

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING REPORT

Project Number: P 154990

May: 2017

CONSTRUCTIONS OF COMPOSITE MARKET CENTRE
FOR WHOLE CHAIN WOOL ACTIVITY AT GOVT.
WOOLLEN MILLS, BEMINA SRINAGAR

(JHELUM AND TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT)

Prepared by the Industries and Commerce Department (I&C), Government of Jammu
& Kashmir, for the World Bank

Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project

Environment and Social Screening

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Floods of devastating September 2014 shows negative impact on economic aspects of the state and massive infrastructure damages in Kashmir Valley. In response, a mission of the World Bank visited the state during February 1-6, 2015 in order to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The RDNA estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 211,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represented more than 70% of the damages in terms of value. Public service infrastructure and equipment of hospitals and education centers were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational.

Based on the RDNA results and discussions with the GOJ&K, the “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project (JTFRP)” will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure. One of the sectors badly hit during the floods was Silk & Woolen Sector (Industries & Commerce Dept.) the restorations of which have been included in the Component-4 of the World Bank funded JTFRP

Government Woollen Mills Bemina Srinagar was also affected by the floods due to the low lying area. The buildings at woolen mill were inundated up to 06 feet from the plinth height. The area stayed flooded for more than a week. This resulted in damaged to most of the existing infrastructure. The machineries and stores were completely destroyed. After post floods the mill starts its rebuilding process and a proposal for the said subproject was included in Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP).

Under JTFRP component-4, the subproject namely “Construction of Composite market centre for whole chain wool activity, Govt. Woollen Mills Bemina” has been proposed.

Subprojects under “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project” commonly known as JTFRP have a prior requirement of screening which is based on three categories; viz., nature of the project, size of the project and location of the project that is

sensitive area criteria. The objective of Environment and social screening is to identify the potentially significant environmental/ social issues of the sub-project at an early stage for detailed Environmental and Social impacts. Public consultations were undertaken during the site visits in the sub- project areas on 25-05-2017. Primary Stake holders of the mill and workers were informed about the proposed sub-project and their views were obtained.

The screening study reveals that there are no significant social or environmental impacts of the proposed sub project. The project does not involve any kind of land acquisition.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

In September 2014, J&K experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2-6, 2014, caused Jhelum and Chenab Rivers as well as many other streams/tributaries to flow above the danger mark. The Jhelum River also breached its banks flooding many low-lying areas in Kashmir, including the capital. In many districts, the rainfall exceeded the normal by over 600%. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) records precipitation above 244.4 mm as extremely heavy rainfall, and J&K received 558mm of rain in the June- September period, as against the normal 477.4 mm. For example, the district of Qazigund recorded over 550 mm of rainfall in 6 days as against a historic normal of 6.2 mm over the same period.

Due to the unprecedented heavy rainfall the catchment areas particularly the low lying areas were flooded for more than two weeks. Some areas in urban Srinagar stayed flooded for 28 days. Water levels were as high as 27 feet in many parts of Srinagar. The areas from the main tributaries of river Jhelum vis-à-vis Brengi nallah, Vishav nallah, Lider nallah and Sandran nallah started overflowing due to the heavy rainfall causing water levels in Jhelum river to rise. Subsequently, the discharge of the river Suran was 200 thousand cusecs as against an average of 50 thousand cusecs. With the excessive discharge of water, the river Suran affected the basin areas and also took a different course at various locations causing damages to the surrounding villages in the catchment area. Water levels also increased in the rivers of Chenab and Tawi, both of which were flowing above normal levels. Due to the rivers overflowing nearly 20 districts of the State were impacted.

1.1 Joint Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (JRDNA)

A Joint team led by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), GoI, with representation from the World Bank visited J&K on October 21, 2014. Subsequently, GoI has sent a request to the World Bank on January 5, 2015 to field a Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) Mission within the State. In response, a mission of the World Bank visited the state during February 1-6, 2015 in order to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The RDNA estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 211,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and

bridges, which combined represented more than 70% of the damages in terms of value. Public service infrastructure and equipment of hospitals and education centres were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational.

Based on the RDNA results, restoration works underway, and discussions with the GoJ&K, the project will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure. Given the state's vulnerability to both floods and earthquakes, the infrastructure will be designed with upgraded resilient features, and will include contingency planning for future disaster events. Therefore, the project aims at both restoring essential services disrupted by the floods and improving the design standard and practices in the state to increase resilience.

1.2 Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support the recovery and increase disaster resilience in targeted areas of the state, and increase the capacity of the State entities to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

The project is comprised of the following seven components:

- (i) Reconstruction and strengthening of critical infrastructure (US\$60 million)
- (ii) Reconstruction of roads and bridges (US\$80 million)
- (iii) Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure (US\$50 million)
- (iv) Strengthening and restoration of livelihoods (US\$15 million)
- (v) Strengthening disaster risk management capacity (US\$25 million)
- (vi) Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million)
- (vii) Implementation Support (US\$20 million)

Component 4– Restoration and strengthening of livelihoods

Subcomponent 4.1 - Restoration of physical and productive assets. To finance the restoration of the training workshop and display building within the premises of the main handicraft & handloom market in Srinagar and the School of Design, as well as damaged productive assets in livelihood training institutions and affected craftsman families.

Subcomponent 4.2 - Technical assistance for risk proofing non-farm livelihood. To finance: i) vulnerability assessment of non-farm livelihoods and to identify

opportunities for increased resilience; and ii) developing options to increase access to finance and insurance for non-farm livelihood.

1.3 Subproject Background

The objective of this component of the “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project” is to support the reconstruction/restoration of damaged public buildings, such as schools, higher education buildings, hospitals, fire stations, and selected block and district offices, and other important public buildings. It will include the restoration of partially damaged structures and the reconstruction of fully damaged structures, including equipment/machineries and furniture. The component will finance infrastructure and equipment damaged by the disaster, and improvements to current structures to increase resilience. Assessments will be carried out to determine the extent of structural integrity and retrofitting/reconstruction needs. The component will also finance the repair and reconstruction of damaged hospitals, higher education, fire station, and other public buildings, including the procurement of equipment/machineries & furniture, etc.

Long and cold winters in Kashmir make woollens an essential commodity here. Being one of the significant producers of wool Jammu and Kashmir has failed to use its produce for want of infrastructure. J&K sells 70 percent of its wool in raw form for lack of processing units

The state produces about 60 lakh kilogram of wool, mostly from the crossbred animals and suitable making apparel. Out of available wool, only 30 per cent is used by J&K in public and private sectors. The rest finds its way in raw form to neighboring states such as Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for value addition due to inadequate processing facility in the state. A large quantity of raw wool is also sold to Rajasthan for manufacturing and industrial application. Selling raw wool to the outside market results in poor price realization. It also contains large amount of dust, dirt and vegetable matters adding transportation and handling costs.”

Woolen industry in J&K has been established in early 1960. Having worsted mill, composite mill and shoddy plant under its banner, these mills were fulfilling the requirement of state in terms of woolen yarn and products. After 1990 with open marketing, shoddy was imported at large scale and converted into shoddy products. It adversely affected woollen activities in J&K. The observers found conflict in region

as other major stumbling block in the growth of woollen sector as “industrial activity slowed down”. This resulted in most of the units turning sick for want of raw material. It was found that the woollen industry was run by permanent employees who adversely worked into poor productivity and made the units unviable.

Under J&K Industries, Bemina Mills was established during 1970-74 as a composite woollen mill comprising spinning, weaving and finishing machineries with a capacity of 1.58 lakh meter per year on single shift of eight hours per day. The mill as per experts could be run by JKI having 110 skilled/ technical manpower on its roll. Additional technical manpower like weaving master for sulzer, finishing master, and spinning master may be hired on contractual basis.

There are more than 50,000 persons connected to the sheep rearing activity and they mainly belong to the weaker section of society comprising females, gujjars, small and marginalized farmers, people from backward areas etc. The damages caused by floods to the outlet infrastructure of raw wool has put this vulnerable section of society to high risk of disadvantage were they may find it very difficult to push forward their hard earned produce unless immediate and effective measures are put in place to provide a platform which will not only consume the local available wool to appreciable extent but also stabilize the market which is susceptible to exploitation. The Establishment Composite Market centre at Bemina is aimed at to create a dependable and composite platform for ensuring end to end use of the locally available wool and bring more and more people belonging to the weaker section of society within the circuit of entire chain of value addition. The estimated beneficiaries would be around 50,000 persons both directly and indirectly apart from more than 1000 persons (directly and indirectly) which shall be involved in value addition chain. The establishment of the above centre would have composite facilities of conduct of auction of wool for consumption, scouring, carding, spinning/twisting, weaving and finishing. All stake holders of the chain are proposed to be brought under one roof. It is also envisaged that as a pilot project some villages having sheep concentration may be adopted for the purposes of obtaining wool direct from the source and the fleecing is done after proper washing of animals to improve upon the quality .

The livelihood of this weaker section of the society is further endangered by the fact that the required infrastructure for consuming their produce (wool) has also got severely damaged by the floods which include Govt. Woollen Mills thus reducing the demand. Alarmed by the pathetic scenario caused to whole chain wool produce and its subsequent industrial consumption, the Industries & Commerce Department J&K Govt. took a conscious decision to put in place a timely Government intervention by creating a schematic and useful plan not only to restore the pre-flood scenario but also augment it to achieve the objective of enhancing the prospects of income to the down trodden society on sustained basis.

1.4 Sub project Description

The Woollen Centre is being set up in Government Woollen Factory, Bemina. Some useful infrastructure is already available within these premises which shall also be utilized optimally for achieving the objective. A conscious decision has been taken to upgrade the infrastructure of at these two Government owned entities with the sole objective of creating market for the products of large number of local population dealing with rearing of sheep that are highly sceptical to exploitation by the middlemen owing to resource constraints. The facilities once upgraded will also be instrumental to stabilize the market prices to a great extent as in absence of any local consumption the wool will have lesser demand and shall find its way out in the raw form on very low prices thereby making the activity unviable for the large chunk of under privileged population. It needs to be emphasized that the intent of the instant proposal is to extend marketing support to the rearing community as has been explained above and to get domestic wool producers better returns by intensifying inputs and organizational efforts and also the state government focus on an integrated value chain for the benefit of common people. The proposal assumes more significance owing to the fact that not many large scale industries have been set up which makes it more important to have a credible market linkage established within the reach of local producers with the active governmental support.

Apart from the main intent of securing the interests of the marginalized farming community as narrated above, the successful implementation of the proposal may trigger much needed boost to the overall wool industry in the State which possesses considerable export potential both within and outside the country. The proposal

under discussion shall create the infrastructure which is essential to provide a suitable platform to the marginal and small farmers in order to provide them with a source for selling their wool and the product from these reeling units to weaving industry. In certain cases, even the finished products need to be marketed which these units (under discussion) have been doing for a long time.. Due to Floods of September 2014, the devastation caused by the unprecedented floods has disrupted the whole chain. Thus, if the small farmers who rear sheep/ goat are sure of a market, they will continue to do so. If the reeling units know that their product has a ready market, they too shall devote time and resources to reeling activity. Finally, if the wool as fabric finds ready takers, the whole chain becomes viable, self-sustaining and an economic-cycle supporting a huge population.

Therefore, it is important that the main cogs in this scheme of things are revived post floods. This Center is expected to be the fulcrum of the wool production activity in the state and creates a huge economic cycle which percolates to various levels of society. The benefits are passed on to the weaker sections, females, backward classes, backward areas and to general public as well.

Since a very large population was directly or indirectly effected by the September 2014 floods they have been rendered almost without a source of livelihood and gainful employment. To recreate the conditions for their sustenance and livelihood, one such approach, as stated, will be establishment of Wool Centers which will provide a source of income to a large section of population that were severely hit post floods. It shall help this population to recover from the devastation of these floods. It shall once again be able to create a cycle of activity which shall in turn be able to provide support to these families, directly or indirectly dependent on these sectors.

The proposed project development objective is to support the recovery of livelihood of the population directly or indirectly connected with the wool sectors along with increase in the capacity for future to safeguard the livelihood of the people dependent on these activities.

1.5 Objective of the Environmental and Social Screening

Subprojects under “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project” commonly known as JTFRP have a prior requirement of screening which is based on three categories; viz., nature of the project, size of the project and location of the project that is sensitive area criteria. Based on this assessment, sub-projects with potentially significant environmental/ social issues are identified at an early stage for detailed Environmental/ Social impacts. Evaluate all the available information on environmental and social aspects as provided in the ESDS and assess, based on the level of expected environmental and social impacts including any field visits, whether the proposed subproject is classified in different categories as per World Bank guidelines.

1.6 Methodology of Environment and Social Screening Study

The environment and social screening for the subproject has been carried out at the site by making use of a Environment and Social Screening Checklist (**Appendix–A**) that contains the relevant questions for identification of anticipated environment and social impacts due to execution of the subproject.

2.0. Environment and Social Issues

A slight increase in local air pollution due to cutting and filling works and other associated construction activities is anticipated. This impact shall be temporary, site specific and reversible in nature. Therefore based on the findings during survey, there are no significant environmental as well as social impacts in sub-project area, hence no further special study or detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA)/ Social impact assessment needs to be undertaken. No scheduled tree cutting is involved for the construction of proposed sub-project and all possible efforts shall be made to avoid unnecessary cutting of trees. Environmental Management Plans (EMP) is to be developed to provide specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impacts, guide the environmentally-sound execution of the subproject, and ensure efficient lines of communication between the implementing agency, project management unit, and contractors. The EMP's will be included in the bid documents and will be further reviewed and updated during implementation. The EMP will be included in the contractual clauses and will be made binding on all contractors operating on the site. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from,

the conditions set out in this document constitutes a failure in compliance. Any requirements for corrective action will be reported to the World Bank.

The proposed sub-project does not involve any land acquisition as the sub-project involves construction of new building on available Govt. land. Hence there are no significant environmental/social impacts; therefore no further special study or detailed/ environment and social impact assessment needs to be undertaken.

3.0. Public Consultation

Public consultation in different forms like one to one consultation, group discussions etc was done and need to be a continuous process.

3.1 Issues discussed

- About project and its source of assistance, its implementation/execution etc.
- Information on the benefits of the sub-project in terms of mill infrastructure/equipments and environmental enhancement
- Information of perceived losses from the proposed sub-project during execution stage in terms of inconvenience to customers and factory staff, air and noise pollution etc.
- Occurrence of disaster like floods, cloud burst in past.
- Construction activity whether causing any type of health hazard or not? and mitigation measures.
- Discussion among general public and staff for sharing of information related to project, environment policy of World Bank, direct and indirect impacts of construction work on environment.
- Any loss of land/structure/business or other community property due to construction activity?
- Presence of any protected area/wetland in or adjoining the construction site.
- Any damage to historical or cultural monuments in sub-project area?
- Any impact on trees and measures to be taken for saving scheduled trees (Chinar, Mulberry, Walnut) in close vicinity of proposed site.
- Possible type of problems faced by the locals in their daily activities due to construction work.

3.2 Feedback received

Generally the staff members of Bemina Woollen Mill and many other people consulted was well aware about the proposed sub-project. The damages caused by September 2014 floods to the outlet infrastructure of raw wool have put the

vulnerable section of society to high risk of disadvantage. They find it very difficult to push forward their hard earned produce unless immediate and effective measures are put in place to provide a platform which will not only consume the local available wool to appreciable extent but also stabilize the market which is susceptible to exploitation. The people associated with this profession want to regain the lost ground and to secure their livelihood mainly weaker section of the society. They have very much enthusiasm in introducing various initiatives for their survival. They are facing very much difficulty in day to day life due to absence of their income. They wanted that the sub-project may be executed on a fast track basis so that this problem is eliminated.

In addition people belong to labour force wanted that they shall be provided employment during the sub-project execution. People in general were very enthusiastic about the benefits of the sub-project in terms of renovation of Bemina woollen mill infrastructure and also an improvement in the environmental quality.

People are ready to extend all types of support during execution of the sub-project. The proposed project will not have adverse effects on local population in their daily activities due to construction work as the construction is confined within the boundary

JKI&C department ensured that the requisite environmental management measures shall be incorporated in EMP and public consultation shall be a regular process during all stages of the sub-project to solve any issues arising out of the proposed works.

Appendix–A

Environment and Social Screening Form

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the sub-project	Construction of Composite market centre for whole chain wool activity, Govt. Woollen Mills Bemina	
2. Type of proposed activity (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
▪ Road		-
▪ Bridge		-
▪ Fire Station		-
▪ Hospital/Health Facility		-
▪ Educational Institute		-
▪ Building for Livelihoods	√	Construction of Composite market centre for whole chain wool activity, Govt. Woollen Mills Bemina
▪ Flood Infrastructure Related		-
▪ Other Public Building		-
▪ Any Other (Please Specify)		-
3. Location of the proposed sub-project		
▪ Name of the Region	Kashmir (J&K State)	
▪ Name of the District	Srinagar	
▪ Name of the Block	Srinagar	
▪ Name of the Settlement	Bemina	
▪ Latitude	34°08'33.97"N	

▪ Longitude	74°78'13.28"E
4a. Proposed Nature of Work (tick the applicable options)	
▪ Minor Repairs	-
▪ Major Repairs/Rehabilitation	-
▪ Upgrading/Major Improvement	-
▪ Expansion of the facility	-
▪ New Construction	√
▪ Any Other	-
4b. Size of the sub-project (approx. area in sq. mt/hac or length in mt/km, as relevant)	-
5. Land Requirement (in hac./sq.mt.)	
▪ Total Requirement	Nil
▪ Private Land	Nil
▪ Govt. Land	Nil
▪ Forest Land	Nil
6. Implementing Agency Details (sub-project level)	
▪ Name of the Department/Agency	J&K Handicrafts Department
▪ Name of the contact person	Mr Mai Javid
▪ Designation	Managing Director J&K Industries
▪ Contact Number	+91-9419003904
▪ E-mail Id	javidjki@yahool.com
7. Screening Exercise Details	
▪ Date on which it was carried out	25/05/2017
▪ Name of the Person	Yadullah Shah

▪ Contact Number	+91-9622672672
▪ E-mail Id	yaadshah@gmail.com

Part B (1): Environment Screening

Question	Yes	No	Details
1. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 1 km of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
a. Biosphere Reserve		No	-
b. National Park		No	-
c. Wildlife/Bird Sanctuary		No	-
d. Wildlife/Bird Reserve		No	-
e. Important Bird Areas (IBAs)		No	-
f. Habitat of migratory birds (outside protected areas)		No	-
g. Breeding/Foraging/Migratory route of Wild Animals (outside protected areas)		No	-
h. Area with threatened/rare/endangered fauna (outside protected areas)		No	-
i. Area with threatened/rare/endangered flora (outside protected areas)		No	-
j. Reserved/Protected Forest		No	-
k. Other category of Forest		No	-

l. Wetland		No	-
m. Natural Lakes		No	-
n. Rivers/Streams		No	-
Question	Yes	No	Details
o. Swamps/Mudflats		No	-
p. Zoological Park		No	-
q. Botanical Garden		No	
4. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 500 mts. of any of the following sensitive features?			
a. World Heritage Sites		No	-
b. Archaeological monuments/ sites (under ASI's central/state list)		No	-
c. Historic Places/Monuments/ Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important or carry a sentimental value)		No	-
d. Religious Places (regionally or locally important)		No	-
e. Reservoirs/Dams		No	-
f. Canals		No	-

g. Public Water Supply Areas from Rivers/Surface Water Bodies/Ground Water Sources		No	No such impact is anticipated.
4. What is the High Flood Level in the sub-project area?	-		
5. Is any scheduled/protected tree like Chinar, Mulberry or Deodar likely to be affected/ cut due to the project?		No	
6. Is the sub-project located in a landslide/heavy erosion prone area or affected by such a problem?		No	
7. Is sub-project located in an area that faces water paucity or water quality issues?		No	

Part B (2) : Result/Outcome of Environmental Screening Exercise

1.	Environment Impact Assessment Required	No
2.	Environment Clearance Required	No
3.	Forest land Clearance/Diversion Required	No
4.	Tree Cutting Permission Required	No
5.	ASI (Centre/State) Permission Required	No
6.	Permission from ULB/Local Body/Department Required	Yes
		SMC permission for building construction.-
7.	Any other clearance/permission required	Yes

		Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from SPCB will be required for Stone Crushers. PUC's and other fitness certificates of equipments etc required on site.
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Part C (1): Social Screening

1. Does the sub-project activity require acquisition of land?			
Yes		No	√
Give the following details:	Private Land (sq mts/hac.)		-
	Govt. Land (sq mts/hac.)		--
	Forest Land (sq mts/hac.)		-
2. Does the proposed sub-project activity result in demolition/removal of existing structures?			
Yes		No	√
If so, give the following details:			
▪ Number of public structures/buildings		-	
▪ Number of common property resources (such as religious/cultural/ drinking water/wells/etc.)		-	
▪ Number of private structures (located on private or public land)		-	
3. Does the proposed project activity result in loss of crops/trees?			
Yes		No	√

4. Does the proposed Project activity result in loss of direct livelihood/employment?			
Yes		No	√
5. Does the proposed activity result in loss of community forest/pastures on which nearby residents/local population are dependent?			
Yes		No	√
If yes, give the details of the extent of area to be lost (in acres/hac).		-	
6. Does the proposed Project activity affect scheduled tribe/caste communities?			
Yes		No	√

Part C (2): Result/Outcome of Social Screening Exercise

S.No.	Result/Outcome	Outcome
1.	Answer to all the questions is 'No' and only forest land is being acquired	No SIA/RAP required
2.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project does not affect more than 200 people (i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	Abbreviated RAP is required
3.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project affects more than 200 people (i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	SIA/RAP Required

Outcome: No Environment Assessment /Social Assessment is required

Photographs of Sub-project site





Photographs of Consultation





Name of the Sub Project: Bernina woollen Mills

Location: Bernina

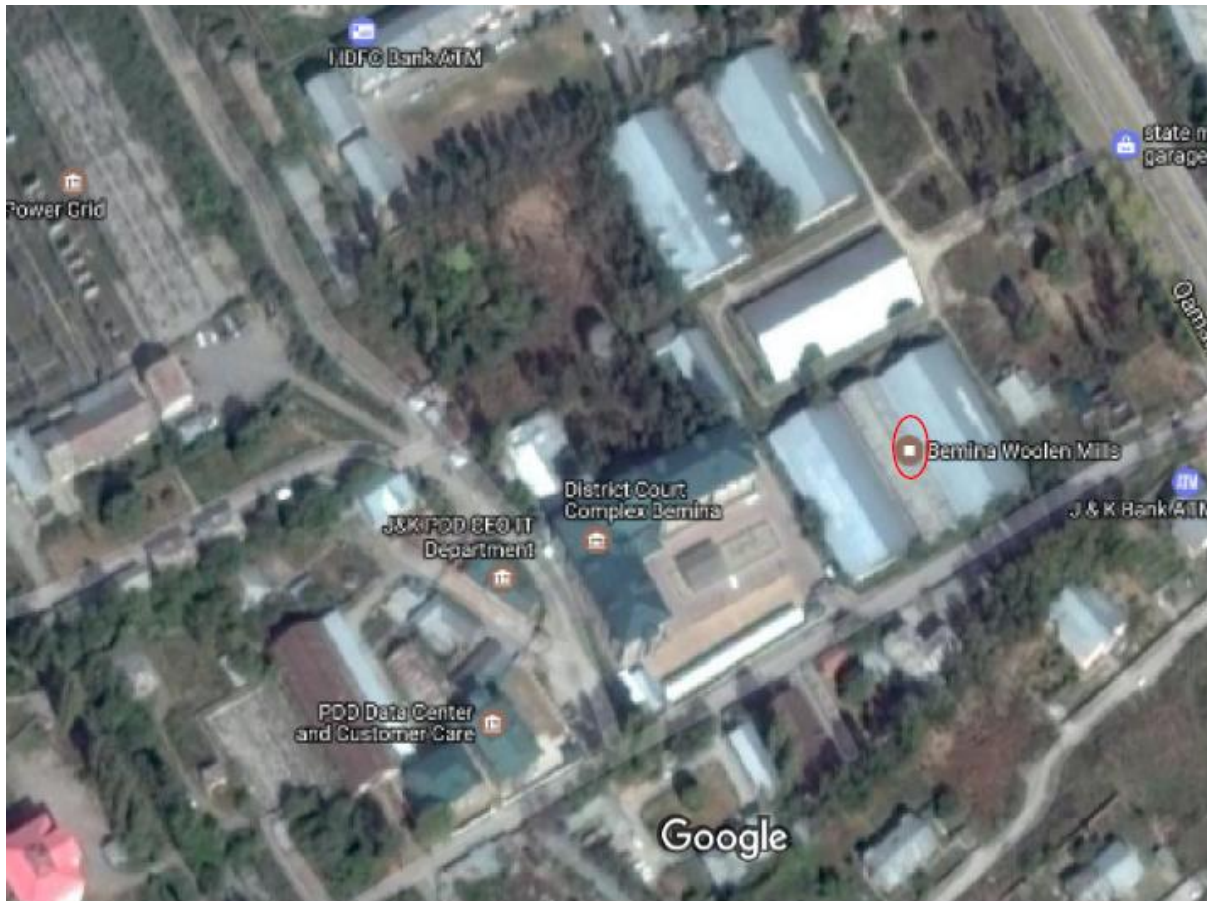
Date: 25/05/2017

Time: 12:30 Pm

(Official Stamp)

S.No	Name	Address	Occupation	Signature
1	Maestry M. Tashu	Sopore	ILM Bernina	
2	Farooq M. Pal	Budgarm	Enclave woollen section	
3	Farooq M. Khan	Archie Bagh	Inspector	
4	Mr. Yousuf Malik	Shalimar	Account officer	
5	Shameel M.	Chattabul Sgr.	Inspector	
6	Modul Rashid M.	Balgulla	Manager prod.	
7	M. Sadig Ali	Nallera	Inspector	
8	Modul Rashid M.	"	Inspector	
9	Rohida Durrani	Balgulla	Chippel	
10	Shafiq M.	Nallera	"	
11	M. Raza M.	Bygan Tergan	Brick Operator	
12	Mr. Habi Gogri	Chattabul	Brick Operator	
13	Ab. Rashid M.	Gandabul	Brick Operator	
14	Farooq M.	Lahore	Labour	
15	M. Hanif M.	Dalga	Gen. Employee	
16	Farooq M.	Rajpura	Student	
17	Farooq M.	Dalga	Shop keeper	
18	Nuzhat	Jamru	Student	
19	Afranga	Tanda Mgr	Student	
20	Nighat	Blaghat	Student	
21	Sagis M.	Hydipura	Shopkeeper	

Google Map of Sub-project site



GIS MAP

