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NOTIFICATION

No. B. 18012/1/88-P&E, the 9th June, 1988. Whereas it is proposed to take up the construction of Bairabi Hydro-Electric Project during the financial year, 1988-89.

And whereas as per section 29 (2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the estimate of the capital expenditure involved in the project, salient features thereof and the benefits that may accrue therefrom are required to be published in Official Gazette and other local newspapers.

Now, therefore, in compliance of the said section of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the estimate of the capital expenditure, salient features and benefits likely to accrue are hereby published for general information.

Also, notice is hereby given inviting licensees and other persons interested, who are likely to be affected, to make representations to the undersigned, within a period of two months, with effect from the date of its publication for consideration.

By Order,
Haukhum Hauzel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Power & Electricity Department.

BAIRABI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT
SALIENT FEATURES

1.	DISTRICT	: Aizawl
2.	RIVER	: Tlawng

3.	Catchement area	: 2740 Sq.Km.
4.	Location	: 6 Km upstream of Bairabi on R.Tlawng.
5.	Submergence area at MRL	: 189 Sq. Km.
6.	Length of Submergence	: 70 Km approx. on R. Tlawng.
7.	Gross storage of reservoir	: 5513 M. Cum.
8.	Dam	
	i) Type dam	: Earthfill with downstream rock toe.
	ii) Height above river bed	: 85.0 M
	iii) Length of dam of top	: 191.0 m
	iv) Width of dam at top	: 10.0 m
9	Spillway	
	i) Type	: Chute spillway
	ii) Capacity (max)	: 8825 Cumecs.
10.	Power House	
	i) Type	: Pit power house.
	ii) Installed Capacity	: 3x40 MW
	iii) Type of turbine	: Francis (Vertical shaft)
11.	Transmission lines	
	i) Bairabi – Kopili	: 132 KV, D/C of length 250 Km.
	ii) Bairabi – Aizawl	: 132 Kv, S/c of length 85 Km via Kolasib.
	iii) Bairabi – Kumar ghat	: 132 Kv, S/c of length 85 Km.
12.	Period of Construction	: 7 years.
13.	Submergence will affect the followings :–	
	a) No. of Villages	: 9 full and 1 partial.
	b) No. of family affect	: 1213 families.
14.	Population displaced due to submergence.	: 1213 families of 6192 souls.
15.	Power generation (Annual)	: 345 Million units.
16.	Cost of generation	: Rs. 1.53/Units.
17	Annual revenue from sale of Power @ Re 1/unit including 1% transmission lose	: Rs. 3 .0 crores.
18.	Cost of Project	: Rs. 252.0 crores.

BENEFITS.

1. Continous power of 120MW at 28% load factor will be available throughout the year. This will solve the present power crisis in this state.

2. BENEFITS TO SECTORS OTHER THAN POWE :

Bairabi Hydel Project is the cornerstone for the economic development of Mizoram. The completion of the project will usher in a rapid and real transformation of the economy of the State. Some of the sectors which will directly and immediately derive substantial benefits are the following :

a) BENEFITS TO JHUM CONTROL :

The project is expected to considerably help in the effective implementation of the Jhum control measures being undertaken by the State Government. The efforts towards elimination of the practice of shifting cultivation did not yield the desired results so far, as it is not easy to provide viable alternative occupations. The project will provide a number of facilities for the jhumia families to take up alternative permanent occupations and they could be weaned away from the jhumming practices, leading to regeneration of forests. Shifting cultivation is also responsible for the large scale soil erosion, especially in hilly terrain such us Mizoram. Once the jhumia families gave up jhumming, the large scale soil erosion and the resultant environment degradation would be reduced substantially.

b) BENEFITS TO FORESTRY AND SOIL CONSERVATION :

The compensatory afforestation measures to be undertaken would yield much greater returns, as compared to the benefits now available from the forest which will come under submergence. Tree species having high commercial value are proposed to be planted in the catchment area as well as for the compensatory afforestation schemes. Soil Conservation plantation over an area of 26,500 ha., 2,000 ha. of coffee plantation and other Soil Conservation engineering works will result in considerable environmental benefit.

c) BENEFITS TO INLAND WATER TRANSTPORT:

Inland Water Transport will be given a boost with the construction of the dam and this will result in huge savings by way of reduced transportation cost. There will also be considerable savings on fuel. At present, road transport is virtually the only means of transporting both passenger and goods to and from Mizoram. Bairabi will be having a rail connection in the near future and a major portion of goods and passengers could be transported from Bairabi to other parts of the State by means of IWT facilities at economic rates. The Inland Water Transport system would also enable the producers/manufactures within Mizoram to find competative markets in areas outside Mizoram as a result of cheaper transportation costs.

d) BENEFITS TO PISCICULTURE:

The reservoir will provide enormous potential for taking up pisciculture schemes. This will improve the economic condition of a large number of families. The monetery returns from pisciculture schemes that can be taken up in the reservoir will be much higher than the investment needed to start such schemes elsewhere

e) BENEFITS TO FLOOD CONTROL:

River Bairabi has not caused flood problems within Mizoram. However, further downstream, the river often causes considerable damage and loss of life, property and crops in the Barak Valley. The extent of loss due to the flood is estimated at nearly Rs. 5.00 crores per year. Bairabi project will enable regulated discharge of water throughout the year as a result of which flow of water downstream of the dam could be augmented during the dry season and flood control measures could be effectively taken during the rainy season. The national loss in terms of life and property, damages to roads and crops could thus be prevented with the implementation of the project.

F) BENEFITS TO TOURISM :

The reservoir of the project will provide good scope for the development of water sports and other recreational facilities. There are number of attractive spots which would become accessible by water ways. The State Government has various schemes to attract tourists and development of tourism will substantially contribute to the economy of the state.

3. Besides direct benefits listed above, there will be numerous indirect benefits such as :-

(a) Water supply to villages nearby, (b) lift irrigation of WRC at various locations in Mizoram, (c) overall improvement of socio-economic condition of the people of this state.

4. The following 9 (nine) villages will be submerged :-

i) Meidum
ii) Rajtali - I
iii) Rajtali - II
iv) Hortoky
v) Sairang
vi) N.Tlangkhang
vii) Vaak
viii) Phaizau
ix) Tutphai.

The submergence will affect 1213 families. These uprooted families will be resettled by providing them alternative means of livelihood under various departments like Agriculture, AH & Vety, Fisheries, Industries, etc. Plans for the resettlements of the affected families have been worked out by the concerned authorities. The schemes/plans envisage providing alternative permanent occupations to the families.

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