

PUBLIC HEARING ON TIPAIMUKH HYDRO ELECTRIC (MULTIPURPOSE)

PROJECT AT DARLAWN ON 2.12.2004 AT 12:00 NOON

A public hearing on Tipaimukh Hydroelectric (multipurpose) project was held at Darlawn Community Hall, Darlawn on 2.12.2004. The Notification for this public hearing was published by Mizoram Pollution Control Board earlier in two local newspapers giving one month notice and inviting suggestions/objections from different sections of public about this Project and the date had been fixed on 2.12.2004 at 11:00 a.m.(Annexure-I) The meeting actually started at 12:00 noon.

Mr R.Lalmangaiha, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl District who was nominated by the Deputy Commissioner to be the Chairman of the Public Hearing Panel presided over the meeting. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the panel members and participants and invited them to apply their mind fairly and squarely so as to have a fruitful hearing.

After briefly explaining the purpose of Public Hearing, he then requested Mr.C.Lalduhawma, Member Secretary, Mizoram Pollution Control Board and the Convener of the Public Hearing to highlight and explain about the mandatory requirements and necessity of Public Hearing. Mr.C.Lalduhawma stated that the public hearing is mandatory statutory requirement as per Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 and amendment thereof. Under this notification, Mr. C. Lalduhawma said that views, suggestions and objections from the public has to be sought for and to be duly considered before taking up of any project. The public hearing is an important tool that would give an insight while granting environmental clearance so that neither the environment nor the people in and around the project site are adversely affected, he said.

He then went on to introduce the Panel Members, officials and representatives of different organization who attended the meeting and there were around 70 participants in this meeting (Annexure-II.)

The Chairman then called upon Mr.P.Sharma, DGM(c), NEEPCO to present the salient features of the Project. Mr.P.Sharma presented that the location of the dam axis would be in gorge, about 500m down stream of the confluence point of River Tuivai with River Barak with right bank is in Manipur and left bank in Mizoram and the width of the river is around 85m in the gorge section and steep bank reach a height

more than 300m on either sides. The Project envisages construction of 162.8m high rod fill dam, which will intercept a catchments area of 12,758 square kilometer.

Mr.P.Sharma pointed out that the catchments area in Mizoram would be 2344 square kilometer and the submergence area in Mizoram would be 1618 hectare(16.18 square kilometer). Out of the total submergence area 95.45% is in Manipur and 5.5% in Mizoram. He pointed out that no inhabited village in Mizoram State will be submerged whereas 12 inhabited villages will be submerged in Manipur State and only properties like cultivable land, garden land of 77 villages of Manipur and 13 villages of Mizoram will be affected.

Mr.P.Sharma also pointed out the plan for rehabilitation and resettlement for this Project to adequately protect the basic essentials like compensation for loss of property, providing agricultural, horticultural and other type of land, providing residential accommodations and providing village infra-structures so that the standard of living is superior before displacement. He also pointed out that any hazard to the general flora and fauna and wildlife would be prevented and prevent any distress to the local population living upstream and downstream of the dam and create conditions for socio-economic welfare and the general prosperity and adequate water would be available to the people living within the Project area. Mr.P.Sharma also pointed out that once the project is started Market, Bank and Post Office would be established for the project workers and would also be open to public and the Project authorities may also consider some investment in providing educational and medical facilities to the local population. He also pointed out that the reservoir will be an attractive tourist-cum-recreation centre with all water sports and other facilities and as the area endowed with scenic beauty of a high order and inhabited by various tribal communities with their traditional culture the area by itself has enough tourism potential. He also expressed that there is no doubt that large incidence of jhumming or shifting cultivation is the most important problem of forest conservation and catchment area protection in the entire catchment of Tipaimukh Project both in Manipur and Mizoram. However, there is hope for the future in the fact that the Government in both States are fully aware of the situation and some concrete steps have already taken to tackle the problem. He also expressed that it is recommended to launch rehabilitation programme covering (i) creation of roads, markets etc (ii) land

based management plan of conservation oriented terraced and permanent cultivation in the lower and easy slopes with irrigation facilities wherever possible, horticulture on moderate slopes and afforestation on hill tops, and (iii) subsidiary occupation with maximum thrust on animal husbandry, fisheries, piggery and cottage industries wherein jhumias will be asked to opt for an occupation of their choice.

Mr. P. Sharma also expressed that the afforestation/reforestation programme will not only help in the improvement of local environment but will also enrich the forest resources and provide employment to the local people and the project is not likely to create any shortages in the supply of forest produce on which the local people are dependent.

After this, the Chairman then invited the public to come forward with their views, suggestions, objections and queries. The Panel Members and the officials of NEEPCO answered queries as best as they could as follows:

1. Mr.Lalbiakthara, Village Council Member, Ratu:

- i) No public hearing was conducted in the case of Tuirial Hydel Project and as a result there was lot of confusions and problems regarding compensation. Will it be the same case as Tuirial Hydel Project as regard to compensation.
- ii) Do they have special provisions to offer minor contract works and employment opportunities in Group C and D for the local people?
- iii) Are there villages to be submerged or affected? If so, what are these villages?

Ans: 1. Compensation shall be given to the genuine cases and as per existing norms. It may be borne in mind that NEEPCO can not give compensation to individuals who claim to have land within forest reserve areas as compensation shall be given to Forest Department. However, the issue can not be fully explained as the panel member from Forest Department did not attend the hearing.

2. In the N.O.C of Mizoram Government, there are some points which could not be agreed fully but could be agreed partially. Regarding the contract works and employment opportunities, 50% in group C and 60% in group D for the local people in Mizoram could not be agreed because it is to be divided proportionately as per the

submergence area. The submergence area in Manipur would be 94.5 % and in Mizoram only 5.5%.As such, NEEPCO can not agree to this point as a whole. So, the concerned State Government have to work with NEEPCO in deciding this point.

3. There is no village to be submerged in Mizoram. However, it is found that land and tree properties of 13 villages will be affected. Out of these 13 villages, properties (garden with teak and orange trees) of only one village, ie, Ratu, are outside the declared reserve forest area.

2. Mr.Lawmthanga Colney, Vice-President, Zo Re-Unification Organisation Headquarters:

He questioned the agreement signed between NEEPCO and Government of Mizoram in 1986, how such agreement was reached and will they follow this agreement in this Project?

Ans: For this project, Govt. of Mizoram had given No Objection Certificate but Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is yet to be signed. The said agreement (1986) shall not be followed as it was for different project.

3. Mr. K.Hawla Sailo, General Secretary, Zo Re-Unification Organisation Headquarters stood up and expressed his views and objections thus:

i) In this public hearing, is it right to take into consideration the opinion of the contractor-company (NEEPCO) only. Will the opinion of those who have objections to this project be taken into consideration?

ii) Dam construction at Tipaimukh as per the Agreements already made by the Government of Mizoram and NEEPCO are objectionable as of now unless duly revised by the two parties for the following reasons:

- a) Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India expressed in his forward to the 2nd Edition of his Book- A Philosophy for N.E.F.A by Verrier Elioin pursued within the framework of the following 5 principles (Panchsila for Tribals):
 - Tribal people should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way, their own traditional

arts and culture.

- Tribal lands and forests should be respected.
- We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will, no doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.
- We should not over-administer these areas to overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through, and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions.
- We should judge results, not by statistics or the amount of money we spend, but by quality of human character that is evolved.

Nehru expressed these few words in lines with the constitution of India (Art. 46) which reads, "The State shall promote with special care the education and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

Thus it is evident that the agreement made already by the aforesaid 2 parties for mere free supply of 12% of the power relating to Tuirial and Tuivai and 1% of the power relating to Tipaimukh Dam are violative to the will of Nehru and the Constitution as well.

- b) Norms of the Dam constructions at National or Central level are heartily felt required to be reviewed in line with the Constitution.
- c) No execution of Dam Constructions as per the existing Agreement made by the aforesaid 2 parties be formulated in contravention to the human right of the indigenous people of the North-East India.

4. Mr. Lalsangzuala, Secretary, Tipaimukh Dam Site Area Welfare

Committee:

- i) Government should give us Constitutional safeguards to protect us from assimilation by the developed section of the people from other States.
- ii) Government or the authority should provide us permanent occupation in place of shifting cultivation as shifting cultivation would have to be avoided which is the main occupation of the local people of the affected area.
- iii) As we are to lose our home and cultivable lands, the affected families should be compensated for this loss with a minimum amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs each.
- iv) 50% of the contract work not involving heavy mechanical works should be reserved for the affected families or the local contractors.
- v) 80% of jobs created for the Hydel Project should be reserved for the local qualified candidates.
- vi) Free supply of electricity to all families in the affected area.
- vii) The long term and short term socio-economic implications and the dangers and disaster that could be associated with the Hydel Project should be fully explained to the local people.

Ans: 1. Constitutional safeguard can only be given by an Act of Parliament. Moreover, the assimilation issue shall not arise due to this project as the workers from different states shall only represent a very small section.

2. The NEEPCO has already made provisions for sustainable method of cultivation. They will give training to the affected people and render all the guidance to ensure better and improved means of cultivation.

3. No homes shall be affected. Compensation shall be given for land, trees and crop as per guidelines of Govt. of Mizoram.

4. Free power shall be given to the Govt. of Mizoram as decided by the Ministry of Power. Giving free power to the families of the affected areas is an issue to be decided by the State Govt. As of now, the Mizoram Govt does not have any provision for giving free power as such.

5. Copy of the EIA Report is made available in the Office of Mizoram Pollution Control Board which can be accessed any time during office hour.

5. Mr. Lalbiakhara stood up again expressing his deep concern that the people of Ratu and beyond would have left with very small area for agricultural practices. He insisted full explanation on how their problems be solved and how the affected families be treated with.

6. Mr. C. Liankamlova, Khawpuar Village:

We do not have clear idea or knowledge as to what extent our way of life including our habitat and agricultural land and practices would be affected by this Project. It is suggested that the Government or the authority to come up with the full picture on this in our Mizo language so that we may study and form our opinion on this matter.

7. Mr. F.Thanglura, Chairman , Tuivai Affected People Committee, Ngopa:

He spoke on what he heard of the Forest Scheme or Project. He expressed his doubt about the Schemes and the explanation made by the officials from NEEPCO.

8. Mr. Thansanga, Darlawn Village:

Let us wait and see the development of Tuirial Hydrel Project. We will study and watch closely the outcome of Tuirial Hydrel Project. We may, therefore, make our opinion whether it will go to our benefits or not.

9. Mr. Joseph, President, Hmar Student Association, Imphal:

I got myself involved in this Project for the last 16 years. I took up this case even to UNO. Decision on this Project should not be made in hurry. Doubts and objections raised in this hearing be cleared reasonably first. Before finally disposing of the cases, another hearings need to be conducted. NEEPCO's concern is pure business. Once we parted with the land, it would be for good or for ever. Let's give proper and serious thought on this matter. Many people talk over and much have been said. Such should be based on facts. In Manipur, we want 20% not 12% of the generated power as free power for Manipur. Whether this claim could be viable or possible at all? Whether we can still retain ownership of the land is very important question. In public hearing opinions are collected only and the Mizoram Pollution Control Board may pursue so that the matter is finally disposed off.

10. Mr.R.Manliana, President, YMA Darlawn Branch:

We came together here from distant places. It is no easy task to arrange this type of meeting. It is suggested that well-plan arrangement should be made so that necessary papers are prepared and sent out to the affected villages and the opinions and suggestions made thereon by the villages are discussed thoroughly at a meeting between the representatives of the villages, NEEPCO and State Government to reach upon an agreement on the matter.

Ans: The Public hearing was notified for a period of 30 days and all the necessary papers as per the statute requirements were made available for the public to see. In fact, views, suggestions, objections were invited either in writing or orally from different sections of public about this Project by Mizoram Pollution Control Board. Only few suggestions and objections (Annexure-II) were received and some of those are being discussed here in this hearing.

Conclusion: From various points raised during the hearing and from views expressed by various environmental groups and individuals, it appeared that there are certain areas which can neither be clarified nor agreed upon in this particular hearing as it involved decisions at the Government level, the Chairman made some suggestions which were discussed and agreed upon and the following decisions were made.

The project is neither agreed upon nor totally opposed as such. As of now, it is premature to make any judgement. Thus, a Committee be formed with representatives from Govt. of Mizoram, the affected peoples and the NEEPCO to look into various issues and to come to common agreement acceptable to all stakeholders. More consultations may be held, if necessary.

(R.LALHMANGAIHA)
Addl.Deputy Commissioner,Aizawl,
&
Chairman, Public Hearing
For Tipaimukh Multipurpose
Hydroelectricity Project

Memo No.88088/Poltn/9(2)/97-MPCB

Dated Aizawl, the 10th January 2005.

Copy to:

1. Mr. R.Lalhmingaiha, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Aizawl District.
2. Er. K.Guite, S.E, Project Circle II, Power & Electricity Department.
3. Mr. RC. Thanga, CF, Environment & Forest.
4. Mr. V.Lalengmawia, Asst. Director,L.A.D.
5. Mr.P.Sharma, Deputy General Manager (C), Tipaimukh H.E (M) Project, NEEPCO
6. Mr. H.Lalhmingliana, Headmaster, Govt. High School, Darlawn.
7. Mr. R.Lalpianmawia, President, Village Council, Darlawn.
8. Mr. R.Manliana, President, Joint Y.M.A, Darlawn.
9. Mr. Pahlira, Prominent Citizen, Darlawn.
10. Mr. Biakkunga, AEO (Rtd.), Darlawn.

(C. LALDUHAWMA)

Member Secretary

Mizoram Pollution Control Board

&

Convener,

Public Hearing for Tipaimukh

Multipurpose Hydroelectricity Project

ANNEXURE-I

OBJECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED BY THE MIZORAM POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD IN WRITING.

1. CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (CEP), AIZAWL:- (Received on dt.29.11.2004)

- i)** The EIA report makes no mention about cultural heritage sites. However the confluence of R. Tuivai and R.Barak ; which is about 500m upstream of the proposed Tipaimukh Dam is a historical and sacred spiritual site of the Hmar tribe as well as other kindred tribes of the Hmar. In addition, the famous historical route which links Manipur to the outside world, the *Tongeri maril* runs through the submergence area. Further upstream is also the sacred river island of the Hmar. This small river island, in the Hmar religious belief, is the place where the soul of all human beings has to go first as soon as they die. From this island, the soul proceeds either to paradise or hell or comes back to the earth to be reborn.
- ii)** The EIA report mentions about species richness of Flora and Fauna within the submergence and catchment areas of the proposed Dam and at the same time the report says the submergence areas harbour no important flora and fauna! In addition, the report does not show plant species richness, evenness, abundance and density and plant species diversity indices is not taken as well. Most of the submergence areas are River Reserved Forests (RRF s) in Mizoram, and this RRF is indeed very rich in biodiversity.
- iii)** The EIA does not study phytoplankton/soil microflora and zooplankton species diversity indices. In addition, the report does not show any ophidian, chelonian and lacertilian fauna which are very abundant within the submergence and catchment areas.
- iv)** The absence of important information on the biodiversity of the region in the project report shows deliberate negligence and the lack of serious EIA of both upstream and downstream areas. The region is internationally acknowledged for its biodiversity wealth, and as such, is of immense significance for the country.

2. ROTHUAMA SAILO, NATURE PROTECTION SOCIETY, AIZAWL, MIZORAM:- (Received on 22.9.2004)

The Nature protection Society (NPS) and & Skylinks Audio Visual Production, Aizawl, Mizoram jointly organised consultation on Tipaimukh Dam Project on 6th September 2004 at PIB Media Centre, Tuikhuahtlang. The outcome of the consultation was submitted to the MPCB as follows:

The total land required for construction and completion of the project to be handed over to NEEPCO by the State Govt. on payment of necessary fee to the Govt, is totally opposed by the meeting.

While the NEEPCO report states that the Mizoram state would share the benefit of 12% free power with Manipur from the Tipaimukh Hydro Electric Power Project. Since dams already built in the North East Region tend to perform close to but still below targets for power generation, the meeting deduced that in actual truth Mizoram state would get only 1% free power, which is pitiful in comparison to the land sacrificed.

The Indian Constitution Part IV, Art.46 states that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the ST/SC and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The meeting concluded that NEEPCO, the power generating company acts against this policy and shared their concern in the possibility of losing the Mizo identity in generations to come, if surrendering our lands is to achieve the so-called development is practiced.

The meeting also discussed that a nexus of policymakers, technocrats and contractors targeted the North East Region with a view to tapping the hydro power potential of our large perennial rivers, giving little regard to the short and long term consequences on the ecosystem, biodiversity or the local people in the river's watershed and drainage and in turn making the region an Electric Generating Region.

While the submergence area in Mizoram has been stated as 17sq.km. Forest area, the catchment area as per project has differed from 8585sq.km. (NOC, Dated 3rd Aug 2001) to 2153 sq.km. (Executive Summary). This case of wrong information feeding, seemingly deliberate and which is being repeatedly changed, according to different reports, is looked upon as exploitation on the part of the generating company (NEEPCO).

The consultation declares that a 1500 MW project to be completed in an estimated cost of 5163.86 crores is unheard of, anywhere else in the world. Thus, if this project is to be carried out, it is destined to suffer major cost overruns and time delays, not to mention failure to deliver its physical targets, which is not unheard of even in our state. E.g Tuivai and Tuirial Hydel Project.

The power generated in the plant and allocated to other states in the region to be reallocated to Mizoram at the usual price, in case any of the state in the North East Region does not require the same, is unacceptable.

Lack of transparency on the part of NEEPCO, the generating company. No specific detail has been handed out to the people concerned and there is total lack of participation and extensive research as is evident from the varying reports.

Tipaimukh, which is at the confluence of Tuivai and Barak is named Tuiroung by our Hmar brethren in Manipur. Roungeivaisuo is a historical and sacred spiritual site for them, which is one of the many reasons they oppose to giving up their land for construction of the dam, and the meeting highly respect their sentiments.

As reported by the Power & Electricity Dept. in 2003 Mizoram needs atleast 111MW of power, while the power generated by Mizoram alone is 20MW. We cannot deny the fact that what we need as concerned citizens is MORE . But, today, we cannot hand over our land to an electric generating company forever. We could give it on a rental basis or even lend our hand in exploring other viable alternatives. Tomorrow, our slogan might be, Water is energy, Water is resource, what we need is water from our own rivers.

3. R.BIAKLIANI D/o CHAWNGA (L), RAMHLUN NORTH, BIAKIN MUAL, AIZAWL, MIZORAM :-(Received on 26.7.2004)

Tipaimukh Hydel Project is going to submerged my teak plantation. I, therefore, insist that due compensation for the loss of my teak plantation and the land itself; if so, I have no objection and wish the project a success.

4. LALHLUNTHANGA S/o DARCHHUNGA (L), RAMHLUN NORTH, BIAKIN MUAL, AIZAWL, MIZORAM :-(Received on 26.7.2004)

Tipaimukh Hydel Project is going to submerged my teak plantation. I, therefore, insist that due compensation for the loss of my teak plantation and the land itself; if so, I have no objection and wish the project a success.

5. TIPAIMUKH DAM SITE PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE HEAD QUARTERS, SAKAWRDAI, MIZORAM:- (Received on 25.11.2004)

- i) Government should give us Constitutional safeguards to protect us from assimilation by the developed section of the people from other States.
- ii) Government or the authority should provide us permanent occupation in place of shifting cultivation as shifting cultivation would have to be avoided which is the main occupation of the local people of the affected area.
- viii) As we are to lose our home and cultivable lands, the affected families should be compensated for this loss with a minimum amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs each.
- ix) 50% of the contract work not involving heavy mechanical works should be reserved for the affected families or the local contractors.
- x) 80% of jobs created for the Hydel Project should be reserved for the local qualified candidates.
- xi) Free supply of electricity to all families in the affected area.
- xii) The long term and short term socio-economic implications and the dangers and disaster that could be associated with the Hydel Project should be fully explained to the local people.

ANNEXURE-III

List of Panel Members who attended the Public Hearing

Sl.No	NAME	DESIGNATION	VILLAGE
1	R.Lalmangaiha	Addl.D.C, Aizawl District.	
2	C.Lalduhawma	Member Secretary, MPCB	
3	Dr.Lalngura Tlau	BDO	Darlawn
4	V.Lalengmawia	Asst.Director, L.A.D	
5	R.Lalpianmawia	VCP	Darlawn
6	R.Manliana	President, YMA	Darlawn
7	R.L.Biakkunga	VCM	Darlawn
8	U.Bora	ED, Project II, NEEPCO	
9	P.Sharma	D.G.M (C), NEEPCO	
10	S.C.Nath	Sr.Consultant, AFC	
11	K.Guite	S.E, P&E Department, Govt. of Mizoram	
12	Ashim Roy	Sr. Manager (C), NEEPCO	
13	Pahlira	VCM	Darlawn
14	A.Choudhury	Manager (C), NEEPCO	
15	S.K.Roy	Dy.Manager, NEEPCO	
16	K.Hawla Sailo	General Secretary, Human Right Network of Indigenous Peoples, North East Chapter and Zoro	Aizawl
17	Lawmthanga Colney	Vice-President, ZORO Hqrs.	Aizawl
18	K.Vanlalhluna	VCP	Ratu
19	Rosailova	Secretary, VC	Ratu
20	Laldawngliana	Secretary, VC	Sakawrdai
21	Lalbiakchhunga	Member, VC	Sakawrdai
22	Ma-a	Surveyor	Aizawl
23	J.Goswami	Sr. Supervisor, AFC	
24	K.Lalhmingthanga	Vice-President, VC	Sailutar
25	H.Siama	VCM	Sailutar
26	Hmangaihliana	VCM	Sakawrdai
27	Lalrohlua	VCP	Sailutar
28	R.Lalenglawma	Congress Political Party	Darlawn
29	K.Rothanga	Vice-President, VC	Sakawrdai
30	Lalbiaktluanga	Vice-President, Joint YMA	Sakawrdai
31	Lalbiaknunga	Secretary, Joint YMA	Sakawrdai
32	T.Kapa		Darlawn
33	Sapthankhuma		Darlawn
34	Laltlanchhungi		Darlawn
35	Laldawngliani	Asst. Secy, Tuivai Affected People's Association.	Ngopa
36	F.Thanglura	Chairman, Tuivai Affected People's Association.	Ngopa

37	C.Liankamlova		Khawpuar
38	Lalbiakthara, Zote	VCM	Ratu
39	K.Thanthuama		Khawpuar
40	Lalsangzuala	Secretary, Tipaimukh Dam Site Area People Welfare Committee.	
41	Khumte Hmar	Vice Chairman, Tipaimukh Dam Site Area People Welfare Committee.	
42	R.L.Ngaihzuala	LDC, BDO	Darlawn
43	R.Lalhmasawna	Teacher, HSS	Darlawn
44	Sapsiamngheta		Darlawn
45	Lalramchhana	VCP	Vaitin
46	S.Lalthara	J.E, NEEPCO	
47	Samuel Lalremruata	S.E, NEEPCO	
48	K.Lalrohluna		Vaitin
49	Lalsiama	Vice-President, VC	Khawpuar
50	Thanmawia	VCM	Khawpuar
51	Lalramthari		Darlawn
52	Lalhmingthangi		Darlawn
53	Vanlalmuanawma		Darlawn
54	R.Lalrothara		Darlawn
55	J.Zaifakmawia		Darlawn
56	Laltina Ralte		Darlawn
57	Lalsiamliana		Darlawn
58	B.Lalduhzuala		Darlawn
59	Lalchhuanliana		Darlawn
60	H.Laldenglova		Darlawn
61	Vanlalenga		Darlawn
62	Jacoba		Darlawn
63	Rohmingthanga		Darlawn
64	P.C.Lalrinmawia		Darlawn
65	Tlanchhunga		Darlawn
66	H.C.Thangvela		Darlawn
67	P.C.Huala		Darlawn
68	Vanhmunmawia		Darlawn
69	Joseph		Imphal
70	Lalngaihsaki	MPCB	Aizawl
71	John Vanlalhruaia	MPCB	Aizawl