ₹50,000/- [...] per household to the tenants.”*

11. By way of the Hon’ble Supreme Court’s Order dated 23.02.2024, the Applicant was given a right to apply for revival, basis the outcome in the *Alaknanda Case*. Thus, it must be seen whether the outcome of the *Alaknanda Case* grants a right for revival of the present Petition. For evaluating the same, a comparison with the *Alakananda Case* ought to be done, which is explained hereinbelow.

#### **IV. THE ALAKNANDA CASE DOES NOT BEAR ANY COMMONALITY WITH THE PRESENT SET OF FACTS**

12. It is humbly submitted that there is no commonality between the *Alaknanda Case* and the present case, which is clear from the following :-
- a. That case dealt with a separate project, in a separate river valley. While the present case pertains to the Mandakini River, the Alaknanda Case relates to the Alaknanda River. Thus, different geomorphological features dictate the facts of the two cases and no parity can be claimed.
  - b. The project in *Alaknanda Case* was not only fully constructed but its gates were also closed. As a result, a huge reservoir was formed and the opening of the gates led to a massive flow of

water which swept away the muck carrying it to villages and causing the floods. Contrarily, there is no such occurrence in the present case. There was no hinderance from the under-construction barrage of SB-HEP which was yet to be provided with gates at the time of the flood. There was also about 50 metres of waterway on the right bank of the river where only the construction of foundations was going on. The above 50 m of waterway was in addition to the ungated opening of 24 m in the partially constructed barrage.

- c. Further, there is no factual finding of damage in the present Case and neither is there any proof substantiating the claims of the members of the Applicant Association. In the *Alaknanda Case*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court relied on a report of the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Srinagar, computing the damage caused to buildings. As held by this Hon'ble Court on three occasions, in the present case not a shred of material is placed on record.

13. The following table would explain that the two cases are completely different and:

<b>Srinagar Hydro Electric Project (Alaknanda Project)</b>	<b>Singoli Bhatwari HEP (Mandakini Project)</b>
The flood event of June 2013 led to the reservoir of the Srinagar Hydro Electric	This was the result of a Natural disaster, unlike the <i>Alaknanda case</i> , which arose out of and was

<p>Project being filled with water and as the dam gates were kept closed, a huge reservoir of water was formed, and the opening of the gates resulted in the massive flow of water which swept away the muck carrying it to villages and causing the floods.</p>	<p>exacerbated by human negligence.</p> <p>No hinderance was evident from the under-construction barrage of the Respondent No.1. The barrage of <b>Singoli-Bhatwari HEP(SBHEP)</b> was still under construction and was yet to be provided with gates at the time of the flood. There was about 50 metres of waterway on the right bank of the river where only the construction of foundations was going on. The above 50 m of waterway was in addition to the ungated opening of 24 m in the partially constructed barrage.</p>
<p>The muck generated from Srinagar Hydro Electric Project was not secured properly and such muck caused loss to property and life. Muck was eroded from muck disposal site nos. 6 &amp; 9. The Hon'ble NGT observed that the laxity on part of</p>	<p>The washing away of muck was meagre/negligible and had no contribution in the disaster caused by the floods. The muck dumping sites of the Respondent No.1 were 10. The Respondent No.1 had taken all precautions and never dumped any muck anywhere other than in the</p>

<p>Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. in relation to taking adequate safety measures for muck disposal sites proved to be disastrous to the environment.</p> <p>In the Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal in <i>Alaknanda Case</i>, this Hon'ble Tribunal noted five (5) different expert studies or inspections which highlighted the improper muck disposal.</p>	<p>approved muck dumping areas. All the approved muck dumping areas under use by the Respondent No.1 were well protected and only 1 of the dumping sites i.e., D1 was damaged during the flood. The reported quantity lost from muck dumping area, D-1 was very negligible (i.e. 30000 cubic metre) with respect to total debris in river from upper valley and near vicinity. It is impossible that such a meagre quantity would overwhelm the river flow which was carrying tens of lakhs cum of sediment from upstream of the barrage. Also, huge quantities of debris/muck were generated due to landslides in river valleys upstream of the barrage namely Kedarnath Valley, Madhmaheshwar valley etc.</p> <p>Moreover, a significant part of the muck was re-used during the construction itself.</p>
--	---

<p>The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 19.06.2016 <i>inter alia</i>, directed that Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. Shall deposit an amount of Rs 9,26,42,795/- after finding that there was improper muck disposal and other factors by <i>Alaknanda Hydropower</i> which led to damage. The amounts were by way of compensation to the victims of the June, 2013 floods in city of Srinagar with the Environmental Relief Fund Authority established under Section 7 (a) of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.</p>	<p>The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 10.02.2023 held as under:</p> <p><i>“In view of earlier orders of the Tribunal, noted above, there being no material to substantiate the claim of the applicants for further compensation, over and above the compensation already granted, the application will stand rejected without prejudice to remedy in the light of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending matter, if so advised.”</i></p>
<p>Principle of “No fault liability” was upheld in the facts of this case.</p>	<p>There is no applicability of the said principle in the present case which arose solely due to an Act of God without any contribution from the answering Respondent.</p>

Thus, the Applicant has mechanically and without an iota of application of mind, relied on the *Alaknanda Case* in order to the mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal.

A Copy of the Judgment dated 19.08.2016 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in OA No. 03 of 2014 titled *Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti Vs. Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd* is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE R-1.

**V. THE APPLICANTS HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED AMOUNTS FAR IN EXCESS THE CALCULATION ADOPTED IN ALAKNANDA CASE**

14. In the *Alaknanda Case*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court awarded Rs. 1,00,000/- per household for owners and Rs. 50,000/- per tenant for damage to movable property. Further, Rs. 1.79 Crores for damage to buildings was awarded basis a Report of the SDM. Without prejudice to the above, it is submitted that in the present case, amounts far exceeding the said sums have already been paid.

15. It is an undisputed fact that in the present case all flood victims, including the members of the Applicant Association, have received Rs. 7 Lakhs per person. To this extent, a List was also annexed before the Supreme Court by the Respondent No.2 (District Magistrate, Rudraprayag), which includes the 115 members of the Applicant Association.

A copy of List of Flood Victims prepared by the State Government with details compensation paid by the State Government and Respondent No.1 is is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE R-2.

16. In addition to the above amount, the answering Respondent also made huge contributions for the rehabilitation of the public at large post the calamity and had contributed more than Rs.5 Crores (Rs. 4.68 Crores and Rs. 0.38 Crores) to the Chief Minister Relief Fund of Uttarakhand in the aftermath of the floods, besides extending support in rehabilitation activities at the local level. These amounts have also been disbursed to the flood victims at the rate of Rs. 98,526.00 per family and are reflected in the affidavit of the Respondent No.2 filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

17. **Thus, each of the 115 members of the Applicant has received nearly Rs. 8 Lakhs. This is in comparison to the Rs. 1 Lakh per person for owners that was granted in *Alaknanda Case*. In fact, the amounts deposited by the State Government and the answering Respondent are also far in excess of the amounts towards damages to buildings awarded in *Alaknanda Case*, i.e. Rs. 1.79 Crores.**

18. While computing liability of the Project Proponent in *Alaknanda Case*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court deducted amounts which were paid by the State Government already against any liability. Even assuming the above amounts are to be taken into consideration, nothing further is payable even as per the calculation adopted in the *Alaknanda Case*.

A Copy of the Affidavit filed by the Respondent No.2 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in CA No. 5464 of 2023 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R-3.**

19.It is submitted that the in the present case not only the compensation has been provided above and beyond what was provided in the *Alaknanda* Case, it has also been done out of the good will and humanity of the Respondent. Even when the CWC/CEA Report has categorically highlighted how there were other factors at play as a result of which the flooding happened, the Respondent still chose to bide by its values and look after the local community.

20.The Relief sought by the Applicant Association before this Hon'ble Tribunal pertains to not just an additional compensation for the damage caused to the property of the members of the Applicant but also compensation towards their hardship.

21.It is submitted that when a quantum of compensation has been decided by the Government and when the Respondent herein has gone out of its way to contribute on time of need, it becomes vexatious on the Applicants end to spring up a claim after so many years after gladly accepting what was contributed to the Applicant and its members.

**VI. THE APPLICANT'S CLAIM IS WHOLLY UNSUBSTANTIATED**

22. It is submitted that the the OA before this Hon'ble Tribunal as well as the Civil Appeal filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, are filed *sans* any supporting material to show any damage to any specified property of a member of the Applicant, let alone linking the same to the SBHEP. This has been categorically held by this Hon'ble Tribunal on three separate occasions including the Order of 10.02.2023. The said finding has not been interfered by the Hon'ble Apex Court.
23. Even today there are no material particulars or evidence to show the cost of construction, the area of construction, the precise location of the properties and does not even reveal whether the constructions were legal in the first place. The claim was wholly unsubstantiated.
24. Moreover, the Applicant has failed to produce any cogent material evidence to claim compensation.. Nor any table is provided by the Applicant with this Hon'ble Tribunal which shows bifurcation of Quantum of damages as suffered by the Occupants.
25. The contention of the Applicants is basis loss of property in the floodplains without any particulars as to the location of the property. The fact is, it is not permitted to block floodplains by constructing there, and any such construction would have been unauthorised and illegal.

**VII. THERE IS NO CAUSAL NEXUS BETWEEN THE SBHEP AND ANY ALLEGED DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE APPLICANT ASSOCIATION**

26. While the aforementioned arguments clearly show that the yardstick of the *Alaknanda Case* cannot be used to revive the present dispute, for the sake of completeness, the answering Respondent is also demonstrating that even independently, its Project had no relation to the damage caused to any property caused downstream.

27. It must be noted that events of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> June 2013 paralyzed the entire valley. Not only Mandakini Valley but even its tributaries like Kali Ganga & Madhu Ganga were devastated with severe land slide and debris etc. brought from the upper catchment of the project. The Mandakini riverbed upstream of the project was elevated by 3-4 meter (upstream of project barrage) to almost 15 mts. (at Soneprayag) which is even evident from the CWC/CEA Report, which was prepared pursuant to Orders passed by this Hon'ble Court in *CA No. 6737 of 2013*. Naturally the downstream of the project barrage is no exception.

A Copy of the Executive Summary of the 'Report on Uttarakhand Disaster & Hydroelectric projects' as prepared by the CEA and the CWC is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-4**.

28. As stated above, at the time of the floods, the barrage of SBHEP was incomplete and under construction. Excavation and concreting

work of the barrage was complete to the tune of 50% but the major works were not done e.g., gates had not been installed.

29. It is the contention of the Applicant that the under-construction barrage at the time got blocked by boulders leading to accumulation of sediments and flood water behind the barrage. It was also alleged that the barrage broke on the right side releasing the accumulated waters along with heavy debris with high intensity which washed away the houses downstream of the barrage. Further, it was alleged that the houses on the riverbanks faced such massive destruction because of the obstruction of flood water by the barrage under construction.

30. The above contention is vehemently denied and the same is riddled with factual inaccuracies. The project barrage is designed to operate at the bed level of the river. The barrage was still under construction and was yet to be provided with the facilities like gates etc. at the time of the floods. Before the floods, construction of the barrage was going on in the left bank and construction of foundations were going on in the right bank and the river section in the right bank of the river had about 50 m of waterway and had no obstruction for passage of floods. The left abutment and three piers with three openings were constructed by then, out of proposed 5 gate openings. The above 50 m of waterway was in addition to ungated opening of 24 m in the partially constructed barrage. It is evident from the same as such the barrage structure had not created any obstruction to the river flow.

31. It can be seen from the photographs that the river section in the right bank of the river had about 50 m of waterway and had no obstruction for passage of floods as such the barrage structure had not created any obstruction to the river flow which may result in piling of water.

Copies of photographs showing the extent of the construction of the barrage before the Floods are annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-5.**

32. Further, the volume of flood and velocity of flow was so high that that there was no chance of the ungated openings of the partially constructed barrage getting choked. The high volume and velocity of the flood waters made it impossible for the ungated openings of the partially constructed barrage from being choked. Even if it is assumed that the so-called openings had choked, there is absolutely no possibility of the formation of a 'temporary lake' as the unconstructed portion of the barrage on the right flank of the river was wide open for passage of the flood water.

33. There was no blocking of flood water by the under-construction barrage as is evident from the photographs that were taken during the floods.

A copy of the photograph showing the unabated flow of flood water through the barrage during the flood is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-6.**

34. It is further submitted that there was no breakage of the under-construction barrage as has been alleged by the Applicant. Photographs taken of the barrage post the floods rubbish such contentions of breakage. The under-construction barrage was intact and even the upstream and downstream guide walls were not damaged, which would otherwise have been damaged had there been piling up/accumulation of flood water and breakage of barrage.

Copies of Photographs showing the condition of the under-construction barrage post the floods are annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R-6.

35. Further, it is submitted that there was no obstruction of flood water by the barrage as is evident from the fact that that the Kund bridge just downstream of the barrage had not suffered damage, which otherwise would have suffered damage if there was sudden release of huge discharge post the alleged breaking of the barrage.

A copy of the photograph of the Kund bridge after the floods is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R-8.

36. The Applicant heavily relies on the Report titled 'Assessment of the Environment Degradation and Impact of Hydro Electric Project Report during June 2013 in Uttarakhand' ("**Expert Body Report /EB Report**"). Even this Report observed that the barrage had not suffered any major damage. The relevant excerpt from the EB Report is reproduced hereinafter:

*“... The barrage has not suffered major structural damage though about 30 m of the right flank has been scoured. However, the rock ledge on which the right abutment would be founded is intact. The powerhouse has been substantially silted up.”*

37. In addition, it is recorded in the EB Report itself that the highest discharge reached was 4032 cubic meters per second (“cum”). Even if it is assumed that the so-called openings were choked, there was no chance of that obstruction forming a temporary lake, because the unconstructed portion of the barrage on the right flank of the river was wide open for passage of the flood. The Photograph showing the river flow during the floods also establishes that there was no piling up in front of the barrage. The Photographs shows the status of the under-construction barrage after floods, on perusal of the photograph it may be seen that the gate openings in the under-construction barrage were not obstructed by any boulders etc., which could have otherwise been there if the flows were obstructed. It is evident from the above referred photographs that construction of the barrage was going on only on the left bank of the river before floods and there was no obstruction for passage of the floods. The photograph showing the status of the barrage after the flood shows that the structure was standing after the floods and even the upstream and downstream guide walls were not damaged, which otherwise would have been damaged had there been piling up of water and breakage of barrage.

38. It is submitted that the reason for the high magnitude and velocity of the flood water which lead to widespread destruction of the

banks of the river can be attributed to the continuous heavy rainfall coupled with the Chorabari Lake Outburst and not the alleged obstruction of flow by the barrage.

39. Thus, the barrage in no way had contributed to lateral migration of the river. It may be such that the contribution to a major change in river morphology, in the shape of aggradation and degradation would have occurred due to the massive landslides those occurred along the banks of the river both upstream and downstream.

40. The contention that the existence of the under-construction barrage contributed in enhancing the magnitude of floods and damage is not based on facts and grossly misplaced as such the allegation/observation is vehemently denied by the respondent.

**PARAWISE REPLY:**

41. The contents of Para's 1, 2, 3 and 4 are a matter of record and hence need no reply.

42. The contents of Para 5 are vehemently denied as being bereft of logic. It is to be noted that the Ld. Hon'ble Tribunal made a reasoned decision of adjourning the matter, in Original Application 485 of 2017, sine die pending the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. v. Anuj Joshi*, 2012 SCC Online SC 1160. The Hon'ble Tribunal rightly adjourned it, not to prejudice the Applicant's interest but to ensure that the rights of the Parties are upheld.

43. The contents of Para's 6 and 7 are a matter of record and hence need no reply.

44. The contents of Para 8 are vehemently denied and ought to be outrightly rejected for misleading this Hon'ble Tribunal. By applying the principles upheld in the *Alaknanda Case*, the Applicant is vexatiously trying to bring upon the Respondent an unwarranted liability which flies into the face of admitted facts. The Applicant itself agrees that in the *Alaknanda Case* the plant was held to be responsible for causing the floods. However, the reports highlight how in the present case the construction was not complete and there was no boulder in front of the gates to block the flow of water. Therefore, not only do the facts of the two cases do not match, it would also be misleading and inaccurate to apply any principle of the former over the latter. It is bound to fail every test. The facts of Alaknanda Case and the present case are completely different as such Respondent No.1 is not liable for the damages and loss caused by the floods.

45. The contents of Para's 9 and 10 are a matter of record and hence need no reply.

46. The contents of Para 11 are denied being inaccurate and bereft of logic. At the cost of repetition, it is submitted that cherry-picking any reasoned judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court does not make it to be binding on every other matter. This goes against the

very principle of *Ratio Decidendi*. While the Hon'ble Supreme Courts' decision in the *Civil Appeal No. 9411 of 2016* is well reasoned and establishes crucial *jurisprudencia* in context of environmental accountability, it cannot be overlooked that the entire factual matrix of the *Alaknanda Case* is distinguishable from the present case at every nook and cranny. From the developmental stage of the project till the quantum of compensation so handed, the two cases are different. Therefore, it would be against the principles of justice to burden the Respondent with a blame that was never theirs to bear the brunt of.

47. The contents of Para 12 are vehemently denied as being erroneous and flawed. In any case, mere similarity of the geographical factors and the operational characteristics between one situation and another cannot be the basis for applying the same logic and principles in both the matters. The factual matrix of the *Alaknanda case* and the *Mandakini case* are fundamentally different and therefore, it will not only be inaccurate to apply the principles held in the decision of the former to the latter, but it will also result in unreasonable responsibility on the Respondent to fulfil. Furthermore, revival of this application is nothing but an attempt to extort from the Respondents certain unsubstantiated claims. Any scope of reassessment of the Mandakini Hydro-electric Project will only mean questioning the wisdom of this Hon'ble Tribunal and re-opening the previous unanimously decided quantum of compensation. Hence, this Hon'ble Tribunal ought not to grant any such relief to the Applicants herein.

48. The contents of Para 13 are vehemently denied being vexatious in nature. It is to be noted that this revival application is being weaponised by the Applicants to reopen previously decided issues of claims and accountability. While it is true that developers must bear accountability if their actions are responsible for a deleterious impact on the ecology of an ecosystem like that of the State of Uttarakhand, it should not be overlooked that it is their projects which provide employment and ancillary benefits. If such vexatious persecution is allowed in the form of a revival application, it will result in injustice. Therefore, this Hon'ble Tribunal ought to note the varying facts of the *Alaknanda case* and the *Mandakini case* and outrightly reject this Miscellaneous Application for Revival as being devoid of an iota of merit.

49. In the aforesaid facts and circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that the captioned application has no merit and deserves to be dismissed along with costs.

FILED BY



AGARWAL LAW ASSOCIATES  
ADVOCATES FOR THE RESPONDENT NO. 1  
GROUND FLOOR, MERCANTILE HOUSE,  
15 KG MARG, NEW DELHI 110001  
[Mail@aglaw.in](mailto:Mail@aglaw.in); [rohan.talwar@aglaw.in](mailto:rohan.talwar@aglaw.in)

PLACE: NEW DELHI

DATE: 23.09.2025



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

I.A. NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2025

IN

**MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION NO. 71 OF 2025**

IN

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 485 OF 2017****IN THE MATTER OF:**

MANDAKINI BADH PRABHAVIT SAMITI ... APPLICANT

VERSUS

L&amp;T UTTARANCHAL HYDROPOWER

LTD. &amp; ORS

....RESPONDENTS

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Mr. Axay Bharadwaj, son of Suresh Chand Sharma, aged about 48 years, Authorized Signatory of Respondent No.1 having office at Village- Bedubagad, PO – Augustmuni, Distt.- Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Authorized Signatory of the Respondent No.1 herein I am fully conversant of the facts and circumstances of the matter and am competent to swear this affidavit.

The contents of the accompanying Reply true and correct to the best of my knowledge and have been drafted by the

*Axay*



counsel on my instructions and nothing materials has been concealed therefrom.

3. I also state that the copies of the documents filed alongwith the accompanying Reply are true copies of their respective originals.

*Anay*  
DEPONENT

**VERIFICATION:**

I, the above named deponent do hereby verify that the facts stated herein above are true to my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and no material fact has been concealed therefrom.

Verified on this 23 day of September, 2025 at Village-

Bedubagad, PO – Augustmuni, Distt.- Rudraprayag,  
Uttarakhand.

*Anay*  
DEPONENT



*Anay*  
23/09/25  
Attested By *M Negi*  
Madan Singh Negi  
Advocate/Notary  
Reg. No - 06(07)2016  
Distt - Rudraprayag

*Anay*  
IDENTIFIED BY  
*Prakash Singh Rowal*

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI,  
NEW DELHI**

**Original Application No. 03 of 2014**

**In the matter of:**

1. Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti  
Through its Vice President Shri Prem Ballabh Kala  
Prem Bhawan Near ITI  
Bhaktiyana, Srinagar  
District Pauri, Uttarakhand

2. Vimal Bhai  
Convenor, Matu Jansangthan  
D-334/10 Ganesh Nagar,  
Pandav Nagar Complex,  
Delhi- 110092

..... Applicants

Versus

1. Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd  
Through its Managing Director  
Srikot, Srinagar, District Pauri,  
Uttarakhand- 246174

2. Union of India  
Through The Secretary  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
Government of India  
Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110003

3. State of Uttarakhand  
Through The Principal Secretary (Forests)  
Civil Secretariat, Dehradun- 248001,  
Uttarakhand

4. Bharat Jhunjhunwala  
R/O Lakshmoli, PO Maletha  
Via Kirti Nagar  
District Tehri- 249161  
Uttarakhand

.....Respondents

**Counsel for appellant:**

Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Advocates for appellant

**Counsel for Respondents:**

Mr. M.L. Lahoti and Ms. Rashmi Chatterjee,  
 Advs.for respondent no. 1  
 Mr. Vivek Chib and Mr. Ankit Prakash, Advs.  
 for Respondent no. 2  
 Mr. Rajiv Nanda, Mr. Manish Kumar Vikkey,  
 Advs for respondent no. 3

**Present:**

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.D. Salvi (Judicial Member)**  
**Hon'ble Prof. A.R. Yousuf (Expert Member)**

**JUDGMENT**

**Per U.D. Salvi J.(Judicial Member)**

AM

**Reserved on: 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2015**

**Pronounced on: 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2016**

1. An organisation of the residents of Srinagar District Pauri, Uttarakhand and one Vimal Bhai who calls himself as convenor of Matu Jansangthan another organisation raising various issues concerning forest and environment have filed this application for directions to the respondent no.1 Alaknanda Hydro Power co. ltd. to pay compensation for the damage suffered by the members of the Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti in terms of loss of life and property and for restoration of effected area in Srinagar due to the floods that hit the area between 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.
2. Large scale devastation due to said floods in Srinagar brought the effected people together which according to the applicants resulted in formation of 'Srinagar Bandh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti' to take up the issue of the damage suffered by the citizens before the competent legal forum collectively. The applicants submit that devastation caused due the floods,

both to person and property, was spread over an area in Srinagar District Pauri namely, Shaktibihar, Lower Bhaktiana, Chauhan Mohalla, Gas Godown, Food Godown, SSB, ITI, Resham Farm, Roadways Bus Stand, Nursery Road, Alkeshwar Temple, Gram Sabha Ufalda's Fatehpur Reti, Sriyantra Island Resort and other places including Governmental or Quasi Governmental estates.

3. The applicant have described Srinagar Hydroelectric Project as a run of the river scheme on Alaknanda River involving construction of 63 meters high dam across the river Alaknanda, 800 meters long diversion tunnel as well as 4.8 meters long power channel for generating 200 MW of power (50MW x4 Units) causing submergence of 300ha. of land including 250ha. of forest land. This project was granted clearance vide letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1985 issued by Director and Member Secretary Environmental Appraisal Committee on certain conditions, particularly, the conditions which are important from providing the safeguards point of view are quoted hereunder:

*“2) Critically eroded areas in the catchment should be identified for undertaking time bound soil conservation programme in the first phase, concurrently with the construction works. The catchment Area treatment plans be worked out expeditiously;*

*3) Afforestation should be undertaken on a large scale in the project area and a wide green belt to be created around the periphery of the reservoir.*

*4) Geomorphologic studies be undertaken in the catchment to formulate plans for the stability of slopes on reservoir periphery through engineering and biological measures.*

*5) A monitoring Committee should be constituted, in consultation with the Department of Environment, to*

*oversee the effective implementation of the suggested safeguards.”*

Subsequently, the scope of the project was revised to 330MW (55x6 units) by the State of UP.

4. It is the case of the applicants that the respondent no. 1- Alaknanda Hydro Power co. Ltd-the project proponent, dumped large quantity of muck generated from the construction of the said project just after the gates of the dams inappropriately on designated or non-designated sites without taking necessary or prescribed measures to secure such muck from the floods. According to the applicants due to heavy rains between 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 to 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 the reservoir of Srinagar Hydro electric project was filled and the dam gates being kept closed led to creation of huge reservoir of water and opening of the gates resulted in massive flow of water suddenly sweeping away the muck dumped on the river body and carrying it to the villages and the area flooded by the floods. The applicants reveal that the project proponent has not even constructed retention wall thereby causing further damage. According to the applicants, the level of the water in the Alaknanda River started increasing on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 and water started entering in Municipality park and compound of the BSF by afternoon of 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2013; and the water level submerged tin shed of BSF compound and by 11:00 PM the water level reached the transformer, and in next 1-1/2 hour water reached till the road and started entering houses in residential area along it; and on the next day by

noon water submerged the residential area. The applicant gave the account of the speed of water through the residential area in para no. 8 to 10 of the application. According to the applicants, the area affected was filled with the muck atleast 8 feet high causing loss to the property as well as life. The applicants are claiming damages to the tune of Rs. 9,26,42,795/- suffered by its members and other residents of Srinagar on account of expenses incurred in removal of the muck and restoration of the property and general loss to the property as per the list at annexure A-5 to the application.

5. The applicants submit that the muck accumulated in the house of the residents due to floods has come from the dumping zones of the project area and the SDM of Srinagar communicated this fact as well as referred to the decision in the meeting held on 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 with the residents to do the self-assessment of the damage suffered by the affected persons and claim it from the company in the said communication sent to Mr. Personna Reddy, CEO of respondent no. 1 vide letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2013. The applicants add that having got no relief from the respondent no. 1 they wrote a letter dated 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 to the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, Ministry of Engineering, Ministry of Water Resources, Chief Minister, Uttarakhand, Commissioner, Mandal Pauri, District Magistrate Tehri Garhwal, District Magistrate, Garhwal to consider their demands for restoration of the area upon

removal of the muck and making the place habitable and payment of compensation to the affected persons. They also requested for taking of preventive measures such as construction of protection wall along the river from Srikotto Maldia prior to the completion of Srinagar HEP. Having received no response to such pleas made at various quarters the applicants submit that the present application has been preferred.

6. The respondent no. 1- Alaknanda Hydro Power co. ltd- the project proponent resisted the application with the reply dated 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2014. According to the respondent no. 1 the victims of the tragedy caused by the Kedarnath catastrophe on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 have already been duly compensated by the State of Uttarakhand. Furthermore the respondent no.1 submits that the alleged loss caused by the floods between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013-Kedarnath catastrophe is due to act of God- *vis -major* and as such the project proponent which itself suffered heavy loss and damages cannot be held liable for the damages claimed by the applicants.

7. Cognizance of this fact was also taken, according to the respondent no.1, by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Alaknanda's case reported in (2014) 1 SCC 769: Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd vs. Anuj Joshi & Ors. in following words:

“52. We are also deeply concerned with the recent tragedy, which has affected the Char Dham area of Uttarakhand. Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIG) recorded 350 mm of rain on 15-6-2013/16-6-2013. Snowfall ahead of the cloudburst also had

contributed to the floods resulting in the burst on the banks of Chorabari Lake near Kedarnath, leading to a large-scale calamity leading to loss of human lives and property. The adverse effect of the existing projects, project under construction and proposed, on the environment and ecology calls for a detailed scientific study. Proper Disaster Management plan, it is seen, is also not in place, resulting in loss of lives and property. In view of the abovementioned circumstances, we are inclined to give following directions:

52.1 We direct MoEF as well as the State of Uttarakhand not to grant any further Environmental Clearance or Forest Clearance for any hydroelectric power project in the state of Uttarakhand, until further orders.

52.2 MoEF is directed to constitute an expert body consisting of representatives of the State Government, WII, Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission and other expert bodies to make a detailed study as to whether hydroelectric power projects existing and under construction have contributed to the environmental degradation, if so, to what extent and also whether it has contributed to the present tragedy which occurred at Uttarakhand in the month of June 2013.

52.3 MoEF is directed to examine, as noticed by WII in its report, as to whether the proposed 24 projects are causing significant impact on the biodiversity of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi River basins.

52.4 The Disaster Management Authority, Uttarakhand would submit a report to this Court as to whether they had any disaster management plan in place in the State of Uttarakhand and how effective that plan was for combating the present unprecedented tragedy at Uttarakhand.

8. According to the respondent no. 1 catastrophe leading to the loss was due to heavy cloud burst which took place in the Kedarnath mountain range situated upstream the project and as a result thereof the lake "Chaura bari" got over flown and caused heavy floods in Mandakini-Alaknanda-Bagirathi river basin; and these floods were fuelled by the heavy rains and resultant heavy landslides taking entire soil along with huge

trees and boulders in Alaknanda river. Thus, the respondent no. 1 contends that the damage caused thereby is not attributable to the respondent's Hydro Power project, but was only due to massive landslide washing away the mountains. Respondent no. 1 further contends that its project has arrested huge sediment to an extent of 26 million cubic meters flown from the upstream and in fact protected the upstream areas like one in the present case from being washed away as it happened in upstream area of the water basin.

9. Respondent no. 1 in its reply referred to issuance of Section 5 Notice by the MoEF dated 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011 and the proceedings being appeal no. 9/2011 preferred before this Tribunal raising questions regarding illegal dumping of muck on the river bank and pollution caused thereby seeking declaration that the conditions imposed on the project proponent by the Notice under Section 5 of the EP Act were inadequate and contended that the vested interest prompting the said appeal had also alleged that the project proponent caused the heavy floods which occurred in August, 2012; and thereupon this Tribunal directed the MoEF to appoint an Expert Committee and submit a report. The Expert Committee thus appointed, made visit to the project site on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 and submitted the report, according to the project proponent, stating that the project proponent was complying with Muck Management Plan prepared by IIT Roorkee and approved by the Forest Department of State of Uttarakhand. The vested

interests being not satisfied by the report further alleged, the project proponent added, non-compliance before this Tribunal and thereupon Mr. A.D.N. Rao was appointed to conduct a site visit and submit a report which again showed the project proponent as fully compliant. The said vested interest, the project proponent submits, were not satisfied with the said report of Mr. A.D.N. Rao and therefore, raised the issues before the Tribunal, again before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending SPL No. 362/12 filed by the project proponent against the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand relating to various approvals accorded to the project. The Hon'ble Apex Court, the project proponent, submits took cognizance of the issues and was pleased to call for cases from this Tribunal vide order dated 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2013 along with some interim application therein and to appoint another Committee to MoEF, State of Uttarakhand experts in the field to carry out local investigation at the project site vide order dated 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2013. The said Committee submitted a report observing the project proponent as compliant. Finally the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 was pleased to dispose of the SLP and the cases transferred from the Tribunal together and allow the project work to go on.

10. According to the project proponent the applicants or the vested interest have been trying some how to get the project work stayed but have not been able to achieve their ulterior

motive and the present application is yet another attempt in the same direction. The project proponent dismissed the allegation that it is responsible for large scale devastation as an absolute absurdity.

11. The project proponent termed the technical parameters of the project given by the applicant as false. According to them the technical parameters are as follows: Dam height from the river bed 66 m, Length of diversion tunnel 550m, length of the power tunnel 3500m, installed capacity of project 330MW.
12. According to the project proponent, the highest flood (12,610 cumecs) occurred on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 and it was almost three times greater than the highest flood level (4500 cumecs) which occurred in August, 2012, the highest ever in the history of Uttarakhand.
13. The project proponent submits that the Hon'ble Supreme Court after having extensively examined the conditions imposed vide EC dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1997 and considering the various committees reports regarding compliance of those conditions gave green signal to the project to proceed which was almost near completion. The project proponent made reference to the committees the reports of which found reflection in the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its reply.
14. According to the project proponent radial gates were kept open well before the floods including 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013. Pursuant to the direction of the district administration vide communication dated 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 and sluice gates were

never closed. The project Proponent contended that at no point of time during the floods the gates were closed so as to lead to the filling up of the reservoir but the flood water was allowed to pass over the dam spillway and it is for this reason the huge velocity of water in Dhari Devi Temple was noticed on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.

15. The Project proponent in its reply gave account of muck disposal sites as approved by State Forest Department of Uttarakhand. The Project proponent averred that State Forest Department of Uttarakhand had approved 10 sites for muck disposal out of which site nos. 1 and 2 were upstream of the dam and remaining 8 sites are downstream of the dam and all sites were protected with toe walls and necessary repair work after monsoon was carried out from time to time. The project proponent further revealed that the muck from sites 1, 2, 3 and 5 was completely utilised before 2004 and the muck at site no. 4 and 7 was already utilised for Supana quarry and for back filling of long power channel respectively. As regards site no. 6 this site was utilised for storing construction material, warehousing, and other related purposes and was to be dismantled only after operationalization of the project and utilised for restoration of quarry. Only sites nos. 8 and 9 according to the project proponent are permanent from where the muck was not required to be removed for re-utilisation; and the site no. 8 being situate at a higher elevation from the river the muck at that site remained intact. Project proponent

further revealed that the muck at site no. 10 was kept for landscaping and post completion activities and there was no sign of muck getting into river from the said site.

16. Respondent no.1 revealed in its reply that even in the heaviest rain falls witnessed by Uttarakhand no muck was eroded from the muck sites other than the sites no 6 and 9. The project proponent confirming that the river had changed the course towards right sites at location no. 9 in spite of the deflectors installed by Central Water Commission for protection of the bank and the river course hit the site no. 9 overtopping the toe wall and part of the original land mass situate on the right bank of the river got eroded during the heavy flow of flood water which took way the muck from site no. 9. Respondent no. 1 added that the flood water has eroded many other locations other than the muck disposal locations along its course downstream of dam from Joshimat; and the reason for high silt concentration levels during the floods near dam sites and power house site was due to the huge landslides in Mandakni basin; and resultantly the large amount of fine silt was found deposited at the affected sites-, the muck disposal sites being made of a coarser material.

17. In the reply of the Respondent no. 1-Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. ltd., it is revealed that as per DPR of M/s WAPCOS the reservoir dead storage upto spillway level of dam is 28million Cum; and during the monsoon 2012 the reservoir bed level arose to 560 meters corresponding to the silt deposition of 2

million cubic meters; and during the floods of June 2013, the reservoir bed level rose to 585 meters corresponding to silt deposition of 26 million cubic meters. The Respondent No. 1 submits that this shows the severity of flood and silt carried by it and without the Srinagar dam this silt could have entered Srinagar town and completely buried it.

18. The Respondent No. 1- Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. ltd., further reveals that the damage to muck disposal sites, namely, Site No. 6 and 9 was reported and all the muck disposal sites are located within 5.2 KMs from dam site and it is only after 10 KMs the silt laden water entered the properties due to severe sudden constriction in the river at the said location and some of the structures were located in the river bed area and as such any flood of 7 Thousand Cumecs would submerge the said structures even without the presence of the dam according to the Respondent No. 1, the loss alleged cannot be attributed to the project of the Respondent and any flood protection and rehabilitation measures required and have to be dealt with by the respective forums.

19. The Respondent No. 2- Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) gave a brief reply dated 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 shifting the burden of compensation to the Respondent No. 1- Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd., and Respondent No. 3- Government of Uttarakhand, on the ground that the case made out pertains to the said Respondents. The Respondent no. 3- State of

Uttarakhand did not file any reply it having nothing to say about the factual matrix of the Applicant's case.

20. The Applicant filed rejoinder dated 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014 besides denying the contentions raised by the Respondent No. 1, the Applicant explained that the issue before the Hon'ble Apex Court was whether hydroelectric project had impact on environment and it contributed to the Uttarakhand disaster and not the issue of assessment of damage in the project area and fixing responsibility of the same as per 'Polluters Pay Principal'. Referring to the observations made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd Case (Supra) reported in (2014) 1 SCC 769: Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd V/s Anuj Joshi and Ors. that the total muck utilisation to be 44%, the Applicant pointed out that the amount of muck lying at different muck disposal sites having been moved from the said sites due to floods caused damage downstream areas as referred to in the Application. The Applicant further elaborated the neglect shown by the Respondent No. 1 in enforcing the muck disposal management plan properly. The Applicant categorically asserted that the Hon'ble Apex Court did not give any clean chit to the Respondent No. 1- Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd., and only decided not to hold up the project with the expectation that the Respondent No. 1 and the Authority would take immediate steps to comply with all the recommendations made by the joint team in the report dated 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2013 and the Authorities could oversee the compliance

of the directions by the Respondent No. 1-Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. Significantly, the rejoinder maintained silence about the Respondent No. 1's contentions that the residential area suffered due to muck and silt deposition in the floods of 2013 as they were located below the flood levels.

21. Respondent No. 4- Bharat Jhunjhunwala resident of Lakshmoli of place 15 KMs of downstream of the project who claimed to be floods affected was allowed to be joined to the present Application vide order dated 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 in M.A. No. 269/2014 with an expectation that some more information regarding the controversy before us would come forth which would help us render substantial justice in the matter. The Respondent No. 4-Bharat Jhunjhunwala live to our expectations by placing before us a copy of the report submitted by the expert body constituted by the MoEF on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd case (Supra) on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2013.

22. We have heard the rival parties at length and have gone through the record placed before us. Learned Counsel Mr. Datta appearing for the Applicant submitted that approval to the muck disposal plan does not mean that the Respondent No. 1 was complying with the same. He pointed out with a reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Apex Court in its Judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 passed in Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd case (Supra) that muck disposal was not proper and the neglect shown by the Respondent No. 1 in

complying with the muck disposal plan laid to the damage suffered by the Applicants, the victims of the floods. It is for this reason, he argued that the Respondent No. 1- Alakhnanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd cannot seek shelter under specious plea of “*Act of God – Vis Major*” and avoid responsibility to pay the compensation. He further submitted that under section 17(3) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, this Tribunal can invoke the principle of No Fault and saddle the Respondent No. 1 with the liability to pay the compensation for the damages incurred as a result of the floods caused even assuming the same to be an accident involving a fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence. He urged us to view the activity of establishing and running hydroelectric Project as the plant referred to in the definition of term accident under section 2 (a) of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. He invited our attention to findings/recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Forest Advisory Committee, Central Empowered Committee Report of the site visit by Dr. B.P. Das, Report of the group constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, & CC Mr. A.D.N. Rao’s Report and Expert Body Report. He placed on record the final submissions dated. 10.10.2015 as well as Written Submission dated 12.09.2015 (Page 320-325)

23. The Respondent No. 4- Bharat Jhunjhunwala submitted that there was designated site for disposal of muck as per the approved muck disposal plan and muck had eroded from Site No. 6 and 9 and got deposited between Site No. 9 and 10 and

damaged the property. This fact concerning the erosion of Site No. 6 and 9 is admitted by the Respondent No. 1 –Alaknanda Hydro Power CO. Ltd. According to him, though the muck disposal plan was approved and the sites were designated, the same were not maintained as recommended and there was no compliance of the recommendations made in muck disposal plan. According to him volume of the muck in the river bed increased the flood levels and as such the flood levels in floods of 2013 exceeded the flood of 1970. He pointed out from geo chemical analysis of the sediments in the affected area that 23 % contribution of the sediments was from the muck. He further submitted that the question whether the affected area lay in the flood plain would remain unresolved in view of the State having not determined the flood plains zone lawfully in terms of the Flood Plain Zoning Act, 2012. In this context he invited our attention to the Order passed by the Hon'ble Uttarakhand High Court in WP (PIL) No. 25/2013 Sanjay Vyas V/s State of Uttrakhand and Ors., on 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. He submitted that the facts in the present case are so *eloquent* – “*Res Its a Locquitor*” that nothing further needs to be established by the Applicants to establish the case for damages in the present case. He placed his reliance on the following Judgments:

- a) AIR 1965 SC 17:. *State of Punjab V/s Modern Cultivators, Ladwa*

b) AIR 1975 SC 529 :Municipality of Bhiwandi and  
Nizampur V/s Kailash Sizing Works

24. Learned Counsel Lahothy submitted that there was muck disposal plan authored by IT Roorkee in November 2008, though EC did not mandate for it and the same plan was approved by the Forest Department. He submitted that the project was started in 2006 and the muck was dumped in 2008. According to him the erosion of muck from Site No 6 and 9 situate far away from the localities and the muck had to travel distance of 7 KM downstream. He took us through the various reports in order to impress upon us that the Respondent No.1 had done all that to secure the muck and there was sudden rise in the flood river due to cloud burst “An Act of God - Vis Major” which led to the devastation in question and as such the Respondent no. 1 cannot be held liable for the damage alleged by the Applicant.

25. Learned Counsel appearing for the Respondent No. 3- State of Uttarakhand reiterated the submission made on behalf of Respondent NO. 1 that what all has had happened was an Act of God- Vis-Major and, therefore, no liability for compensation arises in the present case. Even otherwise he argued that the Principle of “No Fault Liability” under section 17(3) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 cannot be invoked in the present case as the alleged loss incurred is not the consequence of accident or the adverse impact of an activity or operations or process; and if the unfortunate happening were to be viewed as

merely an accident the same also do not fall within the meaning of the definition of the accident under section 2 of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. He submitted that whatever had happened may be sudden or unintended occurrence but the same had not taken place while handling any hazardous substance within the meaning of Section '2' (e) of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. He submitted that the muck generated due to excavation of the earth cannot be called as "hazardous substance" as nothing can be attributed chemically or by physicochemical property or by way of handling of such muck in any way would cause harm to life, property or the environment.

26. Unfortunately, the flood waters entered the residential area in Srinagar and had taken with the flow silt as well as muck. This part of the story put forth by the applicant is quite evident from the photographs annexed to the application at annexure A-4. A huge sedimentation almost engulfing the ground floor of the structures can be seen from the said photographs. There is no way to reach to any other conclusion than what is propounded by the applicants that damage to the property was incurred as a result of flood water entering the residential premises and bringing along with it soil / muck.

27. Parties have drawn our attention to the main Report on "Assessment of the Environment Degradation and Impact of HydroElectric Project Report during June 2013 in Uttarakhand" it is one of those documents which the parties do not dispute.

This Report reveals that a team of Experts collected rock, muck and river sediments upstream and downstream of the barrage and these samples were analysed at Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmadabad for major elemental geo-chemistry in order to determine the contribution of the muck in raising the river bed and the sedimentation of the lower Srinagar. The Report reveals that on the basis of CIA determination (Chemical index of alteration) that the contribution of **Phyllite in the River bed sediments between Koteshwar (below barrage) to downstream of Kriti nagar varies from 47% to 23 %**. This implies, the Report reads, that there was indeed a significant contribution of muck in inundating the settlements located on the lower terraces on Saktinagar and SSB. Considering the preponderance of the probabilities a conclusion can be safely drawn that the sedimentation which wreaked havoc in the residential area comprised of both the silt and muck (47 % to 23 %). This begs further question as to where from such muck came from.

28. Geological structure of Srinagar valley both upstream and downstream affords some clue in the matter. Srinagar Hydropower project is located upstream of Srinagar town on the Alaknanda river in the Lesser Himalaya. The Report of April, 2014 on “Assessment of environmental degradation and impact of hydroelectric projects during June 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand” reveals that Srinagar valley is dominated by two major lithologies namely Quartzite above the barrage and

Phyllite downstream of it (R.N. Srivastava and A. Ahmed (1979): *Gelology and Structure of Alaknanda river valley, Garwal Himalaya, Himalayan Geology* 9: 225-254). The report further reveals that the phyllite dominated muck (47% to 23%) was generated from digging the tunnel and the canal and power house excavation and was kept at 10 locations along the river bank. The report further observed that out of these substantial muck erosion occurred at the muck dumping site 9 (university stadium) and 10 near the power house and the Srinagar project officials accept that contribution from the muck also led to raising the river bed. These observations, particularly as regards contribution of muck leading to raising of the river bed, find basis in the results of the detailed field mapping undertaken immediately after June 18, 2013 which are reproduced herein below for quick reference:

- (i) *The June 2013 flood deposits invariably overlie the 1970 flood sediment below the Srinagar project barrage in the Alaknanda valley implying that the June 2013 flood was the highest flood recorded there in the last 600 years. For example the highest flood level at ITI was 536 m during the June 2013 flood against the previous highest flood level of about 533.5 m at the same location.*
- (ii) *But the upstream segment between Rudraprayag and Joshimath nowhere did the June 2013 flood sediments overtop the 1970 flood sediments which are still visible at Kaleshwar (Karanprayag), Chamoli, Chinka and at the confluence of Birehi and Alaknanda rivers.*
- (iii) *The June 2013 flood sediments are incised into two surfaces indicating that the flood peak came in two distinct pulses.*

29. From the observations made as aforesaid the following conclusions have been drawn in the said report of April 2014:

- (i) *The massive natural pile of sediments in the upper catchment of the Mandakini valley (around Kedarnath) were largely trapped between Kedarnath and Sitapur. In the lower Mandakini and Alaknanda valleys the landslides- affected slopes are not all that spectacular, for example when compared to those observed during the 1998 Madhyamaheshwar Ganga tragedy near Ukimath. Therefore, it is clear that the sediments were locally generated by a mechanism other than sliding.*
- (ii) *Downstream from Kund to Tilwara in the Mandakini valley it was sediment bulking caused by a combination of muck and collapse of unconsolidated banks due to lateral migration of the Mandakini river channel under hyperconcentrated flow.*
- (iii) *The Srinagar hydropower project officials appear to have been unable to retain the muck which got washed into the river and assisted in aggravating the damage in the lower reaches of Srinagar town. A significant contribution to the flood sediment was made locally available by the muck disposal sites no. 6 to 10 (fig. 3.19). The geochemical analysis indicate that the phyllite contribution (muck) in the June 2013 flood varied from 47% (proximal to the barrage) to 23% (distal location below Kirtinagar), fig. 3.19.*
- (iv) *Finally can it be a mere coincidence that the maximum destruction of land and property occurred in areas downstream of hydropower projects at Singoli-Bhatwari, Vishnuprayag or Srinagar hydropower Project?*

30. The contra view of Dr. Das, Co-Chair of the Expert Body has also made available in the said report as follows:

*The Srinagar project generated a total muck of 6.69 Mm<sup>3</sup> which was deposited on 10 muck dumping (MD) sites. Out of this 0.859 Mm<sup>3</sup> of muck was generated from excavation of power channel of 3.2 km length. In the power channel phyllite is encountered 0.22 km to 1.05 km and from 1.275 km to 1.475 km. The quantity of phyllite excavated and deposited at MD site 9 (chainage 5.2 km) was around 0.073 Mm<sup>3</sup>.*

*Significant erosion of 0.5 Mm<sup>3</sup> occurred from MD 9 during the 2013 June flood which got conveyed with the torrential flood. The MD 9 site being on the concave bank was severely attacked by the high intense velocity of 7m/sec. and a 10 to 12 m deep flow.*

*It has been stated that the sediment concentration at Supana bridge which was as high as 38230 ppm got reduced to 24790 ppm at power house (PH) site, which*

means significant deposition on the left bank would have occurred.

It is important to note that the river flows along a convex bend from 3 km upstream of PH location to about 5 km downstream. Thus 8 km of urban area was impacted by the sediment laden flow. That a convex bank is a deposition zone is well known. The deposited material on the urban stretch came from the suspended sediment mostly from landslides and bank erosion of the Mandakini and Alaknanda. The eroded muck got transported along with the high flood.

Because of the slack zone in the convex bend massive deposition occurred. While recognizing that fine to coarse phyllite will move with flow, it is definite that phyllite would deposit in a short distance below chainage 5.2 km. The overall deposition quantity in urban area is 1.2 Mm<sup>3</sup> up to PH site and another 1.3 Mm<sup>3</sup> up to ITI totalling 2.5 Mm<sup>3</sup>, attributable to flow changing its path from right bank to left bank. Since the quantity of 0.073 Mm<sup>3</sup> of phyllite is only 3% and the total muck eroded is 20% of the deposition on Srinagar terraces, it is obvious that the role of phyllite eroded and visible on the urban stretch of the deposition is minimal in damages caused by the tragedy.

From the logic that deposition occurs on the convex bend, it is definite that even in the absence of the Srinagar project, massive deposition would have occurred on the lower terraces of the Srinagar urban area from the suspended sediments, which was extremely high (38230 ppm) before the flood negotiated the project area. The deposition was accentuated because of buildings obstructing the flow on the convex over land area.

The higher the flood, the larger is the sediment deposition which becomes exponentially higher. Alaknanda experienced 12600 cumecs devastating flood against the highest of 4500 cumecs in the last 50 years and hence the unusual 3.5 meter deposition.

31. A closer scrutiny of Dr. Das conclusion does not rule out the role of eroded muck in the entire occurrence. What Dr. Das wants to say is that 8Km of urban area was impacted by the sediment laden flow which came from suspended sediment mostly from landslides and bank erosion of Mandakini and Alaknanda. However, Dr. Das confirms that the eroded muck got transported along with the high flood. Dr. Das with the aid of the logic that deposition occurs at convex bend concluded

that even in the absence of Srinagar project massive deposition would have occurred on the lower terraces of Srinagar urban area from the suspended sediments. However, a fact remains as to the presence of the muck in the sedimentation and its role in raising of the river bed downstream thereby increasing the speed of the flow in the residential area.

32. Next question that arises is as to the source of the muck that played role in the damage that was caused to the residential area of Srinagar. Obviously, the geo-chemical analysis of the samples of the river bed sedimentation do point out contribution of Phyllite a product generated from digging the tunnel, canal and power house excavation downstream the barrage in question. Reading of this fact in conjunction with the observations made in successive record of inspections done by the various Committees since 2011 will help us to understand the role of the project in entire occurrence. These reports have been placed before us by the respondent no.1- Alaknanda hydroelectric Power co. Ltd. As per the order of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital in W.P (PIL) No. constituted a team of the following experts:

1. Dr. B.P. Das, Vice-Chairman, EAC
2. Dr. Nayanjot Lahiri, Professor, Department of History, Delhi University and Member, Delhi Urban Art Commission;
3. Shri Bharat Bhushan, Director (IA);
4. Ms. Sancita Jindal, Member Secretary, EAC

Constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest inspected the project in question to review:

- (i) The status of the relocation of the Dhari Devi Temple and its adequacy
- (ii) The Management Plan for muck disposal
- (iii) Compliance to various environmental conditions and
- (iv) Review the EC for the increased capacity

33. The team visited the site on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 and gave the report dated 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 making following observations and recommendations as regards the muck disposal:

**(ii) The Management Plan for Muck disposal**

It was informed by AHPCL that the total quantity of disposal muck is expected to be 66.91 lakh cum. There are 10 sites covering an area of 21.01 ha for muck disposal which were identified by the State Forests Department and approved for non-forestry use. The muck disposal plan was prepared by IIT, Roorkee and approved by the State Forests Department. The total quantity of muck generated till date is 62.55 lakh cum. Detailed section of the river with location of the muck disposal site along with the capacity in volume of each muck disposal site was provided along with the photographs of each site by AHPCL during the presentation. AHPCL stated that they had constructed gabion wall/cement concrete blocks during previous year and the same was washed out during heavy flood last year. The pictures shown by the AHPCL are enclosed at annexure 17. Now the concrete walls are planned and the same are being implemented.

It is observed that-

- (a) Muck disposal is an issue, as with most of the Hydro Projects. The muck management is not sound.
- (b) The environment clearance being of 1985, no specific condition was given for Muck Disposal at that time.
- (c) 70% of the muck is being disposed of at four sites which are near dam (9.38 lakh cum), desilting basin (19.15 lakh cum), power house (9.67) and power channel (8.05).
- (d) Three sites out of these are too close to the river and are of a height of 8 to 10m. In all its possibility, the muck may be running off into the river from these.
- (e) The retaining walls were not of sufficient height to retain the dumped muck and were broken at many places.
- (f) AHPCL should have developed a series of terraces of boulders crate wall and masonry wall, where so ever possible, for the disposal area to protect it from flood water during monsoons, as suggested by IIT, Roorkee.
- (g) Despite visits by three Committees viz. the State Committee under the State Chief Conservator of Forests, a sub-Committee of Forest Advisory Committee of MoEF

and Central Empowered Committee and a plan prepared by IIT, Roorkee, muck disposal needs tremendous improvement.

- (h) The recommendations of these Committees were not communicated to AHPCL except a letter from MoEF dated 19.5.2010 based on the monitoring report of the Regional Office of MoEF at Lucknow. After the site inspection, a letter was written by the Regional Office on 22.04.2010 which also mentions only the restoration plans and the letter from MoEF letter only mentions about CAT plan and Green belt development.

We express our concerns over the site selection for the muck disposal which is too near to the river. We also feel that the monitoring by the Regional Office of the Ministry seems not adequate, leading to the present status.

To Mitigate the present situation, we recommended that-

**Recommendations:**

- (i) The muck slope at the edge of the river has to be adequately protected by a retaining wall of at least 1-2m height to be 1m above HFL corresponding to a flood of 2500 to 3000 m<sup>3</sup>/sec in the river.
- (ii) The existing slope of the muck disposed off is around 40-45° and need to be flattened to 35°. The walls are constructed partially upto a maximum of 2 m height and need to be completed to the top with surface protection before July, 2011 when the monsoon precipitation becomes intense. This is considered expedient to prevent sloughing, sliding of the critically steep muck slope and to arrest flow of the muck into the river. The wall may be constructed over a length of almost 1 km stretch at three major site i.e. the dam, desilting basin and power house. This would lead to adequate environmental protection.
- (iii) Muck should be compacted and Terraces may be formed, where so ever possible.
- (iv) Appropriate protection by plantation and gabions should be put only after slopes are flattened to 35°, protected by retaining walls of desired height. Thereafter, appropriate soil cover of 1m has to be provided to raise plantation for slop protection.
- (v) Site wise restoration plan with time targets may be submitted immediately to the MoEF.
- (vi) Progress on implementation on these should be strictly by a team.

34. The Ministry of Environment and Forest had issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to M/s Alaknanda Hydro Power co. Ltd on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. AHPCL was

directed not to undertake any further construction work other than safety and electricity works up to 200MW and the components related to muck disposal, quarry restoration etc. On receipt of complaints regarding violation of the said directions the Ministry constituted a team comprising of the following members:

- (i) Dr. J.K. Sharma, Professor & Dean, School of Environment & Natural Resources, Doon University, Dehradun and Member EAC (RV & HP).
- (ii) Shri G.L. Bansal, Director, Central Water Commission, New Delhi and Member EAC (RV & HP).
- (iii) Ms. Sanchita Jindal, IA Division, MoEF.

to visit the project site and carry out local investigation. Accordingly, the team visited the project site on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 and made certain observations of relevance to the present case in respect of muck dumping sites as follows:

**(V) Muck Dumping Sites:**

On route to various project components, the team had seen the Muck Dumping sites no. 7 and 9 as complained by the Gang Avhan. It was observed that both the sites have been improved with slops reduced and terracing done wherever possible, and toe walls (Gabbion and concrete) have been constructed as per the Directions issued by the Ministry. However, the plantation carried out on these sites needs further improvements. A few plants were seen growing on Muck Dumping site 9. On one of the sites, pieces of Net Tarpaulin with which the site was covered during last monsoon were seen. The team felt that instead of plastic tarpaulin, coir may be used which will act as binding material and manure too and help growing the plantation. Plantation activities need to be expedited urgently as these are now ready to rehabilitate sites. However, AHPCL stated that the soil from Site No. 9 has to be taken back to various project components for backfilling behind walls which can be done only after revoking the

restrictions under Section 5 after which the plantation can be done on full scale.

35. The MoEF further constituted a team comprising of the following members:

- (i) Shri B. P. Das, Vice Chairman, EAC for Hydro Projects of MoEF.
- (ii) Shri Raja Rao, Technical Expert.
- (iii) Shri B B Barman, IA, Division, MoEF.

in order to verify the compliance of the conditions stipulated vide directions dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 and the conditions of environmental clearance accorded in May, 1985 in pursuant to the order dated 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 362 and 5849 of 2012 in W.P No. 68/2008 (PIL) and the order dated 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 passed by this Tribunal in M.A. No. 103/2012 in Appeal No. 29/2011. The team visited the project site on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. During the visit the project proponent- AHPCL made detailed presentation delineating compliance on each of the issue stipulated both vide direction dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 and EC dated May, 1985. We reproduce herein below the relevant observations made by the said team as regards muck disposal and management.

3.2 Compliance of conditions communicated under Section 5 of EP (Act) 1986 vide letter dated 30.06.2011.

.....

3 to 7	(iii) The Muck slope at the edge of the river shall be adequately protected by a retaining wall of at least 1-2m height to be 1m above HFL corresponding to a flood of 2500 to 3000m <sup>3</sup> /sec in the river.	There are 10 approved muck disposal/dumping sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muck has been removed from location nos. 1, 2 and 5.</li> <li>• Location no. 3 is on higher elevation. Muck has been deposited at this location to develop a platform for</li> </ul>
--------------	--	---

<p>(iv)The existing slope of the muck disposed off is around 40-45° and shall be flattened to 35°. The walls shall be constructed partially upto a maximum of 2m height and need to be completed to the top with surface protection before July, 2011 when monsoon precipitation becomes intense. This is considered expedient to prevent sloughing, sliding of the critically steep muck slope and to arrest flow of the muck into the river. The wall shall be constructed over a length of almost 1 Km stretch at three major sites i.e. the dam, desilting basin and power house. This would lead to adequate environmental protection.</p> <p>(v)Muck shall be compacted and Terraces shall be formed, where so ever possible.</p> <p>(vi)Appropriate protection by plantation and gabions should be put only after slopes are flattened to 35°, protected by retaining walls of desired height. Thereafter, appropriate soil cover of 1m shall be provided to raise plantation for slope protection.</p> <p>(vii)Muck disposal site wise restoration plan with the targets shall be submitted immediately to the MoEF.</p>	<p>infra structural facilities such as work shop shed etc. This muck is well above the water level and is not in direct contact with the river water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Toe wall and slope dressing works completed at location no. 4.</li> <li>• Soil/muck is proposed to be removed from location nos. 6, 7 and 10 for backfilling purposes after completion of project related civil works which is to recommence after revocation of Section 5. As per the plan, restoration work will take six months from the resumption of works.</li> <li>•Slope dressing, Terracing, Toe walls are completed in reference of location nos. 8 and 9 in these two locations of neither additional disposal of muck nor their retrieval is proposed.</li> <li>•AHPCL informed that an earthen cofferdam constructed to facilitate dry condition for construction of power house was earlier wrongly perceived to be amuck disposal site. This was observed during the visit and found that a toe wall was built along the cofferdam as a protective measure to prevent its damage. This entails regular repair as it gets damaged particularly during monsoon. Muck disposal site no. 10 near Power house is behind this cofferdam and thus, is insulated from direct contact of the river. A portion of muck from this site no. 10 is also proposed to be reused in backfilling. Eventually, after the power house construction is over, the cofferdam will be dismantled and soil would be utilized in backfilling of various structures.</li> <li>•All slopes of disposed areas (angle of repose) are reported within the limits prescribed by IIT, Roorkee, in the muck disposal plan prepared in its November, 2008 report for this project.</li> <li>•Total constructed length of toe protection wall is reported to be 1682 PM excluding protection works for coffer dam at power house.</li> <li>•Total quantum of muck disposal is reported to be 65.41 lac cubic meters (save cofferdam and power house) at all ten approved muck disposal locations out of which</li> </ul>
--	--

		<p>16.79 lac cubic meters is already reportedly removed and reutilized for backfilling of various structures before imposition of Section 5. The project proponent is proposing to further utilize 12.5 lac cubic meters of soil from location no. 6, 7, 10 and power house cofferdam. The project proponent has prepared an action plan to partly, remove and reutilize the soil for various structures within a period of six months from the date of revocation of Section 5 notice.</p>
--	--	---

The team upon presentation made to them and the observations made by them vis-à-vis the compliance of the conditions communicated vide direction dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 recorded that the works pertaining to remaining restoration work of muck disposal sites and supana quarry, restoration etc. would be completed within six months from the resumption of the works.

36. Observations made by Mr. A.D.N. Rao, Court Commissioner, appointed by us vide order dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 in M.A. No. 180/2012 in Appeal no. 9/2011 to assess the nature of the compliance made so far pertaining to catchment area or treatment plan, afforestation and muck disposal, particularly, as regards muck dumping sites no. 6 and 9 throw light on the ground situation relevant in the present case and as such the said observations are reproduced herein below:

14. First, I visited a Muck Dumping Site which was described as Location no. 9 by the company officials. At the said location we were joined by number of people claiming to be member of "Srinagar Chaurash Jal Vidyut, Pariyojana Prabhavit Sangarsh Samiti" represented by their Secretary Sh. Ravinder Singh Silwal.

.....

16. That at the said site, I could not locate any retaining wall to prevent the Muck from flowing into the river. On enquiry the petitioner Company officials informed me that they had in the year 2008 constructed a retaining wall and

in support of the same submitted a photograph indicating the existence of a retaining wall.

A true copy of the said photograph is being filed herewith marked as annexure P5/1.

That the said retaining wall was also washed away in the flooded in the year 2010 and that thereafter they had not only repaired/restored a retaining wall but also constructed concrete wall but the same also got washed away in the floods of August, 2012.

.....

18. A close movement to the point where the Muck is likely to enter into river shows the existence of a retaining wall being existing at one point of time thereby substantiating the stand of the company that they had constructed a retaining wall which stood washed away in the flooded during the year 2010 and thereafter in 2012.

19. That at said site it was also seen that the company had carried out certain plantation. But due to non-maintenance of the same withered away.

.....

22. I must state here that of all the locations visited by me, this is one of the area which require immediate attention and erection of a retention wall in order to prevent the Muck flowing into river.

.....

28. In so far as the Location No. 6 it is seen that at places a retaining wall has been washed away when enquired. I was informed that in the recent flood in August 2012 some of the portion has been washed away and that they are taking steps to repair and restore the same.

.....

41. From the Location no. 8 we moved on to Location no. 4 muck disposal site. It is seen that the muck is being utilized. That though river an adjacent to the site there is no retaining wall. It is once again represent that wall was constructed and that the same has been washed away and certain remnants of the wall were shown. Looking at the location of the said site it is advisable that a retaining wall be constructed immediately in order to prevent muck flowing into the river.

37. In pursuant to the order dated 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP nos. 362 and 5849 of 2012 in W.P No. 68/2008 (PIL) a joint Committee of MoEF and Government of Uttarakhand visited the project site including muck disposal sites on May 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013. The team measured the angle of the muck disposal sites 4, 6, 7,8 and 9 and found that the slopes

measured and reported by AHPCL appeared to be in order i.e. flatted up to 35°. Direction under section 5 of the EP Act issued by the MoEF on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 required protection of the muck slope at the edge of the river by retaining walls of 1-2m height to be 1m above HFL corresponding to a flood of 2500 to 3000m<sup>3</sup>/sec in the river. Direction also required construction of walls partially up to maximum of 2m height and to be completed to the top with surface protection before July, 2011 when monsoon precipitation becomes intense. Construction of such wall was to extent almost up to 1 km stretch at three major sites i.e. dam, desilting basin and power house. This was considered expedient to prevent sloughing, sliding of the critically steep muck slope and to arrest flow of the muck into the river. Compaction of the muck and formation of the terrace was also directed. Appropriate slope protection was to be secured by plantations and gabions protected by retaining wall was also expected to be done as a part of the muck management vide direction issued under Section 5 of the EP Act dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. The Committee found satisfaction in expressing hope that slope dressing, terracing, toe walls covering the top soil plantations, particularly, at a permanent muck disposal sites no. 8 and 9 would be carried out at the earliest. Pertinently, the committee recommended that the project being in close proximity to the inhabitation having several national and state institution/organisation the ongoing construction activity may be completed at the earliest. The committee had noted that in view of the NGT order dated 7<sup>th</sup>

August, 2012 in M.A. No. 103/2012 in Appeal No. 9/2011. APHCL were continuing the construction work.

38. On this backdrop learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent no. 1- Alaknanda Hydro Power co. Ltd submits that the floods of June, 2013 were flash floods unleashed by unforeseen forces of nature like sudden cloud burst and the consequences (16<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 500cm<sup>3</sup>/sec and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 1200cm<sup>3</sup>/sec flood of water) were irresistible beyond human control or capacity and as such can be regarded as “Act of God-*vis-major*”. To enrich our understanding, he invited our attention to the meaning of the phrase “Act of God” given in 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of P. Ramanatha Aiyar’s Advanced Law Lexicon and to its exposition in Divisional Controller KSRTC’s Case (2003) 7 SCC 197 Divisional Controller, KSRTC vs. Mahadeva Shetty and ors. P. Ramanatha Aiyar in his 3<sup>rd</sup> edition gives a panoramic view of how the refinement came to the understating of phrase “Act of God” through various judicial pronouncements. We will like to advert to some of them for our benefit as under:

Act of God (Vis Major). An overwhelming unpreventable event caused exclusively by forces of nature, such as an earthquake, flood, or tornado. The definition has been statutorily broadened to include all natural phenomena that are exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible, the effects of which could not be prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight. 42 USCA 9601 (1).- Also termed act of nature; act of providence. (Black, 7<sup>th</sup> Edn. 1999)

.....

It may be defined to be any accident, due directly and exclusively to natural causes without human intervention, which by no amount of foresight, pains or care, reasonably to have been expected, could have been prevented. The general characteristics of such perils are very intelligible. LR 1 CPD 423; Province of Madras v. I.S. and G. Machado, AIR 1955 Mad 519, 524, 525.

The term “Act of God” cannot be given a wide connotation so as to include every inexplicable human error or other unexplained incidents and must be confined to acts caused by natural elements such as storms, floods, lightning, earthquake and such other acts of nature which a man is unable to foresee and prevent. *Union of India v. Kothari Trading Co.* AIR 1969 Ass 84 (88).

‘Act of God’ will be an extraordinary occurrence due to natural causes, which is not the result of any human intervention and which could not be avoided by any amount of foresight and care. An accidental fire though it might have resulted from any act of or omission of the common carrier, cannot be said to be an Act of God. *P.K. Kalasami Nadar v. K. Ponnuswami Mudaliar*, AIR 1962 Mad 44 as cited in *Patel Roadways Ltd. v. Birla Yamaha Ltd.*, (200) 4 SCC 91, 103: AIR 2000 SC 1461.

The expression ‘Act of God’ signifies the operation of natural forces free from human intervention, such as lightning, storm etc. It may include such unexpected occurrence of nature as severe gale, snowstorms, hurricanes, cyclones, tidal waves and the like. *Divisional Controller, KSRTC v. Mahadeva Shetty*, (2003) 7 SCC 197, 2011.

39. To elaborate further we quote the words of the Hon’ble Apex Court at para 9 of the Judgment in *Divisional Controller, KSRTC’s* case (Supra) hereunder:

9. The expression “Act of God” signifies the operation of natural forces free from human intervention, such as lightning, storm etc. It may include such unexpected occurrences of nature as severe gale, snowstorms, hurricanes, cyclones, tidal waves and the like. But every unexpected wind and storm does not operate as an excuse from liability, if there is a reasonable possibility of anticipating their happening. An act of God provides no excuse unless it is so unexpected that no reasonable human foresight could be presumed to anticipate the occurrence, having regard to the conditions of time and place known to be prevailing. For instance, where by experience of a number of years, preventive action can be taken, Lord Westbury defined the act of God (*dammum fatale* in Scotch Laws) as an occurrence which no human foresight can provide against and of which human prudence is not the true meaning of an act of God. This appears to be nearest approach to the true meaning of an act of God. Lord Blancaburgh spoke of it as “an irresistible and unsearchable providence nullifying our human effort”.

40. It is undisputed that June, 2013 floods were due to cloud burst in upper reaches of River Alaknanda near Kedarnath unlike floods in 1894 and 1970, 'vide note on-Geological analysis' in the Main Report- part II of April, 2014 titled "Assessment of environment degradation and impact of hydroelectric projects during June 2013 disaster in Uttarakhand" published by MoEF. However, it was within the knowledge of the respondent no.1- Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd that the project is situated in Geologically Sensitive area of Himalaya, where cloud burst is not a rare phenomena and though the EC did not mandate plan for muck disposal the MoEF has sounded an alarm as regards the muck disposal vide direction dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. Having regard to these known conditions, human foresight could have reasonably anticipated that laxity in taking timely protective measures such as slope dressing, terracing, toe walls covering the top soil at the permanent muck disposal sites would prove disastrous to the environment, particularly, to the human beings who are the components of environment. Material before us points out the laxity on the part of the respondent no. 1-Alaknada Hydro Power Co. Ltd in relation to taking adequate safety measures for muck disposal sites. The Hon'ble Apex Court in its order dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 passed in Alaknanda hydro Power's Case (Supra) and the directions following thereto reiterated the needs for compliance of the said recommendations as under:-

38. CAT is required to be carried out by the project developer along with R & R and greenbelt activities, primarily to mitigate the adverse environmental impact created by the project construction. CAT is also resorted to reduce the inflow of silt and prevent sedimentation of reservoirs. CAT management involves steps to arrest soil erosion, rehabilitation of degraded forest areas through afforestation, controlling landslide and rock falls through civil engineering measures and long-time maintenance of afforestation areas. Silt inflows in river water not only result in reduction in storage capacity of dams, but lead to increased wear and tear of turbines. Therefore, CAT plan has been prepared by the Uttarakhand Forest Department and the project proponent has paid the estimated amount of Rs. 22.30 crores to the State Forest Department towards implementation of CAT Plan.

39. We may, in this connection, refer to the brief note submitted by the AHPCL wherein they have referred to landslide which occurred in the catchment area of dam Manari Bhali Stage-I in August 1978 blockading the Bhagirathi River with a dam of muck, about 40KM upstream of dam. This dam of muck breached on its over after 12 hours and the monsoon water accumulated during this period gushed out in form of a wall of water about 20 meter high. The flood receded after a few hours, but the dam did not suffer any damage. It was pointed that during this flash flood period boulders up to 250 tonnes in weight had hit and rolled over the dam. The discharge in the river had risen to 4500 cumm per Section Further it was also pointed out that in August 2012, partly constructed Srinagar Dam also faced similar type of flood. This time due to cloud bursts and breaching of coffer dams in the project upstream, the water level at the Dam rose by 17 meters, but after the flood receded, no damage to the dam was noticed. The discharge in the river had risen to 6500 cum per Section AHPCL, therefore, maintains the stand that the structure of the dam is strong enough to bear the pressure not less than 6500 cum per sec of water discharge.

40. The Principal Secretary of Forest Department Government of Uttarakhand submitted in a short affidavit dated 10.05.2013, explaining the steps they have taken. The primary responsibility is on the Forest Department to carry out effectively the CAT plan. Proper steps would be taken by the concerned authorities, if not already taken. MoEF, State Government and all other authorities will see the same is fully implemented at the earliest, so also the recommendations made by the Joint Team with regard to CAT.

Green belt Development

41. AHPCL, it is seen, has deposited first year budget of Rs. 203.6 lakhs to the State Forest Department for green belt

rim of the reservoir in August 2012. Although green belt area is earmarked the technical documents based on the maximum flood level in the reservoir, the rim of the reservoir, could only be determined and developed after reservoir is impounded. Proper steps would be taken by the Forest Department of Uttarakhand to carry out the green belt development area in question. The MoEF, the State Government etc, would see that the proper steps would be taken by all the authorities including the AHPCL to give effect to the directions given by the Joint Team.

42. Going through the reports of Das Committee, Chaturvedi Committee as well as the Joint Team and after perusing the affidavits filed by the parties, we find no reason to hold up the project which is almost nearing completion. MoEF, AHPCL, Government of Uttarakhand, Forest Department would take immediate steps to comply with all the recommendations made by Joint Team in the report dated 03.05.2013 and also oversee whether APHCL is complying with those directions as well.

43. Under such circumstances, the Appeal in SLP (c) No. 362/2012 would stand allowed and the Judgment of the High Court stands set aside. Consequently, the SLP (c) Nos. 5849-5850 of 2012 would stand dismissed. All the transferred matters from NGT are also disposed of as above.

41. We, therefore, reject the plea of the respondent no. 1 that the damage caused to the residential area was the result of "Act of God-Vis. Major".

42. Even if it was an "Act of God" a question remains to be examined as to whether the Principle of "No Fault Liability" as given under Section 17 (3) of the NGT Act, 2010 can be invoked in the present case. Section 17 of the NGT Act, 2010 reads as under:

17. Liability to pay relief or compensation in certain cases.- (1) where death of, or injury to, any person (other than a workman) or damage to any property or environment has resulted from an accident or the adverse impact of an activity or operation or process, under any enactment specified in Schedule I, the person responsible shall be liable to pay such relief or compensation for such death, injury or damage, under all or any of the heads specified in Schedule II, as may be determined by the Tribunal.

(2) If the death, injury or damage caused by an accident or the adverse impact of an activity or operation or process under any enactment specified in Schedule I cannot be attributed to any single activity or operation or process but is the combined or resultant effect of several such activities, operations and processes, the Tribunal may, apportion the liability for relief compensation amongst those responsible for such activities, operations and process on an equitable basis.

(3) The Tribunal shall, in case of an accident, apply the principle of no fault.

43. It is correct that muck is not *per se* a hazardous substance as defined under Section 2 (e) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which reads as under:

2 (e) “hazardous substance” means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism, property or the environment.

It is not the case of anyone that the muck as such has chemical or physico-chemical properties which would *per se* or by handling would cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, micro-organisms, property or the environment. However, it will be necessary to examine whether the hydro electricity power project of the respondent no.1- Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. can be regarded as a “plant” in order to call fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence of the floods of 2013 and the injury caused by it as the one caused by an accident within the meaning of Section 2 (a) of the NGT Act, 2010.

44. Oxford Dictionary of English 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition gives meaning of the word ‘plant’ as follows:-Plant- place where an industrial or manufacturing process takes place. This dictionary further gives meaning of the word ‘process’ as follows:- Process- a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end. In the

present case the respondent no. 1- Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. has undertaken the construction and commenced of the project of manufacturing Hydro Electric Power following the environmental clearance granted for carrying out construction development and commencement of such project in May, 1985.

45. Perusal of this EC letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1985 reveals that the execution of the said project including its development and commencement was subject with certain safeguards with a freedom to suggest additional safeguards; and the project was approved subject to implementation of the conditions prescribing the safeguards concurrently with execution of the work. Thus, the safeguards prescribed from time to time for execution of the said project were inseparable constituents of the series of action or steps taken in order to achieve the commencement of the said project i.e. the safeguards so merged with the process of manufacturing of the power that they become integral part of the process of manufacturing power and as such the safeguards prescribed for muck disposal are part and parcel of the manufacturing process of electricity/power undertaken by the respondent no.1, particularly when power is produced by harnessing and in process handling kinetic force of water-element of nature which at times has propensity to unleash floods. Entire place of the project therefor and the activities have to be regarded as a “Plant” as understood in simple language.

Section 2 (a) of the NGT Act reads as under:

2(a) “accident” means an accident involving a fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence while handling

any hazardous substance or equipment, or plant, or vehicle resulting in continuous or intermittent or repeated exposure to death, of, or, injury to, any person or damage to any property or environment but does not include an accident by reason only of war or civil disturbance.

46. Even assuming the disaster of June, 2013 as the one involving fortuitous or sudden or unintended occurrence the injury that has resulted from such occurrence, to the human habitation needs to be regarded as the one resulted while handling the said plant or the process leading to manufacturing of power and, therefore, it is an “accident” within the meaning of said definition under Section 2 (a) of the NGT Act, 2010. In the given facts and circumstances, therefore, the principle of No Fault Liability under Section 17(3) of the NGT Act, 2010 makes the respondent no.1- Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. liable to pay compensation for the injury caused to the human habitation.

47. The applicant have claimed an amount of Rs. 9,26,42,795/- as a compensation for the injury sustained by the members of applicant no.1 and the residents of Srinagar city as per list annexed to the Application at A-5. Respondent no. 1 has merely dismissed the claim as a fallacious one without placing any cogent material in rebuttal before us. As observed above the human habitation was affected due to the silt and the muck. Going by the Geochemical analysis the muck that was found was about 30 percent. This certainly is a footprint of the involvement of the respondent no. 1 in the occurrence resulting in damage caused as aforesaid. However, we also cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that the applicants did not specifically deny that the

structure affected were located below the flood levels- para 14-C of the reply of respondent no.1. On the other hand there is material to suggest that the Government of Uttarakhand has yet to define the flood plain zone as per the provision of Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning Act, 2012- vide order passed in WP (PIL) No. 25 of 2013: Sanjay Vyas V/s State of Uttarakhand and Ors. by the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2013. There is nothing before us to suggest that these structures were affected in floods previously. In such circumstances, there can be no escape from the liability incurred as aforesaid. We, therefore, pass the following order:-

1. Respondent no.1- Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. shall deposit an amount of Rs 9,26,42,795/- by way of compensation to the victims of the June, 2013 floods in city of Srinagar with the Environmental Relief Fund Authority established under Section 7 (a) of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 within a period of 30 days from the date of this order.
2. Amount of Court fee payable i.e. 1% of the amount of compensation awarded shall be deducted from the said deposited amount and remitted to the Registrar, National Green Tribunal as per Rule 12 of the National Green Tribunal (Practise and Procedure) Rules, 2011.
3. The respondent no. 3- State of Uttarakhand shall issue necessary directions to the District Magistrate of District Pauri to depute any senior Sub-Divisional Magistrate to call for the

claims from the persons as per list annexed as annexure A-5 with necessary proof in support of their claims. The SDM so deputed shall verify the claims made in light of the proofs produced and remit the amount due to such person/s after deduction therefrom the proportionate 1% amount of Court fees payable as per list annexure A-5 on finding the claim to be meritorious. Claims shall be called by publishing a notice, therefor in the office of the District Collector, Srinagar Municipal Corporation and on the website of the State of Uttarakhand. No Claim filed after 90 days of publication of such notice shall be entertained by the District Magistrate. Balance amount remaining in environment relief fund after disbursement of the amount as aforesaid shall be utilised for taking such measures for restoration of the public property affected by the floods.

4. Respondent no.1 shall pay an amount of Rs. 1 lakh each to the applicants as well as the respondent no. 4 as and by way of cost.
5. Original Application no. 3 of 2014 thus stands disposed of.

....., JM  
(U.D. Salvi)

....., EM  
(A.R. Yousuf)

Details of compensation distributed to petitioner 115 persons from various items/schemes by L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Company and Government of India/State Government level after the natural disaster in the year 2013:-  
District Rudraprayag

Sr. n.	Name of affected Person/ Father Name	Village Name	Relief item Paid From SDRF/CMRF/ODCH in the year 2013									Distributio n of Amount Deposited by L&T Company in CMRF	Total financial aid disbursed
			Unreaso nanble	Home grand (SDRF)	Ex- gratia grant	ODCH Financial aid distributed	Financia l assistanc e for Widow hood	Financial assistance given on animal loss	Monthly rent after building damage	Financia l assistanc e given of agricul tural	Grant in case of cmme rcial dama ge under		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>1- Tehsil Basukedar</b>													
1	Ram Lal S/o Gulabu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	25000.00	0.00	98526.00	495526.00
2	Shyam Lal S/o Gulabu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
3	Sidhvi Lal S/o Gulau	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
4	Rajendra Prasad S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
5	Suresh Chandra S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
6	Purushottam Chandrawal S/o Gulabu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
7	Balveer Lal S/o Prem Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
8	Surendra Lal S/o Ravi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
9	Prem Lal S/o Dhanpati Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
10	Prem Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
11	Prem Lal S/o Ajbu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
12	Bindi Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00
13	Santosh S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
14	Kunwar Lal S/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
15	Virendra Lal S/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
16	Shyam Lal S/o Ganinya Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
17	Rajpal Lal S/o Kutta Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
जिलाधिकारी

जिलाधिकारी  
रुद्रप्रयाग

18	Chhotiya Lal S/o Padmu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
19	Tongi Lal S/o Padmu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
20	Mahendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
21	Harendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
22	Dhirendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
23	Nand Lal S/o Kala	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	815526.00
24	Vikram Lal S/o Nand Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	847526.00
25	Dinesh Lal S/o Ravi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
26	Virendra Lal S/o Basantu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	828026.00
27	Basantu Lal S/o Moluu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
28	Kundan Lal S/o Moluu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
29	Ramesh Lal S/o Kundan Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
30	Rukmani Devi W/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
31	Govardhan S/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
32	Jagat Lal S/o Prem Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	35000.00	0.00	98526.00	855526.00
33	Gajendra Lal S/o Basantu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
34	Purnima Devi W/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
35	Ram Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
36	Gajendra Prasad Chandrawal S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
37	Chandri Devi W/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
38	Darshan Lal S/o Moluu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	842526.00
39	Sunil Kumar S/o Amaru Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	829526.00
40	Vikram Lal S/o Shyam Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
41	Rikhuli Devi W/o Dhanpati Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
42	Saroja Devi W/o Navalkishore	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
43	Vijayprasad S/o Ramprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
44	Rajendra Prasad S/o Ramprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	20000.00	0.00	98526.00	692526.00
45	Jagdish Prasad S/o Radhakrishna	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	20000.00	0.00	98526.00	692526.00
46	Anusuya Prasad S/o Radhakrishna	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	682526.00
47	Lalita Prasad S/o Ramsharan	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	477526.00
48	Neelam Devi W/o Sardul	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for Monitor  
जिवाधिकारी  
उदयपराग

49	Mangal Dev S/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
50	Harsh Lal S/o Chhotiya Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
51	Jamuna Devi W/o Rameshwar Prasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
52	Vinod Prasad S/o Suresha Nand	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>10400000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23800000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>80000.00</b>	<b>1078000.00</b>	<b>250500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5123352.00</b>	<b>40731852.00</b>

## 2- Tehsil Ukhimath

53	Shanti Devi W/o Sant Lal	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	400000.00	500000.00	25000.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	1255526.00
54	Pradeep Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
55	Sulochana Devi W/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
56	Narayan Singh S/o Rati Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	2500.00	0.00	98526.00	833026.00
57	Baldar Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	850526.00
58	Mahavir Singh S/o Bankelal	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
59	Jagdish Singh S/o Lakhpat Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2666.00	66666.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	341858.00
60	Pramod Singh S/o Lakhpat Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2667.00	66667.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	341860.00
61	Prakash Singh S/o Lakhpat Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2667.00	66667.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	691860.00
62	Bhaktdarshan Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	836776.00
63	Mahendra Singh S/o Chait Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
64	Kulveer Singh S/o Jaman Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
65	Rameshwar Singh S/o Brahmanand	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
66	Bachan Singh S/o Mangal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
67	Yogambar Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
68	Aarti Devi W/o Dinesh Chandra	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

Free Kanika Court  
जिलाधिकारी  
रुद्रप्रयाग

69	Dhan Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
70	Jeet Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
71	Tyagar Singh S/o Gabar Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
72	Chandrashekhar S/o Shrvanath	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	826526.00
73	Vishwanath S/o Shrvanath	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	826526.00
74	Lakhpat Singh S/o Narayan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
75	Asha Lata W/o Gajpal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
76	Jagmohan Singh S/o Gajpal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	85000.00	0.00	98526.00	915526.00
77	Shiv gopal Singh S/o Bhopal Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	40000.00	0.00	98526.00	870526.00
78	Prakash S/o Chandra Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
79	Shiv Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	17500.00	0.00	98526.00	848026.00
80	Deepak Singh S/o Madan Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	15000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00
81	Bhimsingh S/o Balak Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
82	Jaydev Singh S/o Shiv Gopal Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
83	Manoj Singh S/o Prem Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
84	Trilok Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
85	Matbar Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
86	Raghuveer Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
87	Umesh Prasad S/o Farsram	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
88	Ramesh Prasad S/o Farsram	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
89	Sarveshwari Devi W/o Shambhu Prasad	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
90	Usha Devi W/o Jayakrishna	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
91	Rakesh Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
सहायक सहायक अधिकारी

for No. 100/101  
जिलाधिकारी  
छद्मप्रयाग

92	Visheshwar Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
93	Sarveshwar Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
94	Kalika Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
95	Sanjay S/o Harikrishna	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
96	Krishnagopal S/o Ram Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
97	Prem Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
98	Amar Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
99	Kripalu Lal S/o Bachu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
100	Parvati Devi W/o Dinesh Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
101	Vipin Chandra S/o Sarveshwar Prasad	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
102	Saraswati Devi S/o Vrijlal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
103	Mohan Lal S/o Sounu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
104	Ranveer Lal S/o Sounu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
105	Subhadra Devi W/o Premlal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
106	Indra Lal S/o Bachu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
107	Sachidanand S/o Ramchandra	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	338026.00
108	Devendra Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	12000.00	0.00	98526.00	342526.00
109	Deveshwari Devi W/o Ramchandra	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	330526.00
110	Anjana Devi W/o Shivprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	322526.00
111	Kamaldev Singh S/o Shiv Gopal	Butolgaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	622526.00
112	Mahendra S/o Banke Lal	Bhatwari sunar	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
113	Manwar Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
114	Mahendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
115	Birendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>444000.00</b>	<b>11700000.00</b>	<b>400000.00</b>	<b>24600000.00</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>1512000.00</b>	<b>185750.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6207138.00</b>	<b>45093888.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>444000.00</b>	<b>22100000.00</b>	<b>400000.00</b>	<b>48400000.00</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>100000.00</b>	<b>2590000.00</b>	<b>436250.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11330490.00</b>	<b>85825740.00</b>

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. सिंघ)  
परिष्कृत प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for Man. Secy  
जिलाधिकारी  
रुद्रप्रयाग

**Details of government financial assistance distributed to the disaster-affected persons under the Divine Disaster/L&T Company  
Singoli Bhatwadi Hydroelectric Project area of the year 2013**

**1- Tehsil Rudraprayag**

Sr. n.	Name of affected Person/ Father Name	Village Name	Relief item Paid From SDRF/CMRF/ODCH in the year 2013									Distributio n of Amount Deposited by L&T Company in CMRF	Total financial aid disbursed
			Unreaso nanble	Home grand (SDRF)	Ex- gratia grant	ODCH Financial aid distributed	Finnci al assistan ce for Widow hood	Financi al assistan ce given on animal loss	Monthly rent after building damage	Financial assistance given of agricultu al	Grant in case of cmmerci al damage under		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Shashidhar Benjwal' S/o Shri Parameshanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
2	Ramesh Chandra S/o Shri Krishna	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	8500.00	0.00	98526.00	839026.00
3	Om Prakash S/o Radhakrishna	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
4	Sureshanand S/o Srinand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
5	Anusuya Prasad S/o Sureshanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
6	Gajpal Singh S/o Jabar Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
7	Bhuvneshwar Prasad S/o Satyanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
8	premallabh S/o Sureshanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
9	Harshvardhan Lal first slave	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
10	Bhagat Singh S/o Prem Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
11	Digambar Singh S/o Yashpal Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
12	Yogendra Singh S/o Yashpal Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
13	Bhapend Singh S/o Yashpal Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
14	Digambar Singh S/o Prem Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
15	Ramesh Chandra S/o baby ram	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
16	Prem Prakash S/o Basistha Nautiyal	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
17	Mehar Lal S/o Gangu Lal	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
18	Krishnanand S/o Charanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

Subgovernor for Kanke  
जिलाधिकारी  
रुद्रप्रयाग

19	Harshvardhan S/o Haridutt	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
20	Rameshwar Prasad S/o Bhaskranand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
21	Shiva Nand S/o Bhaskranand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
22	Krishnanand S/o Shri Krishna	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
23	Jot Singh S/o Shyam Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
24	Sudhakar S/o Bhaskranand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
25	Dinesh Prasad S/o Parashanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
26	Vishnu Dutt S/o Charanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
27	Jai Singh S/o Shyam Singh	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
28	Gunanand S/o Bhaskranand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
29	Medanidhar S/o Parmanand	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	10650.00	0.00	98526.00	841176.00
30	Chandrakala Devi S/o Sri Krishna	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
31	Kailash Chand S/o Ram Chandra	Sille	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
32	Saurabh Kant S/o Harshvardhan	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
33	Champa Devi S/o Shiv Prasad	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
34	Rajendra Prasad S/o Shankar Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
35	Visheshwari Devi S/o Purushottam	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
36	Jagmohan S/o Sher Singh	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
37	Satish Prasad S/o Narendra Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
38	Dinesh Chand S/o Rudri Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
39	Sunil Dutt S/o Chandni Prasad	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
40	Subhash Chandra S/o Guna Nand	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
41	Brijmohan S/o Brahmanand	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
42	Purushottam S/o Brahmanand	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
43	Devi Prasad S/o Shankar Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
44	Bhagwati Prasad S/o Shankar Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
45	Girish Chand S/o Narendra Dutt	Sille	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेनी)  
तहसील अधिकारी

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for Possibility Court  
Jalgaon  
जिलाधिकारी  
रजप्रयाग



72	Madan Lal S/o Patu Lal	Baniyari	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
73	Gajpal Singh Rawat S/o Bhajan Singh	Baniyari	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
74	Jaykrishna S/o Dayaram	Baniyari	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
75	Parmanand S/o Dayaram	Baniyari	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
76	Kunwar Singh S/o Gabbar Singh	Baniyari	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
77	Naval Kishore S/o Pitambar Dutt	Baniyari	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
78	Mathura Devi W/o Balveer Lal	Baniyari	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
79	Jasdei Devi S/o Raghuvveer Lal	Baniyari	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
80	Savita Devi S/o Raghuvveer Lal	Baniyari	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
81	Ram Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
82	Mahipal Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
83	Mohan Prasad S/o Prahlad devotee	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
84	Anita Devi W/o Trilochan	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
85	Brijmohan S/o Prahlada devotee	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
86	Ramesh Chandra S/o Prahlada devotee	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
87	Shivraj Singh S/o Bhagchandra	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
88	Kuldeep Singh S/o Kundan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
89	Mahendra Singh S/o Birendra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
90	Visheshwari Devi W/o Ramesh Chandra	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
91	Bardei Devi W/o Mohan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
92	Buddhiballabh S/o Harikrishna	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
93	Kamla Devi w/o Raghunath Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
94	Rajendra Singh S/o Kewal Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
95	Dharmendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
96	Devendra Singh S/o Kulvir Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह जी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
जिला न्यायाधिकारी

Ju Gaharwal  
जिला न्यायाधिकारी  
for the Court

97	Devendra Singh S/o Raghuveer Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
98	Kunwar Singh S/o Devram	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
99	Balbhadra Singh S/o Kundan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
100	Rajendra Bariyal S/o Hikkmati Bariyal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
101	Hari Singh S/o Bhawan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
102	Sanjay Prakash S/o Chintamani	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
103	Birendra Singh S/o Shrichand	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
104	Amita Devi S/o Netra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
105	Hukam Singh S/o Shivraj Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
106	Pawan Kumar S/o Mahendra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
107	Avatar Singh S/o Jatar Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
108	Anil Kumar S/o Dwarika Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
109	Naveen Kumar S/o Buddiballabh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
110	Dinesh Chandra S/o Birendra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
111	Praveen S/o Buddiballabh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
112	Mukesh Chandra S/o Shambhu Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
113	Darwan Singh S/o Puran Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
114	Manoj Negi S/o Mohan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
115	Basudev Singh S/o Kundan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
116	Mukesh Kumar S/o Gauri Shekar	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
117	Ramesh Chandra S/o Vishveshwar Dutt	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	835526.00
118	Rita Sajwan S/o Pankaj Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
119	Ballabh Singh S/o Kundan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
120	Vishani Devi S/o Ghananand	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

(S. G. Gaharwal)  
जिलाधिकारी  
for Naakot Court

121	Mahavir Singh S/o Laxman Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
122	Jitendra Singh S/o Darshan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
123	Rajendra Singh S/o Narayan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
124	Chirgayu Prasad S/o Brahmanand	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
125	Mahavir Lal S/o Dillu Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	1900.00	0.00	98526.00	832426.00
126	Vikram Lal S/o Dillu Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	850526.00
127	Raju Lal S/o Budhi Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	1700.00	0.00	98526.00	732226.00
128	Vijay Kumar S/o Shivraj Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
129	Mahesh Kumar S/o Shiv Raj Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
130	Mukesh Kumar S/o Shiv Raj Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
131	Anita Devi S/o Raghuvveer Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
132	Harish Lal S/o Kundi Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
133	Radhe Lal S/o budhi Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	1700.00	0.00	98526.00	732226.00
134	Narendra Singh S/o Balbhadra Singh	Vijaynagar	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
135	Ajendra Ajay S/o Dwariaka Prasad	Vijaynagar	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
136	Manoj Rawat S/o Ram Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
137	Ashish Negi S/o Birendra Singh	Vijaynagar	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
138	Hikmati S/o Bhajani Lal	Vijaynagar	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
139	Sudama Devi S/o Raghuvveer Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
140	Kamal Kant S/o Harshvardhan	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
141	Uma Devi S/o Bachan Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
142	Suraj Kumar S/o Hikmati Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
143	Birendra Singh S/o Kulbeer Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
144	Rajendra Singh S/o Dayal Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
145	Rakesh Kumar S/o Ram Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
146	Sunita Bagwadi S/o Rakesh Bagwadi	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रमाण सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

जिलाधिकारी  
for Naakot Taluqa

147	Dayal Singh S/o Pusu Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
148	Rajendra Singh S/o Yashpal Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
149	Rai Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
150	Khet Pal Singh S/o Hukam Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
151	Birendra Singh S/o Shyam Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
152	Dwarka Prasad S/o Govind Ram	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
153	Mahendra Singh S/o Ramola Shiv Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
154	Shambhu Prasad S/o Prahlad bhakat	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
155	Yashodhar Prasad S/o Shankar Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
156	Pratap Singh S/o Puran Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
157	Mohan Singh S/o Jitar Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
158	Sanjay Singh S/o Dhoom Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
159	Deep Lal S/o Sundar Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
160	Kunwar Lal S/o Surendra Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
161	sunder lal S/o Moju Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
162	Ramesh Lal S/o Sundar Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
163	Mukhari Devi S/o Vijay Singh	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
164	Shyam Lal S/o Budhi Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
165	Chandi Prasad S/o Budhi Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
166	GB Bhat S/o Devaki Nandan	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
167	Narendra S/o Dharmanand	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
168	Bachan Lal S/o Nainu Lal	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
169	Gauri Shankar S/o Rudri Dutt	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
170	Prem Ballabh S/o Devki Nandan	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
171	Lalit Mohan S/o Chandra Prakash	Naakot	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
172	Chandra Singh Sajwan S/o Gusain Singh Sajwan	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	100000.00	98526.00	707776.00
173	Kedar Singh Sajwan S/o Gusain Singh Sajwan	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	100000.00	98526.00	707776.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

For Hon'ble Const  
J. G. Gulerwal  
जिलाधिकारी  
इलाहाबाद

174	Jangveer Singh S/o Ram Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	98526.00	706526.00
175	Teju Lal S/o Rati Lal	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95827.00	98526.00	702353.00
176	Vijay Singh S/o Bahadur Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100000.00	98526.00	706526.00
177	Suresh Kharola S/o Madho Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53213.00	98526.00	659739.00
178	Sulochana Devi S/o Rajendra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	8000.00	98526.00	838526.00
179	Harimohan S/o Bhim Singh Negi	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4250.00	66524.00	98526.00	677300.00
180	Prakash Singh S/o Mahipal Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66534.00	98526.00	673060.00
181	Krishna Mohan S/o Bhim Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66534.00	98526.00	673060.00
182	Baldev Singh S/o Roop Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42613.00	98526.00	649139.00
183	Ranveer Singh Sate Singh S/o Ram Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50000.00	98526.00	656526.00
184	Jaspal Lal/Gajpal Lal S/o Sabbatu Lal	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42613.00	98526.00	649139.00
185	Prem Singh S/o Gusain Singh	Naakot	8000.00	0.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	100000.00	98526.00	707776.00
186	Pankaj Thapliyal S/o Shambhu Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
187	Bachan Singh S/o Lal Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
188	Gaddu Lal S/o Sunder Lal	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
189	Sushil Kumar S/o Narendra Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
190	Bachni Devi W/o Birendra Singh	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
191	Vijay Kumar S/o Mohan Prasad	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
192	Birendra Goswami S/o Devram	Naakot	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
193	Jagmohan S/o Ravi Lal	Rampur	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
194	Jagdish Lale S/o Manik Lal	Rampur	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
195	Shishupal Singh S/o Indra Singh	Tilwara	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
196	Dharamvir Singh S/o Jaspal Singh	Tilwara	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
197	Suresh Prasad S/o Bachi ram	Tilwara	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)

for Non'le Govt  
Jugahwal  
जिलाधिकारी  
रुद्रप्रयाग

198	Gaje Singh S/o Dayal Singh	Tilwara	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
199	Sardal Lal S/o Balku Lal	Tilwara	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
200	Jagat Prasad S/o Suraj Prasad	Geed boutar	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
201	Shiv Singh S/o Shyam Singh	Geed boutar	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
202	Pradeep Singh S/o Hari Singh	soodi	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
203	Jayveer Singh S/o Hayat Singh	soodi	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
204	Sahabudin S/o Fakuudin	Amotha	8000.00	100000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	730526.00
205	Indra Singh S/o Alam Singh	Amotha	8000.00	200000.00	0	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1640000.00</b>	<b>33600000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102500000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>4608000.00</b>	<b>37450.00</b>	<b>991858.00</b>	<b>20197830.00</b>	<b>163595138.00</b>

## 2- Tehsil Jakholi

206	Shri Omprakash S/o darmyan Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
207	Shri Jagdish Lal S/o Indra Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
208	Mr. Dinesh Lal S/o Dhanpati Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
209	Mr. Dhanpati Lal S/o Gena Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
210	Mr. Kunwar Singh S/o Kalam Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
211	Mr. Girish Lal S/o Dhanpati Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
212	Mr. Bhagwan Singh S/o Gabar Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
213	Mr. Rajendra Singh S/o Kalam Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
214	Mr. Rakesh Lal S/o Dhanpati Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
215	Shri Raghuvierlal son Dhanpati Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
216	Mr. Ramesh Lal son Dhanpati Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
217	Mrs. Bhagirathi Devi W/o Prem Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	844526.00
218	Mrs. Munni Devi W/o Makar Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
219	Shri Kalam Singh S/o Kripal Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
220	Mr. darmiyen Lal S/o Shri Jogi Lal	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रमाण प्रशासक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासक अधिकारी

for name to local  
प्रमाण प्रशासक

221	Mr. Keshri Prasad S/o Ghanshyam	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
222	Shri Krishna Nand S/o Ghanshyam	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
223	Mr. Indra Singh S/o Baishakh Singh	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
224	Mr. Jaideep Tamta S/o Ramesh Tamta	chaka	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	824526.00
225	Shri Rameshwar Prasad S/o Dhanshyam	chaka	0.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	698526.00
226	Shri Narendra Dutt S/o Visheshwar Dutt	chaka	0.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	698526.00
227	Mr. Rajveer Singh S/o Ranveer Singh	chaka	0.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	698526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>152000.00</b>	<b>4100000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11000000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>120000.00</b>	<b>342000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2167572.00</b>	<b>17881572.00</b>

### 3- Tehsil Basukedar

228	Raghuvar Prasad Bhatt S/o Bachiram	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
229	Madan Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
230	Bhupendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
231	Kunwar Singh S/o Bakhtawar Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	485526.00
232	Anju Negi W/o Anil Negi	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	835526.00
233	Vishambari devi W/o Jaipal Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
234	Rajkumar Singh Rawat S/o Gopal Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	806526.00
235	Veer Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
236	Kedar Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
237	Gayadhar Prasad S/o Mitranand Bhatt	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
238	Vijaydhar Bhatt S/o Mitranand Bhatt	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
239	Pramila Thapliyal W/o Jayprakash	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
240	Urmila Devi W/o Vishnudatta	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
241	Jatadhar Bhatt S/o Mitranand Bhatt	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for nonde cont  
J. G. Gaharwal  
जिम्मेदार  
रुद्रप्रयाग

242	Madan Lal S/o Masantu Lal	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
243	Rajendra Lal S/o Bhopalu Lal	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
244	Rajeshwari Devi W/o Bindi Lal	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
245	Surendra Singh S/o Hukam Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
246	Rajendra Singh S/o Gainya Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
247	Bhyuraj Singh S/o Hayat Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
248	Gyan Singh S/o Gabar Singh	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
249	Kuldeep Singh Rawat S/o Bir Singh	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
250	Bhupendra Maithani S/o Sureshanand	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
251	Vijaypal Arya S/o Shiv Lal	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	456526.00
252	Satyeshwar Prasad Bhatt S/o Bhola dutt	Falai	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	456526.00
253	Baali Devi W/o Gokul Lal	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
254	Damayanti Bhatt W2o Sunil Dutt	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
255	Pareshwar Dutt Bhatt S/o Jatadhar	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
256	Chandrashekhar S/o Jatadhar	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
257	Kunwar Lal S/o Masantu Lal	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
258	Vikesh Bhatt S/o Vishnudhar	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
259	Pradeep Singh S/o Veer Singh Rawat	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
260	Sita Devi W/o Rajesh	Falai	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
261	Deepak Bhatt S/o Sachchidanand	Falai	8000.00	100000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	356526.00
262	Kishore Lal S/o Bhupathi Lal	Ganganagar	0.00	100000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	548526.00
263	Nauratu Lal S/o Naumu Lal	Ganganagar	8000.00	100000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	356526.00
264	Shivdei Devi W/o Purushottam Dutt	Ganganagar	0.00	100000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	348526.00
265	Lakhpat Singh S/o Mukand Singh	Ganganagar	0.00	100000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	548526.00
266	Shiv Lal S/o Mangu Lal	Ganganagar	0.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	720526.00
267	Ram Lal S/o Gulabu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	25000.00	0.00	98526.00	495526.00
268	Shyam Lal S/o Gulabu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)

for Non-SE level  
Signature  
[Signature]

269	Sidhvi Lal S/o Gulau	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
270	Rajendra Prasad S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
271	Suresh Chandra S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
272	Purushottam Chandrawal S/o Gulabu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
273	Balveer Lal S/o Prem Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
274	Surendra Lal S/o Ravi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
275	Prem Lal S/o Dhanpati Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
276	Prem Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
277	Prem Lal S/o Ajbu	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
278	Bindi Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00
279	Santosh S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
280	Kunwar Lal S/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
281	Virendra Lal S/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
282	Shyam Lal S/o Ganinya Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
283	Rajpal Lal S/o Kutta Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00
284	Chhotiya Lal S/o Padmu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
285	Tongi Lal S/o Padmu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
286	Mahendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
287	Harendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
288	Dhirendra Lal S/o Divanu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	825526.00
289	Nand Lal S/o Kala	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	815526.00
290	Vikram Lal S/o Nand Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	847526.00
291	Dinesh Lal S/o Ravi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
292	Virendra Lal S/o Basantu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	828026.00
293	Basantu Lal S/o Mollu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
294	Kundan Lal S/o Mollu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
295	Ramesh Lal S/o Kundan Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
296	Rukmani Devi W/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
297	Govardhan S/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
298	Gopal Dutt S/o Totta Ram	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	820526.00
299	Jagat Lal S/o Prem Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	22000.00	35000.00	0.00	98526.00	855526.00
300	Omprakash S/o Gopaldutt	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
301	Suryaprakash S/o Gopaldutt	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)

सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)

विभागाध्यक्ष  
रुद्रप्रयाग

302	Gajendra Lal S/o Basantu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
303	Purnima Devi W/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
304	Ram Lal S/o Roop Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
305	Gajendra Prasad Chandrawal S/o Budhi Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
306	Chandani Devi W/o Madhav Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
307	Darshan Lal S/o Mollu Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	842526.00
308	Sunil Kumar S/o Amaru Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	7000.00	0.00	98526.00	829526.00
309	Vikram Lal S/o Shyam Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
310	Rikhuli Devi W/o Dhanpati Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
311	Saroja Devi W/o Navalkishore	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	827526.00
312	Vijayprasad S/o Ramprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	822526.00
313	Rajendra Prasad S/o Ramprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	20000.00	0.00	98526.00	692526.00
314	Jagdish Prasad S/o Radhakrishna	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	20000.00	0.00	98526.00	692526.00
315	Anusuya Prasad S/o Radhakrishna	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	350000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	682526.00
316	Lalita Prasad S/o Ramsharan	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	477526.00
317	Neelam Devi W/o Sardul	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
318	Mangal Dev S/o Gokuldev	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
319	Harsh Lal S/o Chhotiya Lal	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
320	Jamuna Devi W/o Rameshwar Prasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	448526.00
321	Vinod Prasad S/o Suresha Nand	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
322	Shambhu Prasad S/o Sachchidanand	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	466526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>208000.00</b>	<b>18400000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>38700000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>80000.00</b>	<b>1698000.00</b>	<b>270500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9359970.00</b>	<b>68716470.00</b>

## 4- Tehsil Ukhimath

0

323	Kirat Singh S/o Bachan Singh	semitalli	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	42250.00	0.00	98526.00	864776.00
324	Parvati Devi W/o Bachan Singh	semitalli	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	21250.00	0.00	98526.00	843776.00
325	Madan Singh S/o Birendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	28750.00	0.00	98526.00	501276.00
326	Ramesh Chandra S/o Vidyadatt	semitalli	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	482526.00

(शंकर सिंह बेगी)

अध्यापक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारीfor signature touch  
Dr. Gokhale  
उद्भवायग

327	Avatar Singh S/o Roopchandra Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	59750.00	0.00	98526.00	882276.00
328	Vishambar Dutt S/o Bachiram	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	24000.00	0.00	98526.00	846526.00
329	Indra singh S/o Mohan Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	42500.00	0.00	98526.00	865026.00
330	Usha Devi W/o Shriram	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	8250.00	0.00	98526.00	830776.00
331	Hari Singh S/o Govind Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	23250.00	0.00	98526.00	845776.00
332	Shyam Singh S/o Govind Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	20500.00	0.00	98526.00	843026.00
333	Shivlal S/o Govind Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	21500.00	0.00	98526.00	494026.00
334	Dinesh Chandra S/o Sureshanand	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
335	Darshan Lal S/o Gopal Lal	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	478776.00
336	Dildei Devi S/o Manik Lal	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	6000.00	0.00	98526.00	478526.00
337	Purnanand S/o Bachiram	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
338	Mahanand S/o Asharam	semitalli	0.00	10000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	98526.00	722526.00
339	Prem lal S/o Govind Singh	semitalli	0.00	10000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	16000.00	0.00	98526.00	726526.00
340	Vimla Devi W/o Bindi Lal	semitalli	0.00	10000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	710526.00
341	Sarojan Singh S/o Bhup Singh	semitalli	0.00	20000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	68500.00	0.00	98526.00	541026.00
342	Radhe Lal S/o Gopal Lal	semitalli	0.00	10000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	718026.00
343	Balwant Singh S/o Virendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	10000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24250.00	0.00	98526.00	372776.00
344	Bhagwati Prasad S/o Bachiram	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00
345	Rekha Devi W/o Omprakash	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	125526.00
346	Premprakash S/o Mahimanand	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00
347	Jayprakash S/o Vidyadatt	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00
348	Chandra Singh S/o Avtar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	133026.00
349	Rai Singh S/o Rajendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	119776.00
350	Madan Singh S/o Gabar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	7250.00	0.00	98526.00	132776.00
351	Jitendra Singh S/o Avtar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
352	Bhagat Singh S/o Jashpal Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6750.00	0.00	98526.00	132276.00
353	Jagdish Singh S/o Jashpal Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)

For your file copy  
 अधिकारी  
 उदप्रयाग

354	Vikram Singh S/o Jashpal Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00
355	Vijay Singh S/o Jashpal Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	131776.00
356	Raghuveer Singh S/o Gabar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	14750.00	0.00	98526.00	140276.00
357	Kamal Singh S/o Gabar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	121026.00
358	Devendra S/o Mahimanand	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
359	Bhajan Singh S/o Sheetal Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	125526.00
360	Mahendra Singh S/o Shivraj Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	135526.00
361	Surendra Singh S/o Shivraj Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	5000.00	0.00	98526.00	130526.00
362	Daulat Singh S/o Shivraj Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	135526.00
363	Pushkar Singh S/o Jagat Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	135526.00
364	Jhalu Devi W/o Bachan Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
365	Surendra Singh S/o Gabar Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	9500.00	0.00	98526.00	135026.00
366	Vimla Devi W/o Virendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	9500.00	0.00	98526.00	135026.00
367	Devendra Singh S/o Mohan Lal	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	18250.00	0.00	98526.00	143776.00
368	Narendra Singh S/o Mohan Lal	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
369	Surji Devi W/o Bhajan Singh	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
370	Mahimanand S/o Rajaram	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
371	Sarita Devi W/o Dinesh Chandra	semitalli	0.00	15000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	113526.00
372	Manoj Lal S/o Rudra Lal	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
373	Satendra Singh S/o Shiv Lal	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
374	Jagdeep Singh S/o Prem Lal	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
375	Dharmendra Singh S/o Avtar Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
376	Jeet Singh S/o Avtar Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
377	Vijay Lal S/o Darshan Lal	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
378	Balwant Singh S/o Shyam Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00

(शंकर सिंह जेगी)

(आर.एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

her Honorble court-

S. S. G. G. G.  
निष्ठाधिकारी

रुद्रप्रयाग

379	Devanand S/o Visheshwar Dutt	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
380	Shivanand S/o Visheshwar Dutt	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
381	Aruna Devi W/o Kishorinand	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
382	Bhagwati Singh S/o Hari Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
383	Pradeep Singh S/o Kirat Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
384	Sundar Singh S/o Virendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18000.00	0.00	98526.00	116526.00
385	Yogambar Singh S/o Mahendra Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
386	Yashpal Singh S/o Hukam Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
387	Kanti Devi W/o Pradeep Singh	semitalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	98526.00
388	Shanti Devi W/o Sant Lal	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	400000.00	500000.00	25000.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	125526.00
389	Shivraj Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	850526.00
390	Rakesh Singh S/o Shivraj Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
391	Vikram Singh S/o Nandan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
392	Nandan Singh S/o Ram Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
393	Pradeep Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
394	Sulochana Devi W/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
395	Narayan Singh S/o Rati Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	2500.00	0.00	98526.00	833026.00
396	Baldar Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	20000.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	850526.00
397	Mahavir Singh S/o Bankelal	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
398	Jagdish Singh S/o Lakhpatt Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2666.00	66666.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	341858.00
399	Pramod Singh S/o Lakhpatt Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2667.00	66667.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	341860.00
400	Prakash Singh S/o Lakhpatt Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2667.00	66667.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	691860.00

(शंकर सिंह बेगी)

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)

for your file card  
 सुभाष चंद्र  
 उदयपुर

401	Rajwar Singh S/o Murali Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
402	Bhaktdarshan Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	836776.00
403	Mahendra Singh S/o Chait Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
404	Harish Chandra S/o Murali Singh	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	2500.00	0.00	98526.00	729026.00
405	Mahendra Singh S/o Murali Singh	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	2500.00	0.00	98526.00	729026.00
406	Kuldeep Singh S/o Surendra Singh	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	726526.00
407	Dheeraj Singh S/o Shishupal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	726526.00
408	Kulveer Singh S/o Jaman Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
409	Rameshwar Singh S/o Brahmanand	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
410	Bachan Singh S/o Mangal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
411	Yogambar Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
412	Aarti Devi W/o Dinesh Chandra	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
413	Dhan Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
414	Jeet Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
415	Prem Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
416	Narendra Singh S/o Hari Singh	Bhatwari sunar	2000.00	50000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	324526.00
417	Tajbar Singh S/o Gabar Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
418	Chandrashekhar S/o Shrvanath	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	826526.00
419	Vishwanath S/o Shrvanath	Bhatwari sunar	4000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	826526.00
420	Lakhpatt Singh S/o Narayan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
421	Prem Singh S/o Totta Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for Hon'ble court  
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी  
प्रशासनिक

422	Pradeep Singh S/o Prem Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
423	Himmat Singh S/o Totta Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
424	Asha Lata W/o Gajpal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
425	Jagmohan Singh S/o Gajpal Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	85000.00	0.00	98526.00	915526.00
426	Aarti Devi W/o Ichharam	Bhatwari sunar	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00
427	Shiv gopal Singh S/o Bhopal Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	40000.00	0.00	98526.00	870526.00
428	Prakash S/o Chandra Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
429	Shiv Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	17500.00	0.00	98526.00	848026.00
430	Deepak Singh S/o Madan Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	15000.00	0.00	98526.00	845526.00
431	Mukesh Singh S/o Madan Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	11250.00	0.00	98526.00	841776.00
432	Bhimsingh S/o Balak Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
433	Vrijmohan Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	480526.00
434	Jaydev Singh S/o Shiv Gopal Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
435	Manoj Singh S/o Prem Singh	Butolgaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
436	Trilok Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
437	Matbar Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
438	Raghuveer Singh S/o Govind Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
439	Umesh Prasad S/o Farsram	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
440	Ramesh Prasad S/o Farsram	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
441	Sarveshwari Devi W/o Shambhu prasad	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
442	Usha Devi W/o Jayakrishna	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
443	Rakesh Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
444	Jagdish Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
445	Visheshwar Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00

(संयोजक बिष्ट कोठी)  
प्रधान लेखा

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

For Hon'ble Court  
निष्पत्तिकारी  
जुद्धरायग

446	Sarveshwar Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
447	Kalika Prasad S/o Maheshanand	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
448	Sanjay S/o Harikrishna	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
449	Krishna Gopal S/o Ram Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
450	Prem Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
451	Amar Singh S/o Chandra Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
452	Kripalu Lal S/o Bachu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
453	Parvati Devi W/o Dinesh Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
454	Vipin Chandra S/o Sarveshwar Prasad	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
455	Saraswati Devi S/o Vrijlal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
456	Mohan Lal S/o Sounu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
457	Ranveer Lal S/o Sounu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
458	Subhadra Devi W/o Premlal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
459	Shivdei Devi W/o Shivilal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
460	Indra Lal S/o Bachu Lal	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
461	Sanjay Singh S/o Surendra Singh	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	4500.00	0.00	98526.00	485026.00
462	Pushpa Negi W/o Shakti Sudhir	Gabanigaon	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	10000.00	0.00	98526.00	840526.00
463	Sachidanand S/o Ramchandra	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	7500.00	0.00	98526.00	338026.00
464	Devendra Prasad S/o Dharmanand	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	12000.00	0.00	98526.00	342526.00
465	Deveshwari Devi W/o Ramchandra	Chandrapuri	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	330526.00
466	Anjana Devi W/o Shivprasad	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	322526.00
467	Mahanand S/o Radhakrishna	Chandrapuri	0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	6250.00	0.00	98526.00	328776.00
468	Kamaldev Singh S/o Shiv Gopal	Butolgaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	622526.00
469	Mahendra S/o Banke Lal	Bhatwari sunar	0.00	200000.00	0.00	150000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	472526.00

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
अधीन (अधीन)

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

for Non-ile level  
Jai Ganesha  
जिलाधिकारी  
चन्द्रप्रयाग

470	Manwar Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
471	Mahendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
472	Birendra Singh S/o Bachan Singh	Bhatwari sunar	8000.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	24000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	830526.00
473	Vikram Singh S/o Prem Singh	Bhatwari sunar	0.00	200000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	798526.00
474	Rafiq Ahmed S/o Karimbaksh	Bhiri	0.00	100000.00	0.00	500000.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	702526.00
475	Karim Baksh S/o Rahim Baksh	Bhiri	0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98526.00	198526.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>576000.00</b>	<b>19920000.00</b>	<b>400000.00</b>	<b>41700000.00</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>40000.00</b>	<b>2692000.00</b>	<b>855000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15074478.00</b>	<b>81282478.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2576000.00</b>	<b>76020000.00</b>	<b>400000.00</b>	<b>193900000.00</b>	<b>25000.00</b>	<b>260000.00</b>	<b>9340000.00</b>	<b>1162950.00</b>	<b>991858.00</b>	<b>46799850.00</b>	<b>331475658.00</b>

(शंकर सिंह नेगी)  
प्रधान सहायक

(आर. एस. बिष्ट)  
वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

For Non-ble Court  
Jugalsen  
जिलाधिकारी  
रूपरयाग

(TRUE TRANSLATED COPY)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
CIVIL APPEAL NO. 5464 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Mandakini Badh Prabhavit Samiti Chief  
Coordinator Yogambar Singh Negi

....APPELLANT

VERSUS

L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd  
Through Secretary Bedubagarh & Ors

...RESPONDENTS

COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

NO 2

Saurabh Gaharwar, aged 38 years, S/o Dr. Pradeep Kumar Singh, working as District Magistrate, at Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand, do hereby solemnly affirm on oath and state as under:

I say that I have been authorised on behalf of the answering respondent no. 2 herein vide letter no. 76/XVIII-B-1/2023-11(17)/2023 dated 17 October, 2023 and am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this affidavit and the IA's filed along with this affidavit.

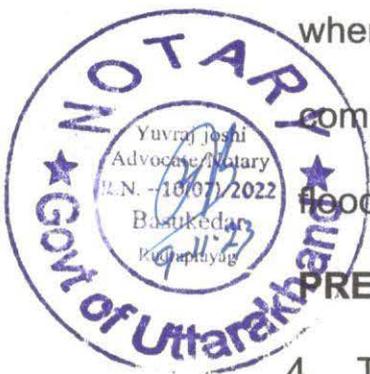


2. That I have read the contents of this appeal, the synopsis, list of dates, documents annexed therewith and say that the contents therein to the extent they are inconsistent with the submissions hereinafter made in this affidavit are incorrect and are denied, unless any averment or contention is specifically admitted or traversed, the same may be treated as denied. Further also, that the subject appeal does not raise any substantial or even a question of law, and the appeal is not maintainable.

3. That the subject appeal under section 22 of the National Green Tribunal, Act, ( herein after referred as NGT) has been filed by the appellant association against the impugned final judgment and order passed by the Ld. NGT, at New Delhi, whereby, the Ld. NGT was pleased to dismiss the OA seeking compensation on behalf of the 115 victims of the of Uttarakhand flood tragedy, June 2013.

#### PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

4. That, as per the report made available by the Sub-divisional Magistrate vide letter no. 114/reader-vividh/2023-24 dated 09<sup>th</sup> October, 2023, the Appellant is an association of 115 flood



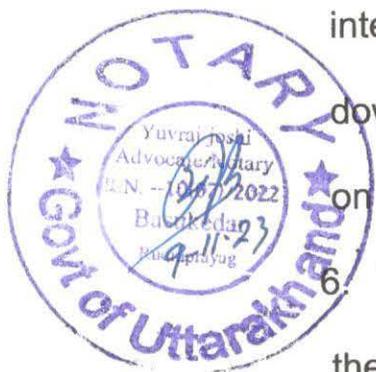
*Ju Gaharwal*  
District Magistrate  
Rudraprayag

victims, seeking compensation of Rs.8.94 Crores from the Respondent No.1 on account of the damage allegedly caused to their property by the Singoli Bhatwari Hydro- Electric Project which is being constructed by the Respondent No. 1 on river Mandakini. It also claimed Rs. 4.14 Crores for facing hardships and mental agony for 4 years during reconstruction of their houses. True copy of the report of SDM Ukhimath vide letter dated 09 October, 2023 is being annexed herewith as

**ANNEXURE RA-1** (9-10)

5. The Appellant had claimed that during the Uttarakhand Flood of June 2013, the barrage being constructed by the Respondent No.1, which was partially constructed at that time, due to this reason, got blocked by boulders, leading to accumulation of sediments and waters behind the barrage. The barrage then got damaged on the right side, as a result, it released the accumulated water along with heavy debris and muck with high intensity. The flood waters then hit both sides of the bank downstream of the barrage, washing away the houses located on the river banks.

6. That due to damage and loss of and to the residents therein, the government provided relief to them. In the process the members of the Appellant association had received 7 lacs each



*Su Galowal*  
District M...  
Rudraprayag

towards loss of property from the Respondent No.2 i.e. Disaster Management and Rehabilitation Department. Further, the Government of Uttarakhand vide its order dated 27 June, 2013 and 11 October, 2013 has granted relief aid of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees two lacs) each to the flood victims towards flood, shelter and other relief and Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lacs) each was paid to the flood victims under the "Owner driven construction for houses" policy which covered all those houses which were fully damaged in the flood, respectively.

True translated copy of list of victims who received the compensation awarded by the State Government of Uttarakhand is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE RA-2 (Pages. 41 to 35 )**.

7. That the Ld.NGT had recorded the submitted fact that:-

"..that compensation of Rs.7 Lakhs each has already been paid towards loss of property to the flood victims and there was no material to sustain higher compensation..".

8. In furtherance of this position, the Ld. NGT while rejecting the claim of the appellant herein, thus, has rightly held in the impugned judgment and order under challenge that:



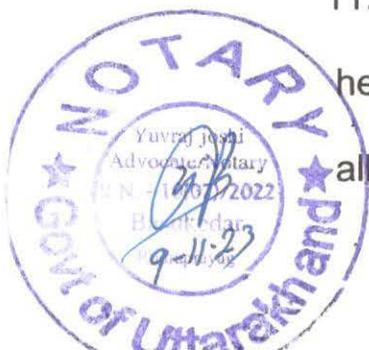
*Jee Gaharwal*  
District Magistrate  
Rudraprayag

“..there being no material to substantiate the claim of the applicants for further compensation, over and above the compensation already granted...”.

9. That it is important to bring into notice before this Hon'ble Court wherein the Appellant association has filed the proceedings before the Ld. NGT vide the subject O.A No. 485 of 2017, in aftermath and only subsequent to the judgement dated 19 August, 2016, passed by the Ld.NGT; in re:- Srinagar Badh Aapda Sangharsh Samiti & Anr V. Alaknanda Hydropower Co. Ltd. & Ors.(O.A. No. 3 of 2014). It is pertinent to mention here that the appellants as an afterthought, after passage of more than 4 years from the floods of June 2013, had filed the claim.

10. It is most respectfully submitted that appellant association was satisfied with the compensation as granted by the Respondent No. 2 and it is evident from the above, that only, after the order passed by the Ld.NGT on dated 19.08.2016 in the above noted OA, the appellant had raised its grievance against the Respondent No.2, for enhancement.

11. It is humbly submitted that the answering Respondent herein had already paid the compensation of Rs.7 Lacs each, to all the victims including the appellant's association which



*Jee Gahwale*  
District Magistrate  
Dehradun

admittedly, comprises of 115 members. Moreover, it is evident on record that the prayer sought by the appellant association in O.A. No. 485 of 2017 was against the Respondent No.1 herein only. In view of the facts and circumstances abovementioned it is apparent that the State government being duty bound had complied with granting, the compensation and other necessities to the victims, thus no further liability may kindly be fastened upon the answering respondents herein, in the interest of just and fair compensation distributed. It is most respectfully submitted that as per the prayer clause in the subject OA annexed herewith, this appeal, at page nos. 258-259 shows that:-

“(a) direct the respondent no.1 to pay total compensation amounting to Rupees 8,94,10,000/- for the complete damage caused to the permanent/pucca houses of the victims/members of the applicant association.

(b) Direct that the abovementioned compensation amount may be granted with interest at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of filing of the application till the date of realisation of the compensation amount.



*Ju Galanwal*  
District Advocate  
Dehradun

(c) Direct the respondent No. 1 to pay amount of 4,14,00,000/- for the hardships, physical and mental sufferings caused to the applicant victims.”:

**REPLY ON MERITS**

12. That the contents of para 1 of the Appeal, being in compliance, as per the SCR, 2013 thus, needs no reply.

13. That the contents of the para 2 (i) to (v), Para 3 (i) to (xxx), Para 4 (A) to (Q) and para 5 (a) to (b) of the Appeal are wrong and are denied, which are inconsistent with the facts, circumstances, materials on record of the case and are against the settled principles of law in this regard, as laid down by this Hon'ble Court. Further also, the letter, scope and intent of the citations and legal submissions are distinguishable and therefore are denied being not directly applicable to the allegations made in this appeal. It is most respectfully submitted that in addition, in reply to this para, the contents of the above noted preliminary submissions are reiterated as part of reply to this para, which are not reproduced here again for the sake of brevity.

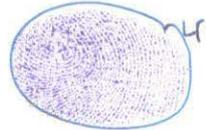
14. In view of the facts, documents and details above mentioned, it is therefore prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dismiss the appeal being devoid of merits.



*Su Galenwal*  
District Magistrate  
Rudraprayag

15. No new facts which were not pleaded before the courts below have been pleaded in this affidavit.

So, Help me God



*Ju Gahwal*  
DEPONENT  
District Magistrate  
Rudraprayag

### VERIFICATION

I, the deponent above named do hereby verify and say that the contents of my above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief based on available records. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from. The legal submissions are believed to be true and correct as per legal advice received.

Verified by me at 4 PM on the 09 day, of November, month, year 2023.

*Ju Gahwal*  
DEPONENT  
District Magistrate  
Rudraprayag



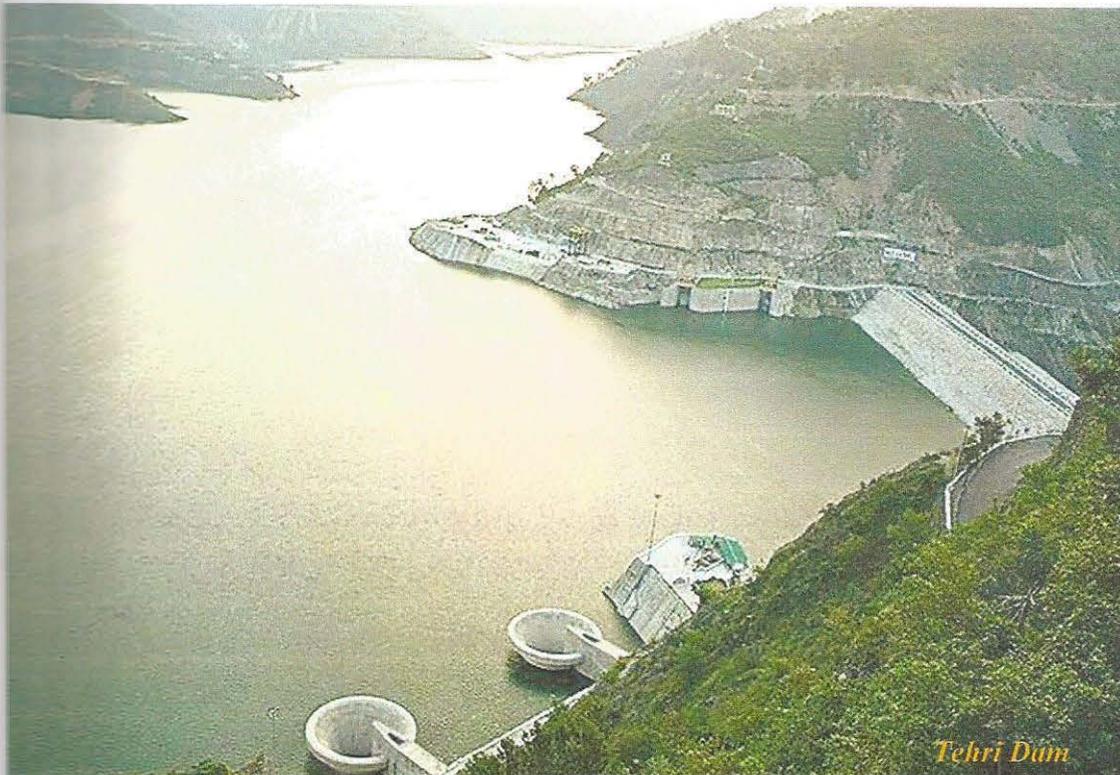
Attested By *YJ*  
Yuvraj Joshi *9-11-23*  
Advocate/Notary  
R.N - UK-10(07)/2022  
Basukedar  
Distt Rudraprayag

---

**REPORT ON**  
**UTTARAKHAND DISASTER & HYDROPOWER PROJECTS**

**AS PER THE JUDGEMENT OF HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**  
**DATED: 13.08.2013**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



**CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION**



**CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY**

**NEW DELHI**

**APRIL, 2014**

**REPORT ON**  
**UTTARAKHAND DISASTER & HYDROPOWER PROJECTS**  
**AS PER THE JUDGEMENT OF HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**  
**DATED: 13.08.2013**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Perspective**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide judgement dated 13.08.2013 [*in the case of Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. Versus Anuj Joshi & others arising out of Civil Appeal No.6736 of 2013 (SLP (C) No.362) of 2012, with Appeal No.6746-6747 of 2013 arising out of SLP (C) No.5849-5850 of 2012 and T.C. (C) No.55-57 of 2013*], had given following directions:

- I. We direct the MoEF as well as State of Uttarakhand not to grant any further environmental clearance or forest clearance for any hydroelectric power project in the State of Uttarakhand, until further orders.”
- II. MoEF is directed to constitute an Expert Body consisting of representatives of the State Government, WII, Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission and other expert bodies to make a detailed study as to whether Hydroelectric Power Projects existing and under construction have contributed to the environmental degradation, if so, to what extent and also whether it has contributed to the present tragedy occurred at Uttarakhand in the month of June 2013.
- III. MoEF is directed to examine, as noticed by WII in its report, as to whether the proposed 24 projects are causing significant impact on the biodiversity of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi River basins.
- IV. The Disaster Management Authority, Uttarakhand would submit a Report to this Court as to whether they had any Disaster Management Plan is in place in the State of Uttarakhand and how effective that plan was for combating the present unprecedented tragedy at Uttarakhand.

Accordingly, Ministry of Environment and Forest MoEF had appointed an Expert Body vide their office order No.L-11011/14/2011-IA.I (Vol-II) dated: 15.10.2013. The composition of the expert body originally envisaged is provided at **Annexure-I** (\*). Due to a variety of reasons, this composition was changed by the MoEF. Relevant facts are reported at Annexure-I.

While constituting the Expert Body (EB), detailed Terms of References for the EB were also framed by the MoEF. However, these Terms of Reference (ToR's) were expanded considerably and were at large variance with the original tasks mandated by the Hon. Supreme Court. While the Hon. Supreme Court had specifically asked EB for the report on the paragraphs under II above, the additional ToR's specified by the MoEF included topics to be examined by MoEF under III and many other topics involving different domain areas.

Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had repeatedly requested the EB for sticking to the original ToR's, stating the importance of the issue and the fact that modified ToR's would need a much larger and inter disciplinary panel involving experts from relevant domain fields needing longer time frame. EB had ignored their pleas of taking up these matters with MoEF and proceeded to handle the expanded ToR's. The EB started its deliberations soon after its composition and held its first meeting at New Delhi on 15.11.2013. Thereafter six meetings of the EB (which included site inspections also), were organised and attended by CWC / CEA. In all seven meetings were held. All these meetings and related field inspections were attended by the CWC and CEA except sixth and seventh meetings.

Right from the beginning, CWC and CEA had provided their proposals and ideas for fruitful, conclusive and objective report from the EB so that the tasks assigned by the Hon. Court were carried out systematically and covering all the issues desired by the Hon. Supreme Court. However EB seems to have taken no action on the above.

During the deliberations in various meetings, it was apprehended that the EB would base its views on ad hoc and anecdotal perceptions and opine against hydropower ignoring important technical matters and issues and policies in this regard. In view of above, CWC and CEA representatives dis-associated from the EB from sixth and final meetings. Decision to this effect was communicated to the Chairman of EB and the Member Secretary of EB on 05.03.2014.

Environmental degradation and bio-diversity impacted by the hydropower projects need to be addressed objectively and related factors are to be considered in a balanced manner. It was always favoured by CWC and CEA that hydropower development as per plans envisaged from Govt. of India from time to time should go hand in hand with the environmental sustainability and by limiting the bio-diversity impacts to a minimum.

(\* ) - The annexures referred in this Executive Summary are part of the main report

## Parameters Considered by CWC & CEA

Outcome of the EB may impact developmental scenario of hydropower, not alone in Uttarakhand but may also have far reaching bearing on the overall energy needs and the self sufficiency goals in other regions of the country. Also, any linkage of June 2013 tragedy with hydropower projects should therefore be carefully investigated by establishing clearly whether these projects have aggravated distress or in reality have provided protection and succour from bigger damages possible. Hence, parameters considered by CWC & CEA include all the factors associated with the development of hydropower projects including environmental concerns and bio-degradation issues as under:

- a. State of Hydropower Development in Country with special focus on Uttarakhand
- b. Process of Sanctioning and Appraisal of Hydropower Projects in the country and statutory aspects related with it
- c. Strategy of Hydropower development in overall global context as a component of renewable pollution free energy
- d. Energy assurance of state of Uttarakhand and country
- e. Implementation scenario of Infrastructure Projects in and around river courses in Uttarakhand
- f. Effect on riverine environment from Hydropower projects
- g. Meteorological facts and event logging of June-2013
- h. Interpretation of Hydrological parameters and flood peaks
- i. Likely mode of inflicting damage on rivers and surrounding areas due to Hydropower Projects
- j. Performance of Constructed and Under Construction Projects during flood.
- k. Project wise Analysis of performance and evaluation of potential of damage control
- l. Study of Environment Impacting Parameters related with Hydroelectric Projects
- m. On site Evaluation of Project performance in the light of damage causing or damage control potential and Environmental Degradation
- n. Mitigation and minimization strategies
- o. Gathering Project Affected Population(PAP) feedback

## Hydropower Development in India with focus on Uttarakhand

For the hilly state of Uttarakhand, inclusive development through the hydropower projects is the only option for growth. Natural terrain and available water resources provide an attractive opportunity for not only to the state but also to India. Alternative to hydropower entail cost of many folds higher environmental and ecological damages through other options like thermal and nuclear power, especially basing the opinions on a skewed and unrealistic approach.

Uttarakhand is predominantly mountainous, with hilly area covering nearly 86% and the plains having an area of nearly 14%. The topography in the state provides an attractive opportunity for setting up hydropower projects to generate large amount of green electricity without harmful emissions and pollution. According to the reassessment made by CEA, Uttarakhand's hydro potential from major & medium schemes is placed at an installed capacity of over 17998 MW. Out of this, only about 19% is under operation and 7 % under construction. Further, about 24% of potential is under survey & investigation/ clearance stage. Thus, about 50 % of potential is yet to be taken up under survey & investigation.

Hydropower is biggest renewable source of power. Universally, there is emphasis on encouraging renewable power and minimising fossil fuel based power owing to their potential for environmental and land pollution. Some important nations like USA are aiming to go to 80% renewable power by 2050. Similarly, it is globally reported that huge subsidy for fossil based fuels amounts to \$512 billion, which could be invested in improving other sectors in developing nations.

In the context of 24 projects of Uttarakhand under consideration of the EB, which account for about 2608 MW of power ( *this figure has been corrected later as 2878 MW*), if replaced with thermal power, it is estimated that they will result in permanent land degradation of 500,000 ha of land area besides huge carbon emissions for their useful life. Annually, it may involve consumptive use of 80 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water which could be utilised for irrigating a large area of about 10,000ha of irrigation. Drinking water needs of 1.6 million populations annually could also be served from this lost water. Options of nuclear power and gas based plants are ruled out due to risk and limitations of supplies associated with them respectively. Nevertheless they also will involve consumptive use of water perpetually. It could be seen from the above that hydropower projects score very high compared to thermal and other options as far as environmental sustainability at large is concerned.

### Sanctioning and appraisal of Hydropower Projects

Projects costing above Rs.1000 crore are cleared by CEA after exhaustive examination and vetting through related ministries/apprising agencies like, Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Geological Survey of India, Central Soil and

Materials Research Station, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc. Projects costing below Rs. 1000 crore are being cleared by the respective state governments. Small hydro projects (less than 25 MW) are being handled by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) or respective state governments. The environmental aspects are cleared by MoEF including ecological flow to be released downstream of the dam/barrage. The conditions of clearance are to be met/ complied by the owner/state government. Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan is undertaken by state government while the issue of R&R, muck disposal, ecological flow releases are to be carried out by the owner/developer and needs adequate monitoring by a regulator.

### **Construction & Implementation Scenario of H.E. Projects in Uttarakhand**

All components of hydropower schemes are strictly designed, planned and constructed as per Indian Standards which are well structured and updated regularly and are on a par with global standards. They cover extensive guidelines towards the satisfactory functioning and safety related technical issues. A list thereof is presented in **Annexure-VII**. Since all the projects constructed in India are compliant to these standards, the soundness of the planning and safety related issues should not have any bearing on the river behaviour during floods exclusively due to hydropower projects.

For judging any likely adverse impact of these projects, the conditions considered during the sanction of these projects and those actually prevailed at specific locations need to be compared. This will include the intensities of rainfalls at different locations and floods actually occurred, and response of corresponding river protection works and river guiding measures etc. thereupon. River course damages witnessed during June, 2013 are attributed to over ground works and excavations carried out for diversion head works by some groups. During limited construction period, the probability of occurrence of an extreme event is very low and cannot be catered to rationally in the designs of diversion structures. Damages created by a historically extreme event to those partially completed structures and surrounding areas can, therefore, not be attributed in a systematic way to a generalised concept of impact of hydroelectric projects on environment. Generally diversion structures for Hydro power Projects are designed for a predetermined design flood. The works in the river during and post-construction are planned by duly studying the river behaviour over a number of years of data. Hence it is unlikely that presence of hydro power projects may be responsible for adverse environmental and ecological effects. Gaps in the planning and actual implementation need to be monitored in real times.

### **Hydropower & its effect on Environment**

In the context of Uttarakhand only Run of River (RoR) projects with diurnal or annual cycle pondages are being planned/ operated and are relevant to present report. **Table below** presents recognized benefits and few shortcomings of RoR Hydro Power Projects and *effective countermeasures to deal with the adverse effects*.

Potential Environmental Benefits	Adverse Effects	Counter Measures for RoR Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No emission of sulphur and nitrogen oxides</li> <li>• Few solid wastes</li> <li>• Minimal effects from resource extraction, preparation, and transportation</li> <li>• Flood control</li> <li>• Water supply for drinking, irrigation, and industry</li> <li>• Reservoir-based recreation</li> <li>• Reservoir-based fisheries</li> <li>• Enhanced tail water fisheries</li> <li>• Improved navigation on inland waterways below the dam.</li> <li>• Only one time inundation of wetlands and terrestrial vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of a free-flowing river to a reservoir</li> <li>• Replacement of riverine aquatic communities with reservoir communities</li> <li>• Displacement of people and terrestrial wildlife</li> <li>• Alteration of river flow patterns below dams</li> <li>• Loss of river-based recreation and fisheries</li> <li>• Retention of sediments and nutrients in reservoirs</li> <li>• Development of aquatic weeds and eutrophication</li> <li>• Alteration of water quality and temperature</li> <li>• Interference with upstream and downstream passage of aquatic organisms</li> <li>• Emissions of greenhouse gases (CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>) from flooded vegetation at some sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is prevented by Releasing minimum environmental flow</li> <li>• No large scale impounding reservoir formed for RoR schemes.</li> <li>• Minimal or nil due to low pondage</li> <li>• None because of min. Flow downstream released.</li> <li>• No loss of recreation. On the contrary re-creation facilitated due to easy approach.</li> <li>• Flushing reservoirs regularly will mitigate this.</li> <li>• No stagnant water, RoR involves daily filling and depletion.</li> <li>• No effect in tropical climates like India</li> <li>• Continuity of passage ensured through environmental release and other means like passes.</li> <li>• Typical RoR schemes involve minuscule pondage. No Green House effects.</li> </ul>

The impact in terms of the following parameters on the river ecosystem is required to be assessed as a part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & Environment Management Plan (EMP) by MoEF through an appropriate interdisciplinary mechanism:

- a. Loss of wild lands, wetlands and wildlife habitat
- b. Effects of stopping the flow of nutrients downstream
- c. Reduced biological activity downstream
- d. Anaerobic decomposition of vegetation and production of greenhouse gasses
- e. Water-loss due to evaporation
- f. Changes in water quality due to the lack of dissolved oxygen near the bottom of reservoirs.
- g. Accommodation of amphibians, riparian fauna and birds to a new environment
- h. Migration of animals to new areas, where new equilibrium may favour some species over others
- i. Blocking fish migration
- j. Introducing of new species of fish in the reservoirs
- k. Reservoir operation with large variations in water levels, if any, that could threaten fish by drying up shallow – breeding and flood producing areas.

For a systematic and objective evaluation of above parameters as applied to 24 projects under consideration, it was necessary to review all the issues related with the process of implementing the individual hydropower plant and also take a considered call on the state of hydropower plants those existing, under construction and also planned to come up in near future. ***However, during deliberations of the EB any study attempting to evaluation of these effects could not be found. Instead there is an over-riding recommendation of dropping all these projects based on basin or sub basin evaluation based on scanty data by Wildlife Institute of India (WII).***

Impacts of following projects in Bhagirathi, Alaknanda and Mandakini basins were critically studied by CWC & CEA in the light of June-2013 floods.

- (i) Tehri and Koteshwar Projects
- (ii) Singoli Bhatwari H.E.Project
- (iii) Phata Bayung H.E.Project
- (iv) Srinagar H.E.Project
- (v) Maneri Bhali (I&II) Project
- (vi) Loharinagpala H.E.Project (since abandoned)
- (vii) Vishnuprayag Project

It could be established that none of these projects have contributed to the flooding of June-2013, as they had not released any large amount of water. Water retention capacities in respect of Singoli Bhatwari H.E.Project, Phata Bayung H.E.Project, Srinagar H.E. Project, Maneri Bhali (I&II) Project were non existant. On the contrary, Singoli Bhatwari H.E. Project, Phata Bayung H.E.Project, Srinagar H.E. Project, Maneri Bhali (I&II) Projects as well as Vishnuprayag Project have themselves suffered damages due to higher than the expected floods. Tehri and Srinagar projects have helped to control the possible damages of catastrophical nature. In the absence of Tehri dam the flood peak at Hardwar would have been about 21500 cumec in the place of actual observed about 14500 cumec. **Due to Tehri dam the flood at Hardwar was mitigated by about 7000 cumec.** Erosion of muck generated in Srinagar H.E. Project had a minor role in deposition in Srinagar urban area. Had the Srinagar dam not been in position, bulk of massive 26 MCM of sediment would have got deposited in Srinagar urban area, causing catastrophical damage to property.

#### **Views of CWC & CEA on WII Report**

Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed MoEF to examine the impact of proposed 24 Hydro-electric projects on the bio-diversity issues. It has come to the notice of CWC and CEA that the WII report has already been examined by MoEF during 2012 and they ***have commented on many findings thereof due to shortcomings of study on different grounds as stated below in a separate paragraph.***

CWC have observed the WII report to be having shortcomings in the methodology of analysis and the ground data. Others have also expressed similar views. In this connection, the EB could not carry out any neutral examination of the report and have not taken the expert comments on board. An expert review of the report is needed before any reliance or otherwise can be placed thereon. On the other hand Environmental Appraisal process has undergone for all these projects and clearances have been accorded by a separate set of experts. Some of the observations from CWC and CEA are as under:

- I. The Biodiversity impacts have not been expressed Qualitatively & Quantitatively in WII Report which was one of the important deliverables as mentioned by MoEF in its ToR for the Studies. These studies consider basin and sub basin as the criteria and does not consider individual projects as desired by the Hon'ble Court. It needs to be emphasized that individual project features may have different levels of bio-diversity impacts needing project specific mitigation measures. Due to this, specific mitigation measures may be qualitative as well as quantitative and blanket recommendations may not be rational in all cases
- II. The Biodiversity Baseline for this report is primarily based on literature review of national and globally published records, and researched information which is *secondary* information. The area under question has been undergoing extensive interventions in terms of population pressures, tourism, other infrastructure developments and hydro projects are latest entrants in this scenario. **Hence mitigation measures reasoned on such baseline will have to apportion a part of the whole and not the entire load on hydro projects.** The authenticity of this baseline information which has been used as a basic input for assessing the impacts of 24 HEPS on biodiversity of the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda river basins *needs to be critically verified through exhaustive field survey of this area*, as it is going to put an impact on long term policy of Govt. of India keeping in view the developmental implications.
- III. A period of 60 days has been spent in the field trips taken by teams of different experts of WII. The report does not contain any information about the specific data on biodiversity especially aquatic as well as terrestrial which was observed and supplemented the secondary source of information by these field trips. For evolving any important long term policy decision cross verification of basic inputs (Biodiversity Baseline) used in the report is very much essential through field survey.
- IV. The 18 divisions of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river basins (Alaknanda river basin into 10 sub-basins, and Bhagirathi river basin into 7, and Ganga into one sub-basin) *is based on drainage profile instead of uniqueness of biodiversity profile. For assessing the biodiversity impact, the basic criteria for division of these river basins*

*must be biodiversity profile only, not the hydrologic criteria which has been used in the study.* Over 35 Mammals, 350 birds and 1000 plants have been reported in these sub-basins. Of these, five each of mammals and birds, and 55 plant species are rare, endangered or threatened. The numbers of fish diversity, Mammals & Birds, and Floristic diversity quoted for these 10 nos of sub-basins *seems to be overlapping significantly which may not be warranted.* There should be crystal clear information about the common biodiversity base line for whole area, and unique biodiversity of each of these individual sub-basins and projects which can be identified by its uniqueness in context of biodiversity profile. The present report is not complete in these respects.

- V. Different values quoted in the Report titled “*Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Hydroelectric Projects in Alaknanda-Bhagirathi Basins*”, *Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC), IIT Roorkee, 2011* i.e. affected river length (526.8 km), river stretch submerged (162.6 km) which has been quoted as percent of total river lengths in context of impacts on aquatic biodiversity and their habitats, are not correct. Even the classification of projects as storage and Reservoir is not correct. Also the basic input flow data at some of the river locations have not been normalized before analysis, hence any conclusive inferences being drawn is also not correct.

#### **Observations of MoEF on WII Report**

- I. The WII Report includes only one mandate out of the two, clearly assigned by MoEF as per directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court. The second mandate regarding the assessment of the mitigative measures and compliance of the stipulated conditions on which various projects have earlier been cleared has not been undertaken citing their incapability in such studies.
- II. The evaluation parameters have been considered uniform and taken as average for the entire sub basin. Due to wide variation in physical altitude, the floral and faunal value in different parts of the sub basins, which have been considered as evaluation parameters for the study, there will be wide variation in terrestrial, aquatic and avian biodiversity. Homogeneous values of evaluation parameters have not been considered.
- III. The cumulative impact of various projects on the surrounding biodiversity has been considered in the study. The impact of individual projects has not been assessed hence the recommendations for allowing or not allowing projects without assessing its contribution in all the projects, as has been done in the study, may not be appropriate.
- IV. Information on requirement of forest land by many projects was not available with WII. Hence, due to absence of such vital information such as area of forest land required for the project, conclusions drawn in the report appears to be premature.

- V. WII has accepted that it did not have requisite information at the time of preparation of its interim report so as to harmonize it with categorization of projects as commissioned/ under construction/ proposed.
- VI. WII has not included Kotlibhel-1A project in their interim report. However in the final report, WII has included Kotlibhel-1A in the list of 24 projects which needs to be re-examined. Reasons for drastic change in recommendation on grant of approval under FC Act to Kotlibhel-1A project have not been given in the final report.
- VII. The rivers in sub basin located in the no fish zone might contain some of the physical features of aquatic habitat such as riffles, cascade, pools, backward pools, chute, trench, slow flow, high flow etc. However due to low temperature, in spite of having all these features no aquatic life can survive in these stretches. Categorization of aquatic biodiversity of these sub basins located in no fish zone as 'moderate' merely on the basis of some of their physical features may not be tenable.
- VIII. The decision of the WII to consider area of forest land involved as an important factor to assess its impact potential and then to assign equal score to projects involving diversion of forest land as low as 2.58 hectares (Rishi Ganga-II) to 647.45 hectares (Kotlibhel II) does not appear to be reasonable and scientifically tenable.

#### **Views of Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University Srinagar on WII Report**

A review of WII Report done by Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University Srinagar, Garhwal, Uttarakhand also point out deficiencies in the following aspects in the WII report:

- Methodology adopted by WII:
- Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components(VECs) and Rare Endangered and Threatened (RET)
- Zone of influence and impact category
- Data source
- Scoring exercise

#### **Developers' Views:**

A meeting was called by CWC & CEA on 27.02.2014 with the developers of some of hydro projects such as National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Tehri Hydropower Development Corporation (THDC), Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL) and GMR for their views on concerned projects in context of WII report. It came out that all the projects are meeting the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) clearances and guidelines in this regard. The developers are not agreeing with the findings of the WII on specific projects being undertaken by them and have justifications to this end.

### **Environmental Impacts & Mitigation and Minimization Strategies:**

The environmental impacts of hydroelectric projects include impounding water, flooding terrestrial habitats, and creating barriers to the movements of fish and aquatic organisms, sediments, and nutrients. Alteration of water flows also can affect aquatic and terrestrial habitats that are downstream of dams. Specific measures to counter these impacts are available and need to be applied. Proactive mitigation strategies to address environmental concerns are needed to ensure hydropower which contributes to a high-renewable electricity future rather than an obstructive approach totally based on environmental considerations. Prominent mitigation strategies include:

- i) Water-quality effects that occur during construction of hydroelectric plants and reservoirs can be managed by well-known engineering practices, including soil stabilization techniques and storm-water retention dikes.
- ii) Maintaining water temperatures within desirable ranges—especially for the tail water discharged from a hydropower plant—is not technically difficult. Devices such as propellers have been used. For large reservoirs, multi-level intakes allow water to be withdrawn and mixed from different depths so that water of the appropriate temperature can be discharged into the tail water.
- iii) Increasing dissolved oxygen concentrations in discharged waters is necessary to protect fish and other aquatic species. Structural alternatives for accomplishing this include the use of specially designed “aerating” turbines. Dissolved oxygen levels also can be increased through modifications in dam operations, including fluctuating flow releases, spilling surface water from the tops of dams, and mixing flow by using multi-level water intakes.
- iv) Nitrogen gas super-saturation downstream from hydropower projects can negatively affect fish and aquatic species. Conditions that contribute to nitrogen super saturation include project designs in which high-velocity tail waters from a high dam discharge into a deep plunge pool so that air bubbles dissolve in the water under elevated pressures. Flip lips can be installed at the base of the spillway that redirect the spilled water into a horizontal plane so that it does not descend deep into the plunge pool. Keeping spilled tail water (with entrained air bubbles) near the surface reduces the opportunity for excess nitrogen gases to dissolve into the water.
- v) Mitigating alterations in the nutrient balance of a river or reservoir is possible but often costly and complicated. Excess growth of large aquatic plants can be controlled by mechanically harvesting the plants or by introducing herbivorous fish.

In general broad energy options are Hydropower and Thermal. In case of Uttarakhand, thermal, nuclear and other fossil fuelled plants may be harmful to the fragile ecology as demonstrated above and may also be unviable as they involve severe environmental

degradation. Instead sustainable Hydro-power development with emphasis on mitigation strategies for possible environmental degradation should be implemented.

Possible Mode	Observations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During construction ground excavation carried out to support and found various components of the projects will result in muck generation. This, if not properly managed, will result in getting washed due to flood waters and get deposited elsewhere in the course of the river altering river geometry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sediment Quantity exceeded the estimate in few cases due to heavy rainfall. In case of Srinagar, Dam had arrested substantial portion of muck thereby preventing damage further. Refer enclosed details.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives used to loosen and shatter rock may cause vibrations beyond tolerable limits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may be noted that vibrations were recorded and were under the prescribed limits.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De-forestation will occur, loosening the top layer of soil, held together by the trees and plants. Logs may float and obstruct the river.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of Singoli Batwari, EB noted that logs had blocked a portion of part constructed waterway and have aggravated the damage. It may be noted that this issue falls in the realm of MoEF and they should evolve guidelines for preventing trees uprooting in river courses. Project design and construction cannot be held accountable for this phenomenon.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For constructed projects, adverse effects could be due to the standing water behind dam.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is noted that constructed projects have withstood the onslaught of heavy floods and have played a positive role in controlling the damages. Tehri has absorbed substantial inflow which otherwise could have caused huge damages downstream.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faulty operation of Constructed projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a crucial aspect and needs to be investigated in detail. If any project is not operated as per the prescribed guidelines and precautions, it may have detrimental effects on the river surroundings. In this regard committee visited the existing Vishnuprayag HEP and observed that the damages are caused to entire river portion surrounding the barrage and head works. It was not clear whether all the gates were opened to clear the water way for floods. In view of this, mere existence of a Hydropower project cannot be blamed for damages to environment. In any case Vishnuprayag project had a barrage as its primary diversion structure and keeping the meagre storage behind the same in view, the project storage did not add any additional water to the floods passing through it and thereby did not pose any danger by way of accumulated flood wave downstream.</li> </ul> <p>The bank erosion noticed on the left bank of the river will need to be investigated geotechnically to assess the relative impact of flood induced toe cutting of the slope vis-a-vis slides that may have been generated due to saturation of slopes of the hill.</p>

## Hydrological interpretation of Uttarakhand flood occurred during 16-18<sup>th</sup> June 2013

Uttarakhand and neighboring states experienced heavy to very heavy rainfall during 16-18<sup>th</sup> June 2013. As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) heavy rainfall (more than 10cm) in a day were reported at many stations in Uttarakhand and heavy rainfall is also reported at number of stations in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. The incessant, heavy rainfall over three days coupled with bursting of Chorabari glacial lake resulted in very severe flooding and landslides at different places in Uttarakhand. The devastation due to rain and landslide has been huge but the largest impact has been at the temple town of Kedarnath, which was in the midst of the annual pilgrimage season. In the present study an attempt has been made to analyze the flooding phenomenon of Uttarakhand during 16-18<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

As per IMD, the one day storm center on 17<sup>th</sup> June was at Paonta, two day storm of 16-17<sup>th</sup> June was centered at Dehradun, three day storm of 15-17<sup>th</sup> June was centered at Dehradun and three day storm of 16-18<sup>th</sup> June was again centered at Paonta. The depth-area-duration (DAD) estimate of June-2013 storm has been carried out by IMD and the same is given in Table-1.

**Table-1: DAD estimate (cm) of June-2013 storm**

Area(sq.km)	1-day (17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013)	2-day (16-17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013)	3-day (16-18 <sup>th</sup> June 2013)	3-day (15-17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013)
Point (25 sq km)	40.5	59.0	61.3	64.4
500	39.5	57.3	60.2	63.2
1000	38.5	55.5	59.0	62.2
2000	36.7	52.4	57.1	59.6
5000	32.4	45.2	52.7	53.0
10000	26.9	38.3	46.5	44.5
20000	21.4	31.0	38.5	35.6

The above DAD estimate shows that up to an areal extent of 20,000 sq. km, the average depth of 16-17<sup>th</sup> June storm and 15-17<sup>th</sup> June storm both centered at Dehradun was about 31 and 35.6 cm respectively. This itself signifies the severity of storm.

Though IMD was not maintaining any rain gauge station at Kedarnath, however, Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG) was having an observatory at Chorabari Glacier Camp situated at an elevation of about 3820 m above mean sea level where a rainfall of about 325 mm was recorded between 15 June 2013 : 5 PM to 16 June 2013 : 5 PM. **The 325 mm rainfall in 24 hour at such a higher elevation is one of the very rare events.**

From the hourly gauge data of river Mandakini and Alaknanda at Rudrapryag and river Ganga at Devprayag the flood hydrograph of 16-18<sup>th</sup> June 2013 has been estimated using the stage-discharge curve of respective G&D site of HGD, Central Water Commission. From

the elevation-capacity curve of Tehri reservoir the inflow in Tehri reservoir has been estimated by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC).

The flood peaks are of the order of 7535 cumec in Bhagirathi at Tehri, 8740 cumec in Alaknanda at Rudraprayag, 3590 cumec in Mandakini at Rudrapayag, 10647 cumec in Ganga at Devprayag and 14457 cumec in Ganga at Hardwar. The drainage area of Bhagirathi River at Tehri dam and Deoprayag is 7297 and 7651 sq.km respectively. The drainage area of Alaknanda and Mandakini River at Rudrapayag is 8652 and 1645 sq.km respectively. The drainage area of Ganga River at Deoprayag and Hardwar is 18730 and 23215 sq.km respectively. These flood peaks are quite consistent with respect to drainage area at respective locations.

It was seen that in the absence of Tehri dam the flood peak at Hardwar would have been about 21500 cumec in the place of actual observed about 14500 cumec. **Hence, due to Tehri dam the flood at Hardwar was mitigated by about 7000 cumec.**

A comparison of historical flood records of HGD, Central Water Commission, Dehradun has been compared with the June-2013 floods at Devprayag, Rudraprayag and Rishikesh/Hardwar sites. The same are shown in Table-2.

**Table-2: Comparison of historical flood records with June-2013 flood**

Name of site	River	Historical Flood Peak		Date of establishment of Site / starting of observation	Flood Peak during June-2013	
		Discharge (cumec)	Date of occurrence		Discharge (cumec)	Date of occurrence
Rudraprayag	Mandakani	2500	05.09.1995	09.02.1971	3590	17.06.2013
Rudraprayag	Alaknanda	6500	05.09.1995	09.02.1971	8740	17.06.2013
Devprayag	Ganga	8900	05.09.1995	06.03.1972	10647	17.06.2013
Rishikesh	Ganga	10600	05.09.1995	01.12.1970	14457 (Hardwar)	17.06.2013

It can be seen that at all the places mentioned in Table-2 the flood peak in June-2013 exceeded the historical flood peaks. The September 1995 flood peak was due to storm of 05.09.1995 in the district Tehri-Garhwal in which 1 day recorded point rainfall was about 450 mm at Mukhim.

### **Flood Disaster at Kedarnath**

Kedarnath area was subjected to two consecutive flood disasters at an interval of about 12 hours. Due to heavy downpour, the town of Rambara was completely washed away on 16 June evening. The second event occurred on 17 June 2013 at 6:45 AM, after overflow and

collapse of the moraine dammed Chorabari Lake which released large volume of water that caused another flash flood in the Kedarnath town leading to heavy devastation downstream viz Gaurikund, Sonprayag, Phata, etc.

Kedarnath area is situated in the U shaped valley where the elevation varies from about 2700 m to 6900 m. Due to heavy rainfall in Kedarnath area the flood peak estimated at Rambara is about 576 cumec. This flood peak passed Rambara with a shooting velocity of about 8.5 m/s resulting rise in water level by about 4.5 m. For about 50 sq.km rainfed catchment area the yield of catchment is about **11 cumec / sq.km**, which is very high flood from all accounts.

Chorabari lake outburst occurred in early morning of 17<sup>th</sup> June 2013. The lake was emptied in less than 15 minute resulting devastating flood in Kedarnath temple complex and huge loss of lives. The Chorabari Lake was located at an elevation 3960 m, about 2.1 km upstream of Kedarnath temple complex. The Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) flood near Chorabari Lake has been estimated about 1273 cumec. The same near Kedarnath complex is about 1200 cumec. The velocity of flood peak has been found as 9.7 m/s.

It has been concluded that the flooding pattern in river Ganga and its tributaries viz Alaknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirathi etc during 16-18<sup>th</sup> June 2013 was due to unprecedented early, prolonged and heavy to very heavy wide spread rainfall in the catchments of these river. The continuous heavy rainfall coupled with the Chorabari lake outburst generated the flood wave with very high magnitude and velocity causing erosion of river banks and subsequent slope failure. Though there are a number of such flood occurrences in the past also but the magnitude of flood in river Ganga on 17th June 2013 was unprecedented. This is because the prolonged heavy rain in the entire drainage area of Ganga river in Uttarakhand, resulting simultaneous very high discharge in Alaknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirathi and other important tributaries of the river. Even the IMD findings regarding 15-18<sup>th</sup> June storm are as follows:

***“The episode was unique in that, the line of convergence of the two weather systems was nearly stationary for hours at a time, resulting in huge amount of accumulated rainfall over parts of North India causing widespread rain”.***

The Tehri dam played a very important role in flood mitigation in the downstream area. It attenuated the flood peak at Hardwar by about 7000 cumec, resulting a flood peak of about 14500 cumec, which would otherwise had been about 21500 cumec.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

- I. There is no link, direct or indirect, between the developments of hydropower projects with Uttarakhand tragedy. As brought out through facts and some chronicled events in Uttarakhand, the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers have experienced similar catastrophes in the past. This is due to the inherent geological and geo-morphological character of the area and has nothing to do with structures needed for hydropower projects, which already accommodate all these concerns in short as well as long term.
- II. The flooding pattern in River Ganga and its tributaries viz Alaknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirathi etc during 16-18th June 2013 was due to unprecedented early, prolonged and heavy to very heavy wide spread rainfall in the catchments of these rivers. The continuous heavy rainfall coupled with the Chorabari lake outburst generated the flood wave with very high magnitude and velocity causing erosion of river banks and subsequent slope failure. Though there are a number of such flood occurrences in the past also but the magnitude of flood in River Ganga on 17th June 2013 was unprecedented. This is because the prolonged heavy rain in the entire drainage area of Ganga river in Uttarakhand, resulting simultaneous very high discharge in Alaknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirathi and other important tributaries of the river.
- III. Tehri dam played a very important role in flood mitigation in the downstream area. It attenuated the flood peak at Haridwar by about 7000 cumec, resulting a flood peak of about 14500 cumec, which would otherwise had been about 21500 cumec. Had Tehri dam not been in place, there would have been rise in water level of 2.5 to 3.0 m above the observed highest level at Haridwar and downstream causing catastrophic damages.
- IV. Development of hydroelectric projects have no environmental degradation effects if EIA studies and mitigation measures brought out in EMP are carried out by the developers and ratified/ implemented by MoEF and associated Ministries. Blaming hydropower projects and halting their construction, without any technical or scientific basis will seriously impact the energy security in tandem with sustainable environment produced through such projects.

- V. WII report has been examined in CWC & CEA and also by a number of third party expert institutions and serious discrepancies have been pointed out in the report. MoEF have also expressed their reservations and have not agreed with many findings. In light of this it would not be advisable to rely on WII report findings for a decision on continuation or otherwise of the 24 hydroelectric projects in Uttarakhand.
- VI. Uttarakhand has developed hydro potential of about 3400 MW as identified by CEA from major and medium schemes and additional about 2608 MW (*this figure has been corrected later as 2878 MW*), of capacity is contained in these 24 projects. State has no other potential source for power generation out of the local resources available within the state. It would be unfair to the economy of the state if these resources are not allowed to develop.
- VII. If the development of clean hydro-power is discouraged through the stoppage or review of environmental clearances, alternative energy option of coal and other fossil based fuel fired plants would need to be pursued, which will impact adversely to the environment and ecology as carbon emission is many folds in such plants. This will also exert tremendous pressure on the land area and will result in massive degradation of lands forever.
- VIII. Alternatives to the generating capacity of these 24 projects would require either coal or gas based power plants which have already been demonstrated as major sources of pollution of land, water and air. Gas being ruled out in national perspective planning, development through coal based power plants will be the only option left. This will require huge quantity of coal leading to permanent degradation of more than 0.5 million hectares of land and massive carbon emission. Also about 80 MCM of water will be annually consumed, which could otherwise irrigate an area of 10,000ha or would have provided drinking water for about 1.6 million populations annually.
- IX. Each of the 24 projects has been evaluated and examined in great detail through EIA and EMP studies. Possible impacts of these projects have been quantified and amelioration strategies have been planned out in detail. In view of this, the qualitative examination cannot be considered adequate for revisiting the statutory clearances already awarded and as such considering the adequacy of the measures already delineated by the developers, a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism can be established to ensure that the commitments made are adhered to in letter and

spirit. MoEF have also supported this stand elsewhere in their examination of the WII report.

- X. Decision on viability and import of a hydroelectric project is a matter of multi disciplinary study and anecdotal evidence gathered out of an extreme event of unprecedented magnitude cannot be considered as a sufficient reason to influence the developmental decisions taken after holistic examination.

**(A.B. Pandya)**  
Chairman, CWC

**(S.D.Dubey)**  
Chief Engineer(CEA)



**PHOTOGRAPH B- 1: BARRAGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)  
BEFORE FLOODS**



**B- 2: BARRAGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION) DURING FLOODS**

**ANNEXURE R-7**



**PHOTOGRAPH B- 3A: BARRAGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)  
AFTER FLOODS**



**PHOTOGRAPH B- 3B: BARRAGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION) AFTER FLOODS – NO VISIBLE DAMAGE TO UPSTREAM GUIDE WALL.**



**PHOTOGRAPH B- 3C: BARRAGE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION) AFTER FLOODS – NO VISIBLE DAMAGE TO DOWNSTREAM GUIDE WALL.**

**ANNEXURE R-8**

**K - 1: KUND BRIDGE (DOWNSTREAM OF BARRAGE) AFTER FLOODS**

Tuesday, September 23, 2025 at 17:48:18 India Standard Time

---

**Subject:** Mandakini Badh Prabhavit Samiti v. L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Ltd & Ors., MA No. 71 of 2025  
**Date:** Tuesday, 23 September 2025 at 5:46:52 PM India Standard Time  
**From:** Nilay Gupta  
**To:** ankursoodoffice@gmail.com  
**CC:** Mahesh Agarwal, Rohan Talwar

 [Reply Mandakini Bandh Prabhavit Samiti.pdf](#)

Dear Sir,

We appear for the Respondent No.1 in the captioned matter. Kindly find attached the Reply being filed by the Respondent No.1 in the captioned matter.

Kind Regards,  
Nilay Gupta