

Development and Displacement in Chenab Valley After Construction Of Power Project At Kishtwar

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ABSTRACT: *Has the regional displacement widened in the post-reform period? This study attempts to probe into this by analysing growth rates of aggregate and sectoral domestic product of major states in the pre (1980s) and post-reform (1990s) decades. Our results indicate that while the growth rate of gross domestic product has improved only marginally in the post-reform decade, the regional displacement and developments in state domestic product has widened much more drastically. Industrial states are now growing much faster than the backward states, and there is no evidence of convergence of growth rates among states. Even more disturbing is that there is now an inverse relationship between local population growth and migrational saturation. The cultural values of societies are now in a new era. The very well socio-economic collaboration stream led to make a strong change in entire society. This has a very serious implication for employment and the political economy of India. India is already in a growing in term of power projects and developmental world but where the people enjoys the benefits and fruit of developments other hand they have to be come the part of displacement form their native place and the resources and sources of their own has been the finalized by the legal authorities and this research paper is extremely based on the regional displacement with effect of the development. All the societal life imbibes the values of the socio-cultural and the socio-economic asserts as a whole. National Hydro-electric power cooperation (NHPC) becomes the source to reshuffle the cultural and traditional standard of people of kishtwar.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The present research is an attempt to study the development and displacement that has taken place in Kishtwar due to Dul Hasti Project (DHP). DHP began in 1985, when the then Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi laid the foundation of the 390 MW project in Kishtwar. The DHP provided peaking power to the northern grid with beneficiary states being J&K, Punjab, and Haryana, UP, Rajasthan, Delhi and Chandigarh. Jammu and Kashmir obviously have a large potential from Chenab Valleys where the electricity is the first and most preference for the development for the state and a nation as a whole. Some of the major and evaluating projects which have been working for the establishment of electricity in Jammu and Kashmir are as under.

1. Uri Hydroelectric Project 1st & 2nd: - Uri Hydel Project is a 480 MW hydroelectric power station on the Jhelum River near Uri in Baramulla district of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). One of the most energetic project in counting for the development

2. Baglihar Dam:- Chenab River have a great potential to encourage the strength of the electricity where Baglihar Dam is a Hydroelectric power project running over it. This project was conceived in 1992, approved in 1996 and construction began in 1999 the project is estimated to cost USD \$ 1 billion. It gives a number of employments to Jammu and Kashmir State even out side the state and the first phase of the Baglihar Dam was completed in 2004.

3. Nimboo Bazgo Project: - The Nimboo Bazgo power project is situated at village Alchi, 70 km from Leh and the construction work is in full swing. Initially, 45MW of electricity would be generated by constructing 57-metre high concrete dam on the Indus River.

4. Chutak Dam:- Chutak Hydroelectric Project would harness the hydropower potential of river Suru in Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir. It has a capacity of 44MW and height of 59m. The barrage of the project is located near Sarzhe village and the power house will be located on the right bank of river Suru near Chutak village.

5. Kishan Ganga Hydro power Project:- The proposed Kishanganga hydroelectric project would be located on river Kishanganga, a tributary of river Jhelum, in Baramulla district of Jammu and Kashmir. The project involves construction of a 37m high concrete faced rock fill dam and an underground power house.

6. Pakal Dul Dam: Pakaldul (Drangdhuran) hydroelectric project is a reservoir based scheme proposed on river Marusudar, the main right bank tributary of river Chenab in Kishtwar district in Jammu and Kashmir. The project is concrete face rock fill dam and as underground power house at a location 2 km of Dul dam, near village trimuli. At full reservoir level (1700M), the gross storage of the reservoir is 125.4 Mil.cu.m.

7. Bursar Dam: - Bursar Dam was actually the proposal of state government for the 829 feet and the Height, storage capacity of more than two million acres feet and where the power generation capacity of 1200MW. It is the place from where the kishtwar is already having the power project namely Dool-Hasti and the research is based on such. Bursar Dam would be constructed near Hanzal village near Kishtwar district of J&K on the 133-km – long Marusudar river, the main right bank tributary of the Chenab river. More than 4900 acres of thick forests would be submerged and the whole population of Hanzal village would be displaced. It has been observed that on one hand DHP in Kishtwar has resulted in deforestation, loss of traditional occupation, loss of cultural identities, loss of human lives in dams, landlessness, etc. while on the other hand the project has been instrumental in bringing in over all development of the near by area by providing directly or indirectly employment opportunities and making infra structural development for the local people. Development is a slow but a steady process. It is also an indicator to the fact that the efforts are being made in the right direction. For the over all development of society, every individual has to make contribution. Development refers to socio-economic, political and cultural process of change in human societies. In the post independence period, India has been grappling with the problem of fast economic development through the implementation of numerous projects like dams, industries, airport, railways and roads. For this purpose large area of land has been acquired, displacing millions of people without proper concern for their resettlement and rehabilitation. Most of the victims belong to the poor sections like the dalits, the tribal and backward classes. (Murickan 2003)

Many development projects like construction of dams, industries, and roads have resulted in forced displacement of people. It has been found that usually, it is the poor people who face the consequence of such projects because of their lively habitats and assets get affected. Development caused displacement generates varied responses from different sections of society. It also creates a differential impact on the lives of people. But most of the development projects operate in totally opposite direction where majority of the project affected families are left to fend for themselves with poorly planned, badly executed inappropriate and inadequate rehabilitation plan. (Wikipedia). There are various dams which are responsible for displacement of people for example Hirakud Dam, Ranjeet sager Dam, Narmada Pproject, etc. During last 50 years, some 3300 big dams have been built in India. (NRC 2002). Most of them have led to large scale forced eviction of vulnerable groups. The situation of tribal people is of special concern, as they constitute 40 to 50% of the total displaced population. However, there is no reliable official statistics on the number of displaced people by development project. Official figures state that as many as 21 to 33 million persons are likely to have been displaced (Fernandes, 2000) the debate on large dams has focused on displacement and its effect on the ecology and beings. Large dams however represent a larger purpose or vision of society. They were considered as symbols of a modern, progressive world. (Hota & Suar, 2008)

In India, livelihood resources of land and forest of hilly communities/forest dwellers are raw materials of almost all dam projects. Such communities lose their land, forest and become vulnerable to involuntary displacement. It is almost a universal fact that tribal communities do not possess legally recognized rights to most of their lands following the land acquisition; they do not get any compensation against such lands. After being displaced, they do not get employed in the new location for lacking marketable skills. In the process of creating mega dams the highest risks are borne by indigenous people, men as well as women (Pandey 1998).

It is estimated that during the last decade, infrastructure development programs displaced about one crore people annually world wide. Among them, dams and reservoirs displaced most people accounting for 63% of the total displaced (World Bank-1999). Fernandes (1991) estimates that 13.02 million persons are displaced by dams project considering the heights of dams, recent evidence suggests that the development caused displacement over the last five decades has affected over 50 -55 million people .

Michael Cernea (1999), who has researched development induced displacement and resettlement for the world bank points out that being forcible ousted for impact on development project on ones land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement, since a significant number of people displaced do not receive compensation for their lost assets and effective assistance to reestablish themselves productively. Cernea 1999, identified eight inter linked potential risks intrinsic to displacement namely, Landlessness, Joblessness, Marginalization, Homelessness, Food insecurity, loss of access to common property, social disintegration, loss of property with out fair compensation.

Bala (2010) has identified some interlinked potential risks to displacement like loss of livelihood and marginalization of women, shift towards the nuclear or functional joint families, weakening of supporting bonds, and increase in the prevalence of the social evils.

The study will look into the both positive and negative consequences of the project in Kishtwar. The positive impact would include development of roads, hospital school, parks etc. In Kishtwar district NHPC has provided good roads and transport facilities . NHPC has benefited about 10 villages. The NHPC has opened a Kendriya Vidyalaya school which has benefited the local people .This school has provided better education opportunities to the children of the local people. A hospital has also been established for local people and the free medical camps have been organized from time to time. The study will also look into negative consequences

of DHP. People have lost their land as DHP has acquired more and more land for the construction of the dam, power house, staff colony, school, and hospital in Kishtwar. People have been displaced from their original native place, and this has resulted in socio – cultural problem as it has disturbed the network of social relationships, supporting ethos and way of life. Joblessness is also a negative consequence as when the land owner lose land, landless agricultural labourers who work in the fields loss source of income and employment to support their families. The small enterprises, traditional artisans and wage labourers are also adversely affected. It has also been observed that many people have died during the construction of dam and they belonged to the poor families. They were working as daily wagers because of their impoverished conditions and illiteracy. In Kishtwar, in the recent times one of the major issue that has emerged is related to local employment. A conflict between local people and Jai Prakash Company has come up because of the less employment of locals in the Dul Hasti Project and witnessed several injuries and blood shed in turmoil between local masses and the district administration with Power Project office, during this agitation one person died and more than ten persons were injured in the police firing. After a long agitation company agreed to provide employment to the local people. All the jobs were provided on two bases, one through company and the other through local contractors, who hired the labour for various construction activities. As per the office record about 1200 people took the benefit of jobs provided by JP Company. When the project was completed in 2007, JP Company terminated the services of 1200 local labourers from the company. This resulted into another agitation against the company. The people were actively participated in this agitation and their popular slogans were to block the road (Ghera bhandi), local politicians also joined the agitation against the JP Company. After one month of agitation, company agreed to give compensation to the aggrieved labourers and this pacified the labourers because they got nearly 2 to 6 lakh rupees. From this compensation some of them started their own business and some of them invested money in other areas.

The World Commission on Dams (WCD2000) with its world wide survey report agrees that dams have adversely affected many people and societies. Involuntary displacement dismantles the agricultural production system, causes loss of employment, disorganizes social system and network, change the occupation pattern, degrades the environment, increases the male migration etc (Cernea 1999). The polavaram project was envisaged to harness the Godavari water for much needed irrigation purpose into the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and the drier royal aseema region. However the project remained dogged by controversy because there has been no agreement on the area to be submerged and rehabilitation package to be offered to the people affected by the project. (Desai et.al, 2006)

In the present area of study, it has been observed that there is a decline in the number of families of exclusive landowning farmers and even small farmers and sharp rise in the number of landless farm labour families. The number of families with unskilled and unemployed adults has also increased. Many previously small farmers have now become landless labourers. Many of those who still remain small farmers have to do more of farm labour work to sustain their families and several of them have become unemployed. It was evident in the pilot study that loss of agricultural land had an immediate impact on employment opportunity for members of communities which were directly dependent on farm related activities. With the decline in landownership in a village, its landowning farmers lose income due to the fall in total agricultural output, and its landless farm labourers and small farmers, who partially engage in farm labour face a more drastic income reduction owing to a fall in employment.

It has also been observed that people have lost other natural resources. Because mostly people living in rural areas are dependent for livelihood on several natural resources besides land. They keep cattle (cows, buffaloes, goat, sheep, etc) for milk and dung. It was also observed that the most apparent ecological effect of large dams is the permanent destruction of vast expanse of forest, wet lands and wild life. The dam would submerge vast tracts of rich forest cover. The forests are routes of migration of many animals, the wet land attract various migratory birds. The destruction of the routes of migration of animals, birds and fishes not only effect the ecosystem, but also affect the lives of the local population. (McCully-1998). Besides the number of people that dam projects displace, it is note worthy that majority of the persons who are displaced belong to the category tribes or constitute the rural poor with marginal or no land. A document brought out by the Ministry of Rural Development of India Government, in 1996, suggest that over one crore sixty Lakh people have been displaced due to dams, and 39 Lakh have been rehabilitated. (Wikipedia)

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the socio- economic conditions of the people affected by Dul Hasti project.
- To study the positive consequences of development project like infrastructural growth.
- To study the negative consequences of development project like displacement.
- To study the problems like compensation, employment, and migration involved in development projects

III. KISHTWAR A UTOPIA

Kishtwar a beautiful tourist place and a cultural hub of Jammu and Kashmir. A production place of saffron and the saffire ultimately in two distinct areas first in village Pochhal and the other Tehsil Padder. The present name of Kishtwar, related with "Kishat Rishi" who stayed here, is the modified version of earlier name of Kishaswar. Located about 240 km from Jammu at a height of 5,360 feet, Kishtwar in its ancient form Kashthavata, is first referred to in the Rajatarangini during the reign of Raja Kalsa of Kashmir (1063–1089), when "Uttamaraja", the ruler of Kashthavata visited the court of Kashmiri king in company with several other hill chiefs to pay their respects to the Raja. Kishtwar is bounded on the north by Kashmir and Zaskar Valleys, on the south by Baderwah and Doda Tehsils, on the east by Himachal Pradesh and on the west by Anantnag and Ramban Districts. Kishtwar district branches off in three valleys of Marwa, Warwan, Padder and Chatru with their terminal at Kishtwar town. There is no other vehicular road link to these valleys except from the Kishtwar terminal. The Gateway to Dachhan is Ekhal and Hanzel to Marwa Warwan Valley whereas Lidrari is Gateway to Padder valley and Dadpath Chatru Valley. Kishtwar, situated on a central plateau set amidst sylvan surroundings of wooded hills, is a beautiful town located 240 km from Jammu, at an altitude of 1640 meters above the sea level, in Doda District. This area is situated between 75.46 Longitude east and 33.19 Latitude north. The Valley Kishtwar is about 7 to 8 kilometers long and 4 to 5 kilometers wide. The total area of Chowgan is 520 Kanals or 165 acres. It is an upland valley in the north-east corner of Jammu region and is just 107 km from the national highway of Batote. Its forest area is 124.23 sq.miles. Kishtwar branches off in Marwa-Wadwan valley, Padder valley, Chhatroo valley and is flanked by lofty Himalayas from all sides. Kishtwar merged with the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1821, A.D. With the passage of time Kishtwar became a Tehsil of district Udhampur and remained its part till 1948, when it became part of newly created district Doda in the wake of first re-organization of the state, and finally in 2005 Kishtwar was declared a district of Jammu and Kashmir.



Above Photographs is a new scenario of district Kishtwar after the construction of DHP Power Project from left photograph 1. Power Grid Station NHPC Kishtwar. 2. Pacca House after getting Compensation. 3. NHPC colony in Semina area. 4. KV school for all children's opened by NHPC.

IV. AREA OF THE STUDY

The present research will study Dul Hasti Project in District Kishtwar of Jammu and Kashmir. Kishtwar has an average elevation of 1638 meters. It has a lot of potential for generating hydro electric power. For the purpose of present study Dool village, Shalimar and the Semina colony have been selected because Dool village is the Dam site, Shalimar become the residential and service houses for the construction of Dam and Semina colony is the town ship where those people, who have lost their land, live. The estimated population of Dool villages is 120 house holds, Shalimar is again 111 houses and Semina colony has around 180 households. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) took a charge to construct this Power Project. The present study although was found that Dul Hasti Power project played both positive and negative role in Kishtwar. The project provided a lot of economic opportunities to the local population, has led to the development of roads, construction of schools, hospitals, parks and other basic facilities in the area. During the study it was also found that project had many negative consequences like loss of human lives with the construction of dams, loss of underground water, social disintegration, migration, ecological disturbances, labour agitation etc. In the present research the people who are affected by the construction of Dul Hasti project have been taken into consideration. According to the NHPC office records about 790 families are affected in four villages and one town. The Dul Hasti project provided power to the Northern Grid with beneficiary states being Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Chandigarh. In 1980s Kishtwar was considered as a backward area because of lack of proper facilities like electric facilities, roads, health, education etc. and people were lived under impoverished condition. In Kishtwar, society was static because poverty and illiteracy was the main factor as society was not fully developed. Before the Dul Hasti project people earning their livelihood through agriculture, small business and some depended on forests. But when this project was started about 2000 people had got jobs directly or indirectly because of project. Due to this project local people underwent a change in their socio-economic conditions. Whenever the development project is implemented in

any place then it has both positive and negative impacts. In Jammu and Kashmir there are many hydroelectric projects likes Baglihar hydroelectric project, Uri project, Sawalkot project, Ranjeet Sagar dam, Nimboo Bazgo Project, Dumkar Project, Chutak Dam, KishanGanga Hydro power Project, Pakal Dul Dam, Bursar Dam, Karthai Dam etc. In Dul Hasti project, hydroelectric power project comprises a diversion dam at Dul across the river and Chenab and power house at Hasti. The Dul Hasti project has 106 m long head race tunnel with a drop of 235 m carries water to the underground power house. The Dul Hasti project has three units and each unit has 130 MW. The power situation in the state has been a key focus area for the government for decades Jammu & Kashmir required around 1900 MW per year, at peak demand of which about 1000 MW is available. In Kishtwar the River Chenab has a more than 2,000 MW capacity to generate hydro power project. So, that the Central government has chosen Kishtwar location for generating hydroelectric project. Development projects are necessary for the progress of the country as well as the state because they are meant for the production of energy, irrigation facilities, fertilizers, machinery and industrial goods. India has the largest number of development projects in the world quite possibly, the largest number of development-induced displaced persons in the world as well. Dam in India is built across many perennial rivers. These dams in India are a part of several multipurpose projects to serve a variety of needs. Basically dams are built to harness the river water so that it can be utilized according to the needs. The aims of a multipurpose project is to generate water for irrigation purpose, generating hydroelectricity by utilizing the water-store by the dams, preventing floods and facility afforestation in the catchment area of the reservoirs. Dam projects are planned to meet the demands of electricity for industries and to control floods. Irrigate agricultural land and supply drinking water.

**V. COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY DUL HASTI PROJECT:-
HINDU FAMILIES AFFECTED BY DHP**

Table 1.1

Caste	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	9	31.22
Brahmans	13	42.18
Rajput	3	11.00
Total	25	100

Construction of Dul Hasti Power Project was not only for the particular community or for the caste but it effects widely in all respects. The mobility of people nearby construction proportion adequately charged the life of mobilized inhabitants. Table 1. 1 show the description of Hindus families who are affected due to the construction of DHP. According to the above table there are various caste found among Hindus in Kishtwar and it was found that the most affected are the Brahmans i.e. 42.18% and least affected are Rajputs i.e. 11 %.

MUSLIM FAMILIES AFFECTED BY DHP

Table 1.2

Categories	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Baagwan	05	15.62
Dar	07	21.88
Mingoo	09	28.12
Mintoo	19	44.98
Lone	19	18.06
Hamal	08	21.22
Naik	02	04.32
Zargar	06	06.66
Total	75	100

Table 1.2 shows the description of Muslim families who are affected due to the construction of DHP. The Mintoo's are most affected among Muslims who reside in the concerned area under study i.e. 44.98% because their land has mostly come under the project site. NHPC has taken over the land by providing them compensation. After them the least affected were Naik's i.e. 4.32% and NHPC also provided them compensation for it.

In the concerned areas specially semina colony from where the people use to migrate from semina to other areas of Kishtwar. But other hand we found in our research the people of outskirts of Kishtwar want to migrate from their native place to semina colony because its development and availabilities of water and electricity. In my research I talked with one family which is new in semina colony namely KHAWAJA family who are migrated from village Pochhal and the others families too migrated from other villages.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research would be based on Merton's functional theory which puts forward the concepts of functional and dysfunctional. Functions are those observed consequences which make for the adaptation or adjustment of a given system and dysfunctions are those observed consequences which lessen the adaptation or adjustment of the system. The present study will explore how DHP has been functional for the people with reference to positive development and how it is dysfunctional or negative for the people with reference to the problems like displacement and landlessness etc. For the study both primary and secondary data would be collected. The primary data collection would be done through field work in which interviews would be conducted with the help of interview schedule and non participant observation would also be used. For the present study the village Dool, where dam has been constructed and the Semina colony where affected people live, have been selected. 25 houses hold each from the village and colony would be selected through purposive sampling. The secondary resources of data collection will include books, magazines, newspapers, internet sites etc.

VII. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Menzes (1991) highlights two fundamental reasons for displacement as a problem. First, it is compulsory and involuntary. Secondly, it is rare that fair compensation is paid. According to him the current system fails to acknowledge that an oustee is deprived of the historical right of access to a large number of resources an entire way of life and is not given any opportunity to demand adequate price for his loss involuntary displacement creates the condition of landlessness, homelessness and joblessness.

Mohan Advani (1995) now a day, the problem of displacement are being discussed in various forms: land acquisition results in displacement of agriculturists, poor people and tribal who had been residing in the

fringe to acquire more and more land for residential colonies, large industries, road and infra-structure facilities. Large areas of land are acquired for the sake of development, where as there are problems of payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.

Further, Thukral (1992) point out that large dam projects can displace people in a number of ways including due to colonies, due to canal, downstream impacts. Secondary displacement (at resettlement colonies e.g.) and due to related conservation schemes like sanctuaries and national parks that figure of all such categories. Displacement when put together can lead to much larger figure of displacement as can be seen from the case of Sardar Sarovar Projects, under- construction on Narmada River in Gujarat state in West India. Here as per the latest government figure estimates 41,000 families have been displaced due to reservoir.

According to O.P. Mishra (2001), India has some 3600 large dams. Of these, 3300 have been built after independence. It has been estimated that the big dams alone have since independence, displaced some 30-40 million people. Displacement here refers to the forced migration. It occurs in at least two distinguishable forms. Direct displacement consists of evictions. Thus, direct displacement refuges are people removed for the construction of dams and their reservoirs and other infra-structure projects.

Indirect displacement by development on the other hand, is displacement that is mediated by process not directly under the control of decision makers, such as market processes and environment degradation resulting from different interacting development activities.

In so far as the total quantum of displacement in Sardar Sarovar project is concerned the figures would vary depending upon procedure adopted for defining the oustees. Since the Gujrat government has recognized the right of people living in the sub-merging villages, the R and R package neither recognized canal affected, nor the dam stream nor the sanctuaries nor the affected persons (Sah, 2009).

Development induced displacement in the country results in severe economic, social and environmental problem to the displaced people, magnitude of people displaced and severity of the problem due to purpose dams' projects is too high as compared to other projects in the country (Bala, 2010)

In India there are of rising number of protests against compulsory acquisition of land for construction of manufacturing units such as TATA, Nano Car in Singur, in which 997 acres of agricultural land was acquired to set up a factory for one of the cheapest car in Asia or for developing special economic zone such as Nandigram or construction of large dams like Sardar Sarovar Dam or the river Narmada which led to a cancellation of grant by world bank due to protests under the argument that the tribal population was getting displaced under unfair condition. The effect of displacement spill over two generation in many ways such as loss of traditional means of employment, change of environment disrupted community life and relationship.

According to Michael Cernea (1996), a sociologist has researched development induced displacement and resettlement for the World Bank, points out that being forcibly ousted from ones' land and habitat carries with it the risk of becoming poorer than before displacement. Since a significant portion of people displaced do not receive compensation for their lost assets and effective assistance to re establish them productively.

VIII. COMPENSATION IN TERM OF

Displacement and Development leads to the compensational relief for those who lost lands and displace from their native places and even lost their agricultural lands on which they were based on. Before the Dul Hasti project people were earning their livelihood through agriculture, small business and some depended upon forests. When the Hydroelectric Project was constructed, then the NATIOANL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION (NHPC) had acquired more than 5000 kanals of lands for the construction of Hydro Power Project and due to this project NEAR ABOUT 910 families have been affected so far. Displacement was in Dool, semina colony and Shalimar for constructions of residents for NHPC officials and workers even NHPC sets residential quarters and bunkers for CENTRAL RESERVE INDUSTRIAL FORCES (CISF) in all places. Semena colony where the Head Quarter for the General Manager NHPC and commandant Officer for CISF established. Those people who had lost their lands, NHPC has given them compensation in terms of money and jobs. After receiving the cash compensation most of them have constructed the Puccca houses and some have started Business. Due to Developmental Project local people have undergone change in their socio-economic conditions. The Dul Hasti project produces substantial benefits for the national economy and local communities near the project site. In addition to direct benefit, new jobs, lower electricity costs, etc. Some also emerged because of the project. The project has also stimulated and increased the economic activity. Infact, due to DHP the socio-economic even educational standard increased in local peoples and the demand for the technical trades emerged for privatization of education could become inevitable. Compensation in term of money and job were provided by the NHPC and it is consumed that near about only 42 percent have been provided compensation in term of cash and about 19 percent respectively Money and Job.

IX. CONCLUSION

National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) has an experienced of becoming the source of change in kishthwar .From the beginning of Power Project local peoples got the benefit directly and indirectly. Development and Displacement in district kishthwar was the inclusionary source for the people of Kishtwar where the socio, economic and political culture changed and the living standard of the people emerged as a whole. The regional displacement in India is now a matter of serious concern. It is well known that a large economy, different regions with different resources bases and endowments would have a dissimil. Dul Hasti Power Project began in 1983, it is a hydroelectric project situated in Kishtwar, and Jammu & Kashmir in India built by NHPC. The power plant is built on the swift flowing Chenab River in the Kishtwar region. It is one of the major projects implemented in Kishtwar which was commissioned in April 2007. The project provides peaking power to the northern grid with the beneficiary states being Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Union territory of Chandigarh. In Dul Hasti project, hydroelectric power project comprises a diversion dam at Dul across the river Chenab and power house at Hasti. The Dul Hasti project has 106 m long head race tunnel with a drop of 235 m carries water to the underground power house. The power house accommodates three turbine sets, each coupled to 130 MW generations. The Project involved excavation of an 11 kilo meter of tunnel through the mountain from Dool to Hasti and the water comes from the Dool and stored in Dool Dam follows towards the Hasti where three turbines has installed by the engineers for generation of energy. The Dul Hasti project involves the installation of three – generation units of 130MW each in Kishtwar district. The annual generate 1,928 million units of electricity which will be sold to Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, and Uttaranchal. ar growth path over time. Dulhast Power Project generates 390 MW of electricity over the chenab River in chenab valley for the native state and the nation as a whole. One of the reason why centralized planning was a advocated earlier was that it could restrain the regional displacement and ask for a development.Inspite of planning, however, the displacement remained a serious problem in India and the other hand a developmental resource as well. People are in a trauma whether they enjoy the development or they continue to imitate the cultural values as well as their displacement disrupt.

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