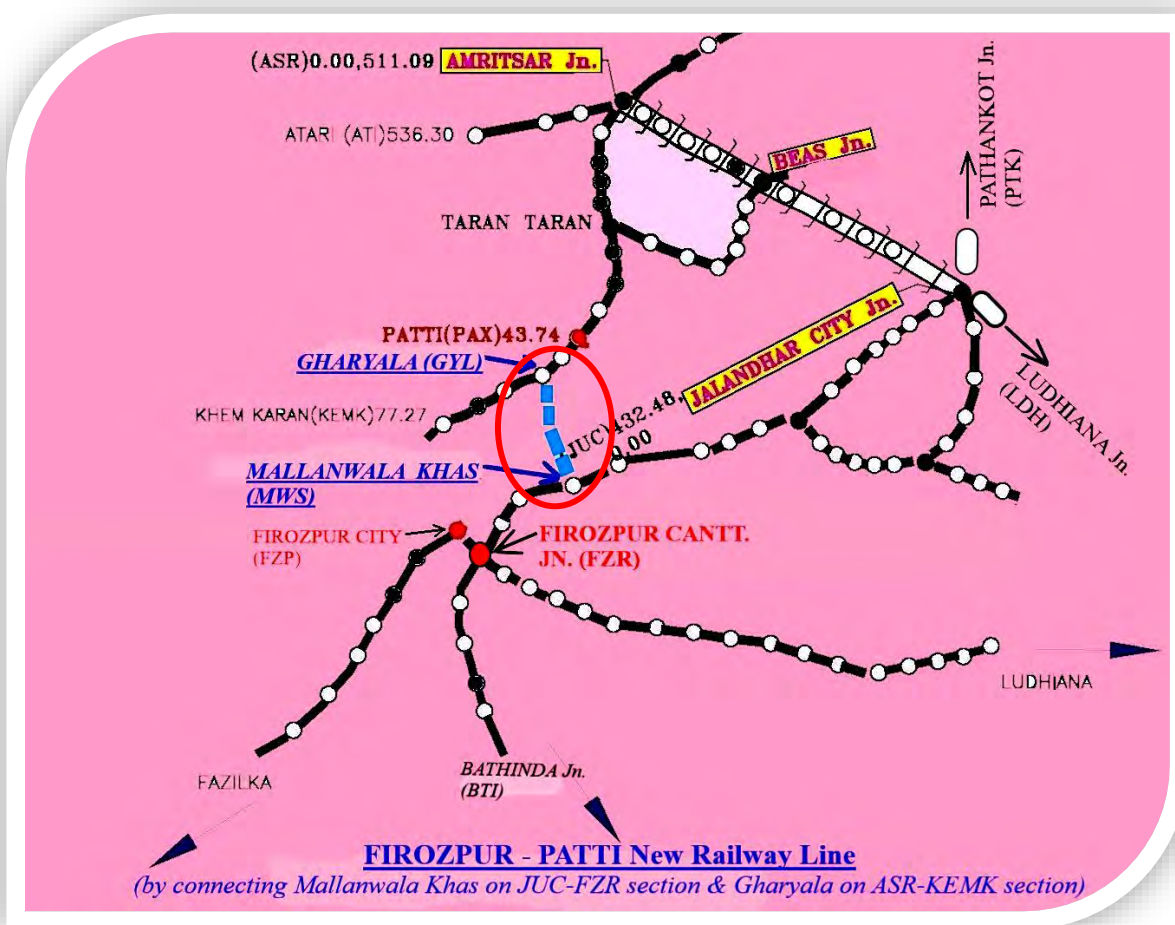


SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) STUDY REPORT

of Land Acquisition for Public Purpose for New Rail Line Between Firozpur-Patti
(By Connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Firozpur Section and Gharyala on
Patti-Khemkaran Section)

2020



Commissioned by:



GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB,
INDIA

Submitted by:



Dr. Rajesh Kumar,
Associate Professor & SIA,
Project Coordinator
**GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY,
AMRITSAR, PUNJAB, INDIA**

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GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR, PUNJAB

(Established by the State Legislature Act No.21 of 1969), Accredited
at “A++” grade (highest level as per modified criteria notified on
27.07.2017) by NAAC and Conferred “University with Potential for
Excellence” status by UGC

ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਡਾ. ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੰਧੂ
ਉਪ-ਕੁਲਪਤੀ

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(Established by the State Legislature Act No. 21 of 1969)

Accredited at "A++" grade (highest level as per modified criteria) by NAAC and conferred "University with Potential for Excellence" status by UGC



Message

No. VC : 370

Dated 30/07/20

To accelerate economic progression, development and expansion of a state an adequate amount of investment in infrastructure and human capital is a prerequisite. Designing new concepts and information generation in different economic fields result into economic growth which in turn leaves a positive impact on development of inhabitants. Recent literature reinforces the view that human and physical infrastructure are critical for fiscal progress and the reduction of poverty. Since an ample supply of infrastructure services is an essential ingredient for productivity and growth, the role of infrastructure has always received increased attention. Infrastructural amenities such as power, water and transport are indispensable for the growth of directly productive sectors of agriculture and industry and an inadequate accessibility of the former results in the sub-optimal employment of resources in the latter. I am pleased that placing faith in Guru Nanak Dev University's expertise, the Government of Punjab has provided us with an opportunity to work on Public Cause-Social Impact Assessment Study for the construction of Railway Link.

Guru Nanak Dev University has considerably expanded its national footprint by becoming "Category-I" University. We have been conferred upon the status of "University with Potential for Excellence" by UGC and accredited at "A++" grade by NAAC. I am pleased to share that as practitioners in assessing the Social Impact Assessment Study the university team has tried to compile a comprehensive report covering all aspects like facilitating the equitable distribution of project benefits keeping in mind the policy objectives, interests of stakeholder, common challenges of sprawling population growth, contemporary planning of urban areas, positive social and environmental outcomes and consequences on peoples way of living, work participation and social relation. It is undeniable that developmental activities bring about changes in employment, income, production, way of life, culture, environment, health and property rights, yet planning and executing different railway projects can prove most advantageous for rapid expansion and modernization.

I hope that we will achieve better results for the welfare of the society and will always be committed to the public good.

(Jaspal Singh Sandhu)

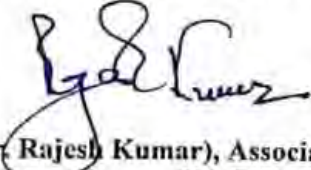
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude appreciation to the Vice Chancellor Prof.(Dr.) S. Jaspal Singh Sandhu for having faith in me for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study of the Rail Link Project commissioned by the Government of Punjab. His constant guidance and advice played the vital role in making the execution of the SIA Study in time. My sincerest gratitude to the Govt. of Punjab, especially, Mr. Vikas Pratap, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, PWD, (B&R) for appointing me as SIA, Project Coordinator on behalf of the SIA Agency, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and for providing a grant of Rs. 10 lac for completion of the SIA Study.

A special thanks to the district administration of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur, especially Mr. Pardeep Kumar Sabharwal, IAS, the then Deputy Commissioner Tarn Taran who showed keen interest and enthusiasm in helping us out in our entire field work in Tarn Taran district and Mr. Kulwant Singh, IAS the then Deputy Commissioner Ferozepur, presently, D.C. Tarn Taran, and all other officers including Land Acquisition Officers of both the districts. I also acknowledge the help given to us by officials of Indian Railways, especially, Mr. Hitesh Kumar, Executive Engineer, Ferozpur Division. My heartfelt thanks to two officials, Mr. Arvinder Pal Singh, DRO, Distt. Tarn Taran and Mr. Jasvir Singh Sodhi, XEN, PWD, (B&R) who remained ever ready for offering their instant help to the SIA team through out the period of SIA exercise.


I would like to acknowledge the crucial role of my SIA team members and subject experts; Dr. Bimaldeep Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Law, Dr. Manpreet Singh Bhatti, Associate Professor, Department of Botanical and Environmental Sciences, Dr. Nirmala Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Dr. Swati Mehta, Assistant Professor, Punjab School of Economics, Ms. Sharanpreet Kaur, Assistant Professor, Mr. Navcharan Singh, J.R.F., and students (field investigators) from School of Social Sciences, G.N.D.U., Amritsar, who worked with full zeal and interest and made the SIA study a success. Lastly, I am also thankful to Dr. Aditya Parihar, Assistant Professor and Ms. Sukhpreet Kaur, Research Scholar for helping the SIA team in data compilation, tabulation and statistical analysis done. I also express my sincerest gratitude to the Registrar, G.N.D.U., Amritsar and all other officials of the GNDU, Amritsar who facilitated all necessary approvals in time and financial help till the receipt of grant from the Government of Punjab, I also thank Mr. Rajbir Singh, Sr. Assistant, for having offered us the secretarial help through out the period of SIA study.

I perceive this opportunity as a big milestone in my career development. I will strive to use gained skills and knowledge in the best possible way. Hope to continue cooperation with all of you in the future too.


Sincerely
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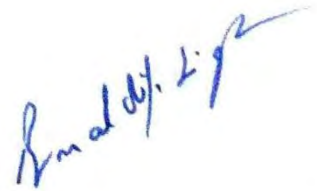
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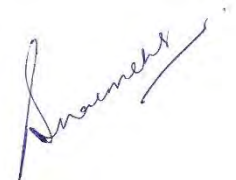
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Executive Summary

Punjab, state of India, located in the northwestern part of the country, is bordered by the U.T. of Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the northeast, Haryana to the south and southeast, and Rajasthan to the southwest and by country of Pakistan to the west. Punjab in its present form came into existence on November 1, 1966, when most of its predominantly Hindi-speaking areas were separated to form the new state of Haryana. The city of Chandigarh, within the Chandigarh union territory, is the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana.

Punjab has one of the best-developed road networks in the country. All-weather paved roads extend to most villages, and the state is crossed by a number of national highways. Punjab also is well served by the Northern Railway-part of the national railway system. There is an international airport at Amritsar, and regular domestic service is available from Chandigarh and Ludhiana.

Railways have revolutionized the transport system in India, but its growth has been uneven across regions and states. Looking into this, Govt. of India has planned different rail projects for rapid expansion and modernization of the railway networks in the country. Among these projects, the 25.47-km Ferozepur-Patti rail link project is one of them for which the present SIA study has been done for acquisition of land by Govt. of Punjab state for the project under RFCTLARR 2013. The Ferozepur-Patti rail link, very vital from the commercial point of view, would decrease the distance between the northern states, including Punjab, capitals of Gujarat and Maharashtra, besides reducing rail distance between Ferozepur and Amritsar from 196 km to mere 100 km. It would also inter-connect the Malwa and the Majha regions of Punjab. Moreover, it will also shorten the distance between Jammu-Firozpur-Fazilka-Mumbai by 236 km. The Indian railways will pay for the construction of tracks while the Punjab state government has the responsibility of land acquisition so as to hand it over to the Indian Railways. In this context, Government of Punjab has assigned the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar to conduct the Social Impact Assessment study for Land Acquisition for Public Purpose for New Rail Line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section).

The SIA study team resorted to both 'census survey method' and 'Sample survey method' to collect the data and opinions of the people from the two districts to examine the direct and indirect effect of the proposed rail link project. The 'census survey method' was resorted for collecting the information from the directly affected families during Public Hearings & Focused Group Discussions and the 'sample survey method' touches upon the indirectly-affected households with a simple random sampling process. Thus, the data was collected from numerous sources including various secondary documents along with detailed exploration of Household data, discussions with extended families, Public consultation, Organization of Public Hearing & Focused Group Discussions to perceive views of affected families to finalize the report for submission.

Survey was undertaken in notified 11 villages and one semi urban area of district Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. Household (HHs) surveys were conducted in case of Project Affected Families (PAFs) at the village level. Besides non-land losing HHs in project-affected villages were also surveyed as control sample to collect their views regarding the impact of the project. Four sets of tools like; Household Interview Schedule, General, Social & Cultural Infrastructure Survey, Guidelines for Public Hearing, Focused Group Discussion and Social Mapping & Geographical cum Environmental Mapping was done for collection of information from the project affected families (PFAs) in the survey for all affected eleven villages and one semi-urban area.

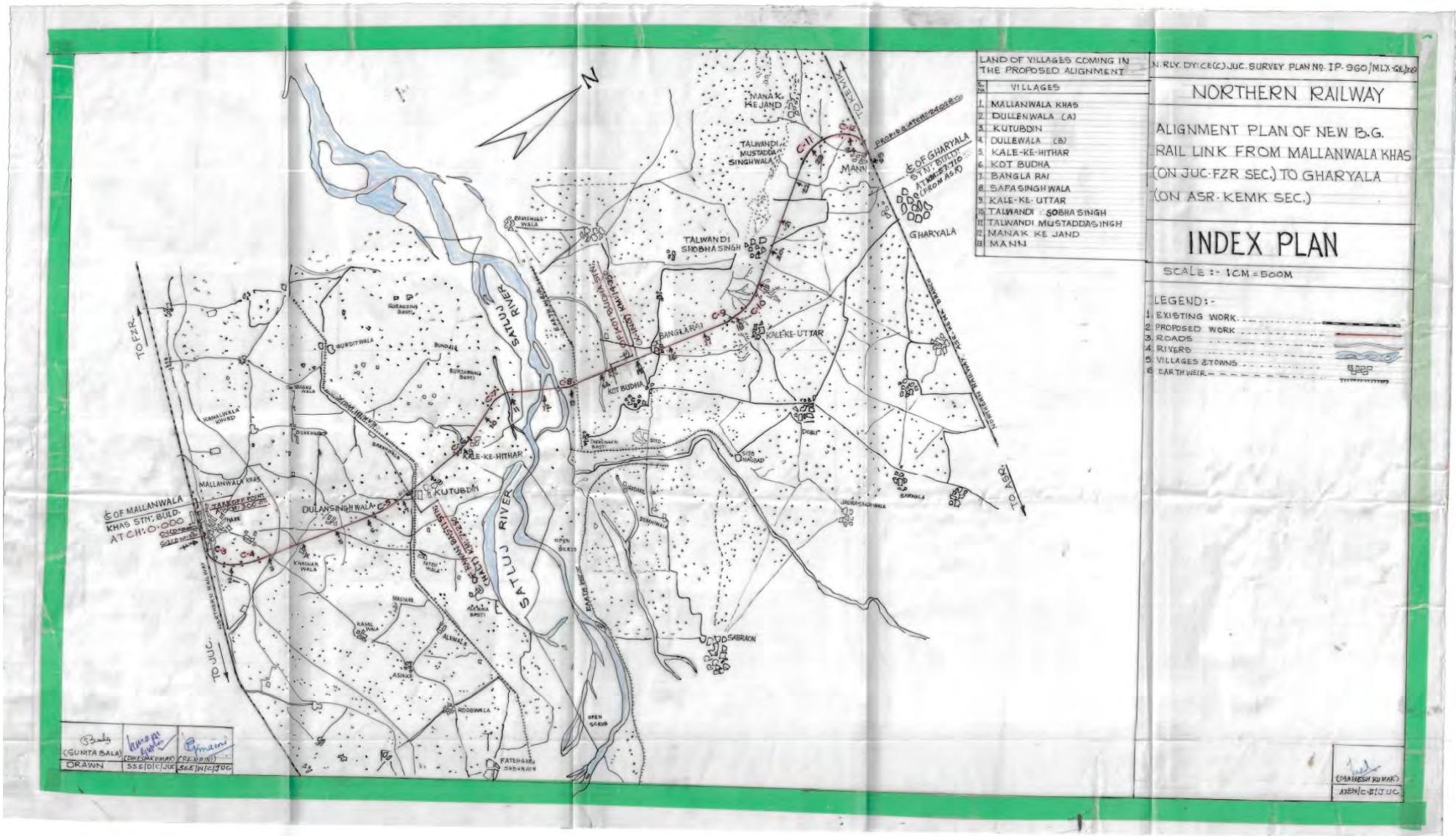
Apart from increasing regional connectivity to save time and cost associated with it, the proposed Ferozepur Patti rail link line project is expected to benefit around 10 lakh people with providing employment opportunities to around 2.5 lakh people, according to the Punjab Government notification dated 21 January 2020. Further, the project is expected to help in commuting of about 2500-3500 passengers from villages daily, especially benefitting the students, employees and sick persons. The rail-link would facilitate faster mass mobility of the defence personnel, defence equipment, and ammunition. Further, the connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai via Amritsar and Firozpur-Fazilka-Ahmedabad, will expand the scale of business and economic activities in and around the region. Importantly, during the field visits to the affected villages, SIA team found that various stakeholders are aware of the probable benefits of the rail-link project as cited above. However, there are some concerns that were raised by the villagers,

especially from the landholders who are going to lose their land in the proposed project. Some of the common concerns expressed by stakeholders were: apprehensions of inadequate rate of compensation for their land; water logging/flooding of their land after construction of rail tracks on a height from the ground level; loss of livelihood for marginal farmers; increase in conflicts with railways over transgression of their land during cultivation; concerns regarding making of stations and stoppage of trains in their affected villages; loss of control over Panchayat's surplus land.

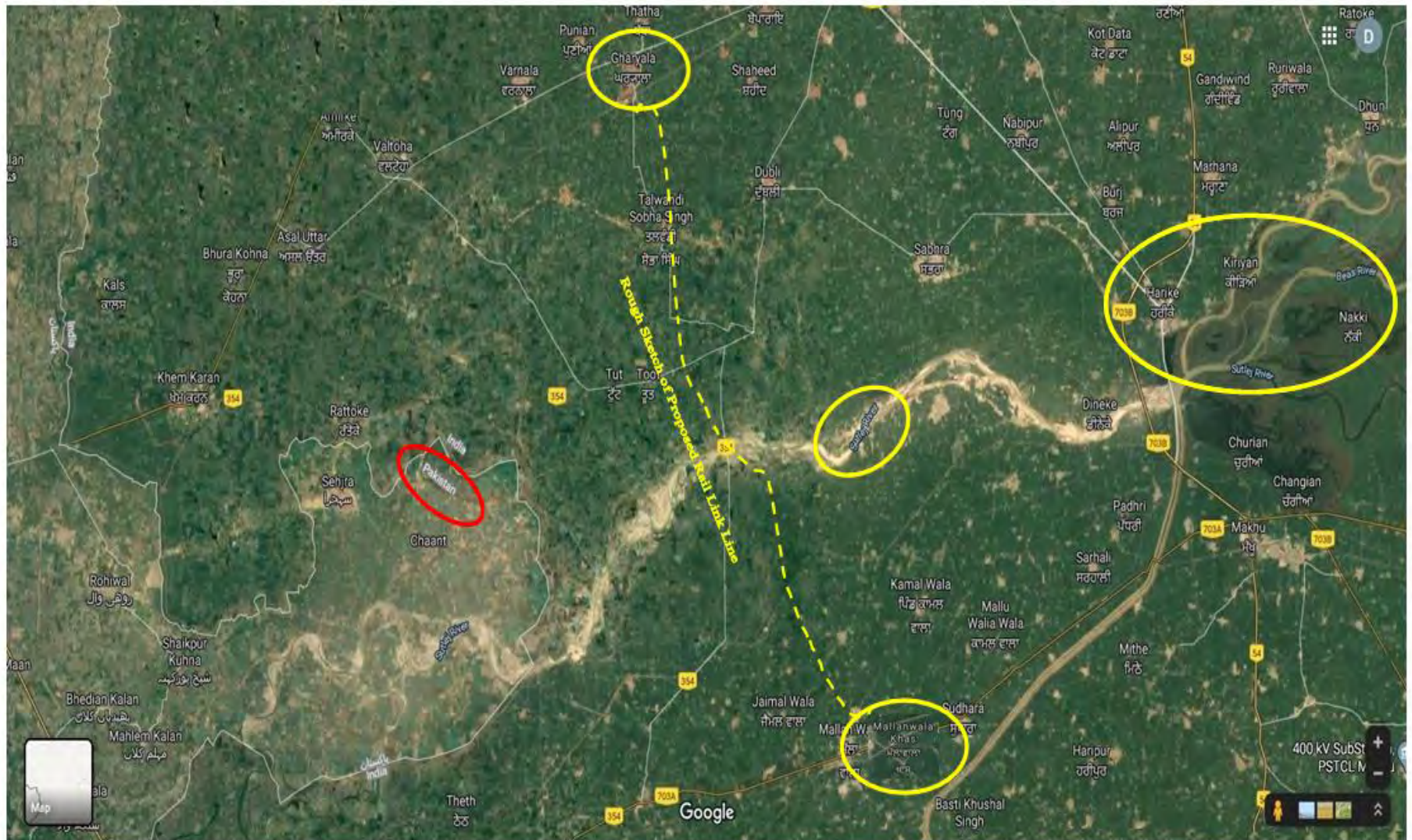
Project affected Families (PAF) and Landholders are found to be largely concerned about the loss of their ancestral property and land with which they have emotional attachments. Stakeholders' biggest concern is regarding the quantum and mechanism of compensation for the land loss, besides, threat of water-logging in the rail-link adjoining areas along with the fall in the market price of their non-acquired land-holdings. There are several land-owners whose land would be divided diagonally, while there are some structures like a wheat flour- mill and couple of built structures in Kutub Din Wala and Talwandi Soba Singh villages, and some constructed houses in semi-urban area of Mallanwala Khas in Ferozepur District that needs special attention for their overall welfare during the execution of the project.

Overall, the SIA team found that the rail line is largely passing through inhabited areas and agricultural fields only, except some specific cases in Kutub Din Wala, Talwandi Soba Singh and Mallanwaala Khas villages of the two districts. The SIA team also found that the present land acquisition fulfills twin purposes; 'strategic purpose' as well as 'public purpose' clauses of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. On the whole the 'public purpose' outweighs the common concerns of PAFs. In nutshell, the proposed project would be a boon to the economy and security of the nation through increased mobility of people and material at faster, cheaper and advanced means of transportation. The awareness of the local residents, landholders and other stakeholders concerning the rail-link project is an acknowledgement of the developmental acumen and increasing means of communication in the country that is breaking inter-regional and intra-regional divides. Therefore, in the path of inclusive development of the nation, SIA team is optimistic about the proposed project, and also highlights the concerns of affected landholders and local residents for adequate provisions of compensation.

INDEX PLAN OF RAIL LINK PROJECT



Location of Proposed Firozpur-Patti Rail Link between Gharyala railway station and Mallanwala Khas railway station from Google Maps (Rough Sketch for SIA Study purpose only)



CHAPTER – I: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Context and the Background: The present study “Social Impact Assessment study of Land Acquisition for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur- Patti in the district Ferozepur and Tarn Taran of Punjab is being executed as per section 4.1 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (herein after the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).The project deals with new Rail Link between Ferozepur-Patti by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti Khemkaran section which lies along the international border with Pakistan which is vital for defence movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population.

1. The project shall give boost to economy, tourism and Industrial growth of region.
2. Advancing of the B.G. track into the projected areas will not only remove the bottle neck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area.
3. It will also facilitate quicker movement of defence forces.
4. The number of persons benefiting from this project will be around ten lac and the employment likely to be generated will be around several thousand.
5. The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e. finished goods, food grains, defence warfare and heavy equipment, building material, fruit, vegetables etc. and around 2500passengers on daily basis and will also facilitate quicker movement of defence forces and para military forces.

Project Area: The proposed construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur- Patti in the district Ferozepur and Tarn Taran of Punjab and the affected area and the project area mostly came into three sub-divisions of these two districts. Two subdivisions Ferozepur and Zira come under the jurisdiction of district Ferozepur and two subdivisions come under the jurisdiction of district Tarn Taran. The major part of the affected area of this Broad Gauge Railway Link comes under the rural area of these two districts. Eleven villages and one urban area of these two districts are directly affected by the construction of this railway link. Out of eleven villages, eight villages fall under the Jurisdiction of district Tarn Taran and three villages and one urban area falls under district Ferozepur of Punjab. The most important point of this entire project which increases its importance and fulfils the ‘Public Purpose’ clause is

that entire project is situated close to international border area of the country next to Pakistan where concentration of the Indian armed forces and their installations is considerable. The detailed information about the affected villages is given in the table:

Table 1.1: District and Subdivision wise List of Affected Villages

State	District/s	Sub division/s	Village/s
Punjab	Taran Taran	Patti/ Bhikhiwind	Kot Budha
			Maneke Jand
			Maan
			Talwandi Mastada Singh
			Safa Singh Wala
			Kaleke Uttarh
			Talwandi Soba Singh
			Bangla Rai
	Ferozepur	Zira	Mallanwala Khas(Semi Urban
		Ferozepur	Dulla Singh Wala
			Kutub Din Wala
			Kale Ke Hittar

Social Impact Assessment Justification

As per section 4.1 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013), a Social Impact Assessment study is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. The State Social Impact Assessment Authority, Govt. of Punjab, appointed Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar to conduct Social Impact Assessment study for the above said land acquisition.

Social Impact Assessment is best understood as an umbrella or overarching framework that embodies the evaluation of all impacts on humans and on all the ways in which people and communities interact with their socio-cultural, economic and biophysical surroundings. Any SIA may involve wide range of areas in general like landscape analysis; archaeological and cultural heritage impacts; community impacts; cultural impacts; demographic impacts; development impacts; economic and fiscal impacts; health and mental health impacts; impacts

on indigenous rights; infrastructural impacts, institutional impacts; leisure and tourism impacts; political impacts; poverty; psychological impacts; ownership issues; impacts on social and human capital; and other impacts on societies. However, the RFCTLARR 2013 Act of India specifies the SIA objectives as follows:

Objectives of the Social Impact Assessment Study

1. To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
2. To estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
3. To understand extent of land, public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
4. To understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
5. To analyze alternate place (if any).
6. To study of social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis its ben

Justification of Public Purpose

One of the key objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project serves as a public purpose project. The Land Acquisition for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur- Patti is required for the following reasons:

- Advancing of Broad Gauge Track into the projected area will help in the free movement of goods and passengers
- It also helps in opening up backward areas of Ferozepur and Patti
- The project shall give boost to economy, tourism and industrial growth of region
- It also helps to facilitate a quicker movement of defence forces.

Other Benefits of the Project

As per the Punjab Government notification of 21 January 2020, the number of persons benefitting from this project will be around 10 lac and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lac. The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/goods i.e., food articles, finished goods, timber, coal, building material, fruits,

vegetables, furniture etc., and around 2500 passengers on daily basis. It will also facilitate quicker movement of defence forces also in times of emergency.

Detail of Project Size and Location

The land for the proposed construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti in the district Ferozepur and Tarn Taran of Punjab. The total land required for the project measures approximately. The village wise information about the land acquisition is given below in the table:

Table 1.2 Village wise Total Land Acquisition

State	District/s	Sub division/s	Village/s	Village wise total land Acquisition (in Hectares)
Punjab	TarnTaran	Patti/Bhikhiwind	Kot Buddha	40.02
			ManekeJand	4.89
			Maan	5.81
			Talwandi Mastada Singh	4.471
			Safa Singh Wala	2.48
			KalekeUttarh	8.71
			TalwandiSoba Singh	12.99
			Bangla Rai	15.86
	Ferozepur	Zira	Mallanwala Khas(Semi Urban)	24.88
		Ferozepur	Dulla Singh Wala	16.79
			Kutub Din Wala	5.33
			Kale KeHittar	16.86
Total				159.091

Source: Govt. of Punjab notification of 21 Jan 2020. (01 hectare=2.471 acres)
(159.091x2.471=393.113861 acres in total)

Examination of Alternatives

Applicable Legislation and Policies: The policies and Legislation applicable to this project are several but the present mandate as per Govt. of Punjab notification, only RFCTLARR 2013 is applicable for completion of the SIA team of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab.

Table1.3:Applicable Legislation and Policies in General

Sr. No.	Legislation/ Policy	Purpose	Reason for Application	Authority
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Fair and Transparent acquisition of land under well defined rules	This act will be Applicable because there will be acquisition of land.	Land Acquisition Collector
2.	Environment Protection Act,1986	To protect and improve overall environment	As all environmental notifications, rules and schedules are issued under this act.	GOI, Punjab Government, CPCB, SPCB
3.	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974	To control water pollution by controlling discharge of pollutants as per the prescribed standards	This act will be applicable during pre and post construction phase	State Pollution Control Board
4.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	To control air Pollution	This act will be applicable during different phases of construction	State Pollution Control Board
5.	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act) 1990	The standards for noise for day and night have been promulgated by the MoEF for various land uses	This act will be applicable as vehicular noise on project routes required to assess for future years and necessary protection measure need to be considered in design	State Pollution Control Board
6.	Public Liability and Insurance Act, 1991	Protection form hazardous materials and accidents.	Contractor need to stock hazardous material like diesel, other railways heavy machinery and material.	State Pollution Control Board

Constitution of the SIA Team: Superintending Engineer, Government of Punjab, Vide Notification No. 1179 dated 08/01/2020 had notified Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Associate Professor and Head, School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar as Principal Project Coordinator for the completion of Social Impact Assessment Study. The Secretary, PWD, Punjab Government issued another notification on 21 January 2020 for the same purpose. (see Annexure- 1, page no. 144)

Table 1.4: Composition of Social Impact Assessment Team, GNDU, Amritsar

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Parent Department
1.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Associate Professor	Principal Project Coordinator	School of Social Sciences, GNDU, Amritsar
2.	Dr. Bimaldeep Singh, Associate Professor	Member	Department of Laws, GNDU, Amritsar
3.	Dr. Manpreet Singh Bhatti, Associate Prof.	Member	Department of Botany and Environmental Sciences, GNDU, Amritsar
4.	Dr. Swati Mehta, Assistant Professor	Member	Punjab School of Economics, GNDU, Amritsar
5.	Dr. Nirmala Devi, Assistant Professor	Member	Department of Sociology, GNDU, Amritsar
6.	Ms. Sharanpreet Kaur, Assistant Professor	Member	School of Social Sciences, GNDU, Amritsar
	Field Investigators (10)		

Methodology: There are mainly two research methods generally used i.e. Qualitative method and Quantitative method. Quantitative method aims to categorize, count them and create statistical model to test hypothesis and explain the observations. On the other hand, Qualitative method aims to provide detailed description about the events, perspectives and circumstances. Qualitative research would help the SIA team to answer given questions by focusing on the local population it affects, gathering perspectives and insights by conducting interviews, public hearings and focused group discussions. By taking into consideration the nature of study under scrutiny both Qualitative and Quantitative methods will be used.

Universe of the Study: The study is conducted in the state of Punjab. Out of twenty-two districts, only two districts namely; Ferozepur and Tarn Taran are selected for the study as the land acquisition is confined to 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur districts only. Further out of selected two districts, these villages and sub-urban area are spread under three subdivisions where the SIA study is done. The details of subdivisions are given in the table below:

Table1.5:Sub-divisions and Villages under them for the SIA Study

State	District/s	Subdivision/s	Affected Villages for SIA Study as per the Govt. Notification
Punjab	Tarn Taran	Patti/Bhikhiwind	08
	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	01 (semi-urban area)
		Zira	03
		Total	12

Sampling Design: It is usually not possible to include the entire population in a study because of time, cost and large number of subjects. The practice is to select a sample which is a subset of the total population to represent the entire population. In the present SIA study, the sampling frame was easily available, so Probability Sampling method was used to select the sample for the study. Further, in the Probability Sampling, the method of Systematic Random Sampling was used to select sample for the study.

Source of Data: In order to collect data both primary and secondary sources of data were used. Secondary data/information has been collected from the concerned sub divisional and district authorities, published reports and census data. The main sources of primary data were the stakeholders (potential project affected persons)—direct and indirect both. Apart from them, the SIA team led by Project Coordinator constantly held meetings with the District Administration and Sub-Division officials, the PWD officials under Tarn Taran and Ferozepur districts. The SIA team also received crucial data/maps from the Indian Railways officials from Ferozepur Division. The SIA team also carried out exhaustive Focused Group discussions and conducted Public Hearings with local Panchayat officials/Sarpanches and Councillors and villagers as per the provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Tools of Data collection: In view of the nature of the problem under the SIA study, data has been obtained by personal interviews and narratives in a ‘Household.’ It is sheer coincidence that most of respondents from households surveyed were heads of the household and land was owned by them. For our SIA study of Rural areas, ‘Household’ meant family members living under one roof and their food is being cooked in one common kitchen only. Interviews in this study have been chosen because they created an access to interviewee’s world, and their lived meanings. An attempt has been made to present a holistic view by noting words, phrases, expressions used by respondents and observing their body language also during interview. An Interview Schedule (semi-standardized) has been prepared to collect necessary information

from the respondents. Most of the questions in the interview schedule have been open-ended. (See Annexure – 2, Page no. 159).

Data Analysis: Quantitative data were analysed using class formation based on attributes in form of tables. Whereas, qualitative data was analysed using method of content analysis.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TARN TARAN AND FEROZEPUR DISTRICTS

District Tarn Taran: Tarn Taran district was formed in 2006 from Amritsar District. The declaration to this effect was made by Captain S. Amarinder Singh Ji, Chief Minister of Punjab, during the celebrations marking the martyrdom day of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. With this, it became the 19th district of Punjab.

Tarn Taran dates back to the times of the fifth Sikh Guru Shri Guru Arjan Dev ji (1563-1606). He laid the foundation of this city in 1596 and the milestone was laid for the welfare of people with the establishment of Shri Tarn Taran Sahib Gurudwara. Tarn Taran Sahib was part of the Bhangi Mis-ruled by a powerful Sikh family of Dhillon clan from (1716-1810). In 1947, the year of the Partition of India and the Partition of Punjab, Tarn Taran was the only tehsil (district) in Punjab along with Shiekhpora, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiapur, Kapurthala, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Patiala with a majority Sikh population. The city was a centre of the Sikh insurgency during the 1980s and early 1990s. Guru Sahib created this city for the welfare of people. He was the first to initiate the noble cause of curing the leprosy patients. It was later strengthened by the setup of leprosy Home by Church Missionary society in 1885.(<https://tarntaran.nic.in/>).

District Ferozepur: Ferozepur is an ancient city situated close to the present-day India-Pakistan border. It is believed to have been founded by Feroze Shah Tughluq in the 14th century. Another version claims that it was founded by a Bhatti chief called Feroze Khan. However, the first version is more widely accepted as Feroze Shah Tughluq had a passion for building new cities and renaming old ones especially after his own name. Ferozepur's strategic position in the northwest of the country has resulted in its being part of many military expeditions in the area. During the first Anglo-Sikh war in 1845, due to the negligence of the British commander at Ferozepur, the Khalsa was able to cross the Sutlej unopposed. When Lord Hardinge declared war on the Sikhs, the first battle was fought at Mudki, 20 miles south-east of Ferozepur. In 1838, Ferozepur was the centre from where British troops advanced to Kabul during the first Anglo-Afghan war. Three heroic martyrs of India's freedom struggle Shaheed

Bhagat Singh and his associates Shaheed Rajguru and Shaheed Sukhdev have their final resting place on the banks of the river Sutlej in Ferozepur. Today, a Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial marks the spot and every year on March 23, thousands of people gather to pay homage of these noble heroes. Ferozepur has another historical memorial, the Saragarhi Gurudwara, commemorating the sacrifice of 21 Sikh soldiers who perished at Saragarhi in Baluchistan. On 12 September, every year, people gather here to pay tribute to the heroic soldiers and celebrate Saragarhi Day. The memorial service also provides an occasion for ex-servicemen to have a reunion.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Demography of District Ferozepur: According to the census of India 2011, Ferozepur had population of 2,029,074 of which male and female were 1,071,637 and 957,437 respectively. In 2001 census, Ferozepur had a population of 1,746,107 of which males were 926,224 and remaining 819,883 were females. Out of the total Ferozepur population for 2011 census, 27.23 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 552,556 people lives in urban areas of which males are 295,429 and females are 257,127.

Table 1.6: Demographic Information of district Ferozepur

Description	Census of India, 2011	Census of India, 2001
Population	2,029,074	1,746,107
Area Sq. Km	5,305	5,305
Male	1,071,637	926,224
Female	957,437	819,883
Population Growth	16.21%	20.51%
Proportion to Punjab Population	7.31%	7.17%
Average Literacy	68.92	60.70

Source: Census of India, 2011

Demography of District Tarn Taran: In 2011, Tarn Taran had population of 1,119,627 of which male and female were 589,369 and 530,258 respectively. Out of the total Tarn Taran population for 2011 census, 12.66 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 141,795 people lives in urban areas of which males are 75,047 and females are 66,748. As per 2011 census, 87.34 % population of Tarn Taran districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Tarn Taran district population living in rural areas is 977,832 of which males and females are

514,322 and 463,510 respectively. The detailed information about the demography is given in the table:

Table 1.7: Demographic Information of district Tarn Taran

Description	Census of India, 2011	Census of India, 2001
Population	1,119,627	939,057
Area Sq. Km	2,414	2,414
Male	589,369	497,768
Female	530,258	441,289
Population Growth	19.23%	16.26%
Proportion to Punjab Population	4.04%	3.86%
Average Literacy	67.81	59.90

Source: Census of India, 2011

Chapterisation:

- 1. Chapter-1 :Introduction and Methodology**
- 2. Chapter-2 :Social and Geographical Mapping**
- 3. Chapter-3 : Local Governance**
- 4. Chapter-4 :Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile**
- 5. Chapter -5 : Assessment of Social Impact Upon Land Owners**
- 6. Chapter -6 : Anticipated Project Impacts & Public Hearing**
- 7. Chapter -7 :Findings of The SIA**
- 8. Chapter -8 :Mitigation and Recommendations**

Thus, this chapter gave us an overview of the background, aims and objectives of the SIA study for rail link project in 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area from districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. It highlighted upon the details of Govt. of Punjab notification regarding land acquisition and composition of SIA team. The total area to be acquired under RFCTLARR 2013 is **159.091 hectares (393.113861 acres in total)**. The chapter discussed the research methodology, sampling techniques and data collection methods. It also gave a brief introduction of districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. It provided the chapterisation scheme followed later.

CHAPTER II: SOCIAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAPPING

Social mapping is a fundamental way of analysing the impact of Development Programmes. It provides information about the assets, strengths, social structure and institutions of the field area. It is advantageous in depicting a large amount of data. World Bank defines, —Social mapping is a visual method of showing the relative location of households and the distribution of different types of people (such as male, female, adult, child, landed, landless, literate, and illiterate) together with the social structure and institutions of an area.

Demography is an important part of Social Mapping. Demography is an important aspect to be studied in order to find out the social and economic impact of a project, as it gives the findings that what type of population is the area comprised of and how are people going to respond to a project.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (also RFCTLARR Act, 2013) is an act of Indian Parliament that regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India. The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects and assures rehabilitation of those affected. The Act establishes regulations for land acquisition as a part of India's massive industrialisation drive driven by public-private partnership. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, a nearly 120-year-old law enacted during British rule. The process for land acquisition involves a Social Impact Assessment survey, preliminary notification stating the intent for acquisition, a declaration of acquisition, and compensation to be given by a certain time. All acquisitions require rehabilitation and resettlement to be provided to the people affected by the acquisition.

The SIA study survey was conducted in **8 villages of Patti / Bhikhiwind Sub-divisions of Tarn Taran District**, (Kot Budha, Maneke Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttarh, Talwandi Soba Singh and Bangla Rai villages), **3 villages of Ferozepur Sub-division of Ferozepur District** (Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala and, Kaleke Hittar villages) and **the Mallanwala Khas semi-urban area of Zira Sub-division of Ferozepur district**, in order to find out the Social Assessment Impact of the Railway link-line project

(Ferozepur-Patti railway link) under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

This chapter deals with the social and geographical mapping aspect of the above-mentioned areas based on the pre-defined indicators of socio-economic conditions. This chapter also presents an overview of the demography, ethnic composition, infrastructure and availability of other resources in the above-mentioned villages.

Environmental Aspects of 25 Km long Ferozepur-Patti Rail Link

Rail link between Amritsar and Ferozepur will improve the transportation and connectivity of two important towns of Punjab. During the construction, there will be minor environmental effects, but these will have positive outcome during its operation phase due to reduction in road transport. With the construction of rail link, there will be change in land use pattern, but the keeping the limited width of the rail track. Besides, electric traction of railways has negligible effect on the air quality during operational phase. Elevation of the area near river Sutlej is about 160 m. Following potential risks (**Table 1**) are associated with the project. GPS locations (**Table 2**) of existing road on Sutlej River and corresponding photograph shown in Fig. 1

Table-2.1: Potential impact for Rail project

Project activity	Construction phase	Operation phase	Remarks
Change of land use pattern	Yes	-	
Air Pollution	Yes 1.Fugitive Dust Emissions 2.Gaseous Emissions from construction equipment & machinery	Yes (Approach road)	i.) Use of dust suppressants. ii.) Equipment and construction vehicles will be inspected and properly maintained.
Noise Pollution	Yes	Yes (near railway stations)	
Soil Pollution	Yes	Yes (proximity to Railway station)	Top soil should be reclaimed.

Table 2.2 GPS locations of the proposed rail bridge on river Sutlej

<i>Locations</i>	<i>latitude</i>	<i>longitude</i>
Near existing Road Bridge on River Sutlej	31.123158	74.772734
-do-	31.119769	74.792904



Fig. 1. Major road link on Sutlej river

Environmental Monitoring Programme

Environment Monitoring Programme has been developed to monitor the surrounding environment and check the effectiveness of the Environment Management Plan (EMP) implementation during the construction as well as the operational stages of the project. Performance indicators should be identified which include parameters on ambient air quality, noise, surface and ground water quality, soil quality, survival rate of compensatory plantations. Monitoring parameters, frequency and sampling protocols should be designed. A separate budgetary provision has been made for implementation of EMP for the construction phase and for the operation phase.

Ecology of the area:

Majority of the land area is occupied by individual farmers for the cultivation of wheat and rice. To access the ecology, the number of trees (species) along with its age may be listed and if any uprooting is done, then this must be replaced as per Forest Act.

Hydrological Design:

Hydrological design criteria include the frequency of floods and the return period of the flood for which the structure will be designed. The freeboard requirement above the design high water level is another essential criterion.

Environmental Benefits of the projects:

Traffic diversion and fuel saving: The proposed train service will divert road users to the improved train service that will reduce road traffic congestion and generate fuel savings.

Following aspects should be studied in detail:

- (i) Study of ground water on earmarked stations
- (ii) Soil and bearing capacity of soil on rail bridge
- (iii) Study of catchment area of river
- (iv) Maximum flooding in river along with river flow data
- (v) Drainage map along with seasonal rivulets should be properly studied for risks associated with floods.

There is need for sustainable rail management is required to find the risk associated during construction and operational phase of the rail link.

PATTI/BHIKHIWIND SUB-DIVISION TARN TARAN DISTRICT

A.KOT BUDHA

A.1 Location

According to 2011 Census, Kot Budha village is located in Patti Tehsil of Tarn Taran district in Punjab, India. It is situated 16Km away from sub-district headquarter Patti and 38Km away from district headquarter Tarn Taran. Talwandi Mohar Singh (4 Km), Toot (5 Km), Dubli (5 Km), Talwandi Soba Singh (5 Km), Jhugian Kalu (7 Km) are the nearby villages to Kot Budha. It is surrounded by Valtoha tehsil towards west Makhu tehsil towards east, Bhikhiwind tehsil

towards north, Zira tehsil towards south. Kot Budha village has its own Gram Panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 695 hectares.

A.2 Population Overview

Kot Budha has a total population of 2,254 (Males-1190 and females- 1064). There are about 402 houses in Kot Budha village. Patti is nearest town to Kot Budha. In Kot Budha village, population of children with age 0-6 is 288 which makes up 12.78 % of total population of village. The sex ratio is the ratio of Kot Budha (341) males to females in the population of 2254 (normalized to 100). The sex ratio of Kot Budha (341) village is 100.(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

Table 2.3 Population Statistics in Kot Budha

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	402	-	-
Population	2,254	1,190	1,064
Child (0-6)	288	162	126
Schedule Caste	577	299	278
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	57.88%	62.06%	53.30%
Total Workers	715	648	67
Main Worker	664	-	-
Marginal Worker	51	21	30

(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

A.3 Literacy Rate

Kot Budha village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Kot Budha village was 57.88 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Kot Budha village, male literacy stood at 62.06 % while female literacy rate was 53.30 %. (Source:<https://www.villagemaps.in/punjab/kot-budha-341-patti-tarn-taran-038188/amp/>)

A.4 Caste Factor

Kot Budha village of Tarn Taran has substantial population of Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 25.60 % of total population in Kot Budha village. The village Kot Budha currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

A.5 Work Profile

In Kot Budha village out of total population, 715 were engaged in work activities. 92.87 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 7.13 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 715 workers engaged in Main Work, 339 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 185 were agricultural labourers.

A.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 10plusKms. Boparai railway station and Gharyala railway station are the nearby railway stations to Kot Budha.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/kot-budha.html>)

B MANEKE JAND

B.1 Location

Maneke Jand is a large village located in Patti Tehsil of Tarn Taran district, Punjab with total 603 families residing. The Maneke Jand village has population of 3765 of which 2008 are males, while 1757 are females as per 2011 population Census.

B.2 Population Overview

In Maneke Jand village population of children with age 0-6 is 445 which makes up 11.82 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Maneke Jand village is 875 which is lower than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Maneke Jand as per 2011 Census is 802, lower than Punjab average of 846.

Table 2.4 Population Statistics in Maneke Jand

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	603	-	-
Population	3,765	2,008	1,757
Child (0-6)	445	247	198
Schedule Caste	970	507	463
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	58.92%	65.02%	52.02%
Total Workers	1,233	1,157	76
Main Worker	1,025	-	-
Marginal Worker	208	173	35

(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

B.3 Literacy Rate

In Maneke Jand village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. Literacy rate of Maneke Jand village was 58.92 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Maneke Jand village, male literacy stood at 65.02 % while female literacy rate was 52.02 %.(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

B.4 Caste Factor

Maneke Jand village of Tarn Taran has substantial population of Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 25.76 % of total population in Maneke Jand village. The village Maneke Jand currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

B.5 Work Profile

In Maneke Jand village out of total population, 1233 were engaged in work activities. 83.13 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 16.87 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1233 workers engaged in Main Work, 730 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 232 were agricultural labourer.

(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

B.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5 Kms.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/kot-budha.html>)

C. MAAN

C.1 Location

Maan Village, with population of 686 is Patti sub district's the 46th least populous village, located in Patti sub district of Tarn Taran district in the state Punjab in India. Total geographical area of Maan village is 2 Km² and it is the 64th smallest village by area in the sub district. Nearest town of the village is Patti. The village comes under Maan panchayat. Patti is the sub district head quarter and the distance from the village is 18 Km. district head quarter of the village is Tarn Taran which is 18 Km away. Sub district head quarter is Patti and Sub district head quarter distance is 18 Km from the village. District head quarter is Tarn Taran and it's distance from the village is 18 Km. Nearest town of the Maan village is Patti and nearest town distance is 18 Km.(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

C.2 Population Overview

The village is home to 686 people, among them 370 (54%) are male and 316 (46%) are female. 81% of the whole population are from General caste, 19% are from Scheduled caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Maan village is 14%, among them 67% are boys and 33% are girls. There are 99 households in the village and on an average 7 persons lived in every family. Child Sex Ratio for the Maan as per 2011 Census is 492, lower than Punjab average of 846. (Source: <https://indikosh.com/vill/39569/maan-126>)

Table 2.5 Population Statistics in Maan

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	99	-	-
Population	686	370	316
Child (0-6)	94	63	31
Schedule Caste	130	69	61

Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	74.32%	81.43%	66.67%
Total Workers	205	199	6
Main Worker	184	-	-
Marginal Worker	21	18	3

(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

C.3 Literacy Rate

Maan village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Maan village was 74.32 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Maan village, male literacy stood at 81.43 % while female literacy rate was 66.67 %.

C.4 Caste Factor

Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 18.95 % of total population in Maan village. The village Maan currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

C.5 Work Profile

In Maan village, out of total population, 205 were engaged in work activities. 89.76 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10.24 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 205 workers engaged in Main Work, 2 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 155 were agricultural labourers.

C.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5 Kms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/amritsar/amritsar-i/maan.html>)

D. TALWANDI MASTADA SINGH

D.1 Location

Talwandi Mastada Singh is a Village in Patti-Tehsil in Tarn Taran District of Punjab State, India. Total geographical area of Talwandi Mastada Singh village is 2 Km² and it is the 46th

smallest village by area in the sub district. Nearest town of the village is Patti. The village comes under Talwandi Mastada Singh panchayat. Patti is the sub district head quarter and the distance from the village is 3 Km. District head quarter of the village is Tarn Taran which is 20 Km away .It is located 28 KM towards south from district head quarter Tarn Taran Sahib. 226 Km from state capital Chandigarh. Talwandi Matsada Singh is surrounded by Naushehra Pannuan tehsil towards north, Chohla Sahib tehsil towards east, Bhikhiwind tehsil towards west, Valtoha tehsil towards west. Patti, Tarn Taran, Zira, Ferozepur Cantt. are the nearest cities to Talwandi Mastada Singh.(Source :<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38188-kot-budha-punjab.html>)

D.2 Population Overview

Population density of the village is 531 persons per Km². The village is home to 999 people, among them 533 (53%) are males and 466 (47%) are females. 71% of the whole population are from General caste, 29% are from Scheduled caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Talwandi Mastada Singh village is 14%, among them 59% are boys and 41% are girls. There are 168 households in the village and on an average 6 persons live in every family. As of 2011 Census, there are 874 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 868, in Scheduled caste is 889. There are 683 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village.(Source: <https://indikosh.com/vill/39570/talwandi-Mastada-singh-196>).

Table 2.6 Population Statistics in Talwandi Mastada Singh

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	168	-	-
Population	999	533	466
Child (0-6)	138	82	56
Schedule Caste	289	153	136
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	62.72%	65.85%	59.27%
Total Workers	316	287	29
Main Worker	308	-	-
Marginal Worker	8	4	4

(Source:<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38169-talwandi-Mastada-singh-punjab.html>)

D.3 Literacy Rate

Total 540 people in the village are literate, among them 297 are males and 243 are females. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Talwandi Mastada Singh is 63%. 66% of male and 59% of female population are literate here. Punjabi is the local language here.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/talwandi-Mastada-singh.html>).

D.4 Caste Factor

Talwandi Mastada Singh village of Tarn Taran has substantial population of Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 28.93 % of total population in Talwandi Mastada Singh village. The village Talwandi Mastada Singh currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

D.5 Work Profile

In Talwandi Mastada Singh village out of total population, 316 were engaged in work activities. 97.47 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 2.53 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 316 workers engaged in Main Work, 206 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 45 were agricultural labourer.(Source: <https://indikosh.com/vill/39570/talwandi-Mastada-singh-196>).

D.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5 Kms. Patti railway station, Boparai railway stations are the nearest railway stations to Talwandi Matsada Singh.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/talwandi-Mastada-singh.html>).

E. SAFA SINGH WALA

E.1 Location

Safa Singh Wala is a small village/hamlet in Patti tehsil in Tarn Taran district of Punjab State, India. It comes under Safa Singh Wala Panchayat. It is located 28 Kms towards south from district head quarter Tarn Taran Sahib. 226 KM from state capital Chandigarh. Safa Singh Wala

is surrounded by Naushehra Pannuan tehsil towards north, Chohla Sahib tehsil towards east, Bhikhiwind tehsil towards west, Valtoha tehsil towards west. Patti, Tarn Taran, Zira, Ferozepur Cantt. are the nearest cities to Safa Singh Wala. The total geographical area of village is 149 hectares. Safa Singh Wala has a total population of 114 peoples. There are about 21 houses in Safa Singh Wala village. Patti is the nearest town to Safa Singh Wala. (Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/Safa-singhwala.html>)

E.2 Population Overview

Safa Singh Wala is a small village located in Patti Tehsil of Tarn Taran district, Punjab with total 21 families residing. The Safa Singh Wala village has population of 114 of which 61 are males while 53 are females as per 2011 Census. In Safa Singh Wala village, population of children with age 0-6 is 12 which makes up 10.53 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Safa Singh Wala village is 869 which is lower than Punjab state average of 895. Child sex ratio for the Safa Singh Wala as per 2011 Census is 1400, higher than Child (aged under 6 years) population of Safa Singh Wala village is 11%, among them 42% are boys and 58% are girls. There are 21 households in the village and on an average 5 persons live in every family. As of 2011 Census, there are 869 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in General caste is 869. There are 1400 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village.

Table 2.7 Population Statistics in Safa Singh Wala

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	21	-	-
Population	114	61	53
Child (0-6)	12	5	7
Schedule Caste	0	0	0
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	75.49%	82.14%	67.39%
Total Workers	54	53	1
Main Worker	53	-	-
Marginal Worker	1	1	0

(Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38172-Safa-singhwala-punjab.html>)

E.3 Literacy Rate

Safa Singh Wala village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Safa Singh Wala village was 75.49 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In village Safa Singh Wala, male literacy stood at 82.14 % while female literacy rate was 67.39 %.

5.4 Caste Factor

All the population in the village belongs to General caste. There is no population of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe(ST) in Safa Singh Wala village of Tarn Taran district.(Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38172-Safa-singhwala-punjab.html>).

E.5 Work Profile

In Safa Singh Wala village out of total population, 54 were engaged in work activities. 98.15 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.85 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 54 workers engaged in Main Work, 51 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while none were agricultural labourer. Safa Singh Wala has 47% (54) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 87% male and 2% female population are working population. 85% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 2% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 2% of total female population are main and 0% are marginal workers.(Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39573/Safa-singhwala-193>).

E.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 10 plus Kms. (Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/Safa-singhwala.html>)

F. KALEKE UTTARH

F.1 Location

According to Census information the location code or village code of Kaleke Uttarh village is 038171. Kaleke Uttarh village is located in Patti Tehsil of Tarn Taran district in Punjab, India. It is situated 14Km away from sub-district headquarter Patti and 35Km away from district

headquarter Tarn Taran. Kaleke Uttarh has its own gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 361 hectares. Kaleke Uttarh has a total population of 848 (461 males and 387 females). There are about 167 houses in Kaleke Uttarh village. Patti is nearest town to Kaleke Uttarh.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/kaleke-Uttarh.html>).

F.2 Population Overview

The village is home to 848 people, among them 461 (54%) are male and 387 (46%) are female. 54% of the whole population are from general caste, 46% are from Scheduled caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Kaleke Uttarh village is 14%, among them 56% are boys and 44% are girls. There are 167 households in the village and an average 5 persons live in every family. In Kaleke Uttarh village population of children with age 0-6 is 119 which makes up 14.03 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kaleke Uttarh village is 839 which is lower than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Kaleke Uttarh as per census is 776, lower than Punjab average of 846.

Table 2.8 Population Statistics in Kaleke Uttarh

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	167	-	-
Population	848	461	387
Child (0-6)	119	67	52
Schedule Caste	394	222	172
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	57.06%	61.68%	51.64%
Total Workers	330	267	63
Main Worker	271	-	-
Marginal Worker	59	34	25

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38171-kaleke-Uttarh-punjab.html>)

F.3 Literacy Rate

Total 416 people in the village are literate, among them 243 are male and 173 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Kaleke Uttarh is 57%. 62% of male and 52% of female population are literate here.(Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39572/kaleke-Uttarh-194>).

F.4 Caste Factor

In Kaleke Uttarh village, most of the villagers are from Scheduled Caste (SC). Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 46.46 % of total population in Kaleke Uttarh village. The village Kaleke Uttarh currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38171-kaleke-Uttarh-punjab.html>).

F.5 Work Profile

In Kaleke Uttarh village out of total population, 330 were engaged in work activities. 82.12 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.88 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 330 workers engaged in Main Work, 90 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 87 were agricultural labourer. Kaleke Uttarh has 39% (330) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 58% male and 16% female population are working population. 51% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 7% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 10% of total female population are main and 6% are marginal workers.(Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39572/kaleke-Uttarh-194>).

F.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 10plusKms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/kaleke-Uttarh.html>).

G. TALWANDI SOBA SINGH

G.1 Location

Talwandi Soba Singh village is located in Patti tehsil of Tarn Taran district in Punjab, India. It is situated 3Km away from sub-district headquarter Patti and 20Km away from district headquarter Tarn Taran. Talwandi Soba Singh village has its own gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 1060.27 hectares. There are about 369 houses in Talwandi Soba Singh village. Patti is nearest town to Talwandi Soba Singh.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/talwandi-Soba-singh.html>).

G.2 Population Overview

The total population is 2155 out of which 1148 are males and 1007 are females. The village is home to 2155 people, among them 1148 (53%) are male and 1007 (47%) are female. 78% of the whole population are from General caste, 22% are from Scheduled caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Talwandi Soba Singh village is 13%, among them 56% are boys and 44% are girls. There are 369 households in the village and on an average 6 persons live in every family. As of 2011 Census, there are 877 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 880, in Scheduled caste is 866. There are 774 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village.

(Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39571/talwandi-Soba-singh-195>)

Table 2.9 Population Statistics in Talwandi Soba Singh

Particulars the opinion	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	369	-	-
Population	2,155	1,148	1,007
Child (0-6)	282	159	123
Scheduled Caste	474	254	220
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	64.39%	68.96%	59.28%
Total Workers	682	591	91
Main Worker	530	-	-
Marginal Worker	152	112	40

(Source:<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38170-talwandi-Soba-singh-punjab.html>)

G.3 Literacy Rate

Talwandi Soba Singh village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Talwandi Soba Singh village was 64.39 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Talwandi Soba Singh village, male literacy stood at 68.96 % while female literacy rate was 59.28 %. Total 1206 people in the village are literate, among them 682 are male and 524 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Talwandi Soba Singh is 64%. 69% of male and 59% of female population are literate here. The local language is Punjabi.

G.4 Caste Factor

Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 22.00 % of total population in Talwandi Soba Singh village. The village Talwandi Soba Singh currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.(Source:<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38170-talwandi-Soba-singh-punjab.html>).

G.5 Work Profile

In Talwandi Soba Singh village out of total population, 682 were engaged in work activities. 77.71 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 22.29 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 682 workers engaged in Main Work, 395 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 13 were agricultural labourers. Talwandi Soba Singh has 32% (682) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 51% male and 9% female population are working population. 42% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 10% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 5% of total female population are main and 4% are marginal workers.

(Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39571/talwandi-Soba-singh-195>)

G.6 Connectivity

Boparai railway Station and Gharyala railway stations are the nearest railway stations to Talwandi Soba Singh. The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of less than 5 Kms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/talwandi-Soba-singh.html>).

H. BANGLA RAI

H.1 Location

According to 2011 Census, Bangla Rai village is located in Patti Tehsil of Tarn Taran district in Punjab, India. It is situated 17Km away from sub-district headquarter Patti and 43Km away from district headquarter Tarn Taran. Bangla Rai has its own gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 317.4 hectares. Bangla Rai has a total population of 900 (485

males and 415 females). There are about 164 houses in Bangla Rai village. Patti is nearest town to Bangla Rai. (Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/talwandi-Soba-singh.html>).

H.2 Population Overview

The village is home to 900 people, among them 485 (54%) are male and 415 (46%) are female. 64% of the whole population are from general caste, 36% are from Scheduled caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Bangla Rai village is 14%, among them 50% are boys and 50% are girls. There are 164 households in the village and an average 5 persons live in every family. As of 2011 Census, there are 856 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 837, in Scheduled caste is 890. There are 1000 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. (Source :<https://indikosh.com/vill/39574/bangla-rai-340>).

Table 2.10 Population Statistics in Bangla Rai

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	164	-	-
Population	900	485	415
Child (0-6)	124	62	62
Scheduled Caste	327	173	154
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	51.03%	54.14%	47.31%
Total Workers	365	313	52
Main Worker	265	-	-
Marginal Worker	100	73	27

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38173-bangla-rai-punjab.html>)

H.3 Literacy Rate

Bangla Rai village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Bangla Rai village was 51.03 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Bangla Rai village, male literacy stood at 54.14 % while female literacy rate was 47.31 %. Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38173-bangla-rai-punjab.html>).

H.4 Caste Factor

In Bangla Rai village, most of the villagers are from Scheduled Caste (SC). Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 36.33 % of total population in Bangla Rai village. The village Bangla Rai currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

H.5 Work Profile

Bangla Rai has 41% (365) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 65% male and 13% female population are working population. 49% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 15% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 6% of total female population are main and 7% are marginal workers. In Bangla Rai village, out of total population, 365 were engaged in work activities. 72.60 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 27.40 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 365 workers engaged in Main Work, 177 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 60 were Agricultural labourer.(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38173-bangla-rai-punjab.html>).

H.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 10 plus Kms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/tarn-taran/patti/bangla-rai.html>).

ZIRA SUB-DIVISION (FEROZEPUR DISTRICT)

I. MALLANWALA KHAS

I.1 Location

Mallanwala Khas is a Nagar Panchayat city in district of Ferozepur, Punjab. Mallanwala Khas is spread in area of 25 sq. Km. The distance of border is 30 Km from Mallanwala Khas. Ferozepur is the district of Mallanwala Khas and tehsil is Zira. There are total 13 wards in Mallanwala Khas. (Source:<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/town/800206-mallanwala-Khas-punjab.html>).

I.2 Population Overview

The Mallanwala Khas Nagar Panchayat has population of 16,183 of which 8,443 are males while 7,740 are females as per 2011 Census. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 1985 which is 12.27 % of total population of Mallanwala Khas. As of 2011 Census there are 917 females per 1000 male in the city. Sex ratio in General caste is 909, in Scheduled caste is 931. There are 896 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the city. Child sex

ratio here has increased by 132 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/zira/mallanwalakhas.html>).

I.3 Literacy Rate

Total 9693 people in the city are literate, among them 5394 are male and 4299 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Mallanwala Khas is 68%. 73% of male and 63% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the city has increased by 9%. Male literacy has gone up by 8% and female literacy rate has gone up by 10%.

I.4. Caste Factor

Sikhs contribute 62% of the total population and are the largest religious community in the city followed by Hindus which contribute 36% of the total population and Christians are the third largest religious community here with 1% population. Female population growth rate of the city is 29.2% which is 1.4% higher than male population growth rate of 27.8%. General caste population has increased by 9.2%; Scheduled caste population has increased by 90.7% and child population has increased by 8.6% in the city since 2011 Census.

Table 2.11 Population Statistics in Mallanwala Khas

	Total	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Child
Total	16,183	10,513	5,670	0	1,985
Male	8,443	5,506	2,937	0	1,047
Female	7,740	5,007	2,733	0	938

	Total	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Child
Total	28.5%	9.2%	90.7%	0%	8.6%
Male	27.8%	9.1%	88.5%	0%	1.1%
Female	29.2%	9.4%	93.1%	0%	18.6%

(Source :<https://indikosh.com/city/34927/mallanwala-Khas>)

I.5 Work Profile

Mallanwala Khas has 33% (5311) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 56% male and 7% female population are working population. 51% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 5% are marginal (part time) workers. For women, 5% of total female

population are main and 2% are marginal workers.(Source :<https://indikosh.com/city/34927/mallanwala-Khas>).

I.6 Connectivity

There is a railway station available in Mallanwala Khas. The other nearby stations to Mallanwala Khas are Talli Saida Sahu (7Km), Butewala (9Km), Makhu (18Km) and Ferozepur Cantt junction (25Km). There are no bus routes from other major cities to Mallanwala Khas. Nearest bus stand is Ferozepur.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/zira/mallanwalakhas.html>).

FEROZEPUR SUB-DIVISION (FEROZEPUR DISTRICT)

J. DULLA SINGH WALA

J.1 Location

According to Census 2011, Dulla Singh Wala village is located in Ferozepur tehsil of Ferozepur district in Punjab. It is situated 29Km away from Ferozepur, which is both district and sub-district headquarter of Dulla Singh Wala village. The total geographical area of village is 442 hectares.

J.2 Population Overview

Dulla Singh Wala has a total population of 678 peoples. There are about 121 houses in Dulla Singh Wala village. Dulla Singh Wala village comes under Guru Har Sahai assembly and Ferozepur parliamentary constituency. In Dulla Singh Wala village, population of children with age 0-6 is 74 which makes up 10.91 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Dulla Singh Wala village is 982, which is higher than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Dulla Singh Wala as per 2011 Census is 1242, higher than Punjab average of 846.

Table 2.12 Population Statistics in Dulla Singh Wala

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	121	-	-
Population	678	342	336
Child (0-6)	74	33	41
Scheduled Caste	0	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0

Literacy	68.38%	78.64%	57.63%
Total Workers	232	216	16
Main Worker	219	-	-
Marginal Worker	13	9	4

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34543-Dulla-singhwala-punjab.html>)

J.3 Literacy Rate

Dulla Singh Wala village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Dulla Singh Wala village was 68.38 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Dulla Singh Wala, male literacy stood at 78.64 % while female literacy rate was 57.63 %.

J.4 Caste Factor

All the population in the village belongs to general caste. There is no population of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe(ST) in Dulla Singh Wala village.

J.5 Work Profile

In Dulla Singh Wala village, out of total population, 232 were engaged in work activities. 94.40 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 5.60 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 232 workers engaged in Main Work, 150 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 64 were Agricultural labourer.

(Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34543-Dulla-singhwala-punjab.html>).

J.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5-10 Kms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/Dulla-singhwala.html>).

K. KUTUBDIN WALA

K.1 Location

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Kutabdin Wala village is 034544. Kutabdin Wala village is located in Ferozepur Tehsil of Ferozepur district in

Punjab, India. It is situated 29Km away from Ferozepur, which is both district & sub-district headquarter of Kutabdin Wala village. Kutabdin Wala has its own Gram Panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 276.41 hectares. There are about 96 houses in Kutabdin Wala village. Kutabdin Wala village comes under Ferozepur City assembly and Ferozepur parliamentary constituency. Mallanwala Khas is the nearest town to Kutabdin Wala.(Source :[https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/Kutabdin Wala.html](https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/Kutabdin%20Wala.html)).

K.2 Population Overview

The Kutabdin Wala village has population of 563 of which 297 are males while 266 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Kutabdin Wala village population of children with age 0-6 is 71 which makes up 12.61 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kutabdin Wala village is 896 which is higher than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Kutabdin Wala as per census is 1029, higher than Punjab average of 846.

Table 2.13 Population Statistics in Kutubdin Wala

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	96	-	-
Population	563	297	266
Child (0-6)	71	35	36
Scheduled Caste	144	75	69
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	58.74%	65.65%	50.87%
Total Workers	154	134	20
Main Worker	153	-	-
Marginal Worker	1	0	1

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34544-Kutabdinwala-punjab.html>)

K.3 Literacy Rate

Kutabdin Wala village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Kutabdin Wala village was 58.74 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Kutabdin Wala, male literacy stood at 65.65 % while female literacy rate was 50.87 %.

K.4 Caste Factor

Kutabdin Wala village of Ferozepur has substantial population of Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 25.58 % of total population in Kutabdin Wala village. The village Kutabdin Wala currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

K.5 Work Profile

In Kutabdin Wala village out of total population, 154 were engaged in work activities. 99.35 % of workers described their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 0.65 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 154 workers engaged in Main Work, 104 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 40 were Agricultural labourer.

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34544-Kutabdin Wala-punjab.html>)

K.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5-10 Kms.(Source: <https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/Kutabdin Wala.html>).

L. KALE KE HITTAR

L.1 Location

According to Census 2011, Kale Ke Hittar village is located in Ferozepur tehsil of Ferozepur district in Punjab, India. It is situated 28Km away from Ferozepur, which is both district and sub-district headquarter of Kale Ke Hittar village. Kale Ke Hittar village has its own Gram Panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 332.26 hectares. (Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/kale-ke-Hittar.html>).

L.2 Population Overview

Kale Ke Hittar has a total population of 566 (313 males and 253 females). There are about 97 houses in Kale Ke Hittar village. As per 2019 stats, Kale Ke Hittar villages comes under Ferozepur city assembly and Ferozepur parliamentary constituency. The Kale Ke Hittar village has population of 566 of which 313 are males while 253 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Kale Ke Hittar village, population of children with age 0-6 is 70 which makes up 12.37

% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kale Ke Hittar village is 808 which is lower than Punjab state average of 895. Child Sex Ratio for the Kale Ke Hittar as per census is 842, lower than Punjab average of 846.

Table 2.14 Population Statistics in Kale Ke Hittar

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses had	97	-	-
Population	566	313	253
Child (0-6)	70	38	32
Scheduled Caste	63	36	27
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	50.00%	59.27%	38.46%
Total Workers	171	166	5
Main Worker	164	-	-
Marginal Worker	7	3	4

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34545-kale-ke-Hittar-punjab.html>)

L.3 Literacy Rate

Kale Ke Hittar village has lower literacy rate compared to Punjab. In 2011, literacy rate of Kale Ke Hittar village was 50.00 % compared to 75.84 % of Punjab. In Kale Ke Hittar, male literacy stood at 59.27 % while female literacy rate was 38.46 %.

L.4 Caste Factor

Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 11.13 % of total population in Kale Ke Hittar village. The village Kale Ke Hittar currently doesn't have any Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

L.5 Work Profile

In Kale Ke Hittar village out of total population, 171 were engaged in work activities. 95.91 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 4.09 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 171 workers engaged in Main Work, 106 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 25 were Agricultural labourer.

(Source :<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/34545-kale-ke-Hittar-punjab.html>)

L.6 Connectivity

The connectivity to the village is through Public Bus Service which is available at a distance of 5-10 Kms. Private bus facility is also available which is present in the village itself. Railway connectivity service is available within a distance of 5-10 Kms.(Source :<https://villageinfo.in/punjab/Ferozepur/Ferozepur/kale-ke-Hittar.html>).

On the whole this chapter gave us information regarding the social, geographical and environmental set up of all 12 villages including one semi-urban area which are likely to be affected on account of the proposed Rail-link line project. It is found that PAFs largely belonged to General castes only. Very few families belonged to other castes when it came to the identification of PFAs during the field survey of affected villages. The next chapter discusses the nature of local governance in Punjab in general and districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur in particular.

CHAPTER-III: LOCAL GOVERNANCE

This chapter gives us an overview of nature of local governance in the state of Punjab in general and two affected districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur on account of rail link project in particular. It discusses the constitutional provisions and provides macro level information regarding the 11 villages and 01 semi urban area that are notified under RFCTLARR 2013 for land acquisition. The detailed analysis of land acquisition serving the public purpose, socio-economic profile of affected families and the social impact of land acquisition on people, their occupation and economy is discussed in next chapters.

Introduction

Local self-government in India refers to governmental jurisdictions below the level of the state. India is a republic with three tier government system: Central (Union), State and Local. The concept of local self-government is not new to our country and there is a mention of community assemblies in the Vedic texts. During the Colonial period, the village Panchayats, Municipalities worked under various local enactments, e.g. the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, Bengal Municipal Act, 1884. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation advocated 'panchayati raj' as the foundation of India's political system, He viewed Panchayat as a "Swadeshi" institution and later he wrote that "village organization" which meant the organization of the whole of India, in as much as India was predominantly rural". He pleaded for the complete 'village swaraj' which is a complete republic, independent of its neighbors for its own vital wants, and yet interdependent for any others in which dependence is a necessity. (Venkatarangaiah and Pattabhiram, 1969, p.247, cited from 2nd ARC-6th Report).

The constitution makers of the India for effective working of the local bodies as institutions of popular government and, therefore, a Directive was included in the Indian Constitution of 1949 in Article 40 and it stated, "*The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.*"

Post-73rd and 74th Constitutional Developments

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments give recognition and protection to local governments. In addition, each state has its own local government legislation. Since 1992, local government in India takes place in two very distinct forms. Urban localities, covered in the 74th amendment to the Constitution, have Nagar Palika but derive their powers from the individual state governments, while the powers of rural localities have been formalized under the ‘*panchayati raj*’ system, under the 73rd amendment to the Constitution.

Panchayats-The Rural Localities



Article 40 of the Constitution, which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village **panchayats** and endow them with such powers and, authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

In the light of the above, a new Part IX relating to the Panchayats has been inserted in the Constitution to provide for among other things, **Gram Sabha** in a village or group of villages; constitution of Panchayats at village and other level or levels; direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village and intermediate level, if any, and to the offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats at such levels; reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level; reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women; fixing tenure of five years for Panchayats and holding elections within a period of six months in the event of super session of any Panchayat.

Municipalities-The Urban Localities

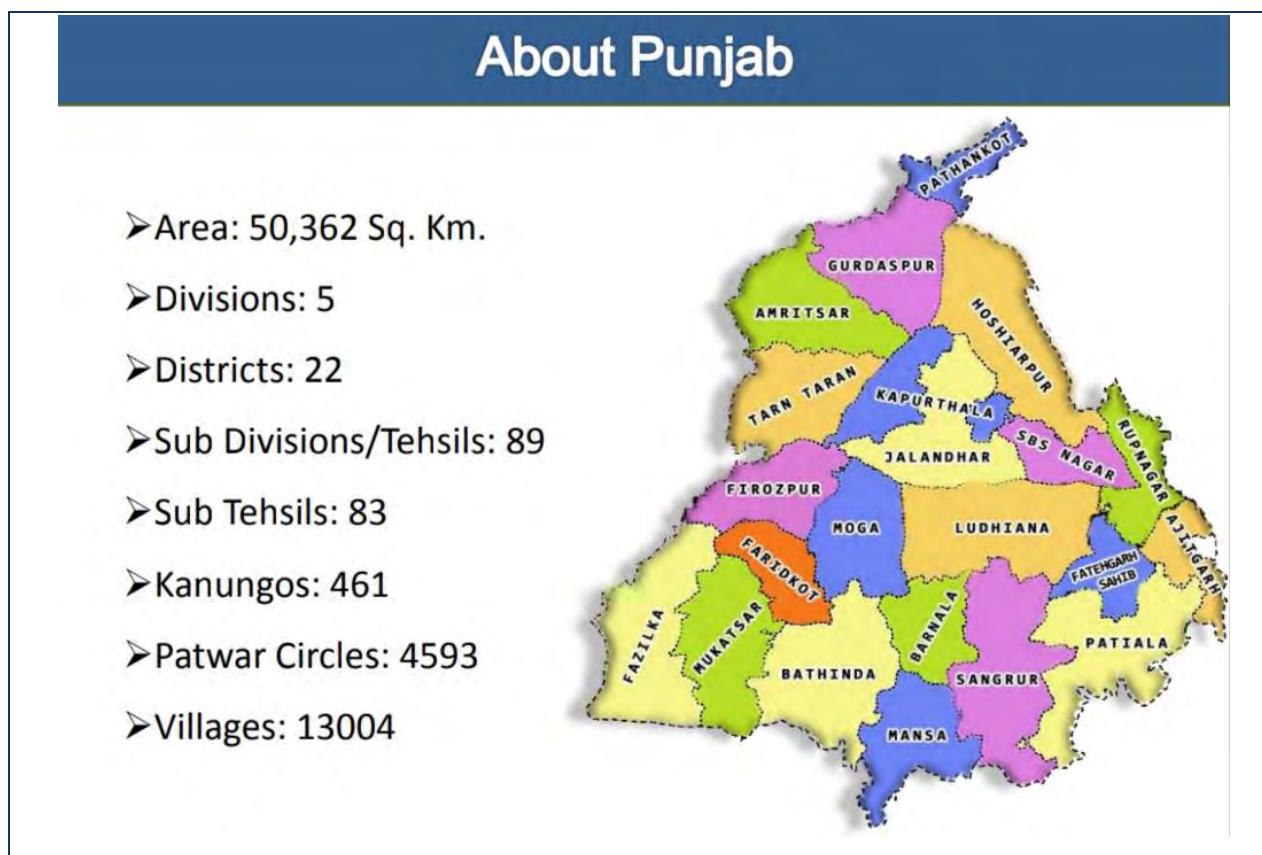


However, Constitution did not make the local self-government in urban areas a clear-cut constitutional obligation. While the Directive Principles of State Policy refer to village **Panchayats**, there is no specific reference to Municipalities except the implicitly in Entry 5 of the State List, which places the subject of local self-governments as a responsibility of the states.

In order to provide for a common framework for urban local bodies and help to strengthen the functioning of the bodies as effective democratic units of self-government, Parliament enacted the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 relating to municipalities in 1992. The Act received the assent of the President on 20 April 1993. The Government of India notified 1 June 1993 as the date from which the said Act came into force. A new part IX-A relating to the Municipalities has been incorporated in the Constitution to provide for among other things, constitution of three types of Municipalities, i.e., **Nagar Panchayats** for areas in transition from a rural area to urban area, Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas and Municipal Corporation for large urban areas, fixed duration of municipalities, appointment of state election commission, appointment of state finance commission and constitution of metropolitan and district planning committees. State/UTs have set-up their election Commissions. Elections to municipal bodies have been completed in all States/UTs except Jharkhand and Puducherry. (<https://knowindia.gov.in/profile/local-government.php>)

As of 2017, there are a total of 267,428 local government bodies, of which 262,771 are rural and 4,657 urban. Of the rural local governments, 632 are zila parishads at the district level, 6,672 are panchayat samitis at the block level, and 255,466 are gram panchayats at the village level. (www.clgf.org.uk › default › assets › **File** › **Country_profiles** › Local government system in India – CLGF).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF PUNJAB



(Map-<https://revenue.punjab.gov.in/?q=punjab-glance>)

Punjab has 22 districts which are geographically classified into Majha, Malwa, and Doabaregions. They are officially divided among 5 divisions: Patiala, Rupnagar, Jalandhar, Faridkot and Ferozepur. Each district is under the administrative control of a District Collector. The districts are subdivided into 89Tehsils, which have fiscal and administrative powers over settlements within their borders, including maintenance of local land records comes under the administrative control of a Tehsildar. Each Tehsil consists of blocks which are total 143 in number. The blocks consist of revenue villages. The total number of revenue villages in the state is 13,004. (<https://revenue.punjab.gov.in/?q=punjab-glance>).

AN OVERVIEW OF TARN TARAN DISTRICT

The following paragraphs will help us to have an overview of two districts i.e., Tarn Taran and Ferozepur and those 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area of Punjab, where “*Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of Land Acquisition for the construction of New Broad-Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti in the district Tarn Taran and Ferozepur of Punjab*” is carried out.

The project deals with new Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti Khemkaran section, which lies along the international border with Pakistan, which is vital for defence movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population.

Tarn Taran district was formed in 2006 from Amritsar District. The declaration to this effect was made by Captain Amarinder Singh Ji, Chief Minister of Punjab, during the celebrations marking the martyrdom day of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. With this, it became the 19th district of Punjab. It has three tehsils, which are Patti, Khadur Sahib and Tarn Taran. The District Headquarters is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, along with a Senior Superintendent of Police, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, district Education Officer, Improvement Trust and a Municipal Council.

District at a Glance

The Tarn Taran District is one of the youngest districts in state of Punjab. The district has an area of 2,449Km sq. It has a population of 11,19,911(Census 2011 data). The mother tongue of people living here is Punjabi. It is comprised of around 547 villages under 08 Blocks as discussed below:

Table 3.1 Number of villages and Grampanchayats

Serial No.	Name of the Block	No. of Villages and Grampanchayats
1.	Bhikhiwind	64
2.	Chohla Sahib	50
3.	Gandiwind	79
4.	Khadur Sahib	67
5.	NaushehraPannuan	45
6.	Patti	71
7.	TarnTaran	107
8.	Valtoha	64

(SOURCE- <https://tarntaran.nic.in/village-panchayats>)

SIA Study Area Covered Under Tarn Taran District

For carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition for Public Purpose for New Rail Line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-

Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) under section 4.1 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RFCTLARR-2013), the 08 villages of Tarn Taran district that have been notified vide Letter No.1179, Dated-07-01-2020 are as follow-

1. Kot Budha
2. Maneke-Jand
3. Maan
4. Talwandi Mastada Singh
5. Safa Singh Wala
6. Kaleke Uttarh
7. Talwandi Soba Singh
8. Bangla Rai

Administrative Set Up /Local Governance in Villages-

As the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided a Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions through insertion of Article 243 to Part IX of Indian Constitution. The villages Kot Budha, Maneke-Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke-Uttarh, Talwandi Soba Singh, Bangla Rai follow the provisions of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act (Punjab Act 9), 1994.

Figure 3.1 Administrative Setup



The key functions of the Panchayats of these Villages are as follow-

1. These villages have Gram Panchayats(as the population of any village is not less than two hundred as notified in The Punjab PRI Act 1994), Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad constituted as per the provisions of the act.
2. Every individual above the age of 18 who has name in the voter list of the village participates in Gram Sabha Meetings that usually takes place at some public place usually in the Gurudwaras to discuss the vital programmes, various welfare schemes, to impose new taxes("tax" includes a cess, duty fee rate, toll or other impost leviable) whose power is conferred to the panchayats as per the Act of 1994. During the meetings of the Gram Sabha, quorum of one-fifth of the total number of its members is maintained. Every meeting of the Gram Sabha is presided over by the Sarpanch("Sarpanch" means Sarpanch/Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat elected under Section 10 of 'The Punjab PRI Act 1994).

While carrying out Social Impact Assessment, a public hearing under Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 was conducted and the Gram Sabhas of the villages falling in the District Taran Taran- 1. Kot Buddha2.ManekeJand3.Maana4. Talwandi Mastaada Singh 5. Safa Singh Wala 6. KalekeUttarh7. Talwandi Soba Singh 8. Bangla Rai raised their concerns about the New Rail Line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section).

Pictures taken during the Gram Sabha Meetings/Public Hearing:





Pictures above & below: Gram Sabha Meetings/Public Hearings of the Villages- Kot Buddha, Maneke Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh was held dated on 16-3-2020 at Gurudwara Sahib Village Kot Buddha, Distt Tarn Taran.





Picture above :Gram Sabha Meetings/ Public Hearings of the Villages- Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttarh, Talwandi Soba Singh, Bangla Rai was held on dated 17-3-2020 at Gurudwara Sahib, Village- Bangla Rai, Distt Tarn Taran.

Composition of Village Panchayat:

1. Sarpanch and the Panches("Panch" means a member of the Gram Panchayat elected under the Punjab PRI Act 1994) of the respective villages along with other members including project affected members attended meetings with SIA Team members in presence of with Block Development and other Panchayat Officers for raising certain issues regarding the rail link project affecting their villages.



2. Panchayats performs the duty to identify beneficiaries for the Implementation to development schemes of the State as well as Provincial government.

3. As time requires Panchayats of these villages collect the contributions in kind or cash or both for the community welfare programmes.
4. Election Commission constituted under Article 243-K of the Constitution of India for the State of Punjab is responsible for the elections of the local bodies for these villages also.
5. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, the people of the these villages like Mazbhis, other SCs groups including women of these classes also hold the positions of the Sarpanch and Panches as they hold reservation in The Punjab PRI Act 1994.
6. Women belonging to General/Upper Caste Classes like that of Jat Sikhs in these villages also hold the positions of the Sarpanch and Panches as they also hold reservation in The Punjab PRI Act 1994
7. Panchayats unless dissolved earlier, continue for a term of five years from the date of its first meeting.
8. Panchayats of these villages also perform duties of the Construction, repair and maintenance of community assets - wells, water-pumps, springs, ponds and tanks for the supply of water for drinking, washing and bathing, burial and cremation grounds etc.

AN OVERVIEW OF FEROZEPUR DISTRICT

The city of Ferozepur is located on the banks of the Sutlej river on the Indo-Pakistan border. It was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in the 14th century. The town is a major cantonment of the country. It has three tehsils, which are Ferozepur, Zira, Guru Har Sahai. The District Headquarters is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, along with a Senior Superintendent of Police, the Additional District and Sessions Judge, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, district Education Officer, Improvement Trust and a Municipal Council.

District at A Glance: **The Ferozepur district is one of the oldest districts in state of Punjab. The district has an area of 2,406Km sq. It has a population of 1,10,313 (Census 2011 data). The mother tongue of people living here is Punjabi. It also has 08 Nagar Panchayats/ Municipal Councils: Guru Har Sahai, Ferozepur City, Ferozepur Cantt, Mamdot, Mudki, Zira, Talwandi-Bhai, Makhu under it, besides 06 blocks as discussed below:**

Blocks under Ferozepur Districts:**Table 3.2 Number of villages and Gram Panchayats**

Serial No.	Name of the Block	No. of Villages and Gram Panchayats
1.	Ferozepur	173
2.	Ghall Khurd	133
3.	Guru Har Sahai	154
4.	Makhu	116
5.	Mamdot	124
6.	Zira	114

(SOURCE- <https://ferozepur.nic.in/village-panchayats>)**SIA Study Area Falling Under Ferozepur District**

For carrying out the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for Land Acquisition for Public Purpose for New Rail Line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) under section 4.1 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, **03 villages and 01 semi urban area of district Ferozepur** that were notified for land acquisitions as follows:

1. Mallanwala Khas (Semi-Urban area)
2. Dulla Singh Wala
3. Kutubdin Wala
4. Kale Ke-Hittar

Administrative Set Up/Local Governance in Villages/Nagar Panchayat Under Ferozepur District

As the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments give recognition and protection to local governments and in addition each state has its own local government legislation. Likewise, Punjab has **the Punjab Panchayat Raj Act (Punjab Act 9), 1994** for the Panchayats/Rural Local Bodies and **The Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976** for Municipalities/Urban

Local bodies. The Local Self Governance in the villages Mallanwala Khas, Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala, Kale Ke-Hittar work as per the provisions of the above mentioned Acts.

Mallanwala Khas:

Local Governance in the Mallanwala Khas works as Nagar Panchayat which came to existence in December 2008. It is spread in the area of 25 Km Sq. There are 13 wards in the Nagar Panchayat. Population of the Mallanwala Khas is 16215. Recently in 2018 the election to the posts of Councillors and President were held.



(Picture above: Meeting of SIA Team with Chairman of Nagar Panchayat and the Executive Magistrate)

Some of the functions performed by Nagar Panchayat of Mallanwala Khas are as under-

1. Essential services and facilities to the urban area.
2. Sanitation program.
3. Street lighting and providing roads in wards and main roads of town.
4. Maintenance of the Public Schools and Buildings in urban areas.
5. Water supply to every ward of the urban area.
6. Drainage system to clear the solid and liquid wastes from town.
7. Maintaining records of the births and deaths.

While carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study, a random sample survey for collecting information regarding socio-economic profile was conducted in every ward and a public hearing under Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 was conducted at office of Nagar Panchayat-Mallanwala Khas, Distt Ferozepur on 18-3-2020.

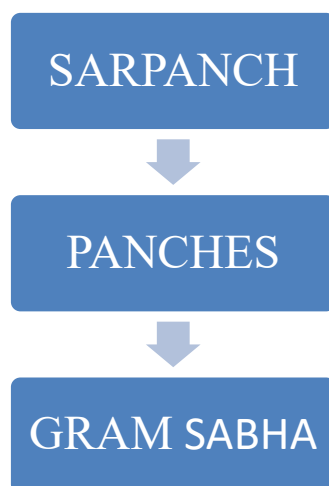
Picture below: Public Hearing at Mallanwala Khas on 18 March 2020



Picture above: Stakeholders attending Public Hearings on 18 March 2020 at Mallanwala Khaas

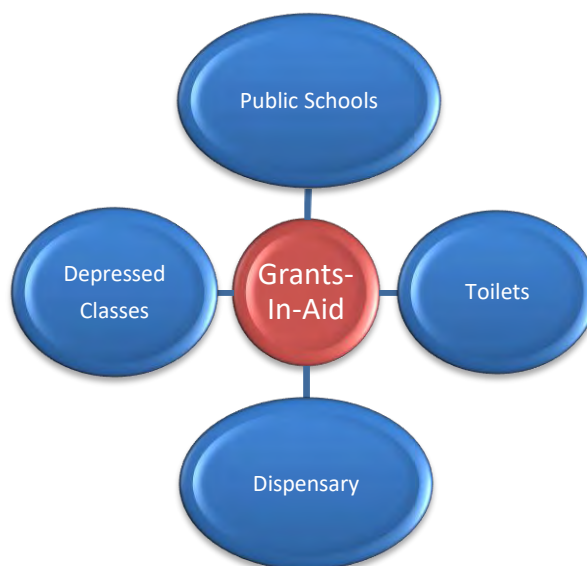
Administrative Set Up / Local Governance in villages-Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala, Kale Ke-Hittar

The panchayats of the Villages-Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala, Kale Ke Hittar follow the provisions and work as per the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act (Punjab Act 9), 1994. Established hierarchy is illustrated in the figure below-



Key functions of the Panchayats of these Villages are as follow-

1. Distribution and utilization of all grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Government for welfare of village. Including the welfare of depressed classes of the villages, efforts for making villages open defecation free.



2. Regular Meetings of the Gram Sabha on such date as may be fixed by the Sarpanch. Every meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be presided over by the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat and in his absence by any Panches to be elected at the time of the meeting.

While carrying out Social Impact Assessment, a public hearing under Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 was conducted at Gurudwara Dukh Niwaran Sahib village Kutubdin Wala, Distt Ferozepur-20-3-2020 and the Gram Sabhas of the villages, Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala, Kale Ke-Hittar raised their concerns about the New Rail Line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section).

Pictures below: Gram Sabha Meeting/Public Hearing on 19 March 2020 at Gurudwara Dukh Niwaran Sahib, Kutubdin Wala village.



3. Dispute resolution in a way to promote unity and harmony among an sections of society In the village
4. Meetings of Sarpanch and the panches with Block Development and Panchayat Officers, MLA and MP for raising demands of the development of their villages.
5. Repair of the common village buildings and places of public utility - Government Schools, Dana Mandis/Grain markets established at common land-Shamlat of the Village.
6. Maintenance of cleanliness in the villages-
 - 6.1 Public roads, drains, tanks, wells and other public places.
 - 6.2 Disposal of unclaimed corpses and carcasses.
7. Planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and other public places.
8. Monitoring of public distribution system.

Local Self Governance in the notified villages to SIA agency works as per the provisions of the Laws passed by Government of Punjab. During the conduct of Survey at grass root level visiting the households of the villages , it was observed the people have positive views about panchayats of their respective villages, there is presence of some political favoritism at some places, but overall households are satisfied with working of Panches and Sarpanches of their villages. People from depressed classes, mainly Mazbhis feel privileged while serving their respective villages as panches and sarpanches, they are of the views that reservation provided in the Panchayati Raj Act have empowered their status and position in the village society, women from these sections are also serving at position of the Sarpanches and Panches in some villages. While meeting with Project Affected Families (PAFs), it came to light that Sarpanches of the villages notified were well aware of the proposed railway link and there are usual talks about grievances of PAFs in the Gram Sabha Meetings, they also told that the Sarpanches have knocked the doors of the higher authorities like, DC, MP and MLAs of concerned areas.

At the time of Survey and Public Hearings, the people of affected villages took part in Gram Sabha/ Public Hearing meeting actively. They used the platform for raising their concerns and used the medium to reach higher authorities via Grass root level. Various pictures and videos were recorded during Survey, Public Hearings and Focused Group Discussions of Gram Sabhas and Nagar Panchayats where survey and public hearings were conducted as under Section 5 of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The pictures in next section gave the glimpse of active participation of the Project Affected Families and other members in Gram Sabha/Public Hearing Meetings.

Conclusion: On the whole this chapter gave us an overview of the need for local governance in the country. It discussed various provisions available under the Indian Constitution for local governance in the country. It also helped us in having a glimpse of various administrative structures that exist in state of Punjab in general and two districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur in particular, where Social Impact Assessment Study (SIA) for Land Acquisition under RFCTLARR 2013 is undertaken for construction of the new Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti Khemkaran section. The next chapter discusses the demographic and socio-economic profile of people living in 12 villages including one semi-urban area on the basis of SIA team led field survey in months of February and March 2020.

CHAPTER IV: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

General

This chapter highlights the socio-economic and demographic profile of the project affected persons. This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets. Based on the impact on land and structures, Sample Survey was carried out; and the results of the survey established socio-economic status of respondents in households in general and PAFs in particular. The survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of respondents in households in general and PAFs in particular. It helps to mitigate impacts of the proposed project. In the present chapter, an attempt has been made to present the social, economic and demographic profile of the respondents in households. It is important to mention that as per our study, respondents invariably were head of the households. The variables like age, sex, caste-category, religion, occupation, income, land ownership and relationship of the respondent with head of the household, marital status, type of household, vulnerable families, dwelling condition like housing structure, civic facilities, drinking water facility, household assets, decision making and a detailed account of respondents' family background have been examined. It is not possible to arrive at appropriate generalizations without having knowledge about the socio-economic and demographic and other factors characterizing the respondent under study. There were total 386 respondents covered in this study. Respondents in households under study belong to different categories, i.e. the first category was project affected families who were the main respondents. They are directly affected by land acquisition in area under study. Apart from PAF (project affected families), there were respondents from households who were not from directly affected by land acquisition. To include their responses was important, in order to study it comprehensively.

Table 4.1: Gender-Wise information about the respondents in Households

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	347	89.9
Female	39	10.1
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Men and women are pillars of any society. Therefore, it is important to know gender wise distribution of the respondents. Table 1 clearly revealed that in the present study there were 89.9% (347) male respondents and only 10.1 % (39) female respondents.

Table 4.2: Age of the respondents (in yrs.)

Age (in yrs.)	Frequency	Percent
15-30	69	17.9
30-45	157	40.7
45-63	109	28.2
above 63	44	11.4
No Response	7	1.8
Total	386	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

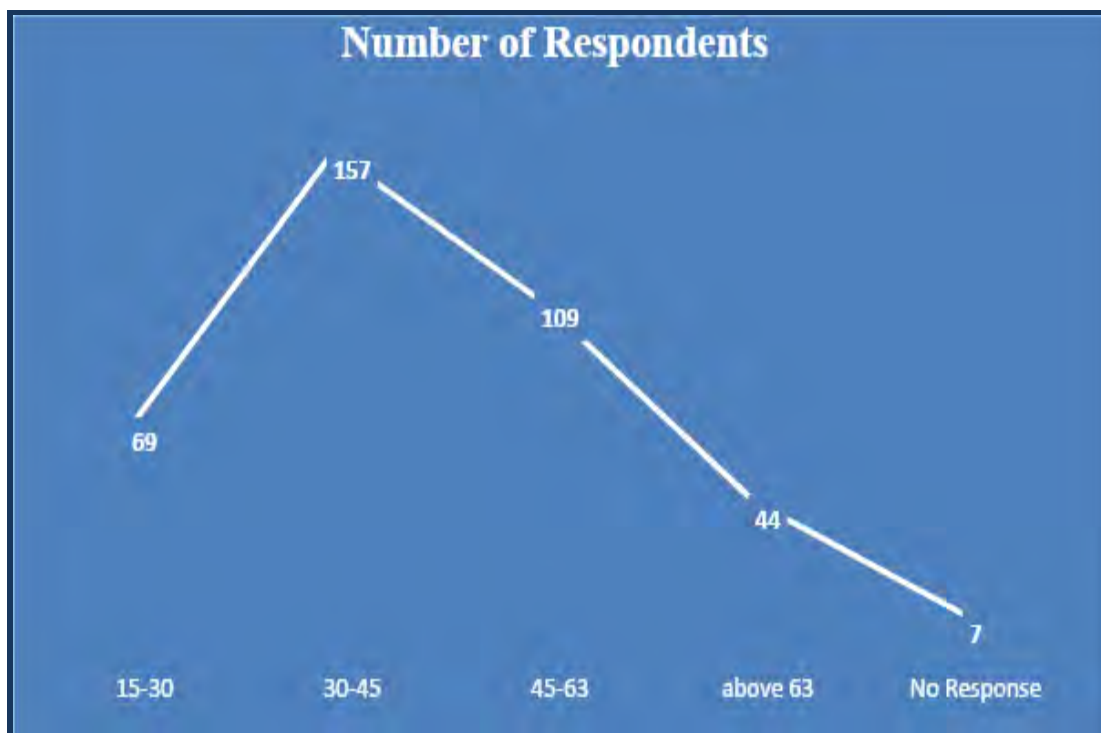


Figure 4.1: Age of the respondents (in yrs.)

Age plays a very significant role in determining the level of maturity of an individual. It is generally assumed that with the age the decision making and coping capacity improves. Table 2 indicates that maximum respondents were in age-group 30-45, i.e. 40.6% followed by 28.2% in

45-63 age group, 17.9% in 15-30 and 11.4% in age-group above 63. There was only 1.8 % (7) who did not have any response to this question.

Table 4.3: Relationship of the respondent with Head of the Household

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Self	246	63.7
Son	99	25.6
Brother	1	0.3
Wife	24	6.2
Grandson	1	0.3
Granddaughter	4	1
No response	11	2.8
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 3 clearly indicates the relationship of respondents with the head of the household. 63.7% (246) of the respondents themselves were head of the household. 26.2% (101) respondents' relations with HOF were son, brother and grandson. 7.2% respondents' relationship with the HOF was wife and grand-daughter. Only 2.8% (11) gave no response to this question.

Table 4.4: Religious Affiliation of the Respondents in Households

Religious Affiliation	Frequency	Percent
Sikh	348	90.2
Hindu	32	8.3
Muslim	4	1
Christian	1	0.3
No response	1	0.3
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 4 very clearly indicates that respondents mainly belonged to one main religious group, Sikh, followed by Hindu and Muslim. 90.2 % (348) respondents belonged to Sikh religion followed by 8.3% (32) from Hindu and only 1% (4) respondents belonged to Muslim religion. Thus the majority of respondents belonged to Sikh religion.

Table 4.5: Caste Category of the Respondents in Households

Caste Category	Frequency	Percent
Gen.	278	72.0
S.C.	67	17.4
O.B.C	34	8.8
No response	7	1.8
Total	386	100.0

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

In present study an attempt has been made to know the caste category of the respondents. Table 5 clearly indicates that 72% (278) respondents were from general category Jat Sikhs, 17.4% (67) from Scheduled Caste and 8.8% (34) from Other Backward castes.

Table 4.6: Marital Status of the Respondents in Households

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Unmarried	31	8.0
Married	351	90.9
No response	4	1.0
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Marital status of an individual is considered a very important feature in India. Unmarried person in comparison to a married person has little standing and support within and outside home. The table 6 very clearly indicates that 90.9% (351) respondents were married and only 8% (31) respondents unmarried. There were only 1% (4) respondents who gave no response to this question.

Table 4.7: Type of Household of the Respondents

Type of Household	Frequency	Percent
Extended	3	0.8
Joint	212	54.9
Nuclear	146	37.8
Single	2	0.5
No Response	23	6.0
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Family is an important institution contributing to socialization and perpetuation of society. It is an institution where a group of an individual is related to one another by consanguine, affine or adoption and is also an economic unit. Research was conducted in rural areas, 11 villages and 1 semi-urban area. Therefore, it was noted during field work that the joint family system is still found. Table 7 highlights that the majority of respondent's belonged to joint households, i.e. 54.9% (212), followed by 37.8% (146) in nuclear, only 0.8% (3) extended and 0.5% (2) single households.

Here,

- Nuclear household consist of Husband-wife and children
- Joint Household consist of 7-8 members, children, parents and grandparents
- Extended households include more than 8 members, i.e. children, parents, grandparents and uncles and aunts and great grandparents.
- Single household means only one member in the family.

Table 4.8: Monthly Income of the Respondents in a Household

Monthly income (in Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
Up to 10,000	157	40.7
10-20,000	84	21.8
20-30,000	50	13
30- 40,000	26	6.7
40-50,000	30	7.8
50,000 above	35	9.1
No response	4	1.00
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Income determines the economic status of an individual. The table 8 represents monthly income of the respondents in the study area. The data highlights that 62.5% (243) respondents had monthly income less than 20000 followed by 13% (50) respondents had 20000-30000. There were only 9.1% (35) respondents who had income more than 50000.

Land Ownership Pattern

Table 4.9: Information about Land Ownership in a household

Landownership	Frequency	Percent
No	178	46.1
Yes	204	52.8
No response	4	1
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

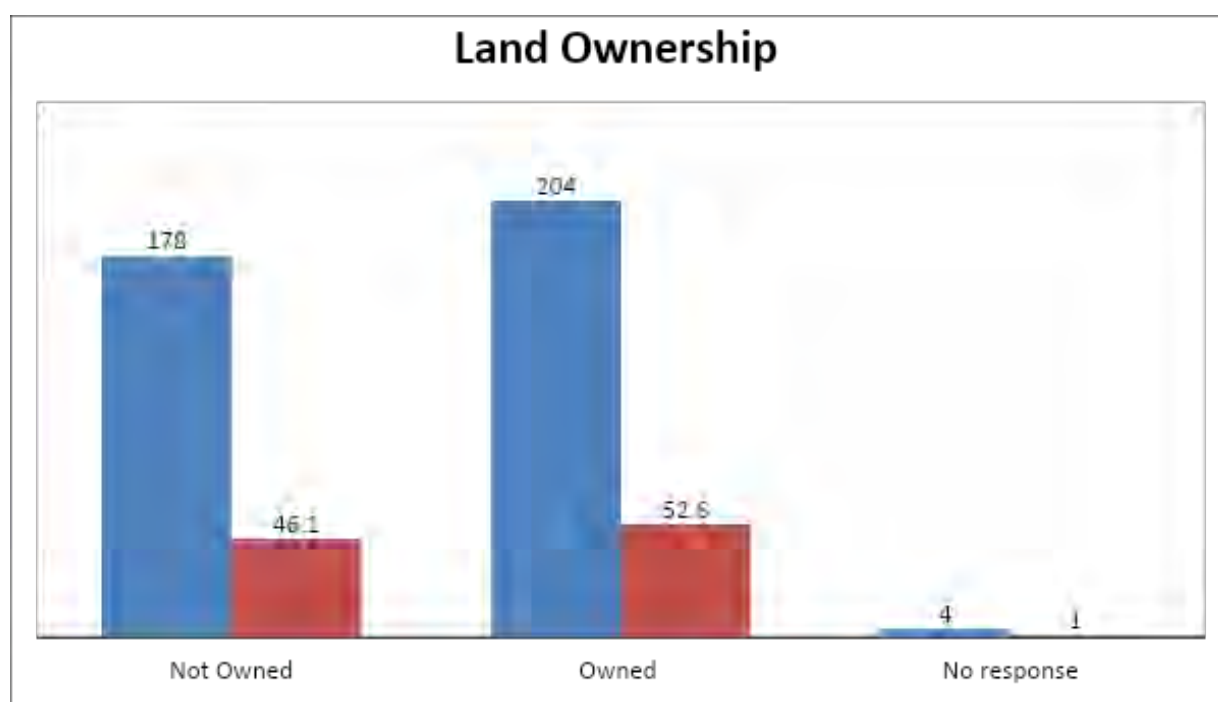


Figure 4.2: Information about Land Ownership in a household

Land ownership is also an economic asset. In this region the majority of the population were dependent on agriculture, earn their livelihood. Land ownership pattern in table 9 clearly indicates more than 50% of the respondents owned land, i.e. 53.8% (204). There were 46.1% of the respondents who did not own land but were directly or indirectly dependent upon the land.

Table 4.10:Ownership of Land

Land (in acres)	Frequency	Percent
0-5	105	50.48
5-10	44	21.15
11-15	17	8.17
15-20	12	5.76
More than 20	9	4.32
No response	21	10.09
Total	208	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 10 clearly highlights that in the project affected area majority of landowners are small or medium size land owners. Out of 208, 105 respondents owned land less than five acres and there were only 9 respondents who owned land more than nine acres. 29 respondents owned land between 11-20 acres. This highlights that farmers have small land holdings in project affected areas.

Vulnerable Groups

Land acquisition has traumatic, psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population which calls for protecting their rights, particularly in case of weaker sections of society including members of Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs), marginal farmers and their families. Vulnerability can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual to anticipate, manage with, resist and recover from the impact of a development project. Groups are considered vulnerable under any circumstances as landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, and marginalization, loss of access to common property, disability, illness and age. In all the villages, most of the respondents were aborigines of this place.

Table 4.11:Vulnerable Families

Vulnerable	Frequency	Percent
No	283	73.31
Yes	101	26.16
No Response	2	0.51
Total	386	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 11 highlights that in the study area there were 26.16% (101) respondents, who belonged to vulnerable families. Only 2 respondents did not give response to this question. And 73.31 % (283) respondents did not belong to vulnerable families.

Table 4.12: Category of Vulnerabilities

Categories of Vulnerability	Frequency	Percent
Household below Poverty line	23	22.77
Female headed Household	6	5.94
Old Age	4	3.96
Disabled	1	0.99
Scheduled Caste	67	66.33
Total	101	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

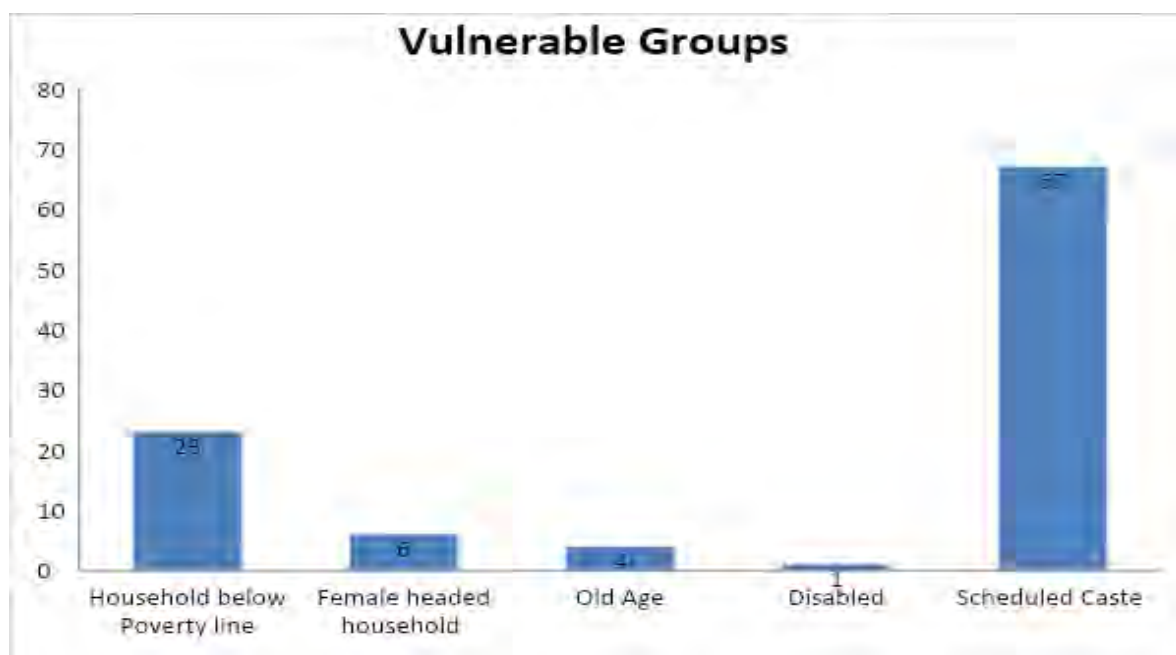


Figure 4.3:Category of Vulnerabilities

Further vulnerabilities found in the present study were, below poverty line, old age, disables and female headed households.

- **Household below poverty line** means families lack basic means of subsistence to run their families. The table 12 highlights that 23 respondents out of 34 belonged to vulnerable families, 6 to female headed, 4 old and 1 disabled.

- **Female headed households:** Female headed households are the households in which an adult female is the chief decision maker and bears responsibility to manage household affairs. In the present study there were 6 respondents who belong to such households.
- **Old Age Population without any Support:** Elderly population is generally considered vulnerable because of the natural health risk and minimal social support. There were 4 elderly and did not have support.
- **Disabled population:** Disability restricts one's functionally productive lives and stunt economic and social growth as well. Households with differently able families are identified in order to comprehend the impact of the development project on the lives of the person with disability, their family and community at large. One case of disabled person was found in the present study.
- **Scheduled Castes population:** In the project affected area, researchers found that out of vulnerable groups, 66.33% (67) respondents belonged to Scheduled Castes category. It was noted these households lacked basic amenities and sanitation facilities like toilets.

Household Assets

Household assets include all assets that were owned by the households and had economic value. These include physical assets like land, buildings, livestock, agricultural machinery and implements, non-farm business equipment, durable household goods and financial assets. Some influential families in the villages use air conditioners. Table 13 gives distribution of household assets of the respondents. It highlights basic household amenities like television, refrigerator, washing machine, mobile, cooler, personal vehicle etc., were present in almost all households. More than 85% of the respondents owned and had access to television, refrigerator, mobile phones. 75% of the respondents owned personal vehicles like two and four wheelers and only 29.01% of the respondents had access to agricultural vehicles. There were respondents who also had washing machines in their households, i.e. 56.73%. Although it was observed that there were no computers, laptops or microwave ovens.

Table 4.13: Household Assets

Variable	Number of Household	Percentage
Access to Television		
No	38	9.8
Yes	348	90.2
Total	386	100.00
Access to Refrigerator		
No	56	14.5
Yes	330	85.4
Total	386	100.00
Access to Washing Machine		
No	167	43.26
Yes	219	56.73
Total	386	100.00
Access to Mobile Phones		
No	38	9.84
Yes	348	90.15
Total	386	100.00
Access to Personal Vehicle		
No	95	24.61
Yes	291	75.38
Total	386	100.00
Access to Agricultural Vehicle		
No	274	70.98
Yes	112	29.01
Total	386	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Details of House Structure

It was noted that all the respondents in the project affected area owned their own houses. Households were made up of mud, brick, cement, combination of brick and cement, etc., It means that both kucha, pucca and semi-kucha households were there in the study area.

Table 4.14: Construction details of House Structure

Type of Construction Material Used	Frequency	Percent
Mud	11	2.8
Brick	107	27.7
Cemented	197	51
Thatched	17	4.4
Combination of brick and cement	45	11.7
No Response	9	2.3
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

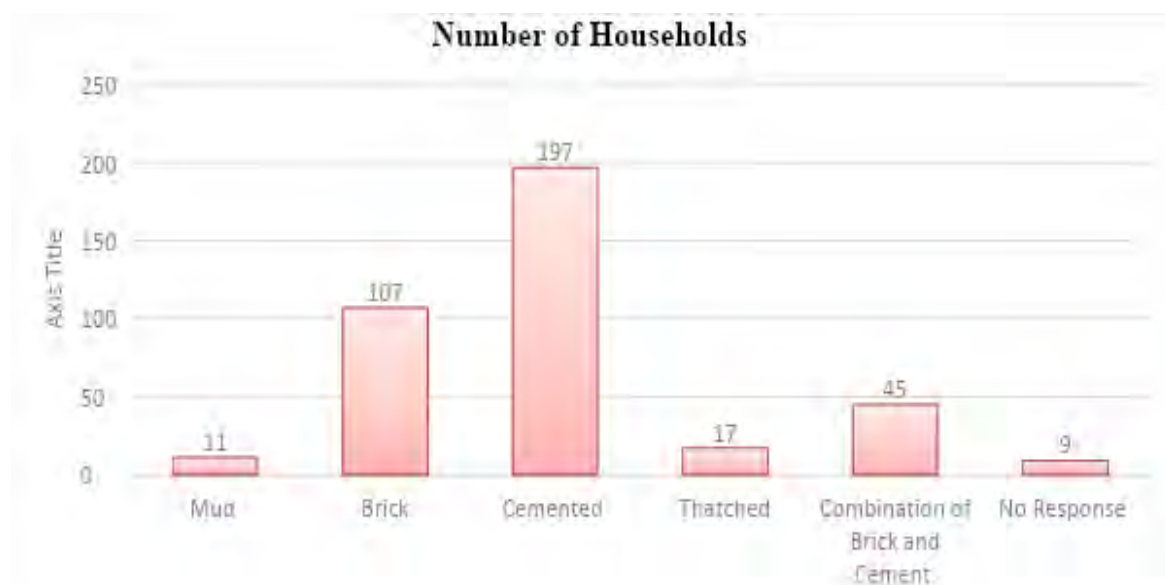
**Figure 4.4: Type of Construction Material Used**

Table 14 clearly indicates that 51% (197) of houses were made up of cement, followed by 27.7% (107) by brick and 11.7% (45) was made up of a combination of both brick and cement. Only 2.8% (11) of houses were made of mud.

Glimpses of Households in Selected Villages



Source: SIA Team clicked pictures the field survey Feb-March 2020

Table 4.15: Number of Floors in house of the respondents

Number of Floors	Frequency	Percent
One	337	87.3
Two	40	10.4
Three	1	0.3
No specified	8	2.1
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 15 clearly indicates that 87.3% of the household had a single floor and only 0.3% (1) has three floors. There was a 10.4% (40) household which had two floors.

Table 4.16: Number of Rooms in Household

Numbers of Rooms	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	243	62.95
3 to 6	127	32.90
6 to 9	14	3.6
9 to 12	2	0.5
Total	386	10.1

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 16 clearly shows that the majority of respondents, i.e. 62.95% (243) households had rooms in between 1-3, followed by 32.90% (127) rooms 3-6. If we combined this data more than 90% of the respondents had up-to 6 rooms. There were only 4.1 % who had rooms from 6-9, and 9-12. There were only two households which had more than 9 rooms in their house.

Source of Cooking

In almost all the villages, the majority of households were dependent on the LPG. There were households who were using both LPG and Chulah for cooking meals. Wood for cooking was obtained from self-owned trees.

Table 4.17: Source of Cooking

Cooking Fuel	Frequency	Percent
Wood and Cow Dung	23	5.95
Kerosene	2	0.52
LPG	300	77.72
Others	29	7.51
No Response	32	8.29
Total	386	100.00

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 17 clearly highlights that the maximum fuel used in household is LPG, i.e. 77.77% (300), followed by Wood and cow-dung cakes and Kerosene, 5.95% and 0.52% and there were 58.29% of the respondents who gave no response to this question.

Drainage and Sanitation facility in the village

Drainage and sanitation facilities reflect the socio-economic background of the individual. Therefore, an attempt has been made to explore this situation within the village.

Table 4.18: Water Source

Water Connection	Frequency	Percent
Well	8	2.1
Water Tank	11	2.8
Piped Supply	288	74.6
Pond	6	1.6
Hand Pump	53	13.7
No Response	20	3.9
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

During field visit information was collected on the topic of water supply in all the villages and semi urban towns. Multiple responses have been gathered and presented in table 18. The data indicates that 74.6% families (288) are depending on Piped Supply, 13.7% on hand pumps, 2.8%, 2.1% and 1.6% were dependent on water tanks, wells and ponds.

Table 4.19: Availability of Toilets

Toilet Facility	Frequency	Percent
No	14	3.6
Yes	361	93.5
No Response	11	2.8
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

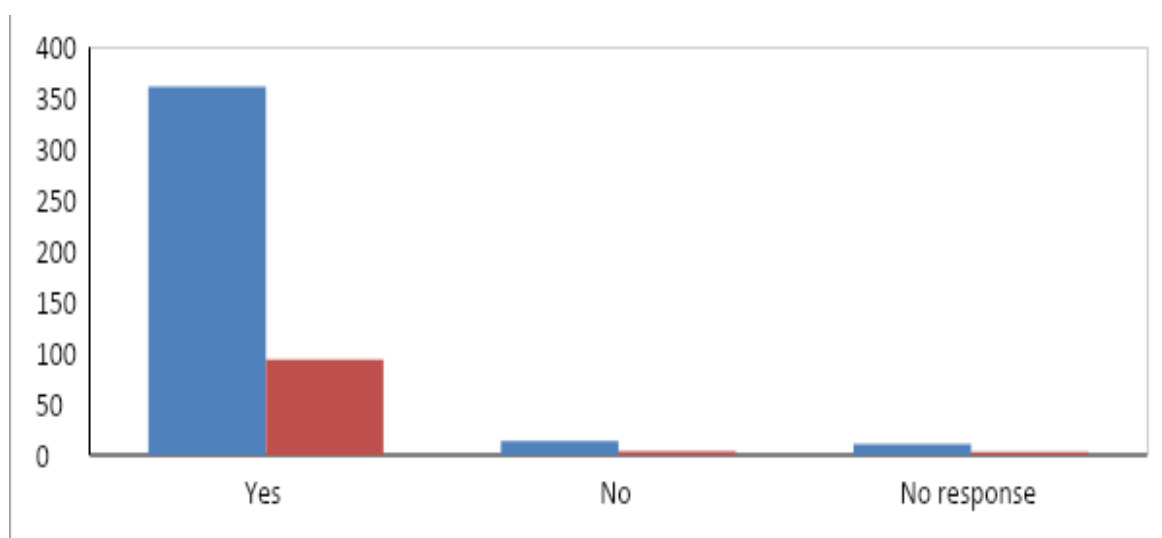
**Figure 4.5: Availability of Toilets**

Table 19 clearly highlights that 93.5% of households visited during the SIA sample survey had toilets. Only 2.8% of households did not have toilet facilities and 3.6% of respondents did not respond to this question during fieldwork.

Cattle

To own cattle is also a means to earn subsistence in rural society. Cattle are considered as an economic asset. An attempt was made to find out if these villagers were selling the milk and for how much money? It was found that milk was sold at Rs. 50 per litre.

Table 4.20: Number of Cattle

Cattle	Frequency	Percent
No Cattle	228	59.1
Up-to 5	105	27.2
5-10	36	9.3
Above 10	17	4.4
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

In rural society to have cattle at home is also an economic asset. The table 20 clearly highlights that 158 households had cattle. 27.2% (105) households had up-to 5 cattle, 9.3% (36) households had 5-10 and 4.4% (17) households had more than 10 cattle.

Table 4.21: Quantity of Milk Produced

Quantity of Milk Produced		
Total Milk Produce (per day in liter)	Frequency	Percent
No milk	237	61.4
0-5	68	17.6
5-10	40	10.4
More Than 10	40	10.4
No Response	1	0.3
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 21 highlights total milk produced. There were a total 148 households where milk was being produced. There were 68 households where 0-5 litres of milk is produced every day, followed by 40 households which each produced 5-10 litres and similarly 40 households produced more than 10 litres of milk. Only 1 household was there where the investigator found no response.

Table 4.22: Quantity of milk sold

Mil Sold (per day in litre @50 Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Milk Sold	328	85
0-5	22	5.7
5-10	19	4.9
More than 10	16	4.1
No Response	1	0.3
Total	386	100

SIA Field Survey, Feb-March 2020

Table 22 clearly highlights the quantity of milk sold by the villagers. People used to sell milk up to 5 litres, between 5-10 litres and more than 10 litres.

Social Impact

These calculations are drawn by calculating the majority of responses given by respondents during the pilot study and survey stage. Majority of the respondents feel that land acquisition will have a negative impact as it divides the land and it will also affect their livelihood as presently villagers are engaged in agricultural activities. There will be no impacts on impoverishment, common property, education, local political structures and violence against women after land acquisition.

Table 4.23: Anticipated Impacts on Households

Impact	Positive	Negative	No Impact
Level of Income	✓		
Level of Livelihood	✓		
Disruption in Local Economic Activities	✓		
Obstruction in Family collaboration		✓	
Impoverishment Risks			
Women's Standard of living	✓		
Natural Resources (Soil, air, water, forests)		✓	
Common Property	✓		
Health	✓		
Education	✓		
Transformation of local political structures			✓
Demographic changes			✓
Violence against Women	✓		
Stress of Location		✓	

Source: SIA Fieldwork, Feb-March 2020

After consultation with stakeholders, field visits and desk review, nature of impacts on different parameters have been identified.

Table 4.24: Nature of Impact of Purposed Rail-Link Project

Impact	Nature of Impact	Reason
Land	Negative	Loss of Land
Livelihood and Income	Positive	Increased opportunities for commercial activities
Health	Positive	Increase connectivity to Amritsar and Ferozepur. Reduce travel time. One can reach Amritsar to see a doctor faster and with only Rs. 10-15
Education	Positive	Children can reach easily to their educational institutes
Transportation	Positive	Easy transportation. People can easily go to Ferozepur
Crime Against women	Negative	May increase crime against women
Safety of girls	Positive	Higher Education to help them
Culture and Social Cohesion	Negative	Compensation to increase conflicts
Noise pollution	Positive	Environmental Degradation

To conclude, the chapter carried out a detailed analysis of demographic and socio-economic profile of respondents in household in all 11 villages and 01 semi urban area under districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. The SIA team visited 386 households and interviewed respondents and found a majority of households belonged to higher caste and hence they were the land owners. But not all land owners are getting affected from the project. It is only 134 landowners who are PAFs out of 204 landowners visited by the SIA team. 178 households did not possess any land but they all were supported the completion of project. There were certain landowners who were slightly disappointed as their land is not getting acquired for the project and they are prevented from making windfall gains. But they approached the SIA members for writing about it to the government that they will be willing to give their land for future projects of railways in the area. It is interesting to note that 361 households out of 386 had proper toilets in their homes. Only 11 households did not have their pucca toilets and 14 did not respond to this question. It showed that open defecation is not prevalent in the area at all. There is a widespread support for the project on part of non-landowners along with many landowners, subject to that they are given adequate compensation for their proposed acquired land.

Picture below: Field Investigators along with the SIA team members



Picture above: SIA Team holding meeting with DC Tarn Taran and SDM Patti and SDM Bhikhiwind on 03 July 2020 for evaluation of task completed before Lockdown and expediting completion of the left over task by the SIA team post-lockdown.



Pictures taken on Kot Budha-Mallanwala Khas New road bridge on Sutlej river during environmental mapping of the Sutlej river bed and adjoining villages Kale ke Hittar, Kutubdin Wala and Dulla Singh Wala under Ferozepur sub-division





Mallanwala Khas Station (one end of proposed rail line)
Railway Stations to be linked at both the ends: Mallanwala Khas (Ferozepur section) and Gharyala (Patti-section)



Gharyala Station (Another end of proposed rail line)



Picture above: House-owner and his house behind which is coming into the path of proposed Rail link line Project at Mallanwala Khas



Picture above: SIA Project Coordinator after holding Focused Group Discussions with some of the PAFs

CHAPTER 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Introduction

Concerns for inclusive development holds priority in the development plans and projects. The role of Government and policy makers is to meet the developmental needs of the nationals along with increasing the welfare of the masses. History is evident of the massive development initiatives that change the lives and livelihoods of the people across nations. Investment in infrastructure holds paramount importance during the process of economic growth and development. Linking different parts of the nation with the means of transportation has positive impact in numerous ways like shrinking the gap between rural and urban areas with the movement of people and commodities from the regions of excesses to the regions of scarcity. Transportation facilities also help in generating direct and indirect job opportunities with the development of new businesses. Advanced transportation system with wider connectivity helps different sectors to participate in local, regional and world production chains. There are four major means of transportation like roadways, railways, waterways and airways. But the biggest challenge for the development of land transportation system including roadways and railways is the acquisition of land. The predicament arises when the general welfare at macro-level is compared with the welfare, interest and livelihood of the owner of the land, wherein the welfare of the later is also the responsibility of the government at all levels. The proposed rail-link is also assumed to increase connectivity so as to save time and resources with the movement of both people and products. At the same time, the concern is also to examine the extent of cost involved from the perspective of the landowners and the other local residents. Therefore the aim of the Chapter is to highlight the socio-economic impact of the proposed project.

The broad structure of the Chapter includes (i) the need of investment in infrastructure for greater inter-connectivity, especially through rail-links in the country and (ii) to present the socio-economic impact of the proposed rail-link based upon the household surveys done at the areas of proposed rail-link.

Indian Railways: Network of Connectivity

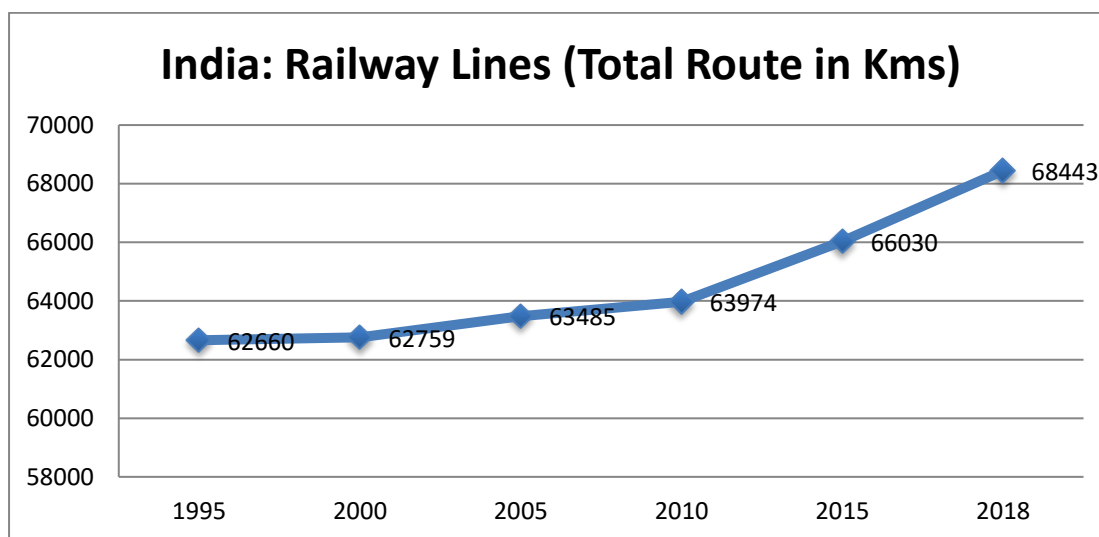
India is the largest democracy in the world. Democracies are engrained with the character of inclusivity. In India, the opinion and welfare of the people held prominence in the development

plans and processes, that also become evident with the formation of Social Impact Assessment Committees for the developmental projects to assess the wider concerns. Therefore, before discussing the perspective of the landowners and local residents towards the proposed land-link, it is imperative to trace the growth of Indian railway network to highlight its importance in the movement of both people and commodities.

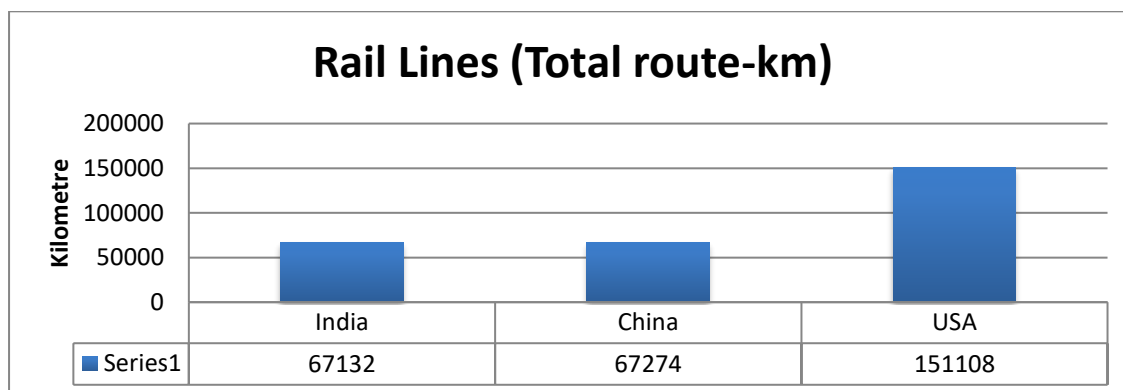
The foundation of Indian railways was laid during the Colonial rule mainly to meet the interests of the rulers. However, India after Independence has extended its rail network massively to provide easy and cost efficient means of transportation to people and products. The rail-linkages were largely plan to boost domestic productivity of different sectors at large.

The railway lines increased from 62,660 kilometers in 1995 to 68,443 kilometers in 2018 (Figure5.1). When compared with the average railway line with China and USA, it was found that India is at par with China but is lagging behind the United States of America (Figure5.2). It is important to highlight that the total area of both China and USA is about three times as that of India. The Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (constant 2017 USD) of USA and China are about 9 and 2 times, respectively as compared to India. This indicates that the resources devoted towards building the railway network has remained commendable over the years.

Figure5.1. Growth of Indian Railways Lines from 1995 to 2018



Source: World Development Indicators, available online.

Figure5.2. Indian Railways compared to China and USA

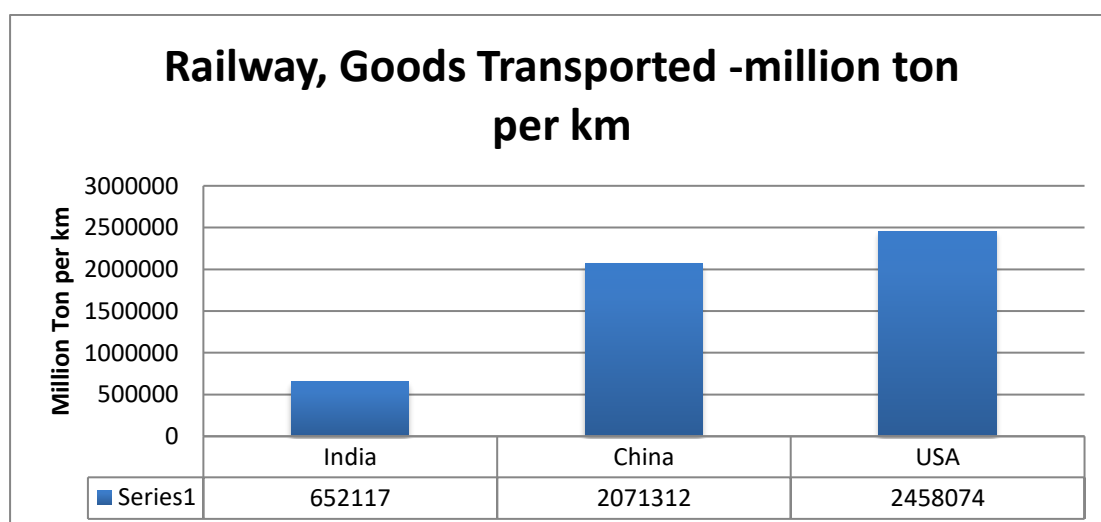
Source: World Development Indicators, available online.

Note: The data is the average of four years from 2015 to 2018.

Railways: Means of Transporting Goods and Passengers

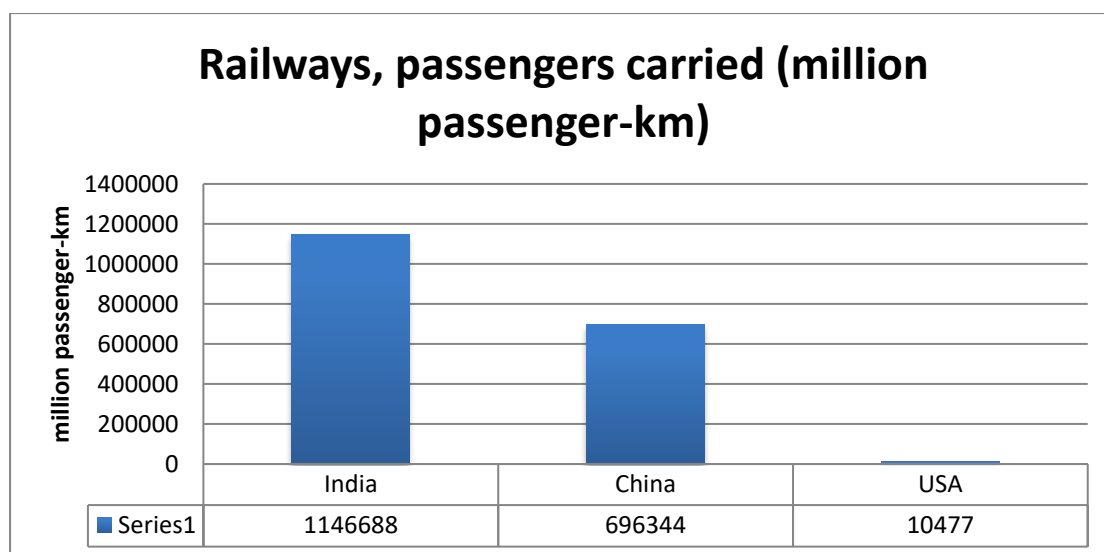
The main objective of increasing railway network is to create possibility for the movement of people and goods across nation.

Considering the quantum of goods transported by railways within India as compared to China and USA, it was found that India could transfer less than 3-4 times of China and USA (Figure5.3). This indicates that even if the total railway lines in India and China are similar (Figure5.2), China has been utilizing its Railways more as compared to India.

Figure5.3. Railways: Transporter of Goods

Note: The data is the average of four years from 2015 to 2018.

Source: World Development Indicators

Figure 5.4 Railways: Transporting People

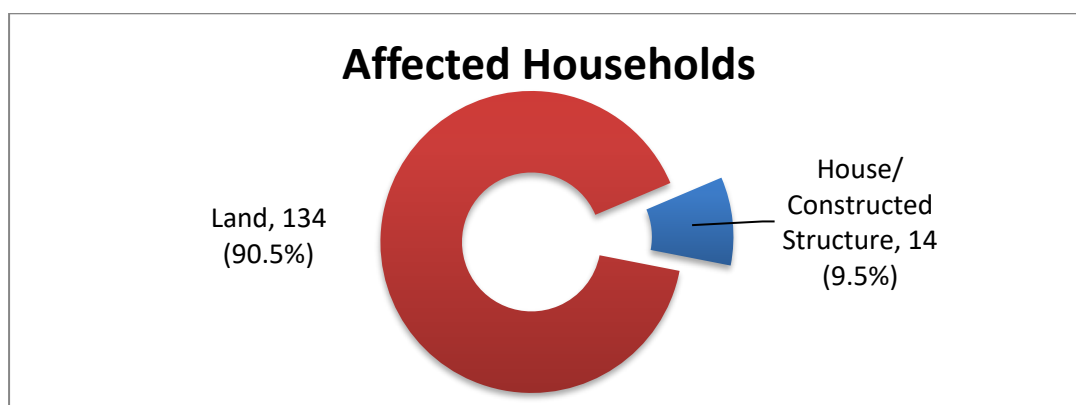
Note: The data is the average of four years from 2015 to 2018.

Source: World Development Indicators

Importantly, India relied on its railway network much more than China and USA to travel passengers (Figure 5.4). Therefore, it was evident that for India, railways are important means of travel within the country, for varied activities across sectors like business, education, tourism, trade, and defense. But, it was evident that India needs to make the railways more preferable means for transporting goods, as has been the case of China. In this context, the developmental projects of the railways to increase connectivity are desirable possibility.

Rail Link Project: Assessing the Impact

A total of 386 households were randomly selected and surveyed, of which 148 households (38.34 percent) (Figure 5.5) were affected directly as their house, other constructed structure or land would be used for the proposed project. Figure 5.5 shows that out of the total 148 household, *14 households (9.5 percent) would be losing their constructed houses or other constructed structure due to the rail-link project. Further, out of the total 148 households, the land of 134 households (90.5 percent) would be directly taken over for the construction of the rail-link project.*

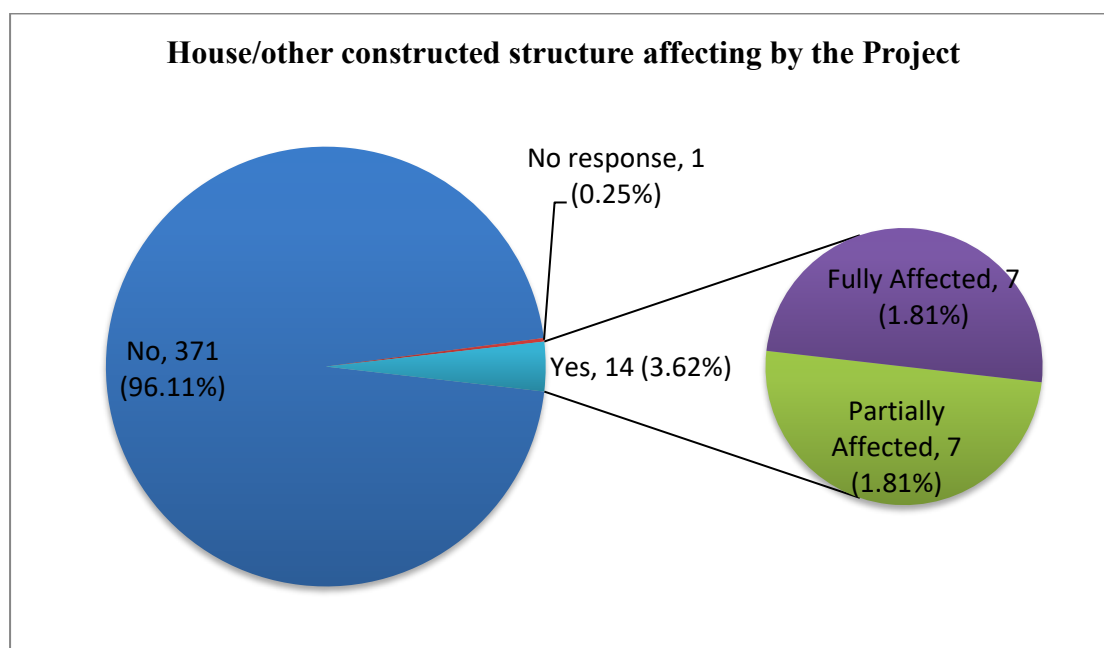
Figure 5.5. Total Affected Households in our Sample

Note: The total affected households are 148.

Source: Field Survey

Rail-link Project: Effects on Constructed Structure and Agricultural Land

Out of the total sample of 386 households, 14 households (Figure 5.6) would lose their constructed house or other constructed structure. Out of these 14 households surveys, half of them would be fully affected with the total demolition of their constructed structure while others would be partially affected by the proposed rail-link project.

Figure 5.6. Rail Link Project: Effect on Constructed Structures

Source: Field Survey

Loss of Land by the Landowners (Project Affected Families)

Out of the total 386 household (Table. 5.1) surveyed during the field visits, there were 6 households (1.6 percent) without any land-holdings, while other 380 households surveyed were land-owners. Out of the 380 households that possess land, it was found that the land of 134 households (34.7 percent) would be taken over for the construction of the rail tracks. Hence, in our sample about 63.7 percent of the household surveyed, who owns the land but are not losing it for the project.

Table 5.1. Rail link Project: Affect on Agricultural land

	Frequency	Percent
Households without owing Land	6	1.6
Land-owners losing land for the Project	134	34.7
Land-owners not losing land for the Project	246	63.7
Total	386	100

Source: Field Survey.

Affected agricultural land by the proposed project

Table 5.2 shows in detail about the affected agricultural land. It was found that out of 134 landlords who would be losing their land in the proposed rail-link project, about 121 households (90.29 percent) would be losing their cultivable land partially out of their total land possessions which is less than 5 acres only. There are 8 land-owners who own land between 5-10 acres and would be affected as their land will be acquired partially, followed by 2 big landowners who owned land between 10 to 15 acres, and they would get affected because a large portion of their total land will be acquired for the proposed project. However, it was found that there are only 2 households who owned more than 15-20 acres of land, and a large portion of their total holding would be affected with the rail-link project.

Table 5.2 Nature of Landowners and Land Loss for the Project

Actual Affected Area		
Total land owned by Project Affected Families/owners (PAFs) who would be losing land in different measures as per the notification (in acre)	Frequency	Percent
0-5	121	90.29
5-10	8	5.97
10-15	2	1.49
15-20	2	1.49
No response	1	0.74
Total	134	100.00

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Loss of Irrigated land for the Rail-Link Project

Punjab is an agricultural state and has developed its irrigation facilities across the region over the years. As per our survey sample, out of the 134 landowners (PAFs) whose land would be lost for the construction of the proposed rail-link project, about 98.5 percent of the land is irrigated as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3. Irrigated Land Loss to the Proposed project

	Frequency	Percent
Irrigated Land	132	98.50
Un-irrigated Land	2	0.51
Total	134	100.00

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Rail-link Project: Loss of Cultivable Land

Out of the total 134 households whose land would be partially or fully get affected with the construction of the proposed rail-link project, we assess the quantum of the cultivated area (Table. 5.4). Out of 134 households, 98 households own land up to 5 acres only and will be losing their cultivated area partially for the rail-link project. Further, 9 households in our sample has 5-10 acres of cultivated area that would be affected. Hence, a large proportion of small farmers/landowners whose cultivable area would be affected by the proposed rail-link project.

Table 5.4. Rail Link project: Loss of Cultivated land

Cultivated Area (in acres)	Frequency	Percent
No Response	24	17.91
0-5	98	73.13
5-10	9	6.71
15-20	3	2.23
Total	134	100.00

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Proposed Rail-Link Project: Affect on Agricultural Land

As discussed earlier, in our sample there were 134 landowners (PFAs) who would lose their land in different measures as per the government notification for the proposed rail-link project. In our field survey, we found that out of the total 134 households (Table 5.5), the land of only 2

household was used for commercial use while the other 131 households used the land for agriculture purpose only. This shows that the large proportion of the land to be acquired for the proposed rail-link project is agricultural land.

Table 5.5. Nature of land affected by the proposed Rail-Link Project

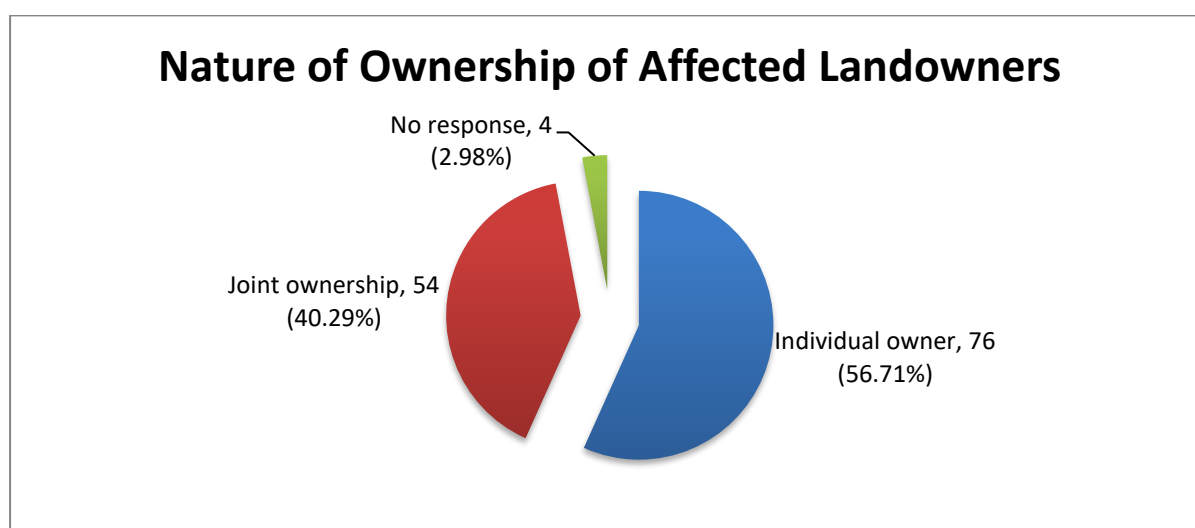
	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	131	97.76
Commercial	2	1.49
Others	1	0.74
Total	134	100.00

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Nature of Ownership of affected land holdings

Further, it was also found during the field survey that of the total 134 households whose land would be affected by the proposed rail-link, Figure 5.7 shows that 76 households that are about 56.71 percent of the total affected households are the Individual landowners. On the other hand, about 40.29 percent of total 134 households have joint ownership of the respective landholdings. Only 4 in our sample of 134 households did not responded to the question.

Figure 5.7 Nature of ownership of affected landowners



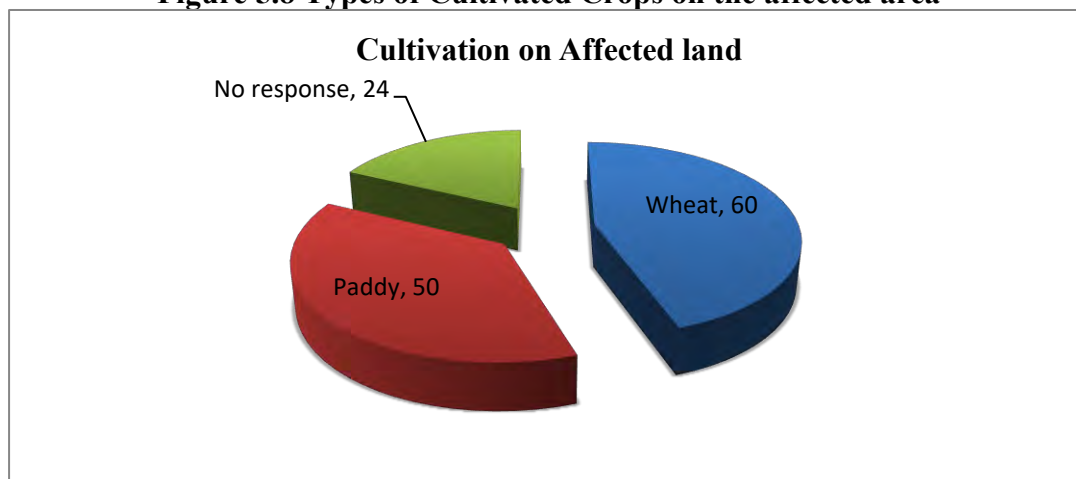
Note: The total affected households are 134.

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Cultivation on Affected Land

In the field survey, we also collected data on the type of crop sown in the affected land. It was found (Figure 5.8) that out of 134 respondents, about 24 chose not to respond to the issue of the crop sown in the affected area, but 60 of the total were sowing wheat and 50 were sowing paddy in the affected agricultural land.

Figure 5.8 Types of Cultivated Crops on the affected area



Note: The total affected households are 134

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Affected agricultural Land: Average Yield

Table 5.6 shows that of the total affected land holdings, about 40 percent of the land-holdings have the average yield of around 200 quintals. On the other hand, only 2.98 percent of the land-holdings have the high yield of about 500 quintals. There are also 5.97 percent of the land-holdings whose average yield of about 300. Thus, it shows that most of the affected land-holdings has relatively less average yield as compared to relatively high yield land-holdings.

Table 5.6. Agricultural Productivity

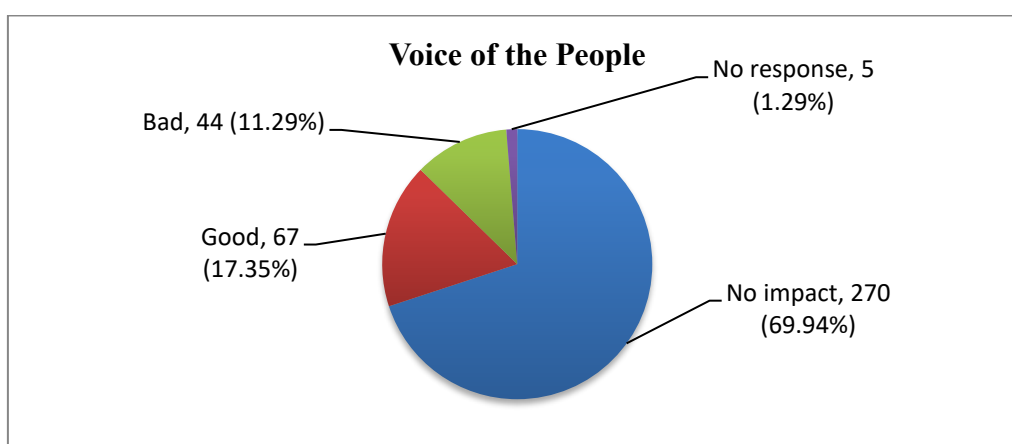
Average Yield (in Quintals)	Frequency	Percent
No response	24	17.91
100	54	40.29
200	40	29.85
300	8	5.97
400	4	2.98
500	4	2.98
Total	134	100.00

Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Impact of Rail Link Project: Peoples' Opinion

Improvement in transportation facilities is indicative of development transformation of the nation states. However, these developmental aspects are also of concern to the households and landholders of the affective areas. Therefore, of the total sample of 386 households surveyed, about 17.35 percent considered the project to have positive impact on transportation sector, while 11.39 percent felt the opposite. There was, however a large section of the households (about 69.94 percent of the sample) who gave no response regarding the impact of transportation on the region.

Figure 5.9. Proposed Rail Link Project: People Response



Source: SIA Field Survey, Feb/March 2020.

Conclusion

The benefit of the proposed project is manifested in the importance of investment in infrastructure for economic growth and development. But these benefits accruing by projects needs to be compared with the cost it involves. The welfare of the people is the biggest responsibility of the government at different levels, especially in democratic country like India. For the proposed rail-link project, it is expected that the 25-kilometer stretch would be beneficial in connecting two different routes of railway tracks thus facilitating the movement of people and goods. But with the purpose to examine the impact of the proposed impact on the local residents of the area, the SIA did detailed discussion through Public Hearings, Focused Group Discussions and Household Surveys to collect the opinion of different stakeholders in the affected area. It was found that the requisite area to be acquired for the proposed project is largely agricultural land, which is irrigated and cultivated. The proposed railway track would

affect few households whose ancestral land or very few constructed structures would be taken over for construction of railway link. Therefore, the landlords and the households who are going to be directly affected by the construction of the rail-link are concerned about the gainful compensation for their landholdings.

The importance of rail link project can be gauged from the fact that it is a multi-faceted project fully justifying “Public Purpose” under LARR 2013 as:

1. This Rail link 25 Km line project will be connecting existing two independent rail routes having **strategic importance, Jalandhar Ferozepur Rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line** perpendicularly, an area situated close to **international boundary (India-Pakistan)**, having two army cantonments at Amritsar city and one at Ferozepur city, having significant presence of combatant forces, **justifying Clause 2. (1) (a) ‘for strategic purpose’**; and also **2. (1)(b) ‘for infrastructure projects’ of LARR Act 2013.**
2. This Rail link 25 KM line project will be facilitating direct connectivity between **Ferozepur with Amritsar**, by passing existing **‘Ferozepur-Jalandhar-Amritsar rail route** (196 KMs), thereby, reducing distance by 100 KMs, towards north, **Ferozepur - Fazilka-Mumbai** towards south (as an alternative route to Ferozepur-Delhi-Mumbai line), reducing the distance of Jammu-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Mumbai by 236 KMs, saving several hours of journey besides fare, resulting into massive economic turnaround of the region.
3. The importance of **Amritsar city getting connected with Ferozepur**, again increases the importance of the Rail link project as Amritsar city, is a business center cum holiest place for the followers of Sikhism and their pilgrimage, a city famous for receiving around one lac tourists daily (The Hindustan Times, 25 Feb. 2017), would get directly connected with this proposed rail-link project and therefore going to benefit a population of 2.5 lac in two districts of Ferozepur and Tarn Taran, besides facilitating mass movement of defence forces towards Jammu and Kashmir, Leh- Ladakh, justifying the “public purpose” under sub-section (1) of section 2 clause of LARR Act 2013.

Thus, the land acquisition for this Rail link project, connecting Jalandhar Ferozepur rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line, justifies the ‘public-purpose’ as mentioned above and is a multi-faceted project as per the overall assessment of the SIA study report.





Location of Proposed Firozpur-Patti Rail Link between Gharyala railway station and Mallanwala Khas railway station from Google Maps (Rough Sketch for SIA Study purpose only)

CHAPTER –VI: ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS & PUBLIC HEARINGS

The proposed Land Acquisition for the construction of **New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur -Patti (By connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section)** for better connectivity, trade options and defence mobility. Based on project particulars and existing conditions, potential positive and negative impacts as anticipated by the affected people/stakeholders were explored and identified by the SIA study team in months from 01 February to 20 March 2020 and 11 June-31 July 2020 as the functioning of the SIA study team had come to a complete halt on account of complete COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown on all India basis from 23rd March 2020 till 05 June 2020.

Under the NDMA 2005, Punjab Government was also bound by the directives of the Union Government. It took corresponding steps for total compliance of Lockdown SOPs. Rather, Punjab Government imposed Curfew and entire state underwent a long phase of Curfew, thereby restricting the movements of vehicles from one place to another. Under such Pandemic/Disaster emergency like conditions, the SIA Study Team could not have visited rural areas especially project affected 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area falling under 4 subdivisions of Bhikhiwind, Patti, Zira, and Ferozepur for completion of the pending tasks.

It was an extraordinary situation that had come into being on worldwide basis with very limited options available before the administration and the SIA study team. The SIA study team had to ensure the safety of every single member of the team. Many had moved to their places, field investigators, members of the team had left the station HQs and got stuck up at different places and remained immobile till the University reopened back on 15 June 2020 after the summer vacation w.e.f. 15 May 2020 to 14 June 2020.

It was only after 15th June the SIA Study Team assembled back and carried out the assessment of field conditions before moving to those 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area and completed the left-over tasks: (1) It carried out the Focused Group Discussions as the SIA Study Team had experienced opposition on part of affected people during Public Hearings held between 12th March to 20th March 2020. (2) The SIA team collected

necessary land ownership documents from the district administration cum Sub-Division officials for ascertaining the number of approximately affected persons. (3) The SIA Study team also collected official information from the Railway officials at Ferozepur/Jalandhar about the Railway link line and its alignment in **HARIKE area** where Sutlej and Byas rivers merge and flow down streams to Pakistan. The SIA team collected information regarding construction of Railway Bridge at Harike on Sutlej river as local PWD/District administration officials were not in position to share any information about the subject saying that railways should be approached. (4) The SIA study team was also carried out Geographical/Environmental mapping of the entire rail track stretch for ascertaining that no private or community structures are falling onto the rail track, as the rail link line is passing through villages, semi-urban area, besides wetland, forest and river bank areas, preferably through GPS.

The SIA Study team went ahead and completed the leftover task without compromising with anyone's health safety as allegedly a number of state officials had also been affected on account of Corona infection with whom the SIA Study team was to receive assistance for completion of the task in remote villages. Understanding the importance of submission of SIA Report in time, the SIA Study team went ahead and completed the remaining task under extreme difficult health hazard conditions. The task has been completed under conditions knowing it well that our mobility was restricted on account of social distancing and safety norms and meetings with people in villages were held under emergency like conditions where mistrust level was very high for meeting any of the SIA Study team members or our field investigators.

The interviews, Public Hearings (PHs) cum Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) land-owners and the natives of the affected villages revealed their opinions and understanding for complying with the acquisition of land in this railway project. One of the objectives of SIA Study team has been to study the social impacts of the project, nature, costs of addressing them and also the impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project. The present chapter discusses the assessment of public purpose, socio-cultural impacts and social costs of this project.

One of the main aspects of Social Impact Assessment study has been to examine whether the proposed Land Acquisition for the construction of **New Broad Gauge Railway Link**

line between Firozpur Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Firozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) project is a public purpose project.

The proposed construction of Rail Link project which passes through the villages

1. Maan
2. Manak-keJand
3. Talwandi Mastada Singh
4. Talwandi Sobha Singh
5. Kaleke Uttarh
6. Safa Singh Wala
7. Bangla Rai
8. Kot Budha
9. Kale Ke Hittar
10. Dulla Singh Wala
11. Kutub Din Wala
12. Mallanwala Khas(semi-urban)

It falls under the project for planned development according to the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013. The project will ease commuting and therefore stimulate trade options besides increasing the mobility of defence forces in the area, it clearly shows that this project has a public purpose. According to the SIA team, the construction of this proposed new B.G. Rail link project will supplement development in many ways. They are discussed below under project advantages section.

AN OVERVIEW OF RAIL LINK PROJECT'S ADVANTAGES

The Ferozepur Patti rail link line project on completion will cut short the distance between Amritsar and Ferozepur, and ease commuting for the villagers and people from in and around the area. Almost, 100 Km of rail distance would get reduced. As on date, the only rail route between Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur is via Jalandhar only. After the completion of

this new rail link project, Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur would get connected directly, bypassing the old Jalandhar route. Another important advantage of this new rail link project is that distance between Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Mumbai distance would get reduced by about 236 Km in comparison to Jammu-Delhi-Mumbai rail route. It will result in saving of time as well as cost on a long-term basis.

As per the Punjab Government notification of 21 January 2020, the number of persons benefitting from this project will around 10 lac and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lac. The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/goods i.e., food articles, finished goods, timber, coal, building material, fruits, vegetables, furniture etc., and around 2500-3500 passengers on daily basis. It will also facilitate quicker movement of defence forces also in times of emergency.

Respondents in the study, reported that because of poor connectivity of public transportation in this area, many residents have to keep personal vehicles for meeting their daily exigencies. Even for their children's education, they have to have their own personal vehicles. Poor people because of lesser affordability, can't go to Amritsar city either for daily work or business or even for religious purposes as followers of Sikhism. Even their children can't go to Amritsar for higher education on daily basis as it is very expensive. The railways would provide them very big convenience in travelling and shorten the trip especially for the students, females, aged, elderly and sick persons. Strengthening of public transport system will also lead to reduction in the use of personal vehicles. It is noteworthy to mention that this is a border area which is expected to witness mass mobility of defence personnel from Ferozepur and Amritsar towards Jammu and Kashmir

- **Development of infrastructure:** Gone are the days when security concerns affected development of infrastructure in border areas. Now in the era of globalization, connectivity is the norm. Even security norms now demand a good infrastructure in the border area for a better and timely mobility of defence forces from one place to another. A good, upgraded and efficient railway infrastructure is essential for security as well as for a vibrant economy. In the SIA study, stakeholders reported that they had to visit far off areas for accessing public transport, health and other facilities. The construction of proposed rail link project will definitely attract investments in setting up of educational institutions, health centres and other facilities in the area.

- **Increased employment opportunities:** The proposed project is likely to be completed in a scheduled period after acquisition. Hence, the project will provide substantial direct employment; besides more people would be indirectly employed in allied activities and trades. It is underlined once again that the number of persons benefitting from this rail link project will be around 10 lac and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lac. The rail project is likely to enhance the local economy by the way of generating employment opportunities.
- **Improved quality of life:** With improvement in rail network, prices of goods/services may come down drastically. Improvement in employment opportunities along other savings might leave more money into the hands of local people which can be spent for better living standards.□
- **Increased mobility and its economic effects:** Greater mobility is catalyst for development. The connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai via Amritsar and Ferozepur, will expand the scale of business and economic activities in and around the region. Transportation through Railways has the potential to increase the mobility of passengers and freight both, it will allow bigger industries to be set up close to areas having easy availability of rail networks, leading to spurt in employment and therefore reducing poverty. The trade in food grains, building materials, coal, steel, timber etc., are likely to increase immensely. Better rail-transport will bring buyers, distributors, C&F agents and manufacturer closer to each other. The productivity of space, capital and labour is enhanced with the efficiency of distribution and personal mobility.

This proposed construction of New B.G. Ferozepur-Patti Rail Link project will improve rural-semi-urban connectivity. It will ease movement of goods, capital and machineries. Nearby areas will be opened up for trade and investment and hence they will be integrated with the mainstream economy. On the whole this, rail link project has the scope of changing the socio-economic profile of people as well as the region on a long-term basis. If international trade through Attari-Wagah were to resume once again then the benefits will increase manifold.

There may be reasons for around 400 families losing control over their land holdings, but the sheer number of 10 lac people benefitting out of the rail link project which will be creating connectivity and alternative route to Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur and up to

Mumbai. In addition, as per government estimates, employment opportunities for 2.5 lac are estimated to be generated (Govt. of Punjab Gazette Notification of 21 Jan 2020). On the whole, it suggests very strongly that clause of 'public purpose' is satisfied besides the fulfillment of 'strategic purpose' under RFCTLARR Act 2013. People in villages visited by the SIA team were also appreciative of the fact that all over the country where ever they travel, they use railway networks, their children use railways for moving to other places for higher education or employment in bigger cities, it all has happened because some of the people allowed their land to be acquired by the government for these rail projects earlier. It is time for them to make some sacrifice by giving land to government for others sake too.

Table 6.1: Table listing out Positive and Negative Impacts of the Project

Positive Impact of the Rail link Project	Negative Impact of the Rail link Project
Joins the border area with mainstream	Water logging in area may increase/Threat of inundation
Cheaper Transportation facility with a lot of time saving	Loss of fertile ancestral agricultural land and income from it
Give Boost to the economy of the region	Agriculture cost to increase because of new Motor connections
Boost to Development of Infrastructure	Conflict with Railways to increase over transgressing of persons and animals
Local youth to have better employment opportunities	Wastage of non-acquired land/prices to crash
Quality of life to change	Shortage of land for animals grazing
Fast and safe mobility and its economising effects	Repeated Acquisitions as people lost land for NH projects also
Better Connectivity	Displacement of families
Cheaper goods	Loss of Income and livelihood
Increase in business volume as connectivity to new trade hubs grow	Forced unemployment and loss of agricultural employment
Better and diverse products	Increase in train accidents
Increase in land value and property Rates	Increase in noise pollution, accidents, Crime
Exponential Increase in Religious Tourism	Inadequate compensation leads to

	resistance from the land owners
Change in APMC has thrown open distant markets for local grower	Marginalised farmers may be denied MSP system for their regular crops
Amritsar-Ferozepur will get connected with Mumbai in future	Route could be cut short if alternative route is adopted
Many more are ready to sell land to railway for compensation but their land is not needed	More wastage of cultivable land from present rail route
	People losing land are still not sure of Stations/Halts will be made nearer to their villages or not

POSITIVE IMPACTS AS REPORTED BY STAKEHOLDERS REGARDING THE PROPOSED RAILWAY PROJECT

- Joins the border area with mainstream:** Residents are aware that their area which is isolated from main areas would get connected with the mainstream. Till now if people have to reach Amritsar from Ferozepur by train, they have to travel via Jalandhar which is 196 Km, especially defence personnel. Because of the direct connectivity between Amritsar and Ferozepur, the rail distance will reduce by around 100 Kms. Local people have to spend a lot of money for using private transports for reaching up to Amritsar, a holiest city for the followers of Sikhism. Their children are prevented from commuting to Amritsar daily for higher education purpose because of costly mode of transportation.
- Cheaper Transportation facility with a lot of time saving:** Ordinary masses are happy that within an hour, now they would reach Amritsar, an important city which is a business and educational hub, besides holy city attracts around one lac tourists daily from all corners of the world.
- Give Boost to the economy of the region:** This project on completion has the potential to change the economy of the region completely, as Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Mumbai would get connected as an alternative route to Jammu-Delhi-Mumbai rail route thereby reducing the distance by around 236 Kms. It will cut short the distance and reduce the pressure on main route besides huge saving for the regular travelers. The freight charges would also come down.

- **Boost to Development of Infrastructure:** The rail project connects Amritsar with Ferozepur which will increase the availability of adjoining area for further development of infrastructure related to railways, power, communication and defence thus, throwing open several opportunities to people of in and around the region. □
- **Local youth to have better employment opportunities:** The project will increase better employment opportunities for the youth of the region as business will grow exponentially, besides jobs in railways, banks, warehouses and agro-processing industries. Common-youth can reach up-to Amritsar for higher education, which will increase his employability in service and manufacturing sectors.
- **Quality of life to change:** Direct connectivity to Amritsar or Ferozepur and Mumbai will save time, energy and increase income and will have impact on peoples' quality of life. Amritsar has better health, education and employment infrastructure.
- **Fast, safe and cheap transportation:** Rail journey is much safer to road journey and accident risks are very less. Commuting distance will also get reduced. It will also reduce fares considerably.
- **Better Connectivity:** One of the biggest benefits of the entire new BG Rail Link project would be offering the people of in and around the region a better connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai via Amritsar and Ferozepur. People are upbeat about reduced journey time and distance for visiting Amritsar, the holy city which will have direct connectivity from Ferozepur to Amritsar. The alternate route from Amritsar-Ferozepur-Mumbai route in near future has the potential to bring a turnaround in the economy of entire region.
- **Cheaper Goods:** It is a fact that any transportation of freight for trade and commercial activity through railways is always cheaper than road transport. Thus, lesser transportation cost would result into availability of goods at cheaper rates.
- **Increase in business volume as connectivity to new trade hubs grow:** As several important trade centres Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Mumbai in near future would get connected, hence, volume of trade is bound to increase.
- **Better and diverse products:** As the project would get completed, industrialisation in and around the region would pick up, which will lead to development of the entire region.

- **Appreciation in land and other properties:** As the mobility of people increases, transportation and industrialisation pick up, it will attract more investments in adjoining areas leading to appreciation in land value for new activities. Future prospects for international trade through Attari-Wagah cannot be ruled out in the name SAARC Free Trade Area concept.
- **Exponential Increase in Religious Tourism:** The completion of project will lead to exponential increase in religious tourism as people of all faiths would visit Holy City Amritsar more frequently as the affordability increases and time is saved.
- **Change in APMC rules has thrown open distant markets for local farmers:** The recent change in APMC laws by the Union Government post-COVID-19 period (Lockdown) has implications for the farmers of the Punjab. As big farmers have the possibility of selling their produce in Mumbai market, instead of local mandis and earn more profits leading to increased prosperity. There is also a chance that marginalised farmers may suffer because of the possibility of withdrawal of MSP system gradually.
- **Amritsar-Ferozepur will get connected with Mumbai via- Fazilka in near future:** There is a fair possibility that Amritsar-Ferozepur rail line might be extended to Mumbai via Fazilka as an alternate route to the existing one via-Delhi. The respondents were aware about this kind of possibility becoming a reality. They were upbeat about performing long journey from their respective areas only.
- **Many more are ready to sell land to railway for compensation but their land is not needed:** There were respondents at Kot Budha who were not very happy with the route of the project as the rail project is not passing through their land and they are denied bounties on account of land acquisition. They requested the SIA team that Railways Department should set up some other workshop or factories in their area, for which, they will be ready to sell their land to Railways anytime in future.
- **Benefits to the economy:** With the development of this rail link project, it is likely that more people would become involved in trade, railways, banks and service sector jobs due to better connectivity with Jammu and Kashmir-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Ahmedabad to be extended up-to Mumbai in future as an alternate route. Goods train carrying goods from one place to another is comparatively cheaper than the road transport.

Mobility of defence personnel and their heavy equipment in mass will be a big added advantage for their speedy deployment to other parts of the country, especially Ferozepur, Amritsar and UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

- **Development of Infrastructure:** Better roads mean better connectivity and development of high tech-infrastructure in and around the region.

Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on the severity of land acquisition, however, efforts have been made to minimize negative impacts through intervention of the RFCTLARR Act of 2013. The proposed railway link line project is surely a step towards improvement in transportation facilities in the region and would contribute towards the overall development of the area in general and Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Mumbai in particular. On the whole, cheaper and efficient railway network will economize the scale in many economic sectors by providing enhanced availability, improved accessibility, better affordability to the resources, increased employment opportunities, bringing in investment from local and distant players and improving national presence of Majha and Malwa region of Punjab.

- **Lesser costs:** A more efficient distribution and procurement network directly results in lesser price for consumers, as transportation costs form a major chunk of total cost of each output in manufacturing.
- **Wider reach of Trade and Commerce:** Good infrastructure through development of proposed project will give access to large and diverse base of quality inputs and broader market for diverse outputs. Better rail infrastructure up to Mumbai will change the economic landscape of the entire region.
- **Rising land value:** With expansion in rail networks and highways linking vast areas of hinterland, prospects for investments in new infrastructure projects increases which increases the land prices also.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AS REPORTED BY STAKEHOLDERS

Despite several positive features of the entire new B.G. Ferozepur-Patti Rail link project, people residing in these 11 villages cum 01 semi-urban area are very emotional about their

land holdings. In certain villages, people were categorical that land is like mother to them and hence questions of selling land to government does not arise. The memories of 1947 are still fresh within their minds, there were families who had suffered a lot at the time of partition and settled down in areas close to river bed and made the land fertile with their labour, are now completely scared that after 70 years again they are going to be faced with the threat of being uprooted from their land holdings. But there is another dimension to the debate of development, as it usually comes at the cost of people who often become victims of displacement and getting uprooted from their areas partially or fully. Effects of displacements spill over to the next generations in many ways. As their areas have remained backward and children do not have proper education, as our survey also pointed out that not many families had their members employed in government jobs. The SIA team did not come across cases where people of the villages are in jobs. No example of any high official from any of the villages came to SIA team notice. Hence, for such families, land is the only security for their children upbringing in future. Hence, the land owners do not favour the idea of selling land for cash compensation sake. They were vocal that cash would vanish sooner or later, land remains for generations. During public hearing, land owners of Talwandi Sobha Singh, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Dulla Singh Wala and Kutubdin Wala, Kale Ke Hittar are not very supportive to the idea of land acquisition and they have been vocal in saying that this project is not beneficial for their families in any manner other than increasing their miseries. The SIA team must apprise the authorities of prevalence of opposition to Land acquisition in villages mentioned before.

Reasons for Opposition and Negative Impact of Acquisition are listed below:

- **Loss of ancestral property:** The attachment of strong emotions from selling off their land to government, many were of the view that their villages are situated close to borders/river banks as their ancestors had suffered a lot at the time of partition. Now after 70 years again they are faced with the threat of being uprooted from their land holdings. Their sentiments/emotions are attached very strongly with their ancestral land as it was passed on to them generations after generations and they considered it as symbol of their ancestral heritage.
- **Water logging in areas may increase/Threat of inundation:** The biggest apprehension on part of bigger landlords is of water logging/flooding/inundation of their areas as their villages are situated across Sutlej river from west and surrounded by Harike

Water head Canal project from east where Sutlej river merges with Byas. Though the water is channelized through Indira Canal carrying water towards Rajasthan, still the threat of flood isn't ruled out. The threat of water logging becomes apparent as the rail tracks would be on raised platforms passing through middle of their land and getting accumulated on both sides of the track, completely inundating their fields leaving no exit points. This apprehension of farmers of water accumulation can be taken care off by having more smaller rail-bridges which may allow exit of water to west which is down-streams.

- **Loss of fertile ancestral agricultural land and income from it:** Owners of land have apprehensions that they are largely dependent upon land for their incomes. Land adjoining river area is fertile and productivity is higher, hence any loss of land will lead to higher income losses. Punjab being the largest contributor of food grain to the central pool, is likely to lose a lot of land on account of the completion of several national flagship infrastructure projects.

- **Agriculture cost to increase because of shifting of existing Motor connections to new location:** Landlords have serious apprehensions that cultivation of crops would become difficult as they will have to get new Borings done (water pumps re-located) for irrigation purposes once rail track will get laid. It will make agriculture very costly. They will have to take new motor connections from Electricity Department for water pumps at new place from the government which will put additional burdens on them.

- **Conflict with Railways to increase over transgressing of persons and animals:** Villagers are scared that once trains would start plying on the tracks, there will be a significant rise in complaints and conflicts between villagers and Railways, as animals or men will transgress into areas under their control. FIRs will be made to harass local people. Even suicides on rail tracks are likely to increase.

- **Wastage of non-acquired land will lead to fall in prices of land :** Villagers, especially, landlords were concerned about fall in prices of their land as rail track will divide their lands mostly diagonally, as the direction of rail project is not aligned parallel to Amritsar Bathinda 4 lane national highway, rather it is moving towards Ferozepur Patti state highway and is aligning towards New Road bridge on Sutlej river known as Kot Budha – Mallanwala bridge. The division of rectangular land diagonally will turn the non-acquired land useless, leading to severe fall in prices of their land and discouraging farmers to shift

from their existing land to any new places. Even if rail track were to pass through middle of someone's land leaving behind another small part of the land on either side of the rail track, the left-over share of land would be useless and become less productive for landowner. They would neither be able to use it for agriculture or even sell it to somebody as no outsider will purchase whose productivity has gone down because of its location.

- **Loss of trees:** Few trees like Sheesham, Popular, Safeda were reported on the land proposed for acquisition. Loss of land meant loss of all these trees in the proposed area.
- **Loss of Structures:** Few structures like wheat flour mill and couple of built structures in Kutubdin Wala and Talwandi Sobha Singh villages and couple of constructed houses in semi-urban area of Mallanwala Khas in Ferozepur District will have to be given compensations to the owners of houses also.
- **Distance to reduce if alternate route is adopted:** Villagers in Kot Budha, Tarn Taran district, informed the SIA team that had rail track passed through KAIRON area, perhaps alignment would have been different and rail track would not have divided their land diagonally. It would have also cut down the distance and avoided wastage of land.
- **Displacement:** The SIA team did not come across cases of families getting displaced because the alignment of rail line is largely passing through inhabited areas and plain agricultural fields only, except at Mallanwala Khas where a petrol pump and owner's house is coming in mid of rail track.
- **Loss of income and livelihood:** Farming generates sufficient income to support livelihood and security. Very few villagers had government sector employment. Mostly were involved in agriculture only. According to respondents' land acquisition may have significant negative impact on the socio-economic condition of the farmers.
- **Increase in Noise-pollution, Railway accidents and Suicides:** According to stakeholders, as there will be increase in rail traffic, it will lead to increase in noise-pollution, increase in railways movement and may lead to increase in number of rail accidents on railway crossings. There is a possibility that suicides might increase as in villages all over rail-tracks would force them to take their lives.

- **Inadequate compensation:** Respondents felt that compensation likely to be offered to them may not be fair and adequate. Their expectations are Rs. One Crore per acre.

Major concerns and demands were also submitted by the representatives of the stakeholders to the SIA team (See Annexure-4, page no. 171).

The positive impact of the construction of this proposed railway link line project seems to outweigh the negative ones. Therefore, in view of widespread employment inequalities, the establishment of rail link project can be considered as vital economic necessity for the area. Land acquisition will definitely improve the utilization of land, ownership and improvement in land value. The development will trigger the emergence of new livelihoods, trade, demand for new jobs and other business services. This rail link project of connecting Amritsar with Firozpur and Firozpur with Mumbai via Fazilka will completely transform the economy of the region by reducing the distance by 236 Kms and joining Punjab with two capitals of Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

The **construction of this proposed railway link line project** and falls under the project for planned development according to the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013. The field survey and Public hearings suggested that this project surely serves a public purpose. The rail connectivity will increase the volume of trade through goods train immensely and improve efficiency of inter-city trade and commerce and services to a great extent and therefore, supplement livelihood of people. As APMC act stands changed, it will have a big impact upon farmers lives also as a new route for sale of their agricultural crop would increase. It is worth mentioning that after discussion with the stakeholders it was found that they were more concerned with loss to the land/livelihood and the fair compensation that they would receive rather than the intangible environmental/heritage losses. The stakeholders mostly demanded for adequate compensation in the form of money and jobs for their children in Railways. Many stake holders openly demanded fixing of compensation for their lands at the market price of Rs. 1 Crore per acre.

The importance of rail link project can be gauged from the fact that it is a multi-faceted project fully justifying “Public Purpose” under RFCT LARR 2013 as:

1.This Rail link 25 KM line project will be connecting existing two independent rail routes having **strategic importance, Jalandhar Firozpur rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line** perpendicularly, an area situated close to **international boundary (India-Pakistan)**, having

two army cantonments at Amritsar city and one at Ferozepur city, having significant presence of combatant forces, **justifying Clause 2. (1) (a) ‘for strategic purpose’; and also 2. (1)(b) ‘for infrastructure projects’ of RFCT LARR Act 2013.**

2.This Rail link 25 KM line project will be facilitating direct connectivity between **Firozpur with Amritsar**, by passing existing ‘**Firozpur -Jalandhar-Amritsar rail route** (196 KMs), thereby, reducing distance by 100 KMs, towards north, **Firozpur -Fazilka-Mumbai** towards south (as an alternative route to Ferozepur-Delhi-Mumbai line), reducing the distance of Mumbai-Ferozepur by 236 KMs, saving several hours of journey besides fare, resulting into massive economic turnaround of the region.

3.The importance of **Amritsar city getting connected with Ferozepur**, again increases the importance of the Rail link project as Amritsar city, is a business center cum holiest place for the followers of Sikhism and their pilgrimage, a city famous for receiving around one lac tourists daily (The Hindustan Times, 25 Feb. 2017), would get directly connected with this proposed rail-link project and therefore going to benefit a population of 2.5 lac in two districts of Ferozepur and Tarn Taran, besides facilitating mass movement of defence forces towards Jammu and Kashmir, Leh-Ladakh, justifying the “public purpose” under sub-section (1) of section 2 clause of LARR Act 2013.

Thus, the land acquisition for this Rail link project, **connecting Jalandhar Firozpur rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line, justifies the ‘public-purpose’ as mentioned above and is a multi-faceted project as it is found by the SIA team.**

AN OVERVIEW OF LOSSES OF LAND, HOUSEHOLDS AND OTHER COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Given the trend in last 2 decades in the country, any Land acquisition is being met with resistance from local affected families in general and landowners/farmers in particular. The proposed land acquisition exercise is also witnessing resistance from farmers families. There is a strong presence of sympathizers of Kisan Morcha in Talwandi Sobha Singh, Talwandi Mastaada Singh and Maan Ke Jand villages where people were very vocal about their opposition to railway project on the ground that very few people will benefit from this project as villages have skewed population. But those people under stress are not thinking beyond the loss of their land and the larger benefits which is likely to accrue to the entire region from development of dedicated rail route from **Amritsar-Ferozepur-Ahmedabad- Mumbai**

explained in last chapter. Though the CORONA Pandemic has aggravated their fears on account of health as well as loss of land. The SIA Team during the course of its study found that in villages named before for resistance, have landowners who are known for cultivating Panchayat land after paying very nominal contract money and the area is under their control for years together as because of their position and socio-economic structure prevailing in villages will not let others to assume control over those Panchayat Land. In a way, they have bigger threats to lose control over such land. It is such households who are trying to lead people in their areas against such acquisitions, whereas, ordinary masses are very happy about the project and the economic benefits it will bring to their area on a long term basis.

Rail link Project affected land spreads over 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area

The proposed acquisition for this rail link project whose length is 25.00 Km out of which 14.30 Km falls in District Tarn Taran and 10.70 Km falls in District Ferozepur, involving approximately 400 households having ownership rights over 159.270 hectares of land that is proposed for acquisition covering 11 villages and one semi urban area. These lands will be acquired from villages as follows: 1.Maana 2. Manak Ke Jand 3. Talwandi Mastada Singh 4. Talwandi Sobha Singh 5. Kaleke Uttar 6. Safa Singh Wala 7. Bangla Rai 8. Kot Budha 9. Kale Ke Hittar 10. Dulla Singh Wala 11. Kutub Din Wala 12. Mallanwala Khas (Semi Semi-urban).*(See Annexure-7.A to 7.L, Page numbers 207-355).*

Use of affected land

As reported by the stakeholders to the SIA team, affected land was being used for agriculture purpose only. Majority of people were dependent on agriculture income only. The crop which is largely sown by majority of farmers in this area is wheat and paddy on rotation basis, as availability of water is a plenty, because of being close to the Harike-wetland area where two biggest rivers of Punjab, Sutlej and Byas merge with each other. Acquisition of this fertile land, which is treated as 'mother', has the potential of adversely affecting the socio-economic position of rail project affected families (PAFs). The landowners have their own private conveyance and they are not impressed by the idea of convenient transportation in future.

Another issue reported by stakeholders was division of their land either from middle or diagonally, leaving their remaining land useless, also resulting into fall in the prices of their land, in case they chose to dispose off their land and decide to move to a new area. They have another worry that rail tracks will be laid at an height, which will drown their land during floods

and water logging will spoil their crops regularly despite the fact that railways has plans to construct several smaller bridges/hose pipe exits for allowing water to pass from one side to another. But this problem of water logging will persist because Harike Water Head pushes water behind towards their villages during rainy season and the rail track route at an height would act as bund, thereby, entire area would turn into a pond. For that stakeholders, wanted that entire rail track of 25 Km stretch should be constructed on pillars only, allowing water to pass through easily below the rail tracks in case of flooding as small hose pipe exits/small bridges would not be sufficient for clearing the water logging quickly. They are very critical that all these concerns would badly affect their agriculture productivity on a regular basis.

Income and livelihood: Loss of agriculture income and livelihood is a matter for concern for the PFAs. There are few families who are dependent upon milk dairies, who owned cows and buffaloes for their personal use. For them, availability of cheap fodder will be a matter for concern.

Affected constructed houses/other structures: Except two houses at Mallanwala Khas and couple of houses and one 'Atta-Flour Mill' in Kutubdin village and Dulla Singh Wala, no other permanent house or community structures/assets in Ferozepur District lies in the Ferozepur-Patti rail link project affected land. However, there are couple of more houses/structures in Talwandi Sobha Singh and Bangla Rai villages under Tarn Taran district which are coming into the path of rail link line project.

Pictures (below) of a house, boundary wall of a Petrol Pump, Dera and a Rice Mill coming into the path of rail link project at Mallanwala Khas Semi-urban area



A constructed house and a petrol pump is coming in between the rail link line near to Mallanwala Khas Railway station.



The rail link line is passing very close to boundary line of a petrol pump. The owner of the house above and petrol pump is the same person.



Picture 3 (above): Owner of the petrol pump and the house above is showing the SIA team the backyard of a rice mill and small area of a Dera, besides his own house and petrol pump coming into the path of the proposed rail link project very close to Mallanwala Khas Railway Station during Focused Group Discussion.

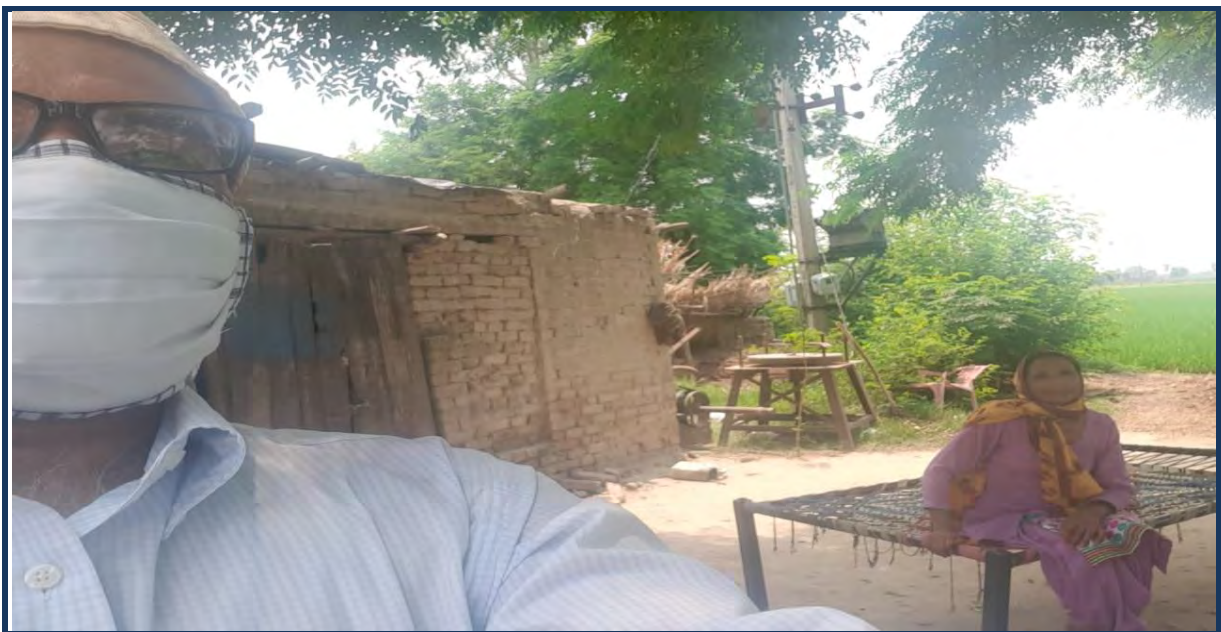
Community Assets/ Other structures

It was verified from several sources apart from field visits that no health care centres, gurudwaras/ temples/ mosques, schools, aanganwadi centres, heritage site, zoo or national park, cremation ground etc., or any other kind of structure is falling under the proposed construction of Rail Link project. **The rail link line project is passing mostly through agricultural land only and no community building is affected by this rail link project except few personal houses/properties**, an example is shown in picture. However, there are couple of cases where rail track is passing through almost middle of house, or very close to a petrol pump boundary wall, backyard of a Dera and Rice Mill very near to proposed ‘Mallanwala Khas’ station, which is a semi urban area. The SIA team also visited ‘Atta Flour Mill’ located in between Kutubdin and Dulla Singh Wala village under Zira Sib-division of Ferozepur district. There were couple of cases in Talwandi Sobha Singh and Bangla Rai villages under Patti Sub-division, Tarn Taran

district, where couple of personal houses are coming in between the proposed rail link line project.



Pic-4 (above): An Atta Flour Mill located in between Kutubdin and Dulla Singh Wala village under Zira Sub-division, coming into the path of rail link project. The owner was happy to tell the SIA team that he will shift his ‘Atta Flour Mill’ after getting reasonable compensation as Rail connectivity is very good for development and mass transportation.



Pic-5 (above): The SIA team Project Coordinator with lady owner of the Atta Flour Mill located in between Kutubdin and Dulla Singh Wala village under Zira Sub-division, coming into the path of rail link project. The visits were performed during lockdown only.



Pic-6 (above): The SIA team member physically moved into villages along the marking on roads and electrical poles of proposed Rail link project for ascertaining the presence of any physical structures coming into the path of rail link project in Kale Ke Hittar, Kutubdin and Dulla Singh Wala villages under Zira Sub-division during Lockdown.



Pic-7 & 8 (above/below): The SIA team members physically verified areas adjoining Sutlej river and alignment of Rail link bridge on Sutlej river in between Kot Budha under Patti Sub-division and Kale Ke Hittar area under Zira Sub-division for ascertaining loss of forests, other community assets coming into the path of rail link project.



LIKELY AFFECT ON COMMUNITY ASSETS

After a discussion on loss to households in their personal capacities in the preceding sections, this section provides us the list of likely community assets in the route of rail link line project. Household losses, include losses on account of loss of immovable or movable assets as well as loss of income. However, list of losses to the community assets usually include damage to the religious structures, heritage site, schools, health centres, public-toilets, the environment concerns like the forests, common grazing fields, medicinal plants, cremation places, national park or zoo etc.

During public hearings, focused group discussions and surveys by the SIA team, **no major concerns** regarding community assets like deforestation, uprooting of trees, displacement of cremation places, religious structures, schools, health centres, aanganwadi centres, heritage sites, zoo, national park or stadium was brought to the notice of the SIA team, except the common concerns regarding loss of agriculture landed property affecting their incomes and livelihoods etc. The stakeholders did show serious concerns on account of flooding of water in the entire area after construction of rail track at a height from the ground level as part of their

overall environmental degradation concern. There are Mangoes, Guava, Neem, Popular, Sheesham trees on their personal fields, some of them would get affected. Across Sutlej river, towards Mallanwala Khas and villages of Kale Ke Hittar, Kutubdin Wala, Dulla Singh Wala.

It is noteworthy to mention here there is a case of loss of Panchayat land around 230 acres will be lost for the rail link line project in Kale Ke Uttarh village under Patti subdivision in Tarn Taran district. **Barring few individual cases, entire stretch of 25 Km long rail line is passing through plain agriculture fields and across Sutlej river only**, where crops like wheat and paddy are being sown on rotation basis. The SIA team moved length and breadth of the proposed rail track markings, wherever it was possible, no major cases other than losses of structures like couple of houses, boundary walls, Atta-Flour Mill discussed (pictures inserted) in preceding sections were brought to notice of the SIA.

No major concerns regarding shortage of fire wood or fodder for the cattle was brought to the notice of SIA team. It is pertinent to mention here that living standard of people/respondents living in project affected villages are comparatively higher as they owned toilets, attached with their houses, LPG connections in their houses. Most of the farmers among respondents owned tractors for cultivating their fields. Firewood for domestic purpose was not a major concern. On the whole, discussions with various stakeholders and community members and physical geographical mapping of the entire area confirmed that no community structures, zoos, national parks, toilets, stadium, cremation places or irrigation facilities like canals will be affected because of the construction of new B.G. rail link line project.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|
| (1) Kot Budha (Patti/Bhikhiwind sub division) | - | 16 March 2020 |
| (2) Bangla Rai(Patti/Bhikhiwind sub division) | - | 17 March 2020 |
| (3) Mallanwala Khas (Zira sub division) | - | 18 March 2020 |
| (4) Kutubdin Wala (Ferozepur sub division) | - | 19 March 2020 |

The RFCTLARR 2013 has made it mandatory for any government acquiring land for public purpose to get the SIA Study Report prepared, ensuring that all objectives mentioned in the Act are achieved and procedures are followed strictly while carrying out of any SIA Study as per the Act 2013. Under the Act, Public hearing is an important component of any SIA exercise being

conducted. Public hearing helps in knowing the views of affected families at a common place publicly, thereby introducing an element of transparency and accountability in the entire exercise. People participating in the Public hearing can air their concerns individually or collectively. The deliberations are expected to help everyone, stakeholders and decision makers, in completing the land acquisition exercise with the participation of the project affected families. The Public hearing is to ensure that all kinds of voices were heard and final decision was taken after consensus was arrived between affected persons and the land acquiring agency.

The SIA team conducted Public hearing in four batches, after giving detailed advertisements in the '*AJIT*' and '*JAGBANI*' news-papers whose circulation in the region was highest. No English paper was chosen for giving advertisement of 'Public hearing' as it was ascertained that circulation of such English news-paper in remote villages, close to international boundary was almost negligible. Adequate publicity regarding the date, time and venue of the public hearing in the affected villages was done in advance. The Scheduled of public hearing was shared with all officials of the district administration, all SDM offices, village sarpanches and counsellors of Mallanwala Khas, a semi urban area. The publicity about public hearing was also done among all the villagers including Project Affected Families (PAFs) living in 11 villages and 01 semi-urban area. (see Annexure-5, page no. 189). As a mandatory part of the SIA Study, public hearing exercise was conducted for all 11 affected villages and 01 semi urban area, after clubbing of villages as per their sub-divisions in order of (04+04+01+03) on four consecutive dates from 16 to 19 March 2020.

Table 6.2: Public Hearings, Date, Venue

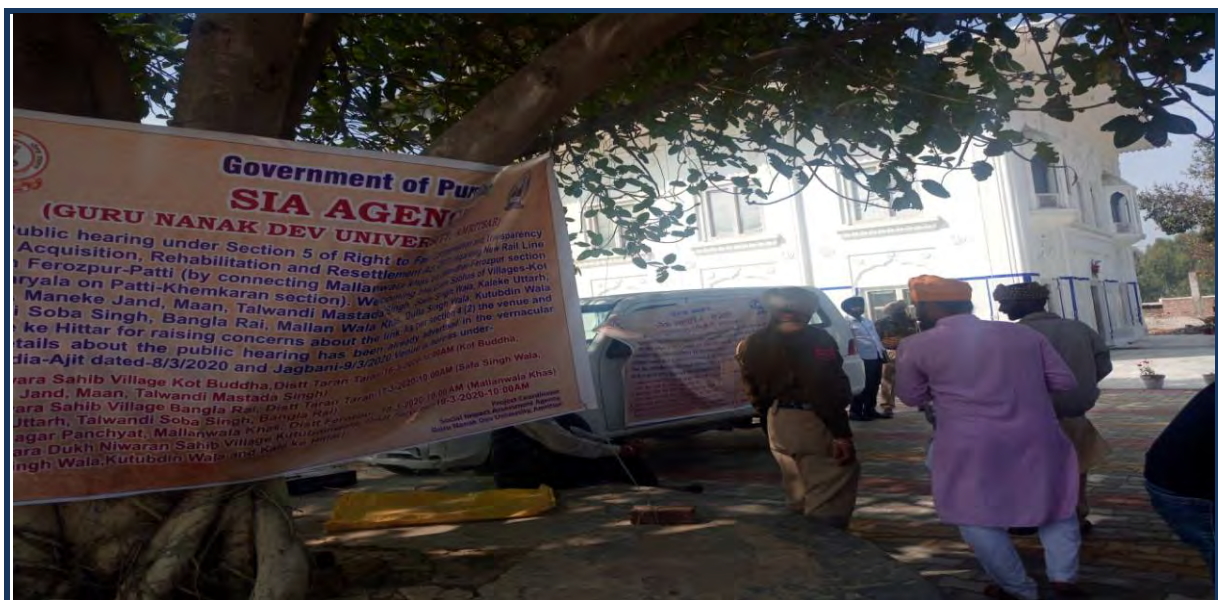
Sl. No.	Venue of Public Hearing	Villages covered	Date of Public Hearing/ Timings	Presence of Stakeholders/ PAFs/Gram Sabha Members	Officials were Present	SIA TEAM Was present
1.	KotBudha	04	16-03-20 10a.m. to 1 p.m.	YES	YES	YES
2.	Bangla Rai	04	17-03-20 10a.m. to 1 p.m.	YES	YES	YES
3.	Mallanwala Khas	01 (Semi urban)	18-03-20 10a.m. to 1 p.m.	YES	YES	YES
4.	Kutubdin Wala	03	19-03-20 10a.m. to 1 p.m.	YES	YES	YES

The places for Public hearing were as follows: 16th March 2020 at Kot Budha; 17th March 2020 at Bangla Rai; 18th March 2020 at Mallanwala Khas; and 19th March 2020 at Kutubdin Wala at a

stretch, having foreseen the announcements of spread of COVID-19 in the country. The mobilisation of SIA team to a distance in a range of 80-100 Kms daily was indeed a colossal task, undertaken in the interest of the society, state and the country. The SIA team was fully conscious to the adoption of safety norms in the early stages of the pandemic. It is pertinent to mention here, had the SIA team not completed this exercise continuously on all four days, perhaps this entire SIA work would have remained incomplete, as the entire country underwent for a complete LOCKDOWN on country wide basis from 24th March 2020. The Punjab state had even imposed CURFEW in the entire state. Working under such conditions was never easy. Moving to villages after villages with all SIA members and field investigators and ensuring everyone's complete health safety was never an easy task. The public hearing helped the SIA team in bringing out main findings of the entire SIA exercise, receive feedback on the findings and incorporate extra ordinary information in the final report. During all four days of the public hearing, officials from SDM's office of the assigned area accompanied the SIA team. The SIA team fully acknowledges their presence during public hearing and all necessary help given to us whenever it was asked for. The attendance of all those who attended Public Hearing was taken and they are part of SIA report (see Annexure:6, page nos. 194-206).

PUBLIC HEARING AT KOT BUDHA VILLAGE ON 16 MARCH 2020

Banner on Display in Public Hearing in Kot Budha Village on 16 March 2020



Picture below: Public Hearing At Kot Budha Village on 16 March 2020



Picture below: Introductory Speech by SIA Project Coordinator in Kot Budha village



Picture below: Stakeholders attending the public hearing meet at Kot Budha on 16 March 2020



Picture above : SIA team and other officials during public hearing



Picture above: Sarpanch of Kot Budha village addressing the stakeholders during Public hearing on 16th March 2020 at Gurudwara Sahib, Kot Budha, Patti Subdivision.

MAJOR CONCERNS/DEMANDS

Raised By The People From Villages Under Patti/Bhikhiwind Sub-Division, Tarn Taran Distt During Day-01 & Day 02 Of Public Hearing At Kot Budha Village On 16 March 2020 and Village Bangla Rai On 17 March 2020

Common Issues of Concerns Expressed During Public Hearing are as Follows:

The Public hearings with bonafide PFAs were held for 08 villages falling under Patti/Bhikhiwind Sub-division of Tarn Taran district at **Kot Budha on 16 March 2020**, covering 04 villages: 1. Kot Budha; 2. Maneke Jand; 3. Maan; 4. Talwandi Mastada Singh; and at **Bangla Rai on 17 March 2020** covering another 04 villages: 5. Bangla Rai; 6. Safa Singh Wala; 7. Kaleke Uttarh; 8. Talwandi Soba Singh. The SIA team fully acknowledges the contributions of district administration officials in making available us the list of around 400 bonafide PFAs from districts of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. (see **Annexure-7 A-7L, page nos. 207-355**).

It is noteworthy to mention here that there was a big consensus of the members of Gram Sabhas of 04 villages who had assembled at **Kot Budha** for public hearing on 16 March 2020 as they were strongly in favour of the rail link project.

1. Proposed project will cut their travel distance of 30 kms, as prior they use to travel Ferozepur from Patti Station, now with the railway station at Kot Budha Village, distance as well as time will be saved.
2. Loss of agricultural land; ancestral property.
3. Concerns regarding market prices for their land.
4. Less than market rate as compensation will not be acceptable for them.
5. Use of tractors and combines will have to be permitted by railways.
6. Creation of Railway Gates at several railway crossings near their villages would be needed for moving their agricultural machines to their land across rail track.
7. Need for smaller water exit points under rail tracks for preventing water logging into their fields.
8. Linkage would help the defence for their movement through proposed rail-line and deployment would be easier, as prior in War like situations, the troops travelled to station Patti first and then by road it was deployed to the village.

9. Roads are not adequate for carrying heavy vehicles of the Army, hence Railways would be useful.
10. Conflict with railway officials over transgressing their railway land.
11. Prices of non-acquired land to depreciate.
12. Water logging into their fields after the completion of the project.
13. Inundation of Plots.
14. Water pump boring /new motor connections to cost them dearly. Government must compensate them for boring also.
15. New electricity connections/transformer's shifting will delay their crop cultivation.
16. Stations needed in their villages only.
17. At village like Kalke Uttarh, have few cases of houses coming into the path of rail line project.
18. Employment for their children in Railways is a common condition.
19. Free combine and tractor access to their divided land is strongly demanded.
20. People of Kale Ke Uttarh demanded compensation for their Panchayat land around 230 acres which is likely to be acquired as it belonged to the entire village collectively.
21. Compensations need to be paid carefully as several families have witnessed partitions and land stood divided among family members belonging to common father/uncle.
22. People of this region also demanded setting up of a Drug Rehabilitation Centre.
23. Government also need to clear old compensations on account of land acquisitions for Ferozepur Patti highway.
24. People are concerned about their ownership of land near river beds.
25. Proper drainage system under rail tracks for exit of water was raised all over the region.
26. Arrangements of Check Dams/Bunds for avoiding flood in the area.
27. Fair compensation under Act should be given to PAFs.
28. Rail project is dividing their land diagonally, hence swapping of land with others will not be feasible, loss would be greater.
29. Money for everything is not the solution. People are also concerned about disruption of social harmony as many would lose complete control over their agriculture land.
30. Low level plots would get permanently drowned.
31. Many small farmers are getting affected.
32. Increase in suicides will be there.
33. Rail link project should have been parallel to National/State Highways. Its alignment is not correct.

34. Landowners of Talwandi Soba Singh seemed to be adamant for not parting away with their land at any cost as land is like mother to them.
35. Even the SIA team was informed that they have filed a case in local court for stopping the rail project in turn acquisition of land process. However, the stakeholder, did not provide any proof of having filed case in local court.

Second Day- Public Hearing At Bangla Rai Village On 17 March 2020



Picture above: Sarpanch of Bangla Rai village addressing the stakeholders during Public hearing on 17th March 2020 at Gurudwara Sahib, Bangla Rai, Patti Subdivision.



Picture above : Stakeholders at public hearing meeting in Bangla Rai village on 17 March 2020

PUBLIC HEARING AT BANGLA RAI VILLAGE ON 17 MARCH 2020



Picture above : Stake Holders attending Public Hearings at Bangla Rai village on 17 March 2020



Picture above : Sarpanch addressing the gathering at Bangla Rai village on 17 March 2020

PUBLIC HEARING AT BANGLA RAI VILLAGE ON 17 MARCH 2020



Picture above : Stake holders registering their attendance in presence of SIA team.



Picture above : Stake holders participating in Public Hearing at Bangla Rai village on 17 March 2020

PUBLIC HEARING AT MALLANWALA KHAS ON 18 MARCH 2020



Picture Above: SIA Team Member Giving Introduction At Mallanwala Khas On 18-03-20



Picture Above: Stake Holders at Mallanwala Khas Public Hearing on 18 March 2020

PUBLIC HEARING AT MALLANWALA KHAS ON 18 MARCH 2020



Picture Above: Stake Holders participating in Public Hearing at Mallanwala Khas on 18 March 2020



Picture Above: Project affected person sharing his views with other stakeholders

At Mallanwala Khas on 18 march 2020



Picture above: SIA Team Member Holding Focused Group Discussions with Stakeholders



Picture above: Stakeholders registering their attendance at Mallanwala Khas on 18-03-20.



Picture Above: Another PAF sharing his views with other Stake Holders at Mallanwala Khas on 18-03-20



SIA team coordinator addressing public hearing at Mallanwala Khas on 18 march 2020

COMMON CONCERNS EXPRESSED

1. Small water exits points at frequent distance for clearing of water logging is a very issue for farmers here at Mallanwala Khas also.
2. House/Haveli and Petrol pump is coming into the path of rail link project.
3. Land division in a diagonal manner is a major concern.
4. Expenditures of new Motor connection is a big issue. Stake holders want separate compensation for these extra expenditures.
5. As losses are higher, people have reservations regarding the entire project.

6. Non-land owners whose number is in several thousand in Mallanwala Khas need the expansion of railways for better transportation.
7. Division of rectangular land diagonally is going to reduce the total yield of the crop and irrigation and use of tractors and combines would become difficult in smaller triangular plots.
8. Such plots can't be sold as no buyer would purchase such diagonal plots.
9. People wanted an alternative route via KAIRON village explored.
10. Here losses would be higher as the land is of urban nature and compensation would of uniform for rural as well urban land plots.
11. Jobs for their children is a condition for many people in the region.
12. Compensation at less than one-crore per acre will not be acceptable to them at any cost.
13. Till now government has not shared anything regarding rate of compensation.

PUBLIC HEARING AT KUTUBDIN VILLAGE ON 19 MARCH 2020



Picture Above: Stake Holders at Kutubdin village Public Hearing



Picture Above: Public Hearing At Kutubdin Village on 19 March 2020



Picture Above: SIA Team Coordinator carrying out Focused Group Discussion with a small group at Kutubdin Wala on 19 March 2020.

**DAY 04 OF PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD AT KUTUBDIN VILLAGE UNDER
FEROZEPUR SUB-DIVISION ON 19 MARCH 2020 AND COMMON ISSUES OF
CONCERNS EXPRESSED**

Last three villages covered were:

1. Dulla Singh Wala;

2. Kutubdin

3. Kale Ke Hittar

1. The villages comprise of Jat Sikhs, Mazbhi Sikhs, Sansis/Rai Sikhs and Hindu merchants etc.
2. The Jat Sikhs and Hindus constitute upper class of the village. Land of the village mainly possessed by the Jat Sikhs but few Mazbhis of the village also have small joint land holdings.
3. The lady Councillor is fully well aware of the proposed railway link project.
4. People here are fully in support of the project as it will be a boon for the poorer section of the village, as for them travel to Amritsar and Patti region will be affordable.
5. The Jat Sikhs ,land owner class is ready to sell their land subject to if they are given good prices for their lands.
6. Overall, they welcome the proposed railway link project.
7. They also shared common concerns which were shared during last three days of public hearing at Kot Budha, Bangla Rai and Mallanwala Khas.
8. For many, the proposed railway linkage is like dream coming true.
9. For Mazbhis of the village, they need to travel to far of places for fetching goods, meeting relatives and hence they favoured the rail link project strongly.
10. Many people favoured the rail link project as it will drop the fares by train considerably in comparison to any road transport, public or private. Meeting their social obligations would become much easier.
11. People were also upbeat about their kins getting government jobs in railways. Their rest of life would become easier.
12. The Jat Sikhs of village require high rates for the theirs, if not they would be against the project, some Mazbhis of the village possess some land they might be happy even if they get 18 lakhs per Kila but they also want 40-50 Lac per acre.

13. People want higher prices for their land because their land is getting bifurcated into two parts, installing motors on both sides would be too costly.
14. Some houses are getting affected with proposed railway linkage, they also demanded the government flats and Jobs if rehabilitated.
15. Jat Sikhs are also resisting to give up their lands because of matrimonial concerns, higher the land is, higher is social recognition and better family matches.
16. Most of the agricultural labourers will lose their jobs, as Mazbhis labourers are illiterate, they lack technical skills, so it will create job crisis for them also.
17. Houses in the village are not settled in order, people have built their houses in their agricultural land holdings also. So when railways will pass through the land of affected people, it will automatically disturb their habitats in their holdings.
18. Noise pollution would be there whenever trains will pass from their area.
19. Because of higher social status, Jat Sikhs in the villages are more concerned about loss of lands which has been feeding them for several generations. The sustenance of future generations will become very difficult as money from acquisitions will be exhausted one day.
20. People of the village are only going to welcome the proposed railway linkage, if there is better provision of rehabilitation, good rates for acquisitions and the employment in the railways.
21. As there is no bus service in the village, with the coming of railways, transportation to Khemkaran, Amritsar and Ferozepur would become very easier.
22. Un-metalled roads are there in the villages, with Railways there is probability of roads getting developed.
23. Compensation demanded for their land was around Rs. 50 lac per acre, if not given proper rates they are ready for the protests and litigations.
24. People are also sensitive to the idea that it is good to demand the required amount of the acquisitions but the village being prone to the borders of the Pakistan can also be not neglected.
25. The proposed railway linkage would very beneficial for the movement of army.
26. It will aid the working of Ferozepur Cantt Junction.
27. The movement of the artillery would be easier task.
28. The Mallanwala Khas and Khemkaran are both border villages, so it is necessary to have railway linkage between the villages for security purpose.

List of concerns/ demands put forward by the stake holders during Four days of Public Hearings were collected by the SIA team and they are attached at the end of the SIA report as **(see Annexure – 4, page no. 171-188)**. Next chapter discusses the major findings of the SIA study in detail.

CHAPTER VII: FINDINGS OF SIA

While lockdown/ Un-lockdown on account of COVID-19 Pandemic is still continuing, the SIA team managed to reach to final stage of completing its report in July 2020. The 2/3 period of the study had been full of uncertainties and health hazards. Still, the SIA team completed its assignment as it had also approached its extension date i.e., 31 July 2020. This last but one chapter explains the overall findings of the SIA study conducted for Land Acquisition for the construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti in Ferozepur and Tarn Taran districts of Punjab, comprising of 11 villages and one semi-urban area, Mallanwala Khas of these two districts, namely: Kot Buddha, Maneke Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttarh, Talwandi Sobha Singh, Bangla Rai under Patti Subdivision, Taran Taran District; Mallanwala Khas(Semi Urban) under Zira Sub-division; Dulla Singh Wala, Kutub Din Wala, and Kale Ke Hittar under Ferozepur Sub-division, Ferozepur District. The proposed 25 Km long rail link line project is passing through these 11 villages and one semi-urban area, which are directly affected by the construction of this railway link line project. The SIA team carried out its field study in these proposed areas. The SIA team conducted detailed interviews of the project affected families, besides conducting focused group discussions and public hearings from 16 to 19 March 2020 for all project affected villages. The SIA study is mandatory before any land acquisition under Section 4&6) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The present SIA study constitutes a comprehensive survey of all the impacts that may occur for the project affected families(PAFs) in 11 villages and one semi-urban area. It highlights on losses on account of community assets as well as the loss of income on part of PAFs or vulnerable groups. The present chapter discusses overall findings of the SIA study.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The SIA team in its field survey found that out of the total 148 PAF households, 14 households (9.5 percent) would be losing their constructed houses or other constructed structure due to the rail-link project. Further, out of the total 148 households, the land of 134 households (90.5 percent) would be directly taken over for the construction of the rail-link project. However, the list of PFAs provided the officials of Tarn Taran and Ferozepur district had identified around 400 PFAs whose lands are likely to be acquired in different measures. (See Annexure 7A-7L, page nos. 207-355).

Out of the total 386 households surveyed during the field visits, there were 6 households (1.6 percent) without any land-holdings, while other 380 households surveyed were land-owners. Out of the 380 households that possess land, *it was found that the land of 134 households PAFs (34.7 percent) would be taken over for the construction of the rail tracks. Hence, in our sample about 63.7 percent of the household surveyed, who owns the land but are not losing it for the project.*

It was found that the requisite area to be acquired for the proposed project is largely agricultural land, which is irrigated and cultivated. The proposed railway track would affect few households whose ancestral land or very few constructed structures would be taken over for construction of railway link. Therefore, the landlords and the households who are going to be directly affected by the construction of the rail-link are concerned about the gainful compensation for their landholdings.

POSITIVE IMPACTS AS REPORTED BY STAKEHOLDERS REGARDING THE PROPOSED RAILWAY PROJECT

- 1. Joins the border area with mainstream:** The project will establish direct connectivity between Amritsar and Ferozepur, the rail distance will reduce and common masses will save a lot of money for reaching up to Amritsar.
- 2. Cheaper Transportation with money and time saving:** Masses are happy that within an hour, they would reach Amritsar, an important city which is a business and educational hub, besides holy city attracts around one lac tourists daily from all corners of the world.
- 3. Give Boost to the economy of the region:** The project will transform the economy of the region completely, as Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Mumbai would get connected. It will cut short the distance and reduce the journey time, besides huge saving for the regular travelers. The freight charges would also come down.
- 4. Boost to Development of Infrastructure:** The rail project connects Amritsar with Ferozepur which will increase the availability of adjoining area for further development of infrastructure related to railways, power, communication and defence thus, throwing open several opportunities to people of in and around the region.

- 5. Increase of employment opportunities in General and Vulnerable Groups in particular:** The project will increase better employment opportunities for the youth of the region as common youth can reach up-to Amritsar for higher education, which will increase his employability in service and manufacturing sectors.
- 6. Better living Standards:** Direct connectivity to Amritsar or Ferozepur and Mumbai will save time, energy and increase income and which will have impact on peoples' quality of life. Amritsar will get nearer which has better health, education and employment infrastructure.
- 7. Fast, safe and cheap transportation:** Rail journey is much safer to road journey and accident risks are very less. Commuting distance will also get reduced. It will also reduce fares considerably.
- 8. Direct Connectivity up to Mumbai:** The Rail Link line project would provide direct connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai via Amritsar and Ferozepur. People are upbeat about reduced journey time and distance.
- 9. Cheaper Goods:** Lower transportation cost would result into availability of goods at cheaper rates. It will help vulnerable families too.
- 10. Increase in business volume as connectivity to new trade hubs grow:** As several important trade centres Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Ahmedabad-Mumbai in near future would get connected, hence, volume of trade is bound to increase.
- 11. Appreciation in land and other properties:** As the mobility of people increases, transportation and industrialisation pick up, it will attract more investments in adjoining areas leading to appreciation in land value for new activities.
- 12. Exponential Increase in Religious Tourism:** The completion of project will lead to exponential increase in religious tourism as people of all faiths would visit Holy City Amritsar more frequently as the affordability increases and time is saved.
- 13. Change in APMC rules has thrown open distant markets for local farmers:** The recent change in APMC laws will help big farmers in selling their produce in Ahmadabad, Mumbai or other markets of the country directly.

14. **Wider reach of Trade and Commerce:** Good infrastructure through development of proposed project will give access to large and diverse base of quality inputs and broader market for diverse outputs.
15. **Rising land value:** With expansion in rail networks and highways linking vast areas of hinterland, prospects for investments in new infrastructure projects increases which increases the land prices also.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF RAIL LINK

PROJECT AS PER THE STUDY OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)TEAM

Additional Advantages of The Rail Link Line Project

The Ferozepur Patti rail link line project on completion will cut short the distance between Amritsar and Ferozepur, and ease commuting for the villagers and people from in and around the area. Almost, 100 Km of rail distance would get reduced. Another important advantage of this new rail link project is that distance between Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Mumbai distance would get reduced by about 236 Km in comparison to Jammu-Delhi-Mumbai rail route. It will result in saving of time as well as cost on a long-term basis.

1. **Govt. Projections are found to be justified by the SIA study:** As per the Punjab Government notification of 21 January 2020, the number of persons benefitting from this project will around 10 lac and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lac. The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/goods i.e., food articles, finished goods, timber, coal, building material, fruits, vegetables, furniture etc., as Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Fazilka-Ahmedabad-Mumbai will be getting connected. It is expected that 2500-3500 passengers from affected villages only would use train facility on daily basis, besides several thousand from country's north to south. Direct connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai will transform the economy and throw open up immense employment opportunities from north to south benefitting lac of people, besides convenience to thousands of defence personnel for their movements during war and peace time.

2. **Project to enhance Poor People/Vulnerable families and their Children mobility:** Poor people because of lesser affordability can't go to Amritsar city either for daily work or business or even for religious purposes as followers of Sikhism. Even their children can't go to Amritsar for their higher education on daily basis as it is very

expensive. The completion of railway link line project would provide them very big convenience in travelling and reduce the journey, especially for the students, females, aged, elderly and sick persons.

3. **Quicker mobility of defence personnel:** It is noteworthy to mention that this is a border area which is expected to witness mass mobility of defence personnel from Ferozepur and Amritsar towards Jammu and Kashmir
4. **Development of infrastructure:** As on date, security norms now demand a good infrastructure in the border area for a better and timely mobility of defence forces from one place to another. The construction of proposed rail link project will definitely attract investments in setting up of educational institutions, health centres and other facilities in the area.
5. **Increased employment opportunities:** As said earlier, the rail project is likely to enhance the local economy by the way of generating employment opportunities for around 2.5 lac persons of the entire region.
6. **Increased mobility and its economic effects:** The connectivity from Jammu to Mumbai via Amritsar and Ferozepur, will expand the scale of business and economic activities in and around the region.
7. **Displacement:** The SIA team did not come across cases of families getting displaced because of the alignment of rail line, as the rail line is largely passing through inhabited areas and plain agricultural fields only, except at Mallanwala Khas, Kaleke Uttarh and Talwandi Soba Singh villages where couple of more houses are coming in mid of the proposed rail track.
8. **The completion of project to promote international trade in future:** The rail link project has the scope of changing the socio-economic profile of people as well as the region on a long-term basis in case the international trade through Attari-Wagah border were to resume resulting into manifold benefits to stakeholders of the region.
9. **The benefits to public outweigh the loss to PFAs:** There may be reasons for around 400s project affected families (PFAs) as per the Govt. notifications of land acquisition will be losing their land holdings, but the sheer number of 10 lac people benefitting out of the rail link project as direct connectivity increases from Jammu-Amritsar-Ferozepur-Ahmedabad-Mumbai. In addition, as per government estimates, employment opportunities for 2.5 lac are estimated to be generated. On the whole, it suggests very strongly that clause of 'public purpose' is satisfied besides the fulfillment of 'strategic purpose' and 'public purpose' under RFCTLARR Act 2013.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE RAIL LINK LINE PROJECT BY THE STAKE HOLDERS

The SIA team must apprise the authorities of prevalence of opposition to Land acquisition for the rail link line project in villages like Talwandi Sobha Singh, Kale Ke Uttarh, Maan, and Mallanwala Khas. Many reasons for opposition and negative impact of acquisition are listed below:

- 1. Loss of ancestral property:** Biggest threat of losing ancestral land on part of small landowners is found by the SIA team.
- 2. Water logging in areas may increase/Threat of inundation:** The biggest apprehension on part of bigger landlords is of water logging/flooding/inundation of their areas as their villages are situated across Sutlej river from west and surrounded by Harike Water-head Canal project from east where Sutlej river merges with Byas.
- 3. Loss of fertile ancestral agricultural land and income from it:** Marginal owners of land have apprehensions that they are largely dependent upon land for their incomes. Land adjoining river area is fertile and productivity is higher, hence any loss of land will lead to higher income losses.
- 4. Agriculture cost to increase because of shifting of existing Motor connections to new location and Conflict with Railways to increase over transgressing of persons and animals.**
- 5. Wastage of non-acquired land will lead to fall in prices of land:**
- 6. Loss of Structures/Houses:** Few structures like wheat flour mill and couple of built structures in 3-4 villages would get affected.
- 7. Loss of income and livelihood:** According to respondents' land acquisition may have significant negative impact on the socio-economic condition of the farmers.
- 8. Increase in Noise–pollution, Railway accidents and Suicides:** These negative tendencies are likely to rise.
- 9. Inadequate compensation:** Respondents felt that compensation likely to be offered to them may not be fair and adequate. Their expectations are Rs. One crore per acre.

**CONCERNS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS REGARDING THE RAIL LINK LINE
PROJECT DURING PUBLIC HEARING HELD FROM 16 TO 19 MARCH 2020 AT
KOT BUDHA , BANGLA RAI, MALLANWALA KHAS AND KUTUBDIN WALA**

Compensation, and Livelihood In-security

Though proposed Rail Link project will cut down the travel distance of 236 Km from Jammu to Mumbai and 30 Kms between Ferozepur and Patti Station , besides 100 Km for those travelling from Ferozepur to Amritsar via Jalandhar only, for the stake holders, however, loss of agricultural cum ancestral land is matter of biggest concern for all project affected families. Stake holders have also serious concerns regarding nonpayment of market prices for their lands. Stake holders appeared to be adamant that in case of inadequate compensation, they will go for agitation and protest and they may move to courts also.

Economic and other Security Concerns

Stake Holders have fears of having rise in number of frequent conflicts with railway officials over transgressing the railway land. They are also worried lot for crash in prices of non-acquired land. Stake holders are also concerned about incurring extra expenditure on account of Water pump boring /new motor connections to cost them dearly. They strongly pleaded before SIA team for seeking extra compensation from Government on account of new Borewell and shifting of transformers and other machinery to new places. Villagers wanted employment for their children in railways.

Public Purpose Sensitivities on part of Stake holders

It must be mentioned here that villages were fully concerned that roads in their areas are not adequate for carrying heavy vehicles of the Army, hence Railways project would be useful for everyone. Linkage would help the defence for their movement through proposed rail-line. Many stakeholders favoured the rail link project as it will drop the fares by train considerably in comparison to any road transport, public or private. Meeting their social obligations would become much easier. Stakeholders were upbeat about their children getting government jobs in railways. Their rest of life would become easier. People of the village are ready to welcome the proposed railway linkage subject to better provision of rehabilitation, market rates for land acquisitions and the employment in the railways. People are also concerned that as there is no bus service in the village, with the coming of railways, transportation to Khemkaran, Amritsar

and Ferozepur would become very easier for them. Their children would be in position to commute to Amritsar on daily basis for pursuing of higher education. People are also sensitive to the idea that it is good to demand the required amount of the acquisitions but the village being prone to the borders of the Pakistan can also be not neglected.

STATUS OF COMMUNITY ASSETS/ OTHER STRUCTURES FALLING UNDER RAIL PROJECT

The SIA team verified from several sources apart from their field visits that no health care centres, Gurudwaras, temples, mosques, schools, aanganwadi centres, heritage site, zoo or national park, cremation ground etc., or any other kind of structure is falling under the proposed construction of Rail Link project. **The rail link project is passing mostly through agricultural land only and no community building/structure is getting affected by this rail link project except a few personal houses/properties**, as shown in pictures on page no. 107-108. During public hearings, focused group discussions and surveys by the SIA team, **no major concerns** regarding community assets like deforestation, uprooting of trees, displacement of cremation places, religious structures, schools, health centres, aanganwadi centres, heritage sites, zoo, national park or stadium was brought to the notice of the SIA team, except the common concerns regarding loss of agriculture landed property affecting their incomes and livelihoods etc.

To conclude, the findings of SIA team point out that the land acquisition for this project will definitely improve the utilization of land, ownership and improvement in land value. Better rail connectivity will result into new avenues of livelihoods, trade, demand for new jobs and other trade and commercial activities. Stakeholders won't mind giving their land for building of rail infrastructure and overall development of the area subject to adequate compensation given to them by the government. The expanded railway network will definitely help improve the socio-economic condition of the area, in-turn entire region. One of the major objectives of any Social Impact Assessment is to explore the overall impact a particular project can have on development. This also includes the anticipated impacts (either positive or negative) a development project is likely to cause.

The importance of Ferozepur-Patti rail link line project is underlined once again that it is a multi-faceted national project fully justifying 'for strategic purpose' and 'public purpose' under RFCTLARR 2013 as:

1. This Rail link 25 Km line project will be connecting existing two independent rail routes having **strategic importance, Jalandhar Firozpur rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line** perpendicularly, an area situated close to **international boundary (India-Pakistan)**, having two army cantonments at Amritsar and one at Ferozepur, having significant presence of combatant forces, **justifying Clause 2. (1) (a) ‘for strategic purpose’**; and also **2. (1)(b) ‘for infrastructure projects’ of RFCTLARR Act 2013.**
2. This Rail link 25 KM line project will be facilitating direct connectivity between **Firozpur with Amritsar**, by passing existing **‘Firozpur -Jalandhar-Amritsar rail route** (196 KMs), thereby, reducing distance by 100 KMs, towards north, **Firozpur - Fazilka-Mumbai** towards south (as an alternative route to Ferozepur-Delhi-Mumbai line), reducing the distance between Jammu to Mumbai via Ferozepur-Fazilka by 236 Kms, saving several hours of journey besides fare, resulting into massive economic turnaround of the region.
3. The importance of **Amritsar city getting connected with Ferozepur**, again increases the importance of the Rail link project as Amritsar city, is a business center cum holiest place for the followers of Sikhism and their pilgrimage. The direct connectivity is benefitting a population of 2.5 lac in two districts of Ferozepur and Tarn Taran, besides facilitating mass movement of defence forces towards Jammu and Kashmir, Leh-Ladakh, justifying the “public purpose” under sub-section (1) of section 2 clause of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Thus, the land acquisition for this Rail link project, **connecting Jalandhar Firozpur rail line with Patti-Khemkaran rail line**, justifies the ‘public-purpose’ as mentioned above and is a multi-faceted project as found by the SIA team.

CHAPTER VIII: MITIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

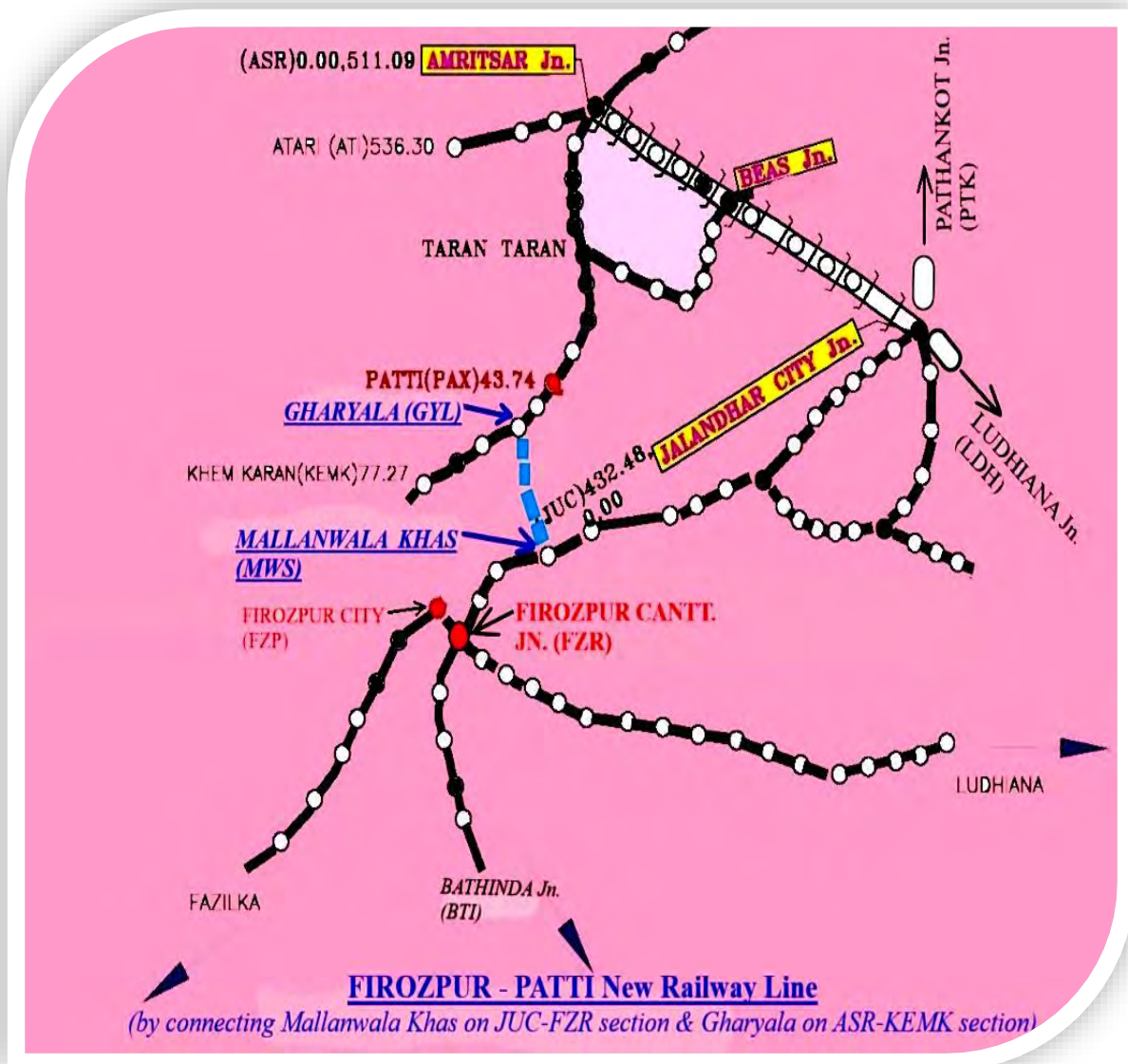
Introduction

The project deals with new Rail link on a section, which lies along the International Border with Pakistan, which is vital for defense movement and boost of economy, better connectivity to local population. The rail link will not affect health care centres, gurudwaras/temples/mosques, schools, anganwadi centres, Administrative/institutional offices, heritage sites, zoo or national park or sanctuaries, cremation grounds etc.

It will affect a number of agricultural fields in which as already pointed out in **Chapters 4&5** that many kind of rights ownership, possession, cultivating by license as a Mortgagee, over shamlat lands is taking place. The Agriculturists in this region has toiled over generations to convert river and frontier land into a fertile land. It affects the agricultural crop in a great manner which need to be taken into consideration at the time of fixing rate of compensation for the PFAs. The land which was not worth a single crop has been made tillable by the hard work of generations of these committed people. It has become capable of two crops. Sometimes one and sometimes both the crops are destroyed, by the vagaries of weather. It does not carry a heavy price. The area has been affected by displacements and people have scars of brunt from attacks of foreign invaders, partition, war, building of dams, terrorism, Highways and Narco-terrorism. The titles are in the name of some individuals but actually they have family subdivisions. The land is mortgaged in many cases. In some parts, the common areas of village (*Shamlat* is also getting covered).

The laying down of Highways earlier had given good monetary benefits to people. Large number of PFAs are of the view that if they get similar benefits and allied projects are set up, then the suffering of getting dislocated from the Agriculture land, which is held as mother by the farmers (irrespective of the legal right by which they carry the agricultural activity) can be reconciled under new conditions. A small percentage of residential houses (irrespective of the legal right by which they occupy) are also getting affected.

The administrative limits of the project/Rail link Section is as per present Administrative limits in Tarn Taran and Ferozepur Districts and Patti, Mallanwala Khas, Subdivisions and the Ferozepur Railway Division (a very old division). The topology of some areas is low lying, existing drains have been naturally or manually filled by the Land and Sand Mafia over the time. The people are in the grip of debt. The rate of land is low.



Picture 1 (Existing Rail Link Maps)

The Nearest Rail Link is either in Amritsar, Jalandhar, Faridkot or Ferozepur. Keeping in mind the benevolent objects of *The Act, 2013*. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team suggests the following:

- Broad Gauge track need to come into existence.
- It will remove the bottleneck in the free movement of goods and passengers besides defence personnel.
- The Persons benefiting from this project will be around 10 lacs.
- The employment generated will be for around 2.5 lac. Passengers to the tune of minimum 2500-3500 persons will utilize per day from the rail link.
- The Diesel Locomotive Engine (hereinafter referred to as *DMU*, occasionally touching the terminal points and transit stations as in case of existing Rail links) is not finding favour with the masses.
- It is suggested that if the rail link is to be optimally used; railways and state authorities need to develop it as a circuit/Metro link route between sub-Divisions- Patti, Makhu and Districts- Amritsar Ferozepur, Jalandhar, Tarn-Taran it will become much more useful. as the area will be getting the facility after a long time (even when the aerial distance between the existing Rail links and this area is very minimal).
- Further if the Solar/Electrification is done simultaneously and further development in storage, milk, steel, cement, fodder procurement and distribution (Even in PPE Model) is made.
- The surrounding area is developed and linked facilities are provided, the initial hurdles of affecting a large number of cultivable land owners and other people, can be largely overcome. Educationally, the area, is very remote and access of the people to outer world and education is cherished but unclaimed. It will link the future generations educationally.
- The Government. Courts and administration will be relieved from a large number of legal, Revenue and Title disputes.
- A large chunk of Shamlat land will be automatically recovered and burden of proof will go on the possessors instead of the Government and administration.

- Similarly, actual owners like senior citizens, widows, unsettled family sub-divisions, mortgage or when un-authorized sub-letting etc. has been done. As the actual people will come to Administration and get their rights, which otherwise they were not in a position to do that.
- The project shall give a Philip to tourism.
- It will also help in opening the number of industries and hence the industrial growth of region.
- The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/goods till the Kandla and Mumbai ports, besides international trade through ICP at Attari-Wagah border.
- The national interest and the supply line for the defence its installations and deployment are abundant and not over emphasised.
- The administration reach of people and vice versa will increase
- The low lying areas can be provided quicker administrative and relief support.
- The food and Manure distribution will enhance.
- The Land and Sand Mafia can be surveillanced in the alternate and difficult terrain.
- The debt cycle of the people will be chained.
- The rate of land will see quantum jump as more demand from people getting compensation, setting alternate plants or active installations getting kiosks on railway stations or nearby engaging in transportation facility will increase.
- Recently there has been a proposal to set up a Law University, which will be nearly 5-30 Km. from various transit points on this rail link.
- Stakeholders, especially the PFAs, suggested that Rail Link Project should have been constructed parallel to National/State highways as the proposed rail link's alignment is longer one.

.At last, the SIA team is of the view that present land-acquisition exercise doesn't involve displacement of people as the proposed rail line to a very large extent is passing through plain agricultural fields only. As per the study and hearings, very few would lose their houses, but they have the possibility of shifting to nearby land owned by them in the same area.

The marginal farmers as part of PFAs can reconcile to new conditions subject to given adequate reasonable compensation under RFCTLARR 2013.

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GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(B & R 3 BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION FOR COMMENCEMENT OF SIA

Date, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

No.7/20/2018-1B&r3/1622335/1-5 The State Government intends to acquire land for public purpose for New rail line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) Village in consultation with the Panchayats of Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala and Kale ke Hithar in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment Study for public purpose, The Study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4.1 of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013".

Name of project developer : Northern Railway/ Construction
Purpose of proposed acquisition of land : New Rail Link between Ferozepur-Patti
Organization to undertake the study : Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
Contact details of the Organization : Dr. Rajesh Kumar Associate Professor
Political Science-Cum-Chairperson
School of Social Science.
Telephone No.0183-2258802

Village List with Area Details

Village Dulla Singh Wala

Sr. No	District	Tehsil	Village & H.B.	No. Khasra	Type of Land	Area		Remarks
						K-M-S	Hectares	
1	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Dulla Singh Wala (2)					
				21/22	chahi	8-0	0.4047	
				21/23min	chahi	7-9	0.3768769	
				21/24min	chahi	0-17	0.0429994	
				28/1min	chahi	1-4	0.060705	
				28/2min	chahi	7-13	0.3869944	
				28/3/1	chahi	1-0	0.0505875	
				28/3/2	chahi	7-0	0.3541125	
				28/4/1	chahi	5-6	0.2681138	
				28/4/2	chahi	0-8	0.020235	
				28/6min	chahi	0-8	0.020235	
				28/7/1	chahi	0-15	0.0379406	
				28/7/2	chahi	2-8	0.12141	

	40/4min	Chahi	7-0-0	0.3541125	
	40/5min	Chahi	0-11-0	0.027823125	
	40/6min	Chahi	2-14-0	0.13658625	
	40/10min	Chahi	0-1-0	0.002529375	
	89min	Abadi	0-16-0	0.04047	
	56min	0-6/ Chahi chahi	13-6-0	0.67281375	
	Rusta	Gair mumkin	5-0-0	0.2529375	
TOTAL			333.6	16.8608	

Total Area of Land to be acquired

Sr No	Name of Village	Area			Area Hectares	in	Remarks
		Kanal	Marla	Sarsai			
1	Dulla Singh Wala	332.	0	0	16.7951		
2	Kutubdin wala	303	2	0	15.3331		
3	Kale Ke Hittar	333	6	0	16.8608		
	Grand Total	968	8	0	48.989		

Brief description of the proposed project :-

The project deals with new Railine between Ferozepur-Patti by connected Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section with lie along the International Border with Pakistan which is vital for defense movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population. The project shall give boost of economy, tourism and industrial growth of region. Advancing of the B.G. track into the projected area with not only remove the bottleneck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area and also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces. the number of persons benefiting from this project will be around 10lacs and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lacs. the benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e. food articles, finished goods,timber,coal,building material,fruits,vegetables,furniture etc. and passengers to the tune of 2500 number of passengers per day and will also facilitate quicker movement of defense force.

- The project area and the effected areas:

Village Dulla Singh wala, Kutubdin wala and Kale ke Hethar

- The Date of completion of SIA

Four months from the date of Publication of commencement of SIA Notification.

(Vikas Pratap)

Dated, Chandigarh

the: 21-1-2020

Principal Secretary, Government of Punjab,

Department of Public Works (B&R)

From,
To,
Superintending Engineer,
Construction Circle,
PWD B&R Br., Amritsar,
Vice Chancellor,
Guru Nanak Dev University,
Amritsar.

No. 1179

Dated. 08-01-2020

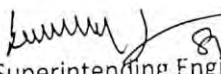
Subject:- Carry out a social impact Assessment study for Public Purpose for land acquisition for the construction of New BG Railway Link between Ferozpur- Patti (By connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti- Khem Karan section).

Reference:- As per telephone conversation with Principal Secretary Public works Department with your good-self on dated 07-01-2020.

New BG Railway link between Ferozpur- Patti (By connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Ferozpur Section and Gharyala on Patti- Khem Karan section) stands in principal approved and land has to be acquired by Government of Punjab and will be handed over to Railway free of cost. In this Regard Private land for the construction of New Railway Link has been identified that falls in Revenue Sub Division Bhikhiwind in District Tarn Taran and Revenue Sub Division Ferozpur, Zira in District Ferozpur. The total length of New BG Railway Link is 25.00 Km out of which 14.30 Km falls in District Tarn Taran and 10.70 Km falls in District Ferozpur.

You are kindly requested to carry out a Social impact Assessment study for Public Purpose for the Construction of New BG Railway Link between Ferozpur - Patti. The study shall be undertaken as per the Provisions of section 4.1 of Right to fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and be completed within two month.

DA/Village list with detailed area
in District Tarn Taran & Ferozpur


Superintending Engineer,
Construction Circle,
PWD B&R Br., Amritsar.

Endst. No. dated.

Copy of above is forwarded to:-

- 1) Chief Engineer (North) Punjab PWD B&R, Patiala.
- 2) Chief Engineer (Central) -Cum-Nodal Officer Railway, Punjab, PWD B&R, Patiala.
- 3) Principal Secretary, Public Works Punjab Chandigarh with reference to the meeting held in your office on 06-01-2020. *for information please.*

Superintending Engineer,
Construction Circle,
PWD B&R Br., Amritsar.

Brief description of the proposed project :-

The project deals with new Railine between Ferozepur-Patti by connected Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section with lie along the International Boarder with Pakistan which is vital for defense movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population. The project shall give boost of economy, tourism and industrial growth of region. Advancing of the B.G. track into the projected area with not only remove the bottleneck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area and also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces. the number of persons benefiting from this project will be around 10lacs and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lacs. the benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e. food articles, finished goods,timber,coal,building material,fruits,vegetables,furniture etc. and passengers to the tune of 2500 number of passengers per day and will also facilitate quicker movement of defense force.

- **The project area and the effected areas:**
Village Mallan Wala Khas H.B.1
- **The Date of completion of SIA**
Three months from the date of Publication of SIA Notification.

Chandigarh

(Hussan Lal)

Dated,Chandigarh

Secretary to Government of Punjab,

the:07.10.2019

Department of Public Works (B&R)

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1597329/1

Dated, Chandigarh the:15.10.2019

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh with the request that the notification may be published in the Punjab Govt. Extra Ordinary Gazette. It is requested that 10 copies of the notification may be sent to the Secretary to Govt. Punjab, Department of Public Works (B&R), Mini

Total Area of Land to be acquired

Sr No	Name of Village	Area			Area in Hectares	Remarks
		Kanal	Marla	Sarsai		
1	Dulla Singh Wala	334	14	0	16.9274525	
2	Kutubdin wala	302	16	0	15.31411	
3	Kale Ke Hittar	333	5	0	16.90469375	
	Grand Total	970	15	0	49.09568125	

Brief description of the proposed project :-

The project deals with new Railine between Ferozepur-Patti by connected Mallanwa Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section with lie along the International Border with Pakistan which is vital for defense movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population. The project shall give boost of economy, tourism and industrial growth of region. Advancing of the B.G. track into the projected area with not only remove the bottleneck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area and also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces. the number of persons benefiting from this project will be around 10lacs and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lacs. the benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e. food articles, finished goods,timber,coal,building material,fruits,vegetables,furniture etc. and passengers to the tune of 2500 number of passengers per day and will also facilitate quicker movement of defense force.

- The project area and the effected areas:
Village Dulla Singh wala, Kutubdin wala and Kale ke Hethar
- The Date of completion of SIA
Six months from the date of Publication of commencement of SIA Notification.

8	Bangla Rai(340)	315	14	0	15.86873416
	Grand Total	1880	67	0	95.27057843

Brief description of the proposed project:-

The project deals with New Rail Link between Ferozpur-Patti by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section which lie along the international border with Pakistan which is vital for defense movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population. The project shall give boost to economy, tourism and Industrial growth of region. Advancing of the B.G track into the projected areas will not only remove the bottle neck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area and also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces. The number of persons benefiting from this project will be around 10 lacs and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lacs. The benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e food articles, finished goods, timber, coal, building material, fruits, vegetables, furniture etc. and passengers to the tune of 2500 number of passengers per day and will also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces.

- **The Project area and the affected areas:**
Village Kot Budda, Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Utaar, Talwandi Soba Singh, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Maneke Jand, Maan and Bangla Rai.
- **The date of completion of SIA**
Six months from the date of publication of commencement of SIA Notification.

Dated, Chandigarh
the: 08-06-2019
Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1502905/1

(Hussan Lal)
Secretary to Government of Punjab,
Department of Public Works (B&R)
Dated, Chandigarh the: 18-6-2019

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh with the request that the notification may be published in the Punjab Govt. Extra Ordinary Gazette. It is requested that 10 copies of the notification

		37//16	Chahi	9-13-0	0.4881521
		37//12/1	Chahi	1-0-0	0.0505857
		38//1/1	Chahi	1-18-0	0.0961129
		38//10/2	Chahi	5-3-0	0.2605164
		38//11/1	Chahi	4-11-0	0.2301650
		38//19/2	Chahi	1-13-0	0.0834665
		38//20	Chahi	8-0-0	0.4046856
		38//21	Chahi	3-18-0	0.1972843
		62/2	Gairmumki n Rasta	0-16-0	0.0404686
		64/2	Gairmumki n Rasta	4-17-0	0.2453407
		65/2	Gairmumki n Rasta	3-8-0	0.1719914
		69/2	Gairmumki n Rasta	1-3-0	0.0581736
		158/2	Gairmumki n Rasta	0-11-0	0.0278222
		160	Gairmumki n Rasta	0-8-0	0.0202343
		169	Gairmumki n Rasta	0-11-0	0.0278222
		Total		313- 14-0	15.868739 56

Total Area of land to be acquired

(Taran-Taran Distt)

Sr. No.	Name of village	Area			Area in Hectares	Remarks
		Kanal	Marla	Sarsai		
1	Kot Budda(341)	791	5	0	40.0259352	
2	Maneke Jand(197)	96	16	0	4.8966958	
3	Maan(125)	115	0	0	5.8173555	
4	Talwandi Mastada Singh(196)	88	8	0	4.4717759	
5	Safa Singh Wala(193)	49	1	0	2.4812286	
6	Kaleke Uttarh(194)	172	6	0	8.7159161	
7	Talwandi Soba Singh(195)	256	17	0	12.9929371	

Government of Punjab
Department of Public Works
(B & R III Branch)
Notification for commencement of SIA

No.7/20/2018-IB&r3/ 1502905/1-5 Date, Chandigarh the: 18-6-2019
The State Government intends to acquire land for public purpose for New rail link between Ferozpur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) village in consultation with the Panchayats of Kot Budda, Bangla Rai, Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttar, Talwandi Soba Singh, Talwandi Mastada Singh, Maneke Jand and Maan in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment Study for public purpose. The Study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4.1 of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013".

Name of Project developer : Northern Railway/ Construction
Purpose of proposed acquisition of land : New Rail Link between Ferozpur-Patti
Organization to undertake the study : SIRID and Panchayat Raj
Contact details of the Organization : 0172-2231749

Village list with Area Details

Village Kot Budda

Sr. No	District	Tehsil	Village & H.B	No. Khasra	Type of land	Area		Remarks
						K-M-S	Hectares	
1	Tarn Taran	Bhikhiwinda	Kot Budda(341)	33/25/2	Chahi	1-11-0	0.0784079	
				34/21	Chahi	3-9-0	0.1745207	
				34/22	Chahi	2-6-0	0.1163471	
				min				
				39/1/1	Chahi	0-11-0	0.0278222	
				39/1/2	Chahi	7-9-0	0.3768635	
				39/2/1/1	Chahi	4-18-0	0.2478700	
				39/2/2	Chahi	0-7-0	0.0177050	
				39/2/3/1	Chahi	0-13-0	0.0328808	
				39/8/2	Chahi	0-5-0	0.0126465	
				39/9/2	Chahi	7-14-0	0.3895100	
				39/10	Chahi	6-7-0	0.3212192	

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622358/2

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A copy along with a spare copy is forwarded to the Director, Public Relation Punjab, Chandigarh for publication of the above notification in two newspaper as per provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Special Secretary Public Works

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622358/3

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A copy is forwarded to the Land Acquisition Collector cum Sub Divisional Magistrate, Zira, District Ferozepur for information and necessary in the matter, with the request to Collect the 40 copies of the notification from Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Special Secretary Public Works

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622358/5 Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A Copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

- 1) Deputy Chief Engineer/Const. Northern Railway, Jalandhar.
- 2) Chief Engineer (Central),-cum-Nodal Officer (Railways) Punjab PWD, B&R Branch, Chandigarh.

Special Secretary Public Works

	22//12/2min	chahi	4-1	0.204879375	
	22//18min	Chahi	4-8	0.222585	
	22//19/1min	Chahi	2-0	0.101175	
	22//22min	Chahi	0-4	0.0101175	
	22//23min	Chahi	5-19	0.300995625	
	22//9min	Chahi	6-6	0.31870125	
	519min	Gair mumkin	0-11	0.02783125	
Total					

Total Area of Land to be acquired

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Area			Area in Hectares	Remarks
		Kanal	Marla	Sarsai		
1.	Mallanwala Khas H.B.1	491	18		24.883	

Brief description of the proposed project :-

The project deals with new Railine between Ferozepur-Patti by connected Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section with lie along the International Border with Pakistan which is vital for defense movement and will also provide better connectivity to local population. The project shall give boost of economy, tourism and industrial growth of region. Advancing of the B.G. track into the projected area with not only remove the bottleneck in the free movement of goods and passengers but also help in opening up backward area and also facilitate quicker movement of defense forces. the number of persons benefiting from this project will be around 10lacs and the employment likely to be generated will be around 2.5 lacs. the benefits to the economy include free movement of luggage/good i.e. food articles, finished goods, timber, coal, building material, fruits, vegetables, furniture etc. and passengers to the tune of 2500 number of passengers per day and will also facilitate quicker movement of defense force.

- The project area and the effected areas:
Village Mallan Wala Khas H.B.1
- The Date of completion of SIA
Four months from the date of Publication of commencement of SIA Notification.

(Vikas Pratap)

Principal Secretary, Government of Punjab,

Department of Public Works (B&R)

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

Dated, Chandigarh
the: 20.01.2020

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1622358/1

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh with the request that the notification may be published in the Punjab Govt. Extra Ordinary Gazette. It is requested that 10 copies of the notification may be sent to the Secretary to Govt. Punjab, Department of Public Works (B&R), Mini Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh and 40 copies of this notification may be sent to the Land Acquisition collector-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate, Zira, District Ferozepur.

Special Secretary Public Works

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(B & R 3 BRANCH)

NOTIFICATION FOR COMMENCEMENT OF SIA

Dated: 27/01/2020

Notification No.7/20/2018-1BR3/162359/1-5 The State Government intends to acquire land for public purpose for New rail line between Ferozepur-Patti (by connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozepur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran section) Village in consultation with the Panchayats of Mallan Wala Khas in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment Study for public purpose. The Study shall be undertaken as per the provisions of section 4.1 of "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.2013".

Name of Project developer : Northern Railway/ Construction

Purpose of proposed acquisition of land : New Rail Link between Ferozepur-Patti

Organization to undertake the study : Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Contact details of the Organization : Dr. Rajesh Kumar Associate Professor
Political Science-Cum-Chairperson
School of Social Science.
Telephone No.0183-2258802

Village List with Area DetailsVillage Mallan Wala Khas

S r. N o	District	Tehsil	Village & H.B.	No.Khasra	Type Land	Area		Remarks
						K-M-S	Hectares	
1	Ferozepur	Zira	Mallan Wala Khas (H.B.1)					
				152//15min	Chahi	2-14	0.136581525	
				152//16min	Chahi/Gair mumkin	2-11/1-0	0.1289936625/0. 05058575	
				152//17min	chahi	2-18	0.14670375	
				152//24	chahi	8-0	0.4047	
				152//23min	chahi	0-8	0.020235	
				145//2/2min	chahi	4-12	0.2327025	
				570	Gair mumkin rasta	2-10	0.12646875	
				145//3/1min	chahi	0-5	0.012646875	
				145//3/2min	chahi	1-13	0.083469675	
				145//8min	chahi	2-8	0.12141	
				145//9min	chahi	3-12	0.182115	
				145//12min	chahi	4-6	0.21752625	
				145//13min	chahi	2-6	0.11635125	
				145//18/2min	chahi	1-6	0.06576375	
				145//19/1min	chahi	5-13	0.285819375	
				145//22/2	chahi	1-4	0.060705	
				145//22/1min	chahi	2-0	0.101175	
				379	Gair mumkin rasta	2-2	0.10623375	

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622335/1

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh with the request that the notification may be published in the Punjab Govt. Extra Ordinary Gazette. It is requested that 10 copies of the notification may be sent to the Secretary to Govt. Punjab, Department of Public Works (B&R), Mini Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh and 40 copies of this notification may be sent to the Land Acquisition collector-cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ferozepur, District Ferozepur.

01/ Special Secretary Public Works

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622335/2

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A copy along with a spare copy is forwarded to the Director, Public Relation Punjab, Chandigarh for publication of the above notification in two newspaper as per provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

01/ Special Secretary Public Works

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622335/3

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A copy is forwarded to the Land Acquisition Collector cum Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ferozepur for information and necessary in the matter, with the request to Collect the 40 copies of the notification from Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Chandigarh.

01/ Special Secretary Public Works

Endst. No.: 7/20/2018-1B&R3/1622335/4-5

Dated, Chandigarh the: 27/01/2020

A Copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

- 1) Deputy Chief Engineer/Const. Northern Railway, Jalandhar.
- 2) Chief Engineer (Central),-cum-Nodal Officer (Railways) Punjab PWD, B&R Branch, Chandigarh.

01/ Special Secretary Public Works

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

ਸਿੰਡੀਕੇਟ ਦੀ ਇਕੱਤਰਤਾ ਮਿਤੀ 10.2.2020 ਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦੇ ਪੈਰਾ
ਨੰ: 5.7 ਦਾ ਉਤਰਾ।

Item No. 5.7**Title**

Proposal for Social Impact Assessment Study for land Acquisition for the construction of New BG Railway Link between Ferozpur-Patti in Tarn-Taran and Ferozpur District of Punjab.

Background

1. A letter no. 1179 dated 8.1.2020, as per **Appendix-1**, was received from Principal Secretary, Public works Department, Govt. of Punjab regarding Carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study for Public Purpose for land acquisition for the construction of New BG Railway Link between Ferozpur-Patti (By connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran Section).
2. A proposal, as per **Appendix-2**, for the purpose mentioned above is submitted to the Principal Secretary, Public works Department, Govt. of Punjab by Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Associate Professor & Head, School of Social Sciences (Project Coordinator).
3. A letter no. 1287 dated 31.1.2020, as per **Appendix-3**, was received from Principal Secretary, Public works Department, Govt. of Punjab, in which he has assigned the task to Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Associate Professor and Head, School of Social Sciences for the completion of SIA Study for the New BG Railway link between Ferozpur-Patti and requested to start the SIA Study for the construction of New BG Railway link between Ferozpur-Patti and complete the same within three months.

Previous decision of the Syndicate NIL

Points under consideration:

To Consider to approve the proposal and letter no. 1287 dated 31.1.2020, as per **Appendix-3**, received from Principal Secretary Public works Department, Govt. of Punjab regarding Carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study for Public Purpose for land acquisition and to start the SIA Study for the construction of New BG Railway Link between Ferozpur-Patti (By connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran Section). As per the letter, Rs.10 Lac for approval is under process in the Finance Deptt. and is likely to be approved

P.T.O.

— 2 —

soon. As soon as its approved, the funds will be transferred in the account of GNDU.

Approved.

Further approved that in order to commence the SIA study, the co-ordinator may be given an advance as per his requirement from university funds till the grant is received from Govt. of Punjab.

ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: 251-52 /ਸਿੰ:ਐਮ.

ਮਿਤੀ 12-2-2020

ਉਕਤ ਦਾ ਉਤਾਰਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ, ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸ਼ਾਖਾਵਾਂ/ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ/ਕਾਲਜਾਂ/ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਹਿਤ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ:-

1. ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ (ਵਿੱਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ)

2. ਡਾ. ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਐਸੋਸੀਏਟ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਖੀ, ਸਕੂਲ ਆਫ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼ (ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਕੋ-ਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ) ਫਾਈਲ ਸਮੇਤ



ਸਹਾਇਕ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ(ਸਿੰਡੀਕੇਟ)
ਵਾਸਤੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ

*ਨੋਟ: ਫਾਈਲ
ਅੰਤਿਕਾ

To,

The Vice Chancellor,
Guru Nanak Dev University,
Amritsar.

22/0/VC
5/2/20

No.: 1287

Date: 31-01-2020

Subject:- PROPOSAL FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW B.G RAILWAY LINK BETWEEN FEROZPUR-PATTI IN TARN TARAN AND FEROZPUR DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB: UNDER RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013.

Reference:- This office letter No. 1179 Dated 08-01-2020

The Secretary to Govt. Punjab, Department of Public Works (B&R) Chandigarh had issued 3 notifications for commencement of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study for acquiring land for New Rail Line between Ferozpur-Patti (connecting Mallanwala Khas on Jalandhar-Ferozpur section and Gharyala on Patti-Khemkaran Section) as below:-

1. SDM Bhikhiwind (Distt. Tarn Taran) - SIA Notification No. 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1622353/1-5 dated 27/01/2020.
2. SDM Zira (Distt. Ferozpur) - SIA Notification No. 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1622358/1-5 dated 27/01/2020.
3. SDM Ferozpur (Distt. Ferozpur) - SIA Notification No. 7/20/2018-1B&r3/1622355/1-5 dated 27/01/2020.

As per your discussion with Principal Secretary Public Works Department (Building & Roads), your goodself has assigned the task to Dr. Rajesh Kumar Professor and Head, School of Social Science for the completion of SIA Study for the New BG Railway link between Ferozpur Patti. The case for likely expenditure for SIA study including over head charges as projected by your office on 14-01-2020 of Rs. 10.00 lac. for approval is under process in the Finance Department & is likely to be approved soon. As soon as the funds are received the same will be transferred to the account of Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar.

You are kindly requested to start the SIA Study for the construction of New BG Railway link between Ferozpur-Patti and complete the same within three months.

DA/x

Superintending Engineer,
Construction Circle,
PWD B&R Br, Amritsar.

Endst No.

Dated:

1. Copy of above is forwarded to Principal Secretary, Public Works Department (Building & Roads) Punjab Chandigarh for information please.

2. Copy of above is forwarded to Chief Engineer (Central), Cum Nodal Officer Railway, Punjab PWD (B&R) Patiala for information please.

3. Copy of above is forwarded to Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 1, PWD (B&R) Amritsar with the direction to contact the above office and get the study completed within specified time. If any additional documents are required, the same may be supplied to GNDU Amritsar at top priority.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

General Information

1. Respondents Name
2. Contact Number
3. Sex Male/Female/Others
4. Age
5. Relation with HOF
6. Religion Hindu/Muslim/Sikh/Christian/Any other
7. Caste Gen/Sc/St/OBC
8. Sub-Caste
9. Class (If applicable)
10. Marital Status
11. Age at Marriage
12. Village
13. Post
14. Tehsil/Block
15. District
16. Land
17. Extent of Project Affected Area: Fully, Partially, None.
18. Land/Building/Both
19. Agricultural/Residential

Family Particulars [Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile]

1. Type of Household Extended/Joint/Nuclear and Individual
2. Total Number of Family members: Male=
Female=
3. Total number of children: Male=
Female
4. Family Size: Small (2-4), Medium (5-7) and Large Above 7).
5. Are you Aborigines of this place or you migrated from some other place?
 1. YES
 2. NO
6. If migrated from other place, what was your place of residence before you shifted here?
.....and
How long have you been living here as HH/ Family?..... (Years).
7. What was the reason for migration?
.....

Occupation and Income

1. Household Main Occupation
2. Monthly Income
3. Subsidiary Source
4. Number of Adult Earning Members
5. Number of Dependents

Monthly Expenditure in Rs.

1. Food
2. Education
3. Health
4. Miscellaneous

Income Tax related Information

1. Do you pay Income Tax? Yes or NO
2. If yes, How long you have been paying your income tax?
3. What are the sources of income through which you pay your income tax?

In-debtdness Money/Land/Home, etc.,

Total Loan Amount	Borrowed from	Date Incurred	Rate of Interest	Purpose for Loan

Vulnerability (If Respondent Belong To Vulnerable Group-1-Yes/2- No) If Yes

1. HH Below Poverty Line
2. BPL as a result of loss of Livelihood/Assets
3. Female Headed Household
4. Old Age
5. Disability
6. Others (specify)

Household assets

1. TV
2. Refrigerator
3. Washing Machine
4. Telephone/Mobile/Smart Phone/Normal Phone
5. Cycle/Rickshaw/2 Wheeler/4 Wheeler
6. Bullock Cart/Tractor
7. Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder
8. Computer/Laptop
9. Ceiling Fan/Air Cooler/Air Conditioner
10. Microwave Oven
11. Others

Cattles:

1. Number of Cattle
2. Quantity of Milk Produced
3. Amount of Milk Sold
4. Price per kg
5. Place where it is sold
6. Grazing Pattern of Cattle (Distance, Shamlat land if any).
7. Land under Affected Area

House Structure: Type of Construction material used

1. Mud Made
2. Brick Made
3. Cemented
4. Thatched
5. Wooden
6. Combination of Mud and Cement
7. Others
8. Number of Floors
9. Number of Rooms
10. Status of electricity Available: Available and Not Available
11. If not available, Source of lightening is: Kerosene, Other oil, Gas, Candle, others
12. Toilet facility: Yes/No
13. If Toilet available, Pour Flush, Water Seal and Pit Latrine
14. Source of drinking Water: Well, Water Tank/Pond, Piped Supply and Hand Pump
15. Source of Cooking fuel: Wood and Cow Dung Cakes, Kerosene, Coal, LPG and others

Agricultural and Irrigation Tools

1. Type of tools
2. Number of tools
3. When Acquired
4. Use of tools
5. Price

PATERNAL and Maternal SIDE: (For More Information Refer Genealogy)

Paternal Side (For More Information Refer Genealogy)		Maternal Side (For More Information Refer Genealogy)	
Name		Name	
Relationship with Head of Household		Relationship with Head of Household	
Age		Age	
Place of Birth/District		Place of Birth/District	
Marital Status		Marital Status	
Exogamous Group		Exogamous Group	
Education	<i>Questions were Not asked as people Misunderstood SIA with CAA/NCR people</i>	Education	
Working status		Working status	
Occupation		Occupation	
Income		Income	
Disability		Disability	
Any Skill		Any Skill	

IMPACT OF PROJECT ON HOUSE

1. Total Land holding of the household/Family (in acre/Bigha/Kanal/Marla)

2. Does your house/building fall in the Project Affected Area? If yes, Impacted Area
3. Partially/Fully
4. Use of the Structure:
5. Residential/Commercial/Residential cum Commercial/Others
6. Tenure Status: Own/Rented/Leasehold/Others/NA

IMPACT OF PROJECT ON LAND

1. Does your land fall in the Project Affected Area? If yes, Impacted Area
2. Plot/Registration No. (As per revenue record)
3. Actual Affected Area of the Land/Plot
4. Any Shamlat land in the village
5. Type of affected land: Irrigated/Un-irrigated/Barren
6. Use of Affected Land: Agricultural/Residential/Commercial and others
7. Ownership of the land: Private/Government/Religious/Community and others
8. Type of Ownership: Individual/Single and Joint/Shareholders

Details of the Land Owner/Occupier (s)

1. Name of the Owner
2. Place of Residence/Location of the land
3. Nature of Land
4. Size of the land
5. Status of ownership: Titleholder/Customary Right/License from local authority
6. Rate of the land: Market Rate/Revenue Rate

Impact on Associated User/Person on the land: if labour is hired

Yes/No/N.A

Users of Land	If, Yes (Give Nos.)			Formal Rent Agreement (Yes/No)	Amount Paid Per Month	Payment Mode
	Male	Female	Total			
Agricultural Labourer						
Agricultural Tenant						
Agricultural Share Cropper						

IMPACT ON TREES IN AFFECTED LAND / FOREST

Name of Plant/Tree S	Quantity (No.)	Age	Type of Trees 1.Fruit Trees 2.Non-Fruit/Timber	Articles in use from Plants/Trees Fruits/Veg/Wood/her	Yield (kg/Tree) per season	Selling of Product cts	Market Price as per Affected Persons Estimate	Total Benefit from Selling

IMPACT ON CULTIVATED LAND

Name of Area	Cultivated Area (Kanal/Bigha/Acre)	Type of Crop Cultivated (w.r.t. Season)	Average Yield (kg/From Cultivated Area)	Market Price (Per kg)

Hierarchy amongst villagers for the collection of forest goods? (Vulnerable)

IMPACT ON HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IF ANY

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know

If Yes,

Type of HI	Number of HI	Preference of Treatment - Ayurvedic, Allopathic, Local Medicine	Medicinal Herbs (found in that area)	Any Environmental/Weather Influenced Disease

IMPACT ON EDUCATION INSTITUTION IF ANY

1. YES 2. NO 3. DON'T KNOW

IF YES,

Type of Institution	Government	Private
School		
College		
Day Care Centers		
ICDS (Anganwadi)		
Others		

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION IF ANY,

(a) MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN AN AREA

1. Local bus 2. Taxi 3. Auto 4. Rickshaw 5. Others (specify)-

(b) Impact On Transportation If Any 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know
If Yes-

Mode of Transportation	1. Improvement 2. Deterioration
Local Bus Service	
Taxi Services	
Rickshaw	
Others	

LOSS TO THE RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE

Do you have any religious place/ Temple/Gurudwara/Mosque etc. on the affected land?

VILLAGE PROFILE-

Caste differences

- Are there any visible caste differences or discriminations regarding settlement in the village? If yes, Explain?
- Is there any Established land or work hierarchy in the village?
- Is there any discrimination for giving work to the vulnerable group?
- What is the basis of cultural discrimination: Religious, Resources (water bodies, ration)?
- Control Over Water Resources: Differentiated On The Basis Of Caste/ Vulnerable Group

STATUS AND ROLE OF WOMEN: [Food, Treatment, Restrictions, Untouchables and Purification]

- What are your beliefs regarding education and specially women's/ girl's education?
- What are your views about girl's education? Do you think there is difference in educating a girl and a boy? If so, why and how?
- What is the role of women according to you in your society?

4. Is there any belief in your community if a woman fails to give birth?
5. Is the man forced to remarry if his wife couldn't possess a child?
6. Is there any prohibition to the mother after giving the child birth regarding the following?
7. Does female foeticide occur? Yes/No

For Women Respondents [Role of women in society and Economy of the household]

1. Are you working? Yes/no
2. If yes, where and what? Govt./Private and others
3. Do you have your own agricultural land? Yes and No
4. Do you work in your cultivable land or for someone else? Yes/No
5. If on someone else land, Nature of work, how much you paid and how?
6. What is your role and support in the agricultural productivity of your land?
7. Are these lands useful to you other than agriculture like for activities such as grass cuttings, for cattle grazing, water collection, throwing waste, use as shortcut way for some place etc.
8. What are your views regarding land ownership and how do you see it for your children?
9. Do you also involve in any philanthropic work or working for social cause in village? Yes/No and how?
10. Do you participate in local governance for village? Yes/No
11. If yes, what is your role and how frequently do you meet?

Local Governance in the Area

1. Role of head of the local governing body (Panchayat, in land acquisition and solving disputes related to land ownership).
2. What are your view on disputes solving related to land in the village?
3. Is there any special privilege given to people on the basis of community caste or vulnerabilities?
4. Is there any women participation from family in your local governing body? Yes/No
5. Are there any Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/Religion Based Organisation (RBOs)/ (Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Mahila Mandals/NGOs), etc.? Please mention the role of these groups for the village?
6. Have you ever been a part of the local governing body or have you served at any position? Yes/No
7. If Yes, What position did you hold?
8. For how long did you serve the position?

Project Related Information

1. Are you aware of the proposed "RAIL LINKPROJECT"? Yes/NO.
2. If yes, Source of information.

3. What is your opinion about the project? Good/Bad/Can't say
4. Do you think that the proposal Rail LINK Project is necessary for your area? Yes/No.
5. If yes, give your reason?

What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S. no	Positive	Remark	S. no	Negative	Remark
1	Hi-tech		1	Land	
2	Enhance local		2	Loss of	
3	Increase Employment		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase		4	Loss of	
5	Decent Roads		5	Loss of	
				Customers &	
6	Increase in		6	Disruption of	
	Property Value			Social/Cultural	
7	Improvement In		7	Increase in	
				Crime Rates	
8	Increase Educational		8	Increase in-	
				Migration	
			9	Disadvantage	
				to the Environment	
				Increased in Green	
				House	
				Gas Emission	

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

1. Have somebody approached for purchase of your land? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
2. Did you sell any part of your land to any other government entities yet? Yes/ No/ NA
3. When did it happen?
4. How long did it take to happen? What was the process?
5. 1. Natural calamities 2. Agricultural to residential/commercial 3. Others
6. How much of your land have been proposed to acquire for RAIL LINK Project.
7. 1-10 Biswas 2. 1-10 Kanals 3. 1-10 Bighas 4. 1 Acres 5. More than 1 Acres, Don't know
8. In case you are displaced (residentially where and how far you prefer to be located?
9. 1. Within the area 2. Outside the area Preferred Place name: Distance (in km.
10. Resettlement / relocation option preference: 1. Self-Relocation 2. Project Assisted Resettlement
11. What do you expect from government for relocation? 1. Plot/Land 2. Constructed building 3. Building Construction Assistance
12. Shifting Expenses 5. Compensation at Replacement Cost 6. Training for Skill up Gradation/Others specify?

13. Do you think of selling/surrender your land? Yes/No/Not decided
14. What compensation do you expect to get from government?
15. What was the previous value of your land? INR.....Per Acre.
16. What is the present value of your land? INR.....Per Acre
17. Will there be a hike in the price of the land after RAIL LINK Project? If yes so how much would it be INR.....Per Acre.
18. What can be the economic effect on your life when you have to give part of your land for RAIL LINK Project?
19. Factors to be considered in providing an alternate place: Access to Family/Friend, Income from Household Activity and Income from Business Activity. Daily Job, Close to Market and Other (Specify).....
20. Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option):
 - a) Employment Opportunities in Construction Work
 - b) Assistance/ Loan from Other Ongoing Development Scheme
 - c) Vocational Training
 - d) Others (specify
21. Do you want to change your occupation if you sell your land? Yes/No
22. If yes, what occupation will you hold?
23. How many times land price has been inflated in your area after these kinds of development projects in your area?

W. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION (RAIL LINK Project)

1. Do you know about any provision where you can put your complaint? 1. Yes 2. No
2. If yes what are they?.....
3. Complaint Box Front Office 2. BDO 4. 3. Information Service Centre (LAO) 4. Other
5. Have you visited area through which Rail Link Project
5. (LAO) office for information? 1. Yes 6. 2. No 3. Don't know place
8. If yes how often have you visited?
- Very often 2. Not very often 3. Often
10. In your view how easy is it for you to get information from government office?
11. Very easy 2. Not very easy 3. Fairly easy 4. Not easy at all 5. Don't know
12. Have you filed any case against RAIL LINK (PR-project in any judiciary court?
13. Notes on any other significant information:

File No. PWD-BR307/12/2020-1BR3/6
Dated: 01.07.2020
Government of Punjab
Public Works Department
(B&R-3 Branch)

I/43190/2020(C1)

To,

Dr. Rajesh Kumar,
Associate Professor & Head-cum-
SIA Project Coordinator,
GNDU, Amritsar.

Subject:- Extension of time for Social Impact Assessment Study for land acquisition for the construction of New B.G. Railway Link between Ferozepur-Patti in Tarn Taran and Ferozepur Districts of Punjab: Under RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

In reference to your letter No. 01/SIA, Dated: 30.04.2020.

2. Im directed to intimate that your above referenced proposal for 3 months extension in the time till 31.07.2020 for carrying out SIA study for the subject cited project, was considered at appropriate level.
3. Keeping in view, the hurdles faced by SIA team in gathering necessary data and documents from local as well railway authorities due to the unwonted circumstances arisen in the wake of corona virus outbreak and subsequent rearrangement of administrative machinery to tackle this situation, Government grants extension in SIA Study time till 31.07.2020.

A copy of the above is sent to Chief Engineer (Central)-cum-Nodal Officer Railways, PWD (B&R), Patiala for information and necessary action.

Additional Secretary Public Works

Additional Secretary Public Works

I/43190/2020

File No PWD-BR307/12/2020-1BR3/6
 Dated:01.07.2020
 Government of Punjab
 Public Works Department
 (B&R-3 Branch)

To,

✓ Dr. Rajesh Kumar,
 Associate Professor & Head-cum-
 SIA Project Coordinator,
 GNDU, Amritsar.

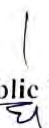
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 Additional Secretary Public Works

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I/43190/2020

File No.PWD-BR307/12/2020-1BR3/6

Dated:01.07.2020

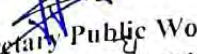
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o/Additional Secretary Public Works

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਖ

ਅੱਜ ਆਈ ਦੇ ਕਾਰੋਬ
ਦਸੰਬਰ

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਖ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਸਮੀਕ ਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਵੀਤ

ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏ ਗੁਪਚੈਨ ਮਿਲ 5/0 ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਮਿਲ

ਪਿੰਡ ਕੀਤੋ ਮੈਂ ਫੁਰੀਆ ਤੇ ਪੱਥੀ ਜਿਥਾ ਤਰਕ ਤਰਕ

ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਮਿਲ 98147 - 90540

ਗੁਪਚੈਨ ਮਿਲ

ਮੇਰੇ, ਮਾਈ, ਦੇ ਬੇਟੇ

੧੧/੫/੨੦੨੧
੭:੦੩:੧੬:੨੦

ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ (ਤੁਹਾ ਤੁਹਾ)

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਪਾ ਮਾਪਾ ਮਾਪਾ

ਬੱਚੀ ਤੇ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਦੁਖ

ਜਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ

ਦਿਲ ਦਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਪਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ 7

ਤੁਹਾ ਦੀ ਤੁਹਾ 7 ਤੁਹਾ ਦੀ

ਪਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ

ਜੇ ਇਹ ਸੀ ਤੁਹਾ ਤੇ ਪਿਤਾ

500 ਰੁਪਏ ਦਿਤਾ ਮਾਂ ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ

ਤੇ ਦੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਦੁਖਾ ਹੈ

ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਾਈ ਦੁਖਾ ਮਾਂ ਤੇ
ਤੇ ਦੁਖਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਪਰ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ

ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਮਾਂ

ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਤੁਹਾ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ

ਪਿਤਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ।

ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ
ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ

ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ
ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ

ਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਾਂ

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਚੰਦੀ (304-304)

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਖੇ

ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮਾਈ ਦੇ ਏਕੰਗੀ

ਮੇਰੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਦੇ ਸਿਰੇ ਵਿਚ ਵੇਰੀ ਜਾਈ ਤੇ ਕਿ
ਮੇਰਾ ਘਰ ਵੀ ਇੱਥੇ ਮਾਊਰਾ ਤੇ, ਅਤੇ ਹਸਤਾ ਇੱਥੇ
ਮਾਊਰਾ ਤੇ ਪਿਤ ਬੰਗਦਾ ਰਾਵੇ ਤੇ।

ਮ: ੧੪੧੫੬- ੧੫੨੧੩

ਗੰਗਾ ਸਿੰਘ

ਮੇਰਾ ਦਿਲ

ਮੇਰਾ (ਮੇਰਾ ਕੰਮ)

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਮਲਾ ਹੈ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ (ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ)

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਚੋਰਾਈ ਕਾਰਜ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ ਸ੍ਰੀ,

ਦੱਸਦੀ ਹਿੰ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਡੀ ਜਾਣੀ, ਚੋਰਾਈ ਕਾਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ, ਤੇ
ਗੱਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ, ਮਾਨੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਡੀ 80% ਜਾਣੀ ਚੋਰਾਈ ਕਾਰਜ
ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਨ ਕੀਤੀ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਪੱਥਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਨ ਤੇ ਹਿੰ ਪਾਥਰ
ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਮਾਡੀ ਦੇ ਪੱਥਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਡੀ 80% ਜਾਣੀ ਮਾਡੀ
ਵਾਸ਼ਿਲਾ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਡੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਡੀ. ਮਾਡੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਤੇ
ਦੀ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ ਤੇ ਮਾਡੀ ਪਾਥਰ ਤੇ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ
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ਮਾਡੀ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ

98153-34910 ———

Harjinder Pal

99155-87871 ———

Kot Buehner,

99151-43961 ———

Kasturi Lal

97812-98046 ———

Ramesh Pal

ਦੇ ਮਾਡੀ ਮਾਡੀ

ਮਿਤੀ: 16/3/2020

ਮੇਧ/ਵਿਖ.

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ - ~~ਚੋਰੀ ਸਾਬੀਜ਼ੀ~~ S.G. 1.

ਮਾਨੀ ਮੁਖਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਭਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਪਤਿ ਕੋਟ ਲੋਧਾ ਦੇ ਹਾਂ
ਮਾਨੀ 2 ਕਿਲੋ ਗਰਾਮੀ ਮੁਖਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਟ 6 ਮੀਟਰ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਥੋੜਾ
ਭਈ ਤੋਂ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਇਸ਼ਰਾਤ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਰ ਦਸਤ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਖਪਾਲ
ਸਾਡੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਜਾਣੇ।

ਮੁਖਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਭਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ਮ. 98720 98930
Sukhpal Singh
ਭਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਚੇ
 ਮੇਰਾ ਆਈ ਦੇ
 ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ
 ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ,

17/03/2020

ਘੋਟਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ
 ਤੇ ਇਹ ਘਿਰਾਓ ਜਾਤ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਕਰਦੇ
 ਘੋਟਣੇ ਤੇ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਲਾਜ਼ ਤੇ ਤਿੰਨ
 ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੰਟਰਾਕਟ ਤੇ ਪਾ ਰਹੀ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਜ਼
 ਲਾਜ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਲਾਜ਼ ਖਰੀਦ ਦੀ ਪਾਵਰ
 ਤੇ, ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਦੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਕਰਮ ਤੇ- ਪੂਰਾ।
 ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਰਦੇ ਇਹ ਤੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਾਇਰਾ
 ਕਰਦੇ ਪਾਵਰ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋਰੀ।

17/03/2020

ਪਾਵਰ ਤੇ ਰੇਗਿਸਟਰ

ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਘੋਟੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Ram Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Ardev Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Bante Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Lachbar Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Sukhdev Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Amjad Ali ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ
 Gurbaksh Singh ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ

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ਮੇਰਾ ਦਿਖੇ

33A

ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਜੁਗੀਰ ਮਿਲੇ।

ਦਿਲ। ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ~~ਦੇ~~ ^{ਦੁਲੀ} ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਮਮਤਾ।

ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ
ਜ਼ਾਹਿਦ ਬਣੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਪਾਏ ਜੇ
ਮਿਲਣ ਲਾ ਹੋਈ ਗਾ ਹੀ ਜੇਗਾ। ਉਸਨੇ
ਉਸੇ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਤੇ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪਾਏ

ਦਸਤਖਤ 100 ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ

ਅਜਿਹੇ ਹੋਣੇ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਣੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਗਏ

ਕੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਦ ਹੋ ਗਏ।

ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ੀ ਮਿਲੇ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਜੁਗੀਰ ਮਿਲੇ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੇ ਪੁਰ ਨਰਮ

(50 ਹੋਣ) ਕੀ ਬਣੇ

ਹੋਣ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਮਮਤਾ।

(ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ

ਹੋਣ ਬਣੇ। ਬੇਰੋਜ਼ੀ ਮਿਲੇ।

ਹੋਣ ਉਤਾਰੇ। ਉਸਨੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਮਿਲੇ।

Satpol Shikhar

97868-77071

Part of Shikhar

99145 89209

Shikhar

9878972977

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ,

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਹੈ ਦੇਵੀ

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਤਾ,

ਦੇਵੀ ਤੇ ਮੇਰਾ ਦਾਦਾ

ਪਤਾ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਪਤਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ
ਜਾਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ

ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ 6 ਤੇ 23-24 ਕਿਲੋ
ਕਿਲੋ ਵਜੋਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ
ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ
ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ

ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇਵੀ

ਦੇਵੀ ਦੇਵੀ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ
ਪਤਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਤਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ

Bal Dutt

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼

੨ I A ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ :-

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਾਤ ਜੀ ਬੰਦਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਸੇ ਜੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਮਾਝੇ ਦੇ
ਪਸਿ ਪਿਛੇ, ਮਾਝੇ, ਜੰਡ, ਮਝੇਰੇ। ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ
ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਸਤਾਹ ਮਿੱਥਾ, ਰਾਜੇ ਦੇ ਤਾਜੇ। ਮਾਝੀ
ਬੰਦਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਸੇ ਜਾਣੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਾਮ
ਮੇਰਾ ਬੁਝਾਈ ਜਾਣੀ ਮਿੱਥਾ ਦੇ ਪੰਥੀ ਜੀ
ਜਮੀਨ ਅਭਿਨੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਤੇ ਬੁਝਾਇਆ ਜਾਣੀ
ਬੰਦਤਾਰ।

ਮੁਖਵੰਤ ਮਿੱਥਾ ਬਾਝੀ 94637-28034
ਮਾਤਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ - 94635-70219
ਬੁਝਾਈ ਮਿੱਥਾ (ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ) - 99151-04640
ਰਾਜਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ (ਰਾਜੇ ਦੇ ਤਾਜੇ) 94639-18071
ਰਾਮਵੰਤ ਮਿੱਥਾ (ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ) 94633-84425
ਮੁਖਵੰਤ ਮਿੱਥਾ (ਰਾਜੇ ਦੇ ਤਾਜੇ) 98149-20035
ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਮਿੱਥਾ 95014-80777

Movit 94179-81911

Naypal Singh 950148077

Balbir 7027025622

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ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨਸ ਦੇ ਹੁੰ ਅਪੀਲ

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਅਪੀਲ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ
ਪਿੰਡ ਵੀਲਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਹੁੰ ਹੀ ਹੁੰ ਹੁੰ

4 ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਜਲੀਲ ਦੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਵੇ
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮੇਰੇ
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ਮੇਰਾ ਦਿਲ

STO

ਦਿਲ ! ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਬਾਰੇ ।
 ਚੋਣੜੀ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਹੀ ਮਾਨ ਨੀ, ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੀ
 ਰਸਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਆਈਸ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਆਈ ਰੰਗੀ
 ਤੇ ਤੇ ਉਸਦਾ ਰਸਤਾ ਜਾਣਕੇ ਥੋੜੇ ਗੱਲੀ
 ਕੰਡਾ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਜਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਸਲਾਹ
 ਕੰਡੀ ਜਾਣਗੀ। ਦਿਲੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਹੀ ਜਾਣਗੀ
 ਕੰਡੀ ਜਾਣੇ। ਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਦਿਲ ਰਹਾ ਰਸਤਾ ਕੰਡਾ ਜਾਣੇ।

ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦਾ ਮੰਤਰ

ਬੰਗਲਾਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ

98158-385110 (ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ) Bichit

9988201912 (ਜਸਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ) Onkash

(ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ)

98553-14968 (ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ) ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ

98156-14293 (ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ) ਪੁਸ਼ਪ ਸਿੰਘ

88724-44122 (ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ) ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

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ਕੇਸਰੇ ਦੋਹੇਰ ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਅਪਣਾਏ

(1) ਜੇ ਸਥਿਤ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਾਫ਼ ਤੇ ਨਿਰਕਿਸ਼ਾਸ ਦੀ ਪੇਂਟੀ
ਅਪਣਾਏ ਤੇ ਸਾਫ਼ਗੀ ਦੁਆਰੇ ਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਰਾਖੀ 4 ਸਕਾਸ਼ ਤੇ
ਪੇਂਟੀ ਦੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਇਨਵੇਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਤੇ ਸਾਫ਼
ਜੀ ਸਾਫ਼ ਦਾਸ਼ਥ ਭੇਟ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

(2) ਜਿਸਦੇ ਦਾਦੇ ਤੇ ਕਾ ਕਾਂ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਮ ਜਾਨਕੀ
ਉਸਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਪਾਠ ਸਕਾਸ਼
ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਜੁਗੇਦਾਰੀ ਸਕਾਸ਼ ਦੀ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ 18 ਸਕਾਸ਼
ਤੇ ਇਸ ਉਸਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ
ਸਕਾਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਾਮ ਦੀ ਤੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

(3) ਜਿਸਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਦੀ ਕਾਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ

(4) ਜਿਸਦੇ ਕਾਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਕਾਮਾਂ ਦਾਸ਼ਥ (ਟਰਾ ਕਾਮ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਵੇ)
ਉਸਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਸਾਫ਼ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੇਂਟੀ (ਬਦਲਾ ਜਾਵੇ)
ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਕੇਸਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਿੰਡ ਦਸ਼ਕਾ ਗਾਵੇ / ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਪੇਂਟੀ

m:- 9465562406

16-3-2020

ਮੈਂ ਇਹ

SIA AGENCY 10 ਰਸਾਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ
 ਠਾਕਾ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਬੇਗਾਣਾ ਗਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖੇ ਤਕਾ ਤਾਕਤ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਪੱਕੀ ਤਾਰਖਾਨਾ
 ਰੋਡ ਬੱਸ 10 ਰਸਾਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਿਖੇ 2 ਰਸਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਦਿਸਦੇ ਇਹੋ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਲਿਖੇ
 ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਲਿਖੇ ਫਾਲੀ ਬੇਗਾਣਾ ਗਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ 2 ਰਸਾਹ 10
 ਮਾਛੇ ਥੋਂ ਸੀਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਟੋਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ 1 ਰਸਾਹ 2 ਰਸਾਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਜਮੀਰ ਲਿਖੇ
 ਤੋਂ ਟੋਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ 2 ਰਸਾਹ 4 ਰਸਾਹ ਟੋਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਫਾਲੀ ਮੈਂ 2 ਰਸਾਹ 6 ਰਸਾਹ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ
 ਬਣੀ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਟੋਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅਜਮੀਰ 10 ਰਸਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਪਾਈ ਦਿਸਦਾ
 ਜਗਦਾ ਤੋਲੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ। ਦਿਸਦਾ 25 ਰਸਾਹ ਮੁੰਦਾ ਲਿਖੇ ਰਸਾਹ 9 ਪੁਰਾ 10
 ਦਿੱਤੇ 2 ਰਸਾਹ ਜਗਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਜਗਦਾ ਤੋਲੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹੀ ਤੋਂ ਪੈਪਾਈ ਦਿਸਦਾ
 ਤੋਂ। ਪਰ ਜਿਸ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਿਖੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ
 ਪਟਵਾਲੀ ਰੋਡ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਤੋਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ
 LIST ਤੋਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਡ ਤੋਂ ਜੋ ਲਾਈਨ ਲਿਖੇ ਤੋਂ
 ਜੋ ਪੱਕੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਲਿਖੇ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਦਾ ਬਦਲਾ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਰੋਡ 17 ਮਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਗਾਵਾਂ

ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ

ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਲਿਖੇ

ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਿਖੇ



9855314968

ਪਿੰਡ
 19-3-2020

ਮੇਧ ਵਿਖੇ,
੨੭ A

ਬੇਰਤੀ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਪਿਥਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਫੇ
ਫੇ ਉਗਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਅਗੇਤ
ਮਾਫੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਫੀ ਹੈ। ਮੁੰਡੇ
ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਹਾ ਮਤ ਤੇ ਮਾਫੀ ਜੀ ਮਿਲੇ ਤੇ ਮਤ
ਤੇ ਬਗਵਾਨ ਮਿਲੇ

ਫੇ ਉਗਵਾਂ
ਮਾਫੀ ਮਿਲੇ,
ਮੇਧ ਮਿਲੇ
ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਮਿਲੇ
ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਮਿਲੇ
ਤੇਸਾ ਮਿਲੇ
ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਮਿਲੇ

ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਮਿਲੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੇ

ਨੋਟ: ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮਾਫੀ ਮੱਥੇ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਤੇ ਤੇ
ਤੇ ਮਾਫੀ ਮੁੰਡਿਆਂ ਤੇ। ਤੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਹਾ ਤੇ ਤੇ
ਤੇਸਾ ਪੂਰੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਫੀ ਤੇ।

ਮੇਰਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ,

ISIA

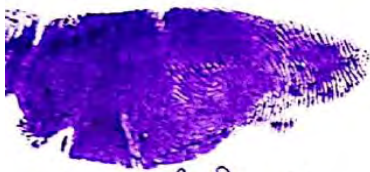
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥ ਦੇ ਕੁਰੀਤ/ਮਿਤੀ

ਚੋਰੀ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥ ਦੇ ਕੁਰੀਤ/ਮਿਤੀ ਤੇ। ਮੇਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਕੇ ਕੁਰੀਤ/ਮਿਤੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਦੀ
ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਥ ਤੇ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੁਰੀਤ/ਮਿਤੀ
ਦਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਿਤੀ/ਮਿਤੀ ਤੇ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ।

ਮੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ।

ਮਿਤੀ/ਮਿਤੀ ਸਾਥ
ਮੇਰੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਤੇ ਕੇਰੇ
ਕੇਰੇ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਡੇ।



ਮੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ

ਮੇਰੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੇ ਕੁਰੀਤ/ਮਿਤੀ

ਮੰਤਰੀ ਦੇ ਉ. 1.19 ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ

(1) ਮੈਂ ਇਕ ਬਾਰ (ਪਿਛਲੇ 5/ ਜਨਵਰੀ) ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ
ਜੋ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਦੀ ਕਰਨੇ ਪਾਏ: (ਦਸ ਦਿਨ) ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ
ਸਾਥੇ ਨਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੀਫਤ 'ਤੇ, ਮੇਰੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਨਿਰਮਲਾ ਦੇਣ
ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗੀ।

(2) ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਾਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਜਾਣਾ। ਫਾਈਲ ਪਾਏ ਹੋਏ ਜਾਣੇ
ਦੇਣੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੀ ਮੇਰੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਪਤਨੀ
ਜੋ ਕੀਤਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਦਸ ਦਿਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ
ਜਾਣ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਣੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਟਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਏ
ਜਟਕੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਣੇ।

ਮੁ 9 4 6 4 7 5 / 7 6 2

ਇਕ ਬਾਰ (ਪਿਛਲੇ)

DATE
16-3-2020

Scanned with CamScanner

ਸਦੀ ਦਿਖਾ

ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਏਜੰਸੀ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ
ਮਾਨਸਰ

ਜੀ ਮਾਨਸੀ,

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ 12 ਮਈ 2020 ਵੇਲੇ ਪੀੜਤ ਪ੍ਰਫਾ

ਮੇਰੇ 17/3/2020 ਦੀ ਗੈਲਰੀ ਦਿਤ ਵੇਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੇਰ 20

ਦਿੱਖਾ ਆਰੇਬ

ਪੀ ਹੁਣ
ਸਰਕਾਰੀ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਨਗਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ
ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਿਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਕਾ
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਕਾ

Bokora Singh
ਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਤ ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਕਾ
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)
ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

ਮੇਰੇ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪਿਤ ਹੁਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾਕਾ)

Scanned with CamScanner

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ

ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਏਜੰਸੀ (ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ)

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ-ਪੱਟੀ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਲਿੰਕ (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ ਓਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਘਰਿਆਲਾ ਓਨ ਪੱਟੀ ਖੇਮਕਰਨ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ) ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣੇਕੇ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਪੰਚਾਂ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ 'ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੇਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੇਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੈਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013' ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (2) ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੇਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੇਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੈਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ:-

1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ
ਮਿਤੀ 16-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣੇਕੇ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ)
2. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਮਿਤੀ 17-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ)
3. ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਨਗਰ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ: 18-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ)
4. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੁਖ ਨਿਵਾਰਣ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ 19-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ)

ਸਹੀ/ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ,
ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਏਜੰਸੀ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।



ਰੀ
ਡਰੱਗ
ਤੇ ਗਏ
ਤਿਆ
ਨਾਲ
ਤੇ ਹੋਰ
ਸੰਭਾਵੀ
3 ਸੰਭਵ
ਪੱਤਰ
ਭਾਗ ਦੇ
ਦਾਇਤਾ
ਆਂ ਹਨ
ਪੂਰਤੀ
ਸੀਏਸਨ
ਰੱਖਣ
ਈਆਂ
ਮੁੱਖੋਰੀ
ਹੋ ਵਾਧੇ
ਚਾਨਕ
ਨਾਂ ਦਾ

ਦੁਬਈ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ 5 ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਵਾਈ ਅੱਡੇ ਤੋਂ ਲੈਣ ਮੌਕੇ ਸੁਖਦੀਪ ਸਿੱਧੂ, ਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਟਰੱਸਟ ਮੈਂਬਰ। ਤਸਵੀਰ :

ਰਹਿੰਦੇ 5 ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਵੀ ਦੁਬਈ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਤੇ

ਰਾਜਸਾਸੀ, 7 ਮਾਰਚ (ਹੋਰ)-ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਚੋਰੀਟੇਬਲ ਟਰੱਸਟ ਦੇ ਬਾਨੀ ਡਾ. ਐੱਸ.ਪੀ.ਸਿੰਘ ਓਬਰਾਏ ਨੇ ਅੱਜ ਬਾਕੀ ਬਚਦੇ 5 ਨੌਜਵਾਨ ਵੀ ਦੁਬਈ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਪਸ ਵਤਨ ਭੇਜ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਡਾ. ਐੱਸ.ਪੀ.ਸਿੰਘ ਓਬਰਾਏ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਸਦਕਾ ਦੁਬਈ

ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਕਤ ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਡਾ.

ਡਾ. ਓਬਰਾਏ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਵਾਪਸ ਆਉਣਾ ਅਸੰਭਵ

ਮੁਕੰਮਲ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਬਈ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਹਵਾਈ ਟਿਕਟ ਜੁਰਮਾਨੇ, ਓਵਰਸਟੇਅਮ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਾ ਖਰ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖੁਦ ਅਦਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਅੱਜ ਸ 29 ਨੌਜਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਪਸ ਓਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ 47 ਰਹਿ ਗਏ।

ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਬੈਠਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਫਸਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਹਿੱਤ ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਹ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ।

ਨਸ਼ ਹੁਣ ਬੁੱਲ੍ਹਆਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੇ। ਗੁਪਤ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਸਾਲ 2019 'ਚ ਹੋਰੀਏ ਦੀ ਬਰਾਮਦ ਕੀਤੀ 464 ਕਿਲੋ ਦੀ ਖੋਪ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ

ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਏਜੰਸੀ (ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ)
ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ-ਪੱਟੀ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਲਿੰਕ (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ ਓਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਘਰਿਆਲਾ ਓਨ ਪੱਟੀ ਖੇਮਕਰਨ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ) ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸਿਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਗੁਰਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੋ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਪੰਚਾਂ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ 'ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫ਼ੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੈਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੋਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013' ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (2) ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫ਼ੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੈਰੈਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੋਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ:-

1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ
ਮਿਤੀ 16-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੋ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ)
2. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਮਿਤੀ 17-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ)
3. ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਨਗਰ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ: 18-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ)
4. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੁਖ ਨਿਵਾਰਣ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ 19-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ)

ਸਹੀ/ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ,
ਸਿਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਏਜੰਸੀ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।



ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ

ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਏਜੰਸੀ (ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ)

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ-ਪੱਟੀ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਲਿੰਕ (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ ਓਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਘਰਿਆਲਾ ਓਨ ਪੱਟੀ ਖੇਮਕਰਨ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ) ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਗੁਰਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੋ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਪੰਚਾਂ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ 'ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013' ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (2) ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਂਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ:-

1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ
ਮਿਤੀ 16-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੋ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ)
2. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਮਿਤੀ 17-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਸਫਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ)
3. ਦਫਤਰ ਨਗਰ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ: 18-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ)
4. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੁਖ ਨਿਵਾਰਣ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ 19-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ)

ਸਹੀ/ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ,
ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਏਜੰਸੀ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।



ਗੋਲਡ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਕੱਪ ਅਤੇ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣ
ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ, ਨਾਲ।

ਬਟਾਲਾ/ਜੈਂਤੀਪੁਰ, 8 ਮਾਰਚ (ਬੇਰੀ, ਸਨਾ ਹਰਬੰਸ)-ਮਾਝੇ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਬੱਲਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਇਕ (ਬਟਾਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਜੈਂਤੀਪੁਰ ਰੋਡ) ਵਿਖੇ ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਸਟੇਜ ਵਾਸੀ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਦਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿੱਠੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਲਡ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਕੱਪ 15 ਮਾਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਹੇਠ ਸਮੂਹ ਸੰਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਜੈਨ ਮਾਰ. ਆਈ. ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੋੜ ਮੇਲੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ 4 ਇੰਟਰਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ ਫਸਵੇਂ ਮੈਚ ਖੇਡੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਜੇਤੂ ਟੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਢਾਈ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਲਡ ਕੱਪ, ਜਦਕਿ ਰਨਰਅਪ ਟੀਮ ਨੂੰ 2 ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਨਕਦ ਇਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਕੇ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ

ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਏਜੰਸੀ (ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ)

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਨੋਟਿਸ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਪੱਟੀ ਰੇਲਵੇ ਲਿੰਕ (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ ਓਨ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਘਰਿਆਲਾ ਓਨ ਪੱਟੀ ਖੋਮਕਰਨ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ) ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਗੁਰਮ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੇ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਫ਼ਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਰਪੰਚਾਂ, ਪੰਚਾਇਤ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਲਾਹ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਐਸ. ਆਈ. ਏ. ਨੋਟੀਫਿਕੇਸ਼ਨ 'ਚਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013' ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 4 (2) ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਥਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਚਾਇਟ ਟੂ ਫੋਅਰ ਕੰਪਨਸੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਟਰਾਂਸਪੋਰੇਸੀ ਇਨ ਲੈਂਡ ਐਕਿਓਜੀਸ਼ਨ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰਿਹੋਬੀਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਐਕਟ-2013 ਦੀ ਧਾਰਾ 5 ਦੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਕ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ। ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ।

ਸਥਾਨ, ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ:-

1. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ
ਮਿਤੀ 16-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ, ਮਾਣਕੇ ਜੰਡ, ਮਾਨ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਮਸਤੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ)
2. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਮਿਤੀ 17-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਸਫ਼ਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਉਤਾੜ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੰਗਲਾ ਰਾਏ)
3. ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਨਗਰ ਪੰਚਾਇਤ, ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ: 18-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਮੱਲਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਖਾਸ)
4. ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੁਖ ਨਿਵਾਰਣ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਪਿੰਡ ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ
ਮਿਤੀ 19-03-2020 ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10:00 ਵਜੇ। (ਦੁੱਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕੁਤੁਬਦੀਨ ਵਾਲਾ, ਕਾਲੇਕੇ ਹਿਠਾਰ)

ਸਹੀ/ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਕੋਆਰਡੀਨੇਟਰ,
ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਇਮਪੈਕਟ ਅਸੈਸਮੈਂਟ ਏਜੰਸੀ
ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।

ਗੋਲਡ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਕੱਪ ਅਤੇ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਖਿਡਾਰੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ

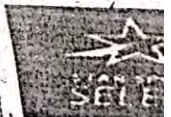
ਬਟਾਲਾ/ਜੈਤੀਪੁਰ, 8 ਮਾਰਚ (ਬੇਰੀ, ਹਰਬੰਸ)-ਮਾਝੇ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਬੱਲਪੁਰੀਆਂ (ਬਟਾਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਜੈਤੀਪੁਰ ਰੋਡ) ਵਿਖੇ ਸੱਚਖੰਡ ਵਾਸੀ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਦਲੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਬੱਲ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਠੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਸਮੂਹ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਮਾਗਮ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਲਡ ਕਬੱਡੀ ਕੱਪ 15 ਮਾਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਮਹਾਵ ਹੇਠ ਸਮੂਹ ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਜੈਨ ਮਾਰ. ਅ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਵਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਜਾਣ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਸੰਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਇਕਬਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੱਲਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਜੋ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ 8 ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ 4 ਇੰਟਰਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ ਫਸਵੇਂ ਮੈਚ ਖੇ। ਜੇਤੂ ਟੀਮ ਨੂੰ ਢਾਈ ਲੱਖ ਗੋਲਡ ਕੱਪ, ਜਦਕਿ ਰਨਰਅਪ ਲੱਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਦਾ ਨਕਦ ਇ

TV
ਤੇ ਅੱਜ



09:20

ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ : ਸ਼ੋਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਬਨਾਮ ਬੰਗਾਲ
(ਚਟਸੀ ਟਰਾਫੀ ਫਾਈਨਲ)



SIA PUBLIC HEARING-16-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet-District Taran Taran,
(Kot Buddha, Maneke Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	Baljeet Singh	Kot Buddha	8360645696		
2.	Desa Singh	Kot Buddha	874651708		1 Kila
3.	Ajeet Singh	"	9876269083		1 Kila
4.	Jagdish Singh	Kot Buddha	9876216695		1 Kila
5.	Farwanda Singh	"	9872414017		2 Kila
6.	Chana Singh	Kot Buddha	9781810590		1 1/2 Kila
7.	Pargat Singh	"	9711258726		1 Kila
8.	Gurpreet Singh	"	943701364		6 Kila
9.	Baldev Singh	"	"		1 1/2 Kila
10.	Antar Singh	Bangla Rai	9023476011		3 Kila
11.	Rashmi Singh	"	"		1 Kila
12.	Harender Singh	Kot Buddha	9878563011		3 Kila
13.	Resha Singh	Bangla Rai	9872009142		5 Kila
14.	Hardeep Singh	Bangla Rai	8915673203		2 Kila
15.	Kastur Singh	Kot Buddha	9915587871		3 Kila
16.	Satpal Singh	Kot Buddha	985599474		3 Kila
17.	Bakshi K	Kot Buddha	9855929774		1 Kila
18.	Partap Singh	Kot Buddha	7009799973		3 Kila
19.	Gurjeet Kaur	Kot Buddha	7009799973		1 Kila
20.	Singh Singh	Kot Buddha	"		1 Kila
21.	Ramesh Singh	Bhagpur	9715793761		1 Kila
22.	Bhagpur Singh	Bhagpur	9815334910		6 1/2 Kila

23.	Balvans	Kot Budha	995130419		
24.	Misra Singh	Kot Budha	9592645323		1 Kila
25.	Balkar Singh	Situ	9814572807		1 Kila
26.	Dilbag Singh	Kot Budha	9464751762		1 Kila
27.	Gyan Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
28.	Masoch Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
29.	Bhayan Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
30.	Makhan Singh	Kot Budha	9281097377	Makhan Singh	1 Kila
31.	Sajan Singh	Kot Budha	9872971712	21/1/17	1 Kila
32.	Naval Singh	Kot Budha	9878815769	Naval Singh	3 Kila
33.	Pargat Singh	Kot Budha	9711258726	21/1/17	1 Kila
34.	Sujan Singh	Kot Budha	9781447269	21/1/17	1 1/2 Kila
35.	Keshik Kona	Kot Budha	9814686546	21/1/17	1 Kila
36.	Pargat Singh	Kot Budha	98872173274	21/1/17	1 Kila
37.	Pritpal Singh	Kot Budha	9779683751	21/1/17	1 Kila
38.	Duglwan Singh	Kot Budha	9592057310	21/1/17	3 Kila
39.	Ajit pal	Kot Budha	872703864	Bhugwan Singh	1 Kila
40.	Pargat Singh	Kot Budha	9463729915	Pargat Singh	1 Kila
41.	Shan Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
42.	Sukhvi Singh	Kot Budha			5 Kila
43.	Gurdeep Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
44.	Balkar Singh	Kot Budha	9872857118		1 Kila
45.	Gurdeep Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
46.	Jasmeet Singh	Kot Budha			1 Kila
47.	Rajwan Singh	Budha			1 Kila
48.	Harginder Singh	Kot Budha	9878845742		2 Kila
49.	Puran Singh	Jalke	8873068648		1 Kila

SIA-PUBLIC HEARING-16-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet-District Taran Taran,
(Kot Buddha, Maneke Jand, Maan, Talwandi Mastada Singh)

ਵਾਹਿਗੋ ਸਿੰਘ
98724-14017
ਸਿੰਘ

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	S. Taran Singh	Kale Buddha	9888800388	S. Taran Singh	6 Kila
2.	Sahar Singh	Sabhar	8872012614	S. Taran Singh	3 Kila
3.	Indrajit Singh	Kot Buddha	77102-51311	Indrajit Singh	3 Kila
4.	Karamb Singh	Sala Singh Wala	9872848779	Karamb Singh	2 Kila
5.	Balesh Singh	S. Taran Singh	98720-90930	Balesh Singh	1 Kila
6.	S. Taran Singh	S. Taran Singh	9878276050	S. Taran Singh	1
7.	Kamjit Singh	Dara	9417272366	Kamjit Singh	3 Kila
8.	Manjit Singh	P. Taran Singh	8198026197	Manjit Singh	3 Kila
9.	Manjit Singh	P. Taran Singh	9781463094	Manjit Singh	4 Kila
10.	Manjit Singh	Kot Buddha	9781999995	Manjit Singh	1/2 Kila
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50.	Avtar Singh	Buglachi	8344387000	Avtar Singh	2 Kila
51.	Pardab Singh	Buglachi	4914589209	Pardab Singh	naup -
52.	Bukhari Singh	Talwadi	8987710759510	Bukhari Singh	naup -
53.	Nirman Singh	Naunkhela	89781365331	Nirman Singh	naup -
54.	Jagjit Singh	Jodh Singh	9007100257	Jagjit Singh	naup -
55.	Pishan Singh	Jodh Singh	9465134477	Pishan Singh	naup -
56.	Rishan Singh	Kot Nodha	9465562276	Rishan Singh	1 Kila
57.	Mohan Singh	Vand	9465561367	Mohan Singh	2 Kila
58.	Mahar Singh			Mahar Singh	
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SIA-PUBLIC HEARING, 17-3-2020,
 Attendance Sheet-District Taran Taran
 (Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttarak; Talwandi Soba Singh, Bangla Rai)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	Ganga Singh	Bangla Rai	985614293	Pargat Singh	1 Kila
2.	Desa Singh	Bangla Rai	9592556031	मन (र)	1 Kila
3.	Chaman Singh	Bangla Rai	9914832212	Sudhansu Singh	1 Kila
4.	Resham Singh	Bangla Rai	9815614293	Pargat Singh	1 Kila
5.	Veer Kumar	Bangla Rai	9876787263	18052 (र)	1 Kila
6.	Ranjit Singh	Bangla Rai	9465562406	Ranjit	1 Kila
7.	Baldev Singh	Bangla Rai	95923-07819		6 Kameel
8.	Astha Singh	Bangla Rai	8344387000	मन (र)	2 Acal
9.	Rajit Singh	Bangla Rai	8872000843	Ranjit	1 Kila
10.	Mahesh Singh	Bangla Rai		मन (र)	1 Kila
11.	Pastap Singh	Bangla Rai	9028476211	मन (र)	3 Kila
12.	Yash Singh	Bangla Rai	9417853148	मन (र)	3 Kila
13.	Rohit Singh	Bangla Rai	9872009142	मन (र)	5 Kameel
14.	Kashmir Singh	Bangla Rai			
15.	Amrik Singh	Bangla Rai			मन (र)
16.	Amrik Singh	11	81980-65058	मन (र)	
17.	Kobay	11	882598351		
18.	Amrik Singh	11	99155-59407	मन (र)	
19.	Amrik Singh	11			
20.	Amrik Singh	11	97812-35839	मन (र)	

माता 2/131

मन (र) 2/131

SIA-PUBLIC HEARING, 17-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet-District Taran Taran
(Safa Singh Wala, Kaleke Uttarh, Talwandi Soba Singh, Bangla Rai)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	Kashmiri Singh	Bangla Rai	—		
2.	Baldev Singh	Bangla Rai	9592279811		
3.	Bekheest Singh	Bangla Rai	9878972977	ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਸਿੰਘ	N.A
4.	Hardeep Singh	Bangla Rai	9915673203	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	2 Killa
5.	Ranath Singh	Bangla Rai	9855314968	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	1 Bosewell (land
6.	Gurwinder Singh	Bangla Rai	9855314968	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ	10 acre — Expected
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divided through Baldev
 (Mid-way partition
 no use)

SIA-PUBLIC HEARING 18-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet Distt. FEROPUR
(Mallanwala Khass)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	Gurcharan Singh	V. Mallanwala	99146-01388	Gurchar	
2.	Nachhatar Singh	V. Mallanwala	94780-13919	N.S	
3.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਹੋਲਾ ਫਿਰਾ	89889-29613		
4.	ਮਿਹਰਜ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਕਤੀਵਾੜਾ	95920-08328	ਮਿਹਰਜ ਸਿੰਘ	
5.	ਗੁਰਿਮਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ	"			
6.	ਰਮਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ	"			
7.	ਕਾਮਰੇਜ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੋਹਾਂਵਾੜਾ	9470-16009	ਗੋਹਾਂਵਾੜਾ	
8.	ਮੇਮਾ ਸਿੰਘ	"	98553-76307		
9.	ਗੁਰਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ	ਹੋਲਾ ਫਿਰਾ			
10.	ਰਮਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ	"			
11.	ਰਮਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ	"	9479-53648	ਰਮਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ	
12.	ਦਲਿਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਹੋਲਾ ਫਿਰਾ	94783-21352	ਦਲਿਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	
13.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	"			
14.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	98780-90061	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
15.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94670-02873		
16.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	88728-22033	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
17.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94641-72111	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
18.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94653-19577	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
19.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	98159-78532	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
20.	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	98556-93437	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ	

21.	Major Singh	Sunam	74640-06411	Major Singh
22.	Nathan Singh	Sunam	94786-04209	Nathan Singh
23.	Taj Singh	Sunam	95322-05470	Taj Singh
24.	Mahar Singh	Mahar Singh	98721-79519	Mahar Singh
25.	Bhupinder Singh	Mahar Singh	98553-75266	Bhupinder Singh
26.	Balinder Singh	Mahar Singh	98555-55565	Balinder Singh
27.	Balinder Singh	Mahar Singh	98553-75479	Balinder Singh
28.	Tarraj Singh	Mahar Singh	94632-74795	Tarraj Singh
29.			98553-75431	
30.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ			
31.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ			
32.	ਚੌਹਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ	ਚੌਹਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ	9814486446	ਚੌਹਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ
33.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	98553-75479	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
34.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	95720-20007	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
35.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94647-04452	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
36.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94786-02138	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
37.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94149-24144	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
38.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	95921-89209	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
39.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	88721-31352	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
40.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94762-30309	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
41.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	9473327182	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
42.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	9464811168	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
43.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	9414204124	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
44.	Hildarp Singh	Hildarp Singh	9910234774	Hildarp Singh
45.	Tarraj Singh	Tarraj Singh	98553-75180	Tarraj Singh
46.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	98553-75180	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
47.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	94327400809	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ
48.	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ		ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

49.	ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਕਤੀ ਸਿੰਘ - 2	79735 - 13415	ਗੁਰਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ
50.	Gurwinder Singh	Mallamabunad	87258 - 99258	Gurwinder Singh
51.	ਮਾਇਕਾ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਕਤੀ	84573 - 97067	ਮਾਇਕਾ ਸਿੰਘ
52.	ਮੁਕਤੀ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਕਤੀ	88723 - 5437	ਮੁਕਤੀ ਸਿੰਘ
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SIA-PUBLIC HEARING 18-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet- District FEROZPUR
(Mallanwala Khas)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	ਚਰਿਤ ਕੜ	ਕੜਕਰੀ ਦਾੜ	9464093639	ਚਰਿਤ ਕੜ	3/25
2.	ਗੁਰਮਤ ਕੜ	ਖਰੜ ਦਾੜ	9855500453	ਗੁਰਮਤ ਕੜ	
3.	ਦੀਪਕ ਕੜ	ਗੜੀ ਦਾੜ	9463895622		
4.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9417079787	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	
5.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9814881564	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	
6.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	Mallanwala	9855058419	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	5/25
7.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9855142912		
8.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9417007601	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	3/25
9.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9478420424	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	4/25
10.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9363300316	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	4/25
11.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ			
12.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9363787290	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	
13.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"	9955100664		
14.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"	9844289469		
15.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"	950174025		
16.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"			
17.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	9814015153	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	
18.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	Mallanwala	9872179159	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	7/25
19.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"			
20.	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	"	97013-60800	ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੜ	

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21.	Daljeet Singh	Mallenwala	98557-30894	Daljeet Singh
22.	Gurpreet	MALLANWALA	98901 36483	Gurpreet
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SIA-PUBLIC HEARING 19-3-2020,
Attendance Sheet-District FEROZPUR
(Dulla Singh Wala, Kutubdin Wala and Kale Ke Hittar)

Sr.No.	Name	Village	Contact No.	Signature	Remarks
1.	Mandeep Singh	Kale ke Hittar	9389800000		10 Kila - 4-5 Kila
2.	Baljinder Singh	"	9914761978		10-6 Kila - 5 Kila
3.	Sukhvir Singh	"	9814041188		20 Kila - 7 Kila
4.	Gurpreet Singh	Aulakdeon	9779793794		(1) - 1 Acre
5.	Dilbaag Singh	"	9417715949		1 1/2 Acre -
6.	Raminder Singh	"	9873240061		16 Kila - 2 Kila
7.	Molch Singh	Gulabdeon	9417712975		
8.	Bisal Singh	Kale Ke			3 Kila
9.	Sargan Singh	Kale Ke			3 Kanal
10.	Dilbaag Singh	Gulabdeon	9915393916		8 Kila
11.	Mampran Singh	Dull Singh Wala	98149-41101		4 Kila
12.	Jagrat Singh	Kutubdin Wala	9465664688		4 Kila
13.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	9465128307		
14.	Ranjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	8872038441		2 Kila
15.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	94654-24235		4 Kila
16.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	97815-90922		3 Kila
17.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	8422127282		3 Kila
18.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	97796-48917		3 Kila
19.	Harjit Singh	"			3 Kila
20.	Harjit Singh	Dulla Singh Wala	99142-88406		3 Kila

21.	ਦਾਸ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕਲੇ ਰੇ ਹਿੰਡ	99158 71491		
22.	ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ	11	99144 72206	ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ	
23.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	11	98550-36625	ਦਿੱਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ	
24.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	99185-65047	ਮਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
25.	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	11	90952-08019	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
26.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	88 726-08003	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	2 ਰਿਫ਼
27.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	99725-29459	ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ	
28.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	11	94170-08601	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
29.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	99154 93916	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	8 ਰਿਫ਼
30.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਕਲੇ ਰੇ ਹਿੰਡ	98554-80434	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	4 ਰਿਫ਼
31.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	94640-93639	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
32.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	9876204097	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
33.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	94655-20097	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
34.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	98762-30309	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
35.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	11	98155-18262	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	3 ਰਿਫ਼
36.	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	11	99153-26097	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
37.	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	11	94640 11168	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
38.	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	11	9879725448	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
39.	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	11	94171-71549	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
40.	ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	11		ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
41.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	98722-13039	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	2 ਰਿਫ਼
42.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	97811-75943	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	1 ਰਿਫ਼
43.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	98775 11162	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	2 ਰਿਫ਼
44.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ		ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	2 ਰਿਫ਼
45.	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਗੁਪਤ ਸਿੰਘ	94170 20150	ਮਾਧੋਪੁਰ ਸਿੰਘ	4 ਰਿਫ਼
46.					
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ਗੰਗਾਗੌਟ ਚੰਨੀਯੋਗ ਪਿੰਡੋਂ ਪੁਰ ਤੇ ਘਰਿਨਾਯਾ
ਭੇਡੇ ਕਾਢਿ ਪੀਠ: ਕੋਟ ਬੁੱਢਾ/ਤਪਾ ਤਲਿ:
ਪੱਧੇ ਬਿਕਾ ਤਰਨ: ਤਰਨ

ક્રમ	પાન/કોષ્ટક	નામ જાણવાનું	નામ લાભારી	પ્રાપ્તિ પાત્રતા	વય	પિતૃના નામ
1	9	રિજાકાદ પુત્ર વાપીકાદ પુત્ર રિજાકાદ પુત્ર રિજાકાદ વસાકાદ રિજાકાદ રિજાકાદ પુત્ર વાપીકાદ પુત્ર રિજાકાદ	પુરવાજા	73 24 2 99 4 2	5-18 5-10 11-8	
2	23	મકાસીકાદ પુત્ર મીસાકાદ પુત્ર મુસાકાદ પુત્ર મીસાકાદ મુસાકાદ પુત્ર મકાસીકાદ પુત્ર વાપીકાદ પુત્ર રિજાકાદ	પુરવાજા	78 17 2	7-4	
3	24	મીસાકાદ પુત્ર મુસાકાદ પુત્ર મકાસીકાદ	પુરવાજા	51 20 1 2 21 2 1 21 3 2 22 2 1	0-4 0-8 3-5 0-7 4-4	
4	25	પિ.કે. 6090 વી મુસાકાદ મુસાકાદ- મકાસીકાદ પુત્ર મકાસીકાદ પુત્ર મુસાકાદ વા.વા. 64/72 રિજાકાદ મકાસીકાદ- મુસાકાદ પુત્ર મકાસીકાદ પુત્ર મકાસીકાદ વા.વા. 8 રિજાકાદ	પુરવાજા	73 14 2 1	3-12	

5	27	ਬੁਢੀ ਤੇ ਪਤੀ ਗਾਇਬ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਹੀਰਾਨ	ਪੁਰਗਮਤ	$\frac{58}{1}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{10}{1}$ $\frac{12}{1}$ $\frac{7}{6}$	6-12 2-3 0-3 4-11 3-4 0-10 17-3
6	38	ਗਾਥਾ - ਮਰਦ - ਮੁਖ ਗਾਥਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਮੁਖ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਮੁਖ ਵ: ਪ:	ਪੁਰਗਮਤ	$\frac{98}{10/2}$ $\frac{25}{94/11}$ $\frac{7}{3}$	1-6 4-18 0-8 6-12
7	38 81	ਗਾਥਾ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਮੀਰਾ - ਗੁਰੀਪ ਮੁਖੀ - ਬਾਕੀ ਬਾਕੀ - ਗੁਰੀਪ ਮੁਖੀ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਰੀਪ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਰੀਪ ਵ: ਪ: ਗੁਰੀਪ ਗਾਥਾ		$\frac{93}{25}$ $\frac{98}{1}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	8- 0-18 8-18

8	39	ਕਾਬਲ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਕਾਬਲ	ਪੁਰਾਮਤ	98 57	1-0
9	40	ਕੋਰਿਡਰ - ਸੁਰਜੀਤਲ ਕੁਰੀਪਲ - ਚਮਰੀਕਲ ਕੁਰਕਮਲ - ਮਤਰਾਗਲ ਕੁਰੀਪਲ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਕੁਰਕਮਲ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਕੁਰਕਮਲ ਚਮਰੀਕਲ	ਪੁਰਾਮਤ	98 17 20 99 5 6 7/1 14/2 15 16 17/1 24/2 51 10	1-8 1-12 8 8 4-0 5-0 8 8 4-16 3-1 51-17
10	111 226 113 229 114 231	ਕੁਰਕਮਲ ਰਾਮੀ ਕੋਰਕਮ ਕੁਰਕਮਲ ਰਾਮੀ ਕੋਰਕਮ	ਕੋਰਕਮ ਰਾਮੀ ਕੋਰਕਮ ਪੁਰਮੀਤ ਕੋਰ ਪੁਰੀ ਕੁਰਕਮ ਕੋਰਕਮ ਰਾਮੀ ਕੋਰਕਮ ਕੁਰਕਮ ਰਾਮੀ	78 3 1 8 1 23 1 23/2 23/3 72 5	2-0 0-10 2-8 0-12 0-12 6-2

11	117	<p>1/2: 3: 6066 વા - 6050 વા પુદાસ વાગીદિરલ રોડ પાસે નાકરલ પુડાસ ચમનાલ 1/6 ગિના મુખપાકલ - ગરીદિરલ પુડાસ ચમનાલ પુડાસ વાગીદિરલ વા.વા. 15 ગિના 3/1</p>	પુરવામડ	<p>7/2 7/2 1-11</p>	
12	131	<p>1/2: 3: 6074 વાગાડમુદાસ મઠવાપીડ રોડ - મઠવાપીડ રોડ વાગીદિરલ રોડ પુડાસ મઠવાપીડ પુડાસ ગામનાલ વા.વા. 1/1 ગિના ચમનાલ મુખપાકલ - ગરીદિરલ ગામનાલ - મઠવાપીડ વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ ગામનાલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ વા.વા. 6/1</p>	પુરવામડ	<p>39/2 23/1 4/4 3/1 8/2 13/1 12/3 4</p>	<p>3-0 3-0 3-0 3-0 12-0</p>
13	132 283	<p>1/2: 3: 6088 વાગીદિરલ વાગીદિરલ ગામનાલ ગરીદિરલ વાગીદિરલ ગામનાલ 20/5/06 મુખપાકલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ</p>	વાગીદિરલ ગરીદિરલ વાગીદિરલ મુખપાકલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ	<p>4/4 18/2/2 23/1/1 12/2</p>	<p>1-13 1-8 3-1</p>
14	141 317	<p>1/2: 3: 6085 - 6080 - 6086 વા પુદાસ પુરવામડ રોડ દિપકાં વાં મુખપાકલ રોડ - ગરીદિરલ રોડ પુડાસ ગામનાલ પુડાસ ગરીદિરલ વા.વા. 1/1 ગિના વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ ગામનાલ પુડાસ ગરીદિરલ 3 ગિના વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ વાગીદિરલ 37 ગિના મુખપાકલ 23/48 ગિના મુખપાકલ પુડાસ વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ વાગીદિરલ 373/2348 ગિના વાગીદિરલ પુડાસ ગામનાલ પુડાસ મુખપાકલ 181/5896 ગિના</p>	પુરવામડ	<p>89/2 25/1/1 9/3 4/2 5/1 12/3 4</p>	<p>7-2 7-6 6-5 7-0 27-13</p>

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60	884 866	କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେଢ଼ି ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସମାପ୍ତିର ମାତ୍ର 2015/016	କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେଢ଼ି ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭର ପ୍ରଥମ ଦିନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେଢ଼ିର ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣର ମାତ୍ର	72 14/1 1/1	2-0

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65	125 264 60 271	98.3: 6054 ਤਰਸੀਸ ਪੁਰਾਨ 6087 ਤਰਸੀਸ ਪੁਰਾਨ ਰਸੀਸ ਪਾਨ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਤਰਸੀਸ ਰਸੀਸ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਰਸੀਸ	ਪੁਰਸੀਸ	33 25/2 39 11/2 10 40 5/2 6/1	1-11 7-9 6-7 4-16 2-10
				22-13	
66	125 264 60 271	98.3: 6054 ਤਰਸੀਸ ਪੁਰਾਨ ਰਸੀਸ ਪਾਨ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਤਰਸੀਸ ਰਸੀਸ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਰਸੀਸ	ਪੁਰਸੀਸ	39 2/3 9 2 11/2 12	0-13 7-14 4-12 8-0
				20-19	

570 1272	મંચનું એ ગણતર પૂના એ ઉમેરે પાંચ ગણતર.	21/2/2 20/2/1 9/1/1	018 018 20
570 1273	ગણતર કરીને ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	2/2	613
570 1274	ગણતરને મંજૂર કરીને ઉમેરે પાંચ ગણતર.	8/2/1	4-3
570 1276	ગણતર કરીને ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	8/1/2	14
581 1278	પાંચ એ ગણતર એ ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું 56/696/1 ગણતર 17/174/1 ગણતર 67/67/1 કરવામાં આવેલું.	3/1 3/3 7/1/2 7/1/2/2 7/2/2 14/1 15/1	016 15 12 217 1-7 146 213
590 1302	ગણતર એ ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	23/1/2 23/2/2	010 016
590 1303	ગણતર એ ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	6/2 7/1/1	54 24
592 1280	ગણતર એ ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	31/1/2	0-3
593 1318	ગણતર એ ગણતર કરવામાં આવેલું.	21/2/2	06

ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଆକାର ମାପର ମାପର ମାପର ୧୯୭୭/୭୮ ୪୨/୫୩ ୨୦୦-୨୦୦			
ପୂର୍ବରୁ	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	ମାପର ମାପର	ମାପର
84 153	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	22 2/2	0-2
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	25 5/2	1-8
69 185	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	29 1/2	4-6
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	10/2/1	0-7
		12/2/2	4-2
		13/2	4-2
74 136	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	24 18/1/2	2-3
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ		
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ		
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ		
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ		
75 137	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	24 17/2/2	3-3
90 165	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	24 23/2/1	0-2
		23/2/3	0-5
		24/2	5-0
		25/1	6-8
		5/2	0-7
		4/2/1	0-7
		5/1/1	0-1
		5/2/1	1-3
		5/3	2-0
		11/1/1	2-13
417 912	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	24 11/1	0-8
	ନାମରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ	12/1/1	1-1

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 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર
 નીચે પુત્ર નીચે
 પુત્ર રાજા 11/8/14
 રાજા નીચે પુત્ર
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
 11/8/14
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે 14/8/14
 પુત્ર નીચે પુત્ર 11/8/14
 11/8/14 પુત્ર નીચે
 પુત્ર 11/8/14 પુત્ર નીચે
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
 પુત્ર નીચે 11/8/14
 રાજા 11/8/14
 પુત્ર નીચે રાજા
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર
 પુત્ર 11/8/14 નીચે 11/8/14
 પુત્ર પુત્ર પુત્ર ગુણદેવ
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
 પુત્ર ગુણદેવ પુત્ર
 પુત્ર 11/8/14
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
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 પુત્ર ગુણદેવ પુત્ર
 પુત્ર 11/8/14
 (ગુણદેવ પુત્ર)
 ગુણદેવ પુત્ર નીચે
 ગુણદેવ

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12-0-16

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \text{ gms} \\ 2118 \text{ } 112 \\ \hline 2118 \text{ } 112 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

क्र.सं.	प्रा.सं.	माता का नाम	पिता का नाम	MAAN	दिनांक	वर्ष
	18/48	महेश्वरी देवी विपिन कुंठिन रा. महेश्वरीपात्र सिंह पुत्रा रा. महेश्वरी देवी दे. वि. पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह पुत्रा धनरा सिंह, महेश्वरी सिंह पुत्रा रा. रविश्वरी देवी विपिन मन्ना सिंह पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. वि.	महेश्वरी		21/1	0-9
					1/1	0-6
	21/51	महेश्वरी सिंह महेश्वरी सिंह पुत्रा मन्ना सिंह पुत्रा मन्ना सिंह चण्डी दे. वि. महेश्वरी सिंह पुत्रा चण्डी दे. पुत्रा चण्डी दे. 28 पुत्रा चण्डी दे. 930 दि. महेश्वरी सिंह चण्डी सिंह पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 54 पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 930 दि. पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 40 पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 930 दि. पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 107 पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 930 दि. पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 52 पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 930 दि. पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 21 पुत्रा चण्डी सिंह चण्डी दे. 930 दि.	महेश्वरी		15/21	2-3
					16/2	5-8
					25/1/2	4-3

<p>21 51 4/10/20</p>	<p>1955 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>		
<p>21 52</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>25/2/2 1-2</p>	
<p>68 130 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>21/2/1 0-10</p>	
<p>68 130 ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>ਪੰਜਾਬੀ</p>	<p>1/1/1 1-3 5/1 2-2 5/1/2 0-1</p>	

0-5

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070.

1-3

50.

88				
178	ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ	18/2/2	1-10
	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਲਈ		19/1/1	2-17
	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਲਈ		19/2/1	0-2
	ਦਾਨ			

88				
180	ਦਾਨ ਲਈ	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ	22/2	4-17
182	ਦਾਨ ਲਈ	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ	23/1/1	0-1
	ਦਾਨ ਲਈ			

147				
264	ਗਰੀਬ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ	13/2/1	1-10
	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਲਈ		17/2/2	0-6
	ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਲਈ		18/1/2	1-10
	(ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਲਈ)			

148
266

ਜੇਠੋਂ ਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਧੋ
ਮੁਹਿੰਮਾ ਕਾਮਾਧੋ

ਦਿੱਤਰ 1101364000000000

ਮੰਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਕਿਸਾਨ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ

23
24/1/2

2-7

ਜੇਠੋਂ ਦੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ

24/1/1

2-7

ਧਿਨਰ ਦੇ 1/6 ਚੰਨਾ ਕੰਧੇ

ਕੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਪੁਤਰ ਧਿਨਰ ਸਿੰਘ 1/6 ਚੰਨਾ

ਮੰਧੇ ਕੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਪੁਤਰ ਧਿਨਰ ਸਿੰਘ 1/6 ਚੰਨਾ

ਮੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਕੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਤਰ ਧਿਨਰ ਸਿੰਘ

1/6 ਚੰਨਾ ਕੰਧੇ

ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਤਰ

ਧਿਨਰ ਸਿੰਘ 1/6 ਚੰਨਾ

ਮੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਮੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਸਿੰਘ 1/2 ਚੰਨਾ ਕੰਧੇ

ਕੰਧੇ ਮੰਧੇ ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ

ਕੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ 1/2 ਚੰਨਾ

ਮੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ 1/2 ਚੰਨਾ

ਕੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ 1/2 ਚੰਨਾ

ਪੁਤਰ ਮੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਤਰ

ਧਿਨਰ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮੰਧੇ ਕੰਧੇ

ਪੁਤਰ ਕੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਪੁਤਰ

ਮੰਧੇ ਸਿੰਘ 15 ਚੰਨਾ

ਮੰਧੇ ਕੰਧੇ

ਮੰਧੇ ਕੰਧੇ

148
269

ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਣਿ
ਮੁੰਦਰਾ ਕਮਾਨੀ

ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਬਾਹਿਰਾ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਤਾਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ
ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਣਿ
ਕਮਾਨ

8/3

0-9

149
270

ਕੁਸ਼ਵੰਤ ਕੋ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਕੁਸ਼ਵੰਤ ਕੋ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਕੁਸ਼ਵੰਤ ਕੋ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ
ਮੇਜਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਾ ਕਰੇਸ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਚਰਾ

ਬੁਰਗਲ

14/2

378

17/1

1-4

150 272	1128 50m3 ମି.ର ସମସ୍ତେ ମି. ମାଧ୍ୟମ ପ୍ରକାର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର	ପ୍ରକାର	4/1/1 4-7 4/2/2 4-8 7/2 4-4
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154 273	ସମସ୍ତେ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର ସମସ୍ତେ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର	ପ୍ରକାର	33 3/1/2 0-6 4/1/2 0-10
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156 278	1106 30m3 ମି.ର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର ସମସ୍ତେ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର ସମସ୍ତେ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର	ପ୍ରକାର 21 ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମି. ପ୍ରକାର	26 8/1/2 0-1
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280

ਬਖਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ
ਤਾਗ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ
ਤਾਗ ਲਿਖ

ਅਰਾਮ

19
19/2/2

4-5

22/2

5-2

26
2/2

4-0

3/1/1

1-4

8/2/2

2-1

9/1/1

1-6

159
281

ਪਰਮਜੀਤ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ
ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ $\frac{11}{31}$ ਰਿਕਾ
ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ
ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ $\frac{11}{31}$ ਰਿਕਾ
ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਰਿਕਾ
ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ
ਤਾਗ ਲਿਖ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ $\frac{9}{31}$ ਰਿਕਾ

ਅਰਾਮ

19
19/1/2

0-19 -

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282

ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ
ਪੁਤਰ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਤਰ
ਤਾਗ ਲਿਖ ਰਾਮਦੇਵ

ਅਰਾਮ

19
2/1/2

1-18

9/1/2

0-11

9/2/2

3-7

12/1/1

2-19

12/2/1

1-13

$\frac{166}{288}$ ਘਬਰੀਨ ਲਿਖ ਪਤਾ ਤਹਾ ਲਿਖ ਪੁਰਕਾਨਾ $\frac{26}{13/1/1}$ 3-3
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$\frac{170}{292}$ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਲਿਖ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਲਿਖ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਦੇ ਪਤਾ $\frac{9}{1/2}$ 0-5
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ਚਮਕੀ ਲਿਖ ਪਤਾ

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ਲਿਖ ਲਿਖ ਪਤਾ

ਚਮਕੀ

ਚਮਕੀ ਲਿਖ ਮਾਨ

ਪਤਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਿਖ

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ਚਮਕੀ ਮਾਨ

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186	ਪੰਜਾਬ ਫ਼ੌਜ ਦੇਹਤ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਸਿੰਘ		
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99	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਤਨਾ ਤੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ	ਮੁਖਤਾਰ	2	0-3
170	ਪਤਨਾ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ		2	
			1	
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			2	0-7
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ਮੁਖਤਿਆਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ਪਤਨਾ

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਜੀ ਦੇਵ ਦੇ ਲਿਖਤ ਨੇ ਮਨੁਖੀ ਅੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਅੰਗ।

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32 156	મેજાગરે પુઠા ગરબરે પુઠાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 83/10 એ પુઠા પુઠાગરે પુઠા ગરબરે 1/2/10	પુઠાગરે	6 2/1/10 00 2/1/10 00
34 158	કરે મેજાગરે મેજાગરે પુઠા મેજાગરે કરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે મેજાગરે 1/2/10 પુઠાગરે 1/2/10 પુઠાગરે 1/2/10	પુઠાગરે	6 2/1/10 010 2/1/10 15
34 159	કરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	6 2/1/10 019 2/1/10 019
35 161	મેજાગરે મેજાગરે પુઠાગરે 1/2/10 પુઠાગરે 1/2/10 પુઠાગરે 1/2/10	પુઠાગરે	6 2/1/10 010 2/1/10 010
36 167	કરે મેજાગરે મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	6 2/1/10 017 2/1/10 017
36 171	કરે મેજાગરે મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10 મેજાગરે 1/2/10	6 2/1/10 017 2/1/10 017

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ
ਮੰਤਰੀ

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ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ
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ਗੁਰਮਤ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਤ ਮੰਤਰੀ		

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ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ
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ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੈ
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<p>50 351</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>ਦਫਤਰੀ ਨਾਮ — ਬਾਇਲ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਤੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ 5/32/90 ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ ਤੋਂ 48/32/90 ਦਫਤਰੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ 48/32/90 ਨਾਮ, ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ 43/32/90 ਨਾਮ ਦਫਤਰੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ 47/32/90</p>	<p>10 9/1 0-17 10/2 10</p>
<p>18 74</p>	<p>ਦਫਤਰੀ ਨਾਮ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ</p>	<p>ਦਫਤਰੀ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਮ — ਦਫਤਰੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ 58/11/90 ਦਫਤਰੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਨਾਮ 52/11/90</p>	<p>10 11/1 10 2/9/2 0-7</p>

ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ <u>ਵਾਇ</u>	10 3/12 07
ਮੇਰਾ ਪਤਾ	ਮੇਰਾ ਪਤਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਪਤਾ ਮੇਰਾ ਪਤਾ	10 3/12 5
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12	60	12	60
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ਸਾਬਕਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰ
ਰਜਿਸਟਰ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਫਾਇਲ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਸਾ. ਪਿ. ੨੨.
ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ੨੧ ੧੯੩ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਣ. ਤਕਰੀਬਨ

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52220	45/100	ਮਾਣਕ 2 ਸਮਾਜ	21532020 ਸਮਾਜ
1	$\frac{55}{114}$	ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ	522.53
2	$\frac{45}{100}$	ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{119}{291}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{119}{291}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{75}{194}$ ਪੰਨਾ	522.53
3	$\frac{44}{99}$	ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{55}{162}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{55}{162}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{24}{91}$ ਪੰਨਾ	522.53
4	$\frac{59}{121}$	ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{1}{3}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{1}{3}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{1}{3}$ ਪੰਨਾ ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ $\frac{1}{3}$ ਪੰਨਾ	522.53
5		ਮਾਣਕ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ 530 ਸਮਾਜ ਪੰਨਾ	522.53

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ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ੨੦:੨ 19੫
ਤਹਿਸੀਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਤਹਿਸੀਲ

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40	28/11/20	30:00
41	29/11/20	30:30
42	30/11/20	31:00
43	01/12/20	31:30
44	02/12/20	32:00
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43	משה	1/1/1920	44	משה	1/1/1920
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47	משה	1/1/1920	48	משה	1/1/1920
49	משה	1/1/1920	50	משה	1/1/1920
51	משה	1/1/1920	52	משה	1/1/1920
53	משה	1/1/1920	54	משה	1/1/1920
55	משה	1/1/1920	56	משה	1/1/1920
57	משה	1/1/1920	58	משה	1/1/1920
59	משה	1/1/1920	60	משה	1/1/1920
61	משה	1/1/1920	62	משה	1/1/1920
63	משה	1/1/1920	64	משה	1/1/1920
65	משה	1/1/1920	66	משה	1/1/1920
67	משה	1/1/1920	68	משה	1/1/1920
69	משה	1/1/1920	70	משה	1/1/1920
71	משה	1/1/1920	72	משה	1/1/1920
73	משה	1/1/1920	74	משה	1/1/1920
75	משה	1/1/1920	76	משה	1/1/1920
77	משה	1/1/1920	78	משה	1/1/1920
79	משה	1/1/1920	80	משה	1/1/1920
81	משה	1/1/1920	82	משה	1/1/1920
83	משה	1/1/1920	84	משה	1/1/1920
85	משה	1/1/1920	86	משה	1/1/1920
87	משה	1/1/1920	88	משה	1/1/1920
89	משה	1/1/1920	90	משה	1/1/1920
91	משה	1/1/1920	92	משה	1/1/1920
93	משה	1/1/1920	94	משה	1/1/1920
95	משה	1/1/1920	96	משה	1/1/1920
97	משה	1/1/1920	98	משה	1/1/1920
99	משה	1/1/1920	100	משה	1/1/1920

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क्र.सं.	नाम/पता	मालिक का नाम	मालिक का पता
22	161 502	श्री 131. मालिक का नाम मालिक का पता	मालिक का पता
23	161 451	मालिक का नाम	मालिक का पता
	486	मालिक का नाम	मालिक का पता
	454/	मालिक का नाम	मालिक का पता
	454	मालिक का नाम	मालिक का पता

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14 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
 15 154 $\frac{1}{2}$
 16 1-2 "
 17 772 $\frac{1}{2}$
 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2916

Handwritten signature

② 2500 2000 2500
Kippur
Lance

25th Oct. 1968

ਕਾਮ ਸੇ ਰੋਸ਼ਦੇ ਦਿਉਕ ਤੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਕਰਾ ਮਿਤ ਪਰਦਿਖੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ 185 ਅੰਕ ਪੈ

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①	207 251	રૂઠાં ૬૦ પડાઈ ગાંધી પૂર્વ દેશને ૫૪/૬૦ ગાંધી પૂર્વ દેશને	રૂઠાં ૬૦ પડાઈ ગાંધી ૬૦/૬૦	10 13/1/2	0-2
	207 253	પૂર્વ દેશને ૧૫૬ ૫૫૫/૬૦	૬૩૮ પૂર્વ રાજ્ય ૬૦/૬૦	16 5/2	0-5
		૬૩૮ પૂર્વ રાજ્ય પૂર્વ દેશને 1/3/૬૦ ૬૩૮ પૂર્વ રાજ્ય		13/2	3-2
				24/1	40
				25/2	613
				17	
		૬૩૮ પૂર્વ રાજ્ય 20 ૫૫૫/૬૦	૬૩૮ પૂર્વ રાજ્ય ૬૦/૬૦	20/21	11
				21/1/2	016
				13 ①	15-17
	207 252		ગાંધી પૂર્વ દેશને પૂર્વ દેશને ૬૦/૬૦	17 11/1/2	015

278 1015	ਗੰਗਾਦੇਵ ਕਾਕੇ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ	ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਸੀ	16 17/12	3-2
		ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪੁਰ ਵੀਰ ਪੁਰ ਮਾਣਦੇ	19/1/12	1-8
278 1017		ਗੰਗਾਦੇਵ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਸੀ	16 18/3/12	1-7
		ਗੰਗਾਦੇਵ ਪੁਰ ਵੀਰ ਮਾਣਦੇ	10/6/12	0-5
278 1018		ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਸੀ	16 19/1/11	1
		ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪੁਰ ਵੀਰ ਪੁਰ ਮਾਣਦੇ		
278 1020		ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਸੀ	15 19/2/12	1
		ਮਾਣਦੇ ਪੁਰ ਵੀਰ ਪੁਰ ਮਾਣਦੇ		

288 1021	ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ	ਆਮਰੀਕਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਨੀ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	16 19/1/12	3/2
288 1022		ਦਲਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	16 18/2/12	1/0
288 1018		ਦਲੀ ਕੌਰ ਕਾਨੀ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	16 27/1/12	0/2
187 707	ਮਾਨੀਚ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਕਾਨੀ	ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	16 20/1/11	0/2
216 796	ਦੀਪ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	17 21/1/12 21/2/12	0-7 2/0
202 797	ਮਾਣਸਰ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਦਲੀ 1/2/12 ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਾਣਸਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	ਪੁਰਾਣਾ	17 21/2/12	0-7

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202 733 2	ਸੋਧੜੀਓਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ 1/10/80 ਗਰਦਮਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਗਰਦਮਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ 1/1/80			
135 472	ਗਰਦਮਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਸਿਰਫ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ	17 21/3 22/1	07 H
206 781	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	ਗਰਦਮਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਸਿਰਫ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ	17 21/3 22/1	05 05
203 743	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ	28 1/1 21/1 9/21	2-2 H H
120 420	ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	ਗਰਦਮਾਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋ	28 6/2 27 1/1/2 11/21	31 04 34 25

120 422	2	ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਸਿੰਘਾਣਾ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ	28 15/11	517 H6
135 474		ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ	28 3/12/12	13
135 475		ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ	28 2/11/11 2/11/12 3/1/12 3/1/12	117 211 072 17
135 476		ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ ਗੁਰਦਿਨਾਸਰ ਨਗਰ	28 4/1/12	07

120	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਨਗਰ	ਬਲਾਕ ਨਗਰ	23	
424	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੇਵਾ	ਸਿੰਗਾ ਬਲਾਕ	4/12	01
	2017/18	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਬਲਾਕ	7/12	513
		ਬਲਾਕ ਸਿੰਘੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	8/1	212
		ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਬਲਾਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	8/12	04
		ਦੀਪ 1/12 ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	9/12	16
		ਸਮਾਜਿਕ 11/12 ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	12/11	10
		ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਬਲਾਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	14/12	02
		ਸਮਾਜਿਕ 15/12 ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	18/12	06
		ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	19/11	07

107	ਦਲੀਪ ਨਗਰ	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਗ	27	
390	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	ਬਲਾਕ	12/12	117
		ਬਲਾਕ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	12/13	014
		ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	13/12	013
			19/11	110
			26	112

107	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਨਗਰ	ਗੁਰਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਗ	27	
395	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ	ਬਲਾਕ	15/12	10
		ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ		
		ਬਲਾਕ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ		

$\frac{105}{180}$	ਗਰਬੇ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ ਪੁਰਾਨਾਂ 6.32 2689/10	ਪੁਰਾਨਾਂ	$\frac{22}{161}$	0.13
	ਚਾਰਥੀ 74/2689/10		16/1	0.17
	ਪਾਠੀ 2000 630/2689/10		17/2	4.12
	ਚਾਥੀ 627/2689/10		18/1/2	4.18
	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ 724/2689/10		24/2	1.5
	ਪੁਰਾ ਗਰਬੇ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ		25/2	5.10
			$\frac{33}{31}$	1.0
$\frac{270}{959}$	ਗਰਬੇ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ 1/7/10	ਬਣਾਵਟ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ	$\frac{27}{181/21}$	0.10
	ਗੁਪਤ ਪੁਰਾ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ 2/7/10	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ		
	ਬਣਾਵਟ ਗੁਪਤ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ			
	ਪੁਰਾ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ 3/7/10			
	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਪੁਰਾ ਗੁਪਤ ਪੁਰਾ ਬਣਾਵਟ 1/7/10	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਪੁਰਾ ਚਰਾਣੇ		
$\frac{369}{1235/1}$	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਗੁਪਤ ਗਰਬੇ ਗੁਪਤ	ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ	$\frac{36}{10/2}$	0.12
$\frac{369}{1217}$		ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ	$\frac{36}{11/11}$	0.13
$\frac{367}{1265}$	ਗੁਪਤ ਪੁਰਾ ਗੁਪਤ ਗੁਪਤ	ਗੁਪਤ	$\frac{36}{11/11}$	0.7
			25/1	1.0
			31/2	3.18

365 1263	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	365 32/21	18
			365 31/11	18
			365 32/21	36
368 1305	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	368 31/11	10
			368 15/2	14
			368 31/11	17
			368 10/2	18
			368 11/11	17
366 1264	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	366 11/11	20
370 1218	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	370 31/2	3-2
			370 31/2	15
403 1356	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	ਪ੍ਰੋਪਰਟੀ	403 31/2	17

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$$\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ \hline 1183 \end{array}$$

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चक्र
 ३५
 ११/११/११ ०५

[illegible]
$$\begin{array}{r} 359 \\ \hline 1184 \end{array}$$

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
श्री
 श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः
 श्री गणेशाय नमः
 श्री लक्ष्मी नमः
श्री
 श्री गणेशाय नमः
 श्री लक्ष्मी नमः
 श्री गणेशाय नमः
 श्री लक्ष्मी नमः

382 1314	<p>ਰੰਗੇ 4078/6567</p> <p>ਨਪਾਨੇ 4078/6556</p> <p>ਰਾਇਸੇ 1/4/10</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਨਿਸਾਦ ਪੁਰਾ ਨਾਪਾਦ</p> <p>ਜਸਵੰਤ ਪੁਰਾ 32/40</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ 80</p> <p>4209/10</p>	ਪੁਰਾਨਾ	35	
			11/1	316
			12/1/2	416
			13/1	01
			19/1/2	H
			22/2/1	H
			24/2	07
			27/2	01
			24/2/1	0-2
377/1 1306/1	<p>ਚਰਖੇ ਰਾਇਸੇ</p> <p>ਚਰਖੇ 3/4/10</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਚੰ ਪਦਮ ਸਿੰਘ</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ</p> <p>ਨਿਸਾਦ</p>	ਪੁਰਾਨਾ	35	
			3/1/2	H
362 1320	<p>ਨਪਾਨੇ 5003</p> <p>ਦਿਸਾਦ ਪੁਰਾ ਚੰ</p> <p>ਜਸਵੰਤ ਦਿਸਾਦ ਨਾਨਕ</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਰੰਗੇ 134</p> <p>3072/10</p> <p>ਜਸਵੰਤ ਦੇ ਨਾਨਕ</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਚੰ ਦੁਰਿੰਦਰ</p> <p>ਪੁਰਾ ਰੰਗੇ ਪੁਰਾ ਰੰਗੇ</p> <p>13/4/10</p>		35	
			3/2	08
			4/1	01
			7/1/2	10
			12/1	212

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361 श्रीमान ए ६२
२६१५३/६
 कोषच/६ ६२
२६१५३/६
 पूरक प्रमाण पूरक प्रमाण
 गुरुद्वारा ६ पूरक प्रमाण
 को प्रमाण १५/२६१५३/६
 प्रमाण पूरक प्रमाण को
 प्रमाण २५/२६१५३/६

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357 1170	ਸਿਰਾ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਸਮਝਦੀ	ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਮਾਫ ਸਿਰਾ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ	38 11/11 12/11 13/11 14/11 15/11 16/11
357 1171		ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਸਿਰਾ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ	38 12/11 13/11 14/11 15/11
220 840	ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ	ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ	39 11/11 12/11
	ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 570/1 2391/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 56/797/1 ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 56/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 57/797/1 ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ 60/797/1 ਪੁਰਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਮਾਫਤਾ ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 56/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 57/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 58/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 59/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 60/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 61/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 62/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 63/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 64/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 65/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 66/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 67/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 68/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 69/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 70/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 71/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 72/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 73/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 74/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 75/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 76/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 77/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 78/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 79/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 80/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 81/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 82/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 83/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 84/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 85/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 86/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 87/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 88/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 89/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 90/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 91/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 92/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 93/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 94/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 95/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 96/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 97/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 98/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 99/797/1 ਤਰੀਖ ਦੇ ਰਾਏ 100/797/1		

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ਮਕੈ ਮਕੈ

ਹਿਸਟਰ

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਮਸੀਨ ਹੋਲੇ ਲਾਈਨ.

ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਗਲਾ ਹਟੇ ਹਟਾਏ ਨੇ 340

ਤਹਿਜੀਨ ਪੱਟੀ ਪਿਥਾਂ ਹਟਾਏ

ਮੁਖੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਏ

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90 182	ଉତ୍ତମ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ପାରି	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧
91 163	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରେଣୁକା ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରମା ମିଶ୍ର - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶ୍ର - ଶ୍ରୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଧନ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶ୍ର	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧
92 165	ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ଧନ ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ୧୧	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧
93 175	ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ୧୧	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧
94 208	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧
95 214	ମିଶ୍ର ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ ମିଶ୍ର ଧନ	ଧନାନ୍ତର	୧୬୮୧ ୧-୦୧

123 227	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড মাল মালিকানা	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড. প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড. পাটনাম প্রদত্ত. অবশিষ্ট অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত. মালিকানা	$\frac{29}{13} \sqrt{3-4}$ ৩৭
127 236	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত মালিকানা প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড ৬৬ প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড. প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড ৬৬ প্রদত্ত	$\frac{25}{2} \sqrt{0-10}$ ৩৭
239	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	$\frac{25}{2} \sqrt{5-14}$ ৩৭
243	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	$\frac{29}{12} \sqrt{2-}$ ৩৭
244	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	$\frac{25}{10} \sqrt{1-18}$ ৩৭
	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	$\frac{29}{14} \sqrt{3-12}$ ৩৭
	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত	$\frac{28}{21} \sqrt{0-2}$ ৩৭
128 251	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড	অবশিষ্ট ফিল্ড প্রদত্ত প্রদত্ত ফিল্ড	$\frac{25}{22} \sqrt{2-18}$ ৩৭ $\frac{23}{2} \sqrt{2-10}$ ৩৭ $\frac{29}{2} \sqrt{0-15}$ ৩৭

118 266	মজার পল্লী-পূর্ব পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পূর্ব পল্লী	মজার
139 267	পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী	মজার
149 259	পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী	মজার
150 260	পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী	মজার
157	পূর্ব পল্লী-মজার	
313	পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী পূর্ব পল্লী-পূর্ব পল্লী	মজার

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18 7	0-15	০.৭
23 2	4-15	০.৭
25 2	1-8	০.৭
29 2	4-1	০.৭
2 2	1-4	০.৭
8 1	6-9	০.৭
23 4	13-2	০.৭

11 10	0-11	০.৭
11 10	4-10	০.৭
21 2	2-4	০.৭

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<div> <div>171</div> <div>365</div> </div> <div> <div>ગુજરાતી શિક્ષક - ગાંધીજીનાં શ્રી</div> <div>પ્રેરના. ગાંધીજીનાં પ્રેરના</div> <div>ગાંધીજીનાં અંત.</div> </div>	<div> <div>38</div> <div>20 ✓</div> <div>21 ✓</div> </div> <div> <div>8</div> <div>ગાંધી</div> <div>3-18</div> <div>ગાંધી</div> </div>
<div> <div>185</div> <div>386</div> </div> <div> <div>કાંઈ નાનકડાં ગાંધીજીનાં</div> <div>ગાંધીજીનાં પ્રેરના</div> <div>ગાંધીજીનાં પ્રેરના 110/8</div> <div>ગાંધીજીનાં પ્રેરના 110/8</div> <div>ગાંધીજીનાં પ્રેરના</div> </div>	<div> <div>16</div> <div>22/1</div> <div>25</div> <div>21/1</div> </div> <div> <div>1-2</div> <div>ગાંધી</div> <div>2</div> <div>ગાંધી</div> </div>
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209 431	ਮਤਾਬਾ ਕੋਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਤਾਬਾ
210 432	ਮਤਾਬਾ ਕੋਲ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਤਾਬਾ
212 434	ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ - ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ	ਮਤਾਬਾ
213 435	ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਮਤਾਬਾ	ਮਤਾਬਾ

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217 439	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	12 15 3 15 3 16 2 25 1	0-1 0-2 2-18 0-14
218 440	ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	12 25 3 17 3 8 2	4-5 2-3 3-10 5-13 2-7
219 441	ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	12 25 3 3 12 1	2-7 0-9 0-1
221 2 198 1/2 443	ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	3 12 1	0-4
221 3 198 1 443	ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	19 2 22 5 8 14	3-2 5-8 8-14
230 452	ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ - ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମିଳିତ ଗ୍ରାମ	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ	6 12 1	1-17 0-1

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$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ 1 \\ \hline 4432 \end{array}$	<p>ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰਬਰ</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ 1 \\ \hline 4432 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 453 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ - ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 453 ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 453 ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 453</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ 22 \\ \hline 8 \\ 6 \\ \hline 17 \\ 20 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ 445 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ - ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 445 ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 445 ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 445</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ \hline 12 \\ 11 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 451 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ - ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 451 ਦਰਜ਼ੀਤੀ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 451 ਮਾਮਲਾ ਨੰ. - ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 451</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 13 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ \hline 7 \\ 15 \end{array}$

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Annexure 7H.Bangla Rai
Bonafide PAF list provided by District Administration

128 251	ଅମର ସିଂହ ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାଉ ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ	ଅମରସିଂହ	$\frac{99}{8}$ 0-9 $\frac{21}{1}$ 0-16 $\frac{21}{1}$ 0-21 <hr/> 15-1-20
165 349	ଅମର ସିଂହ ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାଉ ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ	ଅମରସିଂହ	$\frac{62}{2}$ 0-16 ଅମରସିଂହ
350		ଅମରସିଂହ	$\frac{65}{2}$ 3-1 ଅମରସିଂହ $\frac{69}{2}$ 1-13 ଅମରସିଂହ $\frac{158}{2}$ 0-11 ଅମରସିଂହ 160 0-18 ଅମରସିଂହ $\frac{169}{2}$ 0-11 ଅମରସିଂହ <hr/> ଅମରସିଂହ 6-14 ଅମରସିଂହ <hr/> 19-1

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290 535	ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ	ਮਾਧਨੀ ਰਿਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ	64 2	4-17		
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ਗੰਗਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ

ਨੰ. ਨੰ.	ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੰ.	ਰਾਜ.
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2.	57-16	

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290 535	ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ	ਮਾਧਨੀ ਰਿਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ	64 2	4-17		
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91

ਗੰਗਾ ਸਮੇਤ ਸਮੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ

ਸੰ. ਨੰ.	ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੰ.	ਰਾਸ਼.
1.	30-75	
2.	57-76	

Scanned with CamScanner

Mallanwala Khas (Zira)					
Sl. No.	Area	Area Name	Area No.	Area Size (Ac.)	Area Size (Ct.)
1		...	525	152	2-11
2	"	...	532	161/2	3-11
3	"	...	528	171/2	2-18
4	"	...	529	241/2	8-12
5	"	...	527	231/2	8-5
6	"	...	649	145	4-12
7	"	...	1012	570	2-10
8	"	...	584	145	3-11
9	"	...	218	31/2	1-13
10	"	...	218	81/2	2-8
11	"	...	67	11/2	3-12
12	"	...	218	121/2	4-6
13	"	...	11	131/2	2-6
14	"	...	583	181/2	1-6
				40-9	

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

ਸਿਰੀ	ਨਾਮ ਪਿਤਾ	ਨਾਮ ਮਾਤਾ	ਬੰਦ	ਗਰਮ ਭਾਗ	ਤਰੀਕਾ	ਇਨਕਾਰ
1	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(67)	130 13/1/19	0-14	2
2	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(103)	19/1	4-16	2
3	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ	(103)	19/2	0-6	2
4	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ	(67)	18/2/19	0-8	2
5	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(103)	18/3/19	0-11	2
6	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ	(67)	22/1/19	3-9	2
7	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(140)	22/2/19	1-3	2
8	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(103)	23/1/19	0-10	2
9	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(584)	23/2/19	0-16	2
10	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(605)	2/1/19	6-4	2
11	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(67)	8/2/19	0-6	2
12	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ	(68)	9/1/19	5-18	2
13	"	ਮਹਿਮਾਨ ਮਾਤਾ	(803)	9/2/19	1-10	2

Sl. No.	Area	Area Name	Area Code	Area Type	Area Size
41	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	778	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	4-19
42	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	778	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	4-19
43	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	775	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	4-14
44	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	2-22
45	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	230	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	4-14
46	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	774	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	2-22
47	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	771	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	0-3
48	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	230	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	6-14
49	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	807	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	5-8
50	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	3-3
51	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	89	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	0-10
52	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	736	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	1-12
53	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	"	ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ	0-79

Sl. No.	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
54	807	107	3-11-2	
55	"	...	322	11/10	1-15-2	
56	"	...	818	10/10	0-11-2	
57	"	...	11	20/10	6-5-2	
58	"	...	11	20/10	4-6-2	
59	"	...	11	22/10	2-10-2	
60	"	...	10/12	308	0-15-2	
61	"	...	605	12/3	2-5-2	
62	"	...	11	2/1	1-5-2	
63	"	...	11	2/2	0-14-2	
64	"	...	11	2/3	1-1-2	
65	"	...	11	9/10	1-3-2	
66	"	...	11	9/2	4-10-2	
67	"	...	11	10/1	0-7-2	
68	"	...	11	10/2	0-6-2	
						36-4-30-4

Sl. No.	Area	Sub Area	Area No.	Area Size (Ac.)	Area Size (Ct.)
69	Walled Area	Walled Area	(805)	123 4	0-4
70	"	Walled Area	(11)	11/2	0-3
71	"	Walled Area	(11)	19/2	0-3
72	"	Walled Area	(11)	22/2	0-6
73	"	Walled Area	(590)	28 4	4-6
74	"	Walled Area	(11)	3/2	1-2
75	"	Walled Area	(11)	5/2	0-1
76	"	Walled Area	1082	361	0-11
77	"	Walled Area	(391)	336	0-18
78	"	Walled Area	985	63 14/2	0-6
79	"	Walled Area	220	14/2	0-3
80	"	Walled Area	"	15/2	4-2
81	"	Walled Area	"	15/2	1-3
82	"	Walled Area	"	16/2	3-19
83	"	Walled Area	"	16 2	X X
				35-17	35-17

Sl. No.	Name	Area	Area	Area	Area
84	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	694	63	3-2	
85	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	1003	26	1-7	
86	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	200	63	0-12	
87	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	694	21	1-8	
88	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	142	21/2	2-0	
89	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	974	74	0-12	
90	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	142	15	6-2	
91	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	11	9	0-12	
92	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	11	10	6-1	
93	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	11	11	3-8	
94	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	11	12	2-6	
95	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	43	19	4-2	
96	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	142	20	1-3	
97	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	942	20/2	0-10	
98	ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ	11	21	0-12	

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ	ਮੁਲ	ਗਰਾਮ	ਮੁਲ	ਮੁਲ
99	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(43)	75	5-16	
100	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	84	5-0	
101	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	3/1	1-7	
102	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	8/1	3-6	
103	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	9/1	8-8	
104	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(44)	26/1	0-18	
105	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(46)	12/1		
106	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(586)	12/1	0-5	
107	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	13/1	0-6	
108	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(43)	13/1	4-8	
109	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	17/1	0-18	
110	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(586)	18/1	5-17	
111	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	23/1	3-8	
112	"	ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਸਕੂਲ	(11)	24/1	0-12	
					34-13	34-5

(9)

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੰਬਰ/ਫੀਡ	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨਾਮ	ਬਲਾਕ	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਨੋਟ	ਸਥਾਨ	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਨੋਟ
113	ਸੰਗਰਾਮੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ	586	184	3-08	
114	"	10/2	24/1/14	011	
115	"	11	542	011	
116	"	10/6	331	1-16	
117	"	587	35/1/14	5-16	
118	"	19	15	3-12	
119	"	16	16/1/14	2-9	
120	"	11	45/1/14	X-X	
121	"	10/2	353/1/14	2-8	
122	"	589	36/10/14	0-7	
123	"	587	11/1/14	2-2	
124	"	10/2	523/1/14	0-4	
125	"	683	36/20/14	4-14	
126	"	11	21/1/14	6-8	
					16-35-16

क्र.	नाम/पद	विवरण	मूल्य	दर	कुल
127	श्री. राजेश कुमार	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(686)	36/22/कि	X 1
128	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(880)	43/21/कि	5-4
129	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(11)	2/कि	1-12
130	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	102	528/कि	0-3
131	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	605	43/9/कि	3-18
132	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(880)	11/कि	2-11
133	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	171	12/कि	6-15
134	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(11)	19/कि	5-12
135	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	267	18/कि	0-16
136	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(11)	22/कि	3-4
137	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	"	23/कि	2-16
138	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	806	53/2/कि	0-19
139	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	(11)	3/कि	4-15
140	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	"	81/कि	4-13
141	"	सिमेंट 1000 किलो	"	81/2/कि	1-14
					94-12
					44-12

142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
142	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
143	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
144	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
145	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
146	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
147	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
148	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
149	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
150	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
151	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
152	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
153	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
154	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
155	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
156	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਮੰਤਰ	ਸਮਾਂ	ਦਿਨ
157	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	587	35/4/19 1-4
158	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	5/1/19 5-12
159	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	842	31/3/19 5-12
		ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	840	31/3/19
160	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	3	4/1/19 1-6
161	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	7/1/19 1-19
162	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	842	7/2/19 1-18
163	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	8/1 2-16
164	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	8/2/19 0-9
165	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	13/2/19 18-2
166	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	14/1/19 4-0
167	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ	11	14/2/19 2-2
168	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	149	16/1/19 1-2
169	"	ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ	134	31/17/19 5-19

ਸਥਾਨ	ਸਥਾਨ ਨਾਮ	ਮੁਲ	ਕੁਲ ਮੁਲ	ਬਾਕੀ
170	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	587	31 24/ਨਿ	3-8
171	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	25/ਨਿ	3-1
172	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	312	31 9/ਨਿ	1-18
173	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	200	20 5/ਨਿ	4-15
174	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	6/ਨਿ	2-15
175	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	15/ਨਿ	0-10
176	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	312	10 21/ਨਿ	0-2
177	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	72	19 1	1-18
178	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	113	10	4-2
179	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	200	11/ਨਿ	6-0
180	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	19/ਨਿ	1-0
181	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	20/ਨਿ	6-0
182	ਭੁਖਾਰੀ	11	21	3-12

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਨੰਬਰ	ਨਾਮ	ਮੁਲ	ਕਿਸਮ	ਕਿਸਮ
183	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਭੋਜਨ ਮਾਫਿ	200	19/12	3-4
184	ਭੋਜਨ	11	22/1	1-4
185	ਭੋਜਨ	11	22/1	5-12
186	ਭੋਜਨ	11	22/1	0-4
187	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਾਫਿ	928	13/12	0-4
188	ਭੋਜਨ	11	13/12	2-0
189	ਭੋਜਨ ਮਾਫਿ	848	22/12	10-1
190	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਾਫਿ	847	12/12	4-1
191	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਾਫਿ	928	18/12	4-8
192	ਭੋਜਨ	11	19/12	2-0
193	ਭੋਜਨ ਮਾਫਿ	848	22/12	0-4
194	ਭੋਜਨ	11	22/12	5-12
195	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਭੋਜਨ ਮਾਫਿ	200	9/12	6-6
196	ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਪਾਣੀ	10/2	5/12	0-11
ਕੁੱਲ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ		515	18	367

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ਕ੍ਰਮ ਸੰ.	ਭਾਗ	ਚਾਹੀ	ਸੀ.ਮ.	ਸੀ.ਮ. ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਤ	ਕੁੱਲ ਸੜ
1.	40-9	451-19	22-8	16-6	490-13
2.	33-6	23-10			
3.	25-10				
4.	36-9	1. ਸੀ.ਮ. ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ ਹੋਟ			
5.	36-4	12,000/- ਭਾਗ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
6.	35-17	$12,000 \times 160 = 19,20,000/-$ ਭਾਗ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
7.	33-6				
8.	34-3	2. ਸੀ.ਮ. ਕਮਲਾਸੀ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ ਹੋਟ			
9.	33-16	110,000/- ਭਾਗ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
10.	44-12	$1,10,000 \times 160 = 1,76,00,000/-$ ਭਾਗ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
11.	27-2				
12.	34-12	3. ਚਾਹੀ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
13.	39-0	8,75,000/- ਭਾਗ ਖੁਤੀ ਮਹਲਾ			
14.	36-7				
ਕੁੱਲ ਸੜ = 490-13		451-19			

ਸਮਤਿ 4342550
ਸਕਾਈਡੀਜ਼

ਸਮਤਿ 4342550
ਸਕਾਈਡੀਜ਼

ਸਮਤਿ 4342550
ਸਕਾਈਡੀਜ਼

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ
ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ 'ਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ

Village List with Area Details

Village Dulla Singh Wala

Sr. No	District	Tehsil	Village & H.B.	No. Khasra	Type of Land	Area	Name of Owner
1	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Dulla Singh Wala (2)			K-M-S Hectares	
				21//22	chahi	8-0 0.4047	Dilbag Singh S/o Talok Singh, Virsa Singh S/o Karam Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Karam Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Karam Singh
				21//23min	chahi	7-9 0.3768769	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
				21//24min	chahi	0-17 0.0429994	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
				28//1min	chahi	1-4 0.060705	Balvir Singh Mutbana S/o Dyal Singh
				28//2min	chahi	7-13 0.3869944	Dilbag Singh S/o Talok Singh
				28//3/1	chahi	1-0 0.0505875	Balvir Singh Mutbana S/o Dyal Singh
				28//3/2	chahi	7-0 0.3541125	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
				28//4/1	chahi	5-6 0.2681138	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
				28//4/2	chahi	0-8 0.020235	Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh
				28//6min	chahi	0-8 0.020235	Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh
				28//7/1	chahi	0-15 0.0379406	Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh

4/8/8
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			17//24min	chahi	4-10		
			22//3min	chahi	0-1	0.2276438	Nirbhah Singh-Balwinder Singh S/os Mall Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Nirbhah Singh, Nirmal Singh S/o Dalip Singh, Daljit Singh S/o Nirbhah Singh, Gurnam Singh-Satnam Singh-Gurlal Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			22//4min	chahi	5-17	0.0025294	Gurdeep Singh S/o Gujjar Singh
			22//5min	chahi	2-0	0.2959369	Satnam Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Rajdeep Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Gurlal Singh-Gurnam Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Surjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh
			22//6min	chahi	6-12	0.101175	Gurnam Singh S/o Surjit Singh
			22//7min	chahi	1-0	0.3338775	Gurlal Singh S/o Surjit Singh
			22//14min	chahi	0-17	0.0505875	Amrik Singh S/o Sardara Singh
			22//15/1min	chahi	1-12	0.0429994	Diwan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Karanjeet Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Gurpeet Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh, Harjinder Kaur W/o Nishan Singh, Shamsheer Singh S/o Nishan Singh, Bir Kaur W/o Swaran Singh
			22//15/2/2/1	chahi	0-16	0.08094	Surjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Gurlal Singh-Satnam Singh-Gurnam Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			22//15/2/1/2	chahi	0-12	0.04047	Surjit Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Gurlal Singh-Satnam Singh-Gurnam Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			22//15/2/2	chahi	4-4	0.0303525	Diwan Singh-Harjinder Singh-Khajan Singh-Harbajan Singh S/os Surta Singh, Balwinder kaur-joginder Kaur D/os Surta Singh
			22//16min	chahi	3-7	0.2124675	Diwan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Karanjeet Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Gurpeet Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh, Harjinder Kaur W/o Nishan Singh, Shamsheer Singh S/o Nishan Singh, Bir Kaur W/o Swaran Singh
			21//1min	chahi	0-11	0.1694681	Diwan Singh-Harjinder Singh-Khajan Singh-Harbajan Singh S/os Surta Singh, Balwinder kaur-joginder Kaur D/os Surta Singh
			21//10min	chahi	7-5	0.0278231	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
			21//9min	chahi	0-15	0.3667594	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
						0.0379406	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh

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			28/7/2	chahi	2-8		
			28/8	chahi	3-0	0.12141	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
			28/9min	chahi	1-19	0.1517625	Ram Singh S/o Atma Singh, Gurwinder Singh S/o Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
			28/16/1	gair mumkin Abadi 0-16	1-7	0.0986456	Balvir Singh Mutbana S/o Dyal Singh
			28/16/2	chahi	5-11	0.0682931	Surat Singh Alis Swaran Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit SinghS/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-Manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur, Sita Rani W/o Kirpal Singh
			28/17	chahi	8-7	0.2807606	Gurbachan Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Naranjan Singh, Sawaran Kaur-Anoop Kaur-Raj kaur-Amrik kaurD/os Pyara Singh, Harjit Kaur D/o Naib Singh
			28/18min	chahi	4-0	0.4224056	Gurpreet Singh- Sukhpreet Singh S/os Bachitar Singh
			28/23min	chahi	0-3	0.20235	Bachitar Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			28/24/1min	chahi	2-9	0.0075881	Bachitar Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			28/24/2/1	chahi	3-0	0.1239394	Gurpreet Singh- Sukhpreet Singh S/os Bachitar Singh
			28/24/2/2	gair mimkin abadi	1-0	0.1517625	Gurbachan Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Naranjan Singh, Sawaran Kaur-Anoop Kaur-Raj kaur-Amrik kaurD/os Pyara Singh, Harjit Kaur D/o Naib Singh
			28/25	chahi/A tta Chaki 0-5	8-0	0.0505875	Surat Singh Alis Swaran Singh S/o Kartar Singh
			29/20min	chahi	0-12	0.4047	Surat Singh Alis Swaran Singh S/o Kartar Singh
			85	gair mumkin	2-10	0.0303525	Raminder Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Dharam Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Ishar Singh S/o Mahla, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit Singh S/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
						0.1264688	Amrik Singh S/o Sardara Singh, Gurdip Singh S/o Gujjar Singh, Mukhtiar Kaur W/o Surjit Singh

			29//21min	chahi	6-13		
			30//1	chahi	4-6	0.3364069	Raminder Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Gurjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit Singh S/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
			30//10/1	chahi	1-4	0.2175263	Raminder Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Gurjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit Singh S/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
			30//10/2	chahi	1-2	0.060705	Raminder Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Gurjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit Singh S/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
			30//11min	chahi	0-14	0.0556463	Kartar Singh S/o Santa Singh, Kartar Kaur D/o Santa Singh
			31//4/1min	chahi	1-7	0.0354113	Kartar Singh S/o Santa Singh, Kartar Kaur D/o Santa Singh
			31//4/2min	chahi	0-4	0.0682931	Bachitar Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			31//5	chahi	8-0	0.0101175	Bachitar Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			31//6/1min	chahi	2-11	0.4047	Surat Singh Alis Swaran Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit SinghS/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-Manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
			31//6/2min	chahi	1-17	0.1289981	Surat Singh Alis Swaran Singh S/o Kartar Singh
			31//15min	chahi	0-6	0.0935869	Kartar Singh S/o Santa Singh, Kartar Kaur D/o Santa Singh
			6//12min	chahi	3-18	0.0151763	Kartar Singh S/o Santa Singh, Kartar Kaur D/o Santa Singh
			6//20/1min	chahi	3-11	0.1972913	Sukhmandar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Avtar Singh-Angrej Singh S/os Jagir Singh, Raj Kaur W/o Didar Singh, Gurpeet Sing- Jaspal Singh S/os Didar Singh
			6//20/2min	chahi	0-15	0.1795856	Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh
			6//19/2min	chahi	1-8	0.0379406	Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh
			6//21/2min	chahi	0-4	0.0708225	Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh
						0.0101175	Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh

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Vijay Kumar

			6//22/1min	chahi	4-13	0.2352319	Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh
			6//22/2min	chahi	1-17	0.0935869	Tarsem Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Bagicha Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, Mehnga Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Nasib Singh S/o Kashmir Singh, Parkashn Kaur W/o Virsa Singh, Harchand Singh S/o Virsa Singh, Harnak Singh S/o Jora Singh, Mukhtiar Singh-Jeon Singh S/os Pyara Singh
			6//23	chahi	1-2	0.0556463	Didar Singh S/o Jassa Singh, Sukhmandar Singh-Didar Singh-Jagtar Singh-Angrej Singh-Avtar Singh S/os Jagir Singh, Dial Singh -Lakhsir Singh S/os Mit Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Jagtar Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Balwinder Kaur-Palwinder Kaur D/os Jagir Singh
			11//2/1min	chahi	2-3	0.1087631	Tarsem Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Bagicha Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, Mehnga Singh S/o Pritam Singh, Nasib Singh S/o Kashmir Singh, Parkashn Kaur W/o Virsa Singh, Harchand Singh S/o Virsa Singh, Harnak Singh S/o Jora Singh, Mukhtiar Singh-Jeon Singh S/os Pyara Singh
			11//3/1min	chahi	5-18	0.2984653	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//3/2min	chahi	0-13	0.0328819	Didar Singh S/o Jassa Singh
			11//4min	chahi	0-1	0.0025294	Satpal Singh-Kirpal Singh-Avtar Singh-Jugraj Singh S/os Dasoda Singh, Rajwinder Kaur W/o Dilbag Singh, Gursewak Singh-Sukhdev Singh S/os Dilbag Singhgursheer singh s/o avtar singh ,gurwinder singh -lakhwinder singh s/os kirpal singh
			11//7min	chahi	3-2	0.1568213	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//8min	chahi	5-6	0.2681138	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//13min	chahi	0-12	0.0303525	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//14min	chahi	6-13	0.3364069	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//25/1min	chahi	3-5	0.1644094	Chanchal Singh S/o Dalip Singh
			11//25/2min	chahi	1-18	0.0961163	Sukhchain Singh S/o Kulwant Singh, Kulwant Singh-Tasvir Singh-Baljit Singh S/os Tara Singh, Sukhdev Kaur W/o Arsal Singh, Jagsharan Singh S/o Arsal Singh
			16//5min	chahi	0-12	0.0303525	Kulwant Singh-Tasvir Singh-Baljit Singh S/os Tara Singh, Sukhdev Kaur W/o Arsal Singh, Jagsharan Singh S/o Arsal Singh

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			1//1min	chahi	5-8	0.2731725	Chanchal Singh S/o Dalip Singh
			11//15/2min	chahi	0-17	0.0429994	Satpal Singh-Kirpal Singh-Avtar Singh-Jugraj Singh S/os Dasoda Singh, Rajwinder Kaur W/o Dilbag Singh, Gursewak Singh-Sukhdev Singh S/os Dilbag Singh
			11//16min	chahi	5-10	0.2782313	Chanchal Singh S/o Dalip Singh, Satpal Singh-Kirpal Singh-Avtar Singh-Jugraj Singh S/os Dasoda Singh, Rajwinder Kaur W/o Dilbag Singh, Gursewak Singh-Sukhdev Singh S/os Dilbag Singh
			11//17/1min	chahi	1-16	0.0910575	Balwinder Kaur W/o Jassa Singh, Didar Singh- Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			6//19/1	chahi	2-4	0.1112925	Sukhmandir Singh-Jagtar Singh-Avtar Singh-Angrej Singh S/os Jagir Singh, Raj Kaur W/o Didar Singh, Gurpeet Singh-Jaspal Singh S/os Didar Singh
			11//17/2/1min	chahi	0-7	0.0177056	Didar Singh-Heera Singh S/os Jassa Singh
			11//17/2/2min	chahi	0-4	0.0101175	Gurjant Singh S/o Nachatar Singh
			10//21min	chahi	2-12	0.1315275	Chanchal Singh S/o Dalip Singh
			17//2min	chahi	0-11	0.0278231	Nirmal Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			17//9min	chahi	5-4	0.263055	Harbans Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
			17//10min	chahi	2-10	0.1264688	Chanchal Singh S/o Dalip Singh
			17//12min	chahi	5-12	0.28329	Nirmal Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			17//13/1min	chahi	2-10	0.1264688	Jasvir Kaur W/o Chamkaur Singh
			17//17/2min	chahi	0-8	0.020235	Nirbhah Singh-Balwinder Singh S/os Mall Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Nirbhah Singh, Nirmal Singh S/o Dalip Singh, Daljit Singh S/o Nirbhah Singh, Gurnam Singh-Satnam Singh-Gurlal Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			17//18min	chahi	6-13	0.3364069	Gurdeep Singh S/o Gujjar Singh
			17//19min	chahi	1-0	0.0505875	Nirmal Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
			17//23min	chahi	3-4	0.16188	Gurdeep Singh S/o Gujjar Singh

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				21//11min	chahi	8-0	0.4047	
				21//12min	chahi	5-8	0.2731725	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
				21//20min	chahi	8-0	0.4047	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
				21//19	chahi	8-0	0.4047	Balvir Singh Matbana S/o Dyal Singh
				21//18/2	chahi	0-16	0.04047	Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
				21//18/1	chahi	2-6	0.1163513	Jagjit Singh S/o Jarnail Singh, Karam Singh S/o Makhan Singh, Manshetal Singh-Gurpeet Singh S/os Sukhinder Singh
				21//21min	chahi	4-9	0.2251144	Ram Singh-Gurwinder Singh S/os Atma Singh, Kashmir Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Sahib Singh S/o Surjit Singh, Sandeep Singh S/o Sukhraj Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Jasvir Singh, Gursewak Singh S/o Joginder Singh
				116min	gairmi mkin rasta	1-5	0.0632344	Balvir Singh Matbana S/o Dyal Singh
				50//5min	chahi	0-11	0.0278231	Gram Panchayat
				48//14min	gairmu mkin Abadi	1-3	0.0581756	Gurdwara Sahib etc. Khawat no 86
				48//17/1min	gairmu mkin/ba g kinu 0-5	2-8	0.12141	Amarjit Kaur W/o Kahan Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Mula Singh
				48//16min	chahi	4-17	0.2453494	Kahan Singh S/o Thakar Singh, Amarjit Kaur W/o Kahan Singh
				48//24/2min	chahi	0-2	0.0050588	Kahan Singh S/o Thakar Singh, Amarjit Kaur W/o Kahan Singh
				48//25/2min	chahi	5-5	0.2655844	Kahan Singh S/o Thakar Singh, Amarjit Kaur W/o Kahan Singh
				48//24/1min	chahi	0-1	0.0025294	Nachatar Singh-Jagser Singh S/os Surjit Singh

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				30//20min	chahi	0-10	0.0252938	Jasbir Singh-Balwinder Singh S/o Guljar Singh
				29//20/2	chahi	1-1	0.0531169	Raminder Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Gurjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o Hajara Singh, Jaswant Singh-Lakhbir Singh-Ranjit Singh S/os Shinder Kaur, Satwinder Kaur-Jinder Kaur-Beant Kaur-Manjit Kaur D/os Shinder Kaur
				22//25min	chahi	0-4	0.0101175	Diwan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Swaran Singh, Karanjeet Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Surta Singh, Gurpeet Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh, Harjinder Kaur W/o Nishan Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Nishan Singh, Bir Kaur W/o Swaran Singh
				11//15/1min	chahi	0-18	0.0455288	Satpal Singh-Kirpal Singh-Avtar Singh-Jugraj Singh S/os Dasoda Singh, Rajwinder Kaur W/o Dilbag Singh, Gursewak Singh-Sukhdev Singh S/os Dilbag Singh
				6//21/1min	chahi	0-2	0.0050588	Parkash Kaur W/o Virsa Singh, Harchand Singh S/o Virsa Singh, Bagicha Singh-Piara Singh S/os Gajjan Singh, Nasib Singh S/o Kashmir Singh, Tarsem Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Mehnga Singh S/o Pritam Singh
				17//2min	chahi	1-16	0.0910575	Nirmal Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh
				111min	gairmu mkin rasta	2-11	0.1289981	Gram Panchayat
				113	rasta	0-3	0.0075881	Gram Panchayat
				74	Dhusi band	23-0	1.1635125	Parvishnal Govt.
				75min	gairmu mkin	2-2	0.1062338	Gram Panchayat
				110min	gairmi mkin Rasta	0-12	0.0303525	Gram Panchayat
				Total		332-0	16.7951	

Digvijay

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Digvijay Singh W/o (45) PAF

Village Kutubdin wala								
S r. N o	District	Tehsil	Village& H.B.	No.Khasra	Type of Land	Area		NAME OF OWNER
1	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Kutubdin wala(1)			K-M-S	Hectares	
				27//22/1min	chahi	1-19	0.098645625	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//1	chahi	3-14	0.18717375	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//2min	chahi	5-8	0.2731725	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//8min	chahi	2-10	0.12646875	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//9	chahi	8-0	0.4047	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//10	chahi	6-0	0.303525	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//11/1	chahi	1-16	0.0910575	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//11/2min	chahi	4-6	0.21752625	Jarnail singh -Sardool singh s/os of kapoor singh ,sukhdev singh s/o jasbir singh
				34//12/1	chahi	2-4	0.1112925	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//12/2	chahi	5-16	0.2934075	Jarnail singh -Sardool singh s/os of kapoor singh ,sukhdev singh s/o jasbir singh
				34//13/1min	chahi	0-12	0.0303525	Raminder singh s/o Swarn singh
				34//13/2min	chahi	6-4	0.3136425	Gurcharn singh s/o Harbans singh ,Raminder singh s/o swarn singh

Dip Singh

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			34//14min	chahi	0-10	0.02529375	Dharm singh-Charnjit singh -Parmjit singh -Harnek singh -darshan singh s/os mukhtiar singh ,Kartar singh s/o dalip singh ,Joginder kaur w/o dalip singh
			34//17min	chahi	4-16	0.24282	Balwant singh -Harbans singh -Ratan singh s/os karnail singh ,jarnail singh s/o sohan singh ,swarn singh -karam singh -gurdial singh s/os karnail singh ,Harbhajan kaur d/o karnail singh ,Harjit singh -Manjit singh s/os Gian singh ,Parminder kaur d/o gian singh Mukhtiar kaur w/o sukhdev singh ,Jarmal singh s/o sukhdev singh ,Amarjit kaur w/o Harjit singh Nishan singh s/o Lakhbir singh ,Sahib singh-Partap singh s/os parmjit singh ,Jugraj singh -Nishan singh s/os charnjit singh ,Boota singh -Satnam singh s/os harnek singh ,Sukhprit singh s/o darshan singh ,Harpal singh s/o dharm singh
			34//18	chahi	7-4	0.36423	Gurcharn singh s/o Harbans singh
			34//19/1	chahi	7-6	0.36928875	Jarnail singh -Sardool singh s/os of kapoor singh ,sukhdev singh s/o jasbir singh
			34//19/2	chahi	0-14	0.03541125	Jasbir singh -Balwinder singh s/os gulzar singh
			34//20min	chahi	1-14	0.08599875	Jasbir singh -Balwinder singh s/os gulzar singh
			34//22/2min	chahi	3-19	0.194761875	Ranjit kaur w/o Balwant singh ,Mandeep singh -Sandeep singh s/os Balwant singh ,Ramandeep kaur d/o Balwant singh
			34//23/1	chahi	0-15	0.037940625	Ranjit kaur w/o Balwant singh ,Mandeep singh -Sandeep singh s/os Balwant singh ,Ramandeep kaur d/o Balwant singh
			34//23/2	chahi	6-1	0.306054375	Ranjit kaur w/o balwant singh
			34//24	chahi	7-7	0.371818125	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh ,kulwant singh s/o darbara singh ,Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh ,Ranjit singh-sahib singh-jugraj singh s/os Rashpal singh
			34//25min	chahi	2-0	0.101175	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh ,kulwant singh s/o darbara singh ,Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh ,Ranjit singh-sahib singh-jugraj singh s/os Rashpal singh
			34//25min	chahi	4-16	0.24282	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh ,kulwant singh s/o darbara singh ,Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh ,Ranjit singh-sahib singh-jugraj singh s/os Rashpal singh
			37//2min	chahi	0-7	0.017705625	Ranjit kaur w/o balwant singh
			37//4	chahi	8-0	0.4047	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh ,kulwant singh s/o darbara singh ,Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh ,Ranjit singh-sahib singh-jugraj singh s/os Rashpal singh

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Vijay Singh

37//5min	chahi	6-17	0.340524375	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh kulwant singh s/o darbars singh Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh, Ranjit singh sahib singh jugraj singh s/o rashpal singh
37//6/1	chahi	1-7	0.008292125	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh kulwant singh s/o darbars singh Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh, Ranjit singh sahib singh jugraj singh s/o rashpal singh
37//6/2	chahi	6-12	0.330400575	Joginder singh s/o khushal singh
37//7/1	chahi	1-10	0.0910575	Jagroop singh s/o suktawinder singh kulwant singh s/o darbars singh Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh, Ranjit singh sahib singh jugraj singh s/o rashpal singh
37//7/2	chahi	6-4	0.3136425	Joginder singh s/o khushal singh
37//8min	chahi	1-14	0.08599875	Ranjit Kaur W/o Balwant Singh, Mandeep Singh-Sandeep Singh S/o Balwant Singh, Ramandeep Kaur D/o Balwant Singh
37//3min	chahi	6-4	0.3136425	Ranjit Kaur W/o Balwant Singh
37//14/1min	chahi	4-6	0.21752625	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
37//14/2min	chahi	1-4	0.060705	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
37//17min	chahi	0-19	0.048058125	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
37//16min	chahi	7-13	0.386994375	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
37//25min	chahi	4-0	0.20235	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
37//15	chahi	8-0	0.007588125	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
38//1min	chahi	0-3	0.083469375	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh kulwant singh s/o darbars singh Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh, Ranjit singh sahib singh jugraj singh s/o rashpal singh
38//1min	chahi	1-13	0.209938125	Sardool singh s/o dalip singh kulwant singh s/o darbars singh Balwinder kaur w/o rashpal singh, Ranjit singh sahib singh jugraj singh s/o rashpal singh
38//10min	chahi	4-3	0.38952375	Joginder Singh S/o Khushal Singh
38//11min	chahi	7-14	0.042999375	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh
38//12min	chahi	0-17	0.2529375	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh

Digvijay

Annexure 7K.Kutubdin Wala
Bonafide PAF list provided by District Administration

			38//19min	chahi	5-0	0.4047	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh
			38//20	chahi	8-0	0.1719975	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh
			38//21/1	Abadi	3-8	0.1719975	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh
			38//21/2	Abadi	3-8	0.184644375	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh
			38//22/1	chahi	3-13	0.18717375	Balwinder Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh
			38//22/2	chahi	3-14	0.088528125	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh
			38//23min	chahi	1-15	0.012646875	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			42//5min	chahi	0-5	0.128998125	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh
			41//1/1min	chahi	2-11	0.1922325	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh
			41//1/2	chahi	3-16	0.4047	Nirvail Singh-Dayal Singh S/os Surjit Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh
			41//2	chahi	8-0	0.28329	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//3min	chahi	5-12	0.05564625	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//7min	chahi	1-2	0.4047	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//8	chahi/G airmimk in Cattel pond 4- 0	8-0	0.182115	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh

			41//9/1	chahi/G airmum kin Cattel pond 0-12	3-12	0.222585	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//9/2	chahi	4-8	0.18717375	Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Nirvail Singh-Dyal Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			41//10min	chahi	3-14	0.0101175	Simarjit Kaur W/o Surjit Singh, Nirvail Singh-Dyal Singh S/os Surjit Singh
			41//11min	chahi	0-4	0.012646875	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//16min	chahi	0-5	0.336406875	Jagroop Singh S/o Sulakhan Singh
			41//12min	chahi	6-13	0.255466875	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//13min	chahi	5-1	0.002529375	Jit Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bachitar Singh-Bikar Singh S/os Ajit Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Sukhchain Singh
			41//18/1min	chahi	0-1	0.270643125	Thana Singh Alis Jaswant Singh S/o Thakar Singh
			41//18/1min	chahi	5-7	0.032881875	Thana Singh Alis Jaswant Singh S/o Thakar Singh
			41//18/2min	chahi	0-13	0.022764375	Gurmail Kaur Alis Balwinder Kaur W/o Harnam Singh
			41//19/1min	chahi	0-9	0.28329	Thana Singh Alis Jaswant Singh S/o Thakar Singh
			41//23min	chahi	5-12	0.017705625	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
			41//19/2	chahi	0-7	0.002529375	Gurmej Kaur Alis Balwinder Kaur W.o Harnam Singh, Harnam Singh S/o Thakar Singh
			41//17min	chahi	0-1	0.12141	Thana Singh Alis Jaswant Singh S/o Thakar Singh
			41//24min	chahi	2-8	0.10623375	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
			44/3min	chahi	2-2	0.26811375	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh

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				44//4min	chahi	5-6	0.012646875	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
				44//6min	chahi	0-5	0.3136425	Balvir Singh etc khawat no 216
				44//7min	chahi	6-4	0.134056875	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
				44//14min	chahi	2-13	0.078410625	Yadwinder Singh S/o Nirmal Singh
				44//15min	chahi	1-11	0.020235	Balvir Singh etc khawat no 216
				83min	Gairmu mkin rasta	0-8	0.4350525	Jumla Mushtarka Malkan Hasab Rasad Rakba
				83min	"	8-12	0.09611625	Jumla Mushtarka Malkan Hasab Rasad Rakba
				83min	"	1-18	0.068293125	Jumla Mushtarka Malkan Hasab Rasad Rakba
				83min	"	1-7	0.03541125	Jumla Mushtarka Malkan Hasab Rasad Rakba
				83min	"	0-14	0.098645625	Jumla Mushtarka Malkan Hasab Rasad Rakba
				Total		303-2	15.3331	

Kutubdin 20 PAF

Village Kale ke hittar								
Sr .N o	District	Tehsil	Village & H.B.	No.Khasra	Type of Land	Area		Remarks
						K-M-S	Hectares	
1	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Kale ke hittar (343)					Name of owner
				2//24min	Chahi	2-11-0	0.128998125	Dyal Singh/ Mukhtiar Singh Sons of Bhegal Singh, Gayano D/o Bhegal Singh, Sarbjit Kaur D/o Ajmer Singh
				2//23min	Chahi	1-5-0	0.063234375	Dyal Singh/ Mukhtiar Singh Sons of Bhegal Singh, Gayano D/o Bhegal Singh, Sarbjit Kaur D/o Ajmer Singh SINGH
				2//25min	Chahi	2-12-0	0.1315275	Karnbir Singh, Akashbir Singh Sons of Baljinder Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Baljinder Singh

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			3//21min	Chahi	0-2-0	0.00505875	Karnbir Singh, Akashbir Singh Sons of Baljinder Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Baljinder Singh
			5//1min	Chahi	0-14-0	0.03541125	Karnbir Singh, Akashbir Singh Sons of Baljinder Singh, Simarjit Kaur W/o Baljinder Singh
			5//10min	Chahi	1-6-0	0.06576375	Bero Alis Jasbir Kaur, Shindi Alas , Sukhwinder Kaur Daughters of Mangal Singh,
			5//11min	Gair mumkin / DERA	1-16-0	0.0910575	Bero Alis Jasbir Kaur, Shindi Alas , Sukhwinder Kaur Daughters of Mangal Singh,
			5//20min	Chahi/g air mumkin dera	0-18-0	0.04552875	Veer Kaur Alis Veerpal Kaur D/o Mangal Singh
			6//3	Chahi	7-4-0	0.36423	Dyail Singh S/o Bhagal Singh, Gayno D/o Bhagal Singh, Mukhtiar Singh S/o Bhagal Singh, Sarbjit Kaur W/o AJMIR SINGH, BALWINDER SINGH S/O HARI SINGH, JAGDEV Kaur W/O SAWARN SINGH
			6//4/1	Chahi	2-13-0	0.134056875	Dyal Singh/ Mukhtiar Singh Sons of Bhegal Singh, Gayano D/o Bhegal Singh, Sarbjit Kaur D/o Ajmer Singh
			6//4/2	Chahi	5-7-0	0.270643125	Gulab Kaur Late W/o Karnail Singh, Lakhwinder Singh, Pipal Singh, Baksees Singh, Harban Singh Sons of Buta Singh S/o Ujagar Singh
			6//5	Chahi	8-0-0	0.4047	Mukhtiar singh S/o Icchar Singh S/o Jawal Singh
			6//6/1min	Chahi	2-4-0	0.1112925	Mukhtiar singh S/o Icchar Singh S/o Jawal Singh
			6//6/2min	Chahi	5-16-0	0.2934075	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajinder Kaur, Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			6//15	Chahi	8-0-0	0.4047	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajinder Kaur, Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			6//16min	Chahi	3-0-0	0.1517625	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajinder Kaur, Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh

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[Signature]

			26//7min	Chahi	1-6-0	0.06576375	Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajinder Kaur, Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep Singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			26//14min	Chahi	7-8-0	0.3743475	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajinder Kaur, Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep Singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			6//7	Chahi	8-0-0	0.4047	Lakhwinder Singh S/o Daleep Singh
			6//14	Chahi	8-0-0	0.4047	Lakhwinder Singh S/o Daleep Singh
			6//8min	Chahi	6-12-0	0.3338775	Balwinder Singh S/o Hari Singh, Jagdev Kaur W/o Swarn Singh
			6//13min	Chahi	5-12-0	0.28329	Gurmeet Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Manjeet Kaur W/o Daljeet Singh, Darsan Kaur W/o Bhag Singh, Rupinder Kaur D/o Bhag Singh, Tara Singh S/o Ganda Singh, Suja Singh S/o Suran Singh, Parmjeet Kaur D/o Bhajan Kaur, Sarbjeet Kaur D/o Bhajan Kaur, Mahal Singh S/o Puran Singh, Baljinder Kaur W/o Mahal Singh, Surjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Noop Singh, Dilbag Singh S/o Amrik Singh, Raj Singh S/o Amrik Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Baj Singh, Jarmal Singh S/o Baj Singh, Kulwant Kaur W/o Hardail Singh, Mahal Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Tara Singh S/o Jeet Kaur, Jogindro D/o Jeet Kaur, Balwinder Kaur D/o Jeet Kaur, Palwinder Kaur W/o Darsan Singh,
			6//18min	Chahi	3-6-0	0.16693875	Gurmeet Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Manjeet Kaur W/o Daljeet Singh, Darsan Kaur W/o Bhag Singh, Rupinder Kaur D/o Bhag Singh, Tara Singh S/o Ganda Singh, Suja Singh S/o Suran Singh, Parmjeet Kaur D/o Bhajan Kaur, Sarbjeet Kaur D/o Bhajan Kaur, Mahal Singh S/o Puran Singh, Baljinder Kaur W/o Mahal Singh, Surjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Noop Singh, Dilbag Singh S/o Amrik Singh, Raj Singh S/o Amrik Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Baj Singh, Jarmal Singh S/o Baj Singh, Kulwant Kaur W/o Hardail Singh, Mahal Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Tara Singh S/o Jeet Kaur, Jogindro D/o Jeet Kaur, Balwinder Kaur D/o Jeet Kaur, Palwinder Kaur W/o Darsan Singh,
			6//17min	Chahi	6-17-0	0.346524375	Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh,
			6//24min	Chahi	4-16-0	0.24282	Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh

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Annexure 7L.Kale KeHittar
Bonafide PAF list provided by District Administration

	6//25/1min	Chahi	3-0-0	0.1517625	Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh
	11//4min	Chahi	3-16-0	0.1922325	Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh
	11//5min	Chahi	4-8-0	0.222585	Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Rasal Singh, Mahinder Kaur W/o Balwinder Singh
	11//6min	Chahi	6-2-0	0.30858375	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	11//7min	Chahi	2-4-0	0.1112925	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	11//14min	Chahi	0-5-0	0.012646875	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	11//15min	Chahi	7-11-0	0.381935625	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	11//16min	Chahi	4-18-0	0.24787875	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	11//25min	Chahi	1-5-0	0.063234375	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	12//11min	Chahi	0-14-0	0.03541125	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	12//20min	Chahi	3-16-0	0.1522325	Rajpal Singh S/o Gurdayal Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Arhdeep Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Simarjeet Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Raj Singh, Jasbir Singh S/o Raj Singh, Parvinder Kaur W/o manjeet Singh,
	12//22/2min	Chahi	0-9-0	0.022764375	Rajinder Kaur , Ravinder Kaur Alas Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh,
	12//21min	Chahi	7-5-0	0.366759375	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh,
	19//1min	Chahi	5-0-0	0.2529375	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh

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Vijay Kumar

			19//10min	Chahi	0-11-0	0 027023125	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			19//8min	Chahi	2-10-0	0 12646875	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			19//9min	Chahi	7-6-0	0 36928875	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			19//12min	Chahi	1-15-0	0 088528125	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			19//13min	Chahi	7-5-0	0.366759375	Mandeep Singh, Baljinder Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh
			19//16min	Chahi	2-2-0	0.10623375	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh,
			19//17min	Chahi	7-5-0	0.366759375	Gurnam Singh S/o Suba Singh, Baljinder Singh, Mandeep Singh, Manpreet Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh
			19//14min	Chahi	1-15-0	0.088528125	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			26//1min	Chahi	6-9-0	0.326289375	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			26//2min	Chahi	5-11-0	0.280760625	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			26//9min	Chahi	4-18-0	0.24787875	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			26//10min	Chahi	0-5-0	0.018040075	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			26//13min	Chahi	3-2-0	0.15602125	Raspal Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Rasam Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Harbans Singh, Sukhjeet Kaur W/o Ganga Singh, Hardev Singh, Gursaab Singh Sons Gurmej Singh
			19//18min	Chahi	2-3-0	0.108763125	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh

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Digvijay Singh

			19//24min	Chahi	1-17-0	0.093586875	Lakhwinder Singh ,Sukhwinder Singh Sons Ratan Singh, Amandeep Kaur W/o Daljit Singh Rajwinder Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Bachan Kaur W/o Suba singh, Gurbakash Singh Sons of Suba Singh, Gurnam Singh Suba Singh, Baldev Singh S/o Suba Singh, Darsan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Joginder Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Pastol Singh S/o Dula Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Dula Singh, Dula Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Bohar Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Sohan Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh
			19//25min	Chahi	6-13-0	0.336406875	Lakhwinder Singh ,Sukhwinder Singh Sons Ratan Singh, Amandeep Kaur W/o Daljit Singh Rajwinder Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Bachan Kaur W/o Suba singh, Gurbakh Singh Sons of Suba Singh, Baldev Singh S/o Suba Singh, Darsan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Joginder Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Pastol Singh S/o Dula Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Dula Singh, Dula Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Bohar Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Sohan Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh
			18//21min	Chahi	3-5-0	0.164409375	Lakhwinder Singh ,Sukhwinder Singh Sons Ratan Singh, Amandeep Kaur W/o Daljit Singh Rajwinder Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Bachan Kaur W/o Suba singh, Gurbakh Singh Sons of Suba Singh, Baldev Singh S/o Suba Singh, Darsan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Joginder Singh S/o Sohan Singh, Pastol Singh S/o Dula Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Dula Singh, Dula Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Bohar Singh S/o Kudan Singh, Sarbjeet Kaur W/o Sohan Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Mohan Singh
			25//5min	Chahi	0-18-0	0.04552875	Hajara Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Darbara Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Daljeet Singh S/o Dara Singh, Lakhwinder Kaur W/o Dara Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Dara Singh,
			26//15/1min	Chahi	0-7-0	0.017705625	Daljeet Singh S/o Baljeet Singh, Parmjeet Kaur , Raj Kaur , Rajwinder Kaur , Binder Kaur Alas Balwinder Kaur Daughters of Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur W/o Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur Mother of Baljeet Singh,
			26//15/2min	Chahi	2-11-0	0.120000125	Daljeet Singh S/o Baljeet Singh, Parmjeet Kaur , Raj Kaur , Rajwinder Kaur , Binder Kaur Alas Balwinder Kaur Daughters of Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur W/o Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur Mother of Baljeet Singh,
			26//8min	Chahi	5-1-1	0.33893625	Daljeet Singh S/o Baljeet Singh, Parmjeet Kaur , Raj Kaur , Rajwinder Kaur , Binder Kaur Alas Balwinder Kaur Daughters of Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur W/o Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur Mother of Baljeet Singh,
			26//16min	Chahi	6-8-0	0.32376	Daljeet Singh S/o Baljeet Singh, Parmjeet Kaur , Raj Kaur , Rajwinder Kaur , Binder Kaur Alas Balwinder Kaur Daughters of Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur W/o Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur Mother of Baljeet Singh,

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			27//20min	Chahi	3-16-0	0.1922325	Daljeet Singh S/o Baljeet Singh, Parmjeet Kaur , Raj Kaur , Rajwinder Kaur , Binder Kaur Alas Balwinder Kaur Daughters of Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur W/o Balveer Singh, Amerjit Kaur Mother of Baljeet Singh,
			29//21min	Chahi	4-16-0	0.24282	Dhara Singh S/o Gurmukh Singh, Binder Kaur Late W/o Jagir Singh, Sukhminder Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o jagir Singh, Avtar Singh S/O Jagtar Singh Agrej Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Raj Kaur W/o Didar Singh, Gurpreet Singh S/o Didar Singh, Jaspal Singh S/o Didar Singh, Swarn Kaur W/o Mangal singh, Pargat Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Jagroop Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Darsan Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Parkash Kaur W/o Sukhdev Singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Sukhdev Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Aman Singh S/o Gurmej Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			26//17min	Chahi	1-13-0	0.083469375	Gurdayal Singh S/o Tara Singh, Kaval Singh S/o Tara Singh, Jagjeet Singh S/o Partap Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwant Singh
			26//25min	Chahi	0-3-0	0.007588125	Gurdayal Singh S/o Tara Singh, Kaval Singh S/o Tara Singh, Jagjeet Singh S/o Partap Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwant Singh
			27//22min	Chahi	2-1-0	0.103704375	Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh Sons of Tarath Kaur, Sukhwinder Singh, Lakhwinder Singh Sons of ratan Singh, Sarbjit Kaur W/o Lakhwinder Singh, Beant Singh S/o Tahal Singh, Gurcharn Kaur W/o Sevak Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sevak Singh, Inderjit Singh S/o Dhara Singh, Pyara Singh S/o Ujagar Singh, Gurmeet Kaur W/o Baj Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Aman Singh S/o Gurmej Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Makhan Singh
			27//23min	Chahi	0-5-0	0.012646875	Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh Sons of Tarath Kaur, Sukhwinder Singh, Lakhwinder Singh Sons of ratan Singh, Sarbjit Kaur W/o Lakhwinder Singh, Beant Singh S/o Tahal Singh, Gurcharn Kaur W/o Sevak Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sevak Singh, Inderjit Singh S/o Dhara Singh, Pyara Singh S/o Ujagar Singh, Gurmeet Kaur W/o Baj Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Aman Singh S/o Gurmej Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Makhan Singh
			31//2min	Abadi 0-10/ Chahi	3-7-0	0.169468125	Sukhwinder singh S/o Mangal Singh, Geja Singh, Kulwant Singh Sons of Jagir Singh, Karaj Singh S/o Pritam Singh,
			31//3min	Chahi	5-19-0	0.300995625	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Tega Singh S/o jagir Singh, kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Sajon Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/O Balwinder Singh

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			31//4min	Chahi	1-0-0	0.0505875	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Tega Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Sajjan Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			31//7min	Chahi	6-4-0	0.3136425	Parsan Kaur W/o Swarn Singh, Tega Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Sajjan Singh, S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh Son of Ajit Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Jasbeer Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			31//8min	Chahi	1-16-0	0.0910575	Parsan Kaur W/o Swarn Singh, Tega Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Sajjan Singh, S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh Son of Ajit Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Jasbeer Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			31//6/1min	Chahi	0-7-0	0.017705625	Parsan Kaur W/o Swarn Singh, Tega Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Sajjan Singh, S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh Son of Ajit Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Jasbeer Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			31//6/2min	Chahi	1-16-0	0.0910575	Parsan Kaur W/o Swarn Singh, Tega Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Sajjan Singh, S/o Jagir Singh, Kulbir Singh Son of Ajit Singh, Satnam Singh S/o Balwinder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Jagir Singh, Jasbeer Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Lakhwinder Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Amandeep Singh S/o Gurmeaj Singh, Gurbinder Singh S/o Balwinder Singh
			31//14min	Chahi	0-16-0	0.04047	Amrik Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Parsaan Kaur W/o Swarn Singh,
			31//15min	Chahi	6-0-0	0.303525	Feno D/o Hira Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Tara Singh, Harjeet Kaur Late of Avtar Singh S/o Atma Singh, Pritam Singh S/o Tara Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Tara Singh, Swarn Singh S/o Suja Singh,
			30//11/1min	Chahi	3-4-0	0.16188	Feno D/o Hira Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Tara Singh, Harjeet Kaur Late of Avtar Singh S/o Atma Singh, Pritam Singh S/o Tara Singh, Gursevak Singh S/o Tara Singh, Swarn Singh S/o Suja Singh,

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		31//16min	Chahi	0-3-0	0.007588125	Swarn Singh S/o Suja Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Behla Singh, Kasmir Kaur W/ Kulwant Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh Manjeet Kaur W/o Kulwant Singh, Swarn Singh, Bagwan Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Jaswant Singh,
		30//11/2min	Chahi	0-13-0	0.032881875	Swarn Singh S/o Suja Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Behla Singh, Kasmir Kaur W/ Kulwant Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh Manjeet Kaur W/o Kulwant Singh, Swarn Singh, Bagwan Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Jaswant Singh,
		30//18min	Chahi	0-6-0	0.01517625	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		30//19min	Chahi	5-5-0	0.265584375	Swarn Singh S/o Suja Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Swarn Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Behla Singh, Kasmir Kaur W/ Kulwant Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Kulwant Singh Manjeet Kaur W/o Kulwant Singh, Swarn Singh, Bagwan Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Jaswant Singh,
		30//22min	Chahi	3-7-0	0.169468125	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		30//20min	Chahi	4-13-0	0.235231875	Amrik Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Parsin Kaur W/o Swarn Singh, Kasmir Kaur W/o Balkar Singh
		30//23/1min	Chahi	3-14-0	0.18717375	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//3/1min	Chahi	0-8-0	0.020235	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		30//23/2min	Chahi	2-7-0	0.118880625	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		30//24min	Chahi	0-10-0	0.02529375	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//3/2min	Chahi	2-1-0	0.103704375	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//4min	Chahi	7-0-0	0.3541125	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//5min	Chahi	0-11-0	0.027823125	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//6min	Chahi	2-14-0	0.13356025	Sukhdev Singh S/o Balveer Singh, Ranbeer Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Balveer Singh
		40//10min	Chahi	0-1-0	0.002529375	Perem Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Mahinder Singh,

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			89min	Abadi 0-6/ Chahi	0-16-0	0.04047	Sukhwinder Singh S/o Mangal Singh, Joginder Kaur Mother of Sukhdev Singh, Veerpal Kaur W/o Sukhwinder Singh, Rajwinder Kaur Alas Ravinder Kaur, Manjinder Kaur Daughters of Sukhdev Singh, Mandeep Singh, Manpreet Singh, Baljinder Singh Sons of Sukhwinder Singh,
			56min	chahi	13-6-0	0.67281375	Mustarka Malkan Hasrasd Rakba
			Rasta	Gair mumkin	5-0-0	0.2529375	Mustarka Malkan Hasrasd Rakba
					333.6	16.8608	
TOTAL							

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22 - Kale Ke Hittar (28) Landlord (PAF)

Annexure8: Video of Field Surveys and Main Public Hearings

from 16 March 2020 to 19 March 2020.

(Submitted in Pen Drive)