

**MOR/DFCCIL**

**REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT  
PLAN (RRP)  
FOR  
WESTERN CORRIDOR OF DEDICATED  
FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE 2)  
FOR  
JNPT–VADODARA  
AND  
REWARI–DADRI SECTIONS**

**FINAL REPORT**

**AUGUST 2012**

**Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.  
(A Govt. of India Undertaking under  
Ministry of Railways)**

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan for  
Western Corridor of Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2)  
for JNPT-Vadodara & Rewari-Dadri Sections**

**Final Report**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BSR	- Basic Schedule of Rates
COI	- Corridor of Impact
CPR	- Common Property Resources
CSO	- Civil Society Organisation
CSR	- Common Schedule of Rates
DC	- District Collector
DDP	- Desert Development Programme
DFC	- Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFCCIL	- Dedicated Freight Corridor Company India Limited
GOI	- Government of India
GR	- Governmental Resolution
GRC	- Grievance Redress Committee
JBIC	- Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
LA	- Land Acquisition
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MLA	- Member of Legislative Assembly
MOR	- Ministry of Railways
NGO	- Non Governmental Organization
NRRP	- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	- Other Backward Class
ODA	- Official Development Assistance
PAF	- Project Affected Family
PAH	- Project Affected Household
PAP	- Project Affected Person
PVAC	- Property Valuation Assessment Committee
R&R	- Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RAA	- Railways (Amendment) Act
ROB	- Road over Bridge
ROW	- Right-of-Way
RRO	- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer
RRP	- Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan
RRS	- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Specialist
RUB	- Road under Bridge
SACS	- State AIDS Prevention and Control Society
SC	- Scheduled Caste
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment
ST	- Scheduled Tribe
ToR	- Terms of Reference

## Definition of Terms

Following definitions will be applicable for this draft RRP unless otherwise stated specifically.

**"Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement"** means an officer not below the rank of District Collector in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons (NRRP 2007);

**"Competent Authority"**: means any person authorised by the Central Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the Competent Authority for such area as may be specified in the notification.

**"Independent Evaluator"**: means an evaluator registered with government, hired by DFCCIL, if required by Competent Authority, to provide inputs to the competent authority in arriving at the replacement cost of land. Independent Evaluator would follow the following criteria in arriving at replacement cost of land:

- i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity.
- ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district.
- iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years deed.

**"agricultural labourer"** means a person primarily resident in the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

**"agricultural land"** includes lands being used for the purpose of-

- i) agriculture or horticulture;
- ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
- iii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
- iv) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only (NRRP 2007)

**"appropriate Government"** means,-

- i) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
- ii) in relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions of the Central Government, the Central Government;
- iii) in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and
- iv) in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government (NRRP 2007);

**"BPL family"**: The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force (NRRP 2007);

**"Census"**: is a data collection technique of completing enumeration of all PAPs and their assets through household questionnaire. Census's objectives are (i) to prepare a complete inventory of PAPs and their assets as a basis for compensation, (ii) to identify non-entitled persons, and (iii) to minimize impact of later influx of "outsiders" to project area.

**"Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement"**: means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank of that Government (NRRP 2007);

**"Compensation"**: means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.

**"Cut-off date"**: This refers to the date prior to which the project affected family was in possession of the immovable or movable property within the affected zone. For non-titleholders and titleholders, it is the date on which the Notification is issued as per Section 20A of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008.

**"DDP block"** means a block identified under the Desert Development Programme of the Government of India (NRRP 2007);

**"Entitlement"**: is defined as the right of project affected persons (PAPs) to receive various types of compensation, relocation assistance, support for income restoration in accordance with the nature of their loss.

**"Entitlement Matrix"** is a table to define different nature of PAPs' losses and compensation packages and other relocation assistance that PAPs can receive.

**"family"** includes a. person, his' or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children (NRRP 2007);

**"Grievance Redress procedures"**: set out the time frame and mechanisms for resolutions of complaints about resettlement from PAPs. Grievance redressal can be provided through informally-constituted local committees with representation from key stakeholder groups. Grievances can also be addressed through formal channels, with unresolved grievances being dealt with at progressively higher levels.

**"holding"** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both (NRRP 2007);

**"khatedar"** means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference (NRRP 2007);

**"land acquisition"** or **"acquisition of land"** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force (NRRP 2007) (Although the definition in NRRP 2007 is as the above, however, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is not to be applied for the DFC project, but the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 will be applicable as per its prescription under the stipulation of a special railway project.);

**"marginal farmer"** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare (NRRP 2007);

**"non-agricultural labourer"** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

**"Non-titleholder"**: Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

**"notification"** means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State (NRRP 2007);

**"occupiers"** means members of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 (NRRP 2007);

**"Ombudsman"** means the person appointed under paragraph 8.3 of the NRRP for redressal of grievances (NRRP 2007);

**"prescribed"** means unless otherwise specified, prescribed by guidelines or orders issued by the Central Government under the RRP (NRRP 2007);

**"Project"**: Refers to the Dedicated Freight Corridor project (DFC project).

**"Project Affected Persons (PAPs)"**: indicates any person being as it may be an individual, a household, a firm either private or public who, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its components or sub-projects or parts thereof would have their right, title or interest in any house, land or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part; or business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected, including the follows.

- i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or
- ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
- iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;

**Rehabilitation (Income restoration/Livelihood restoration)**: means the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels and living standards in a longer term.

**Replacement cost/value**: Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land, buildings, structures, and other immovable assets, etc. The compensation awarded for the acquired land and other amenities, buildings, etc. should be adequate to enable purchase of comparable assets elsewhere by the



affected person. Wherever compensation is not adequate enough to buy replacement lands/buildings, the DFCCIL and Competent Authority shall provide other assistance to overcome the shortfall.

- (i) For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- (ii) For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- (iii) For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

**"small farmer"** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer (NRRP 2007).

**Socio-economic survey**: is carried out in order to prepare profile of PAPs and to prepare for Basic Resettlement Plan. About 20 percent sample of PAPs population was surveyed through household questionnaire under the JICA SAPROF Study in 2008 and 2009. The survey result is used (i) to assess incomes, identify productive activities, and plan for income restoration, (ii) to develop relocation options, and (iii) to develop social preparation phase for vulnerable groups.

**"Tenant"**: A person who holds land under another person and is or (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land to other person and includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of such person but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.

**"Titleholder"**: A PAP/PAF who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.

**"Vulnerable Group"**: This includes Scheduled Caste families, Scheduled Tribe families, small and marginal farmers; families headed by women/female, disabled, handicapped, orphans, destitute, below BPL, etc. Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in the particular revenue village will be considered.

**"Wage Earner"**: Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Scope

#### 1.1.1 Project Background<sup>1</sup>

##### (1) Railway's Role in Transport System of India

The Indian Government sanctioned the 11th Five-Year Plan (2007 - 2012) and issued in December, 2006. The Working Group Paper for the railway sector indicates enhancing of the transport capacity by construction of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), and plan to reinforce the rolling stock fleet by procurement of locomotives amounting to 1,800 units within a five year period. The development of logistic centres and management of freight terminal operation by public-private-partnership (PPP) is also recommended as areas of development in the freight transport business.

The railway traffic volume continues to increase year by year, while its share in transport of passenger and freight transport is decreasing. This is due to the improvements of the road network, and the growth in vehicle ownership, and the fact that the railway traffic volume is now approaching the capacity limit of rail network facilities. The railway transport capabilities need to be reinforced to increase its share within the transport sector. The enhancement of customer oriented transport services is also required for the railway sector to survive the competition with the road transport.

##### (2) Social and Economic Situations in DFC Traversing Regions

The proposed new east-west freight line runs between the east coast state of Maharashtra (capital Mumbai) to the east coast state of West Bengal (capital Kolkata), and passes through a total of 10 states. These 10 states contain a total population of 620 million people. The west coast region, centred on the city of Mumbai (Maharashtra and Gujarat states) is served by several deep-sea ports, and is a thriving centre of industry and commerce. The region centred on the capital city of Delhi is densely populated, and is a developing centre of industry, commerce, and agriculture. The northern region includes the state of Punjab, blessed with fertile soils and known as the "bread basket" of India, and the district of Ludhiana, a fast industrializing hub of manufacturing and information technology. The east coast region (West Bengal State), centred on the city of Kolkata, has achieved remarkable economic growth over recent years. Adjoining West Bengal on its inland border is the state of Jharkhand, which is developing as a centre for heavy industries such as steel mills, which rely on the state's rich coal and iron ore resources.

##### (3) Present Issues in Railway Freight Transport

Except for block train transport for bulk freight, the transport service provided by railways alone cannot complete the whole transport service. The rail transport requires connectivity to ports, freight collection facilities, inland container depots (ICDs), and connection to road transport. The containerisation of freight transport is presumed to be a global trend, making it a large business target of the Project. The container transport is based on intermodal transport and it realises the smooth transfer of freight. However for realisation of the enhancement of railway transport services of the container transport, it is imperative that the freight handling facility and collaboration with other modes of transport are well established. It shall be noted that improvement of the intermodal system is to secure the competitiveness of the railways against road transport.

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<sup>1</sup> The section referred to the "Volume 1, Executive Summary of the Final Report for the Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana - Sonnagar in India, JICA, October 2007"

Many sections of the Indian Railways network deploy an Absolute Block System (ABS) which allows only a single train to operate between two consecutive stations. This is a major factor hindering the increase in number of trains that can operate on the network (line capacity). Transport capacities of the network need to be upgraded by introducing automatic signalling and railway traffic control systems. In addition, the operation of freight train services is not based on scheduled timetables. In order to improve the quality of freight train services, it is imperative to introduce a modernised train operation management system that would facilitate transport services by scheduled freight trains.

### 1.1.2 Project Objectives

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways, Government of India is an executive agency for the development of DFC. Regarding the western corridor of the DFC between Delhi and Mumbai, state boundaries through which the DFC traverses include Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The prime objective of the DFC project is to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai and their respective hinterlands at lesser transport cost and lesser time. The project includes construction of railway track both parallel to the existing railway track as well as bypasses, ROB, RUB, etc. It is anticipated that the construction of DFC would induce economic development, generate employment and above all improve economic integration of regions in the country with improved links among major economic and trade centres.

### 1.1.3 Project Scope

As phased implementation of the DFC project, DFC section between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and between Rewari and Dadri was determined as Phase 2 section during the Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana - Sonnagar in India, supported by JICA in 2007.

Location map of the project area is shown in Figure 1.1.1. Total length of Phase 2 Section is approximately 565 km, consisting of approximately 420 km between JNPT and Vadodara and approximately 145 km between Rewari and Dadri. The area consists of 5 states namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi with 14 districts in total.

Project scope covers entire Rail Road section between Vadodara – JNPT & Rewari – Dadri. Service roads, junction stations, crossing, stations, bridges, ROB, RUB, Sub-stations etc. and accordingly impact is covered for the above infrastructure.



Figure 1.1.1 Project Location Map

## 1.2 Objectives of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

At the same time the implementation of the project, adverse social impacts would occur, especially for land owners whose land would be acquired and those who would lose sources of livelihood. Obviously the land requirement in the parallel sections (i.e., along the existing railway track) would be much less than the land requirement for detour section. Contrarily, the number of structures affected would be more along the parallel section than that in the detour section. The broad adverse impacts envisaged due to the implementation of the project are as follows:

- Large scale land acquisition;
- Impacts on structures used for residential, commercial, and other purposes;
- Impacts on livelihood of land owners, those dependent on land owners, and businessmen whose land and business establishments would be affected by the DFC;
- Common property resources such as religious places, graveyard, cremation places, water resources, etc;
- Severance of social network due to difficulty in accessibility etc.

This Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistances for project affected persons (PAPs). The RRP including entitlements are based on the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 (RAA 2008), and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP 2007) and the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, April 2002 (ex-JBIC Guidelines 2002).

This RRP was prepared for the DFC Phase 2 section with the available survey results of the Baseline Survey and Census of the villages undertaken by the agency; however, the Baseline Survey and Census for four villages in Faridabad District, namely Pahaladpur, Fatehpur Billoch, Ladauli and Bhapupur villages was got conducted by DFCCIL itself. This RRP has been prepared in line with the previous DFC RRP, namely the RRP for Phase 1 of DFC Western Corridor (December 2009) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Bhaupur – Khurja Section of DFC Eastern Corridor (March 2011) so that the compensation and institutional arrangement should be uniform for the entire DFC Project.

## 1.3 Legal Framework

Applicable laws on land acquisition and resettlement for the DFC project are mainly the RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007. In addition, the ex-JBIC Guidelines 2002 is adopted since the Japanese ODA loan will be utilized for the implementation of the project. In this section, provisions and requirements under these laws and guidelines are summarised.

### 1.3.1 Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

The Railways Act, 1989, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways was amended in 2008. This Act is called the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 (RAA 2008). The RAA 2008 has been prepared for the execution of a special railway project, which means a project, notified as such by the Central Government from time to time, for providing national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more states or the Union territories.

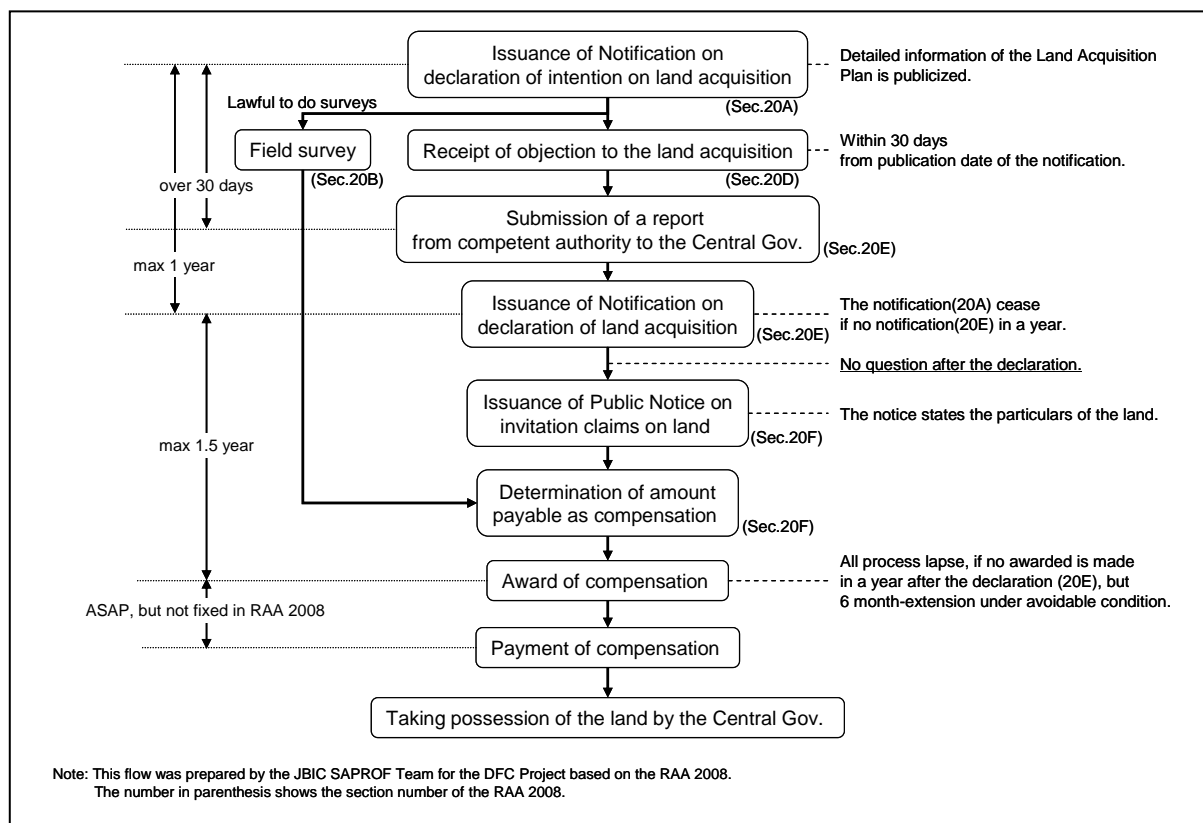
The RAA 2008 provides land acquisition process and procedures for the special railway project such as DFC project, including valuation method of land compensation. The amendments include insertion of following clauses:

- 7A (Competent Authority) - means any person authorized by the central Government by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified in the notification;
- 29A (person interested) – (i) all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act; (ii) tribals and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any traditional rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; (iii) a person interested in an easement affecting the land; and (iv) persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws;
- 37A (special railway project) – means a project, notified as such by the Central Government from time to time, for providing national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more States or the Union territories;
- Chapter IVA – Land Acquisition for a Special Railway Project.

The main elements of Chapter IVA are shown in the following table:

Section	Description
20A Power to acquire land, etc	Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notification and empowers the competent authority to cause the substance of the notification.
20D Hearing of objections, etc	Objections must be made by interested persons within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
20E Declaration of acquisition	On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
20F Determination of amount payable as compensation	Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.
20G Criterion for determination of market value of land	-
20I Power to take possession	To surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the service of the notice.
20N Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply	Nothing in the LA Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.
20O Application of the National Rehabilitation and resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition	The Provisions Of The NRRP, 2007 For The Project Affected Families, Notified By The Government Of India In The Ministry Of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007-LRD, dated the 31st October, 2007, shall apply in respect of acquisition of land by the Central Government under this Act.

A flowchart of the land acquisition process is shown below.



**Figure 1.2.1 Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008**

### 1.3.2 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

As per Section 200 of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP 2007) will be applicable for the DFC Project.

The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 for Project Affected Families (PAFs) have been prepared by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, and Government of India. The policy stipulates the minimum benefits to be ensured for persons displaced due to acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- to facilitate a harmonious relationship between the project proponent, the local government in charge of land acquisition (e.g. DFCCIL/Competent Authority (CA)) and PAFs.

The Policy is applicable to projects displacing 400 or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or 200 or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.

However, the basic principles of policy can be applied to rehabilitation and resettlement of PAFs regardless of the number of PAFs. The policy provides specific measures for vulnerable and poor groups. As of now there is no law on rehabilitation and resettlement in the country, though the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2011 (Bill No. 77 of 2011) has been introduced in Lok Sabha (parliament of Indian government) in September 2011.

### 1.3.3 JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The ex-JBIC Guidelines were/are applied commonly to ex-JBIC operations which were requested to JBIC/JICA before the new JICA's Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines officially came in to effect on 1 July 2010. The environmental and social considerations refer not only to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples.

The objective of the Guidelines is to encourage project proponents seeking funding from JICA to implement appropriate environmental and social considerations in accordance with the Guidelines. In doing so, it endeavours to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in its confirmation of environmental and social considerations.

One of the basic principles of Guidelines regarding confirmation of environmental and social considerations is that the responsibility for environmental and social considerations for the project shall be that of the project proponent. JICA confirms environmental and social considerations by undertaking screening, environmental review, and monitoring and follow-up.

Environmental and social considerations required for funded projects cover underlying principles, examination of measures, scope of impact to be examined, compliance with laws, standards and plans, social acceptability and social impacts, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and monitoring.

The following are summary of requirements under the Guidelines.

#### 1) Social acceptability and social impacts

- Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in a manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the project is planned. For projects with a potentially large environment impact, sufficient consultations with stakeholders, such as local residents, must be conducted via disclosure of information from an early stage where alternative proposals for the project plans may be examined. The outcome of such consultations must be incorporated into the contents of the project plan; and
- Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, and ethnic minorities who are susceptible to environmental and social impact and who may have little access to the decision-making process within society.

#### 2) Involuntary resettlement

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided where feasible, exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such examination, it is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected;
- People to be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents,



etc., in a timely manner. The project proponents, etc must make efforts to enable people affected by project, to improve their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels, or at least to restore them to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting the means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing expenses necessary for relocation and re-establishment of community at relocation sites; and

- Appropriate participation by the people affected and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement plans and measures against the loss of their means of livelihood.

3) Indigenous peoples

- When a project may have adverse impact on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of the relevant international declarations and treaties. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples after they have fully informed.

## CHAPTER 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 Land Acquisition

Alignment for the Western Corridor of DFC Project Phase 2 between JNPT and Vadodara and between Rewari and Dadri has been narrowed down to 5 states and 14 districts with 374 villages. The land acquisition is required for construction of the Project in full stretch of length which is approximately 565 km. In general, two kinds of land will be required for this project, one within parallel including government land and the other, in detour area.

In this draft RRP, the total land to be required for the Project is around 2165.7 ha. District-wise land acquisition details are given in Table 2.1.1.

**Table 2.1.1 District-wise Land Details for the Project**

District	No. of Villages	Total Area (ha)
<b>Vadodara - JNPT Section</b>		
Raigad	39	19.3
Thane	97	373.21
Valsad	37	76.3
Navsari	22	92.16
Surat	35	160.6
Bharuch	29	243.2
Vadodara	10	114.1
Sub-total	269	1079.27
<b>Rewari - Dadri Section</b>		
Rewari	17	119.1
Alwar	13	375.5
Mewat	19	158.5
Gurgaon	9	43.2
Palwal	8	117.1
Faridabad	28	222.8
Gautam Budh Nagar	11	50.23
Sub-total	105	1086.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>2165.7</b>

Source: Notification 20E and Draft 20E

### 2.2 Baseline Survey and Census

The Baseline Survey and Census of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) was conducted to generate an inventory of (1) PAFs with basic socio-economic and census information such as the type of affected land, structures and ownership, social profile, and poverty status and (2) the information of affected common property resources in order to develop proper mitigation measures and basic resettlement action plan for the PAFs.

The entire survey was initially carried out from November 2010, and the majority of the field survey was completed in October 2011. Some remaining survey was completed in the villages with public resentment of Raigar, Thane and Faridabad districts between November 2011 and May 2012.

The field survey for non-titleholders who entered the affected land plots after the original 20A issue date/cut-off date but before the new 20A issue date/cut-off date will be conducted by each CPM office. The survey will be done, for the public plots in all the villages where new 20A was issued or wherever 20A was issued after the Baseline Survey and Census, as a part of CPM Office's inspection work. However, if required, it can be done with the help from a local agency. Currently it is planned between July 2012 and Oct. 2012.

## 2.2.1 Survey Method

The survey method of the Baseline Survey and Census is explained as follows:

### (1) Identification of PAFs

The field survey was conducted for the PAFs identified by the Land Plans and 20E Notification (including draft 20E notification/land record/Joint Measurement survey results, so called JM List). Additionally, any other PAFs identified by the surveyors in the field were also studied.

### (2) Questionnaire Survey

The Baseline Survey and Census was conducted not only for the land plots with the affected structures, but also for the land plots without affected structures and also covered the affected common properties as per the NRRP 2007. Additionally, the survey was conducted for all the land plots to be acquired and the PAFs unless the respondents refused to answer the questions, were deceased, migrated or continuously absent.

A structured questionnaire as shown in Attachment 1-1 was used to collect basic information on PAFs.

## 2.3 Findings/Survey Coverage of the Baseline and Census Survey

This report contains the results of the Baseline Survey and Census for Phase 2 area out of which BLS for Pahaladpur, Fatehpur Billoch, Ladauli and Bahbalpur villages of Faridabad districts was arranged by DFCCIL itself.

## 2.4 Categories of Land & Properties Affected within ROW

Based on survey results, the village-wise land use category of surveyed plots is shown in Table 2.4.1. The Baseline Survey and Census identified that a total number of affected plots is 8,795 as per the Notification 20E and draft 20E. Out of 8,795 plots, 6420 were surveyed including 651 government land plots. Out of this, 75.4% is agricultural land, 8.9% is mixed use land (agricultural and residential), 1.6% is residential/commercial and 3.3% is common property resources (CPR).

**Table 2.4.1 District-wise Land Use Category of the Project Area**

District/ Section	Agricultural Land w/o Affected Private Structures	Agricultural Land with Affected Residential Structures	Agricultural Land with affected Common Assets	Residential/ Commercial land with Affected Private Structure	Residential/ Commercial land with Affected Common Assets	Govt land	Vacant land	Common Land	Total
Raigad	130	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	140
Thane	871	127	0	43	1	94	16	21	1173
Valsad	262	49	14	15	3	6	0	8	357
Navsari	288	35	4	2	0	0	13	38	380
Surat	291	57	3	1	0	57	0	2	411
Bharuch	459	1	0	0	0	4	0	25	489
Vadodara	209	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	214
Rewari	410	67	0	0	0	76	8	2	563
Alwar	270	63	0	0	0	124	0	5	462
Mewat	467	60	0	0	0	59	0	53	639
Gurgaon	84	35	2	0	0	52	0	0	173
Palwal	341	18	0	0	0	36	0	10	405
Faridabad	666	54	0	33	0	124	0	24	901
Gautam Budh Nagar	66	3	0	0	0	19	7	18	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>4814</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>6420</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: Common Property Resources consists of common land with or without common assets

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

Affected structures under various categories are presented in Table 2.4.2.

**Table 2.4.2 Number of Project-Affected Structures**

District	Residential	Commercial	Religious	Common Asset	Others	Total
Raigad	134	0	1	0	3	138
Thane	2015	58	4	3	94	2174
Valsad	72	12	2	6	35	127
Navsari	77	30	3	3	35	148
Surat	55	9	3	6	209	282
Bharuch	1	0	3	5	9	18
Vadodara	1	1	0	0	30	32
Rewari	40	2	0	5	33	80
Alwar	17	8	2	2	48	77
Mewat	34	13	90	0	0	137
Gurgaon	14	1	1	1	27	44
Palwal	21	2	0	1	80	104
Faridabad	73	22	3	14	160	272
Gautam Budh Nagar	6	1	0	0	17	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>3657</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 1. The above figures include both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

Various types of structures are being affected due to the DFC project. Out of total 3,657 affected structures, 2,560 structures (70.0%) are of residential, followed by 780 (21.3%) of other structures including privately owned animal sheds, wells and water tanks/pipes. 159 (4.3%) commercial structures, 112 (3.1%) religious structures and 46 (1.3%) common assets such as community centre and community-owned pump house will be affected as well.

## 2.5 Number of Affected Persons

Based on the Baseline and Census Survey, 9,754 families with 62,550 persons are likely to be affected. The details of PAFs are summarized in the following table.

Additionally, the number of the affected titleholders should be the maximum number of the affected titleholder households but is not equivalent to the actual affected titleholder households in practice in many cases. First of all, in

Table 2.5.1, 9,754 is the total number of the affected titleholder families and non-titleholder families identified in the field survey, not exactly the number of all the titleholders listed in the notification 20E. There are mainly 4 reasons for the discrepancies between the affected titleholder families identified by the field and the titleholders listed in 20E: (1) The titleholders in 20E include the deceased titleholders; (2) the titleholders in 20E does not include the latest titleholders who are the natural descendants of the titleholders or the buyers of the land; (3) the titleholders listed in 20E sometimes include the migrated titleholders (such as those who migrated to a big city or out of country (Non-Resident Indians); (4) it does not mean that each titleholder listed in 20E forms one family, and sometimes they can be in the same family such as a brother and sister or a father/mother and a son/daughter.

**Table 2.5.1 Number of Project-Affected Families (PAFs) - Family and Population**

District/ Section	Titleholder HH				Non-titleholder HH			
	No. of Titleholder HH w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Titleholder HH w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder HH w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder HH w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)	
	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population
Raigad	205	1087	0	0	0	0	137	303
Thane	3576	18219	576	2899	16	95	1450	6343
Valsad	363	2372	67	472	51	327	4	37
Navsari	386	1984	30	230	71	464	34	191
Surat	316	2460	54	366	3	23	0	0
Bharuch	444	3352	1	4	1	3	0	0
Vadodara	204	1598	1	5	6	36	0	0
Rewari	210	1814	39	453	9	53	1	6
Alwar	275	3032	15	198	16	197	1	15
Mewat	221	3152	29	485	38	579	4	47
Gurgaon	118	922	13	96	1	10	1	14
Palwal	185	1865	15	214	9	101	3	22
Faridabad	358	4448	44	485	34	512	28	169
Gautam Budh Nagar	66	606	6	41	19	144	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6927</b>	<b>46911</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>5948</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2544</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>7147</b>

Note: Non-titleholder include natural descendants not registered in the land record or listed in the Notification 20E, squatters & encroachers

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

Total population of the 9,754 affected household is found to be 62,550, out of which 54.1% (33,852) are male and 45.9% (28,698) are female. Among titleholder households, total number of male is 28,551 and female is 24,309.

**Table 2.5.2 Gender wise Distribution of Affected Population**

District/ Section	Total Population		Titleholders Population		Non-titleholders Population		Project Affected Structure Population (Resettlers)#	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Raigad	746	644	598	489	148	155	148	155
Thane	14930	12626	11393	9725	3537	2901	5022	4230
Valsad	1645	1563	1465	1379	180	184	268	241
Navsari	1519	1350	1169	1045	350	305	215	206
Surat	1478	1371	1466	1360	12	11	195	171
Bharuch	1764	1595	1762	1594	2	1	2	2
Vadodara	857	782	840	763	17	19	3	2
Rewari	1315	1011	1280	987	35	24	250	209
Alwar	1945	1497	1818	1412	127	85	119	94
Mewat	2369	1894	2016	1622	353	272	291	241
Gurgaon	553	489	539	479	14	10	56	54
Palwal	1210	992	1137	942	73	50	127	103
Faridabad	3097	2517	2723	2210	374	307	365	289
Gautam Budh Nagar	424	367	345	302	79	65	21	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>33852</b>	<b>28698</b>	<b>28551</b>	<b>24309</b>	<b>5301</b>	<b>4389</b>	<b>7082</b>	<b>6017</b>
	<b>62550</b>		<b>52860</b>		<b>9690</b>		<b>13099</b>	

Note: # including Titleholders and Non-titleholders to be resettled

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

## 2.6 LAND PLOT OWNERS AS PER 20E NOTIFICATION

As per 20E Notification, the total number of land plot owners of this stretch is 28,985 for 8,795 affected plots. Out of 8,795 affected plots, 6,420 plots have been surveyed. A total of 9,754 households have been identified and surveyed. The district wise summary of surveyed plots and surveyed households has been presented in Table 2.6.1.

**Table 2.6.1 Land Plot Owners as per 20E Notification**

**Table 1.3 District-wise Summary of Surveyed Plots & Households**

District/ Section	(1) No of Affected Plots as per 20E <sup>1</sup>	(2) No of Affected Plots Surveyed	(3) No of Affected Titleholders as per 20E	(4) No of Affected titleholders without Deceased Titleholders	(5) No of Affected HH Identified in the Field	(6) No of Affected HH not Listed in 20E but Identified in the Field	(7) No of HH Identified and Surveyed
Raigad	136	140	393	393	404	143	342
Thane	1588	1173	7669	7508	5752	1491	5618
Valsad	417	357	2859	2721	485	3	485
Navsari	461	380	1466	1315	521	29	521
Surat	641	411	2761	2731	373	0	373
Bharuch	729	489	2939	2937	446	0	446
Vadodara	305	214	638	632	211	0	211
Rewari	707	563	1400	1387	259	0	259
Alwar	512	462	1178	1161	307	0	307
Mewat	889	639	3050	2899	292	9	292
Gurgaon	319	173	433	432	133	1	133
Palwal	665	405	1887	1873	212	0	212
Faridabad <sup>2</sup>	1257	901	2046	1969	464	27	464
Gautam Budh Nagar	169	113	266	249	91	2	91
<b>Total s</b>	<b>8795</b>	<b>6420</b>	<b>28985</b>	<b>28207</b>	<b>9950</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>9754</b>

Note: <sup>1</sup> JM and/or PAP lists are used in Raigad, Thane, Bharuch and Vadodara districts.

Source: Notification 20A & 20E/Draft 20E including JM list & PAP list and Baseline Survey and Census, 2011-2012

## 2.7 Number of Affected Non-Titleholders

Due to the land acquisition for the Project, 2097 non-titleholder PAFs/10,712 persons will be affected by the project. 421 PAFs/3576 persons are natural descendants of titleholders. They are treated as non-titleholders in this section because their names are not registered in land record (mostly because land record has not been updated for long time), but they are actually legal owners of land plot(s). Hence, the degree of their vulnerability is considerably different from that of squatters and encroachers. An overwhelming majority of squatters and encroachers have been identified in Thane district (82% of squatter population and 96% of encroacher population), followed by Raigad and Navsari district.

**Table 2.7.1 Affected Non-Titleholders**

District	Total of Non-Titleholders		Squatters		Encroachers		Natural Descendent not Registered in Land Record		Others	
	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population
Raigad	137	303	137	303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thane	1626	7459	516	2163	952	4262	147	993	11	41
Valsad	55	364	1	11	0	0	54	353	0	0
Navsari	105	655	29	154	0	0	76	501	0	0
Surat	3	23	0	0	0	0	3	23	0	0
Bharuch	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Vadodara	6	36	0	0	0	0	6	36	0	0
Rewari	10	59	0	0	0	0	10	59	0	0
Alwar	17	212	0	0	0	0	17	212	0	0
Mewat	42	626	0	0	0	0	42	626	0	0
Gurgaon	2	24	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	14
Palwal	12	123	0	0	0	0	12	123	0	0
Faridabad	62	681	0	0	27	157	35	524	0	0
G. B. Nagar	19	144	0	0	0	0	17	113	2	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2097</b>	<b>10712</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>3576</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>

Note: Others are those who are not natural descendants of titleholder nor are listed in draft 20E and land record.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012



## CHAPTER 3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

### 3.1 Introduction

Linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for railway project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures in densely populated urban areas, local communities, city planning areas, swampy areas, quarry sites, protected areas (e.g. a national park and eco-sensitive zones) along the project right-of-way, the detours have been considered. The alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line while in Surat, Dhanu, Vasai, Kunde Bahar and Rewari-Dadri, the alignment takes detour.

### 3.2 Examination of Alternatives

#### 3.2.1 Overall Examination of Alternatives

The specifications of the line are commensurate with high axle load and double-stacked container transportation. In the early stage of project planning four options were discussed as given below.

- Construction of New Freight Lines (Alt.1);
- Construction of New Passenger Lines (Alt.2);
- Improvement of Existing Lines (Alt.3); and
- Without Project (Zero Option).

The process of alternative study was as follow:

<b>Setting of alternatives</b>	To identify functions and purposes of respective alternatives and define routes of respective alternatives.
<b>Evaluation of merits and demerits of each alternative</b>	In order to recognize the peculiarities of each alternative, merits and demerits of respective alternatives are evaluated qualitatively.
<b>Preliminary (first stage) evaluation by comparison of demand and capacity</b>	The future demand (using tentative figures) and the line capacity are compared and consideration is made on whether or not the alternative can meet the demand. It shall be noted that since study on the line capacity is not complete at this stage, the evaluation is done using provisional figures regarding line capacities in this report.
<b>Second stage cost evaluation</b>	The cost of each alternative is estimated and evaluated

Based on the study, the following results were turned out:

- Improvement of the existing line can not satisfy the future traffic demand in 2011 from the viewpoint of line capacity;
- The DFC is the most advantageous from the viewpoint of line capacity;
- Improvement of existing line is the most advantageous from the viewpoint of construction cost, and the DFC follows it; and
- Improvement of the existing line has an advantage to other two alternatives from the viewpoint of social impacts.

From the above evaluation results, it was concluded that the DFC route is the optimum option among three alternatives. Keeping this in mind, a new DFC is proposed throughout the Western Corridor. The main point in examination of alignment has been:

- DFC line Parallel to the existing line; and
- DFC line Detouring the existing line.

The factors which determine the selection between parallel and detour alignments are:

- Flexibility on availability of land width for minimum ROW (even for developing facilities);
- Social considerations for Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures;
- Environmental Impacts;
- Security for Future expansion; and
- Cost of construction.

### 3.2.2 Examination of Detail of Alternatives

#### 1) Examination of Detour Alignment

Detour alignment has been mainly proposed to avoid major disturbances to the building structures as well as to the population residing close to the existing track. Site topography and technical design criteria constraints near the existing track are the other factors which also resulted in proposing detour alignment. In Phase 2, the entire mainline section of Rewari-Dadri is a complete detour. For providing connection to Tuglakabad ICD, a single TKD line is partly on detour route and partly parallel to the existing Delhi-Mathura line. In JNPT-Vadodara section, detour has been largely considered to avoid heavily built-up areas involving major rehabilitation problems of large number of people and difficulties in land acquisition even on high cost as well as difficulties in execution of the project in heavily built-up area. Detour routes have been carefully planned so as to minimally affect fertile agricultural land though complete avoidance is not possible. In such cases, each farm owner shall be suitably compensated as per the approved compensation package plan. Other environmental aspects associated with a new detour route shall be suitably addressed through appropriate mitigation measures.

Table 3.2.1 shows an indicative comparison of the relative difficulty levels of the key parameters for the detour and parallel alignments applied in urban and rural/semi urban areas falling within DFC Western Corridor.

**Table 3.2.1 Impact on Urbanised and Rural/Semi Urban Area of the Proposed Corridor**

Parameters	Urbanized Areas		Rural/ semi urban	
	Detour	Parallel	Detour	Parallel
Flexibility on availability of land width for minimum ROW (even for developing facilities)	More	Less	More	More
Ease of implementing Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures	Easy	Difficult	Easy	Easy
Associated Environmental Impacts	Less to Medium	More	Less	Less
Security for future expansion	More	Very Less	More	More
Cost of construction	High	Very High	Medium to High	Low

Table 3.2.2 shows alternatives for the detour alignments in JNPT-Vadodara section within DFC Western Corridor.

**Table 3.2.2 Alternatives for Detours in JNPT-Vododara Section**

S. No	Detour	Number of Alternatives	Selected Alternative	Reason of the selection
1	Kunde Vahal Detour	3	Alternative 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharp curve of the existing IR track</li> <li>- Main habitation of Kunde Vahal Village getting bifurcated by DFC track</li> <li>- Avoidance of metal quarry mountainous site</li> </ul>
2	Detiwali Detour	1	Alternative 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy built-up area in and around Dativali Station</li> <li>- Marshy area near Ulhas Creek</li> <li>- Many sharp curves of the existing IR track</li> </ul>
3	Vasai Detour	1	Alternative 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large scale built up area at 3 stations at Vasai Road, Nalasopara and Virar on existing IR track</li> <li>- Illegal settlers on railway land at these 3 stations</li> <li>- Marshy area near Vaitarana River</li> <li>- Difficult to rebuild 3 ROB as the area is fully developed around them</li> </ul>
4	Dahanu Detour	2	Alternative 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult to rebuild ROB near Dahanu Road Station as the area is fully developed</li> <li>- Dahanu Road Station is already developed as a yard for suburban services and any access for DFC track is not feasible</li> <li>- Number of on-going construction activities in and around existing track leading to and from Dahanu Road Station</li> <li>- Existing IR track in Dahanu area is surrounded by swampy area and number of salt pans</li> </ul>
5	Surat Detour	3	Alternative 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large number of illegal slum dwellers within and around railway land along existing railway track between Udhna Junction and Surat Junction</li> <li>- Unsuitable site conditions for constructing bridge on Tapi River on this route</li> <li>- Expansion of Surat City Development on the eastward side and towards DFC track</li> </ul>
6	Bharuch Detour (a part of Sanjali Nadiad Detour)	1	Alternative 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy built-up area of Bharuch and Ankleshwar City</li> <li>- Number of industrial units close to existing IR track in Ankleshwar</li> <li>- Existing bridge at Bharuch is passing through the main city and an additional bridge cannot be built here</li> </ul>



**Figure 3.2.1 Location of Alternatives for Detours in JNPT-Vadodara Section**

From the above qualitative evaluation, it was concluded that providing detour alignment is considered better than redeveloping difficult stretches in parallel alignment. The detail examination of the detour sections are discussed below:

i) Kunde Vahal Detour

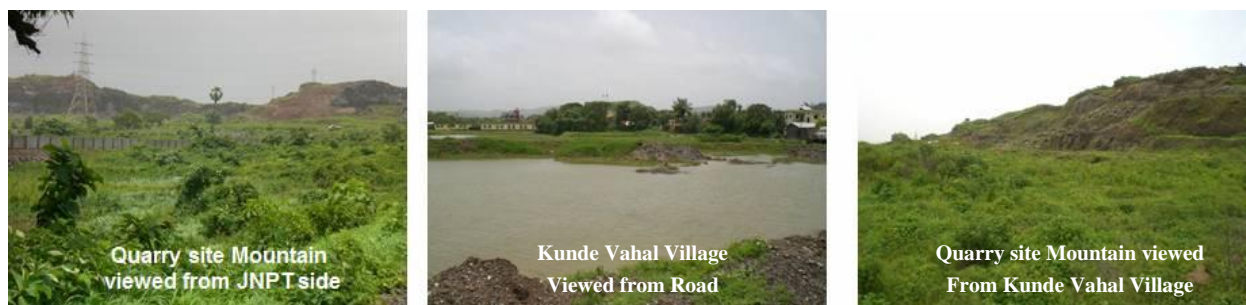
The “Kunde Vahal detour” of total length of approximately 3 km is proposed between Jasai and Panvel Stations which will run on the west side of the existing Central IR track. The proposed detour alignment will start at Bambavi Village and end at Dapoli Village in Panvel Tehsil, Raigad District. The selected alternative alignment will traverse the site area adjoining metal quarry mountainous site and agricultural field, and will cross over the Dapoli-Targarh State Highway, major stream (Nala) and some shallow ponds. The detour route has been aligned away from the main habitation area and will pass between outer boundary of Kunde Vahal Village and Ovale Village.

The need for detour route arose because of technical constraint since the existing IR track in the section has a sharp curve of a radius of 350 m ( $5^\circ$ ) which is against the design criteria specified for DFC alignment such as curve radius of 700 m ( $2.5^\circ$ ). The two major issues which came into considerations while selecting the alternatives to the proposed detour alignment included avoidance of metal quarry mountainous site and minimizing resettlement at Kunde Vahal Village. The DFC project considered the following three alternatives (Figure 3.2.2) based on site conditions and design criteria for DFC alignment.

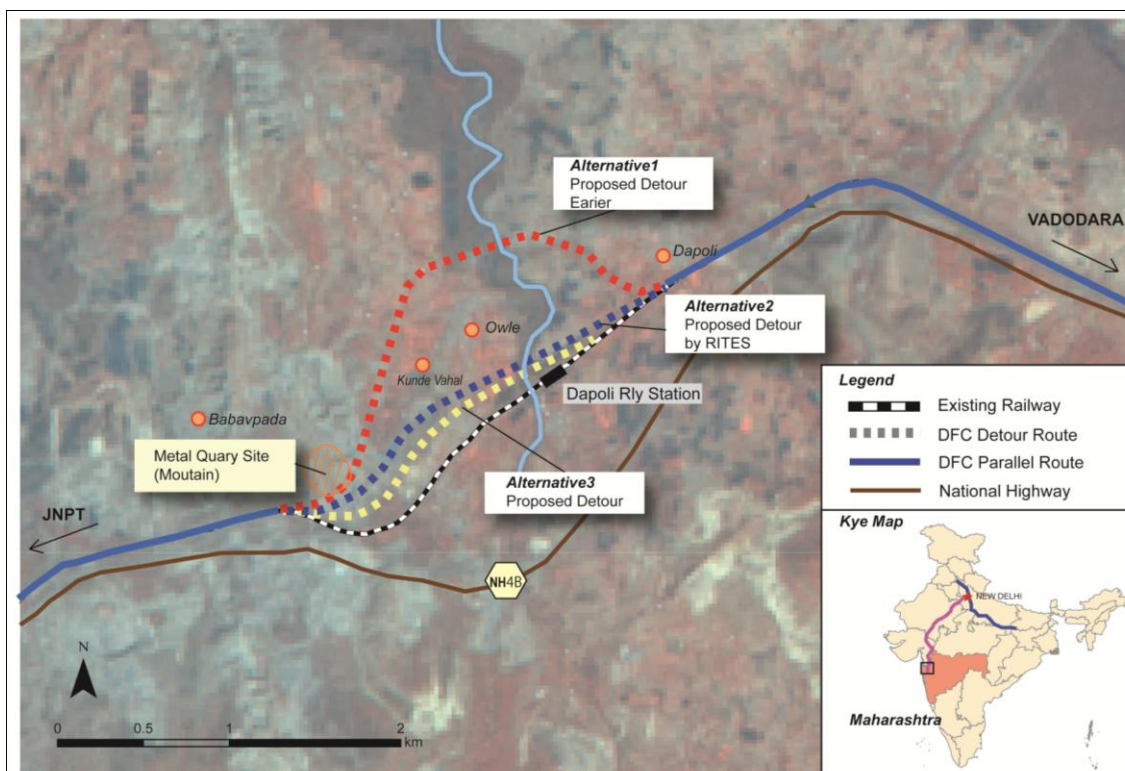
**Alternative 1:** To smoothen out the radius of curve, it was proposed to provide detour of the length of 3.45 km from outside of the village. Avoidance of metal quarry mountainous site, however, was impossible. The existing mountain in the area is presently being developed as metal quarry site and day by day, they are cut. It was also considered to provide tunnel alignment, on seeing the extent of quarrying operation in the area, it was, however, concluded that these mountain would be vanished by the time DFC project come in the stage of the construction. Moreover, this proposed alignment route was also traversing through a large area of agricultural land.

**Alternative 2:** Another alternative was suggested that the proposed alignment with an open cut to cross over the already degraded mountain would pass through Kunde Vahal Village i.e. 50 to 65 m away from the existing IR track in a stretch of 400 to 500 m. However, many of the existing habitation in the Kunde Vahal Village were getting affected significantly and entail the major issue of rehabilitation and resettlement. Further, the local community in the village was completely getting affected due to a division of village into two parts by DFC embankment. Since the excavation work in the metal quarry site was under various stages of development, it was anticipated that this activity would interfere in the development of DFC Corridor.

**Alternative 3:** Another alternative was further studied critically to overcome limitations of the above mentioned options. It was considered to keep alignment route with a total length of 2.30 km which would pass along the edge of metal quarry mountainous site and between outer boundary of Kunde Vahal and Ovale Villages as shown in Figure 3.2.2. This alignment route was finally selected as it gives many advantages – reduced length of detour alignment, minimal effect on loss of agricultural land, minimal effect on resettlement issue, minimal interference of quarrying operations on DFC activities, and other social and environmental benefits. However, this route will affect Electrified High Tension Towers (HTT) line in the area which probably needs to be relocated and shall be decided on further examination of the alignment route during the detailed engineering stage.



**Photo 3.2.1 Current Field Situation of the Kunde Vahal Detour**



**Figure 3.2.2 Alternatives for the Kunde Vahal Detour**

## ii) Datiwali Detour

The project will provide the “Datiwali detour” of a total length approximately 5 km between Nilje and Kopar Road Station on the east side of the existing Central IR track. The proposed detour alignment will start at Katai Village and end at Ayre Village in Kalyan Tehsil, Thane District. Other villages falling on the detour route are – Usarghar, Betavadi, Bhopar and Nandivali. The proposed Datiwali detour will take off after crossing existing IR station at Nilje and before Datiwali Station. After traversing through undulating terrain with mainly wasteland area, land covered with only scanty vegetation and some agricultural fields (Photo 3.2.2), the detour alignment will cross six tracks of Diva-Kalyan main line through flyover and become parallel on the east side along the Diva-Vasai Road branch line of Central Railway towards Juchandra Station.

The DFC project considered only one alternative (as shown in Figure 3.2.3) to the parallel alignment based on site conditions, technical constraint, and design criteria for DFC alignment.



**Only Alternative:** This detour route is needed to avoid built up area in and around Datiwali Station, marshy area near Ulhas creek, and many sharp curves of existing IR track. Considering that the parallel alignment would be confronted with a number of difficulties, it was decided to provide detour route which had an added advantage of reduced length of alignment. No existing village habitation will be affected by this detour route. In the parallel alignment immediately after detour and south of Ulhas River, it is proposed to provide reinforced vertical wall near the built up area where embankment will be approximately 10-meter height.



Photo 3.2.2 Current Field Situation of the Datiwali Detour

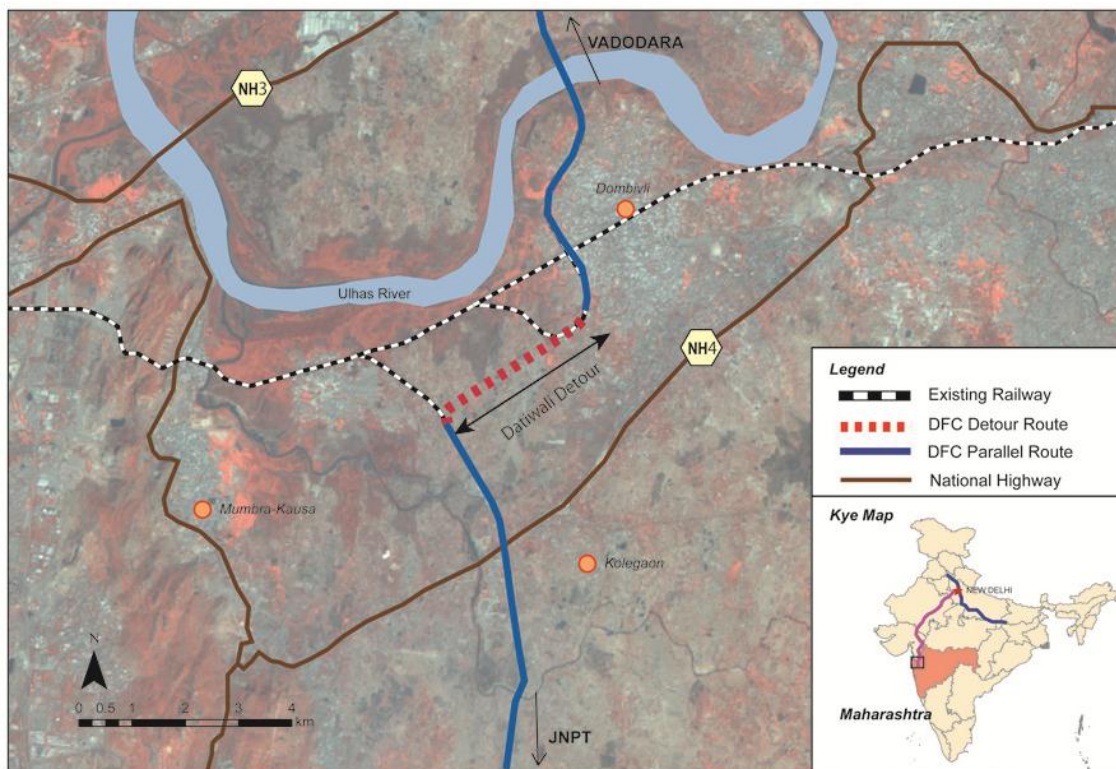


Figure 3.2.3 Alternatives for the Datiwali Detour

### iii) Vasai Detour

The “Vasai detour” of a total length approximately 18 km will be provided between Juchandra and Vaitarana Stations to overcome a wide array of problems. Vasai detour will avoid a number of built up areas in between these stations at Vasai Road, Nalasopara and Virar in particular. In the surrounding area of Vaitarana River, there is marshy land. There are lots of development activities along the existing Railway track. Also, there are three Road over Bridges (ROB) which will have to be rebuilt. It is extremely difficult to rebuild these ROB as the area is fully developed.

The detour route which is proposed in the project will involve construction of one closed tunnel having a length of 540 m on a straight alignment and falling in forest Villages Bhatpadi and Shirgaon of Vasai Taluka in Thane District. Initially, it was planned to build another closed tunnel of a length 160 m at a distance of 1.5 km from the first tunnel (towards Juchandra Station) but stone cutting activities for last one year have totally opened up this particular hill. As a result, the need for constructing any closed tunnel is now precluded and will now only be an open cut construction.

The parallel alignment was found not feasible due to a large scale built up area at three stations at Vasai Road, Nalasopara, and Virar in particular where is on the south of Ulhas River. The construction of residential buildings is on-going nearby to these three stations. To minimize the number of resettlement, it was found to provide a full scale of detour.

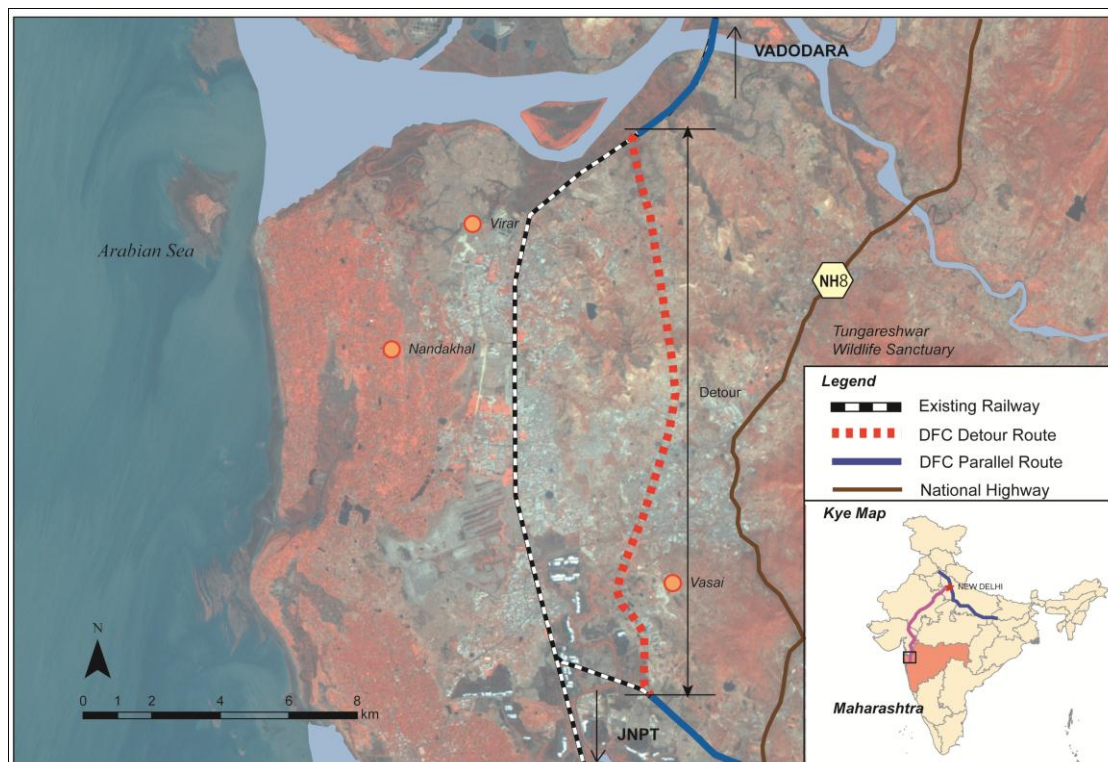


Figure 3.2.4 Alternatives for the Vasai Detour

#### iv) Dahanu Detour

The “Dahanu detour” of a total length approximately 12 km will be provided to by-pass dense built-up area around existing Suburban Dahanu Road Station of Indian Railways. Dahanu is a coastal city and a municipal council in Thane District on the western coast of Maharashtra State. It is located in 120-kilometre-north of Mumbai. The proposed detour alignment will start at Aagwan Village and end at Ambewadi Village in Dahanu Tehsil, Thane District. Other villages falling on the detour route are – Saravali, Patilpada, Manfod, Junnarpada, Nandore, Dahanu, Kasar and Waki. The detour route will traverse through cultivated land, green area, small orchard farms, some marshy area, and rivulets (Photo 3.2.3). The proposed detour will also be likely to affect some existing private structures.

The alignment in Section 2 between Vaitarna and Bhilad will be mostly running parallel to the existing IR track on the east side except for a detour at Dahanu Road Station. The need for this detour route emanated mainly from social, environmental, and topographical constraints. Two alternatives were considered to the parallel alignment (Figure 3.2.5) to avoid present conditions along the existing railway line.



**Alternative 1:** Initially, it was planned to provide detour of length of 7 km around Dahanu Road Station due to the following two reasons.

Firstly, there exists a ROB near Dahanu Road Station which is difficult to re-construct as the area is fully occupied by residential buildings and the traffic on this ROB is so heavy that it is not possible to suspend traffic on ROB during re-construction period.

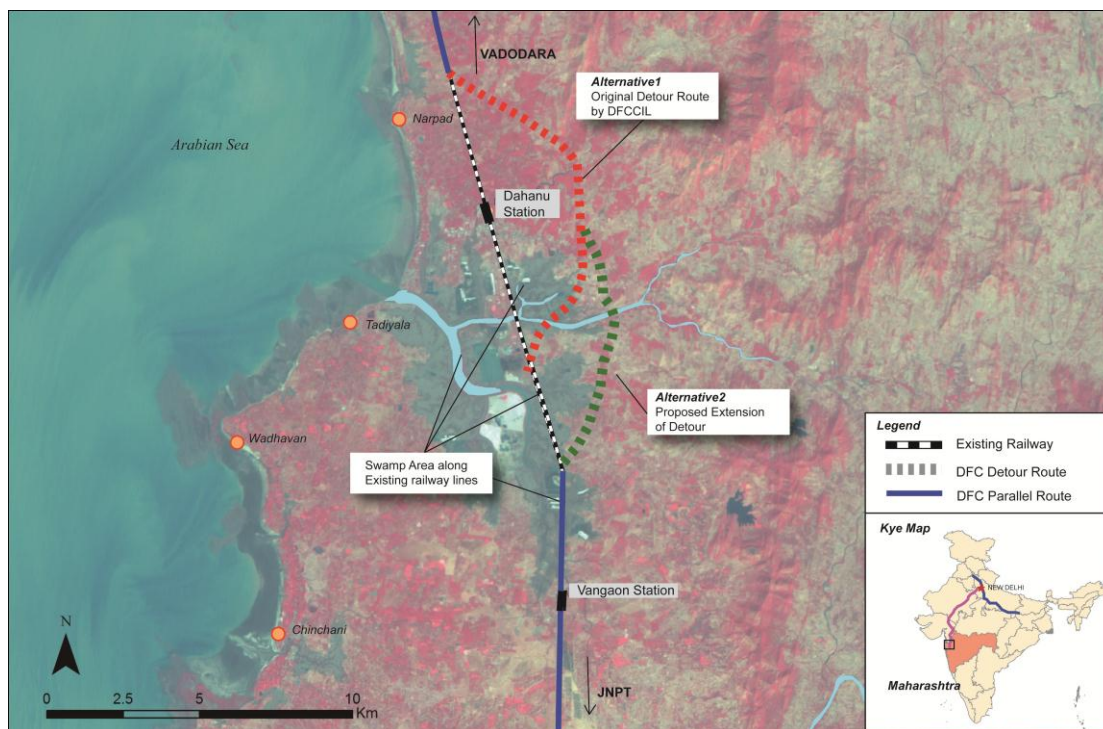
Secondly, as part of the augmentation of the Suburban services, a new goods shed has been constructed on the south east side of the Dahanu Station and in the north there will be EMU terminal with circulating area in the east. As a result, it will not be possible to have any access for the DFC tracks through the yard. Moreover, many new construction activities are on-going in the area adjoining the station and also along the existing western railway line before and after Dahanu Station.

**Alternative 2:** It was found that the above alternative had some limitations. The southern part of Dahanu Road Station or the eastern side along the existing railway line has swampy area and also surrounded by a number of salt pans. As a result, this part of area was found not suitable for providing DFC alignment as it would need extensive soil stabilization measures for proper foundation treatment to run heavy load DFC trains.

It was, therefore, decided to extend detour route on the southern end by another 5 km to avoid both swamp area and salt pans. Overall efforts were made to select appropriate alignment route for detour so as to minimally affect existing vegetation and habitation area in Dahanu but in view of the DFC design criteria, some area having matured trees will be affected. The project will compensate the loss of trees by adopting pre-afforestation measures which will be done in consultation with the Dahanu Taluka Environmental Protection Authority (DTEPA).



**Photo 3.2.3 Current Field Situation of the Dahanu Detour**



**Figure 3.2.5 Alternatives for the Dahanu Detour**

#### v) Surat Detour

The “Surat detour” of a total length of approximately 21 km is proposed between Sachin and Gothangam Stations of Indian Railways. The alignment in Section 4 will be running parallel to the existing Indian Railway alignment on the east side from Sachin Station to Bhedvad Station. From Bhedvad Station onwards, the DFC alignment will take deflection and run parallel to the existing Udhna feeder railway line and take full detour route near Devadh Village. After flying over the Udhna – Jalgaon branch line of Indian Railways, this detour route will extend up to Gothangam Station. The detour will traverse through plain terrain and mostly through cultivated agricultural fields, and en route also cross over NH6 and Tapi River.

This detour route was necessary to avoid heavily built up area of Surat City and Udhna Yard besides providing a suitable crossing on Tapi River. The three alternatives were considered based on site conditions, technical constraint and design criteria for DFC alignment. These are: Alt.1 – Parallel Route, Alt.2 – Full detour from Sachin to Gothangam, and Alt.3 – Detour at Northern part and parallel with the feeder line.

**Alternative 1:** It was considered to provide a parallel route along existing railway track. Considering a large number of illegal settlement along existing railway track between Udhna Junction and Surat Junction, it was, however, found that this option was not feasible. In case this alternative is implemented, it would require a large scale of resettlement plan for illegal slum dwellers and would invite a lot of social issues. Also, site conditions were not found conducive for construction of important bridge on Tapi River on this route.

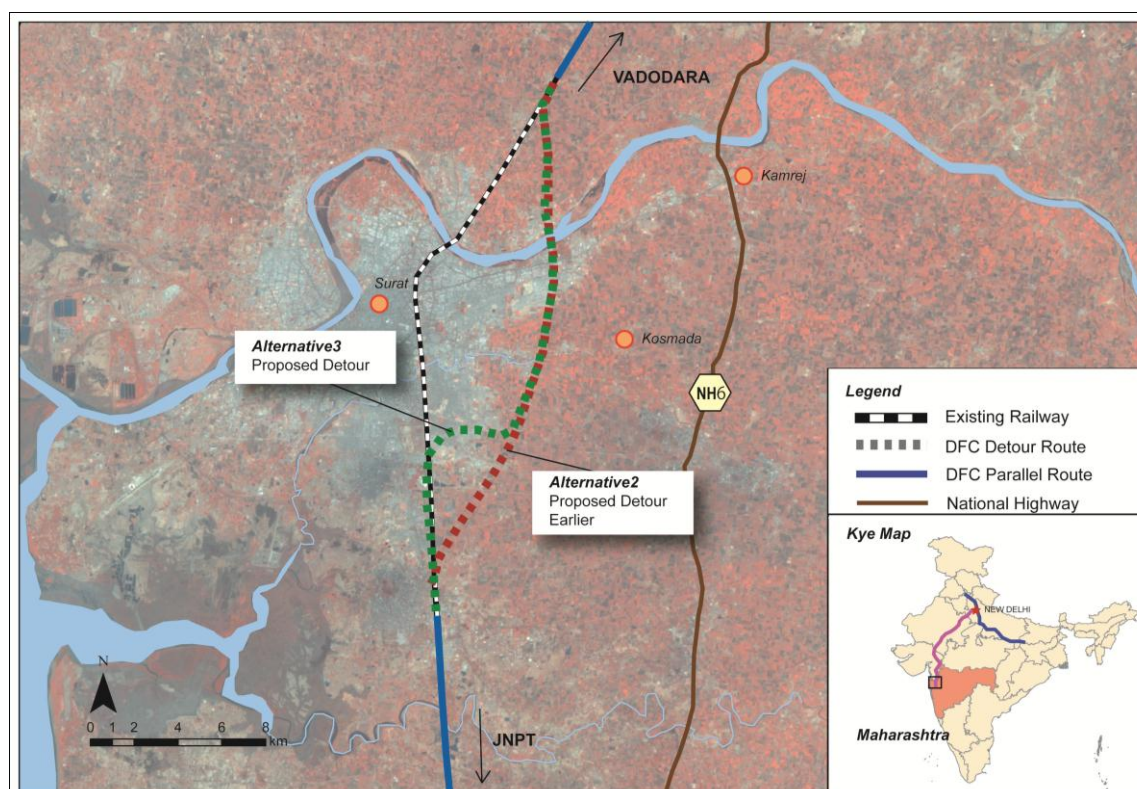
**Alternative 2:** Another alternative was considered to provide full detour from Sachin to Gothangam. In this alternative, there is no settlement along the alignment route but the entire route would traverse through cultivated agricultural fields. However, expansion of Surat City development on the eastward side and towards the DFC line would pose a serious challenge to this alignment option.



**Alternative 3:** Another alternative was considered to provide parallel route of 4 km along the existing feeder line before taking a full detour route at Northern part. In this alternative, there is no settlement along the alignment route. Considering the further expansion of Surat City to the eastward side, this alternative would give some advantage as compared to the Alternative 2 but addressing the entire issue would be difficult due to long and high embankment of DFC detour on the east side. It is also being considered to provide viaduct structure after parallel line to the feeder route toward Tapi River Bridge but the cost-benefit analysis is under consideration.



**Photo 3.2.4 Current Field Situation of the Surat Detour**



**Figure 3.2.6 Alternatives for the Surat Detour**

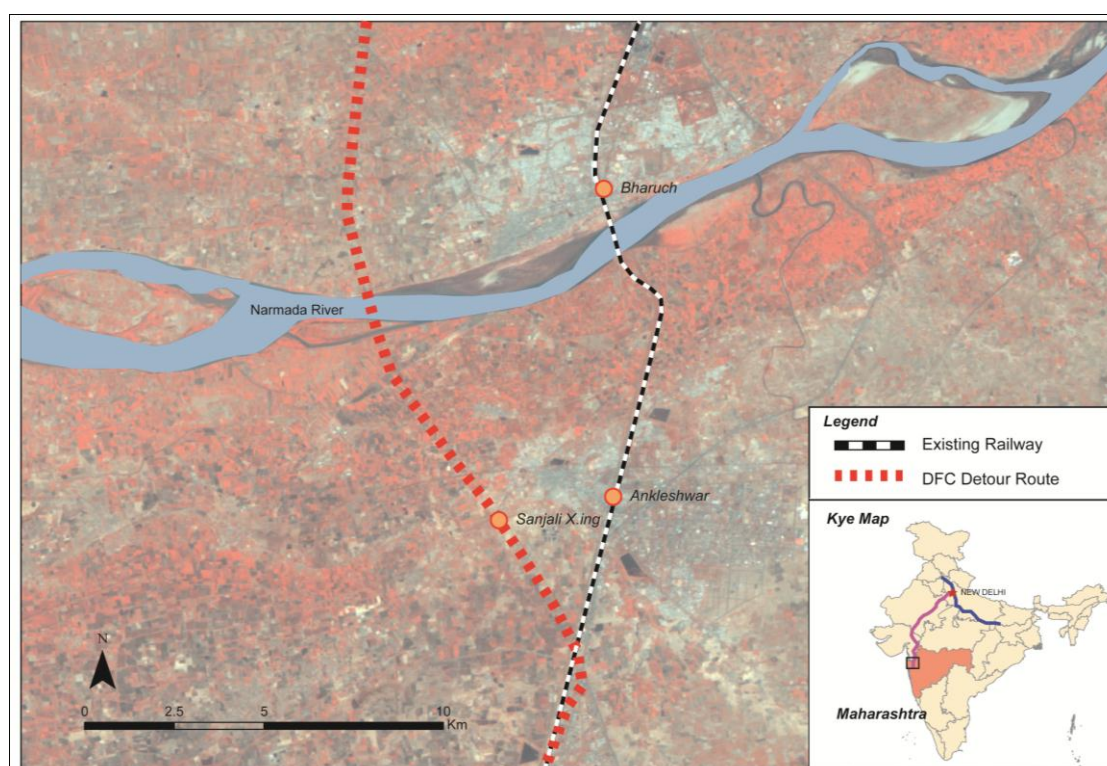
#### vi) Sanjali Nadiad Detour

The project will provide a complete detour route of length approximately 30 km between Sanjali and Varediya in Section 4 and of length approximately 30 km between Varediya and Makanpura in Section 5. The proposed alignment from Gothangam Station (end of Surat Detour) would run parallel to the existing track on east side up to Sanjali. The alignment crosses Mumabi-Delhi mainline of Indian Railways on north of Sanjali Station by a flyover

and then runs along the detour route on west side of existing track till the end of Phase 2 alignment in JNPT-Vadodara Section.

It was necessary to provide a diversion beyond Sanjali Station to avoid heavily built-up area of Bharuch and Ankleshwar City and provide proper crossing over Narmada River (Figure 3.2.7). Ankleshwar is the main industrial town of Gujarat and many industrial units exist close to the existing railway line. At Bharuch, the existing bridge is passing through the heart of town and an additional bridge cannot be built here. The detour alignment will cross over rail line of Bharuch-Dahej by a flyover. En route, the alignment will also cross many State Highways such as Bharuch-Dahej Road, Ankleshwar-Hashot Road, Bharuch-Jambursar Road. The detour alignment in this stretch passes mostly through plain terrain, cultivated agricultural land, and wasteland. In general, the type of soil in this section is clayey with patches of black cotton, morrum and sandy soil.

The alignment in Section 5 also runs on a detour route and traverse through mainly farm lands covered with clayey soil having patches of sandy soil and black cotton soil.



**Figure 3.2.7 Alternatives for the Bharuch Detour (a part of Sanjali-Nadiad Detour)**

The alignment between Rewari and Dadri will be entirely on a new line since it is not possible to follow parallel alignment due to heavy built-up area, high settlement and a large number of industrial units close to the existing IR track. The topography of the entire section is mostly plain except a small portion of stretch near Aravalli Hills. The detour alignment in this stretch passes mostly through cultivated agricultural land, barren land, and wasteland. The alignment on en route will cross over Yamuna River, Hindon River, irrigation canals and eight-lane Noida Expressway. DFC will take the alignment along the contours of the Aravalli Hills near Mewat District and will involve deep rock cutting up to a depth of 30 m.

The project has also proposed to construct a single line from the DFC mainline near Faridabad District to Tuglakabad ICD.

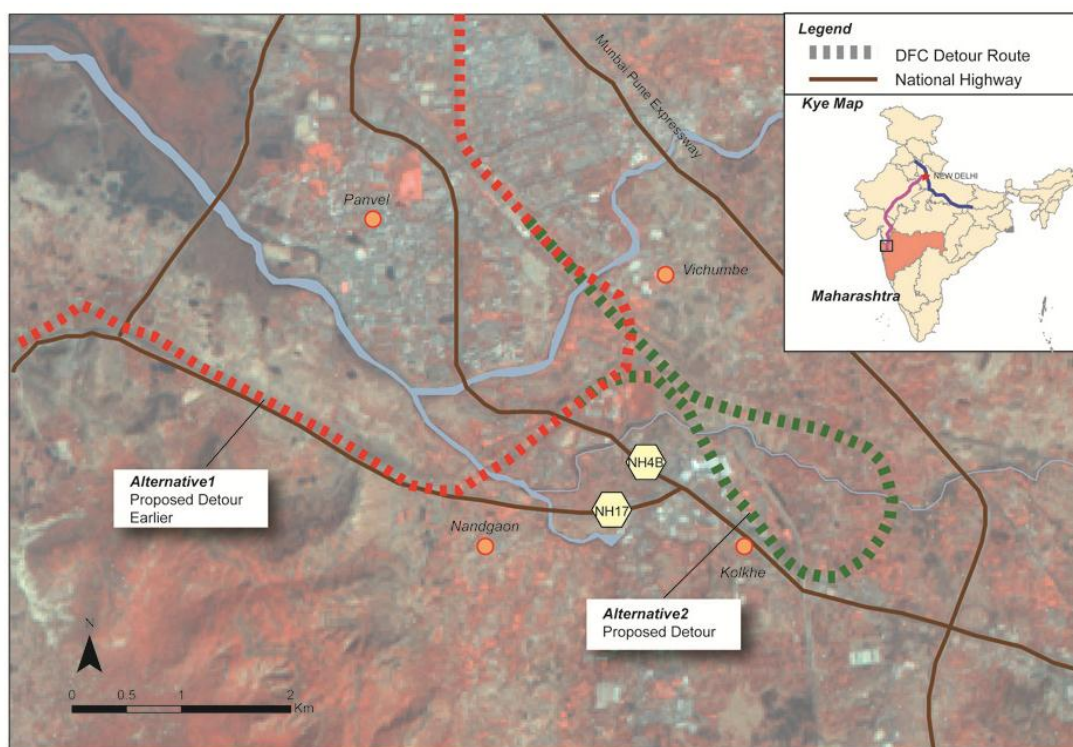


## 2) Detail Examination of Parallel Alignment

Less urbanized areas have more land width available for ROW near the existing railway track. Even minor rehabilitation and resettlement of illegal settlers who have settled within or near railway land is cost effective as compared to adopting an option of detour route. All possible environmental impacts such as drainage, tree cutting, noise and vibration in parallel alignment could be easily addressed. Also the cost of the project is considerably reduced even after including cost of compensation for resettlement. Hence for the less developed areas near the existing IR tracks, the alignment is preferably considered for parallel alignment. The detail examination of some of the critical parallel sections in Maharashtra and Gujarat section is discussed below:

### i) Panvel Parallel Alignment

The main consideration of providing Panvel parallel alignment between Dapoli Station and Kalamboli Station was to avoid detour route passing through legally protected Matheran Eco-sensitive zone on east side of Panvel city. Also, there were strong objections from the local people and community on the detour route. Accordingly parallel alignment was considered based on wide number of options. The selected alignment route is primarily parallel except having a small portion of detour route in the form of bulb like loop (Figure 3.2.8). The parallel alignment deflects away (towards north) from the existing track of IR after flying over JNPT-Panvel double line and thereafter fly over Panvel-Mangalore (Konkan Railway) line. The alignment then takes a bulb like loop before again crossing Panvel-Karjat track by a flyover and then runs parallel to the existing alignment before coming to Panvel Yard. The main purpose of providing loop was to lower the formation level at the Matheran ROB in order to avoid rebuilding of the ROB. This has also avoided taking the elevated track near the existing buildings, heavy built-up area along the existing line near Panvel Station. The introduction of loop has increased the length of alignment which would mean an additional construction cost, recurring maintenance cost and longer lead time for freight trains.



**Figure 3.2.8 Panvel Parallel Alignment**

## ii) Dombivli Parallel Alignment

Dombivli parallel route is located on the south of Ulhas River and is in Kalyan Tehsil of Thane District. Immediately after the end of Dativali Detour, the proposed DFC alignment will run parallel on the east side of the existing Diva-Vasai Road branch line of Central Railway up to Juchandra Station of IR. The existing rail line in Dombivli area passes through the built-up area with high rise residential buildings along the route on both sides. There is a Central Railway under-crossing at Dombivli area and the possibility of constructing embankment towards road side is impossible (Photo 3.2.5).

Initially, it was considered to have the possibility of taking detour on the west side of the existing city along Ulhas River. Alternatively, after working on different options, it was decided to keep alignment parallel to the existing IR track. Instead of providing embankment, it was planned to acquire minimum ROW with 25 m width and construct a reinforced vertical wall to secure DFC alignment from encroachment or resettlement activities. Moreover, it was also decided to cross over the existing crossing lines of Diva-Kalyan main line of Central Railway by high embankment with around 10 m height.



**Photo 3.2.5 Current Field Situation near Dombivli Parallel**

## iii) Saphale-Palghar-Boisar Stations Parallel Alignment

Most of the alignment in Section 2 is parallel except detour in Dahanu. On this parallel route, the project alignment crosses number of existing stations such as Saphale, Kelve Road, Palghar, Umroli, and Boisar in Palghar Tehsil of Thane District. There are many illegal settlements, especially near Saphale, Palghar and Boisar Stations. Most of the illegal occupants have settled within the IR land and posing serious challenge to the implementation of DFC project.

The project considered two options for dealing with the issue of these slum dwellers or encroachers or squatters. One option is to provide via duct structure above the station area without relocation of illegal settlers. The other option is to compensate these illegal dwellers for their buildings and also some additional payment to relocate by themselves. The second option has been found to be more cost and time effective. The socio-economic profile of these squatters is being covered in the Baseline Survey and Census and accordingly, the details of compensation will be discussed later in the RRP report.

## iv) Vapi-Valsad-Navsari-Sachin Parallel Alignment

The entire Section 3 between Bhilad to Sachin is parallel to the existing IR track on the east side. The proposed alignment passes through number of existing stations such as Vapi, Udvada, Pardi, Valsad, Dungri, Bilimora, Amalsad, Ancheli, Vedchha, Navsari, Maroli and Sachin. In this section, the alignment will cross over number of important rivers. At certain locations between Navsari and Sachin stretch, river channel is running along the existing IR track and it will be necessary to provide slope protection works to protect DFC track from flooding.

There will be number of ROBs in this stretch which need to be rebuilt. The alignment is proposed to have elevated track on viaducts while passing through Valsad Yard. Navsari Station will require resettlement activities before constructing DFC alignment.

### 3.2.3 Finalized Project Plans

The finalized DFC project details showing the parallel and detour alignments have been summarized below.

#### (1) Detour Alignment

Table 3.2.3 shows the summary of finalized detour alignment and details.

**Table 3.2.3 Summary of Planned Detours under Phase 2**

Name of Detour	Between IR Stations	Approximately Length (km)	Main Reasons for Provision of Detour
Kundevahal Detour	Jasai and Panvel	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharp curve of the existing IR track</li> <li>- Main habitation of Kunde Vahal Village getting bifurcated by DFC track</li> <li>- Avoidance of metal quarry mountainous site</li> </ul>
Panvel Loop (In between Panvel Parallel)	Dapoli and Kalamboli	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoidance of rebuilding of Matheran ROB</li> <li>- Avoidance of any consideration of detour route which has to pass through Matheran Eco-sensitive zone</li> <li>- Avoidance of taking elevated track near existing buildings, heavy built up area</li> <li>- Avoidance of electric transmission lines</li> </ul>
Dativali (Diva) Detour	Nilje and Kopar Road	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy built-up area in and around Dativali Station</li> <li>- Marshy area near Ulhas Creek</li> <li>- Many sharp curves of the existing IR track</li> </ul>
Vasai Detour	Juchandra and Vaitarna	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large scale built up area at 3 stations at Vasai Road, Nalasopara and Virar on existing IR track</li> <li>- Illegal settlers on railway land at these 3 stations</li> <li>- Marshy area near Vaitarana River</li> <li>- Difficult to rebuild 3 ROBs as the area is fully developed around them</li> </ul>
Dahanu Detour	Dahanu Road	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult to rebuild ROB near Dahanu Road Station as the area is fully developed</li> <li>- Dahanu Road Station is already developed as a yard for suburban services and any access for DFC track is not feasible</li> <li>- Number of on-going construction activities in and around existing track leading to and from Dahanu Road Station</li> <li>- Existing IR track in Dahanu area is surrounded by swampy area and number of salt pans</li> </ul>

Name of Detour	Between IR Stations	Approximately Length (km)	Main Reasons for Provision of Detour
Surat detour	Sachin and Gothangam	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large number of illegal slum dwellers within and around railway land along existing railway track between Udhna Junction and Surat Junction</li> <li>- Unsuitable site conditions for constructing bridge on Tapi River on this route</li> <li>- Expansion of Surat City Development on the eastward side and towards DFC track</li> </ul>
Sanjali –Nadiad	Varediya and Makarpura	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy built-up area of Bharuch and Ankleshwar City</li> <li>- Number of industrial units close to existing IR track in Ankleshwar</li> <li>- Existing bridge at Bharuch is passing through the main city and an additional bridge cannot be built here</li> </ul>
Rewari-Dadri (Mainline)	Rewari to Pirthala and Pirthala to Dadri	126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heavy built-up area, high settlement and a large number of industrial units close to the existing IR track</li> <li>- Inadequate provision of land width for ROW</li> <li>- Limitations at Tuglakabad Station Yard to cross DFC line with double stack containers</li> </ul>
Rewari-Dadri (TKD line)	Faridabad and Tuglakabad	11	None
Total		258	

## (2) Parallel Alignment

The lengths of the sections having parallel alignment details are outlined in Table 3.2.4.

**Table 3.2.4 Summary of Planned Parallel Sections under Phase 2**

Parallel Sections	Length (km)	Name of Critical Parallel Section
JNPT-Bhilad (Sections 1 and 2)	156	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Panvel Parallel in Panvel Tehsil, Raigad District</li> <li>2. Dombivli Parallel in Kalyan Tehsil, Thane District</li> <li>3. Saphale-Palghra-Boisar Station Parallel in Palghar Tehsil, Thane District</li> </ol>
Bhilad- Itola (Sections 3, 4 and 5)	143	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vapi-Valsad-Navsari-Sachin Parallel in Gujarat</li> </ol>
Rewari-Dadri (TKD line)	8	None
Total	307	



## CHAPTER 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURE OF THE PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS/FAMILIES

### 4.1 Socio-Economic Survey of PAFs/PAPs

Socio-economic information was collected from PAFs through the Baseline Survey and Census. This chapter presents the selected socio-economic profile of PAFs/PAPs for the surveyed villages of Phase 2 sections as of May 2012.

#### 4.1.1 Contents of the Baseline Survey and Census Questionnaire on Socio-economic Information

Major questions of the Baseline Survey and Census questionnaire are as follows:

- 1) Occupation, family members, education level, religion, & social categories of the PAFs;
- 2) Type of affected structures;
- 3) Income source, assets including livestock, agricultural equipments, household goods, savings and loans;
- 4) Access to public facilities such as school, markets, workplace, and religious buildings; and
- 5) Perception on the expected social impacts of resettlement and compensation and/or the DFC Project itself.

### 4.2 Social Profile of PAFs/PAPs

Based on findings of the Baseline Survey and Census, the social profile of the PAFs/PAPs such as social category, religion, income level and other socio-economic characteristics are presented in the following sections.

#### 4.2.1 Social Category of PAFs

The most common social categories is Other Backward Castes (62.2%) followed by General Castes (24.9%), Scheduled Tribes (6.7%) and Scheduled Caste (6.1%). The district wise social category of the surveyed household is presented in Table 4.2.1.

**Table 4.2.1 Social Categories of the Surveyed Households**

District/ Section	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total Respondent HH
Raigad	144	174	24	0	342
Thane	381	4460	312	465	5618
Valsad	82	264	30	109	485
Navsari	168	283	36	34	521
Surat	301	33	16	23	373
Bharuch	344	83	11	8	446
Vadodara	157	27	22	5	211
Rewari	112	142	5	0	259
Alwar	23	241	43	0	307
Mewat	71	182	30	9	292
Gurgaon	66	64	3	0	133
Palwal	174	22	13	3	212
Faridabad	348	70	46	0	464
Gautam Budh Nagar	60	23	8	0	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>6068</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>9754</b>

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.2 Indigenous People in the Pan-Indian Context

##### (1) ADB's definition of Indigenous Peoples

OM F3/BP of ADB defines "Indigenous Peoples (IP)" as groups with social or cultural identities distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society. IP is a generic concept that includes cultural minorities, ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, tribal people, natives, and aboriginals. Two significant characteristics of indigenous peoples are (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before modern States or territories were created, and (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from mainstream or dominant societies or cultures. Additional characteristics of indigenous peoples include (i) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct indigenous cultural group, and the display of the desire to preserve their cultural identity; (ii) a linguistic identity different from that of the mainstream or dominant society; (iii) social, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from the mainstream society; (iv) an economic system oriented more toward a traditional system of production than toward the mainstream production system; and/or (v) a unique tie with and attachment to traditional habitat and ancestral territory and its natural resources.

##### (2) World Bank's definition of Indigenous Peoples

The World Bank recognizes that the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. These distinct circumstances expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and levels of impacts from development projects, including loss of identity, culture, and customary livelihoods, as well as exposure to disease. Gender and intergenerational issues among Indigenous Peoples also are complex. As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, IPs are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and/or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, the Bank recognizes that IPs play a vital role in sustainable development and that their rights are increasingly being addressed under both domestic and international law.

Because of the varied and changing contexts in which IPs live and because there is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples," this policy does not define the term. IPs may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," or "tribal groups."

For purposes of this policy, the term "IPs" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group<sup>6</sup> possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories
- (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

### (3) Indigenous People in the Pan-Indian Context

It is evident thus from the perspective of the definition of indigenous peoples of the World Bank and ADB, the Scheduled Tribes designated under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution come closer exhibiting almost majority of the traits considered for the Bank's definition of indigenous peoples.

Broadly speaking tribal communities, mostly recognized as ST in India, can be considered as comprising "Indigenous IP. This has relevance as per the guidelines of the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) as well. Though in some cases SCs are also considered IP, but normally in India, STs are considered as IPs due to their main characteristics of staying isolated from caste groups over generations and ages. This has also helped them in maintaining their identity and socio-eco-cultural uniqueness and at the same time created hindrances for getting rid of overall backwardness, compared to the mainstream pan-Indian society.

STs are those which are notified as such by the President of India<sup>1</sup>. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President of India considers characteristics like the tribes' primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness with the public at large, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a STs.

There are 67.8 million Scheduled Tribe people, constituting almost 8 %<sup>2</sup> of the population in India. There are 698 STs spread all over the country barring a few States and Union Territories<sup>3</sup>. Orissa has the largest number (68) of Scheduled Tribes. Overall, all the States in the Northeastern region of India have high concentration of tribal communities.

Among the DFC project affected states tribals are concentrated in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

According to the Baseline Survey and Census, 656 households out of 9,754 affected households (approximately 6.7%) are ST. The breakdown of the ST population and tribal names is presented in the following table. Thane district, Maharashtra state has the highest concentration of STs. In these villages, special attention and consultation need to be provided.

**Table 4.2.2 ST Households**

State	District	Village Name	ST Population	ST Name
Gujrat	Navsari	Billimora	55	Patel
		Desara	81	Patel
		Devdha	4	Patel
		Khaparwada	8	Patel
		Mohanpur	5	Patel
		Sarikhurad	6	Patel
		Vedaccha	7	Patel
		Batha	18	Patel
	Valsad	Bhilad	151	Dhodi
				Patel
		Daheli	97	Dhodi
				Mahdu
Gujrat	Valsad	Dhimse kakriya	18	Barat
				Tankari

<sup>1</sup> Empowered by Article 342 of the Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> Census of India, Government of India, 2001.

<sup>3</sup> The States and Union Territories are Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Pondicherry and Punjab.

State	District	Village Name	ST Popullation	ST Name
		Karamveli	11	Patel
		Lilapore	5	Patel
		Magodh	9	Patel
		Malav	115	Dhodi
				Dubala
		Motivada	23	Patel
		Olgaon	8	Patel
		Orvad	37	Bhatariya
		Pardi panera	66	Patel
		Pardi sadpore	21	Bhavsar
		Solsumba	33	Patel
				Dubala
		Sanjan	74	Solanki
				Dhodi
		sarodhi	16	Patel
		Vasiyar	8	Patel
	Vadodara	Kurai	10	Patel
		Pingalwada	32	Solanki
		Untiya Medad	8	Patel
	Surat	Abrama	22	Rathod
		Bhartana Kosad	14	Patel
		Bhestan	13	Patel
		Gothan	31	Rathod
				Patel
		Kareli	5	Patel
		Kudsad	19	Patel
		Sayan	35	Rathod
				Patel
		Umara	24	Rathod
		Variyav	13	Patel
	Bharuch	Sarfuddin	7	Vasava
		Manubar	5	Lakha
		Tralsi	15	Rathod
		Parkhet	15	Patel
		Tham	5	Gosai
		trallsa	6	Varva
		Telod	5	Varva
		Ankleswar	11	Patel
Maharastra	Thane	Aagwan	15	Machhi
				Kol
		Ambewadi	123	Dhadga
				Thakre
				Kalangada
				Umbarsada
				Ravate
				Sonalkar
		Asangaon	4	Machhi
		Aayre	3	Bhagat
		Birwadi	57	Dhodi
				Patel
				Jadhav
				Kumbhar
		Bordi	9	Dhodi
				Panchalkar
		Borigaon	61	Dalvi
				Dubala
				Shaha
Maharastra	Thane	Brahmangaon	112	Dubala
				Varde

State	District	Village Name	ST Popullation	ST Name
		Chikkhle	109	Hadal
				Bhadaga
				Kalangada
				Ktela
				Thakre
				Vilat
		Dahanu	10	Meya
				Thinda
		Dandipada	8	Varkhanda
				Dubala
		Dunge	48	Bhagat
		Gaondevi	6	Pradhan
		Gholwad	16	Dubala
				Kotala
		Juni dombivali	4	Vature
		Junnarpada	285	Gahala
				Mor
				Dalvi
				Andhere
				Kothari
				Rabar
		Kapase	6	Roj
				Hemada
		Kapashi	48	Sumada
				Bhondava
		Kasara	350	Dubala
				Dalvi
				Urade
				Karvat
				Kadu
				Salkar
		Kelve Road	28	Tumbada
				Vangad
				Gond
		Kopar	70	Ghode
				Borade
				Dhanwar
				Kadam
		Mahim	97	Kolekar
				Dhodi
				Bhoir
				Lade
		Makunsar	48	Bhoir
				Sonalkar
				Dhodi
				Davare
		Manfod	15	Dalvi
		Mori	104	Mali
				Tambdi
				Salvi
				Tadvi
				Hadal
				Ghosa
Maharastra	Thane	Nandore	237	Machhi
				Pagi
				Singhada
				Karade
				Surji
				Dhodi

State	District	Village Name	ST Population	ST Name
		Newale	177	Bodhada
				Kachaya
				Mere
				Gahala
				Dubala
				Chumbale
				Bhoir
				Jhimbal
				Waghat
				Saware
		Palghar	5	Dubala
		Panchali	11	Jadhav
		Patilpada	146	Dalvi
				Mor
				Abhayankar
				Karbat
				Bhakut
				Umtol
				Urade
				Namkoda
		Ranishigaon	133	Dhodi
				Ghatal
		Rothe	9	Kirhi
		Sarawali	255	Dubala
				Dhagda
				Machhi
				Gahala
				Rawate
				Singhada
		Sarjamori	75	Tumbada
				Bhandar
				Harwate
		Sasunavghar	40	Tadvi
				Jadhav
		Umroli	11	Namkoda
		Vadnoughar	27	Bhagat
				Jadhav
		Vangaon	74	Dubala
				Patel
				Dapasi
		Vevji	13	Vartha
				Dumbada
		Wadghar	49	Bhagat
		Waki	135	Dalvi
				Urade
				Dadekar
				Dagda
				Mahe
				Meda
				Dhagda
				Kadu

State	District	Village Name	ST Population	ST Name
Maharashtra	Thane	Nagle	166	Bhoir
				Jadhav
				Dalvi
				Dhagda
				Kambli
				Pagi
				Bhagat
Haryana	Mewat	Dhidara	83	Meos
		Malaka	21	Meos
Total	8 District	89 Villages	4,474	-

Note: 1. No affected ST population in Raigarh District  
Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.3 SC PAFs

According to the Baseline Survey and Census, 599 households out of 9,754 affected households (approximately 6.1%) are SC. The breakdown of the population is presented in the following table.

**Table 4.2.3 SC Households**

District	Taluka	Village Name	Total SC population
Gurgaon	Sohana	Khuntपुर	44
Mewat	Taoru	Sewaka	67
		Raniyaki	41
		Dhidara	37
		Bharangpur	185
		Malaka	21
	Nuh	Aata	88
Palwal	Palwal	Parauli	52
		Kalwaka	25
		Asawati	109
		Laadpur	11
Rewari	Rewari	Jatuwas	9
		Dhamlaka	19
		Dawana	0
		Lalpur	32
Faridabad	Faridabad	Nachauli	35
		Bhopani	12
		Tikawali	48
		Palwali	27
		Mewala Maharajpur	223
		Bahbalpur	7
Alwar	Tijara	Rabarka	6
		Salarpur	149
		shahpur	32
		Kalaka	82
		Tatarpur	27
		Khajuriwas	13
		Jhiwana	62
		Banban	32

District	Taluka	Village Name	Total SC population
GB Nagar	Sadar	Kehrani	126
		Gulaoli	12
		Gujjarpur	32
Vadodara	Karjan	Bodka	34
		Khanda	57
		Kurai	41
		Pingalwada	31
		Untiya medad	32
	Vadodara	Untiya medad	32
Bharuch	Amod	Wantrasa	21
	Bharuch	Parkhet	12
		Tralsi	19
		Derol	10
		Manubar	14
	Ankleswar	Kapodra	10
Surat	Surat city	Bhestan	14
	Palsana	Sedav	19
	Choryasi	Bhartana kosad	8
	Surat city	Variyav	9
	Kamrej	Abrama	32
		Gothan	30
		Umara	9
	Mangrol	Hathuran	9
Navsari	Gandevi	Billimora	20
		Khaparwada	9
	Jalapore	Vedchha	66
		Hansapore	25
		Vejalpore	15
		Tavdi	29
		Sagra	33
		Kadoli	13
		Mahuwar	8
Valsad	Umargaon	Solsumba	77
		Malav	6
		Bhilad	8
		Karamveli	49
	Pardi	Vapi/Vapi2	13
		Motiwada	26
	Valsad	Maghod	14
		Pardi parnera	10
		Rolla	40
Thane	Kalyan	Kopar	176
		Dombivali	480
		Gaondevi	22
	Bhivandi	Vadunavghar	61
		Kharbo	10
	Vasai	Bilalpada	14
		Shirgaon	318



District	Taluka	Village Name	Total SC population
Thane	Palghar	Kardal	5
		Makunsar	38
		Palghar	30
		Umroli	16
		Panchali	17
		Dandipada	128
		Rani Shigaon	11
		Navale	5
	Dahanu	Vangaon	3
		Kapshi	27
		Asangaon	19
		Pale	9
		Sarawali	4
		Nandore	5
		Waki	5
Raigad	Panvel	Kalundre	72
		Asudgaon	26
		Dhansar	7
		Chikhale	10
Total			4,055

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.4 Religious Categories of the PAFs

Out of 9754 surveyed household, 8833 (90.6%) households are Hindu, 820 (8.4%) households are Muslim, 69 (0.7%) households are Christian, 16 (0.2%) households are Sikh and 5 (0.1%) households are Jain and 11 (0.2%) have other religious belief. The district wise religion of surveyed households is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.2.4 Religious Categories of the PAFs**

District/Section	Hindu HH	Muslim HH	Christian HH	Jain HH	Sikh HH	Other HH	Total Respondent HH
Raigad	324	18	0	0	0	0	342
Thane	5413	129	69	0	0	7	5618
Valsad	469	13	0	0	0	3	485
Navsari	490	27	0	4	0	0	521
Surat	336	36	0	0	0	1	373
Bharuch	172	274	0	0	0	0	446
Vadodara	186	25	0	0	0	0	211
Rewari	259	0	0	0	0	0	259
Alwar	266	36	0	0	5	0	307
Mewat	58	234	0	0	0	0	292
Gurgaon	129	4	0	0	0	0	133
Palwal	191	20	0	1	0	0	212
Faridabad	464	0	0	0	0	0	464
Gautam Budh Nagar	76	4	0	0	11	0	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>8833</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9754</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	90.6%	8.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.5 Vulnerable Families

NRRP 2007 defines **Vulnerable Persons** as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

The district wise total number of vulnerable families likely to be adversely affected due to the project has been summarized in **Table-1.13**. 4253 families are with a person of age more than 50 years and 1100 families are headed by a widow. Among the surveyed households, 840 affected households are with an unmarried girl.

**Table 4.2.5 Vulnerability Status of PAFs**

District/ Section	Total No of Households	HH with Disabled	BPL HH	Women Headed HH	Elderly over 50 Years	Widow Headed HH	HH with Unmarried Girl	HH with Abandoned Women	HH with Orphans
Raigad	342	6	0	21	73	10	105	3	0
Thane	5618	24	331	46	2540	443	255	14	0
Valsad	485	5	35	2	213	103	75	0	0
Navsari	521	8	19	3	141	33	28	0	0
Surat	373	7	4	0	209	59	35	0	0
Bharuch	446	9	13	0	203	79	88	1	0
Vadodara	211	4	1	0	94	45	28	0	0
Rewari	259	1	3	4	143	49	4	2	0
Alwar	307	3	1	0	176	79	11	0	1
Mewat	292	8	1	0	175	5	43	0	0
Gurgaon	133	0	0	0	49	18	13	0	0
Palwal	212	0	5	1	81	30	36	2	0
Faridabad	464	9	01	1	132	136	116	1	0
Gautam Budh Nagar	91	1	0	0	24	11	3	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>

Note: 1 Below Poverty Line (BPL) Family: BPL families are calculated by comparing annual household income and the latest BPL threshold income figure determined by Planning Commission, Government of India (which is INR30,240 for urban households and INR19,872 for rural households). Since some households did not provide information about their income, this is the minimum number of the BPL households in the affected area.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.6 Average Household Income

Monthly income of affected households has been summarized in Table 4.2.6. Overwhelming majority (394) of households whose income is INR2,500 and below reside in Thane district.

**Table 4.2.6 Monthly Income of Affected Households (in INR)**

Sectors	No of Households	%
2,500 and below	574	5.9%
2,501 – 5,000	1715	17.6%
5,001 – 10,000	2502	25.7%
10,001 – 20,000	1457	14.9%
20,001 – 50,000	1064	10.9%
50,001 and above	449	4.6%
No Answer	1993	20.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.7 Occupation of Surveyed PAFs

Sector wise engagement of the affected household and members thereof in economic sectors is presented in Table 4.2.7. It may be observed that 49.3% of the affected household is from the agricultural sector, 15.6% from the private service sector and 5.3% from the government service and 24.7% households are engaged in the miscellaneous sector.

Persons who are engaged in trade sector, rural artisan, non-governmental organization, construction workers, taxi driver, rickshaw puller, vendor, employee in other sectors etc. have been considered under **miscellaneous sector**.

**Table 4.2.7 Sectors Engaged by Surveyed PAPs**

Sectors	No of Households#	%	No of Members	%
Agriculture	3674	44.9	19953	49.3%
Manufacturing	393	4.8	2078	5.1%
Government Service	434	5.3	2162	5.3%
Private Service	2265	27.7	6318	15.6%
Misc.	1412	17.3	9982	24.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8178</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40493</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: 1. Many of the family members are engaged in multiple sectors, but this table presents the primary sector of respective households.

2. 25 households in Raigad district and 1831 households in Thane district did not specify the sector they are primarily engaged.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012.

#### 4.2.8 Educational Status of PAPs

Education level of the affected population is presented in Table 4.2.8. Among the male population 52.2% (17661) has attained high school education and above. Meanwhile among women, 46.1% (13317) has the same level of educational attainment. The number of illiterate female is more than double the number of illiterate male.

**Table 4.2.8 Educational Status of PAPs**

Educational Status	Male	%	Female	%
6 years old and below	1846	-	1604	-
Illiterate	3110	9.7%	6194	22.7%
Can read	1428	4.5%	1406	5.2%
Can write	1908	6.0%	1845	6.1%
Up to Class 5	7898	24.7%	4533	16.7%
Up to Class 12	13929	43.5%	11485	42.4%
Graduate	2605	8.1%	1405	1.6%
Professional Education	1127	3.5%	427	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28899</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012.

#### 4.2.9 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced

The total number of resettlers' households is 2,553. Anticipated difficulties after resettlement by the affected households are presented in Table 4.2.9. The maximum number of respondents

(1,781) anticipated difficulty with finding a new house; 482 respondents anticipated difficulty in finding a new income source while 479 respondents anticipated difficulty to find new suitable farmland. Meanwhile, 95 respondents anticipated difficulty to find out suitable school for their children and 17 respondents anticipated difficulty with regards to access to utilities.

**Table 4.2.9 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced**

District/Section	Responded HH (Resettlers)	New Income Source	New House	New Suitable farmland	Suitable School	Access to Utilities
Raigad	137	0	72	67	0	0
Thane	2026	331	1531	252	85	14
Valsad	71	13	36	25	0	1
Navsari	64	13	46	14	2	0
Surat	54	15	37	28	0	1
Bharuch	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vadodara	1	0	1	1	1	0
Rewari	40	35	5	12	0	1
Alwar	16	11	1	7	0	0
Mewat	33	28	1	19	1	0
Gurgaon	14	3	4	7	0	0
Palwal	18	3	2	10	0	0
Faridabad	72	29	45	37	0	0
Gautam Budh Nagar	6	0	0	0	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.10 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected during Construction by the PAFs

Business opportunity is main positive impacts during the construction phase as expected by the PAFs. On the other hand, income loss and temporary loss of land are identified as two major negative impacts during the construction phase (in many cases, they are related since many of the PAFs are farmers whose agricultural lands are to be affected). The district-wise expected positive and negative impacts are presented in Table 4.2.10.

**Table 4.2.10 Anticipated Positive and Negative Impacts during Construction**

District	Responded PAFs	Positive Temporary Impacts			Negative Temporary Impacts				
		Wage Employment	Business Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Income Loss	Temporary Loss of Land	Access to Social infra.	Security Problem	Communicable Diseases <sup>#</sup>
Raigad	342	199	129	37	0	0	0	0	0
Thane	5618	149	4223	172	443	569	148	32	72
Valsad	485	27	37	92	24	36	0	2	2
Navsari	521	16	39	49	51	21	1	2	0
Surat	373	14	15	10	204	63	21	25	15
Bharuch	446	6	9	9	91	37	19	10	8
Vadodara	211	3	0	4	98	45	8	19	9
Rewari	259	2	2	0	11	1	0	0	1
Alwar	307	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mewat	292	17	1	7	0	1	0	0	0
Gurgaon	133	1	1	0	71	15	0	1	0
Palwal	212	9	0	1	39	22	22	17	18
Faridabad	464	0	3	3	27	8	0	1	0
G. B. Nagar	91	11	9	0	20	29	10	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>4470</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.11 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected during Operation by the PAFs

Overall, waged employment and establishment of industry are two popular positive impacts during the operation phase as expected by the PAFs. The district-wise details are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.2.11 Anticipated Positive Impacts during Operation**

District	Responded PAFs	Positive Permanent Impacts			
		Wage Employment	Business Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Overall Economic Development
Raigad	342	174	130	72	182
Thane	5618	305	182	263	56
Valsad	485	32	21	27	32
Navsari	521	19	9	53	3
Surat	373	7	3	1	3
Bharuch	446	13	11	18	3
Vadodara	211	1	3	1	1
Rewari	259	1	1	3	0
Alwar	307	0	0	0	0
Mewat	292	28	8	4	39
Gurgaon	133	0	0	0	0
Palwal	212	1	0	0	0
Faridabad	464	1	0	2	0
G. B. Nagar	91	11	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>-</b>	6.1%	3.8%	4.6%	3.3%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2012

Meanwhile, loss of income source and total loss of farmland have emerged as the major negative impact during operation. The district-wise details of the responses are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.2.12 Anticipated Negative Impacts during Operation**

District	Responded PAFs	Negative Permanent Impacts					
		Loss of Income Source	Total Loss of Farmland	Partial Loss of Farmland	Commute to Work Place	Loss of Working Place	Split of Community
Raigad	342	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thane	5618	955	1384	1170	1180	492	304
Valsad	485	12	84	17	14	2	1
Navsari	521	82	85	25	8	10	0
Surat	373	271	253	189	24	14	22
Bharuch	446	190	235	189	42	4	45
Vadodara	211	145	117	121	33	25	2
Rewari	259	139	161	34	12	0	1
Alwar	307	155	161	3	0	0	0
Mewat	292	113	54	81	0	2	0
Gurgaon	133	86	49	54	10	4	1
Palwal	212	49	43	23	23	17	22
Faridabad	464	424	422	10	4	0	0
G. B. Nagar	91	38	40	17	13	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>2659</b>	<b>3088</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>1363</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		27.3%	31.7%	19.8%	14.0%	5.9%	4.2%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2012

#### 4.2.12 Environmental-related Impacts Expected during Construction and Operation by the PAFs

Overall, an increase in vibration level (7.2%) and noise level (6.0%) are two major environmental impacts during the construction phase. Meanwhile, more respondents (7.9%) consider an increase in noise level to be a major permanent environmental issue than an increase in vibration level (4.9%) during the operation phase. The district-wise environmental impacts are presented in Table 4.2.13.

**Table 4.2.13 Anticipated Negative Environmental-related Impacts during Construction and Operation**

District	Responded PAFs	Temporary (Construction)			Permanent (Operation)	
		Increased Noise Level	Increased Vibration Level	Increased Dust	Increased Noise Level	Increased Vibration Level
Raigad	63	43	0	34	30	0
Thane	5618	249	508	141	446	234
Valsad	485	4	23	1	20	6
Navsari	521	8	16	2	12	2
Surat	373	89	28	47	60	67
Bharuch	446	66	55	30	78	89
Vadodara	211	46	22	23	48	31
Rewari	259	9	0	0	0	0
Alwar	307	1	0	0	2	1
Mewat	292	0	0	0	0	0
Gurgaon	133	4	1	1	1	0
Palwal	212	35	16	28	36	24
Faridabad	464	0	3	0	4	0
G. B. Nagar	91	13	10	6	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9475</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>-</b>	6.0%	7.2%	3.3%	7.9%	4.9%

Note: Only 63 households responded to this question in Raigad district.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2012

## CHAPTER 5 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 5.1 Objectives of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Recognising the adverse impacts of the project such as the need to address the involuntary displacement and other related adverse social impacts, MOR and DFCCIL have formulated the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy including entitlements keeping in view the national laws and international guidelines: The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 (RAA 2008), the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP 2007), and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (ex-JBIC) Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, April 2002. The RRP will govern all cases of rehabilitation and resettlement due to the DFC project. Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time-bound RRP for PAPs so that they are not worse off than the present socio-economic condition after the implementation of the project. In other words, assist affected persons in improving their former living standards and income earning capacity with additional assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Ensure wide range of meaningful consultations with stakeholders including likely PAPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information, participation of PAPs in planning and implementation of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make rehabilitation and resettlement plan more participatory and broad based;
- Facilitate harmonious relationship between the Executing Authority and PAPs through mutual co-operation and interaction;
- Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs for lost assets at replacement value as per the Entitlement Matrix;
- Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taking over the possession of land and commencement of any construction activities;
- Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of livelihood/income;
- Establishment of institutional arrangements such as grievance redress mechanism, NGO if required; and
- In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilised for right of way, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired.

### 5.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy is based on the principles that the project affected persons would not be worse-off on account of the project than they were before.

#### 5.2.1 General Principles

General principles for the rehabilitation and resettlement for the Project are shown below.

**Table 5.2.1 General Principles for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the Project**

1)	PAPs/PAFs will be categorized as titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, users of the land plot including kiosks, vendors, etc.
2)	The compensation and assistance will be provided as per the “Entitlement Matrix” for different categories of PAPs.
3)	PAPs will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living at project cost.
4)	Vulnerable PAP will be eligible for additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as provided in entitlement matrix.
5)	PAPs will receive applicable compensation for lost assets at replacement cost as per the entitlement matrix.
6)	PAPs not enumerated during the census shall be included in the list of PAPs based on documentary evidence.
7)	However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
8)	The project will have separate resettlement budget.
9)	All information related to rehabilitation and resettlement policy, mitigation measures, resettlement plan preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all stakeholders including likely PAPs.
10)	Meaningful participation of stakeholders would be ensured at various stages of the project.
11)	Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
12)	Consultations carried out with stakeholders and PAPs will be documented. It will be ensured that meaningful consultations continue during the implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan.
13)	Any change in the status of title-holding/tenancy after the cut-off dates shall not be considered.

### 5.2.2 Minimization of Adverse Impacts

Efforts are made to minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as far as possible by exploring all viable alternative designs throughout the implementation of the project as explained in Chapter 3.

### 5.2.3 Prevention of Influx of New Encroachers and Squatters

The following measures are undertaken to prevent influx of new encroachers and squatters within the proposed ROW after the cut-off date:

- PAPs will be identified and recorded as early as possible through the Baseline Survey and Census and/or the Joint Measurement Survey.
- One of the DFCCIL officers of the rank of Executive Engineer shall be made responsible for the identification, reporting and initiation of action for eviction of encroachers and squatters that occur after the cut-off date as per the existing law. DFCCIL carry out monitoring of the entire section under his/her jurisdiction with the help of other support staff. Monthly monitoring will be reported to senior officer in DFCCIL for further information and guidance.
- Fencing or construction of wall in the urban sections and other potential locations to prevent entry of illegal occupants in future within the proposed ROW during the project implementation period.

## 5.3 Eligibility for Compensation/Assistance/Rehabilitation

Eligibility for compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation is shown below.



**Table 5.3.1 Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation**

- 1) The cut-off date for entitlement is the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA 2008 for titleholders and non-titleholders.
- 2) Eligibility of different categories of PAPs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix as shown in the subsequent section below.
- 3) The unit of entitlement will be family.
- 4) Titleholder PAPs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance.
- 5) Non-titleholder PAPs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them. However, they will receive applicable compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets as per the Entitlement Matrix. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.
- 6) In case a PAP could not be enumerated during census, but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
- 7) PAPs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
- 8) PAPs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.
- 9) If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RRP provisions.

## 5.4 Compensation and Assistance

Main policy on the compensation of land acquisition for the Project is shown below.

**Table 5.4.1 Main Policy on the Compensation of Land Acquisition for the Project**

- 1) Land acquisition will be the responsibility of the MOR as project proponent and DFCCIL as project implementation agency from the Central Government, and Competent Authority from State government authorized by the Central Government.
- 2) Additional land required for the project shall be acquired as per the RAA 2008 therein from time to time.
- 3) Land will not be acquired for the project by invoking emergency clause of the RAA 2008.
- 4) The compensation amount for land will be paid to the land losers as per the RAA 2008.
- 5) The completion of land acquisition will be considered complete with completion of the procedure prescribed under the Section 20(I) of RAA 2008.
- 6) If the land losers decide to surrender residual land plot to the Project in such case DFCCIL will be bound to acquire the residual plot and pay compensation and R&R assistances as per provisions of the policy.
- 7) All land measurements shall be based on the latest revenue map of the concerned village.
- 8) If compensation money is not claimed by the interested persons for one year after the notice for collection of compensation amount then in such cases the compensation amount will be kept with DFCCIL/CA in a separate account till the currency of the project. Interested parties either directly or through their legal heirs as the case may be can claim their compensation after satisfactory documentary verification. After project completion however, the money will be kept in the Government treasury as "unclaimed money".
- 9) In terms of the rules applicable for taxation in India TDS will be deducted under Income Tax Act 1961 on the compensation paid for any immovable property other than the agricultural land.

Main items for the compensation and assistance for the Project are shown below.

**Table 5.4.2 Main Items for the Compensation and Assistance for the Project**

1)	Independent valuator authorized by DFCCIL will determine the replacement value of land, structures, trees and crops and other assets wherever required.
2)	The difference between the replacement cost as determined by the independent valuator and the amount paid as compensation shall be paid as assistance by DFCCIL/Competent Authority (CA). Thus the replacement cost is the total of compensation and assistance.
3)	Replacement cost of structures and other assets affected shall be paid without depreciation
4)	In case the structure is partly acquired, then cost to maintain the viability and safety of the remaining part of structure shall be taken into consideration while estimating the replacement cost.
5)	Absentee titleholder PAPs will be eligible for compensation only.
6)	PAPs losing source of livelihood shall be eligible for transitional allowance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix. Loss of livelihood will be verified by the DFCCIL/CA for providing transitional assistance.
7)	PAPs losing their place of residence/business or both (displaced) shall be eligible for shifting allowance for carrying household items and transport allowance for transporting salvaged materials from dismantled structure.
8)	PAPs losing sources of livelihood shall be eligible for cash compensation of Rs.4000/- in lieu of training to upgrade their skills (one person per affected family) at project cost.
9)	Compensation and assistance will be paid before taking possession of the acquired land and properties.
10)	Non-title holders shall be paid applicable compensation for structure and other assets before taking over the land for civil construction work.
11)	Civil works will start only after the compensation and/or assistance has been paid to the PAPs.
12)	Advance notice of appropriate period such as 3 months shall be given by DFCCIL/CA for harvesting of standing crops.
13)	Assistance on account of damage to standing crops shall be based on the estimate provided by the Agriculture Department. Market rate of crops will be determined by DFCCIL/CA in consultation with agricultural department or procurement rate announced by the concerned government, whichever is higher.
14)	Advance notice of appropriate period such as 3 months will be served by DFCCIL/CA to vacate encroached homestead or vacant land.

The compensation for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be paid as per the Entitlement Matrix.

## **5.5 Entitlement Matrix**

A detailed description of compensation and assistance is given in the Entitlement Matrix as shown in Table 5.5.1. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and socio-economic status of PAPs.

**Table 5.5.1 Entitlement Matrix for DFC Project Based on RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007**

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
<b>A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead &amp; Commercial Land</b>				
1	Land on the Project Right of Way	Legal Title holders and Affected Parties with traditional land rights	1.Compensation at replacement cost 2.Resettlement and Rehabilitation	<p>(i) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as mentioned in note (A) (section 20 G of RAA 2008)</p> <p>(ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F(9) of RAA 2008).</p> <p>(iii) In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of (i) &amp; (ii) above.</p> <p>(iv) Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts (para 7.19 NRRP 2007); Plus @ Rs.15 per sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmt</p> <p>(v) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given</p> <p>(vi) The Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award. Detailed procedure in this regard is in note B</p> <p>(vii) Policy for acquisition/ compensation for residual land will be as per note C</p> <p>(viii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008</p>
2		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.
3		Un-registered tenants,	Compensation for	Un-registered tenants, contract

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
		contract cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers	standing crops at market rate	cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA. In case of share croppers, compensation shall be in the ratio as mutually agreed by the share croppers and land owners.
<b>B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)</b>				
4	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Title Holder/Owner	Compensation at replacement rate Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost which would be determined as per note D.</p> <p>(ii) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.</p> <p>(iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures.</p> <p>(iv) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (i) above. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008.</p> <p>(v) Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation Assistance as applicable as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 as shifting allowance (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 15,000/- for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas.</p>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
5	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Tenants/Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws. (ii) In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting allowance (NRRP 7.11). (iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. In case notice is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.
<b>C. Loss of Trees &amp; Crops</b>				
6	Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Compensation at market value	(i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees (ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by: (a) the Forest Department for timber trees (b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops (c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees (d) Cash assistance to title holders and non title holders including informal settlers/ squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value
<b>D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures by Non Title Holders</b>				
7	Structures on the Project ROW	Owners of structures identified as on date of notification (20A).	Compensation replacement cost Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Encroachers (as defined in Note F) shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures, if notice is not given. Cash assistance to squatters (as defined in Note F) for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in Note D (ii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation assistance as under: (a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household. (b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007). (c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (d) If the affected party getting displaced is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12, NRRP 2007) (e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas.
<b>E. Loss of Livelihood</b>				
8	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/share-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (para 7.14,NRRP) (land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p><i>1 (v) above would not be eligible for this assistance)</i></p> <p>(ii) Training Assistance of Rs 4,000/- for income generation per household</p> <p>(iii) Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible</p>
<b>E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) &amp; those Below Poverty Line</b>				
9	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages
<b>E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families</b>				
10	Affected Scheduled Tribes	Households affected by ROW	Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(ii) In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first instalment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 NRRP 2007)</p>
<b>F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>				
11	Structures & other resources (eg land, water, access to social services etc) on ROW	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate
<b>G. Temporary impact during Construction</b>				
12	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/ assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL

**Note A**

- Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RAA 2008, Section 20 (G) which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:
  - the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or
  - the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.
- Wherever the above provisions are not applicable, the concerned State Government shall specify the floor

price per unit area of the said land based on the average higher prices paid for similar type of land situated in the adjoining areas or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of sale deeds registered during the preceding 3 years where higher price has been paid, and the competent authority may calculate the value of the land accordingly (Section 20(G) of RAA 2008 to be followed).

3. While determining the compensation amount, competent authority or arbitrator shall also take into account the following, as per provisions in Section 20 F (8) of RAA 2008:
  - (i) damage, if any sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land.
  - (ii) damage, if any, sustained by the persons interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings
  - (iii) if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
4. Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:
  - (i) ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and
  - (ii) take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity.
5. In case where the right of the user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired, an amount calculated at ten percent of the compensation amount determined under Section 20 F(1) of RAA 2008, shall be paid by the EA to the owner and any other person whose right in enjoyment of the land has been affected.

**Note B**

DFCCIL would also hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority:

- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land.

**Note C**

If the residual plot(s) is (are) not economically viable, the EA will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land is less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the EA in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

- i. The EA will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or
- ii. The EA will pay the Affected Party 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.

**Note D**

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners

**Note E**

NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

**Note F**

**Definitions:**

Marginal farmer - A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

Small farmer – A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.

Encroacher- A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

Squatter – A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

.....  
**Government Resolution for the State of Maharashtra**

- ✓ Govt. of Maharashtra has issued a GR (Government Resolution) for determination of rate of compensation of land for acquisition of Pvt. Land for DFCCIL. The Committee will consist of Collector (Chairman), Special Land Acquisition Officer/Competent Authority (Member Secretary) and 5 members and will be formed to decide the rate of compensation for land to be acquired by DFC in Maharashtra state.
- ✓ To fix the rate of land, the committee may take into account of Note A of the Entitlement Matrix, Para 20G of RAA 2008, and others such as the claims of PAPs, results of the Base Line Survey, findings of the Land Market Survey Report, development potential of the nearby area and any other local factor relevant to the land prices of the subject land.
- ✓ The committee should compare the Ready Reckoner rate with sales deed rates for the same year and offer the higher rate to land owners. If the landowners do not agree for this rate then the committee may ascertain the rate acceptable to villagers and recommend the same to acquiring body (i.e. DFCCIL) in writing for approval and then the committee will finalise the rate accordingly.
- ✓ The committee shall invariably meet once in a month to decide the rates for villages under consideration. The committee, who finalized rates of compensation for acquisition in those villages where the dedicated freight corridor has been planned in the Maharashtra State shall advise to Competent Authority for acceptance and disbursement of compensation.



## **CHAPTER 6 RESETTLEMENT SITE**

Due to nature of the linear project, there is no resettlement where most of village members are subject to the relocation; however, a small portion of village members is expected to be relocated due to residential structures affected by the project. Considering the situation that the entire social community is not to be displaced by the Project, no resettlement site will be prepared.

## **CHAPTER 7 INCOME RESTORATION**

### **7.1 Background**

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio-cultural systems of affected communities. Income restoration to pre project-levels is an important part of rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural system in affected communities.

To achieve this goal, preparation of income restoration programme under RRP should be proceed exactly as it would have for any other economic development programme. Income restoration scheme should be designed in consultation with affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

The NGO may be engaged for R&R implementation if required otherwise, the work shall be done by a team of CPMs representatives and Social Consultants attached with SEMU. They will ensure and provide all assistance to PAPs to restore their livelihood. Detail of the benefits for income restoration is being given in Entitlement Matrix.

### **7.2 Additional Support from On-going Poverty Reduction Programs**

CPMs and their unit, Social Consultants of SEMU and consultants working will play a pro active role to mobilize PAPs to get benefits from various Central /State Government schemes and ensure accessibilities to PAPs by disclosing the same at various level i.e. Gram Panchayat, village, district and CPMs offices also.

The NGO may be engaged if required, for R&R implementation who will assist PAPs in finding capital from various sources by forming a self help group, e.g. from bank, from various government schemes or utilizing project assistance.

### **7.3 Steps in Income Restoration**

#### **7.3.1 Information on Economic Activity of PAPs**

Basic information on PAPs will be available from the Baseline Survey and Census. Regarding information on PAP's economic activities, the following information obtained from the Baseline Survey and Census can be utilised.

- Land based economic activity;
- Non land based economic activities; and
- Total Income of PAPs from various sources.

Based on this information income restoration activities can be planned. Income restoration activities are of two types: short-term and long-term.

#### **(1) Short Term Income Restoration Activities**

Short term income restoration activities mean restoring PAPs income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensure that adequate compensation is paid before relocation;
- Relocation and transit allowance; and
- Provide short term welfare grant.

## **(2) Long Term Income Restoration Activities**

PAPs should participate in developing a range of feasible long term income restoration options. Long term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non land based and land based income restoration options. The long term options are either project financed or government financed. Therefore DFCCIL officials will coordinate with government department to assure PAPs access to all schemes for improving income restoration services. Project financed programmes should include a specific time frame.

### **7.3.2 Categories of Impacts**

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for project affected persons.

The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agricultural land, partly or fully;
- Loss of commercial establishment;
- Loss of temporary commercial structure or mobile vendor (informal occupiers); and
- Loss of livelihood (commercial tenants and agricultural labours).

Project like railway construction involve acquiring strip of lands, as such as impact are not expected to be significant in many cases. However, mitigation measures need to be planned or implemented however insignificant the impacts may be.

The best way to tackle loss of farmland in part or full is to help the concerned PAP to buy equivalent farmland in a nearby area using land compensation received. Land for land is best way for income restoration. Since this is not applicable for DFC project, the land compensation will be paid at market value and will be sufficient for buying replacement land.

## **(1) Loss of Permanent Commercial Structure**

It is more complicated problem since the complementary issues of retaining the present customer base is to be simultaneously tackled. There is also the problem of tenants and owners. The required mitigation would involve reconstructing commercial area in nearby area so that present customer base is retained. Otherwise, PAPs will handle their own replacement structures under guidance and support of DFCCIL. Since the construction involve different activities, the money can be released into two instalments through scheduled bank.

## **(2) Loss of Commercial Spaces**

For temporary structures and mobile vendors should be given utmost importance since these involves vulnerable section of PAPs. They also need to be given alternative space in an adjacent area for carrying on their trade or business. The temporary structure can be shifted in to new location and mobile vendor get station there.

## **7.4 Alternative Individual Income Restoration Scheme**

1. Following measures for income restoration will be taken to recover PAPs livelihood as per approved Entitlement Matrix based on RAA 2008 & NRRP 2007.
2. If the affected party getting displaced is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person assistance of Rs.25,000/- for construction of working shed for shop (para 7.12, NRRP 2007).

3. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (para7.14, NRRP 2007)
4. Training Assistance of Rs.4,000/- for income generation per household.
5. Temporary employment in the project construction work to affected persons with particular attention to APs below Poverty Line (PL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible.
6. One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages will be paid as an additional support for Vulnerable Groups to restore their Income.

## **7.5 Monitoring Individual Income Restoration Scheme**

The monitoring for income restoration schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RRP principle by CPMs and their units, SEMU and consultants under the supervision of GM/SEMU.

## CHAPTER 8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

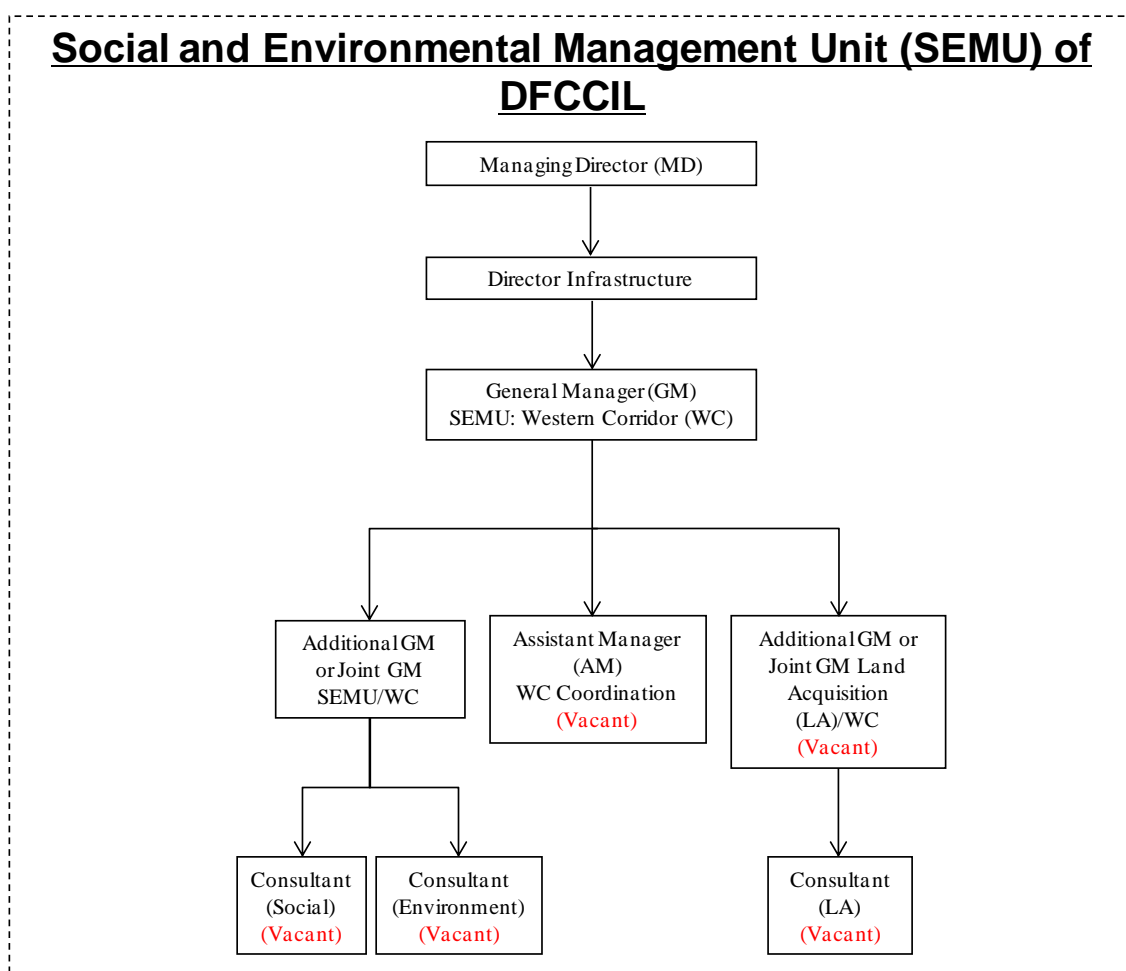
### 8.1 Introduction

DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for the overall technical aspects and execution of the Project as well as monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. DFCCIL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. DFCCIL established Project Management Units (PMUs) in its divisional level for fully dedicated for the Project. The PMU will be functional for the whole Project duration.

### 8.2 R&R Institutional Level at the Headquarter Level:

- a) **Managing Director (MD):** overall responsible for successful implementation of the project. In respect of environment and social management, the specific responsibilities include the following:
  - Interact regularly with SEMU and other DFCCIL engineers;
  - Participate in the policy related meetings in Railway Board on LA and R&R; and
  - Ensure timely release of money to Competent Authority offices for activities included in RRP.
- b) **Director (Infrastructure):** is Chief Executive of the Project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including RRP. In respect of RRP, specific responsibilities include the following:
  - Coordinate with the relevant state government authorities on land acquisition, R&R entitlements and other social components;
  - Report the progress in RRP implementation to MD, DFCCIL;
  - Report to Railway Board (ED, LA) about progress in land acquisition and R&R;
  - Interact regularly with SEMU staff;
  - Monitor progress of R&R with SEMU Staff and field CPMs;
  - Ensure timely release of money to CA offices required for RRP implementation, and
  - Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the Railway Board (MOR).
- c) **Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU):** Presently, the SEMU has a new General Manager for the Western Corridor (GM/SEMU/WC) joined in December 2011 and assisted by a JGM/SEMU/WC who has joined in March 2012. Besides an Additional General Manager (Land Acquisition), Deputy General Manager (Public Grievance), are extending help to both the corridors in common who are assisted by 1 social expert (consultant) and 1 environmental expert (consultant) attached with GM/SEMU/EC. Process for engagement of Social/Environmental/Land Consultant exclusively for WC has already been initiated. This Unit is responsible for smooth implementation of RRP. During the course of the project implementation, the SEMU will be responsible for the following:
  - Report to MD and Director (Infrastructure) about the progress in LA and R&R;
  - Coordinate with the CPM offices, on the implementation of RRP;
  - Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs;

- Review individual micro plan (including R&R entitlements) prepared by the CPM offices;
- Develop training modules for project staff and other functionaries on managing social aspects of the project;
- Guide CPM officers in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPRs);
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RRP; and
- Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the higher authority.
- Hiring of experienced local consultant/NGO to support information disclosure & helping/educating PAPs regarding Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

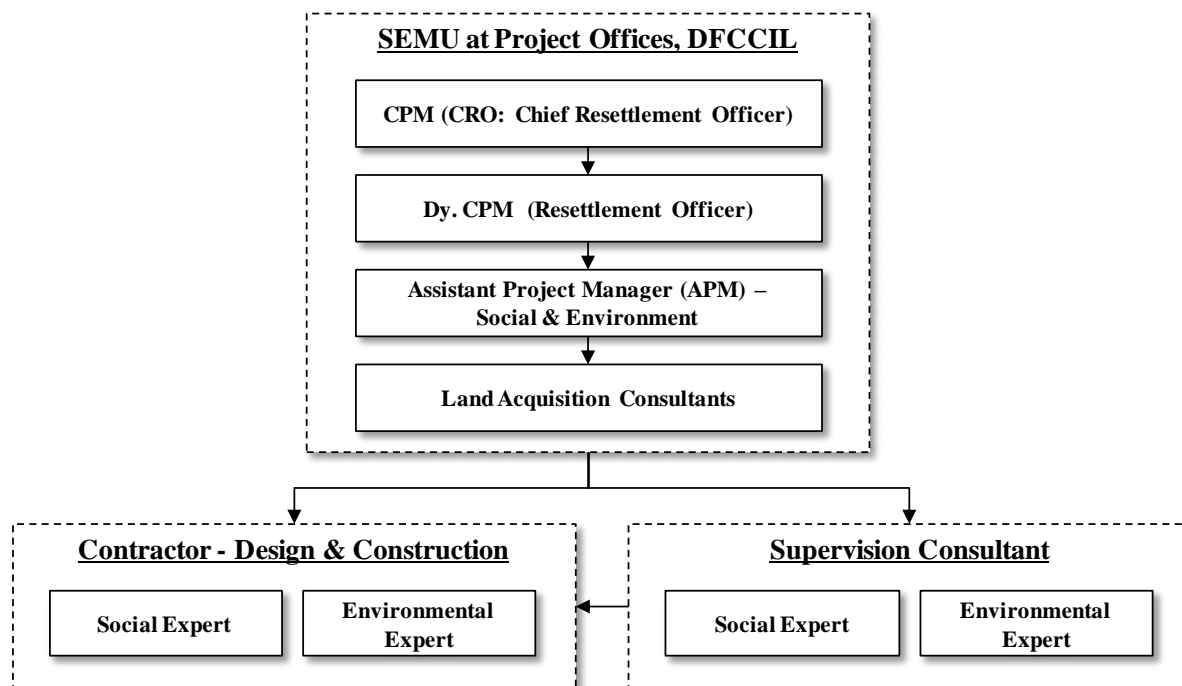


**Figure 8.2.1 SEMU's Organizational Structures for WC at Corporate Office**

### 8.3 R&R Institutions at the Field Level

The CPM assisted by Deputy Project Manager(s), Project Manager(s), Assistant Project Manager(s) (Social and Environment) and Consultants who are working in the field for performing the following duties.

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- To have a regular interaction with the local communities to develop good working relationship;
- Disclosure of information in field offices;
- Supervise implementation of RRP. NGO(s) may be engaged, if required;
- Ensure meetings on resettlement and rehabilitation policy and RRP and intensive information dissemination;
- Ensure inclusion PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs;
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization;
- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for;
- Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAPs;
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner;
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues;
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R;
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RRP;
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for start of construction work;
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism;
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme;
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the their staffs and CA to review the progress of R&R;
- Sending progress report of land acquisition and R&R to Corporate Office; and
- Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs.



**Figure 8.3.1 Organizational Structures for Field Office**

## 8.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

In the RRP implementation, there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the PAPs in resolving queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC. Chief Project Manager shall head the Grievance Redressal in his respective jurisdiction. GM/SEMU shall head the Grievance Redressal in the head quarter office. A detail has been discussed in Chapter 12.



## **CHAPTER 9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **9.1 Introduction**

Implementation of RRP mainly consists of land acquisition procedure, compensation to be paid for affected land and structures, R&R activities and monitoring. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 5 years period and civil works are likely to commence six months or so after loan approval. The civil works contract for each subproject will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place.

It is further cautioned that specific situation may require an increase in time. Such situations may include local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. The implementation schedule will require detailed coordination between project authorities and various line departments.

The R&R officers in the SEMU and CPM offices will receive training and orientation for implementation of RRP. The local consultant/NGO which assists CPM office in RRP implementation will be trained to upgrade their skills to deliver the R&R components more effectively over time.

### **9.2 Implementation Procedure**

The proposed R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, RRP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Evaluation phase are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### **9.2.1 Project Preparation Phase**

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of CPM office at project and subproject level respectively; submission of detailed RRP for JICA approval; appointment of consultants and establishment of GRC, etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

#### **9.2.2 RRP Implementation Phase**

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RRP which includes

- Identification of cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per Railway Amendment Act, 2008 regarding land acquisition (Notification 20A);
- Verification of properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses (Joint Measurement Survey);
- Issues regarding compensation award by DFCCIL; payment of all eligible assistance (Notification 20F);
- Preparations of affected persons for relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons;
- Initiation of economic rehabilitation measures (monetary assistance, Notification 20F) and relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons; and
- Site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

### **9.2.3 Post Monitoring and Evaluation Phase**

This section discusses only post resettlement monitoring and evaluation and does not include the monitoring during RRP implementation. It needs to be noted that the internal and external monitoring during RRP implementation is simultaneous activities and it needs to be started when land acquisition and R&R activities are started and continues until they are completed.

SEMU and CPM offices are responsible for the monitoring activities through the entire project cycle. For post monitoring and evaluation, SEMU and CPM offices need to manage and monitor the inquiries and grievances from the PAPs if any, monitor the progress of non-monetary R&R assistance provision during construction, and monitor the impacts on selected PAPs after land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement activities and if any, monitor the progress of non-monetary R&R assistance provision during operation. As part of the monitoring, the periodic independent and external monitoring and evaluation shall be done by an academic institution, local consultancy or social development-related NGO which is hired for the position of Social & Environmental Safeguard Monitoring & Review Consultant (SESMRC) by the SEMU/CPM offices in line with the Phase 1 Section/Eastern Corridor Section.

### 9.3 R&R Implementation Schedule

A composite implementation schedule of RRP including various sub-project and timeline matching with civil work schedule shall be prepared in further design stage of the Project. The provisional resettlement timetable is shown in Figure 2.4. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

No.	Actions	2010		2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
		3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q				
1	Preparation of Land Plans																														
2	Notification under Section 20A of RAA - 2008																														
3	Hearing of Objections																														
4	Identification of Plot Owners																														
5	Notification Under Section 20E of RAA-2008																														
6	Joint Verifications (Joint Measurement Survey)																														
7	Baseline Survey and Census																														
8	Preparation of Draft RRP																														
9	Disclosure of Draft RRP																														
10	PCMs for Draft RRP																														
11	Field Check (Inspection) for NTHs who Could Enter into Public/Private Plots after a New 20E Issue Date/New Cut-off Date																														
12	Finalization of Entitlement Matrix																														
13	Preparation of Final RRP																														
14	Disclosure of Final RRP																														
15	Preparation of Compensation for Land and R&R																														
16	Award of Compensation as per Section 20F of RAA 2008																														
17	Deposit of Money with CA																														
18	Disbursement of Payment to PAPs.																														
19	Taking possession of Land *																														
20	Execution of Work																														
21	Monitoring of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Impacts (Internal )																														
22	Monitoring of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Impacts (External, bi-annual)																														
23	Grievance Redressal																														

Note: \* Execution of work will be conducted only after completion of relevant land acquisition

**Figure 9.3.1 Resettlement Timetable (Provisional)**

## CHAPTER 10 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

### 10.1 Introduction

In the process of finalizing the RRP, PCM plays an essential role in disclosing RRP policy framework to the stakeholders and having input and comments from participants in order to integrate the important issues into RRP. To that end, the JST assisted DFCCIL with holding a total of six PCMs for the fast track RRP in June 2011, inviting PAPs from 29 villages where the 20E Notification was about to lapse and a total of 36<sup>1</sup> PCMs for the full RRP in November 2011, inviting PAPs from 374 villages to be affected due to land acquisition and resettlement by the Project. The JST's assistance to DFCCIL extended throughout preparation, implementation and analysis stages of the PCM as described in the following section.

### 10.2 PREPARATION

#### 10.2.1 Selection of the Venue

Since it is not feasible to conduct the PCM in each village under the limited time and resources, PCMs were organised taluka-wise in principle, and representatives from the families affected by the project's land acquisition were invited. In addition, smaller scale consultations called village meetings (VMs) were organized for villages that require special consideration, i.e. having high concentration of socially vulnerable people and non-titleholders, or being sensitive villages<sup>2</sup>. The venues for each PCM were selected, with consultation from CPM offices, by considering various aspects such as physical locations and accessibility to public transportation. The main criteria for particular venue selection for conducting PCMs were the following.

- i) A PCM was organized for several villages by considering distance from villages as well as accessibility to public transportation so that people from distant villages can also attend these meetings.
- ii) Since the Competent Authorities are working for the land acquisition process, a venue was selected by considering the jurisdiction of the CA.
- iii) Availability of meeting halls and other logistics related to facilities were also considered.

#### 10.2.2 Preparation and Distribution of the Invitation Letters and Notices

All invitation letters and notices were drafted by JST. Invitees and contents of these letters and notices were confirmed by DFCCIL. For the fast track RRP PCMs, invitation letters were delivered by the local consultant; however, for the full RRP PCMs, respective CPM offices took charge in the delivery and distribution of all the letters and notices.

As for the district authorities, all the Chief Secretaries of the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were informed about the schedule of the meetings. The CA of the concerned districts as well as the District Collectors were requested for their or subordinate's presence in the meetings. The concerned railway division heads and stations superintendents were also informed the schedule of the meetings.

The letters and notices to villages were translated in vernacular languages by concerned CPM offices, i.e.: Gujarati by the CPM Surat office, Hindi by the CPM Noida office and Marathi by the CPM Mumbai office. The letters were distributed to the village head/panchayat offices, and notices were posted on notice boards in respective village administrative offices and

<sup>1</sup> This includes one village meeting.

<sup>2</sup> Sensitive villages mean the villages that refuse the Baseline Survey and Census.

several prominent community places such as markets and schools as well. All the letters and notices were delivered or distributed at least seven days before the meetings.

### 10.2.3 Preparation of the Contents of the PCM

The Power Point presentation materials and hand-out in English language were prepared by the JST. In principle, both the presentation and hand-out explained the Project as well as contents of the Entitlement Matrix for the DFC Project, which was prepared based on the current policies in India on land acquisition and resettlement, namely, RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007. After the materials in English were approved by the DFCCIL, respective CPM offices translated them in vernacular languages, i.e.: Marathi by the CPM Mumbai office, Gujarati by the CPM Surat office and Hindi by the CPM Noida office. The copies of these materials used for the PCMs are attached in Attachment 10-4.

### 10.2.4 Additional Preparation of Q&A Paper for Full RRP PCMs

One of the lessons learned from previous PCMs for Phase I SAPROF, Phase II ESIA and for the fast track RRP was that some of the answers given by the officers to PAPs' questions at the PCMs were inconsistent or uncertain. To avoid that problem, the JST suggested that a Questions and Answers (Q&A) paper be created in order for CPM officers to give proper, standardized and consistent answers to PAPs. The Q&A paper was a collection of anticipated frequently-asked and/or difficult-to-answer questions that were raised in past PCMs as well as suggested answers for those questions. The contents were prepared by the JST and SEMU of DFCCIL. The Q&A paper was examined by CPM officers prior to the PCMs, used at the preparatory workshop as well as used at the PCMs.

### 10.2.5 Additional Preparatory Workshop for Full RRP PCMs

The preparatory workshops, aiming to confirm the preparedness and also to increase the awareness among CPM officers, were held at three CPM offices; on November 8 at CPM Vadodara Office, on November 9 at CPM Surat Office and on November 11 at CPM Noida Office. The workshop started with confirmation of the preparation status, i.e., delivery of invitation letters and notices, booking of venues, etc. Review of PCM agenda and hand-out, then rehearsal of PowerPoint presentation in vernacular language followed. Finally, Q&A paper prepared by the JST and SEMU of DFCCIL, as mentioned above, was read through and studied by the participating CPM officers. All the preparatory workshops were attended by CPM officers, who would take part in the PCMs, as well as the JST members, field coordinators and presenters. Indeed, the workshops brought more ownership and awareness among CPM officers. It also contributed in building team spirit among participants.

Similar meeting was held at CPM Mumbai office, on November 15, where PCMs were organized through a local NGO without direct involvement of JST. A JST expert attended the meeting as an observer and shared what JST had done at the preparation stage with them.

## 10.3 Implementation

### 10.3.1 Program Schedule and Agenda for Fast Track RRP PCMs

Six PCMs for the fast track RRP were scheduled to be held between June 9 and 13, 2011 in two CPM jurisdictions. The target taluka, venue, date and time of the PCM are described in the table below, followed by the agenda of the PCM.

**Table 10.3.1 Schedule of the PCMs for the Fast Track RRP**

	Village	District/ State	Date/ Starting Time	No. of Invited Villages	Invited Villages	CPM
1	Billimora	Navsari, Gujarat	Jun. 9, 2011 10:00	1	Billimora	Surat
2	Dahanu	Thane, Maharashtra	Jun. 9, 2011 11:15	11	Patilpada, Junnrarpada, Waki, Pale, Aagwan, Sarawali, Nandore, Dahanu, Kasara, Ambewadi, and Wangaon	Mumbai
3	Birwari	Thane, Maharashtra	Jun. 9, 2011 17:00	4	Birwadi, Gothanpur, Ranishirgaon, and Panchali	Mumbai
4	Dongripada	Thane, Maharashtra	Jun. 10, 2011 16:30	4	Shilottar, Sasunavghar, Sarjamori, and Mori	Mumbai
5	Kalwar	Thane, Maharashtra	Jun. 13, 2011 10:30	6	Pimpalner, Wadghar, Wadunavghar, Ovali, Rahanal, and Kalwar	Mumbai
6	Gaodevi	Thane, Maharashtra	Jun. 13, 2011 16:30	3	Juni Dombivali, Navgaon, and Gaodevi	Mumbai

Source: JICA Survey Team

### Agenda

- 1) Registration of the participants
- 2) Distribution of handout, feedback form, writing pad and pen to the participants
- 3) Welcome address to the participants by a representative of the CPM offices of DFCCIL
- 4) Introduction of the DFCCIL and Railway officials present in the PCM to the participants
- 5) Introduction of Competent Authority, wherever present, to the participants
- 6) PowerPoint presentation on Draft RRP using laptop and projector on the project brief, relevant legislation, land acquisition process, compensation package, and grievance redress system, further information and contact of relevant organisations
- 7) Distribution of drinks and snacks
- 8) Question and Answer session in which the questions raised by the participants are answered directly by the DFCCIL officials and the Competent Authority
- 9) Assistance in filling up of the feedback forms upon request by the participants and collection of distributed feedback form.
- 10) Vote of Thanks

In the implementation stage, assistance for setting up the venue, registering the participants, preparing and distributing the hand-outs, stationery and refreshments, giving presentation as well as facilitating PCM were given by JST. In addition, at the PCM, JST Indian experts occasionally assisted CPM officers or CA officers by giving supplemental explanation and information to PAPs as well as by calming PAPs agitation, whenever necessary.

### 10.3.2 Program Schedule and Agenda for Full RRP PCMs

Thirty-five PCMs and one village meeting for RRP were scheduled to be held between the November 14 and 26, 2011 in four CPM jurisdictions. The target taluk, venue, date and time of the PCM are described in Table 3.2, followed by the agenda of the PCM.

**Table 10.3.2 Schedule of the PCMs for Full RRP**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District/ State	Date/ Starting Time	No. of Invited Villages	Venue	CPM
1	Rewari 1	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 14, 2011 10:30	10	Yaduvansh Vatika Community Hall, Rewari	Noida

	Taluk / Tahsil	District/ State	Date/ StartingTime	No. of Invited Villages	Venue	CPM
2	Rewari 2	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 15, 2011 10:30	7	Yaduvansh Sabha Sthal, Rewari	Noida
3	Tijara	Alwar, Rajasthan	Nov. 15, 2011 15:30	13	Hotel Rajasthan heritage, Tapukera	Noida
4	Taoru 1	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 17, 2011 10:30	11	Chandrawati B.Ed. College, Taoru	Noida
5	Taoru 2	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 18, 2011 10:30	14	Chandrawati B.Ed. College, Taoru	Noida
6	Nuh	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011 10:30	3	Chandrawati B.Ed. College, Taoru	Noida
7	Sohna	Gurgaon, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011 15:30	9	Punjabi Dharamshala, Sohna	Noida
8	Palwal 1	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011 10:30	4	Abhinandan Banquet Hall, New Colony	Noida
9	Palwal 2	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 24, 2011 10:30	4	Abhinandan Banquet Hall, New Colony	Noida
10	Ballabgarh	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011 15:30	5	Krishi Bhawan, Ballabhbarh	Noida
11	Faridabad	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011 10:30	19	Krishi Bhawan, Ballabhbarh	Noida
12	Sadar	Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Nov. 21, 2011 10:30	11	Barat Ghar, Gulaoli, Greater Noida	Noida
13	4 villages (VM)	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011 15:30	4	Panchayat Bhawan, Fathehpur Billoch	Noida
14	Olpad	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 14, 2011 11:00	6	Manibhai Marriage Hall, Sayan	Vadodara
15	Mangrol	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011 11:00	4	Manibhai Marriage Hall, Sayan	Vadodara
16	Amod	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011 11:00	7	Panchbati Rajput Chhatralaya, Bharuch	Vadodara
17	Bharuch 1	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011 11:00	5	Panchbati Rajput Chhatralaya, Bharuch	Vadodara
18	Bharuch 2	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011 11:00	7	Panchbati Rajput Chhatralaya, Bharuch	Vadodara
19	Ankleshwar	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011 11:00	10	Panchbati Rajput Chhatralaya, Bharuch	Vadodara
20	Karjan	Vadodara, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011 11:00	10	Khetivadi Utpann Bazar, Karjan	Vadodara
21	Valsad, Pardi	Valsad, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011 11:00	10	Industrial complex, Vapi	Surat
22	Valsad	Valsadi, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011 11:00	14	Shri Ganesh Hall, Mehtavad, Valsad	Surat
23	Gandevi	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011 11:00	10	Sardar Smark Bhavan Hall, Gandevi	Surat
24	Jalalpore	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011 11:00	4	Jalalpor Library Hall	Surat
25	Jalalpore, Navsari (Rural),	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011 11:00	8	Jalalpor Library Hall	Surat
26	Choryasi, Surat City, Palsana	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011 11:00	14	Sri Mahyavansi Samaj Bhawan, Palsana	Surat
27	Kamrej	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 23, 2011 11:00	11	Sri Mahyavansi Thakor Samaj Hall, Kamrej,	Vadodara
28	Uran	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 26, 2011 11:00	11	Vyayamshala, Uran	Mumbai
29	Panvel 1	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 15, 2011 11:00	21	Gokhale Sabhagruha, Old Panvel	Mumbai
30	Panvel 2	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 16, 2011 11:00	9	Near Grampanchayat Office, Usroli, Panvel	Mumbai

	Taluk / Tahsil	District/ State	Date/ StartingTime	No. of Invited Villages	Venue	CPM
31	Kalyan	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 24, 2011 11:00	26	Greeta Hall, Shivaji Chowk, Kalyan (West)	Mumbai
32	Bhiwandi, Vasai	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 21, 2011 11:00	19	Vishwakarma Hall, Vasai	Mumbai
33	Palghar	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 23, 2011 11:00	27	Lion's Club Community Hall, Palghar	Mumbai
34	Dahanu, Talasari	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 25, 2011 11:00	22	Dahanu Rotary Trust, Dahanu Road	Mumbai
35	Thane	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 20, 2011 11:00	2	Wanmali Hall, Naupada, Thane	Mumbai
36	Umargaon	Valsad, Maharashtra	Nov. 18, 2011 Noon	13	UIA Community Hall, Umegaon	Mumbai

Source: JICA Survey Team

### Agenda

- 1) Registration of the participants
- 2) Distribution of a handout, feedback form, writing pad and pen to the participants
- 3) Welcome address to the participants by a representative of the CPM offices of DFCCIL
- 4) Introduction of the DFCCIL and Railway officials present in the PCM to the participants
- 5) Introduction of Competent Authority, wherever present, to the participants
- 6) PowerPoint presentation on Draft RRP using laptop and projector on the project brief, relevant legislation, land acquisition process, compensation package, and grievance redress system, further information and contact of relevant organisations.
- 7) Distribution of drinks and snacks
- 8) Question and Answer session in which the questions raised by the participants are answered directly by the DFCCIL officials and the Competent Authority
- 9) Assistance in filling up of the feedback forms upon request by the participants and collection of distributed feedback form.
- 10) Vote of Thanks

In the implementation stage, assistance for setting up the venue, registering the participants, preparing and distributing the hand-outs, stationery and refreshments, giving presentation as well as facilitating PCM were given by the JST<sup>1</sup>. In addition, at the PCM, the JST Indian experts occasionally assisted CPM officers or CA officers by giving supplemental explanation and information to PAPs as well as by calming PAPs agitation, whenever necessary.

### 10.3.3 Record of the Meeting

#### (1) Record of Participants

Name, gender, occupation, village to which the participants belong and other appropriate features were recorded at the entrance of each PCM.

#### (2) Record of the Contents of Meeting

At every PCM, the JST assisted in taking notes in order to produce the minutes of the meetings. In addition, PCMs were recorded by video- and audio -devices as well as photography.

<sup>1</sup> The checklists were used in order not to leave out important elements in preparation process.



### (3) Feedback Forms

Feedback forms were distributed to collect further comments and suggestions from participants. Female assistant(s) helped participants to fill out the form when assistance in writing was required.

## 10.4 Results of the PCM

PCMs for fast track RRP were conducted as planned. The participation and discussions are summarized in the following section.

As for the PCMs on the full RRP, all planned 35 PCMs and one village meeting were held as scheduled; however, two PCMs in Surat jurisdiction (#21 and #24 in Table 10.3.2) experienced very low participation of PAPs. Therefore, for PCM #21, a supplemental PCM was organized, re-inviting PAPs who belong to targeted villages. As for PCM #24, PAPs supposed to attend the PCM were re-invited to PCM #25 which was held next day. The summary results of all PCMs for full RRP are attached in Attachment 10-3. The lists of participants at all PCMs for full RRP were collected.

### 10.4.1 Participation and Discussions of the Fast Track RRP PCMs

Table 10.4.1 below summarizes results of attendance in PCMs for the fast track RRP. Out of a total 29 invited villages, over 570 people participated. Although six PCMs were organised and attended by villagers, it was discussed and agreed amongst JICA, DFCCIL and the JST that the PCM in Billimora village was acceptable and the fast track RRP was prepared for Billimora so that the official land acquisition (i.e. 20F Notification issuance) could be proceed as requested by DFCCIL.

For the remaining villages, it was considered that PCMs were not able to provide the opportunities for villagers to have meaningful discussions with the project proponents and not successful enough to proceed for the RRP and 20F issuance due to the lack of DFCCIL's concrete answers to villagers' requests and questions, lack of the presentation provision and unexpected participation of illiterate participants.

**Table 10.4.1 Summary Results of Attendances for Fast Track RRP PCM**

Venue	No. of Invited Villages	No. of Participant (Women)	Discussions
Billimora (Navsari)	1	30 (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation based on the 2011 circle rate, not 2008 circle rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Compensation at market rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Eligibility for the natural descendant was questioned.</li> <li>✓ Compensation payment in case of co-share titleholder was asked.</li> </ul>
Dahanu (Thane)	11	240-250 (40)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Explanation on alignment (why DFC is taking a detour going through the farmers land: chichoo farm) was requested.</li> <li>✓ Compensation based on the 2011 circle rate, not 2008 circle rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Compensation at market rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Many participants express their concern because their names are not listed in the land record so that they will be not eligible for compensation.</li> </ul>
Birwadi (Thane)	4	6-8 PAPs (1) with 7 villages including Birwadi village head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ There was a delay of the arrival of officials from CPM office, and some of the villagers left the venue before the opening of meeting. Thus, the presentation was not made.</li> </ul>
Dongripada (Thane)	4	20-30 (30-35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Participants are Scheduled Tribe people and most of them are illiterate. Extra assistances or compensation were requested as they are tribal and most are poor and illiterate.</li> </ul>
Kalwar (Thane)	6	80 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation based on the 2011 circle rate, not 2008 circle rate was requested.</li> </ul>

Venue	No. of Invited Villages	No. of Participant (Women)	Discussions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation at market rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Request for land-for-land compensation, as well as employment (one member of the affected family should get a job) were made.</li> </ul>
Gaodevi (Thane)	3	200-250 (30-40)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation based on the 2011 circle rate, not 2008 circle rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Compensation at market rate was requested.</li> <li>✓ Building-for-building compensation was requested.</li> <li>✓ Taking off the miss-erected pillars of land acquisition in PAPs plots was requested.</li> <li>✓ Correction or/and update in land record (7/12 forms) was requested.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### 10.4.2 Analysis of Feedback Forms of the Fast-track RRP PCMs

The feedback forms of the PCM in Billimora village, Navsari was analysed, and the results are summarised in the following tables.

**Table 10.4.2 Distribution of Participants by Social Category**

S. No	Category	Number	Percentage
1	General	12	33%
2	Other backward caste	0	0%
3	Scheduled caste	0	0%
4	Scheduled tribes	18	55%
5	Not specified	4	12%
6	Others (not filled the form)	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	33	100%

Source: JICA Survey Team

**Table 10.4.3 Distribution of participants by occupation**

S. No	Sector	Number	Percentage
1	Agriculture	0	0%
2	Daily wage	0	0%
3	Government and private	16	48%
4	Business	5	15%
5	Self employed	0	0%
6	Others (women, homemaker)	12	37%
7	Did not answer	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	33	100%

Source: JICA Survey Team

**Table 10.4.4 Response to Questions Asked in Feedback Form**

#### QUESTION NO-9: Type of Impact

S. No.	Type of Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Land will be affected	4	20%
2	Structure will be affected	16	80%
		<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### QUESTION NO-10: Assistance expected from the Government

S. No.	Type of Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Compensation as per current market rate	8	40%
2	Business opportunity as losing place of business	1	5%

S. No.	Type of Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
3	Provide house in the same locality	7	35%
4	Employment in Railways	3	15%
5	Provide land in lieu of land to be acquired	1	5%
		20	100%

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### QUESTION NO-11: Other Suggestions

S. No.	Type of Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Education of Children / provide land for schools / colleges	2	10%
2	Pension to PAPs	5	25%
3	Railway Travel Pass to all PAPs	13	65%
		20	100%

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 10.4.3 Participation and Organization of the Full RRP PCMs

#### (1) Participation at the Full RRP PCMs

Table 10.4.5-10.4.9 below summarizes the results of attendance in PCMs for full RRP. Out of a total 374 invited villages, 207 villages (55.3%) attended the PCMs in total. A total of 1,929 representatives from affected households, including both titleholders and non-titleholders that had been identified in the field by the Baseline Survey and Census, participated in the PCMs. Participation rates in respective CPM jurisdictions are summarized in the following tables. In case of CPM Mumbai jurisdiction, the total number of affected household is not clear as the Baseline Survey and Census has not been completed in some villages.

**Table 10.4.5 Summary Results of Attendances for PCMs for Full RRP**

CPM	(A) Total PCMs	(B) No. of invited affected villages	(C) No. of participatin g villages	(D) Village participatio n rate (%)	(E) No. of affected households	(F) No. of participants	(G) Household participatio n rate (%)
CPM Noida	12	105	58	55.2%	1379	478	34.7%
CPM Vadodara	7	49	30	61.2%	817	204	25.0%
CPM Surat	8	70	39	55.7 %	1077	408	37.9%
CPM Mumbai	9	150	80	53.3 %	N/A	839	N/A

1) No. of affected households in (F) are households identified so during the Baseline Survey and Census.

2) A representative of each affected household was invited to each PCM, and that is the basis of calculation of ratio (H).

3) No. of affected villages in (B) includes the villages where only government land is acquired. In case of CPM Mumbai, this number is 43.

Source: JICA Survey Team

#### CPM Noida Jurisdiction

**Table 10.4.6 Results of the Full RRP-PCM in CPM Noida Jurisdiction**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District / State	Date/Time	Time	No. of participating villages*	No. of participant s
1	Rewari 1	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 14, 2011	11:15-13:15	7	46
2	Rewari 2	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 15, 2011	11:15-13:00	6	48
3	Tijara	Alwar, Rajasthan	Nov. 15, 2011	15:30-17:00	5	48
4	Taoru 1	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 17, 2011	11:15-13:30	10	43
5	Taoru 2	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 18, 2011	11:15-13:15	9	48
6	Nuh	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011	11:30-13:30	7	32
7	Sohna	Gurgaon, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011	15:45-16:30	4	24
8	Palwal 1	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011	12:00-13:30	3	15

	Taluk / Tahsil	District / State	Date/Time	Time	No. of participating villages*	No. of participants
9	Palwal 2	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 24, 2011	11:30-14:15	6	79
10	Ballabgarh	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011	15:45-16:45	5	24
11	Faridabad	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011	11:30-13:45	12	42
12	Sadar	Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Nov. 21, 2011	11:30-12:30	2	29
13	4 villages	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011	15:25-16:40	4	31

\* This number is “villages-PCMs”; and therefore, the total number of this column does not correspond to the number described in (B) in Table 3.4.

Source: JICA Survey Team

## CPM Vadodara Jurisdiction

**Table 10.4.7 Results of the Full RRP-PCM in CPM Vadodara Jurisdiction**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District / State	Date/Time	Time	No. of participating villages*	No. of participants
1	Olpad	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 14, 2011	11:55-13:15	2	24
2	Mangrol	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011	11:15-12:35	3	40
3	Amod	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011	11:35-13:05	8	27
4	Bharuch 1	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011	11:45-13:15	3	16
5	Bharuch 2	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011	11:25-12:35	5	17
6	Ankleshwar	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011	11:35-13:25	13	35
7	Karjan, Vadodara	Vadodara, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011	11:30-13:15	9	45

\* This number is “villages-PCMs”; and therefore, the total number of this column does not correspond to the number described in (B) in Table 3.4.

Source: JICA Survey Team

## CPM Surat Jurisdiction

**Table 10.4.8 Results of the Full RRP-PCM in CPM Surat Jurisdiction**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District / State	Date/Time	Time	No. of participating villages*	No. of participants
1	Pardi, Valsad 1	Valsad, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011	12:30-13:00	1	1
2	Valsad 2	Valsad, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011	11:30-13:30	11	85
3	Gandevi	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011	11:45-13:30	6	74
4	Jalalpore	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011	11:00	N/A	N/A
5	Jalalpore, Navsari (Rural)	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011	11:30-14:30	8	142
6	Choryasi**, Surat City**, Palsana	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011	11:45-13:15	7	24
7	Kamrej**	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 23, 2011	11:30-13:45	7	44
8	Valsad	Valsad, Gujarat	Nov. 26, 2011	11:45-13:00	4	38

\* This number is “villages-PCMs”; and therefore, the total number of this column does not correspond to the number described in (B) in Table 3.4.

\*\* Includes several villages of each Taluk which come under CPM Vadodara Jurisdiction.

Source: JICA Survey Team

## CPM Mumbai Jurisdiction

**Table 10.4.9 Results of the Full RRP-PCM in CPM Mumbai Jurisdiction**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District / State	Date/Time	Time	No. of participating villages*	No. of participants
1	Uran	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 26, 2011	No Info.	1	19
2	Panvel 1	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 15, 2011	11:55-13:35	16	51
3	Panvel 2	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 16, 2011	11:45-13:00	8	68
4	Kalyan, Bhiwandi	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 20, 2011	11:30-13:30	6	79
5	Vasai	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 24, 2011	11:15-13:18	22	147
6	Palghar	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 21, 2011	11:00-13:05	19	194
7	Dahanu, Talasari	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 23, 2011	11:30-12:30	26	103
8	Thane	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 25, 2011	11:30-13:17	5	20
9	Umargaon**	Valsad, Maharashtra	Nov. 18, 2011	12:10-14:30	18	158

\* This number is “villages-PCMs”; and therefore, the total number of this column does not correspond to the number described in (B) in Table 3.4.

\* Includes several villages of Umargaon Taluk which come under CPM Surat Jurisdiction.

Source: JICA Survey Team

### 10.4.4 Analysis of Participants of the Full RRP PCMs

The participants included not only title-holders but also non-titleholders, although an exact numbers of non-titleholders were not recorded. Those non-titleholders expressed their concerns and opinions during PCMs. The women’s participation was relatively good both in Surat and Mumbai, recording 78 and 97 out of a total 408 and 839 participants respectively; on the other hand, it was relatively low in both Noida and Valsad, recording 2 and 19 for 478 and 204, respectively, for the entire PCMs. Women’s were especially encouraged to raise their concerns during the PCMs.

### 10.4.5 Key Issues Discussed in the PCMs of the Full RRP PCMs

At a series of PCM for draft RRP, participants raised many comments and questions regarding the project, alignments, impacts, compensations, resettlement assistance, employment, etc. Many of them were related to compensations, assistance and employment provisions. These issues were discussed and responded to by the CPM officers, Competent Authorities and experts at the PCMs. Among them, main comments and questions are described below. Major comments, questions and responses raised in the PCMs are also summarized in Attachment 10-3.

#### a. General

- Participants wanted to know the concrete compensation rates at the PCMs. Some of PAPs showed disappointment with the content of the presentation and responses by the officers as they had expected to learn the exact amount they would receive, especially for their land.

#### b. Land Rate

- At almost all PCMs, the participants raised the issue of land rate. They said that there is a wide gap between true market rate and circle rate; and therefore, compensation rate should be based on the true market value.

- Reflecting the constant increase of land rate in recent years, some participants showed dissatisfaction with the rate being determined based on the cut-off date, and others, in Gujarat State particularly, demanded to apply the new circle rate, which had been adopted on April 1, 2011.
- Participants demanded that the market survey should be conducted by DFCCIL and the result should be shared with PAPs. In Maharashtra State, participants asked the progress of the activities conducted by the committee appointed by the state government for deciding the rate of compensation for land.
- In Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh states, previous examples of land acquisition by the State Government, including by Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA) and Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), were referred to by some of the participants. They said that similar rate for land should be applied to nearby land.

**c. Compensation for Shifting Facilities**

- Participants inquired whether the extra expenses that would be involved in shifting the facility, including building the electric poles, wires, etc., would be compensated by the DFCCIL.
- Participants asked what would happen if an irrigation channel is cut off by the alignment. In this case, the remaining land (larger portion) will be un-irrigated and become worthless. What will DFCCIL compensate for in such a case.

**d. Relocation and Compensation for Non-title Holders**

- Squatters raised their concerns, saying that a three months' notice is too short and insufficient to relocate themselves for they have no place to move to. (Desra Village, Navsari District)
- Scheduled Caste (SC) PAPs (encroachers) demanded to be provided some land to reconstruct their houses. Historically, the legal papers such as 7/12 land revenue record<sup>1</sup> had not been provided to the SC, who lived in the land for several decades. Their houses are shown on the village map issued by the District Revenue office, which means their claim was legal (Gothan village, Surat District).

**e. Compensation for the Wage Laborers**

- Participants in Vadodara PCM jurisdiction mentioned that the (Joint Measurement) survey agency did not identify the number of agricultural laborers employed in the fields correctly and as a result, they were not able to receive compensation. (*It is suspected that some people are filing false claims, increasing the number of laborers after the compensation process was completed.*)

**f. Community Structures**

- Some participants were worried whether their community properties would be affected: especially, whether the cremation grounds will be divided in two parts.

**g. Compensation for Outside ROW**

- Participants pointed out that compensation should be paid for land within 30 meters of ROW since the Indian Railway does not allow developing structures in that area and PAPs cannot use these areas.

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<sup>1</sup> 7/12 extract is a document, which shows the names of the owners of the property. It contains details such as the Survey numbers, area, date from which the current owner's names were registered as owners. The 7/12 extract is issued by the Tehsildar or the concerned land authorities.

**h. Other Compensation-related Issues**

- In some areas, the 20A Notification was canceled and reissued more than once. The people lost their source of income because they were not able to cultivate/utilize the land since the notification was published for the first time a few years back. Participants demanded that lost income should also be compensated.
- Some demanded compensation for anticipated damage to crops, structures, and land caused by the activities during construction.

**i. Employment**

- Development of the notice from the MOR, “one-job-per-affected family”, was one of the most serious concerns raised by the participants. At every PCM, participants requested officers to provide detailed information about the plan. PAP’s opinion for this matter included: permanent employment should be given to the PAPs; training costs should be also provided; a family, not a household, should get a job, as a household is often a conglomeration of several separate families, etc.

**j. PAP Should Receive Fair Share of the Project**

- Some participants misunderstood that this project is a public-private partnership and the Indian Railways makes profit out of PAPs’ sacrifice. With this misperception, PAPs think that each PAP will be given partnership of the project, and a share of profit or pension should be provided. PAPs at several PCMs suggested that they should get some discount on fares for passenger trains.

**k. Middlemen**

- Several PAPs had been contacted by touts and/or middlemen who promised them better compensation. Participants demanded that authorities should stop these people who might take advantage of ignorant PAPs on their entitlement and rights.

**l. Language of Compensation Document**

- A lawyer who represents some of PAPs in Gujarat said the letters given by the Competent Authority to PAPs that explain award were written in English, which most of the PAPs did not understand properly. They should be delivered in vernacular language.

**m. Farmers Cannot Get New Land for Agriculture**

- It was pointed out that farmers who lose 100% of their land will lose their right to buy agricultural land if they are not able to do so within six months.

**n. Negative Impact**

- Participants expressed their concern about negative impacts that may be caused by the Project. Farmers were worried that the construction of high tracks may result in flooding of their agricultural fields. PAPs who own structures were afraid that the freight trains may cause impact to old structures due to vibrations.

**o. Demand for Changing Plans**

- Some participants insisted that options for changing alignment and the width of ROW should be considered further by DFCCIL. Others insisted that existing roads and passages to farm lands should not be affected by the Project, and more ROBs or RUBs should be added.

**p. Clarification of the Definition**

- The definition of the marginal framers given in the Entitlement Matrix was challenged by a participant. He insists that it is not correct in the Gujarat context. The context defines marginal farmers as those who have less than 1.5 ha of farm land.

**q. Vadodara**

- PAPs in Vadodara who have already been paid did not know about some of the benefits, such as additional benefits to vulnerable persons, and therefore they were worried whether they received proper compensation. In addition, most of the PAPs were not aware of their entitlement regarding the payment of Rs. 15 per square meter for the land acquired over and above 1500 sq. m.

**r. Incorrectness in 20A and Other Legal Documents**

- There are many comments by PAPs in several PCMs indicating the incorrectness in the documents providing the foundation for compensation. These claims included discrepancies in 20A and mistakes in the 7/12 records, etc.

**s. New Bill**

- Many raised voices saying that land should be acquired only after the new land acquisition Bill, which has been submitted to the Parliament, is passed. They believe that they would miss some benefits that are mentioned on the new bill if the land is acquired before the bill is passed.

**t. Frustration on Response from CPM Office/DFCCIL**

- PAPs expressed their frustration saying that they had not received any response to the objections raised during one month notice after 20A Notification. They had submitted many applications to the CPM office but not a single reply had been received.
- PAPs mentioned that their concerns, suggestions, comments and demands raised at previous PCMs have not been taken by CPM office/DFCCIL, and no record of the meetings has been provided to PAPs despite written requests. They demanded to receive replies to their memorandum which was submitted at previous ESIA-PCM.
- PAPs requested that a copy of the final RRP Report having details on land compensation to each representative of PAP, as well as copies of NRRP 2007 and RAA 2008, should be provided to each village.
- Participants also demanded the presence of higher authorities, such as CA, at the PCMs.

**u. Applicability of Tax on Compensation**

- PAPs inquired whether each PAP would be subjected to 20% capital gain tax (income tax) on the compensation. If so, they insisted, this loss should be additionally compensated by the proponent. They demanded a clarification on this point.

**v. De-Notification for Non-Acquired Land**

- PAPs called for the de-notification of non-acquired land. When 20A notification was issued by DFCCIL, all activities in the entire area of a particular plot number were suspended. But now that the exact area to be acquired is identified, the remaining land should be de-notified so that PAPs can make use of this part of their land.

**w. No Objection Certificate (NOC)**

- PAPs demanded NOCs should be issued before acquisition starts. Once the land is acquired, they said, it would be very difficult to obtain NOC from the railway offices.

#### 10.4.6 Key Issues from Feedback Form of the Full RRP PCMs

Through the filling out of feedback forms, the participants were requested to express concerns on the following three points: (i) on the provisions of Draft RRP presented in the meeting, (ii) on the land acquisition and compensation package and (iii) on any other issues. Most of the participants at the majority of the PCMs cooperated to fill out and submit the forms; however,



frustrated PAPs in some venues rejected to submit forms. Some of the participants avoided submitting feedback form due to the following main reasons:

- Protest against the land acquisition
- Protest against the compensation policy

The collected feedback forms were analyzed and the outcome is summarized PCM-wise below.

1) CPM Noida Jurisdiction

In total, 361 feedback forms were filled out in 12 PCMs held in Noida jurisdiction. Among 596 opinions mentioned in these 361 feedback forms, 386 (64.8%) were about the compensation rate, requesting a better land rate. The demand for a job in the railway sector followed, being presented through 162 (27.2%) opinions. The remaining opinions included various matters, i.e.: it is difficult to buy equally fertile land; the farm lands will be divided into two parts; the irrigation facilities should be compensated; etc.

2) CPM Vadodara Jurisdiction

In total, 137 feedback forms were filled out in all seven PCMs. Among 247 opinions from these 137 feedback forms, 108 (43.7%) were regarding compensation, despite the fact that most PAPs under the CPM Vadodara jurisdiction have already been paid compensation. They included the following: the overall compensation amount is insufficient; the compensation should be based on the true market value of land; etc. Demands for a job in the railway sector were presented through 47 (19.0%) opinions, ranked as their second concern. Certain numbers of opinions (34, 13.8%) still expressed their strong preference for “house for house/ land for land” compensation over cash compensation. In addition, a certain number of people (7, 2.8%) showed their dissatisfaction in the stage of the survey, which determined the compensation amount. The result of feedback from analysis in this jurisdiction reflected the reality that the dissatisfaction among certain PAPs lingers even after the payment of compensation.

3) CPM Surat Jurisdiction

In total, 205 feedback forms were filled out in five PCMs held in Surat jurisdiction. Among 498 opinions mentioned in these 205 feedback forms, 173 (34.7%) were about the compensation rate, requesting a land rate based on the actual market value. Preference for “house for house/ land for land” compensation over cash compensation was presented through 90 (18.1%) opinions, ranked as their second concern. The demand for a job in the railway sector followed, being presented through 43 (8.6%) opinions. The remaining opinions included various matters, i.e.: only waste lands should be acquired; the religious places should not be affected; etc.

4) CPM Mumbai Jurisdiction

A total of 321 feedback forms were filled out during the seven PCMs<sup>1</sup> and submitted at the end of each PCM. Among 589 comments extracted from these 321 feedback forms, 197 (33.4%) were regarding demands for a job in the railway sector, ranked as the biggest concern among the participants. Comments on land rate (145, 24.6%) and the request for “house for house/ land for land” compensation (132, 22.4%) followed. The compensation rate, which is believed by PAPs to be much lower than the real market value, might be the root cause for

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<sup>1</sup> These seven PCMs are held in Panvel (Rohinajan), Umergaon, Kalyan, Palghar, Dahanu, Vasai and Thane.

fundamental dissatisfactions among many PAPs. In addition, 59 (10.0%) raised concerns about errors in legal documents such as land records, reflecting the complexity of the land recording system in Maharashtra.

#### 10.4.7 Lessons Learned from PCM (Procedural)

##### (1) Invitation Process

At almost all the PCMs, PAPs showed their dissatisfaction about the method of the invitation process, demanding that they receive a letter directly. This method might have been ideal; however, there is no complete record of names and addresses of all PAPs at the moment to pursue such an approach. Therefore, placing notices in several permanent locations in the village, including schools, dairy collection places, bus stands, public water places, etc., served as a good alternative to sending individual letters to PAPs after all. Another possible method could have been distributing pamphlets as well as keeping them at commonly visited places within villages as another effective and economical alternative to spread the message among large sections of PAPs. On the other hand, the advertisement in the local newspapers, suggested by some of the PAPs, seemed to work for collecting a large number of participants, like PCMs in the CPM Mumbai Jurisdiction. However, it was not clear if all the participants could be actual PAPs/titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition and if it could still secure the opportunity for actual PAPs to speak out such sensitive compensation issues in front of the larger number of participants including non-PAPs.

##### (2) Participation of the Full RRP PCMs

The participation rate accounted between 20 - 30% of all households in Noida, Vadodara and Surat PCM jurisdictions. It was analyzed that the following facts contributed to this relative low participation rate:

- In villages in Vadodara and part of Surat jurisdictions, many of the PAPs have already been paid or awarded compensation (e.g., 185 out of 216 PAPs in a part of Bharuch District). Therefore, the majority of them might not have been interested in attending the meetings.
- PCMs took place during weekdays. Many PAPs did not want to lose their daily earnings or did not want to pay transportation fees by themselves for attending PCMs.
- Previously, two ESIA-related PCMs had been held in several months, targeting almost the same populations, which gave opportunities for PAPs to raise comments and concerns regarding not only environmental impacts but also resettlement and rehabilitation related issues.
- The low participation rate itself should not be of too much concern; rather, the reasons why many PAPs chose not to attend should be addressed by DFCCIL.

##### (3) Location of PCMs

At some PCMs, PAPs were not able to reach the venue because they could not find it. The venue of the PCMs should be very familiar for the participants. Also it should be close to the railway station or major bus stands for easy access as much as possible unless the affected villages are far away from the railway stations or major bus stands. Alternatively, common vehicles could have been provided to pick and drop PAPs from their respective villages if the number of affected village or participants are small enough.

**(4) Presentation/Handouts**

Contents of the presentation should have been localized, like including the state laws and policies, specific information including planned width of ROW, ROB and RUB, etc. In addition, some case examples<sup>1</sup> could have been included so that PAPs could relate themselves and understand their entitlement well.

**(5) CPM Officers**

The outcome of the PCMs often depended on the capacity and attitude of the attending CPM officers. The CPM officer showed his knowledge about entitlement, laws and regulations as well as situations in the field, PAPs were often satisfied with his explanations, even though they do not agree with the contents. CPM officers should always carry related documents with them to answer the questions spontaneously raised by PAPs. Also, CPM offices should give more attention to the prepared materials, including contents of presentations and handouts, and make contributions to the contents at the preparatory stage of the PCMs.

**(6) Attendance of CA**

CA's presence is very important for the meaningful PCM as some of the critical questions can only be addressed by CA office, including land issues and compensation payments. Therefore, the CPM office should make efforts to secure the presence of CA officers.

**(7) Special Attention to Women and SC/ST**

Regional cultural contexts may have affected women's participation rates. It is said that women's participation in social activities are more accepted in Gujarat State than the Northern States, and actually there were higher participation rates in CPM Surat jurisdictions.

It was effective to collect diversified comments to let minority PAPs (non-titleholders, women, vulnerable groups, etc) who are sitting at the back to raise their concerns/queries, and not only allow people who are sitting in the front rows to voice their individual interests.

**(8) Preparatory Workshop**

Preparatory workshops, involving CPM officers, presenters, coordinators, and the JST contributed to the success of the PCM this time. They gave presenters and coordinators a clearer image of what they are required to do. They also brought more ownership, awareness and interest among CPM officers. In addition, the workshop contributed to build team spirit among related parties.

## **10.5 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RRP REPORT**

The RRP report are planned to be disseminated twice, namely when the draft report is prepared and the final report is prepared in order to disseminate the land acquisition related issues and proposal to the PAPs, stakeholders and the implementation authorities and to receive comments and opinions before finalizing it. The objectives of information dissemination are as follows:

1. Disseminate information on the draft RRP including Entitlement Matrix to PAFs;

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<sup>1</sup> Something like, "0.5 ha. of total 2 ha. land of Mr. A's in village B would be acquired. The acquired area has his house, 15 mango trees and a bore well, etc. What does he get for compensation?"

2. Collection of comments and opinions from PAFs on the draft RRP, which are reflected in the final RRP report; and
3. Disseminate the proposal in the RRP reviewed and revised by incorporating the comments and suggestions from the PAPs and the public.
4. The principle of taxation on the compensation should be clarified and information should be included in the summary of the draft RRP in local languages.

In order to meet the requirements as well as to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the first stage, information dissemination was conducted when the draft RRP was prepared. The full draft RRP report (main report and appendices) in English is delivered and placed at DFCCIL head office, respective CPM offices, major existing railway stations, District Collector offices, and Competent Authority offices in all 14 districts along the proposed DFC alignment. Additionally, the summary of the draft RRP was prepared in local languages, namely Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi and was delivered to the Sarpanches (village head) of all the project affected villages along the proposed DFC alignment.

## **10.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION OF DRAFT RRP REPORT**

### **10.6.1 Information Dissemination of the Fast-track RRP Report (Draft)**

The summary of the draft RRP report in English and local languages was prepared by the JST and forwarded to DFCCIL head office as well as to respective CPM offices for review and approval.

The draft RRP report was distributed to DFCCIL Head office, CPM Surat office, District Collector (DC) office, a major stations and Competent Authority office of 14 districts.

Comments and opinions on draft RRP report were received in writing through direct delivery, fax, or posted either directly to DFCCIL Head office, respective CPM offices or to the JST. A dedicated e-mail (dfc.phase2@gmail.com) was also provided which was periodically monitored by the JST during disclosure period.

As for the Draft Fast-track RRP, it was distributed to Billimora village, CPM Surat Office, District Government and a major station for public viewing and comments in June 2011. During the information disclosure period, there was no comment received by CPM Surat or SEMU, DFCCIL.

### **10.6.2 Information Dissemination of the Full RRP Report (Draft)**

The draft RRP main report and summary were distributed from November to December 2011. The approach and methodology followed for the process in draft RRP report stage are as follows:

- The summary of the draft RRP report in English and local languages was prepared by the JST and forwarded to DFCCIL head office as well as to respective CPM offices for review and approval. Upon approval, required number of copies was printed (See Attachment 10-7).
- The draft RRP reports including summary in English and vernacular languages (Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi) were distributed as shown in Table 10.6.1.
- The draft RRP report was distributed to DFCCIL Head office, 4 CPM offices, 14 District Collector (DC) offices, 17 Major Stations including Junction Stations, and Competent

Authority offices of 14 districts along the proposed DFC alignment. Full reports (Main and Appendices) were available there for public reviewing.

- Summary of the draft RRP report including Entitlement Matrix was distributed to Sarpanches of 374 project affected villages, 4 CPM offices, 14 DC offices, 17 Major Stations including Junction Stations, and Competent Authority offices of 14 districts along the proposed DFC alignment.
- In order to facilitate proper information dissemination of availability of draft RRP report, the public notice in vernacular languages, either Marathi, Gujarati or Hindi, were put up on the notice board of Gram Panchayat offices, DC offices, Competent Authority offices, all major railway stations, CPMs offices, and head office of DFCCIL.
- Five villages under CPM Surat and two villages under CPM Vadodara initially refused accepting the summary of draft RRP report. However, with the persuasion of CPM officials, copies of summary were successfully redelivered to these villages. The draft RRP main report and summary were sent by post to the Competent Authority of Bharuch District.
- The information disclosure period was initially planned between 7 and 19 December, 2011, but later extended until 2 January, 2012 since redistribution in seven villages was completed on 22 December, 2011, considering ten days for review by the public.
- Comments and opinions on draft RRP report were received in writing through direct delivery, fax, or posted either directly to DFCCIL Head office, respective CPM offices or to the JST. A dedicated email (dfc.phase2@gmail.com) was also provided which was periodically monitored by the JST during disclosure period.
- At DFCCIL Head office, the draft RRP was also put up on the website of DFCCIL for public viewing.
- On termination of disclosure period, the JST requested DFCCIL Head office to ask all respective CPM offices to forward all comments, if any, received from PAPs or any other stakeholder.

**Table 10.6.1 Distribution List of Draft RRP Report**

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary				
				Total	English	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi
DFCCIL Head office & 4 CPM/AGM office	1	Head Office	3	20	5	5	5	5
	2	CPM-Mumbai	3	20	5	15		
	3	CPM-Surat	3	20	5		15	
	4	CPM-Vadodara	3	20	5		15	
	5	AGM-Rewari-Dadri	3	20	5			15
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>
Main Station Total: 17 Main Station	1	Panvel(Jn)	1	10	5	5		
	2	Kalyan(Jn)	1	10	5	5		
	3	Vaitrna	1	10	5	5		
	4	Kelve Road	1	10	5	5		
	5	Palghar	1	10	5	5		
	6	Dahanu Road	1	10	5	5		
	7	Sanjan	1	10	5		5	
	8	Vapi	1	10	5		5	
	9	Valsad	1	10	5		5	
	10	Billmora(Jn)	1	10	5		5	
	11	Navsari	1	10	5		5	
	12	Sachin	1	10	5		5	
	13	Kosamba(Jn)	1	10	5		5	
	14	Saniali	1	10	5		5	
	15	Rewari(Jn)	1	10	5			5
	16	Faridabad	1	10	5			5
	17	Dadri	1	10	5			5
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary				
				Total	English	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi
District Total: 14 districts	1	Raigad	1	15	5	10		
	2	Thane	1	15	5	10		
	3	Valsad	1	15	5		10	
	4	Navasari	1	15	5		10	
	5	Surat	1	15	5		10	
	6	Bharuch	1	15	5		10	
	7	Vadodara	1	15	5		10	
	8	Rewari	1	15	5			10
	9	Alwar	1	15	5			10
	10	Mewat	1	15	5			10
	11	Gurgaon	1	15	5			10
	12	Palwal	1	15	5			10
	13	Faridabad	1	15	5			10
	14	Gautam Budha Nagar	1	15	5			10
	Sub Total			14	210	70	20	50
Competent Authorities Total: 14 districts	1	Raigad	1	15	5	10		
	2	Thane	1	15	5	10		
	3	Valsad	1	15	5		10	
	4	Navasari	1	15	5		10	
	5	Surat	1	15	5		10	
	6	Bharuch	1	15	5		10	
	7	Vadodara	1	15	5		10	
	8	Rewari	1	15	5			10
	9	Alwar	1	15	5			10
	10	Mewat	1	15	5			10
	11	Gurgaon	1	15	5			10
	12	Palwal	1	15	5			10
	13	Faridabad	1	15	5			10
	14	Gautam Budha Nagar	1	15	5			10
	Sub Total			14	210	70	20	50
Affected Village* Total: 374 Villages	136 villages in Maharashtra		-	3,400	680	2,720		
	133 villages in Gujarat		-	3,325	665		2,660	
	105 villages in Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Delhi			2,625	525			2,100
	Sub Total		-	9,350	1,870	2,720	2,660	2,100
Total			64	10,040	2,120	2,810	2,835	2,275

Note: 25 sets of the summary are distributed to each village: 5 in English and 20 in local languages

Source: JICA Survey Team

## 10.7 Collected Comments

Neither the JST nor DFCCIL Head office, CPM offices received any comment or opinion on the draft RRP report. However, many letters and emails came to CPM Surat and also directly to the JST in response to PCMs for draft RRP which were conducted in November 2011. These are not categorized as comments based on information dissemination of draft RRP report. However, original and scanned copies of all letters and emails were sent to DFCCIL Head office and respective CPM offices for necessary actions.

## 10.8 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION OF FINAL RRP REPORT

The information dissemination of the final RRP Report will be conducted after completion of the Baseline Survey and Census and then finalization of the RRP report. Methodology for disclosure will be same as per disclosure of the draft RRP report. The final RRP will be also disclosed on the website of DFCCIL for public viewing.

***NOTE:***

For the villages where the PCMs on the draft ESIA and RRP were conducted before the Baseline Survey and Census, the follow-up work (e.g. CPM staff's visit of less formal meeting) may be conducted by each CPM office by having village meetings between CPM office and Sarpanch and/or interested PAPs and recording the meeting date, purpose and outcomes with the format.

## **CHAPTER 11 MONITORING AND SUPERVISION**

### **11.1 Introduction**

Monitoring and evaluation are critical activities toward the finalization of the process of resettlement and rehabilitation. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether the resettlement and rehabilitation activities are in progress in helping PAPs taking roots into the new resettlement areas. Evaluation is essentially a summing up of the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation at the end of the Project assessing the actual achievement in comparison to those aimed at during the implementation period.

The resettlement and rehabilitation plan includes indicators and bench marks for achievement of the objectives, which includes as follows:

#### **(1) Process indicators**

Process of the resettlement and rehabilitation which includes project inputs, expenditures, staff deployments, etc will be monitored by SEMU/DFCCIL and its CPM offices. DFCCIL should collect the information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress report to assess the progress and results of the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan. In case there was a delay or any obstacles on the implementation works, adjust the work programme. The following is major items of monitoring for process indicators;

- Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation; and
- Resettlement of PAPs

#### **(2) Output indicators**

Output indicators are as follows:

- The results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated and resettled;
- Incomes restored; and
- Additional assistance provision

#### **(3) Impact indicators**

Impact indicators are the factors related to the long-term effect of the project not only on PAPs but also on those people in the project affected area as a whole. Field level monitoring will be carried out as follows:

- Review of census information for all PAPs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with PAPs on the up-to-date feeling of them on their life in the resettlement areas;
- In-depth case studies if there were any particular case worth paying special attention;
- Informal sample survey of PAPs; and
- Key informant interviews

A performa data sheet will be developed and used in order to carry out monitoring works at the field level.



## **11.2 Internal Monitoring**

### **11.2.1 Objective of the Internal Monitoring**

The objective of the internal monitoring are:

- Daily operation planning;
- Management and implementation; and
- Operational trouble shooting and feedback.

### **11.2.2 Information Required for Internal Monitoring**

For internal monitoring following information will be required:

- (i) Administrative Monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual PAP's database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) Socio-economic Monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing PAP's socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) Impact Monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RRP completion reports will be provided by the CPM offices to DFCCIL Corporate Office for review and approval from funding agency.

### **11.2.3 Duration of Monitoring and Reporting System**

DFCCIL Corporate Office (SEMU) will be responsible for internal monitoring through CPM offices. It should prepare monthly reports on the progress of the implementation of RRP and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified, monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

Additionally, the consultant will be hired for the internal monitoring to provide technical assistance to SEMU such as assistance in preparing the periodic monitoring report and preparing the scope of the external monitoring during the implementation of RRP.

## **11.3 External Monitoring**

Independent monitoring agency or a local consulting firm will carry out an external monitoring of the implementation of RRP.

### **11.3.1 Objective of External Monitoring**

The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by DFCCIL;
- Review of the Baseline Survey and Census information of pre-displaced persons;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;

- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consultation with PAPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

### 11.3.2 The Information Required for External Monitoring

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- a) Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period;
- b) Communication and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- c) Changes in housing and income levels;
- d) Rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- e) Valuation of property;
- f) Grievance procedures;
- g) Disbursement of compensation; and
- h) Level of satisfaction of PAPs in the post resettlement period.

### 11.3.3 Duration of Monitoring and Reporting System

The external monitoring will be carried out during/after RRP implementation. Financial consideration often requires an impact evaluation shortly before or after the project concludes. However, the Project continues to evolve overtime.

The periodic external monitoring will be planned and will be reported on biannually basis to DFCCIL and funding agency.

Additionally, it is suggested that the post-resettlement external monitoring will be carried out when land acquisition and resettlement is completed and three years after the land acquisition and resettlement is completed.

Impact evaluation will look at all the affected populations; self-relocatees, assisted resettled population, host population. Further, this larger population will be further divided into vulnerable segment. Impact evaluation will be carried out on randomly selected segment of population.

## 11.4 Stages of Monitoring

Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, DFCCIL will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below.

### 11.4.1 Preparatory Stage

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with PAP's in the preparation of budget for land acquisition and R&R.

The key issues for monitoring are shown below:

- Consultations;
- Identification of PAP and the numbers;
- Identification of different categories of PAPs and their entitlements;
- Collection of gender disaggregated data;
- Asset inventory survey;
- Valuation of different assets;
- Budgeting;
- Information dissemination;
- Institutional arrangements; and
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure.

#### 11.4.2 Relocation and Rehabilitation Stage

Although “land for land” is not provided as per the Entitlement Matrix, PAPs will be resettled somewhere. Monitoring during relocation phase shall cover aspects such as adjustment of PAPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new comers and development of community livelihood are also considered at this stage. The key issues for monitoring are as follows:

- Payment of compensation;
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures (monetary);
- Relocation assistance;
- Delivery of entitlement;
- Grievance handling; and
- Consultations.

#### 11.4.3 Post-resettlement Stage

As previously mentioned, so-called “post-resettlement monitoring” needs to be conducted when land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation are completed and a few years after the completion (preferably 3 years after the completion) to assess whether the PAP are better off or worsen off by the Project. By hiring the external independent expert from a consulting firm, academic institution or NGO, evaluation of the RPP implementation needs to be conducted through the review of past monitoring reports, site visits and interviews with relevant governmental bodies, PAPs and local leaders especially paying special attention to the socially vulnerable groups and areas. The following items need to be monitored.

- PAPs’ satisfaction
- Issues after land acquisition
- Issues in resettlement sites
- Livelihood levels after land acquisition and/or resettlement
- Effectiveness of rehabilitation measures
- Access to social infrastructure after land acquisition and/or resettlement
- Change in the affected community after land acquisition and/or resettlement

## 11.5 Indicators for Monitoring

The monitoring indicators can be divided into five primary categories, which would provide insight to three types, process, output and impact. The indicators are shown in the following table.

**Table 11.5.1 Monitoring Indicators**

(1) Physical Indicators
1) Extent of land acquired
2) No. of structures demolished
3) Number of land owner's and users and private structure owner paid compensation
4) Number of families affected
5) Number of families approaching for purchase of agricultural land
6) Number of affected person's receiving assistance or compensation
7) Number of affected persons provided transport facilities/shifting allowance/transition allowance.
(2) Social Indicators
1) Taken care of displacement of SC, ST, Women and Vulnerable people.
2) Number of appeals placed before DFCCIL and R&R/Grievance Committee
(3) Economic Indicators
1) Entitlement of PAP's cash
2) Overall livelihood
(4) Grievance
1) Cases of LA referred to court pending and settled
2) Number of the R&R/Grievance Committee meeting
3) Number of field visit of Rehabilitation Resettlement Officer (CPMs)
4) Number of cases disposed by R&R/Grievance Committee (CPM) and R&R/Grievance Committee (Headquarters) to the satisfaction of PAP's
5) Number of cases disposed by Ombudsman
6) Number of cases disposed by Arbitrator
(5) Financial Indicators
1) Amount of compensation paid for land/structure
2) Cash grant for shifting outsets
3) Cash grant for shifting cattle shed or work shed.
4) Amount paid for one time financial assistance
5) Amount paid for community structure development

## 11.6 Monitoring Project Input and Output

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the SEMU of DFCCIL who will prepare the monthly progress reports. The report will compare the progress of the Project to targets setup at the commencement of the Project. The list of impact performance indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. The socioeconomic survey conducted will provide the benchmarks for comparison.

Sample forms of the monitoring report at different stages are shown in Attachments 11-1, 11-2 and 11-3.

## **CHAPTER 12 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **12.1 Need for Grievance Redress Mechanism**

There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAFs relating to the application of the Entitlement Matrix in respect of land acquisition and R&R. There shall be R&R/Grievance Committees at the field and headquarter levels to hear and redress grievances made by PAP/PAFs and any other local residents having a stake in the DFC project implementation process, as per Section 8.1 of the NRRP, 2007.

### **12.2 Grievance Redress at the Field Level**

There shall be an R&R/Grievance Committee convened by the Chief Project Manager, which will comprise the following:

- ✓ District Collector of the concerned District, or his nominee (Chair);
- ✓ Deputy-Chief Project Manager-DFC;
- ✓ Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator (R&R);
- ✓ Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social;
- ✓ Zillah Parishad Chairperson/his nominee and
- ✓ Member of facilitating NGO.

### **12.3 Grievance Redress at Project Level**

In the RRP implementation, there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the PAPs in resolving queries and complaints. Therefore, the formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC. CPM shall head the Grievance Redressal in his respective jurisdiction. GM/SEMU shall head the Grievance Redressal in the Corporate Office.

At the Corporate Office, the committee was established by January 2012 and comprises the following members:

- Director PP, DFCCIL;
- GM/LA&SEMU, DFCCIL;
- Director Planning (Special), Railway Board, Ministry of Railways;
- DGM, Grievance, DFCCIL; and
- Senior Social Development Specialist, SEMU

### **12.4 Role of Arbitrator**

The Arbitrator, who is appointed through a Gazette Notification for the respective area shall hear and redress grievances related to compensation payable under the RAA, 2008 to the PAFs (list of Arbitrators is at Page A-310). A format for monitoring of GRChas been attached at A-325.

### **12.5 An Ombudsman**

An ombudsman has been appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances (except those emanating under RAA 2008) not addressed by the R&R/Grievance Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned project affected person/ family upon receipt of request from him/her (Appointment order of Ombudsman at Page A-312 to 316).

## **12.6 Meeting and Decision Making Process of the Committee**

If the representation pertains to compensation for agricultural land and homestead land property, the representation shall be forwarded to the Field Level Cell (FLC) for relating the same to Headquarter Level Cell (HLC) for resolution. If the representation pertains to family level allowances and benefits, the FLC will verify the submitted documents and conduct a field check and after validating the information provided, will decide on the representation. If the representation is found to be genuine, the FLC level will try to resolve the case with support by Competent Authority. If it will not be solved by FLC level, it would be escalated to the HLC for resolution. If the representation is incorrect or found to be lacking in documentary evidence, the case would be rejected and the decision would be conveyed to the HLC and ombudsman.

It is suggested that R&R/Grievance Committee at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government (list of CAs is at Page 311) shall meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a prefixed date (preferably within first 7 day of the month). The committee will fix responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. This will not only help proper assessment of the situation but also in suggestive corrective measures at the field level itself. The committee shall deliver its decision within 30 days of the case registration.

At the Headquarter Level, Land acquisition and R& R related complaint will handled by DGM Public grievances under GM/SEMU and AGM Land. If any grievances are not solved, the case will be submitted to higher authority

## **12.7 Complaint Handling System in DFC Field Level and Corporate Level**

### **(1) Field Level Complaint Handling System**

The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural land and residential and commercial properties and others will be handled by the CPM offices initially. After verification of documents if it is found genuine it will be solved at CPM level only. If it cannot be solved at the field level, it will be referred to Corporate Office.

### **(2) Corporate Level Complaint Handling System**

A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints, will be established by the DFCCIL.

Complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR & Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines. Complaint registers have been opened at each regional office and with each GGM/GM at Corporate office. All complaints received by the concerned office shall be entered into this register. Complaints having vigilance angle shall be marked to Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) by the concerned officer. GM/IT has been nominated as the Chief Complaint Handling Officer to monitor the disposal of complaints received and put up the status to the Board of Directors on monthly basis.

Recording and appropriate referral of all incoming grievances or complaints will be undertaken by the DFCCIL with each case generating an automatic, standard format report. DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.

Comments, suggestions and grievances handling component will be included on the website<sup>1</sup> (<http://www.dffccil.org>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.

Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to management.

For the complaint mechanism to function efficiently, the information concerning the alternative conduits for complaint shall be widely publicized on the website and on information boards at work sites and regional offices.

***NOTE:***

Grievance redressal mechanism of unsurveyed/ surveyed title holders will be the same.

## **CHAPTER 13 COST ESTIMATE**

### **13.1 Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority and Source of Funds and the Flow of Funds**

- The money for the compensation shall be kept in joint account in the name of the competent authority and Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance) to take the personal approval of CPM in each case. All the payments of the compensation shall be released out of such account.
- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by competent authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the head quarter for release of payment.
- CPMs however, will ensure that payment, in all cases released to the genuine claimant, proper records are maintained and records including books of accounts are proper reconciled on a periodical basis. Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance) will advise and assist CPMs in discharging these functions.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL official and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL officials subsequently lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- Once the compensation money has been disbursed DFCC will start submitting monthly account of the money released by the Railways as compensation with the various joint account and those actually disbursed as compensation.
- The estimate/award furnished by the Competent Authority as determined may be get approved by an in house committee in the chairmanship of GGM/Finance at the Corporate Office. Whenever the award for Competent Authority is not found to be reasonable/acceptable, DFCCIL may while depositing the amount in the joint account, refer the matter for arbitration.

### **13.2 Estimated Budget, by Cost and by Item, for All Resettlement Cost**

The provisional estimated budget was prepared based on the existing data and the cost estimate of the Resettlement Action Plan of the Eastern Corridor (March 2011).



**Table 13.2.1 Provisional Cost Estimate**

No.	Item	Unit Cost (INR)		Quantity	Sub-total	Remarks
A. Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Land as per current Market Price - Agricultural Land Rate/ha		Stamp Duty Rate/ha in INR million	60% Solatium in INR million	ha	in INR million	Overall, the majority of affected land is considered agricultural land. Thus, the agricultural land rate was used in the cost estimate.
				2,252.21	88,538	
1-1	Raigad	48	77	73.95	5,703	The private and public land to be acquired/transferred.
1-2	Thane	87	140	368.27	51,460	
1-3	Valsad	1	1	90.83	93	
1-4	Navsari	3	5	65.02	329	
1-5	Surat	3	5	248.39	1,144	
1-6	Bharuch	1	2	329.97	612	
1-7	Vadodara	1	1	134.02	137	
1-8	Rewari	6	9	126.51	1,125	
1-9	Alwar	8	12	94.79	1,158	
1-10	Mewat	8	13	158.64	2,006	
1-11	Gurgaon	31	49	75.18	3,714	
1-12	Palwal	16	26	128.93	3,312	
1-13	Faridabad	14	22	255.24	5,548	
1-14	GB Nagar	12	19	102.47	1,967	
2	Additional Ex-gratia of INR 20,000 for Those Losing Land Up to 15,000m <sup>2</sup>	0.02	-	2,487.45	50	Thumb rule - No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 12.5%
3	Additional Ex-gratia @ INR 15/m <sup>2</sup> above 1500m <sup>2</sup>	0.000015	-	2,487.45	0.037	Thumb rule - No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 12.5%
4	Refund of Stamp Duty and Registration Charges @ 13%	-	-	-	10,180	Thumb rule - 100% of affected land
<b>B. Compensation for Structures and Other Assets</b>		-	-	2,529	952	
5	Replacement Cost of Structures (Titleholders)	0.350	-	867.00	303	Average cost/family was calculated based on the cost of RAP for the Eastern Corridor.
6	Replacement Cost of Structures (Non-titleholders)	0.325	-	1,662.00	539	Average cost/family was calculated based on the cost of RAP for the Eastern Corridor.
8	Refund of Stamp Duty @ 13%	-	-	-	110	
<b>C. Assistance to PAPs</b>		-	-	-	2,433	
9	Transition Allowance of INR4,000/Household	0.004	-	19,900	80	70% of the titleholders listed in 20E, draft 20E or PAP list
10	Shifting Allowance of INR10,000/Family	0.010	-	19,900	199	70% of the titleholders listed in 20E, draft 20E or PAP list
11	Training Assistance of INR4,000/Family	0.004	-	19,900	80	70% of the titleholders listed in 20E, draft 20E or PAP list
12	Financial Assistance of Cattle Shed of INR15,000	0.015	-	9,950	149	Thumb rule-No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 50%, the rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor
13	Financial Assistance for Rural Artisan, Small Trader, Self-employed Person of INR25,000	0.025	-	7,960	199	No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 40% - as per the Baseline Survey and Census
14	Rehabilitation Assistance for Worse-off Farmers (Landless, Small or Marginal) of Min. Agricultural Wage * 750 Days	0.075	-	9,950	746	Thumb rule - No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 50%
15	Rehabilitation Assistance for PAPs Losing Livelihood of Min. Agricultural Wage * 750 Days but not Receiving Item 14	0.075	-	9,950	746	As per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor
16	R&R Assistance for Vulnerables of Min. Wage * 300 Days	0.030	-	6,454	194	As per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the Baseline Survey and Census.
17	House Construction Assistance for BPL of Min. Wage * 300 Days	0.045	-	163	7	As per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the Baseline Survey and Census.
18	Financial Assistance for ST Min. Agri. Wage * 500 Days	0.050	-	662	33	As per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the Baseline Survey and Census.
<b>D. Compensation for Common Property Resources</b>		-	-	-	26	
19	Relocation of Common Property Resources	0.350	-	59	21	
20	Compensation for Loss of Irrigation Water Source of INR50,000	0.050	-	113	6	Thumb rule - 5% of affected land, INR50,000/ha
Sub Total (A+B+C+D)		-	-	-	91,949	-
<b>E</b>	Contingency (10% of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost)	-	-	-	9,195	For Standing Crops, Trees, Supporting Costs for Implementation of RRP, Monitoring and PCMs
<b>Grand Total</b>		-	-	-	101,144	-

All land rates are stamp duty rates (Year 2010-2011) obtained from relevant government sources for respective districts and states. For Rajasthan, land rates are of 2009, thus All land units are converted to either ha or acre of m<sup>2</sup> from sq yard. In case of Rajasthan the land rates are available in Bihga which is converted to ha. For Maharashtra, the average highest rates have been taken due to land rate variability within small matter,

Thumb Rules are considered based on assumptions of impact on land as experienced in linear infrastructure development projects in India.

Thumb Rules are considered based on assumptions of average cost of agriculture/irrigation in the region.

The highest Stamp Duty Rates have been considered for each affected Districts following PAPs' suggestions received during RRP-PCM.

Source: JICA Survey Team

## CHAPTER 14 FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Following activities need to be conducted to finalize the RRP and/or after the RRP preparation through land acquisition process based on the RRP. Main items required for further activities and arrangements for the Phase 2 RRP are discussed below.

- (1) As part of R&R assistance, provision of a job to the affected PAP needs to be considered because it is also one of the major requests from PAPs identified in the PCMs and there is a series of MOR's official documents on its website regarding the job provision to PAP families;
- (2) Information disclosure of the final RRP shall be conducted after finalising of the RRP;
- (3) Further public consultation shall be organised continuously until land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation are completed. There seems to be some confusion on the compensation and assistance amongst PAPs, which is very common in other projects, since the compensation issue is very complicated. Therefore, the continuous public consultation is required especially at the CPM level to clarify any issues raised by the PAPs and shall be recorded by the CPM offices and DFCCIL Corporate office until the land acquisition is completed. In fact, in some villages, CPM offices have been having casual/informal consultation meetings on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation issues, although they were not recorded. It is suggested that in the future, any meeting with PAFs shall be recorded since they are also part of public consultation and needed to be monitored; and
- (4) Finally, since the official land acquisition process has been started for Phase 2 (e.g. 20A, 20E and 20F issuance), the activities and institutional arrangement proposed in the RRP for the implementation stage needs to be reviewed and conducted/secured. Major activities to be reviewed are as follows:
  - Although the internal monitoring has been done internally by CPM offices and SEMU, the internal monitoring needs to be done in accordance with the agreement between DFCCIL/MOR and JICA. Namely, the monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation progress by village was requested by JICA in the past, and the relevant data including the copy of 20F needs to be available at Corporate Office as well.
  - Complaints and official objections records shall be shared by relevant organisations, namely CA, CPMs and DFCCIL Corporate office. Although CA is fully responsible for complaints and official objections regarding land acquisition and compensation, DFCCIL (both Corporate Office and CPMs) need to track them as the project proponent and the data shall be available at DFCCIL since they are also subject to the internal and external monitoring required by JICA.
  - Institutional arrangement for SEMU's tasks at CPM offices needs to be improved, and an adequate number of staff needs to be secured especially for on-going land acquisition procedure. If necessary, an experienced local NGO specialised in resettlement and rehabilitation and/or community development could be hired to manage activities of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation work and its record keeping at CPM office.
  - The external monitoring shall be done in accordance with the agreement with JICA by hiring the external agency.

## **Attachment 1-1 Relevant Legislations**

- (a) Railway Amendment Act 2008**
- (b) National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007**
- (c) Government Resolution (5 Sep. 2011), Maharashtra Government**
- (d) Notification (11 Aug. 2011), Haryana Government**

## (a) Railway Amendment Act 2008

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल. (एन)04/0007/2003-08

REGISTERED No. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—08



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

### MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

#### (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 28th March, 2008/Chaitra 8, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th March, 2008, and is hereby published for general information:—

### THE RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No. 11 OF 2008

[28th March, 2008.]

An Act further to amend the Railways Act, 1989.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 31st day of January, 2008.

2. In section 2 of the Railways Act, 1989 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(a) after clause (7), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(7A) “competent authority” means any person authorised by the Central Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified in the notification;”

(b) after clause (29), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(29A) “person interested” includes,—

(i) all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act;

(ii) tribals and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any

Short title  
and com-  
mencement.

Amendment  
of section 2.

24 of 1989.

	2	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	[PART II—
		traditional rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;	2 of 2007.
		(iii) a person interested in an easement affecting the land; and	
		(iv) persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws;'	
		(c) after clause (37), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—	
		'(37A) "special railway project" means a project, notified as such by the Central Government from time to time, for providing national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more States or the Union territories;'	
Insertion of new Chapter IVA.		3. After Chapter IV of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—	
		'CHAPTER IVA	
		LAND ACQUISITION FOR A SPECIAL RAILWAY PROJECT	
Power to acquire land, etc.		20A. (1) Where the Central Government is satisfied that for a public purpose any land is required for execution of a special railway project, it may, by notification, declare its intention to acquire such land.	
		(2) Every notification under sub-section (1), shall give a brief description of the land and of the special railway project for which the land is intended to be acquired.	
		(3) The State Government or the Union territory, as the case may be, shall for the purposes of this section, provide the details of the land records to the competent authority, whenever required.	
		(4) The competent authority shall cause the substance of the notification to be published in two local newspapers, one of which shall be in a vernacular language.	
Power to enter for survey, etc.		20B. On the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A, it shall be lawful for any person, authorised by the competent authority in this behalf, to—	
		(a) make any inspection, survey, measurement, valuation or enquiry;	
		(b) take levels;	
		(c) dig or bore into sub-soil;	
		(d) set out boundaries and intended lines of work;	
		(e) mark such levels, boundaries and lines placing marks and cutting trenches; or	
		(f) do such other acts or things as may be considered necessary by the competent authority.	
Evaluation of damages during survey, measurement, etc.		20C. The damages caused while carrying out works on land such as survey, digging or boring sub-soil, marking boundaries or cutting trenches or clearing away any standing crop, fence or forest or doing such other acts or things which may cause damages while acting under section 20B particularly relating to land which is excluded from acquisition proceeding, shall be evaluated and compensation shall be paid to the persons having interest in that land, within six months from the completion of the said works.	
Hearing of objections, etc.		20D. (1) Any person interested in the land may, within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A, object to the acquisition of land for the purpose mentioned in that sub-section.	
		(2) Every objection under sub-section (1), shall be made to the competent	



	SEC. 1]	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	3
		authority in writing, and shall set out the grounds thereof and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and may, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as the competent authority thinks necessary, by order, either allow or disallow the objections.	
25 of 1961.		<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this sub-section, "legal practitioner" has the same meaning as in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Advocates Act, 1961.	
		(3) Any order made by the competent authority under sub-section (2) shall be final.	
		20E. (1) Where no objection under sub-section (1) of section 20D has been made to the competent authority within the period specified therein or where the competent authority has disallowed the objections under sub-section (2) of that section, the competent authority shall, as soon as may be, submit a report accordingly to the Central Government and on receipt of such report, the Central Government shall declare, by notification, that the land should be acquired for the purpose mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 20A.	Declaration of acquisition.
		(2) On the publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.	
		(3) Where in respect of any land, a notification has been published under sub-section (1) of section 20A for its acquisition, but no declaration under sub-section (1) of this section has been published within a period of one year from the date of publication of that notification, the said notification shall cease to have any effect.	
		Provided that in computing the said period of one year, the period during which any action or proceedings to be taken in pursuance of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 20A is stayed by an order of a court shall be excluded.	
		(4) A declaration made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) shall not be called in question in any court or by any other authority.	
		20F. (1) Where any land is acquired under this Act, there shall be paid an amount which shall be determined by an order of the competent authority.	Determination of amount payable as compensation.
		(2) The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of the publication of the declaration and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.	
		Provided that the competent authority may, after the expiry of the period of limitation, if he is satisfied that the delay has been caused due to unavoidable circumstances, and for the reasons to be recorded in writing, he may make the award within an extended period of six months:	
		Provided further that where an award is made within the extended period, the entitled person shall, in the interest of justice, be paid an additional compensation for the delay in making of the award, every month for the period so extended, at the rate of not less than five per cent. of the value of the award, for each month of such delay.	
		(3) Where the right of user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired under this Act, there shall be paid an amount to the owner and any other person whose right of enjoyment in that land has been affected in any manner whatsoever by reason of such acquisition, an amount calculated at ten per cent. of the amount determined under sub-section (1), for that land.	

(4) Before proceeding to determine the amount under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), as the case may be, the competent authority shall give a public notice published in two local newspapers, one of which shall be in a vernacular language inviting claims from all persons interested in the land to be acquired.

(5) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land and shall require all persons interested in such land to appear in person or by an agent or by a legal practitioner referred to in sub-section (2) of section 20D, before the competent authority, at a time and place and to state the nature of their respective interest in such land.

(6) If the amount determined by the competent authority under sub-section (1) or as the case may be, sub-section (3) is not acceptable to either of the parties, the amount shall, on an application by either of the parties, be determined by the arbitrator to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 shall apply to every arbitration under this Act.

26 of 1996.

(8) The competent authority or the arbitrator while determining the amount of compensation under sub-section (1) or sub-section (6), as the case may be, shall take into consideration—

(a) the market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under section 20A—

(b) the damage, if any sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land;

(c) the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings;

(d) if, in consequences of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.

(9) In addition to the market-value of the land as above provided, the competent authority or the arbitrator, as the case may be, shall in every case award a sum of sixty per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

Criterion for  
determination  
of market-  
value of land.

20G. (1) The competent authority shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market-value of the land,—

(i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, 2 of 1899, for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or

(ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty per cent. of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid,

whichever is higher.

(2) Where the provisions of sub-section (1) are not applicable for the reason that:

(i) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or

(ii) the registered sale deeds for similar land as mentioned in clause (i) of sub-section (1) are not available for the preceding three years; or

(iii) the minimum land value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 by the appropriate authority,

2 of 1899.



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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

5

the concerned State Government shall specify the floor price per unit area of the said land based on the average higher prices paid for similar type of land situated in the adjoining areas or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty per cent. of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years where higher price has been paid, and the competent authority may calculate the value of the land accordingly.

(3) The competent authority shall, before assessing and determining the market-value of the land being acquired under this Act,—

(a) ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and

(b) take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity,

for the purpose of determination of the market-value of the land being acquired.

(4) In determining the market-value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, the competent authority may use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by the competent authority.

(5) The competent authority may, for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

(6) For the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition proceedings, the competent authority may utilise the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as he considers necessary.

20H. (1) The amount determined under section 20F shall be deposited by the Central Government, in such manner as may be prescribed by that Government, with the competent authority before taking possession of the land.

Deposit and  
payment of  
amount.

(2) As soon as may be after the amount has been deposited under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall on behalf of the Central Government pay the amount to the person or persons entitled thereto.

(3) Where several persons claim to be interested in the amount deposited under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall determine the persons who in its opinion are entitled to receive the amount payable to each of them.

(4) If any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the amount or any part thereof or to any person to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the competent authority shall refer the dispute to the decision of the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the limits of whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

(5) Where the amount determined under section 20F by the arbitrator is in excess of the amount determined by the competent authority, the arbitrator may award interest at nine per cent. per annum on such excess amount from the date of taking possession under section 20-I till the date of actual deposit thereof.

(6) Where the amount determined by the arbitrator is in excess of the amount determined by the competent authority, the excess amount together with interest, if any, awarded under sub-section (5) shall be deposited by the Central Government, in such manner as may be prescribed by that Government, with the competent authority and the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (4) shall apply to such deposit.

20-I. (1) Where any land has vested in the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 20E, and the amount determined by the competent authority under section 20F with respect to such land has been deposited under sub-section (1) of section 20H with the competent authority by the Central Government, the competent

Power to  
take  
possession



6	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	[PART II—
Right to enter into land where land has vested in Central Government.	authority may, by notice in writing, direct the owner as well as any other person who may be in possession of such land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorised by it in this behalf within a period of sixty days of the service of the notice.	5 of 1908.
Competent authority to have certain powers of civil court.	(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with any direction made under subsection (1), the competent authority shall apply— (a) in case of any land situated in any area falling within the metropolitan area, to the Commissioner of Police; (b) in case of any land situated in any area other than the area referred to in clause (a), to the Collector of a district, and such Commissioner or Collector, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land, to the competent authority or to the person duly authorised by it.	
Utilisation of land for the purpose it is acquired.	20J. Where the land has vested in the Central Government under section 20E, it shall be lawful for any person authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, to enter and do other act necessary upon the land for carrying out the building, maintenance, management or operation of the special railway project or part thereof or any other work connected therewith.	
Sharing with landowners the difference in price of a land when transferred for a higher consideration.	20K. The competent authority shall have, for the purposes of this Act, all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:— (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document; (c) reception of evidence on affidavits; (d) requisitioning any public record from any court or office; (e) issuing commission for examination of witnesses.	
Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply.	20L. (1) The land acquired under this Act shall not be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government. (2) When any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the Central Government by reversion.	
	20M. Whenever any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, eighty per cent. of the difference in the acquisition cost and the consideration received, which in no case shall be less than the acquisition cost, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired, and for the purpose, a separate fund may be maintained which shall be administered by the competent authority in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.	
	20N. Nothing in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.	

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

7

20-O. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 for project affected families, notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007-LRD, dated the 31st October, 2007, shall apply in respect of acquisition of land by the Central Government under this Act.

Application of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition.

20P. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

Power to make rules in respect of matters in this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of appointment of arbitrator under sub-section (6) of section 20F;

(b) the manner in which the amount shall be deposited with the competent authority under sub-sections (1) and (6) of section 20H;

(c) the manner of maintenance and administration of separate fund for the purposes of section 20M.

Ord. 2 of 2008.

4. (1) The Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and savings.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

K. D. SINGH,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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## (b) National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007

[भाग I—खण्ड 1]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

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### MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Land Resources)

(Land Reforms Division)

#### RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2007

**Subject : National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007**

F.No. 26011/4/2007-LRD.—Whereas, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, have formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007;

And, whereas, the Government of India desire that the contents of the said Policy be brought to the notice of the general public and given wide publicity;

Now, therefore, it is directed that the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 given in the Schedule hereto annexed be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section I, dated the 31st October, 2007.

#### SCHEDULE

### THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007

#### CHAPTER – I

##### 1. Policy

##### PREAMBLE:

1.1 Provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal powers by the state under the principle of *eminent domain* for acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter; restricting their access to traditional resource base, and uprooting them from their socio-cultural environment. These have traumatic, psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers and women. Involuntary displacement of people may be caused by other factors also.

1.2 There is imperative need to recognise rehabilitation and resettlement issues as intrinsic to the development process formulated with the active participation of the affected persons, rather than as externally-imposed requirements. Additional benefits beyond monetary compensation have to be provided to the families affected adversely by involuntary displacement. The plight of those who do not have legal or recognised rights over the land on which they are critically dependent for their

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subsistence is even worse. This calls for a broader concerted effort on the part of the planners to include in the displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement process framework not only those who directly lose land and other assets but also those who are affected by such acquisition of assets. The displacement process often poses problems that make it difficult for the affected persons to continue their earlier livelihood activities after resettlement. This requires a careful assessment of the economic disadvantages and social impact of displacement. There must also be a holistic effort aimed at improving the all round living standards of the affected people.

1.3 A National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families was formulated in 2003, and it came into force w.e.f. February, 2004. Experience of implementation of this policy indicates that there are many issues addressed by the policy which need to be reviewed. There should be a clear perception, through a careful quantification of the costs and benefits that will accrue to society at large, of the desirability and justifiability of each project. The adverse impact on affected families – economic, environmental, social and cultural – needs to be assessed in a participatory and transparent manner. A national policy must apply to all projects where involuntary displacement takes place.

1.4 The aim should be to minimise large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. Prior to initiating the acquisition of land for a project, the appropriate Government should, *inter alia*, take into consideration the alternatives that will (i) minimise the displacement of people due to the acquisition of land for the project; (ii) minimise the total area of land to be acquired for the project; and (iii) minimise the acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project. The options assessment may be in terms of the alternative project plans, potentially suitable sites, technological choices available, or a combination of these. Suitable institutional mechanism should be developed and adopted by the appropriate Government for carrying out the task in a transparent manner.

1.5 Where large numbers of families are affected, it must be mandatory to do social impact assessments and provide all required infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area. More particularly, where the Scheduled Tribes people are being displaced in sizeable numbers, a well thought out Tribal Development Plan must be put in place.

1.6 Furthermore, such a policy must specify clear timeframes within which the implementation of the rehabilitation package as well as utilization of the land shall



be accomplished. Also, it should lay down an effective monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism.

1.7 It is acknowledged that many State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies either have their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policies or are in the process of formulating them. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason.

## **CHAPTER – II**

### **2. Objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy**

2.1 The objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows:-

- (a) to minimise displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **3. Definitions**

3.1 The definition of various expressions used in this policy are as follows:

- (a) "Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement" means an officer not below the rank of District Collector in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons;

(b) "affected family" means:

- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or
- (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
- (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;

(c) "affected area" means area of village or locality notified by the appropriate Government under paragraph 6.1 of this policy;

(d) "agricultural labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

(e) "agricultural land" includes lands being used for the purpose of-

- (i) agriculture or horticulture;
- (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
- (iii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
- (iv) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;

(f) "appropriate Government" means,-

- (i) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
- (ii) in relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions



of the Central Government, the Central Government;

(iii) in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and

(iv) in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;

(g) 'BPL family': The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force;

(h) "Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement" means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank of that Government;

(i) "DDP block" means a block identified under the Desert Development Programme of the Government of India;

(j) "family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children;

(k) "holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;

(l) "khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference;

(m) "land acquisition" or "acquisition of land" means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force;

(n) "marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;

(o) "non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

(p) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State;

(q) "occupiers" means members of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005;

- (r) "Ombudsman" means the person appointed under paragraph 8.3 of this policy for redressal of grievances;
- (s) "prescribed" means, unless otherwise specified, prescribed by guidelines or orders issued by the Central Government under this policy;
- (t) "project" means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected;
- (u) "requiring body" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land in public interest to a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land;
- (v) "resettlement area" means any area so declared under paragraph 6.9 of this policy by the appropriate Government;
- (w) "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

#### CHAPTER - IV

#### **4. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of Projects**

4.1 Whenever it is desired to undertake a new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the proposed affected areas in such manner as may be prescribed.

4.2.1 The above SIA report shall be prepared, in such proforma as may be prescribed, considering various alternatives, and using agencies accredited in the manner prescribed.

4.2.2 While undertaking a social impact assessment, the appropriate Government shall, *inter alia*, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe



drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations; public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, etc.; food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, etc.

4.2.3 The appropriate Government may specify that the ameliorative measures, which will need to be undertaken for addressing the said impact for a component, may not be less than what is provided in a scheme or programme, if any, of the Central Government or a State Government in operation in that area.

4.3.1 Where it is required as per the provisions of any law, rules, regulations or guidelines to undertake environmental impact assessment also, the SIA study shall be carried out simultaneously with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.

4.3.2 In cases where both EIA and SIA are required, the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA. Such public hearing shall be organised by the appropriate Government.

4.3.3 Where there is no requirement for EIA, the SIA report shall be made available to the public through public hearing to be organised by the appropriate Government in the affected area.

4.4.1 The SIA report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the appropriate Government. Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, the Secretary/Secretaries of the department(s) concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the appropriate Government or his (their) representative(s), and a representative of the requiring body shall be nominated by the appropriate Government to serve on this expert group.

4.4.2 Where both EIA and SIA are required, a copy of the SIA report shall be made available to the agency prescribed in respect of environmental impact assessment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and a copy of the EIA report shall be shared with the expert group mentioned in paragraph 4.4.1.

4.5 The SIA clearance shall be accorded as per the procedure and within the time limits as may be prescribed.

4.6 The SIA clearance shall be mandatory for all projects involving involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, and the conditions laid down in the SIA clearance shall be duly followed by all concerned.

4.7 The Ministry of Defence, in respect of projects involving emergency acquisition of minimum area of land in connection with national security, may be exempted from the provisions of this Chapter, with due institutional safeguards, as may be prescribed, for protecting the interests of the affected families and achieving the broad objectives of this policy.

#### CHAPTER – V

##### **5. Appointment of Administrator and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and their powers and functions**

5.1 Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of large number of persons due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it may; and where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, appoint, by notification, by the State Government(s) concerned, in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R):

Provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Government:

Provided further that in case of a project involving involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families *en masse* in plain areas, or less than two hundred families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, where the appropriate Government decides not to appoint an Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, adequate administrative arrangements shall be made by the appropriate Government for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as per this policy.

5.2 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be assisted by such officers and employees as the appropriate Government may provide.



5.3 Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

5.4 The overall control and superintendence of the formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.5 Subject to any general or special order of the appropriate Government, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall perform the following functions and duties:

- (i) minimise displacement of people and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body;
- (ii) hold consultation with the affected families while preparing a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;
- (iii) ensure that interests of the adversely affected persons of Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections are protected;
- (iv) prepare a draft scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement as required under Chapter VI of this policy;
- (v) prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, rehabilitation and resettlement activities or programmes in consultation with representatives of the affected families and the requiring body;
- (vi) arrange adequate land, as far as possible, for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families;
- (vii) allot land and sanction the benefits to the affected families;
- (viii) perform such other functions as the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, assign.

5.6 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this policy to any officer not below the rank of *Tehsildar* or equivalent.

5.7 All officers and staff appointed by the appropriate Government under this policy shall be subordinate to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

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5.8 The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement in respect of such cases to which this policy applies to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.9 For the purposes of this policy, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and other officers and employees appointed for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families shall be subordinate to the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.10 The Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement plans or schemes and proper implementation of such plans or schemes.

#### CHAPTER – VI

##### **6. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan**

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

6.1 Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

6.2 Every declaration made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular, having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned *gram panchayats* or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

6.3 Once the declaration is made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.



6.4 Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

- (i) members of the family who are permanently residing, engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area;
- (ii) families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation;
- (iii) agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers;
- (iv) families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories;
- (v) vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family;
- (vi) families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area; and
- (vii) Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005.

6.5 Every survey undertaken under paragraph 6.4 shall be completed expeditiously and within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration made under paragraph 6.1.

6.6 On completion of the above survey or on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

6.7 On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by

him in this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

6.8 Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette.

6.9 The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

6.10 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

6.11 For the purposes of paragraph 6.9 above, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

6.12 The lands drawn up under paragraph 6.11 shall consist of:-

- (a) land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose;
- (b) Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families;
- (c) lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan; or
- (d) a combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families.

6.13 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through



consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the State Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, keeping in view the contents of paragraph 6.12(b) above.

6.14.1 After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, as mentioned in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.12, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

6.14.2 The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) the extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) a village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade, business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause;
- (e) a list of non-agricultural labourers, including artisans;
- (f) a list of affected landless families, including those without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) a list of vulnerable affected persons, as indicated at paragraph 6.4(v);
- (h) a list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
- (j) details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) a list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;

- (l) details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families;
- (m) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
- (n) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas; and
- (o) such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

6.14.3 The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

6.15.1 The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in *gram sabhas* in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where *gram sabhas* don't exist.

6.15.2 The consultation with the *gram sabha* or the *panchayats* at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the *Panchayats* (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

6.15.3 In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

6.16 While preparing a draft scheme or plan as specified in paragraph 6.14, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

6.17 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government



for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it.

6.18 After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

6.19 It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

6.20 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

6.21 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken concurrently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the said notification.

6.22 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body:

- (a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

- (b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the respective State Government or UT Administration.
- (c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.
- (d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

6.23 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty per cent. of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty per cent. of the compensation amount.

6.24.1 Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

6.24.2 If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body.

6.25 Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organisation (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty per cent. of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

#### CHAPTER – VII

### **7. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits for the Affected Families**

7.1 The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication



of the declaration under paragraph 6.1, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.

7.2 Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than two hundred and fifty square metre of land in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square metre of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family:

Provided that, in urban areas, a house of up to one hundred square metre carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex.

7.3 Each affected below poverty line family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square metre carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square metre carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in the resettlement area:

Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for house construction, and the amount shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India.

7.4.1 Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the *khatedar(s)* in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the *khatedar(s)* in the affected family subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un-irrigated land or cultivable wasteland, if Government land is available in the resettlement area. This benefit shall also be available to the affected families who have, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of marginal farmers.

7.4.2 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land in the command area of the project, to the extent possible. Such lands may be consolidated, and plots of suitable sizes allotted to the affected families who could be settled there in groups. In case a family cannot be given land in the command area of the project or the family opts not to take land there, such a family may be given monetary compensation on replacement cost basis for their lands lost, for purchase of suitable land elsewhere.

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7.4.3 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the State Governments may formulate suitable schemes for providing land to the affected families in the command areas of the projects by way of pooling of the lands that may be available or, otherwise, could be made available in the command areas of such projects.

7.5 (a) In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area; (b) In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, fishing rights shall be given preferentially to the affected families.

7.6 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.

7.7 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.

7.8 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

7.9.1 In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees per hectare for land development.

7.9.2 In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for agricultural production.

7.10 Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed.

7.11 Each affected family that is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.

7.12 Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.



7.13.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body,-

- (a) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected families – at least one person per nuclear family – in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment;
- (b) wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs;
- (c) the requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government;
- (d) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site; and
- (e) the requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

7.13.2 The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment.

7.14 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to seven hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided that, if the requiring body is a company authorised to issue shares and debentures, such affected families shall be given the option of taking up to twenty per cent. of their rehabilitation grant amount in the form of shares or debentures of the requiring body, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the appropriate Government may, at its discretion, raise this proportion up to fifty per cent. of the rehabilitation grant amount.

7.15 In cases where the acquisition of agricultural land or involuntary displacement takes place on account of land development projects, in lieu of land-for-land or employment, such affected families would be given site(s) or apartment(s) within the development project, in proportion to the land lost, but subject to such limits as may be defined by the appropriate Government.

7.16 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

7.17 The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons as indicated at paragraph 6.4(v), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.

7.18 If land is acquired in cases of urgency, such as under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or similar provision of any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force, each affected family which is displaced shall be provided with transit and temporary accommodation, pending rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, in addition to the monthly subsistence allowance and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits due to them under this policy.

7.19 In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilised for right of way, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide, but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired:

Provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

7.20 The affected families may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits specified in paragraphs 7.2 to 7.19, the amount being determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body.

#### 7.21 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES:

7.21.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land



rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribals on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.

7.21.2 The concerned *gram sabha* or the *panchayats* at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in cases of urgency, before issue of a notification under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the *Panchayats* (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws.

Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.

7.21.3 Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.

7.21.4 In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.

7.21.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.

7.21.6 The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement, is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

7.21.7 The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government.

7.21.8 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five per cent. higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in paragraphs 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, and 7.12.

7.21.9 Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.

7.21.10 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

7.21.11 The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area(s).

7.21.12 The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005, shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

#### 7.22 AMENITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED AT RESETTLEMENT AREAS:

7.22.1 In all cases of involuntary displacement of four hundred families or more *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred families or more *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area(s). Such facilities and amenities shall, *inter alia*, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro-forestry), Fair Price shops, *panchayat ghars*, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices,



seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centres, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centres, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial/cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

7.22.2 In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families *en masse* in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.

7.22.3 If relocation takes place in an existing settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.

7.22.4 While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettled *en masse* in a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.
- b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.

7.22.5 The appropriate Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a *gram panchayat* or municipality.

#### 7.23 INDEXATION OF REHABILITATION GRANT AND OTHER BENEFITS:

The rehabilitation grant and other benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the appropriate Government at suitable intervals.

#### 7.24 PERIPHERY DEVELOPMENT:

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The State Governments will be free to frame their own rules and guidelines for this purpose.

### CHAPTER – VIII

#### 8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

##### 8.1 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the Project Level:

8.1.1 For each project which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairpersonship of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, where appointed, or some other senior Government official, where the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not appointed, to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, and to carry out post-implementation social audits.

8.1.2 The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee constituted as above shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, as one of its members:-

- a representative of women residing in the affected area;
- a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;
- a representative of a voluntary organisation;
- a representative of the lead bank;



- Chairperson(s) of the *panchayats* and municipalities located in the affected area, or their nominee(s);
- Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the area included in the affected area;
- the Land Acquisition Officer of the project; and
- a representative of the requiring body.

8.1.3 The procedure regulating the business of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, its meetings and other matters connected thereto shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

8.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the District Level:

8.2.1 In each district, the State Government shall constitute a standing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under the chairpersonship of the District Collector or, as the case may be Deputy Commissioner of the district, to monitor and review the progress of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families in the district excluding those covered by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committees at the project level as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.

8.2.2 The composition, powers, functions and other matters relating to the functioning of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the District Level shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

8.3 Ombudsman:

8.3.1 An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the appropriate Government, in the manner as may be prescribed, for time-bound disposal of the grievances arising out of the matters covered by this policy.

8.3.2 Any affected person, if aggrieved, for not being offered the admissible rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as provided under this policy, may move an appropriate petition for redressal of his or her grievances to the Ombudsman concerned.

8.3.3 The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the Ombudsman and disposed of shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

8.3.4 The Ombudsman shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints relating to rehabilitation and resettlement against the decision of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement or Rehabilitation and

Resettlement Committee and issue such directions to the requiring body, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (where appointed, or the other senior Government official appointed for rehabilitation and resettlement, where the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not appointed; or the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be) as he may deem proper for the redressal of such grievances relating to implementation of this policy.

8.3.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the disputes related to the compensation award for the land or other property acquired will be disposed of as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which the acquisition of land is undertaken, and will be outside the purview of the functions of the Ombudsman.

#### 8.4 Inter-State Projects:

8.4.1 In case a project covers an area in more than one State or Union territory where the project affected families are or had been residing, or proposed to be resettled, the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) shall, in consultation with the concerned States or Union territories, as the case may be; appoint the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, a common Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, and the Ombudsman for the purposes of this policy.

8.4.2 The method of implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans shall be mutually discussed by the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations, and the common scheme or plan shall be notified by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement in the States or Union territories, as agreed to, in accordance with the procedure laid down under this policy.

8.4.3 If any difficulty arises in the implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) for its decision, and the decision of the Central Government shall be binding on the concerned States and Union territories.



## CHAPTER – IX

### 9. Monitoring Mechanism

#### 9.1 National Monitoring Committee:

9.1.1 The Central Government shall constitute a National Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Land Resources for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies. The Committee will have the following or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary as its members:

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture;  
Secretary, Ministry of Coal;  
Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;  
Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion;  
Secretary, Ministry of Defense;  
Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests;  
Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice;  
Secretary, Ministry of Mines;  
Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj;  
Secretary, Planning Commission;  
Secretary, Ministry of Power;  
Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways;  
Secretary, Ministry of Railways/Chairman, Railway Board;  
Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;  
Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs;  
Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development; and  
Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources.

Besides, in case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Secretary of the concerned administrative Ministry or Department shall be invited as one of the members. Secretary of any other Ministry or Department, and independent expert(s) of eminence in the relevant field(s) may be made special invitee(s) to this Committee.

9.1.2 The duties and procedures of the National Monitoring Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

#### 9.2 National Monitoring Cell:

9.2.1 The National Monitoring Committee shall be serviced by a National Monitoring Cell to be constituted by the Central Government for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies.

9.2.2 The National Monitoring Cell constituted under this policy shall be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, and shall be suitably staffed for efficient functioning.

9.3 Information Sharing:

9.3.1 All information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation and resettlement package, shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned *gram sabhas*, *panchayats*, etc. by the project authorities.

9.3.2 The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered by this policy to the National Monitoring Cell in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

9.4 Internal Oversight:

9.4.1 For each major project covered by this policy, there shall be an Oversight Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement in the Ministry/Department concerned of the appropriate Government.

9.4.2 The composition, functions and procedures of this Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

9.5 External Oversight:

9.5.1 A National Rehabilitation Commission shall be set up by the Central Government with the power to exercise external oversight over the rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families covered by this policy.

9.5.2 The composition, powers and the procedure of transaction of business of the National Rehabilitation Commission shall be such as may be prescribed.

9.6 Commencement:

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary).

Dr. SUBAS CHANDRA PANI, Secy.

**(c) Government Resolution (5 Sep. 2011), Maharashtra Government  
(Marathi)**

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर  
कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि. करिता प्रस्तावित  
भूसंपादनाबाबत नुकसान भरपाईचे दर  
ठरविण्यासाठी समितीची नियुक्ती ....

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
महसूल व वन विभाग,  
शासन निर्णय क्र.संकीर्ण १०/२०१०/प्र.क्र.१९७/अ-२  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२  
दिनांक : ५ सप्टेंबर, २०११

**शासन निर्णय :-**

डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.हा विशेष प्रकल्प रेल्वे मंत्रालयाने देशामध्ये मालभाडेपट्टा बांधणे आणि त्याचे व्यवस्थापन करणे यासाठी गठीत केला आहे. ज्यामध्ये वेस्टर्न कॉरीडोर मुंबई जवळील जवाहरलाल नेहरू बंदर येथून सुरु होऊन पुढे उत्तरेकडे दिल्ली पर्यंत जातो. हा मालभाडेपट्टा मुंबईमधील बंदरांना जोडतो, जो भविष्यात होणाऱ्या दिल्ली मुंबई औद्योगिक पट्ट्यासाठी महत्वाचा ठरेल आणि त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या औद्योगिक आणि दळणवळण क्षेत्रांचा विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणात होईल.

२. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये मालभाडेपट्ट्याची लांबी १८० किलोमीटर इतकी आहे, ज्यामध्ये १०२ गावांमधील ३०० हेक्टर खाजगी तर १६० हेक्टर शासकीय जमीन रायगड आणि ठाणे या दोन जिल्ह्यातून संपादित केली जात आहे. डीएफसीसीसाठीचे हे भूसंपादन रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा, २००८ (Railway Amendment Act, २००८) या विशेष कायदांतर्गत केले जात आहे. ज्यामध्ये नुकसान भरपाईचा दर शीघ्रसिद्ध गणक (Ready Reckoner) चे दर आणि विक्री करार यापैकी जास्ती असलेले दर आधारभूत मानून नुकसान भरपाई निश्चित केली जाते. त्याचप्रमाणे यामध्ये राज्य सरकार किंवा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेने शासकीय निर्णय (GR) काढून मान्य केलेले दर लागू करण्याची तरतूद आहे.

३. तरीही संयुक्त मोजणी दरम्यान असे आढळून आले आहे की, बऱ्याचशा विभागांमध्ये शहरीकरण आणि विकास यामुळे विशेषकरून मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्रामध्ये स्थानिकांना अपेक्षित असलेले बाजारमूल्य हे शीघ्रसिद्ध गणक आणि विक्रीकरार यांचे दरापेक्षा कितीतरी अधिक आहेत. त्यामुळेच सद्यःस्थितीतील नुकसान भरपाईस स्थानिकांमध्ये विरोध आहे. त्यांची सिडको किंवा महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ (MIDC) यांच्या धोरणाप्रमाणे नुकसान भरपाई मिळावी अशी मागणी आहे. महाराष्ट्र

Bandare G.R.,jwpF:



राज्यामध्ये डीएफसीकरिता संपादित केल्या जाणाऱ्या जमिनीचा नुकसान भरपाई दर ठरविण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ अधिनियमातील (MIDC Act) तरतूदीप्रमाणे एक समिती नेमावी अशी शिफारस या कायद्याप्रमाणे नामनिर्देशित केलेल्या सक्षम प्राधिका-यांनी सुध्दा (राज्य सरकारने नेमणूक केलेले विशेष भूसंपादन अधिकारी) केली आहे.

४. मा.मुख्य सचिव यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आयोजित केलेल्या दि.२०.७.२०११ च्या बैठकीत ठरल्याप्रमाणे डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.यांचेसाठी खाजगी जमीन संपादित करण्याच्या अनुषंगाने जमिनीचा मोबदला ठरविण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ अधिनियम १९६१ मधील तरतूदीप्रमाणे जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली खालीलप्रमाणे समिती गठीत करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

५. तसेच त्यासाठी वरील सभेमध्ये खालीलप्रमाणे समिती नेमण्याचे ठरले :-

१) जिल्हाधिकारी	:	अध्यक्ष
२) विशेष भूसंपादन अधिकारी/सक्षम प्राधिकारी	:	सदस्य
सचिव		
३) उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक/डीएफसीसी (डीएफसीसीआयएल कडून नामांकित)	:	सदस्य
४) उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक/डीएफसीसी (डीएफसीसीआयएल कडून नामांकित)	:	सदस्य
५) कार्यकारी अभियंता/सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग किंवा त्यांचे प्रतिनिधी	:	सदस्य
६) सहाय्यक संचालक/नगररचना किंवा त्यांचे प्रतिनिधी	:	सदस्य
७) अधीक्षक भूमी अभिलेख किंवा जिल्हा निरीक्षक भूमी अभिलेख किंवा तालुका निरीक्षक अभिलेख	:	सदस्य

६. वरील समिती नुकसान भरपाईचा दर निश्चित करताना एन्टायटेल्मेंट मॅट्रीक्सच्या नोट मधील परिच्छेद ए (सोबत जोडलेले परिशिष्ट-अ) आणि रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा २००८ मधील परिच्छेद २० जी (सोबत जोडलेले परिशिष्ट-ब) मधील तरतूदी व्यतिरिक्त, ज्यामध्ये प्रकल्पबाधीत व्यक्तींचे दावे, बेसलाईन सर्वेक्षणाचे निकाल, बाजारभाव सर्वेक्षण अहवाल आसपासच्या भागाचा संभावित विकास आणि इतर स्थानिक घटक ज्यांचा संबंधित जमिनीच्या भावावर परिणाम होईल असे सर्व घटक विचारात घेईल.

Bandare G.R.hwpF:



७. उपरोक्त समिती जमिनीचे दर निश्चित करतांना त्या त्या वर्षातील शिप्रसिध्द गणकाचे दर व खरेदी विक्री व्यवहारातील दर यामधील तुलनात्मक दृष्ट्या जास्तीत जास्त येणारा दर विचारात घेईल व त्या दरास संबंधीत भूधारक तयार होत नसतील व ज्या दरास भूधारक तयार होतील, अशा दरास संपादन संस्था म्हणजे डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड यांची लेखी सहमती घेऊन त्याप्रमाणे समिती दर निश्चित करू शकेल.

८. सदर समितीच्या संबंधीत गावांबाबत नुकसान भरपाई निश्चित करण्यासाठी नियमितपणे महिन्यातून एकदा आढावा सभा होतील आणि ही समिती तिने निश्चित केलेल्या डीएफसीसीटीफे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये प्रस्तावित संपादित गावांच्या नुकसान भरपाईचे दर स्वीकृती आणि नुकसान भरपाई अदा करण्याकरिता ते सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांना निर्देशित करतील.

सदरचा शासन निर्णय वित्त विभागाच्या मान्यतेने त्यांच्या अनौपचारिक संदर्भ क्र.२८७/११/व्यय-९ दिनांक २५.८.२०११ ला अनुसरून निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या नावाने व आदेशानुसार,

सोबत : परिशिष्ट-अ व परिशिष्ट-ब

( म.ओं.वनिखेडे )

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत :-

सर्व विभागीय आयुक्त

सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी

उद्योग विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

गृह विभाग (बंदरे), मंत्रालय, मुंबई

मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक, डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.

कार्यासन अ-१/अ-३/अ-४, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

निवड नस्ती (अ-२), महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

Bandare G.R..jwpF:

## (English Translation)

### Appointment of Committee to decide the rate of compensation for land to be acquired by Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd in the state of Maharashtra

Govt. of Maharashtra  
Ministry of Forest & Revenue  
Govt. resolution No. संकीर्ण-10/2010/प.क. 197/अ-2  
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032  
Dated 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2011

#### Govt. resolution

1. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd is an SPV formed by the Ministry of Railways for the construction AND management of freight corridors in the country . The western corridor starts at J N Port near Mumbai and then proceeds north to Delhi . The corridor , besides providing connectivity to the ports in Mumbai , will also form a back bone for the upcoming Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and bring lots of development in industrial and logistic spheres in the Maharashtra State .
2. In Maharashtra, the length of DFC is about 180 kms , involving acquisition of about 300 hectare of private land in 102 villages of Raigad & Thane districts and about 160 hectare of govt. land . The land for the DFC is being acquired under specially enacted Railway Amendment Act 2008 , under which the compensation for land is worked out on the basis of Ready Reckoner Rates and the Sales deeds , whichever is higher . Provision has also been made for incorporating any rate approved by the state govt or state bodies through a GR .
3. However , during joint measurement survey , it has been observed that due to urbanization and development in many areas , particularly in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) , the market rates expected by the villagers are much above the Ready Reckoner & sales deed rates . Due to this , there is resentment among the villagers , who are demanding compensation as per CIDCO model or MIDC model . The Competent Authorities nominated under the Act ( i.e. SLAOs nominated by the State Govt. ) have also recommended that the compensation of land for DFC in Maharashtra should be worked out by a committee as per the procedure given in MIDC Act .
4. As decided in the meeting held on 20.07.2011 under the chairmanship of Hon. Chief Secretary for acquisition of private land for Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. and to decide the rate for compensation of land . Govt. has given approval to form a following committee on the lines of the procedure under MIDC Act 1961, under the chairmanship of Collector.

5. During the above meeting , it was decided that the composition of the committee shall be as under :

1.	Collector	-	Chairman
2.	SLAO / Competent Authority	-	Member Secretary
3.	Dy.CPM/DFCCIL ( to be nominated by DFCCIL)	-	Member
4.	Dy.CPM/DFCCIL ( to be nominated by DFCCIL)	-	Member
5.	Executive Engineer / PWD or his nominee	-	Member
6.	Assistant Director / TP or his nominee	-	Member
7.	SLR or DILR or TILR	-	Member

6. The above committee , while fixing the rate of land under consideration may take into account , in addition to what is mentioned in para A (enclosed as annexure A) of note to Entitlement Matrix and para 20G of RAA 2008 (enclosed as annexure B) , other things like the claims of PAPs , results of Base Line Survey , findings of Land Market Survey Report , development potential of the nearby area and any other local factor having bearing on the land prices of the subject land .

7. The above committee , while fixing the rate of land under consideration should compare the Ready Reckoner rate with sales deed rates for the same year and offer the higher rate to land owners . If the landowners do not agree for this rate then the committee may ascertain the rate acceptable to villagers and recommend the same to acquiring body i.e. DFCCIL in writing for approval and then committee will finalize the rate accordingly.

8. The committee shall invariably meet once in a month to decide the rates for villages under consideration. The committee, who finalized rates of compensation for acquisition in those villages where the dedicated freight corridor has been planned in the Maharashtra State . shall advised to Competent Authority for acceptance and disbursement of compensation .

This Govt. resolution has been issued in concurrence with finance department vide unofficial ref. No. 287/11/VV-9 dated 25.08.2011

As per the name & order of Governor of Maharashtra

ENCL.-Annexure 'A' & annexure 'B'

( M.O. Wankhede)  
Dy. Secretary,  
Maharashtra Govt.

(d) Notification (11 Aug. 2011), Haryana Government

DRA  
DC  
24/8/11

HARYANA GOVERNMENT  
REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION  
THE 11<sup>th</sup> August 2011

No. 2082-R-5-2011/ 8438 In continuation of the Notification (Extraordinary) issued vide No. 3212-R-5-2010/12140 dated the 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2010 by Haryana Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, the Governor of Haryana is further pleased to make the following amendments in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2010:

1. The existing and revised formulation of Zones of the Floor Rates of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Floor Rates per acre	Revised Floor Rates per acre
1.	Land situated within the notified limits of Gurgaon Municipal Corporation.	Rs. 40.00 Lakh	Rs. 40.00 Lakh
2.	Land situated within (i) the notified limits of Faridabad Municipal Corporation, (ii) the notified limits of Panchkula Municipal Corporation as on 7.9.2010, (iii) Development Plans of (a) Gurgaon-Manesar Urban Complex (excluding the areas falling within the limits of Municipal Corporation Gurgaon) (b) Sohna, and (c) Sonapat-Kundli Urban Complex.	Rs. 30.00 Lakh	Rs. 30.00 Lakh
3.	<u>Existing Areas:</u> Areas situated within the Development Plans of Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Rewari, Dharuhera, Bawal and Panipat towns. <u>Revised Areas:</u> Areas situated within the Final Development Plan for Faridabad-Ballabgarh Controlled Areas-2011 (excluding the areas forming part of the notified limits of Faridabad Municipal Corporation as mentioned under Sr.No. 2 above) and the areas situated within the Development Plans of Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Rewari, Dharuhera, Bawal and Panipat towns.	Rs. 25.00 Lakh	Rs. 25.00 Lakh
4.	Rest of the National Capital Region, area situated outside the limits of Panchkula Municipal Corporation (as on 7.9.2010) in Panchkula District, and the land situated within the Development Plans of all other district headquarters outside the NCR.	Rs. 20.00 Lakh.	Rs. 20.00 Lakh.
5.	<u>Existing:</u> Remaining Parts of the State <u>Revised:</u> Land situated within the Development Plans of towns other than the District Headquarters outside the NCR.	Rs. 12.00 Lakh.	Rs. 16.00 Lakh
6.	Remaining Parts of the State	Rs. 12.00 Lakh	Rs. 12.00 Lakh

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5-9-11

Deputy Commissioner Office  
Diary No. 513-FC  
Date 29/8/11



The above amendments are being made with the purpose to rationalize the rates of compensation in different types of zones.

2. Further, in para 9 of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2010 issued vide notification (extraordinary) dated 9.11.2010, there is a provision of allotment of Commercial/Industrial Sites to the land acquisition oustees where 75% of the land-holding of a landowner/co-sharer in a revenue estate, measuring one acre or above, is acquired by the Government for HUDA, HSIIDC, and the HSAMB, thereby substantially impacting his means of subsistence, subject to certain terms and conditions as per the table below:-

The existing tabulation formulation

1.	Commercial Sites measuring 3 mtr x 4mtr (12 sq. mtrs).	To be allotted by HUDA/HSIIDC/HSAMB at the Reserve Price, which will be no more than 3 times of the price of residential plot in that area/sector.
2.	Industrial Plot measuring 450 sq. mtrs. in the case of HSIIDC.	A landowner oustee eligible under this category will have the option in the case of HSIIDC to opt for the Commercial site or an Industrial Plot. The rate for the Industrial Plot will be 20% lesser than the rate determined for the general public at the time of first floatation.

The revised scaled up entitlement would be as under:

1.	Commercial Sites measuring 3 mtr x 4mtr (12 sq. mtrs).	To be allotted by HUDA/HSIIDC/HSAMB at the Reserve Price, which will be no more than 3 times of the price of residential plot in that area/sector.												
2.	<p>In the case of land acquired for development by the HSIIDC, the oustee-landowner/each of the co-sharer would have the option of allotment of a commercial site or an industrial plot. The scale of allotment of the industrial plots would be as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Land Area acquired</th><th>Size of Industrial Plot</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i)</td><td>1 acre to 2 acres</td><td>450 sq. mtrs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii)</td><td>Above 2 acres but up to 4 acres</td><td>800 sq. mtrs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii)</td><td>Above 4 acres</td><td>1000 sq. mtrs.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The rate for the Industrial Plots will be 20% lesser than the rate determined for the general public at the time of first floatation.</p>		Sr. No.	Land Area acquired	Size of Industrial Plot	i)	1 acre to 2 acres	450 sq. mtrs.	ii)	Above 2 acres but up to 4 acres	800 sq. mtrs.	iii)	Above 4 acres	1000 sq. mtrs.
Sr. No.	Land Area acquired	Size of Industrial Plot												
i)	1 acre to 2 acres	450 sq. mtrs.												
ii)	Above 2 acres but up to 4 acres	800 sq. mtrs.												
iii)	Above 4 acres	1000 sq. mtrs.												

3. The above mentioned amendments will be applicable with effect from the date of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2010 come in force i.e. 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.

4. The above said amendments are being made with the concurrence of the Finance Department as per the concurrence given by the Finance Secretary, Haryana at the time of discussions held during the Cabinet Meeting held on 27.7.2011 at 12.00 Noon.

RAJ KUMAR  
Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to Government  
of Haryana, Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

-2-

Endst. No. 2082-R-5-2011/ 8438

Chandigarh dated the 11-8-2011

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing and Stationary, Haryana, Sector-18, Chandigarh with the request that this Notification may please be got published in Haryana Government Gazette and 2000 copies of the published notification may please be sent to this department for record.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary Revenue (LR)  
for Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Haryana, Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Endst. No. 2082 R-5-2011/ 8439

Chandigarh dated the 11-8-2011

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

1. The Commissioner Ambala, Hisar, Rohtak and Gurgaon Division.
2. All Heads of the Department in the State.
3. The Chief Administrator, Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), Sector-6, Panchkula.
4. The Managing Director, Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC), Plot No. C 13-14, Sector-6, Panchkula.
- ✓ 5. All the Deputy Commissioner in the State.
6. All the Sub Divisional Officers (Civil) in the State.
7. All the Land Acquisition Collectors in the State.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary Revenue (LR)  
for Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Haryana, Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

A copy is forwarded to the Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government of Haryana, Finance Department for information and necessary action w.r.t. their U.O. No. 1/17/2007-4FG-II/2362, dated 9.11.2010.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary Revenue (LR)  
for Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Haryana, Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

To

The Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Haryana, Finance Department (in FG-II Branch).

U.O.No. 2082 R-5-2011/ 2005

Chandigarh dated the 11-8-2011

A copy is forwarded to all the Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretaries to Government of Haryana/all the Commissioners and Secretaries to Government of Haryana for information and necessary action.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary Revenue (LR)  
for Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Haryana, Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

To

1. All the Financial Commissioners and Principal Secretaries to Government of Haryana.
2. All the Commissioners and Secretaries to Government of Haryana.

U.O.No. 2082 R-5-2011/ 2006

Chandigarh dated the 11-8-2011



**Attachment 1-2  
Questionnaire for Baseline Survey and Census**

## Form 001 (a) Census Questionnaire

(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

### I. Identification of Project Affected Families

1. Questionnaire No: .....		2. ....		Date: .....
3. Unique ID: .....		4. Village		Name: .....
5. Panchayat: .....		6. ....		Taluka: .....
7. District: .....		8. ....		State: .....
9. Status of the Village	1. Revenue	2. Hamlet (Non-Revenue)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Notification Published	1. 20A	2. 20A & E	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Type of Location only)	1:Parallel to railways,2:Near Detour, 3:Near ROB(for ROB			<input type="checkbox"/>
4: Others (specify): .....				
12. Plot No: .....		13. Land plan: Section: .....		
14. Land Plan: (Chainage/(km): .....				
15. Usage of Plot (to categorize the impact and applicable survey forms 001, 002, 003, 004)				<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Agriculture or any other land without structures (Non-resettlers) <b>(Category A)</b>				
2. Residential and commercial land with structures (Resettlers) <b>(Category B)</b>				
3. Land with Illegal occupiers <b>(Category C)</b>				
4. Land with common property resources <b>(Category D)</b>				
5. Land with Tenants <b>(Category E)</b>				
16. Ownership Type	1. Individual(s)	2. Government	3. Community/Society	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
Rent/Lease				
17. Do you have any legal documents (with date)				<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Sale deed 2. Patta 3. Lease agreement from Govt. 4. Specify..... 5. No				
18. Any tenant? Category-E				<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Leaseholders 2. Tenants 3. Sharecroppers 4. Informal Occupiers				
5. No				
19. Do you have legal agreements with your tenants				<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Lease agreement 2. Rent agreement 3. No				
20.1 Years rented: .....		20.2 Rent per Month: .....		20.3 Deposit amount by lessee: .....
21. If not owned, please specify the name & address of the owner				
Name: .....				

Address:

22. Name of the titleholders and interested persons as per 20E (Attach list if space not available)

23. Information on actual descendants household heads (in case the registered land owner is deceased or actual land owners are different in the field)

No	Name	Relation with owner	(%) share	Unique ID No of survey form for newly identified family
1.				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

24. GPS Location of All Structure

Name of Interviewee

Photo

Contact number

Address

**Form 001 (b) Census Questionnaire Household Profile** (Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

**Unique ID:**

**II. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE** (Select the answer code from below) \*use multiple sheets if necessary

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
No	Name of family members including infants and children	Relation to household head	Age	Gender 1Male 2Female	Marital Status	Highest Level Education	Sector Engaged	Major Occupation	Vulnerability	Primary Income (Rs/Month)	Income from other sources (Rs/Month)	Illness within past 1 year
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

For B on Relation	1. Myself 2. Wife; 3. Husband; 4. Son; 5. Daughter; 6. Father; 7. Mother; 8. Brother; 9. Sister; 10. Grand son; 11. Grand daughter; 12. Grand Father; 13. Grand Mother; 14. Other (specify)		
For E on Marital Status	1. Married; 2. Unmarried; 3. Divorced; 4. Widow		
For F on Education	1: Illiterate, 2: Can Read only, 3: Can read and write both, 4. Up to Class 5, 5: Upto Class 10, 6: Upto Class 12 7: Graduate & above 8: ITI, Diploma/Degree, CA, ICWA, MBA, etc; 9.Others (specify)		
For G on Engaged in which Sector	1: Govt. Service 2: Private Service 3: Agriculture 4. Manufacturing 5. Others (specify).....		
For H on Primary Occupation	1. Permanent Employee; 2. Self Employed; 3. Wage Labourer; 4. Rural Artisan; 5. Small Trader; 6. Housewife; 7: Unemployed; 8. Not Employable (children or Elderly); 9: Others (specify).....		
For I on Vulnerability	1. Disabled, 2. Orphans, 3. Women-headed household, 4. Unmarried girls, 5. Abandoned women, 6. Elderly over 50 years old, 7. Child-headed household, 8. Widow, 9. Others (specify) * NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerability means disabled, destitute, orphans, widow, unmarried girls, abandoned woman, or persons above 50 years.		
For L on illness	1. Diarrhea, 2 Skin Rash, 3. Dengue Fever, 5. Viral Fever, 6. Other Fever, 7. Malaria, 6 Others..... (specify)		
Signature of Interviewee		Signature of Interviewer	
Signature of Supervisor			

# Form 002 Asset Inventory (Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

Unique ID:

\* use multiple sheets if necessary.

## I. Land likely to be Lost

Select one: Owner / Tenant

No	(A) Type of Land	(B) Ownership of the land	(C) Period of years of Ownership	(D) Total Area (in ha)	(E) Estimated Market Value for Land (Rs)*	(F) No. & Land use / ownership pattern	(G) If rented, monthly rent (Rs./ Month)	(H) Name of Major Crops (Max. 3)	(I) Net Annual Production if any standing crops (kg/yr/crop)	(J) Estimated market value for crops (Rs/kg/crop) *	(K) Type of Trees	(L) Number of Trees	(M) Age of Trees	(N) Estimated Market Value for trees (Rs./Tree)*
						No	Type							
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														



No	(A) Type of Land	(B) Ownership of the land	(C) Period of years of Ownership	(D) Total Area (in ha)	(E) Estimated Market Value for Land (Rs)*	(F) No. & Land use / ownership pattern		(G) If rented, monthly rent (Rs./Month)	(H) Name of Major Crops (Max. 3)		(I) Net Annual Production if any standing crops (kg/yr/crop)	(J) Estimated market value for crops (Rs/kg/crop)*	(K) Type of Trees	(L) Number of Trees	(M) Age of Trees	(N) Estimated Market Value for trees (Rs./Tree)*
						No	Type		Rabi	Khariff						
19																
20																
21																
22																
23																

A. Type of Land	1. Agriculture – Irrigated 2. Agriculture Un-irrigated 3. Residential 4. Commercial 5. Industrial 6. Grazing land 7. Forest Land 8. Mixed (specify) 9. Barren Land 10. Others (specify):
B. Ownership	1: Self-owned 2: State-owned land for rental 3: Private-owned land for rental or borrow 4: Group or Community owned 5: Uncertain ownership 6: Illegal land occupation
F. No. & Land use / ownership pattern	1. Registered Lessees 2. Contract Cultivator 3. Lease Holder 4. Unregistered Tenant 5. Share Croppers 6. Others (Specify)
K. Type of Trees	1. Fruit and fodder tree, 2. Firewood and timber wood
H. Major Crops	Khariff: 1. Rice 2. Sugarcane 3. Maize 4. Ground nut 5. Chillies 6. Bajra 7. Jawar 8. Other Pulses 9. Vegetables 10. Cotton 11 Tobacco 12. Others..... Rabi: 11. Wheat 12. Barley 13. Gram 14. Onion 15. Oilseed 16. Cereals 17. Massar 18. Barseen 19. Tur 20. Methi 21. Others....

## II. Structures Likely to Be Lost

Select one: **Owner / Tenant**

No	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)		(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
	Type of Structure	Ownership of structures	Total Area in sq. mt.	Affected area in sq. mt	Age	No. & Type of Losses	No. Type	Type of construction	Type of Materials	Estimated Market Value for Structure (Rs)*	If rented, monthly rent (Rs)
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											

No	(A) Type of Structure	(B) Ownership of structures	(C) Total Area in sq. mt.	(D) Affected area in sq. mt	(E) Age	(F) No. & Type of Losses No. Type		(G) Type of construction	(H) Type of Materials	(I) Estimated Market Value for Structure (Rs)*	(J) If rented, monthly rent (Rs)
17											
18											
19											
20											

\* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose.

For A on Type of Affected Structures	<b>[Private Residential]</b> 1. Residence 2. House Fence 3. Separate Kitchen 4. Toilet 5. Bathroom 6.. Storage 7. Farm House 8. Animal Shed 9. Paddock fence 10. Well, 11. Water tank 12. Others (specify) <b>[Private Enterprises]</b> 13. Shop 14. Workshops 15. Stalls 16. Factories 17. Other business establishment (specify, e.g Restaurants, Dhabas etc.)										
For B on Ownership	1: Self-owned 2: State-owned structure for rental 3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow 4: Group- or Community-owned 5: Uncertain ownership, 6: Illegal Occupants										
For F No. and Type of Losses	1. Registered Lessees, 2. Tenant, 3. Others (Specify)										
For G on Type of Construction	1: Single detached one-storey 2: Single detached two-storey 3: Single detached three-storey or more 4: Apartment/Row house duplex 5: Shanties connected to each other 6: Tents or tentative simple hut										
For H on Type of materials	[Roof] R1: G.I. sheets R2: Tiles R3: Nipa or other natural materials R4: Concrete R5: Others (specify) [Wall] W1: All concrete W2: Concrete and wood W3: All wood W4: Nipa or other natural materials W5: Others (specify)										

Name and Signature of Interviewee:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

**Form 003 Asset Inventory** (Filled out for Category D Community Property)

\* conduct the survey by village-wise and use multiple sheets if necessary.

**Unique ID:**

I. Common Property / Public Property												
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
No	Name of Property	Type of Common Property / Public property	Number of Properties	Ownership of the Property	Type of Impact	Affected Size of the Property (area per floor)	If partially affected, total size of the property (areas per floor)	Age of the property	No. of Floors	Type of Construction	Type of Materials	Estimated Value of Affected Property (Rs)*
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

\* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose.

Answer Options for the Previous Table																																					
For B. Type of Common / Public Properties	<p><b>[Common Land]</b> 1. Village Common Land 2. Forest Woodland 3. Pasture 4. Fishing Area 5. Land for traditional tribal institutions</p> <p><b>[Common / Public Structures/Asset]</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Community Centres</td> <td>2. Roads</td> <td>3. Bridge</td> <td>4. Public Transport Facility (e.g. Bus shelters)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Irrigation &amp; Drainage channels</td> <td>6. Water &amp; Sewerage Lines</td> <td></td> <td>7. Wells/Tube wells/Hand Pumps /Domestic Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Livestock Watering Point</td> <td>9. Bathing &amp; Washing Platform</td> <td></td> <td>10. Community Ponds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Fair Price shops</td> <td>12. Panchayat buildings</td> <td></td> <td>13. Cooperative Societies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Seed cum fertilizer storage</td> <td>15. Post Offices</td> <td></td> <td>16. Bank</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Electricity line</td> <td>18. Transmission tower</td> <td></td> <td>19. Electricity Pole</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20. Telephone Line</td> <td>21. Base Transceiver Station</td> <td></td> <td>22. Schools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. Health Centre/hospitals</td> <td>24. Places of Worship</td> <td></td> <td>25. Burial/cremation grounds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26. Historical Places</td> <td>27. Trees (specify)</td> <td></td> <td>28. Others (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	1. Community Centres	2. Roads	3. Bridge	4. Public Transport Facility (e.g. Bus shelters)	5. Irrigation & Drainage channels	6. Water & Sewerage Lines		7. Wells/Tube wells/Hand Pumps /Domestic Water	8. Livestock Watering Point	9. Bathing & Washing Platform		10. Community Ponds	11. Fair Price shops	12. Panchayat buildings		13. Cooperative Societies	14. Seed cum fertilizer storage	15. Post Offices		16. Bank	17. Electricity line	18. Transmission tower		19. Electricity Pole	20. Telephone Line	21. Base Transceiver Station		22. Schools	23. Health Centre/hospitals	24. Places of Worship		25. Burial/cremation grounds	26. Historical Places	27. Trees (specify)		28. Others (specify)
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26. Historical Places	27. Trees (specify)		28. Others (specify)																																		
For D. Type of Ownership	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Panchayat</td> <td>2. Group of Society</td> <td>3. Association</td> <td>4. Individual Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">5. Government (specify department).....6. Other (Specify).....</td> </tr> </table>	1. Panchayat	2. Group of Society	3. Association	4. Individual Family	5. Government (specify department).....6. Other (Specify).....																															
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5. Government (specify department).....6. Other (Specify).....																																					
For E. Type of Affected Property	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Fully affected (needs to be relocated)</td> <td>2. Partially Affected (no relocation)</td> <td>3. Others (specify).....</td> </tr> </table>	1. Fully affected (needs to be relocated)	2. Partially Affected (no relocation)	3. Others (specify).....																																	
1. Fully affected (needs to be relocated)	2. Partially Affected (no relocation)	3. Others (specify).....																																			
For J. Type of Construction	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Permanent,</td> <td>2. Semi Permanent,</td> <td>3. Temporary</td> </tr> </table>	1. Permanent,	2. Semi Permanent,	3. Temporary																																	
1. Permanent,	2. Semi Permanent,	3. Temporary																																			
For K. Type of Materials	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>[Roof]</td> <td>R1. G.I. Sheet,</td> <td>R2. Tiles</td> <td>R3. Nipa or Other Natural Materials</td> <td>R4. Concrete</td> <td>R5.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Others (Specify).....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[Wall]</td> <td>W1. All Concrete</td> <td>W2. Concrete &amp; Wood,</td> <td>W3. All Wood,</td> <td>W4. Nipa or other Natural Materials</td> <td>W5. Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">(Specify).....</td> </tr> </table>	[Roof]	R1. G.I. Sheet,	R2. Tiles	R3. Nipa or Other Natural Materials	R4. Concrete	R5.	Others (Specify).....						[Wall]	W1. All Concrete	W2. Concrete & Wood,	W3. All Wood,	W4. Nipa or other Natural Materials	W5. Others	(Specify).....																	
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Others (Specify).....																																					
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(Specify).....																																					

II. Open Question to Village Head/ Community Leader/ Influential Persons	
Where do you want to re-construct this facility?	

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

## Form 004 Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

Unique ID:

BASIC PROFILE OF RESETTLERS/LANDOWNERS	
1	How many years have you been living here? (for household head)
2	Religion (chose one for household head) 1: Hindu 2: Muslim 3: Christian 4: Jain 5: Sikh 6: Buddhist 7: Other (specify)
3	Social Category (chose one for household head) 1: General 2: SC 3: ST(Specify): ..... 4: OBC
Other Formal / Informal Occupiers	
4	Is there any tenant in this house/ plots? If Yes, number of tenants? ( Question for owner )
5	Are there any occupiers in this house/ plots? If Yes, number of occupiers? ( Question for owner )
6	How many years has (have) the tenant(s)/occupiers resided? (Answer for each occupier's household if you have more than one)
7	Description about Non Title holder of plot (Select the type) 1: Illegal residents with station-related occupation 2: Shops of illegal occupancy 3: Seasonal labour (Agriculture) 4: Seasonal labour (Factory/Construction) 5: Gangmen's colony 6: Migrant Tribe 7. Encroacher 8. Others *

\* Same personal details should be separately filled for Non-Titleholders by Non-Titleholders Survey Team

MOVABLE ASSETS		
<b>8</b>	<b>A. Livestock holding of the family (unit in nos.)</b>	<b>No.</b>
	1. Cow	
	2. Ox	
	3. Buffalo	
	4. Sheep	
	5. Goat	
	6. Camel	
	7. Donkey	
	8. Horse	
	9. Pig	
	10. Chicken	
	11. Duck	
	12 Others livestock (specify)	
<b>9</b>	<b>B. Agricultural implements owned by the family No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
	1. Tractor	
	2. Power Trailer	
	3. Thresher	
	4. Harvester	
	5. Genset Sprayer	
	6. Pump Set	
	7. Electric Pump	
	8. Others (specify)	
<b>10</b>	<b>C. Household items owned by the family</b>	<b>No.</b>
	1. TV	
	2. Fridge	
	3. Mixer	
	4. Electric Cooker	
	5. Geyser	



MOVABLE ASSETS		
	6. Electric Fan	
	7. Oven Toaster Grill (OTG)	
	8. Toaster	
	9. Microwave	
	10. Radio	
	11. Gas Chullah	
	12. Kerosene Chullah	
	13. Grain storing facilities	
	14. Others (specify)	
<b>11</b>	<b>D. Other assets owned by the family</b>	<b>No.</b>
	1 Cycle	
	2 Scooter / Motor cycle	
	3 Three wheeler	
	4 Jeep / Car	
	5 Truck	
	6 Bus	
	7 Bullock / Camel Cart	
	8 Others (specify)	

12. HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Source of Income	Average Monthly/Annual Income (Rs.)		
	(1) Monthly Regular Income	(2) Annual Seasonal Income	Total Annual Income= (1)x12+(2)
a. Agriculture			
b. Wage Labour			
c. Business/Trading			
d. Service Sector			
e. Livestock & Animal Husbandry			
f. Fishing & Aquaculture			
g. Artisan / Cottage Craft			
h. Forestry			
i. Others (specify).....			
<b>Total Income</b>			

13. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE			
Type of Expenditure	Average Expenditure (Rs.)		
	Monthly	Yearly	Total = (1)x12+(2)
a. Food			
b. Cooking Fuel			
c. Rent			
d. Drinking Water			
e. Domestic Water			
f. Electricity			
g. Transportation			
h. Agriculture Expenditure (seeds, agrochemicals, labour)			
i. Education			
j. Health			
k. Communication			
l. Social Functions			

m. Clothing			
n. Loan repayment			
o. Other (specify)			
<b>Total Expenditure</b>			

14. AVAILED BENEFITS OF ANY GOVERNMENT SCHEMES				
Have you availed any benefit under any government scheme?				1. Yes 2. No
If yes, please give details of the facilities received under the scheme				
1. National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme;		2. Jawar Rojgar Yojna		3. PM Rojgar Yojna;
4. Integrated Rural Development Programme		5. Indira Awas Yojana		6. Others
Name of the scheme	From when you received the help	Kind of help 1. Loan 2. Training 3. Employment	If Loan, total amount received	If training, kind of training
After availing this scheme did your annual income increased			1. Yes	2. No
If yes, how much (Rs.):				
If no, specify the reason:				

15. ACCESSIBILITIES (DFC Related Issues)			
Please indicate the distance to major social infrastructure and whether it is affected by the project	Distance in km	Disturbed during Construction 1-Yes 2- No	Disturbed during Operation 1-Yes 2- No
1 Distance to school (km)			
2 Distance to market (km)			
3 Distance to religious centre (km)			
4 Distance to hospital/ nursing home(km)			
5 Distance to local govt. office (km)			
6 Distance to office/your work place (km)			
7 Distance to access to drinking water (km)			
8 others (please specify)			

16	IMPACT ON BUSINESS (FOR BUSINESS OWNER ONLY)
1	Annual Turn over
2	Annual Income
3	No. of Employees
4	Average Salary Range of the Employees
1. Upto Rs 1500    2. Rs 1501 to Rs3000    3. Rs 3001 to Rs 5000/-    4. Rs 5001 to Rs8000    5. Rs 8001 to Rs 10,000/- 6. Rs 10001 to Rs 15000/-    7. Rs 15001 to Rs 25000    8. Rs 25000 to Rs 50000 9 Rs 50000 and above	

17	SAVING & INDEBTEDNESS (FOR ALL RESPONDENTS)
1	Total Annual Saving (Rs.)
2	Have you (household head) taken any loan? 1: Yes, 2: No, 3: Don't Know
3	If yes, then please tell us reasons the following:
1. Food    2. Health    3. Education    4. Business    5. Marriage / Death / Mundan 6. Other social functions and festivals    7. Loan repayment    8. Agriculture/ agriculture based allied activity 9. Transport    10. Any other.....	

Name of the Loan Provider	Amount (in Rs)	Repaid (in-Rs)	Balance (in Rs)
1. Bank / cooperatives			
2. Relative/ Friend			
3 Registered Money Lender			
3. Mahajan			
4. SHG / Mahila Mandals			
5 Chit Funds			
6. Others (Specify ) :			

<b>18 PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT</b>	
1	Do you think the project will bring any benefits to the people? 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Don't know
<b>ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'YES' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers)</b>	
2.	If yes, what is the likely benefit(s) that you envisage? 1: Temporary increase in wage employment during construction 2: Permanent increase in business opportunities during construction 3: Temporary increase in industry establishments during construction 4: Permanent increase in wage employment during operation 5: Permanent increase in business opportunities during operation 6: Permanent increase in industry establishments during operation 7: Overall economic development of India 8. Any other.....
<b>ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'NO' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers)</b>	
3.	If no, what is the likely negative impact(s) that you envisage? 1: Temporary loss of income source during construction 2: Permanent loss of income source 3: Permanent loss of all or large part of the farmland 4: Permanent loss of partial farmland 5: Temporary loss of partial land during construction 6: Becoming too far to commute working place after the resettlement 7: Loss of working place such as loss of market 8: Temporary noise disturbance by construction work 9: Temporary vibration disturbance by construction work 10: Temporary air quality (dust ) disturbance by construction work 11: Temporary disturbance in access to social infrastructure during construction 12: Temporary security problem during construction due to inflow of construction workers 13: Temporary transmitted disease problem during construction due to inflow of construction worker 14: Permanent noise disturbance by the freight train operation 15: Permanent vibration disturbance by the freight train operation 16: Split of community by the freight corridor 17: Others (specify).....
<b>SHOW THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (PHASE 1) AND EXPLAIN THE SAME ENTITLEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THE RESPONDENT</b>	
4	The compensation for land acquisition and resettlement & rehabilitation assistance programme will be provided to the displaced persons in accordance with the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of India as per the entitlement matrix, do you think the compensation and assistance in the entitlement matrix is adequate to help to recover the displaced person's livelihood? 1. Yes 2. No (specify)..... 3. Don't Know
5	Are there any other concern (s) on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation would be caused by the project? 1. Yes (specify)..... 2. No 3. Don't Know
6	Are there any suggestions to mitigate the expected concern(s)? 1.Yes (specify)..... 2. No 3. Don't Know
7	What kind of assistance regarding resettlement and rehabilitation do you request / suggest for the Project Implementing Authority? 1. Training for self employment 2. Cash grant equivalent to loss 3. Others (specify)

18	PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT	
8	In case you are to be displaced by the project, where would you like to re-settle? ( choose one) 1. In the same land plot (in case your land plot is big enough to shift the affected residential structure) 2. In the same community area 3. In the same district 4. Re-settlement location does not matter 5. Others ( specify)	
9	If any anticipation of difficulty after resettlement ? 1. Find new income source 2. Find new house 3. Find new suitable farmland in the resettlement area 4. Find suitable school for children 5. Access to public facilities, utilities or services (specify) 6. Others ( specify)	

Name and Signature of Interviewee:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

**Attachment 10-3  
Minutes of Meeting**

## (a) Minutes of PCM for Draft Fast Track RRP (June 2011)

During the proceedings of the public consultation meeting, discussions took place with the participants, the farmers (marginal, small, medium and large) and businessmen who are directly affected by the project whose land is expected to come under construction of DFC. This public Consultation Meeting (PCM) was conducted to present information relating to rehabilitation and resettlement provisions as per Government of India policies via RAA-2008 and NRRP-2007.

### Programme Details

The details of the programme schedule followed in the public consultation meeting are given below:

#### Time: 10 am to 10.15 am

Registrations of the participants are done by the field project team.

#### Time: 10:15 AM

Mr. Raju Purohit, PCM Expert gave a brief welcome speech. This was followed by lighting the lamp for inauguration by officials such as Mr. Govind Bhai Chauhan, Land Acquisition Officer, Navsari, S P Mittal (PM, DFC Surat), Mr. K C Mathur (Deputy Project manager, DFC, Surat), Mr. Rajesh Mishra (APM, DFC, Surat).

#### Time: 10.30 AM

Mr Raju Purohit gave DFC project brief and objective of the meeting through power point presentation in **Gujarati**. He explained about draft RRP, project implementation, process, benefits and challenges.

#### Time: 11.30 AM

Question/Answer session

The presentation was followed by the question and answer session. Questions were asked by the participants and answered by S P Mittal (PM, DFC Surat), Mr. K C Mathur (Deputy Project manager, DFC, Surat), Mr. Rajesh Mishra (APM, DFC, Surat). In addition Mr. Govind Bhai Chauhan noted down all the queries and information given by the participants.

#### Time: 12:00 PM

The meeting got over at 12.00 pm with vote of thanks to all the participants and the officials by Mr. Raju Purohit. Praveen Gupta of DHI requested the participants to have lunch.

#### 12.15PM:

Lunch packets were distributed to the participants

### Transcript of Question and Answer Session

During the proceedings, a lot of discussion took place among participants who are directly affected by the project. The participants were farmers (male and female) from the affected villages. During the question/answer session various queries made by the participants' details as follows:

Participant	Village	Occupation
1. Mr.Darsan T. Desai	Billimora	Business

#### Question:

There is no capital gain when the railways acquired land and gives compensation. Therefore, income tax should not be levied on the money received as compensation. Secondly, looking at the quality of my land as (you know it is strategically located), the compensation provided is very less. Thirdly, how the compensation will be determined and who will give the compensation? When the Railways planning to take possession of land? Will you pay separate compensation to those persons who are staying on rent since long?



**Ans:** We will communicate your concerns to the Government. The compensation will be provided as per the prevailing government rate. The compensation will be fixed on the basis of publication of 20 A. The government should acquire land within three years of publication of 20A. If it is lapsed then the government will interest @ 5 percent for month. There are provisions to provide separate compensation to those who are residing on rent. The compensation will be released by the Competent Authority i.e., the district administration.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>2. Chirag Niranjan Bhai patel</b>	Billimora	Business

**Question:**

We own this land since long. I have one 50 years factory which is running on this land. As per the notifications, major portion of my factory is to be acquired. Not only that I am also losing other vacant lands. After the acquisition, I have to relocate my factory for which I will have to purchase new land. I want to know, whether Railways will acquire part of land demarcated in my factory are / land or it can take acquisition of full land? Secondly, how will the Railways demarcate the compensation? For obtaining permission to re-launch the factory, should I contact the Railways to grant permission?

**Ans:** We will communicate your concerns to the Government. For complete acquisition of the plot, we give us in writing and the same will be forwarded to higher authority for necessary action. The compensation will be provided as per the prevailing government rate. The compensation will be fixed on the basis of publication of 20 A and for losing structure, there are other conditions where you will also get compensation.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>3. Mr. Mahesh C. Desai</b>	Billimora	Service

**Question:**

My Survey number is not mentioned either in the 20A or 20E but I am losing my land (not structure) which I own since last 100 years. What should I do to get compensation or land for land? I do not have proof in revenue record which says I own the land but I am in physical possession of this land since last 100 years. I want to know, whether we will get compensation or not. Secondly, whom should we contact to record our plot numbers and grievances?

**Ans;**

You need to provide proof of ownership and secondly, we request you to submit in writing your queries. We will send it to the appropriate authority for necessary action.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>4. Mr. Hasmukh Desai</b>	Billimora	Business

**Question:**

After acquisition the land near my house, the connecting road will also be acquired. Are you providing an alternate road for road connectivity?

**Ans:** Road access will be provided.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>5. Mr. Niranjan Bhai patel</b>	Billimora	Business

**Question:**

Are you planning to construct a railway station in Bilimora? If yes, are you going to acquire land again in future?

**Ans:** As such there is no provision of any station. If Railways decides for any such proposal, this will be constructed in government land.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>6. Mr.Chintan Patel</b>	Billimora	Service

**Question:**

We are losing our house in this project so should we be given another house as compensation? If we buy a new house in a new place, will the government pay compensation on the basis of the value of the present land / house or on the basis of new land to be purchased by us?

**Ans:** Compensation will be provided accordingly. If you are buying another land / plot and that is coming as per the rules of compensation policies.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>7. Ms. Geetaben Shankar bhai</b>	Billimora	Housewife

**Question:**

I am losing my land. My land record is in my grand-fathers name. How will I get compensation?

**Ans:** If you are the legal heir of the title holder, you are eligible for compensation. We request you to give your concerns in writing.

Participant	Village	Occupation
<b>8. Mr.Pramod Bhai</b>	Billimora	Service

**Question:**

We are losing house? The compensation will be given for land or house too? Will the Railways give job as replacement?

**Ans:** The compensation will be provided as per the prevailing government rules. No clear decision has come relating to offering job against land. If such decision comes, the information will be immediately shared to the affected villages. If you have specific demands, please furnish the details in writing and we will send it to the competent authority.

## (b) Summary of PCM for Draft Full RRP

### (1) Summary of PCM for Draft RRP (14 – 26 November, 2011)

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
<b>CPM Noida Jurisdiction</b>							
N-1	Nov. 14, 2011  11:15 - 13:15  Rewari	1. Daliaki 2. Jatuwas 3. Bhadawas 4. Bhadawas 5. Bithwana 6. Bhiwari 7. Kamalpur 8. Devlawas 9. Dhamlaka 10. Dawana Lalpur	5	46 (0)	Mr. S.P. Yadav, (PM) Mr. K.K. Gupta, (APM)	Mr. Bishnoi, DRO <sup>13</sup> , Rewari, Mr. V. Kumar, Patwari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The venue was set up properly, registration was properly done.</li> <li>2. Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time. However, some PAPs strongly prefers to be invited individually.</li> <li>3. Assistance was provided to write the form.</li> <li>4. The PCM started late, waiting for PAPs to come. Many PAPs were not able to participate because they have to work during weekdays.</li> <li>5. The CA stayed only 5 min., which upset some PAPs.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the major PAPs' concerns was how the land rate was decided.</li> <li>• Job provision by the railway sector was another major concern by most PAPs, and they are frustrated with the detail mechanism of the policy has not been worked out by the government.</li> <li>• Some PAPs raised an issue of discrepancies between 20 A notification and the actual titleholders.</li> </ul>
N-2	Nov. 15, 2011  11:15 –  Rewari	1. Kasola 2. Lodhana 3. Pithanwas 4. Mukandpur basi 5. Asiaki tappa jarthal 6. Jarthal 7. Nandampur bas	6	48 (0)	Mr. S.P. Yadav, (PM) Mr. K.K. Gupta, (APM)	Mr. Bishnoi, DRO, Rewari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The venue was set up well in advance.</li> <li>2. The PCM was held at the new venue, which is very near to the original one. To avoid confusion, a field staff was stationed in the old venue to re-direct PAPs.</li> <li>3. PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form.</li> <li>4. The CA left the venue before the end of PCM.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some PAPs asked for compensation mechanism for multi-plot holders.</li> <li>• One of the major PAPs' concerns was how the land rate was decided.</li> <li>• Job provision by the railway sector was a major concern by many PAPs. They demanded a job per affected family but not per titleholder household, saying a household is consisted of several families.</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Government land is written in Italic.

<sup>13</sup> DRO: A district revenue officer, who is a competent authority for Rewari district

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
N-3	Nov. 15, 2011 15:30 – 17:00 Alwar	1. Rabarka 2. Salarpur 3. Shahpur 4. Kalaka 5. Tatarpur 6. Thara 7. Khajooriwas 8. Jiwana 9. Banban 10. Kehrani 11. Mundana meo 12. Amlaki 13. Shahdod	6	48 (2)	Mr. S.P.Yadav, (PM)	Mr. B. M. Sharma, Tehsildar <sup>14</sup> , Rewari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was set up well in advance.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time.</li> <li>PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most PAPs are unaware of how the land rate is decided and worried about it.</li> <li>They demanded a detailed explanation of job provision by the railway sector, and demanded one per affected family but not per titleholder household, saying a household is consisted of several families.</li> <li>A couple of ‘kabzadhari’ (encroacher in Hind) on the private land and an owner of the land are attended the meeting. Encroachers raised their concern whether they will be compensated.</li> </ul>
N-4	Nov. 17, 2011 11:15 - 13:30 Mewat	1. Sewaka 2. Raniyaki 3. Gunawat 4. Dhidara 5. Bharangpur 6. Taoru 7. Gaurka	16	43(0)	Mr. S.P.Yadav, (PM)	No	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was set up well in advance.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time.</li> <li>PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form.</li> <li>No presence from CA made PAP upset.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs demanded detail mechanism of rate fixation. They were upset because their land rate, which was promised at the ESIA-PCMs, was not made clear.</li> <li>The land rate is too law.</li> <li>Employment provision should be explained in detail.</li> <li>PAPs demanded to be paid compensation at once.</li> </ul>
N-5	Nov. 18, 2011 11:15 - 13:15 Mewat	1. Buraka 2. Rahedi 3. Malaka 4. Dalaka 5. Dhulawat 6. Sashol patuka 7. Khor 8. Marola 9. Rojka	20	48(0)	Mr. S.P.Yadav, (PM)	Mr. Inderjit, Nayab Tehsildar, Taoru Mr. Pradeep, Patwari <sup>15</sup> , Taoru	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was set up properly well in advance.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time.</li> <li>PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form.</li> <li>Presence of Tehsildar made PAPs at ease. PAPs were convinced the land rate will be fixed reasonable and acceptable.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs were upset because their land rate, which was promised at the ESIA-PCMs, was not made clear.</li> <li>Land rate is too law.</li> </ul> <p>• Tehsildar suggested to PAPs to meet the Commissioner to appeal the actual</p>

<sup>14</sup> Tehsildar: a revenue administrative officer

<sup>15</sup> Patwari: a land record officer

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
							<p>land rate before the land rate is fixed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tehsildar and CPM officer told PAPs that names of PAPs will be published on the newspaper between Dec. 2011 and Jan. 2012.</li> <li>Tehsildar also mentioned that PAPs should present and claim all properties at the Joint Measurement which will start shortly in Taoru Taluk.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs mentioned that informing PAPs through Sarpanch is not enough. They wanted a letter to be send to them individually.</li> <li>There have been 12 objections from PAPs regarding land acquisition and rate filed at DRO office from Taoru Taluk. There will be hearing from PAPs before fixing the land rate.</li> </ul>
N-6	Nov. 16, 2011  11:30 – 13:30  Mewat	1. Aata 2. Rampur 3. Uddaka	10	32 (0)	Mr. S.P.Yadav, (PM)	Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Tehsildar, Rewari	<p>1. The venue was set up properly well in advance. 2. Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time. 3. PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form. 4. Mr. Hussain, a representative from CA office, successfully answered many questions raised by PAPs.</p> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs demanded the concrete figures of land compensation rate</li> <li>PAPs expected the details of job provision by the railway sector, and demanded a job per affected family instead of per affected household.</li> </ul>
N-7	Nov. 16, 2011  15:30 –  Sohna, Gurgaon	1. Raipur 2. Sohna 3. Lakhuwas 4. Sancholi 5. Bhirawati 6. Karanki 7. Silani 8. Khuntpuri 9. Barkhera (Rati Ka Nawad)	3	24(0)	Mr. Vikas Singhal (APM)	No	<p>1. The venue was set up well in advance. 2. Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time. 3. PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form. 4. No presence from CA office made PAPs upset. 5. Participants strongly prefer Q&amp;A sessions to listening to the presentation, as explained below.</p> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The time of finalizing compensation, getting compensation checks, employment provision as declared by MOR, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs requested to have a longer Q&amp;A session instead of presentation. It lasted more than 2 hours and almost all the contents of the presentation were explained, based on the CPM officer.</li> </ul>

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
N-8	Nov. 23, 2011 12:00 – 13:30 Palwal	1. Parauli 2. Dahlaka 3. Kalwaka 4. Chhapraula	4	15 (0)	Mr. N. K. Singhal (Consultant of CPM Noida)	Mr. Man Singh, Patwari for Palwal district, Mr. Sushil Sarwan, SDM <sup>16</sup> for Palwal district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was set up well in advance. However, the PCM started as late as 12:00 noon since heavy fog hindered PAPs to come in time.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time.</li> <li>Mr. N.K. Singhal, the former officer of MOR and a consultant to CPM Noida now, attended the PCM as a representative from CPM Noida instead of Mr. Vikas Singhal.</li> <li>Both a competent authority (SDM) and Patwari attended the meeting.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs are concerned about one-job-per-family scheme and demanded concrete information on it.</li> <li>Applicability of the new land acquisition bill is raised.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation was discussed with PAPs and it was decided that PAPs in N-9 villages would be invited to the N-10 meeting on the next day. DHI called and invited PAPs individually as much as possible.</li> </ul>
N-9	Nov. 24, 2011 11:30 – 14:15 Palwal	1. Pirthala 2. Jataula 3. Asawati 4. Laadpur	8	79 (0)	Mr. N. K. Singhal (Consultant of CPM Noida)	Mr. Man Singh, Patwari, Palwal District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was set up well in advance.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time, although some of PAPs complained that Sarpanches usually did not inform PAPs.</li> <li>Elderly PAPs were provided good assistance to fill up the form.</li> <li>Mr. N. K. Singhal attended the PCM as a representative from CPM Noida in stead of Mr. Vikas Singhal.</li> <li>JST often assisted Mr. Singhal to answer the questions from PAPs, using the Q&amp;A paper approved by DFCCIL HQ.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs are concerned about one-job-per-family scheme and explained that there is such a policy but specific details are awaited. PAPs demanded that such information should be incorporated into the presentation as well as handouts.</li> <li>All PAPs showed strong discontent with stone pillars identifying alignment, saying it harms standing crops. They asked if these damages will be compensated.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> SDM: the sub-district magistrate, who is a competent authority for Palwal district.



PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
N-10	Nov. 23, 2011 15:45 – 16:45 Ballabgarh	1. Fafunda 2. Dayalpur 3. Machgar 4. Bukharpur 5. Nawada Tigaon	10	24 (0)	Mr. N. K. Singhal (Consultant of CPM Noida)	Mr. O. P. Chandra, DRA <sup>17</sup> , Mr. V.K. Singh, Patwari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up of the venue was not finished well in advance since DHI team arrived only 30 minutes before the PCM, also the selection of venue was not as good as others since it is small and also far from major stations.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time.</li> <li>Mr. N. K. Singhal attended the PCM as a representative from CPM Noida in stead of Mr. Vikas Singhal.</li> <li>Mr. Sudeep Kumar, a Station House Officer, also attended the meeting.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs insist that compensation rate for land seems very low; saying that four times of the circle rate should be applied.</li> <li>Some PAPs demanded industrial rate for land compensation, since the land is used for industrial development.</li> <li>PAPs asked whether the alignments could be altered.</li> <li>A PAP raised a question whether his irrigation facility will be compensated even after he becomes landless and the facility becomes no use.</li> </ul>
N-11	Nov. 25, 2011 1130 – 13:45 Ballabgarh	1. Tigaon 2. Nimka 3. Saidpur 4. Faridpur 5. Kheri Kala 6. Nachauli 7. Bhopani 8. Dhandhar 9. Mahawatpur 10. Laalpur 11. Riwazpur 12. Tikawali 13. Baadshahpur 14. Palwali 15. Wazipur 16. Mawai 17. Mewala 18. Sarai Khawaza 19. Pul Pahladpur	7	42 (0)	Mr. Vikas Singhal (APM)	Nil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The venue was small and far from major station.</li> <li>PAPs insisted that they should be invited individually.</li> <li>Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time. However, many PAPs said the invitation through Sarpanches is far less effective and insisted that they should be invited individually.</li> <li>Several agitated PAPs, including a few who had attended the PCM held in Palwal, did not allow the presenter to make the entire presentation. Moreover, a group of agitated PAPs made all of the attendees leave. However, some PAPs came back and invited other PAPs to attend the PCM. At the end, 39 PAPs attended and actively involved in the Q&amp;A session, and the essence of the RRP was well understood.</li> <li>No feedback forms were handed in.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs insisted that compensation rate for land is much lower than the real market rate.</li> <li>PAPs are concerned about one-job-per-family scheme, and specific details are awaited. They say that such information should be incorporated into the presentation and handouts.</li> <li>Some PAPs are discontent with the alignment and demanded alteration of the alignment.</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> DRA: District Revenue Accountant

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
							<b>Other issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The root cause of their dissatisfaction lies not only in the land compensation rate but in the half-hearted attitude of the authorities. PAPs reiterated that the demands and opinions raised during the past PCMs are never reflected.</li> </ul>
N-12	Nov. 21, 2011 11:30 – 12:30 Palwal	1. Dalelpur 2. Gulaoli 3. Jhatta 4. Badoli Bangar 5. Mubarakpur 6. Guijarpur 7. Namoli 8. <i>Gulistanpur</i> 9. <i>Saquipur</i> 10. <i>Pali</i> 11. <i>Tilpata Karanbas</i>	4	29 (0)	Mr. Vikas Singhal (APM) Mr. N. K. Singhal (Consultant of CPM Noida)	Mr. Lakhann Singh, Lekhpal <sup>18</sup> , GB Nagar district	1. The venue was set up well in advance. However, the PCM started as late as 11:30 due to heavy fog. 2. Invitation letters and notices were distributed in time. 3. All the participated PAPs filled the feedback form by themselves.  <b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs are concerned about one-job-per-family scheme and demanded concrete information on it.</li> <li>By referring and comparing with the land acquisition by Greater Noida Development Authority, PAPs asked how the compensation rate will be decided.</li> </ul>
VM	Nov. 25, 2011 15:25 – 16:40 Fatehpur Billoch	1. Pahaladpur 2. Fatehpur Billoch 3. Ladauli 4. Bahbalpur	4	Approx. 31	Mr. V. Saxena, (Dy. CPM) Mr. Vikas Singhal (APM) Mr. N. K. Singhal (Consultant of CPM Noida)	Nil	1. The village meeting was held in an open area in the Panchayat office premise. 2. Hard copy of the power point presentation was read out by the presenter. 3. Most of the participants were unwilling to fill the feedback forms.  <b>Major points raised in Q&amp;A session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs in Prahaldpur village explained that much of their irrigated land through channels connected to Agra Canal will be non-irrigated, since the freight line which will be constructed parallel to the Agra Canal obstructs those channels. Even if they would like to sell the land later, those land is highly devalued once categorized as non-irrigated land. How will DFC compensate for these circumstances?</li> <li>A PAP from Prahaldpur expressed his concern on land valuation which was made much lower than neighboring villages.</li> <li>Some PAPs requested assurance of access roads to their farm lands in writing.</li> </ul>
<b>CPM Vadodara Jurisdiction</b>							
V-1	Nov. 14, 2011 11:55 – 13:15	1. Gothan 2. Umara 3. Sayan 4. Kareli 5. Kudsad 6. <i>Kim</i>	3	24 (6)	Mr. P.K. Rai, (DPM) Mr. L.R. Maurya (APM)	No	1. Invitations were sent all in time. 2. The venue was set up well in advance and quality of arrangement was good. 3. Assistance was provided to PAPs to write the form, for especially women. 4. The PCM started late, waiting for PAPs to come. Most of the PAPs have been paid already, which caused the low number of participation.

<sup>18</sup> Lekhpal: revenue officer

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	Sayan, Surat						<b>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation rate defined in Entitle Matrix is too low. It should reflect actual market rate.</li> <li>Circle rate: why 2008, not 2011, circle rate applies?</li> <li>Why some PAPs have not paid yet? (this question reflects the fact that majority of the PAPs has already been paid compensation in Vadodara).</li> <li>The compensation is too low to obtain new land.</li> </ul>
V-2	Nov. 15, 2011 11:15 – 12:35 Sayan, Surat	1. Siyalaj 2. Kunwarda 3. Kosamba 4. Hathuran	4	40 (7)	Mr. P.K. Rai, (DPM) Mr. L.R. Maurya (APM)	No	1. Invitations were sent all in time. However, PAPs from one village invited to the 14 <sup>th</sup> PCM (but came on the day) complained for not being informed. 2. The venue was the same as the day before, and quality of arrangement was good. 3. Good assistance was provided to write the form. 4. The PCM officers stayed to listen to individual PAPs even after the PCM ended. PAPs seemed satisfied.  <b>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs of Schedule Cast (non-title holders who live in government land) are not satisfied with the compensation. They demand to receive the compensations for land where they have lived for a long time in addition to the compensation for structures.</li> <li>Compensation for relocation?</li> <li>Provisions of employment for PAPs?</li> </ul>
V-3	Nov. 16, 2011 11:35 – 13:05 Bharuch	1. Ochhan 2. Telod 3. Ikhar 4. Dhora 5. Wantarsa 6. Tankariya 7. Pardriya	7	27 (0)	Mr. P.K. Rai, (DPM) Mr. L.R. Maurya (APM)	Mr. S. Jhadhav, Clark, CA Office	1. Invitations were sent and posted all in time. 2. The venue was set up well in advance and quality of arrangement was good. 3. Assistance was provided to PAPs to write the form, for especially women. All participants submitted the form. 4. Participation was low from low interest in PCM because 161 out of 178 PAPs invited to this PCM have been paid already.  <b>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why some PAPs have not paid yet ? (this question reflects the fact that majority of the PAPs have already paid compensation in Vadodara).</li> <li>A small piece of land which is no use for Agriculture should be also acquired.</li> <li>Provision of shifting facilities will be paid?</li> <li>Employment opportunities will be given? When?</li> </ul> <b>Other Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs complained that they have never given the opportunity to know what compensation/assistance can be provided. They may have missed some of</li> </ul>

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							<p>the benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Claims for compensation for the agricultural labors is the issue. Some people have been trying to get assistance based on their false claims.</li> </ul>
V-4	<p>Nov. 17, 2011</p> <p>11:45 – 13:15</p> <p>Bharuch</p>	<p>1. Parkhet</p> <p>2. Pipaliya</p> <p>3. Pariyej</p> <p>4. Tralsa</p> <p>5. Tralsi</p>	3	16 (0)	<p>Mr. P.K. Rai (DPM)</p> <p>L.R. Maurya (APM)</p>	<p>Mr. S. Jhadhav, Clark, CA Office</p>	<p>1. Invitations were sent and posted all in time.</p> <p>2. The venue was set up well in advance and quality of arrangement was good.</p> <p>3. Assistance was provided to write the form.</p> <p>4. The reasons for law participation, based on PAPs, were; 1) The majority of PAPs (185/216) have been paid already and think it is not relevant to participate in PCMs at this point, 2) The arbitration process has been started and they would rather spend time and money to talk to arbitrator.</p> <p><b><u>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation rate for land defined in Entitle Matrix may not have been applied. Please confirm.</li> <li>Employment opportunities will be given?</li> <li>Explanation of the compensation should be written in Gujarati, not in English.</li> <li>Compensation for the structure of RoW for vibration will be paid?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs have been contacted by touts or middlemen who promise better compensations in some villages.</li> </ul>
V-5	<p>Nov. 18, 2011</p> <p>11:25 – 12:35</p> <p>Bharuch</p>	<p>1. Derol</p> <p>2. Mahudhala</p> <p>3. Tham</p> <p>4. Kanthariya</p> <p>5. Manubar</p> <p>6. Dahegam</p> <p>7. Kukarwada</p>	7	17	<p>Mr. P.K.Rai (APM)</p> <p>Mr. Singh (APM)</p>	<p>Mr. S. Jhadhav, Clark, CA Office</p>	<p>1. Invitations were sent all in time.</p> <p>2. The venue was the same as last three days, and quality of arrangement was good.</p> <p>3. Volunteers gave good assistance to PAPs to write the form.</p> <p>4. The PCM officers stayed to listen to individual PAP even after the PCM ended. PAPs seemed satisfied.</p> <p><b><u>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs insist that compensation rate for land seems much lower than the market rate (sales deeds).</li> <li>Land is acquired for industrial purpose? Then why agricultural rate applies for compensation?</li> <li>Why compensations have been paid based on the 2008 rate?</li> <li>Employment opportunities will be given?</li> <li>Explanation of the compensation should be written in Gujarati, not in English.</li> <li>Compensation for the structure of RoW for vibration will be paid?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p>

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some Muslim PAPs were not able to attend because of Friday prayer. They were invited to the PCM on the 21<sup>st</sup>.</li> <li>PAP suggested that they should get the same rate as Haryana and Uttar Pradesh States, which he thinks much higher.</li> </ul>
V-6	Nov. 21, 2011  11:35 – 13:25  Bharuch	1. Sarfudin 2. Deeva 3. Ankleswar 4. Piraman 5. Umarwada 6. Bhatkodra 7. Kapodra 8. Sakkarpor 9. Sanjali 10. Panoli	13	35 (2)	Mr. P. K. Rai, (DPM), Mr. Maurya (APM)	Mr. M. M. Piyaja, CA, Mr. Chunara, Dy. Mamlatdar <sup>19</sup> Mr. S. Jhadhav, Cleark of CA office	1. Invitations were sent all in time. 2. The venue was the same as last three days, and quality of arrangement was good. 3. Volunteers took active roles and encouraged PAPs to fill the feedback forms. 4. One (1) of two (2) female participants is a non-PAP advocate.  <u><b>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is discrepancy between definition of marginal farmers of NRRP and that of the Gujarat State.</li> <li>Dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate instead of the true market rate was expressed by many PAPs. Some of them did so by comparing with the compensation in Haryana and U.P., and some others by comparing with the compensation scheme of Gujarat Industrial Development Cooperation.</li> <li>A PAP inquired whether cost for shifting facilities such as bore well and irrigation pipeline is compensated by DFCCIL.</li> <li>A representative from a corporation named Reliance Industry requested that land should be compensated as per industrial land rate since the land has been used for industry, and not for agriculture.</li> <li>Some PAPs were concerned about the damages towards crop and agricultural land during the construction period.</li> <li>What will be the status of farmers who lose the entire land?</li> </ul>
V-7	Nov. 22, 2011  11:30 – 13:15  Karjan	1. Mesrad 2. Mangrol 3. Kambola 4. Bodka 5. Handod 6. Khanda 7. Kurai 8. Pingalwada 9. Unitya Medad 10. Gosindra	13	45 (1)	Mr. Maurya (APM) Mr. J. Singh (APM)	No	1. Invitations were sent all in time. 2. The venue was the same as last three days, and the venue was familiar among PAPs since the last several PCMs for ESIA were held here, too. 3. Quality of arrangement was good. 4. Volunteers took active roles and encouraged PAPs to fill the feedback forms.  <u><b>Major points raised in Q &amp; A session</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong dissatisfaction towards compensation rate was expressed by many PAPs. Some of them did so by saying they would not accept lower rate</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> Mamlatdar: Revenue officer

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							<p>than that of Surat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some PAPs enquired when the compensation for them will start.</li> <li>A PAP demanded that his land should be compensated at the industrial rate since the land for acquisition is located in the industrial area.</li> <li>A PAP asked whether there are substantial supports for a vulnerable person (76-year old widow who will lose her entire land) in his village.</li> <li>PAPs demanded the work during the construction phase.</li> </ul>
<b>PCM Surat Jurisdiction</b>							
S-2	Nov. 15, 2011  12:30 – 13:00  Vapi	1.Vapi / Vapi-2 2.Orvad 3.Rentlav 4.Motiwada 5.Umersadi 6.Haria 7.Atul 8.Dived 9.Maghod 10.Pari Parnera	1	1 (0)	Mr. R. K. Kapoor (PM), Mr. U.K. Singh (APM)	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitations were sent all in time.</li> <li>The venue was the same as last three days. However, the meeting was attended by little participant partially due to the renaming of venue.</li> <li>Quality of venue arrangement was good.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</b> Dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate instead of the true market rate was raised by a PAP, who is a rich contractor. In addition, he raised another concern, i.e. the bank loan borrowed against his land, which will be partially acquired by the DFC project.</p> <p>The following actions were taken immediately.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To call Sarpanches of the target 10 villages and ask him to invite PAPs to the PCM planned on 16<sup>th</sup> in Valsad.</li> <li>To call individual PAPs of these 10 villages by using a list of mobile numbers registered at the time of ESIA-PCM and invite them to the PCM on 16<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>In addition, a supplemental PCM will be reorganized later.</li> </ol>
S-2 (II)	Nov. 26, 2011  11:45-13:00  Valsad	S-2 villages except Haria	5	40 (20)	Mr. R. K. Kapoor (PM), Mr. U.K. Singh (APM)	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the supplementary PCM for S-2 held on Nov. 15, 2011.</li> <li>Invitations/ notices for this supplementary meeting were delivered by the DHI teams on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>Quality of venue arrangement was fair.</li> <li>The entire PCM, including the presentation and Q&amp;A session, went well.</li> <li>Mr. Shashikant Patel, Sarpanch of Haria village also attended the meeting.</li> </ol> <p><b>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many PAPs complained that the invitation through Sarpanches is far less effective and insisted that they should be invited individually.</li> <li>Most PAPs expressed their dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate and requested CPM office to carry out own market rate survey.</li> </ul>



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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some PAPs concerned about the status of farmers who is going to lose his entire farm land. If he considers as non-farmer, he will face the difficulty to purchase agricultural land.</li> </ul>
S-3	Nov. 16, 2011 11:30 – 13:30 Valsad	1.Vasiyer 2.Abrama 3.Mograwadi 4.Pardi Sadpur 5.Vejalpur 6.Lilapur 7.Sarodhi 8.Chikhala 9.Sankar talav 10.Dungri 11.Rolla 12.Jespore 13.Olgaon 14.Jora Vasan	12	88 (22)	Mr. R. K. Kapoor (PM), Mr. U.K. Singh (APM)	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitations were sent all in time.</li> <li>The venue was the same as last three days.</li> <li>Quality of venue arrangement was good.</li> <li>The entire PCM, including the presentation and Q&amp;A session, went well.</li> <li>Volunteers were not active in giving assistance to PAPs to write the form.</li> <li>Eighty eight (88) PAPs including about 10 from the S-2 villages have participated. 22 of them were female.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate instead of the true market rate was presented by PAPs.</li> <li>PAPs wish to be shareholders of the "profit-making" DFC project.</li> <li>Whether the compensation is government tax-exempt is asked.</li> <li>De-notification issue of non-acquired land was requested to be clarified by PAPs.</li> </ul>
S-4	Nov. 17, 2011 11:45 – 13:30 Gandevi	1.Desra 2.Bhatha 3.Devdha 4.Sarikhurad 5.Saribujrang 6.Amalsad 7.Ancheli 8.Mohanpur 9.Khaparwada	8	75 (18)	Mr. S.P.Mittal (PM), Mr. K.C. Mathur (DPM), Mr. D. M. Sonavane (PM)	Mr. G. B. Chauhan, Dy. Mamlatdar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitations were sent all in time.</li> <li>The venue was the same as last three days.</li> <li>Quality of venue arrangement was good.</li> <li>The entire PCM, including the presentation and Q&amp;A session, went well.</li> <li>Once again, volunteers were not active in giving assistance to PAPs to write the form.</li> <li>Seventy five (75) PAPs including approximately 20 squatters in Desra village have actively participated. 18 of them were female.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate instead of the true market rate was presented by many PAPs.</li> <li>PAPs demanded an employment opportunity from the railway sector.</li> <li>Calculation method of compensation for trees was asked.</li> <li>Squatters raised their concern regarding "3 month notice", saying 3 months are too short to relocate themselves.</li> </ul>

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S-5	Nov. 18, 2011  11:00  Jalalpor	1.Vedchha 2.Mandir 3.Hansapore 4.Vejalpore	No PCM	No PCM	No PCM	No PCM	<p>Since only 7 PAPs came, the PCM was cancelled. Those 7 PAPs agreed to re-attend the PCM planned on 21st Nov in the same Taluk.</p> <p>Regarding the low participation, as per the discussion with CPM Surat, the following actions were taken.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To invite S-5 villages to the PCM on 21st Nov.in Navsari (Rural)</li> <li>Since the originally planned venue became too small once we amalgamated two PCMs (S-5 and S-6). DHI booked a bigger venue, only 1 km away from the original venue.</li> <li>DHI team will visit (a) 4 villages of S-5 to re-invite PAPs to the PCM on 21st and also visit (b) 8 villages of S-6 to inform the new venue and encourage PAPs participation.</li> </ol>
S-6	Nov. 21, 2011  11:30 – 14:30  Navsari (Rural)	1.Veravan 2.Tavdi 3.Sagra 4.Chhinam 5.Kadoli 6.Mahuwar 7.Ponsra 8.Maroli	6 + all 4 villages of S-5	145 (18)	Mr. S.P. Mittal (PM), Mr. K. C. Mathur (DPM)	Mr. G. B. Chauhan, retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitations were sent all in time.</li> <li>The venue was the same as last three days, and quality of venue arrangement was good.</li> <li>Volunteers became active in providing assistance to PAPs</li> <li>145 PAPs from 10 villages (4 villages of S-5 and 6 villages of S-6) actively participated in the meeting.</li> <li>On request form some PAPs and also confirmed by the CPM officials, the initial part of the presentation had to be skipped but without affecting the main part of key provisions.</li> <li>Since there was a concern from the field staff, a police officer from the nearest police station, Mr. D. A. Desai was invited and indeed attended the meeting, although no violent incidents happened. Only some of PAPs talked loudly and shouted slogans, but not violent in nature.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissatisfaction towards compensation based on the circle rate instead of the true market rate was presented by many PAPs. Under these circumstances, they considered “land for land” compensation as a fairer compensation.</li> <li>Other PAPs pointed out that the compensation is paid <u>at once</u> while DFC is making profit <u>permanently</u>.</li> <li>A participant, who is a chartered accountant demanded DFC to pay 20% more to offset capital gain tax (20%) born by PAPs.</li> <li>In general, PAPs are inclined to wait a new land acquisition law to be effective.</li> </ul>

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S-7	Nov. 22, 2011  11:45 – 13:15  Palsana	1.Kansad 2.Sachin 3.Unn 4.Bhestan 5.Bhedwad 6.Dindoli 7.Godadra 8.Devach 9.Dakhanwada 10.Sedhav 11.Niyol 12. Bharthana Kosad 13. Variyav 14.Kosad	7	24 (0)	Mr. S.P.Mittal, (PM), Mr. R.V. Mishra, (APM), Mr. P.K.Rai, (DPM, CPM Vadodara Office)	Mr. R.G.Rohit, Retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<p>1. Invitations were sent all in time.</p> <p>2. The venue was the same as last three days, and quality of venue arrangement was good. However, some PAPs complained that the venue was far from their villages.</p> <p>3. Since three villages under CPM Vadodara jurisdiction, namely Bharthana Kosad, Variyav and Kosad, were invited to this PCM, an officer from CPM Vadodara Office also attended the meeting.</p> <p>4. In the above mentioned three villages, 69 out of 75 affected plots have been completed compensation.</p> <p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many PAPs expressed their discontents towards compensation rate. They demanded that the compensation amount should be decided based on the true market value or at least the latest new circle rate of April 2011.</li> <li>(Concerns specific to the village Sayan from CPM Vadodara jurisdiction) PAPs from Sayan were worried about delay of awarding compensation amount while PAPs in all adjoining villages have already received compensation.</li> </ul>
S-8	Nov. 23, 2011  11:30 – 13:45  Palsana	1.Vedchha 2.Chhedchha 3.Kosmada 4.Khadsad 5.Pasodra 6.Laskana 7.Valak 8.Bhada 9.Abrama 10.Shekhpur 11.Kathodara	7	46 (0)	Mr. S.P.Mittal, (PM), Mr. R.V. Mishra, (APM), Mr. P.K.Rai, DPM (CPM Vadodara Office)	Mr. R.G.Rohit, Retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<p>1. Invitations were sent all in time. However, most of the attended PAPs came to know this meeting thorough the direct call from DHI the day before.</p> <p>2. The venue was the same as last three days, and quality of venue arrangement was good.</p> <p>3. Since three villages under CPM Vadodara jurisdiction, namely Abrama, Shekhpur and Kathodara were invited to this PCM, an officer from CPM Vadodara Office also attended the meeting.</p> <p>4. In the above mentioned three villages, 50 out of 53 affected plots have been completed compensation.</p> <p>5. Toward the end part of the PCM meeting, a few PAPs became aggressive by the instigation of an advocate, and demanded copies of video footage as well as registration form. The requested documents were provided.</p> <p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many PAPs expressed their demands towards better compensation, saying as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They should receive the compensation similar to the one of Billimora village.</li> <li>ii. They should get compensated for the last three years as their land once notified has not been able to be utilized.</li> <li>iii. New circle rate should be applied.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Although the land use category was transformed from agriculture to</li> </ul>

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							<p>non-agriculture through registration at the Town Planning Department, the change was not reflected in the 7/12, since usually it takes time to do so. A PAP raised a issue whether his compensation rate decided as agricultural land or non-agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs insisted that DFC should purchase not only ROW but 30m wide more since PAPs are not allowed to build any structures in this area.</li> </ul>
M-1	Nov. 26, 2011	1. Jaskhar 2. Sonari 3. Karal 4. Pagote 5. Sawarkhar 6. Shemtekhar 7. Jasai 8. Chirle 9. Paundkhar 10. Khatkhar 11. Bandkhar	1	19 (3)	Mr. R.K. Mishra (Dy.PM) Mr. S.V. Deshpande (APM) P.M. Asai (APM)	Mr. Deelip Bhau Valanj, Tehsildar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since they are all affected villages with only government plots, sarpanchs attended the PCM and no villagers attended the meeting.</li> <li>Since it was organized during the municipal level election, no Issues were discussed between sarpanchs and the organizer since sarpanchs are not supposed to provide any political statement during the election.</li> </ul>
M-2	Nov. 15, 2011  11:55 – 13:35  Panvel	1. Vahal 2. Pandeghar 3. Bambavi 4. Kunde Vahal 5. Ovale 6. Dapoli 7. Pargaon Inam 8. Kopar 9. Vadghar 10. Karanjade 11. Kalundre 12. Vichumbe 13. Panvel 14. Asudgaon 15. Tembhode 16. Valavali 17. Ambetkhar 18. Rodpali 19. Navadhe 20. Pendhar 21. Taloja	16	51 (3)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), P.M.Asai (APM)	Mr. N.Bodhe, Land Acquisition Officer	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation package is much below PAPs' expectation. Land rate is too low.</li> <li>Job should be given permanent basis not temporary contract. Training for job also should be provided at Railway's cost.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs raised voice saying the PCM has no point suggestions/comments given at previous PCMs have not been acknowledged. Also asked why proceedings of previous PCMs have not given.</li> <li>Feedback forms were not filled at the venue. PAPs will return them through Sarpanch later.</li> </ul>

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
M-3	Nov. 16, 2011  11:45 – 13:00  Panvel	1. Pisarve 2. Rohinjan 3. Dhansar 4. <i>Vaklan</i> 5. <i>Nighu</i> 6. Usroli 7. Kolkhe 8. Kone 9. Chikhale	5	71 (0)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. S.V.Deshpande (APM), P.M.Asai (APM)	None	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation package is not realistic. Land rate is too low.</li> <li>• PAP demanded land for land, house for house.</li> <li>• Some PAPs insisted that they have not been paid compensation from previous Railway projects.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One PAP requested to stop the door to door survey without clarifying their doubts.</li> <li>• Feedback forms were not filled at the venue. PAPs will return them through Sarpanch later.</li> </ul>
M-4	Nov. 20, 2011  11:30 – 13:17  Kalyan	1. <i>Ghesar</i> 2. Nilaje 3. Katai 4. Usarghar 5. Betavade 6. Bhopar 7. Nandivali 8. Aayre 9. <i>Kopar</i> 10. Juni-Dombivli 11. Thakurli 12. Navagaon 13. Gaodevi 14. <i>Pimpalner</i> 15. Pimplas 16. Ovali 17. Kamatghar 18. Rahanal 19. Kalwar 20. Wadghar 21. Dunge 22. Vadunavghar 23. Kharbao 24. Malodhi 25. Payegaon 26. Paye	17	79 (3)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. S.V.Deshpande (APM), P.M.Asai (APM), Mr. Dhare (DFC)	Mr. Nitin Chavan, Tehsildar, Kalyan	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevailing market rate should be used. Alternative accommodation should be given before the relocation.</li> <li>• There are many confusions and mistakes in 7/12.</li> <li>• New land acquisition bill has been submitted to the Parliament, no necessary to hurry go with current Act.</li> <li>• Non-Objection Certificate should be issued regarding the construction of the structure within 30 m from the ROW before acquisition.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP demanded to receive record of the previous PCMs and to have higher authorities' presence at the PCM.</li> </ul>

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
M-5	Nov. 24, 2011  11:30 – 13:30  Vasai	1. Nagle 2. Shilottar 3. Sasunavghar 4. Sarjamori 5. Mori 6. <i>Kaman</i> 7. <i>Bapane</i> 8. Juchandra 9. Chandrapada 10. Tivri 11. Rajavalli 12. Gokhivare 13. Bilalpada 14. Dhaniv 15. <i>Bhatpadi</i> 16. <i>Chandansar</i> 17. Shirgaon 18. <i>Dahisar</i> 19. Kasrali	13	153 (0)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), Mr. S.V. Despande (APM), Mr. P.M.Asai (APM), Mr.Naveen Patil (APM)	Mr. Bipin Patel (?), Mr. S. Thorat, Naib Tehsildar	<b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time frame for setting claims was asked.</li> <li>Meaningful discussions won't take place until DFC present concrete land rates.</li> <li>The farmers who will lose all land lose their status as farmers, and therefore cannot obtain farm land.</li> <li>Compensations from previous projects have not been paid yet.</li> <li>Non-Objection Certificate should be issued regarding the construction of the structure within 30 m from the ROW before acquisition.</li> <li>PAPs should be share holder of the project.]</li> <li>More than one 20A have been issued and no activities have been able to conduct in the notified area. It should be compensated.</li> <li>What kind of compensation will be given to the tribal people who are residing forest area?</li> </ul>
M-6	Nov. 21, 2011  11:15 – 13:18  Palghar	1. Wadi Saravali 2. <i>Kandanvan</i> 3. Karvale 4. Sartodi 5. Saphale 6. <i>Umbarpada</i> 7. <i>Nandade</i> 8. Kardal (Old Makan Kapase) 9. Kapase 10. Makunsar 11. Rothe 12. Kelve Road 13. Kasbe Mahim 14. Navli 15. Palghar 16. Gothanpur 17. <i>Kolgaon</i> 18. Umroli 19. Birwadi 20. Panchali	26	200 (52)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), Mr. P.M.Asai (APM), Mr. P.N.Dhere (APM)	None	<b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in ROW confused some PAPs.</li> <li>Time frame for implementation of land acquisition was questioned.</li> <li>PAPs insisted not to cooperate until the new land acquisition bill is passed.</li> <li>A PAP insisted that he will appeal to the High Court as it is the only way to success, he believes.</li> </ul> <b><u>Other Issues</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitation letters were not sent to all PAPs.</li> <li>PAPs complained about not getting any record of the previous PCMs and no presence of CPM Mumbai.</li> </ul>

PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
		20. Kambalgaon 21. Khairapada (Old Saravali) 22. Dandipada 23. Boisar 24. Katkar 25. Rani Shingaon 26. Navale					
M-7	Nov. 23, 2011  11:00 – 13:05  Dahanu	1. Kolavali 2. Vangaon 3. Kapshi 4. Asangaon 5. Dehane 6. Pale 7. Aagwan 8. Saravali 9. Patilpada 10. Manfod 11. Junnarpada 12. Nandore 13. Dahanu 14. Kasara 15. Waki 16. Ambewadi 17. Chikhale 18. Gholwad 19. Bordee 20. Brahmanpada 21. Borigaon 22. Vevaji	20	103 (15)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), Mr. G.S.Choudhry (Dy CPM), Mr. P.M.Asai (APM), Mr. Naveen Patil (APM)	Mr. M.M.Gavit (Land Acquisition Officer), Mr. Sanhke, Naib Tehsildar, Dahanu	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in ROW is not acceptable for some PAPs.</li> <li>• Jobs should be provided to PAFs.</li> <li>• Time frame for implementation of land acquisition was questioned.</li> <li>• A newly constructed borewell may not be productive, then the farm will be ruined.</li> <li>• Farmers who lose all land will be no farmers anymore and will have difficulty purchasing new land.</li> <li>• PAPs insisted that land acquisition should be done after the new land acquisition law is passed.</li> <li>• Dahanu detour should be cancelled as it is in an eco-sensitive zone.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invitation letters were not sent to all PAPs. Also the notice was given to unrelated people.</li> <li>• PAPs complained about not getting any record of the previous PCMs and response from CPMs.</li> </ul>
M-8	Nov. 25, 2011  11:30 – 12:30  Thane	1. Narivali 2. Wadavali	5	20(0)	Mr. N.Shetty (Dy CPM), Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), Mr. S.V. Despande (APM), Mr. P.M.Asai (APM), Mr.Naveen Patil (APM)	Mohan Mali, Dy Sabhapati, Bhopar	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment should be changed. Request has been submitted but no response from CPM.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The venue is not appropriate. The PCM should be held in the villages.</li> </ul>



PCM No.	Time, Date, and Venue	Invited Villages <sup>12</sup>	No. of attended Villages	No. of Participants (Women)	Attendance from CPM Office	Attendance from Competent Authority Office	Other Issues
M-9	Nov. 18, 2011  12:10 – 14:30  Umargaon	1. Govada 2. Dahad 3. Solsumba 4. Humbran 5. Sanjan 6. Gumse Kankaria 7. Tumb 8. Malav 9. Deheli 10. Vankash 11. Bhilad 12. Karamveli 13. Valvada	12	193 (24)	Mr. R.K.Mishra (Dy PM), Mr. R.K.Kapoor (PM), Mr. U.K.Singh (APM)	None	<p><b><u>Major points raised during the Q&amp;A session</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation facility will be lost by the land acquisition. PAP demanded DFC to provide similar facility.</li> <li>• Land for land, and a job for a PAF was demanded by PAPs.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other Issues</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lot of confusion among PAPs about exact area for acquisition.</li> <li>• 20E notification should be published at least two local newspapers in vernacular language.</li> <li>• PAPs are not aware of field surveys (Joint Measurement Survey?). The survey should informed and include PAPs.</li> </ul>

Source: JICA Survey Team

## (c) Major Questions and Answers at PCM for Draft Full RRP

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PAPs wanted to hear more concrete compensation rates. At the previous PCMs (on ESIA) they were told that this RRP-PCM would stress upon issues related to compensation in particular, they were disappointed and even angry with the delivery of the DRAFT RRP PCM presentation.</li> </ul>	
Land Rate Market Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is a wide gap between true market rate and circle rate. Compensation rate should be based on true market value.</li> <li>➤ Why circle rate of 2008 was applied when the land was being acquired in 2011?</li> <li>➤ At least the new circle rate ("Jantri rate"), which has already been adopted on April 01, 2011 should be applied. (Gujarat)</li> <li>➤ The land rate is rising day by day. Why the Competent Authority does not consider this for compensation?</li> <li>➤ Despite the proof of higher market rates, why PAPs are not being paid according to the copies of sale deeds presented to the Competent Authority? Why land that was taken in 2011, but the compensation was paid at the rate of 2008.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land is being acquired for a special project under Railways, fixation of market rate could be based on either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium.</li> <li>➤ Specific circle rate is being followed based on cut-off date.</li> <li>➤ The market survey was done and report was sent to JICA and DFCCIL to inform them about the gap between circle rate and true market rate. This finding will be incorporated in final RRP Report. (Surat)</li> <li>➤ The compensation would be paid on the basis of cut-off date, which is the date of publication of 20A. Therefore any such reference that will be considered for deciding the rate should be of past three years of the cut-off day. In Haryana, before commencement of the Committee meeting on land rate fixing, PAPs should go and meet the Commissioner with mass application on required and acceptable land rates. This would help in finalizing the land rates based on the hearing of PAPs.</li> </ul>
Other Land Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Piramal village is only 1.5 km from the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) so the land here should fetch the same price as in GIDC.</li> <li>➤ Compensation for the land that has been acquired in Gujarat was far less than the Haryana, U.P. and other States. Why are we being paid less?</li> <li>➤ Some Private Sector Companies, such as HPCL, BP, Reliance Petrochemical, Gujarat Gas, etc. recently given a much higher rate to the PAPs. This model could be used by Railways.</li> <li>➤ A part of the land has been acquired by the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA). Same rate should be paid by DFCCIL for land acquisition.</li> <li>➤ The circle rate of the village is much lower than the neighboring villages. How best can PAPs proof proper land rate. (Haryana)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Competent Authority would seek information from the GIDC on its land acquisition policy and rate of land.</li> <li>➤ Compensation rate is calculated for category of land mentioned in 7/12 revenue land records. As of now, the compensation rate is based either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium. Moreover, rate for new construction of buildings are given based on basic scheduled rates of Public Works Department.</li> <li>➤ Mr. Singhal explained it saying that the rate would be finalized by SDM following UP Legal Framework. In addition he mentioned about 60% over and above additional payment of compensation. The PAP seemed to be satisfied.</li> <li>➤ PAPs can go appeal to Sub-divisional Magistrate prior to the meeting with the Commissioner. (Land rate for acquisition of Haryana State is decided by the Commissioner after he/she discusses with the Patwari, Revenue Officer and CPM office).</li> <li>➤ Joint Measurement has been conducted and only areas lying between 30 -60 m of</li> </ul>

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The 20A was canceled and reissued twice since 2008, and the PAP lost his income from not being able to cultivating land. It should be compensated.</li> <li>➤ Compensation that will be given is too low to buy new land for Agriculture. How can farmers survive?</li> </ul>	the alignment will be acquired.
Other Compensation Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Why DFCCIL does not engage the market survey to find out the real market rate?</li> <li>➤ Do not engage any agency for deciding compensation. It should be given as per the Railways rules.</li> <li>➤ There will be lot of activities during construction of DFCC on the adjoining lands resulting in destruction of crops and degradation of land. How will that be compensated?</li> <li>➤ In previous PCMs, PAPs were told that they would get annuity based on the Haryana States Law.</li> <li>➤ In previous meeting, PAPs are told to receive different (higher) rate of compensation. What is the truth?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rates are decided by the Competent Authority. If needed, CA can constitute a market survey (Vadodara).</li> <li>➤ The compensation will be decided by the Competent Authority and no other agency will be involved for that.</li> <li>➤ The construction will be done by different agencies. They will be responsible for agreement to use private lands.</li> <li>➤ The State Law applies only for determining the land rate. Annuity will not be provided.</li> <li>➤ The hand-out (written document) explains compensation package for the project.</li> </ul>
Delay in Payment of Compensation (Vadodara and Surat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Some of the PAPs have still not been paid the compensation amount. Why is the delay? (Vadodara)</li> <li>➤ Some of the PAPs said that they should be paid the compensation with 15% interest as they have suffered loss due to delay in payment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The paper works are being completed and disbursement of compensation amount will start soon. (Phone numbers of the individuals were taken and assured them that they will inform them about the status of payment to them after consulting the CPM office.)</li> </ul>
Relocation and Compensation for Non-title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Scheduled Caste PAPs (encroachers) demanded to be provided some land to reconstruct their houses. Historically, the legal papers (such as 7/12) had not been provided to the SC, who have live in land for several decades. Their houses are shown on the village map issued by the DLRO. That means their claim was legal.(Vadodara)</li> <li>➤ Three month notice (for encroachers) is too short and insufficient to relocate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Your claim can be validated only if you have a legal document such as form 7/12. This issue has been referred to the District Collector and he has to decide about your claim. The CPM will arrange a joint meeting with the Competent Authority to hear your grievances.</li> </ul>
Provision for shifting allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The provisions for compensation on shifting allowance?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The shifting allowance will be paid to the affected families.</li> </ul>
Compensation for shifting of Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation for shifting facilities such as irrigation pipelines from the other parts of the land which is parted due to rail track?</li> <li>➤ Who would pay for shifting of facilities such as bore well and irrigation pipeline in the field.</li> <li>➤ While acquiring his property the project will disrupt the irrigation facility (tube well) on his farm. Can the DFC authorities assure a similar source of water in the remaining part of his property?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PAPs should have claimed such compensation. However, PAPs can still petition competent authority for such claims.</li> <li>➤ The cost of shifting of facilities will be borne of the DFCCIL.</li> <li>➤ Efforts would be made to compensate the facility.</li> </ul>
Compensation for structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ What will PAPs do in case DFC affect existing facilities such as cable lines, underground water lines, sewerage line, telephone cables?</li> <li>➤ The extra expenses will be involved to shift the facility (e.g. wells) including building the electric poles, wires, etc. Will DFC compensate these costs as well?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No such structure would be affected. But in case, any shifting is required, it will be done by DFC at its own cost. But after 10 years or more, if any maintenance is required, it will have to be done by PAPs themselves after taking permission from Railways.</li> <li>➤ PAPs should claim all anticipated expenses to get compensated at the Joint Measurement Survey.</li> </ul>

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
Compensation for out of RoW	➤ Since the Indian Railway does not allow developing structures within 30 meters of railway boundary, PAPs can not use these areas as well. The Indian Railway should acquire this portion too.	➤ Land within 30 m still belongs to PAPs, and they can develop structures and assets in this area after taking the NOC from the Indian Railways.
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One-job-per-family should be delineated properly and should have entitlement for not only the name of the titleholder but all the families under the plot ownership to be considered for the provision.</li> <li>➤ People should get employment based on qualification. If anyone is not interested in employment, they should get the benefit of lifetime pension.</li> <li>➤ Permanent employment should be given to the PAPs, not temporary. Training cost should be also provided.</li> <li>➤ A household is often conglomeration of several separate families. If there are more than one claimants in the affected household, who will get the job?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The process of implementation of the scheme was being worked out and will be known to the PAPs once finalized. In Palwal, copies of the notification were provided to PAPs.</li> <li>➤ PAPs should get the land record updated if the land has been inherited by several families.</li> </ul>
Compensation to the wage laborers	➤ The survey agency did not identify correctly the number of agricultural laborers employed in the fields that have been acquired. As a result, they could not be paid compensation. (Vadodara: it is suspected that some people are filing false claims)	➤ In that case, they have an option of going for arbitration as compensation for such cases has already been awarded.
Compensation of Structures out of RoW	➤ Compensation for the structure that is out of RoW, but would be affected by the vibration.	➤ Design of the DFCC was such that there will no impact of the vibration on the structures out of RoW.
Complete Compensation is not paid to Vadodara PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PAPs in Vadodara who have already been paid did know about some of the benefits, such as additional benefits to the Vulnerable Persons that should have been given to the PAPs.</li> <li>➤ Most of the PAPs were not aware of their entitlement regarding the payment of Rs. 15 per square meter for the land acquired over and above 1500 sq. m. As they were not aware, neither they claimed any such compensation not have been paid by the Competent Authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ They can go to arbitrator to claim such benefits if they think that have not been given those benefits.</li> <li>➤ DFCCIL officers took the phone number of the Sarpanch and promised him to get back to him with full information on this issue.</li> </ul>
Vadodara/Surat PAPs not have been paid yet	➤ why some of PAPs still not given payment since all adjoining villages have already received payment (2) how much payment will be given for trees (3) there are lot of concerns on payment for trees because lot of non-genuine payments have been done in nearby villages.	➤ The award for land has already been prepared by the land acquisition officer and payment process will start within a month. For all assets on acquired land, award is being prepared by the land acquisition officer and accordingly payment will be done.
Community Structures	➤ Whether their "Shamshan Bhumi" (Cremation Ground) was going to be divided in two parts?	➤ DFCCIL and CA informed that the said land was not being acquired.
Time frame for Arbitration	➤ What is the time frame to settle all the claims? Previous acquisitions have not been satisfactory. Arbitration process takes long time.	-
Middlemen	➤ Several PAPs in his village had been contacted by touts and middlemen who promised them good compensation. Authorities should stop these people who might take the advantage of ignorance of PAPs on their entitlement and rights.	➤ DFCCIL or Competent Authority has not authorized any agency or person to negotiate with PAPs. So they should be careful and inform such incidents to the office of CPM or Competent Authority immediately.
Language Compensation Document	➤ The letter given by the Competent Authority, explaining award that given to PAPs were written in English language which most of the PAPs did not understand, and that made it difficult to understand provision properly. It should be	➤ The CA and DFCCIL officials assured the participants that they would share this request with the CA.

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
	delivered in vernacular language (Gujarati).	
Timing of RRP-PCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It would have been more relevant and useful if Entitlement Matrix information were shared with the PAPs before the award of compensation.</li> <li>➤ It was too early to go for RRP related PCMs when much of the provisions have not taken any concrete shape. It would have been better to have the RRP PCM after fixing the Entitlements to final level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ DFCCIL already had several meetings with the PAPs to inform them about their entitlement.</li> </ul>
Organization of PCMs in Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The PCM should not have been organized on Fridays. He said it would have been better to organize PCM in the villages.(Muslim Community)</li> <li>➤ Higher authority (CA) should attend the PCM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ DFCCIL should have considered this fact and have not organized PCM on Friday.</li> <li>➤ They were not able to attend, but the message will be conveyed.</li> </ul>
Corporate Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A large piece of land which was acquired by the company for constructing housing for its staff has been divided into several parts due to DFCC and now there cannot be housing built there. Can it be changed?</li> <li>➤ The compensation paid to them should be as per the non-agricultural land rate and not for the agricultural land as they have already converted the land use.</li> <li>➤ Earlier their land has been taken for National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). As result of these acquisitions, the entire land has been divided into several parts. There will be problem of approach to the different piece of land after the construction of housing colonies. (all from a representative of the Reliance Industry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The said piece of land was purchased by IPCL about 16-17 years back and no construction has been made till date. The issues have also been discussed with Vice President of the company. Now at this stage the alignment cannot be changed.</li> <li>➤ At the time of issuance of the 20A, the land was recorded agricultural land because the company had not renewed the status of land within given time of 3 years.</li> <li>➤ For the access, an under bridge is planned. However, if the company can share its development plan with DFCCIL and request for another approach it could be considered. However, an over bridge cannot be provided. All the roads marked on the village map would be kept intact through provision of under bridge or any another alternative option. Also, if the land is divided and some parts of the land were being unproductive, PAP may seek for compensation for that.</li> </ul>
Farmers cannot get new land for Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Farmers who lose 100% land will lose their right to buy agricultural land if they are not able to do so within six months. Ultimately his name will not appear in the 7/12 extracts if he delays buying land and ultimately he will lose his rights as an agriculturist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Certificate will be provided.</li> </ul>
Definition of the Marginal Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The definition of the marginal farmers given in the presentation was not right in Gujarat context. Here the Marginal Farmers are those who have less than 1.5 Ha.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The definition was as per NRRP 2007. He will check with the State Government and rectify.</li> </ul>
Flooding and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The construction of high tracks may result in flooding of their agricultural fields.</li> <li>➤ Operations of freight trains will impact old structures due to vibrations. If any damage occurs to these buildings due to vibration, necessary compensation should be paid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There would be no flooding due to DFCC as all necessary mitigation measures would be taken during designing, execution and operations of the corridor in order to avoid such incidents. Similarly, results of the study done by DFCCIL to know the impact of the vibration on the structure suggests that the vibration level would be much below the normal level. It will not impact the structures.</li> </ul>
Error in Village Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There are errors in the village map.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PAP should meet DLRO in this regard and file an application for corrections.</li> </ul>
Confusion in the Land Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There are many mistakes in the 7/12 records. The 7/12 records have no relevance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The 7/12 records will be clarified by the Competent Authority, which DFC will</li> </ul>

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The changes in land category that had reported long time ago have not been correctly reflected on 7/12 records.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ facilitate. DFC would commence the JMS soon and the confusion would be cleared. They should file objection at the CA office as the land rate is decided based on the land category.</li> </ul>
Incorrectness in 20A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The plot numbers were not included in the news paper announcement (20A). However, they are shown in the map and the pillars are put in the plot as well. This need to be straight.</li> <li>➤ Names of some of the titleholders whose land to be acquired were missing in the 20A notification.</li> <li>➤ There are discrepancies in 20A and actual title-holders of affected plot.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Joint Measurement exercise will clear the issue.</li> <li>➤ DFCCIL could look into the matter, if the plot numbers are provided to them.</li> <li>➤ It could be rectified during Joint Measurement. PAPs can also to report to Patwari.</li> </ul>
Payment in one installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All PAPs asked for compensation amount to be paid to them at once, they would not allow any process of installments.</li> </ul>	
New Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land should be acquired only after new Land Acquisition Bill is passed in the Parliament.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If the new bill is passed, all new rates will be paid to them. If rate is fixed prior to the enactment of the new bill, then the difference in compensation will be paid separately at a later date. (TBC)</li> </ul>
Basis of giving interest on late payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ What is the basis of giving interest on late payment of compensation amount?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Compensation payment should be given within one year of issue of 20F with provision of further extension of six months. If still there is any delay, the interest will be paid @5% per month for six months.</li> </ul>
Clarification on residual portion of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Clarify what provisions would be given if they lose a small portion of land due to bifurcation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Either the Railways will acquire their small portion of land or they will get 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.</li> </ul>
Clarification on additional ex-gratia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Does the additional ex-gratia payment of Rs 20,000 for land up to 1500 sq. m will be given to each titleholder?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It will be given to each titleholder whose name is mentioned in 7/12 land revenue record.</li> </ul>
Poor Response from DFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ PAPs had not received any response to the objections raised by them during one month notice after 20A Notification. They had submitted many applications to the CPM Office but not a single reply had been received by them. They are losing confidence in this project and doubt the working of railways. They have now decided to send applications to everyone at the Centre including the Prime Minister.</li> <li>➤ PAPs demanded to reply to their memorandum within 7 days which was submitted at previous ESIA PCM Meeting</li> <li>➤ There have been so many PCM meetings but no result has been given to PAPs in writing.</li> <li>➤ Suggestions, and demand of PAPs mentioned at the PCMs have not been taken by DFC. No feedbacks to PAPs.</li> <li>➤ No record of the meetings has been provided to PAPs regardless written request from PAPs.</li> <li>➤ Comments and opinions raised in the previous PCMs have not been reflected in the presentation at all (draft RRP). Therefore, PAPs do not submit feedback forms.</li> </ul>	
PAP should receive fare share of the DFC Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This project is in PPP mode (public-private partnership) and hence would benefit multinational and Indian private companies (2) Since this project is spending 90 million dollar, they are not aware of as to how much money is being spent on land acquisition (3) This is a commercial project and not</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This is purely a 100% Government project and there is no private partnership. Secondly, this is not a commercial project but project of national interest and would benefit all people either directly or indirectly.</li> </ul>

Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
	<p>a public purpose project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land was being acquired for industrial purpose, why agricultural rates were being considered?</li> <li>➤ Each PAP should be given partnership in the profit of railways since they will be gaining permanently whereas PAPs will be losing their land. There should be a provision of pension so that PAPs can be a part and parcel of the project.</li> <li>➤ PAPs should get some discount on fares for travelling in passenger trains in any part of India.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The land was being acquired for public purpose not for industrial purpose. It will help decongest the passenger routes and also help agricultural products to be transported speedily.</li> </ul>
Applicability of tax on compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Each PAP would be subjected to 20% capital gain tax on the compensation, so this loss should be additionally compensated by Railways.</li> <li>➤ Clarification needed if the compensation amount would be subjected to any government tax.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Railways is not deducting any Tax at source on any paid amount. Whether at all this capital gain tax applies or not, would be clarified by DFC and informed to PAPs accordingly. PAPs would be communicated on this later.</li> </ul>
Width of ROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The width of ROW should be reduced in order to save Mosque and Houses.</li> <li>➤ Why ROW has been widen from the earlier plan from 20-22 m to 30-60 m?</li> <li>➤ Why DFC is acquiring different width of land such as 27 m, 40 m or 60 m?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The width of ROW has already been reduced at appropriate places from normal 30m to 18 m. and thus met their demand. (PAPs were somehow not aware of this change.)</li> <li>➤ DFC is acquiring land only as per requirement. In order to give appropriate curve to the alignment to protect some religious structures or to maintain appropriate distance between old bridge on rivers such as Kaveri, Ambika so that new bridge do not affect the structures of old bridge.</li> <li>➤ ROW varies from location to location.</li> </ul>
Demand for Immediate Action from DFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Joint meeting with the District Collector, CA and CPM in the first week of December 2011 to answer to their queries face to face</li> <li>➤ Copy of final RRP Report having details on land compensation to each representative of PAPs in each village</li> <li>➤ Copies of NRRP 2007 and RAA 2008 should be provided to the representatives of PAPs</li> <li>➤ Committee should be formed at the District level who can deal with their issues</li> <li>➤ A copy of the Government Resolution issued in the Maharashtra?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These demands of PAPs will be discussed with higher authorities and suitable actions will be taken.</li> <li>➤ It can be obtained from corporate office of DFCCIL, JST or from Maharashtra Government.</li> </ul>
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ People were having confusion in correct cut-off date for their area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The cut-off date in their area was informed.</li> </ul>
Process of de-notification of non-acquired land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When notification was issued by DFC, entire area of a particular survey number was notified. But now when DFC has identified the exact area to be acquired in a particular survey number, the remaining non-acquired land should be de-notified so that they can make use of this part of land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This issue is very much in consideration of CPM Surat and appropriate action would be taken soon.</li> </ul>
Alignment, Detour, BOR, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Option should be explored by DFC to change alignment. Existing roads and passages to farm lands should not be affected. ROB or RUBs should be added.</li> <li>➤ Dahanu detour is being imposed in spite of alternative plans showing feasibility of parallel lines. The detour plan has not been made available. Dahanu is an eco-sensitive zone as per the MoEF Notification. Developments in such zones are restricted.</li> <li>➤ Current alignment should be changed. DFC is violating Faridabad Master Plan. (Faridabad)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ They are included in the DFC drawings. They can also arrange a joint ground survey to determine the location of ROB. (Mumbai)</li> <li>➤ There was an appeal from the District Authority, but Chief Secretary of Haryana declined this appeal. Faridabad Master Plans is not violated, he says.</li> </ul>
Cost of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ What compensation will be given to us for fruit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The valuation of each tree is done by the</li> </ul>



Topics	PAPs' Comments, Questions, Opinions, etc.	CPM or CA's Response
	<p>trees? We need explanation on this.</p> <p>➤ There are many concerns on compensation on trees because there are so many in-genuine payments have been done in neighboring villages. (Sayan Village, Vadodara)</p>	Horticulture Department. (One concrete example was explained, using compensation for a mongo tree)
Maharashtra Committee	<p>➤ PAP asked whether the committee has been formed and demanded that at least two members of the committee should be present in PCMs to indicate seriousness of purpose. Only those authorities who can take decisions should be present.</p>	<p>➤ The mechanism of the Committee was explained, and PAPs were assured that they would get ample opportunity to interact with them to their satisfaction.</p>
NOC (Non Objection Certificate)	<p>➤ NOCs should be issued before acquisition starts.</p>	-

## (d) Minutes of PCMs for Draft Full RRP (Nov. 2011)

[CPM Noida]

### (PCM Rewari 1, Rewari District, Haryana State)

**Date of Meeting:** 14.11.2011

**Venue:** Yaduvansh Vatika Community Hall, Rewari Town, Haryana

**Time:** 10.30 am, PCM Started at 11.15 am. and continued till 1.15 pm.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office: Mr. P K Yadhav, PM Mr. K K Gupta, APM, Rewari</b>	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 46PAPs No. of Female Participants: Nil No. of Villages Participated: 5</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority: Mr. Bishnoi, DRO, Rewari</b>	<b>JST: Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya</b>
<b>Others: Nil</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Mr. Srimoy Patra, Dr. Alka, Ms. Nidhi, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 4 others.</b>
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the Meeting</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First, PAPs told about invitation mechanism. They said that PAPs should be invited in due time on an individual basis.</li> <li>In the beginning, CPM representative briefed the PAPs on the purpose of this meeting and requested them to listen first to the PPT and then ask questions. He ensured that all their questions would be replied as best as possible supported with policy and governmental information till date. PAPs cooperated and participated till the end, including taking active part in Q&amp;A session.</li> <li>PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher land compensation rate should commensurate with the market value. One PAP mentioned that since Rewari area was covered under the Master Plan of National Capital Region (NCR), the land rate should be that of NCR.</li> <li>- PAPs got confused and raised objections on the provision of 300 days employment with minimum agricultural wages in case of loss of livelihood. They equated this provision to the Employment Policy of DFCCIL.</li> <li>- PAPs asked if there was any provision of royalty for 30-35 years with minimum annual fixed amount as per the Haryana Government norms.</li> <li>- Compensation policy for loss or damage of adjoining lands during construction work such as creation of pits due to digging of soil or due to any other reason.</li> <li>- Approach roads or passage to move from one side of the track to the other so that their remaining land could be utilized.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CPM representative gave following reply to various concerns/issues of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Compensation Rate: It was replied that DFCCIL committed to pay according to the rate as decided by the CA as per the Haryana Government norms. Normally, the highest stamp duty rate of last 3 years or the highest registered value was considered. DFCCIL would add 60% solatium on the rate and would pay to the PAPs as a single instalment. For any rate related concern, PAPs should approach their CA or Commissioner Office. CA informed that the rate would be decided in a month or so.</li> <li>- Additional Assistance: 300 days was an additional assistance to the marginal farmers or vulnerable groups and not to be confused with employment to the PAPs.</li> <li>- Employment Policy: It was almost certain that the job to one person of each titleholder family would be provided. The rules were being framed and would accordingly be informed. Thereafter, PAPs could give their application to their respective CA by nominating one eligible person from their family.</li> <li>- Loss during Construction Work: Any loss or damage of land during construction work would be suitably compensated by the DFCCIL appointed contractor. But how much rate would be given was not clear.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Some PAPs mentioned about discrepancies in 20A notification and actual names of titleholders of affected plots. CPM officer informed that the rectifications could be possible if PAPs cooperate while JM and also sit with their respective Patwaris / Numbardars for reporting wrong information so that 20E notifications could be issued flawless. PAPs agreed.</li> <li>CPM representative further informed that each PAP should carefully inform the DFCCIL team during JM survey if any of their tubewell, underground pipelines, trees were getting affected so that correct information could be recorded. They could also give their application to the CA.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Rewari 2, Rewari District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 15.11.2011

**Venue:** Yadhav Sabha Sthal, Rewari town

**Time:** 11.15 am.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. P K Yadhav, PM Mr. K K Gupta, APM, Rewari	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 48PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 6
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Bishnoi, DRO, Rewari	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Dr. Chandwani / Mr. Srimoy Patra, Dr. Alka, Ms. Nidhi, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 4 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>CPM representative gave introductory remark by giving purpose of the meeting and requested all PAPs to first listen to the presentation carefully before raising their concerns or any query. He assured that all their questions would be suitably answered. While informing on the issue of compensation rate for land, he mentioned that whenever new Act comes, the payment would be made according to the new policy so that there is no loss to the PAPs. All PAPs listened calmly to the entire presentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs mainly raised following concerns/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher land compensation rate since there is a lot of unemployment in the area and people have no other means. In case of lower rate, people would create hurdle and do agitation.</li> <li>- PAPs from Lodhana Village informed that the DFC track will pass very close to nearly 4-5 houses which would cause health effect.</li> <li>- Suitable underpasses or overpasses with height of at least 10 feet should be provided and all affected PAPs should be aware of the locations of these underpasses.</li> <li>- Employment provisions should be included in the DFC scheme.</li> <li>- Our voice should be communicated to the higher officials.</li> <li>- There should be a proper fencing along track passing near villages to prevent accidents and safety of their animals.</li> <li>- Some PAPs also enquired about the width of track and provision of service roads along the track.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CPM representative tried to address most of the queries raised by the PAPs and gave the following reply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On Compensation rate, he informed that the DFCCIL was committed to pay at any rate as decided by the Commissioner or any Committee appointed by the State Government. DRO as a CA is a link between the State Government and the MOR. Moreover, MOR had already informed DRO to fix proper rate based on market analysis.</li> <li>- If any new Act or Policy of the Central Government comes, the difference in compensation would be paid to the PAPs.</li> <li>- Normally the width of track is 40 -60 m but at some places more land is required and the width could be up to 100-120 m at such places.</li> <li>- Employment: MOR has agreed to provide employment to one person from the titleholder family but the modalities are being worked out. Each titleholder would have to nominate one person from his family and submit application to the DRO who in turn would forward details to MOR.</li> <li>- Underpasses with suitable height of 8-10 m would be provided at every one km all along the track. There would also be a provision of road of width 5 m</li> </ul> </li> <li>The DRO also gave following information to the PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He explained that the land compensation rate is decided after studying the government policy, average value of registered properties, collector rate and other market value. But he assured that each PAP would get a very good rate and they should not be worried.</li> <li>- He mentioned that during announcement of award, each PAP would get information and would be informed on the land rate.</li> <li>- He also briefly explained the care which each PAP should take before award of compensation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Some PAPs mentioned about discrepancies in 20A notification and actual names of titleholders of affected plots. CPM representative informed that the rectifications could be possible if PAPs cooperate while JM and also sit with their respective Patwaris / Numbardars for reporting wrong information so that 20E notifications could be issued flawless. PAPs agreed.</li> <li>CPM representative further informed that each PAP should carefully inform the DFCCIL team during JM survey if any of their tubewell, underground pipeline, trees were getting affected so that correct information could be recorded. PAPs could also give their application to the CA.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Alwar, Tijara Tehsil, Alwar District, Rajasthan State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 15.11.2011

**Venue:** Rajasthan Heritage Hotel, Vayali Farm House, Tappukhera

**Time:** 3.30 pm. (Meeting started on time and continued till 5.00 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. S P Yadhav, PM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 48PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 2 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 6
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. B M Sharma, Tehsildar, Tijara	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Srimoy Patra, Dr. Alka, Ms. Nidhi Gupta, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 4 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the PAPs being medium and small / marginal farmers did not have much awareness about project related RRP provisions. They attended the PCM very attentively and participated with a few essential queries during the Q&amp;A session.</li> <li>PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How land rate would be decided in case of varying rates among different Tehsils such as Tijara, Bhiwadi, Tapukara? In case the DFC track passes from the centre of the plot, what would be done for the remaining land on both sides?</li> <li>- In case of non-titleholders who are cultivating land for more than 15-20 years, how compensation would be given?</li> <li>- What is the time line for compensation payment? What is the width of track? Whether soil would be taken from their land or brought from outside? Who would level their land?</li> <li>- How much compensation would be given in case of loss of well, submersible pumps, trees, standing crops, and underground pipelines?</li> <li>- Land rate should be decided in consultation with the farmers and should not be done by the State officials on their own.</li> <li>- If walls of any nearby well collapse due to vibration, how compensation would be given?</li> <li>- There should be a provision for employment to at least one member of the titleholder family.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CPM representative gave the following reply to various issues/concerns raised by the PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Compensation rate would be fixed by the Commissioner of Alwar District as per the norms of the State Government. DFCCIL would not have any say in the matter but only add 60% solatium to the fixed rate.</li> <li>- No land compensation would be given to the non-titleholders but they would get other benefits as per RRP Policy.</li> <li>- The Contractor would be responsible for arranging soil for the project. If soil is taken from the land of any PAP, compensation would be given by the Contractor.</li> <li>- JM survey is likely to commence from Dec 2011 and land rate would be decided by April 2012.</li> <li>- Underpasses with suitable height would be provided at all major roads. Passage would be provided at every 1 km so that the farmers could access their agricultural fields.</li> <li>- Any loss of well due to vibration would be compensated later but it was difficult to say anything at the moment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>On the issue of job, PAPs asked for clarification on the entitlement. CPM representative mentioned that from each titleholder household one job would be provided to a member of that household. However, people raised the issue of conglomeration of a number of separate families under each titleholder at current date and they expect one member from each legitimate family should be entitled for the job provision. On this issue, CA spoke on behalf of the PAPs and requested CPM, PM to place this demand to higher decision making of DFCCIL. CPM representative agreed.</li> <li>Compensation for loss of trees, structures, standing crops and hidden pipelines was another important issue raised by the PAPs. CPM representative explained all the entitlements categorically to the satisfaction of all the PAPs.</li> <li>There was a case of 'Kabzadhari' (encroacher) discussed in presence of the owner of the plot. Both of them were mentioning their claim with verbal evidences. However, CPM representative intervened and suggested to both parties that they should appeal to the CA with proof in order to strengthen their respective claims. Both the parties agreed to it.</li> <li>CPM representative also suggested each PAP to inform DFCCIL's team during JM survey about loss of tubewell, underground pipelines, trees so that correct information could be recorded and suitably compensated.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Taoru 2, Taoru / Nuh Tehsil, Mewat District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 17.11.2011

**Venue:** Chandravati B-Ed College, Taoru, Mewat

**Time:** 10.30 am. (Actually started at 11.15 am and continued till 1.30 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office: Mr. P K Yadhav, PM</b>	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 43 PAPs No. of Female Participants: Nil No. of Villages Participated: 16</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority: Nil</b>	<b>JST: Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya</b>
<b>Others: Nil</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 5 others.</b>
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the beginning, CPM representative briefed the PAPs on the purpose of this meeting and requested them to listen carefully to the presentation. He also gave quick information that the MoR had already taken the decision that the employment would be provided to one person from each titleholder family. However, the modalities were being worked out. PAPs listened to the entire presentation.</li> <li>2. PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land compensation should be given at today's rate and not of last three years.</li> <li>- DFCCIL should conduct one meeting where each PAP could be informed on the land area to be acquired and how much price each would get. In the absence of any clear roadmap, they were not able to understand the usefulness of these meetings.</li> <li>- One PAP informed that recently they had read in the newspaper that for DFCCIL type projects, land rate would be 4 times the circle rates but the new Act was still debated in the Parliament. So, DFCCIL should wait for the new Act to come.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. PAPs asked for the presence of the CA for elaborate discussion on Land Acquisition. They were a bit disgusted when their specific queries on the mechanism of rate fixing were not adequately addresses by CPM representative.</li> <li>4. PAPs raised questions on the issue that they were told in the ESIA PCMs that they would be informed of the final rates of their land, one-job-per-family entitlements etc. In this PCM, but the meeting lacked on commitments on these issues.</li> <li>5. PAPs asked for the presence of the CA to be ensured in future meetings, i.e. of 18<sup>th</sup> November 2011, or else they would not allow the PCM to be hold.</li> <li>6. PAPs also raised questions on the process of inviting them. They opposed the way of fixing notice on Panchayat Bhawan and also sending the 'general' invitation to the name of the Sarpanch. Instead they wanted invitation in their individual names. They told that the process of invitation would have encouraged more PAPs to participate.</li> <li>7. All PAPs asked for compensation amount to be paid to them at one go, they would not allow any process of installments.</li> <li>8. CPM representative took sufficient time to explain once again the entire process of land acquisition to the PAPs.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Taoru 3, Taoru / Nuh Tehsil, Mewat District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 18.11.2011

**Venue:** Chandravati B-Ed College, Taoru, Mewat

**Time:** 10.30 am. (Actually started at 11.15 am and continued till 1.15 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. P K Yadhav, PM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 52PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 20
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Inderjit, Nayab Tehsildar, Taoru Mr. Pardeep, Patwari, Taoru	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 5 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>In the beginning, CPM representative briefed PAPs on the purpose of the meeting, requested them to listen carefully to the presentation and only thereafter, raise questions. He also informed based on one of the main concerns of PAPs during previous day meeting that payment for land compensation would be given one time and not in instalment. PAPs listened calmly to the entire presentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All affected farmers have small land holdings and as a result, higher compensation would be given to them so that they could purchase land elsewhere.</li> <li>Employment to one person of the titleholder family should be guaranteed before land acquisition.</li> <li>There should be a provision of plots/flats for farmers becoming landless.</li> <li>Social schemes should be introduced in the affected project area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Revenue official informed the PAPs that before land rate was fixed by the Committee, they should go and meet the Commissioner with mass application on required and acceptable land rates. This would help in finalizing the land rates based on the hearing of PAPs. The CPM representative also promised to bring this issue of higher compensation rate before the higher DFCCIL officials and State Revenue Officials.</li> <li>CPM representative further informed that so far 10-12 objections were filed to the DRO office against 20 A Notification and 20 E Notification would likely be published around Jan 2012.</li> <li>CPM representative and Revenue official mentioned that between December 2011 and January 2012 names of land owners affected in the project would be published in newspapers.</li> <li>CPM representative also requested all the PAPs to be present during the JMS to be started shortly in Taoru Tehsil by CPM and CA for ensuring recording of all assets including surface and hidden (water pipelines for irrigation, etc.) so that every affected property of the PAPs would be identified and considered for compensation.</li> </ol>	



**(PCM Taoru 1, Taoru / Nuh Tehsil, Mewat District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 16.11.2011

**Venue:** Chandravati B-Ed College, Taoru, Mewat

**Time:** 10.30 am. (Actually started at 11.30 am and continued till 1.30 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office: Mr. S P Yadhav, PM</b>	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 32PAPs No. of Female Participants: Nil No. of Villages Participated: 10</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority: Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Tehsildar, Mewat</b>	<b>JST: Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya</b>
<b>Others: Nil</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 5 others.</b>

**Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting**

In the beginning, CPM representative briefly explained the purpose of this meeting to the PAPs and requested them to listen carefully to various RRP provisions and only thereafter, raise their questions. All PAPs listened calmly to the entire presentation.

- PAPs mainly raised the following issues:
  - 3 months time for shifting in case of loss of housing structure is too less. Similarly, time for harvesting of crops should be given from Nov to April.
  - Circle rate of Sohna and Taoru should be considered for deciding the land rate. Payment should be one time so that PAPs could purchase land elsewhere.
  - Main passage and roads should not be blocked.
  - How much height would be there for DFC track from ground level.
- CPM representative gave the following reply to various concerns/issues of PAPs:
  - Although 3 months time was as per the rule, PAPs should be prepared practically after issue of 20 E Notification.
  - As per existing Railway Act, 60% solatium would be added to the rate fixed by the State Government. But if new Act comes, then the payment would be according to the new Act. However, the new Act was still debated in the Parliament and not approved yet.
  - In Mewat, there was a proposal for DFC yard and the ROW requirement in that area would be 100-150 m.
  - MoR had already agreed to provide employment to one person from each titleholder family but necessary details were being worked out. Thereafter, PAPs would have to nominate one person from their family and submit their application to their respective CA.
- PAPs asked the representative of CA for elaborate discussion on Land Acquisition. CA representative explained the whole procedure to the PAPs and they were satisfied with his reply.
- All PAPs asked for compensation amount to be paid to them at one go, they would not allow any process of installments.
- CPM representative further informed that each PAP should carefully inform the DFCCIL team during JM exercise if any of their tubewell, underground pipelines, and trees were getting affected so that correct information could be recorded. PAPs could also give their application to the CA.



**(PCM Sohna, Sohna Tehsil, Gurgaon District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 16.11.2011

**Venue:** Panjabi Dharmshala Hall, Sohna Town, Gurgaon District

**Time:** 3.30 pm. Meeting started at 3.45 pm and continued till 4.30 pm.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Vikas Singhal, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 21PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 3
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Dr. Chandwani, Mr. Rajesh Solanki, Ms. Nidhi Gupta and 5 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There was an agitation from the very beginning. It seemed that the PAPs were in no mood to listen to the RRP provisions and other benefits but only wanted clarity on land compensation rate and provision of employment. The convincing efforts were made by both the speaker and CPM representative and thus resulted in only partial presentation.</li> <li>2. PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of DRO and DC is must in such meetings.</li> <li>- Since DFCCIL is saying that any policy of the Haryana Government is acceptable to them, the provision of royalty should be there.</li> <li>- They should be given higher compensation rate as per the current market in Sohna.</li> <li>- There is no provision of employment mentioned in the handouts given to them. They should be confirmed in writing before acquiring their land.</li> <li>- Each titleholder should be individually informed before conducting JM survey.</li> <li>- If tubewell is on one side and the agricultural field is on the other side of the DFC track, the provision of drainage should be provided by the DFC.</li> <li>- There should be enough provision of passage in order to avoid hardships to the farmers.</li> <li>- What is the cut off date for compensation payment?</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. There were complaints from PAPs at the sight of absence of CA.</li> <li>4. CPM representative gave the following reply to various concerns/issues of the PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a provision to provide underpasses with suitable height at every 600-700 m preferably on the existing roads and important passages in the villages. It was also informed that 5 m metalled road would be provided on one side of the alignment.</li> <li>- As per the Railway Act, there was no provision of royalty but any provision if decided by the Commissioner would be binding on the DFCCIL.</li> <li>- The latest 20A Gazette Notification would be considered as the cut-off date.</li> <li>- MoR has already announced a provision to provide employment to one person of the titleholder family but more details on this would come out shortly.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. It was also informed by the speaker that the compensation would be as per the circle rate plus 60% solatium. But if any new Act or better policy comes then they would get the difference.</li> <li>6. Some PAPs demanded to CPM that they would come to other PCM venues on subsequent days and CPM representative welcomed them for any venue of their convenience.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Palwal 1, Palwal District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 23.11.2011

**Venue:** Abhinandan Hall, Palwal Town, Palwal District

**Time:** 10.30 am. (PCM started at 12 noon and continued till 1.30 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office: Mr. N K Singhal, Consultant</b>	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 15PAPs No. of Female Participants: Nil No. of Villages Participated: 4</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority: Mr. Man Singh, Patwari, Palwal District Mr. Sushil Sarwan, SDM, Palwal also attended for a few minutes at the end.</b>	<b>JST: Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya</b>
<b>Others: Nil</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Dr. Chandwani and Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki, Mr. Arvind Singh, Mr. Vinay Jha and 5 others.</b>
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>CPM representative briefly explained the purpose of this meeting and requested the PAPs to listen carefully to the contents of the presentation and only thereafter, ask questions. The presentation was conducted smoothly and the PAPs listened calmly throughout.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They should get higher land compensation rate.</li> <li>Underpasses should be provided on all main roads and passages with proper height so as to allow them to carry their trolleys.</li> <li>How many crops can be taken after issue of 20A Notification?</li> <li>DFC should bear all relocation cost for tubewell, pipeline or any other structure.</li> <li>Compensation rate for the remaining portion of land due to land severance.</li> <li>Employment to affected families.</li> </ul> </li> <li>It was mentioned by the speaker that as per the letter issued by the MOR, there was a provision to provide employment to one person from each affected titleholder family. However, more details would come out shortly.</li> <li>The speaker also mentioned during the presentation that the PAP would get the best compensation and if any Act comes in the future then as per the defined provision, the necessary difference would be paid. But as per existing policy, the payment would be made on the basis of circle rate plus 60% solatium.</li> <li>Other PAPs from Kalwaka and Chhapraula villages mentioned that for land in Palwal the Circle Rate is too low compared to neighbouring Ballabgarh District. Though being close to NH-2, they were worried to receive low rates. They wanted to know how best they could get compensation which is comparable with neighbouring areas. Mr. Singhal and the CA consoled them saying that they could go for an appeal to the SDM prior to holding the Commission for rate fixing. The PAPs agreed to the process and seemed to be satisfied.</li> <li>A PAP from Parauli village asked whether the provision of parallel roads (one-side Pucca and one-side Kutcha) would require fresh land acquisition or not. The CPM official replied that the width of 40-80 m of land acquisition at one go would suffice for all related construction. The PAP was happy listening to the answer.</li> <li>On the issue of land severance, the questioner was satisfied with the reply that the remaining portion of land would be purchased by DFCCIL on the same rate, if the owner wished so.</li> <li>A PAP from Chhapraula also asked for the mitigation measures taken for reducing noise-pollution. CPM representative and the speaker explained that required mitigation measures would be considered to bring noise pollution down to human acceptance level and also said that virtually there would not be anything of that sort since the loco would ply with electric power and specially designed high-speed mechanisms.</li> <li>PAPs unanimously asked for proper compensation not only for land but also for properties like houses, cow-sheds, underground irrigation pipelines and trees.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM Palwal 2, Palwal District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 24.11.2011

**Venue:** Abhinandan Hall, Palwal Town, Palwal District

**Time:** 10.30 am. (PCM started at 11.30 am and continued till 2.15 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. N K Singhal, Consultant	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 79PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 8
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Man Singh, Patwari, Palwal District	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya and Mr. Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki, Mr. Arvind Singh, Mr. Vinay Jha and 5 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>CPM representative gave introductory remark on the purpose of this meeting and requested all PAPs to listen carefully to various RRP provisions and other benefits apart from the land compensation rate. Thereafter, any concern or issue could be raised or even written in the feedback form. All PAPs listened calmly to the entire presentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAPs mainly raised the following issues/concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every affected person should receive individual notice for the meeting.</li> <li>- Notifications should be published in "The Dainik Bhaskar" as it is the most widely read local newspaper in the project area.</li> <li>- Land compensation rate should be considered on the basis of expected rates of next three years and not of last three years.</li> <li>- Relocation cost for tubewells and pipelines should be borne by the DFCCIL.</li> <li>- Employment should be provided and the details should be explained clearly.</li> <li>- The land rate should be four times the circle rate.</li> <li>- The latest "Jamabandi" (land record) should be used for preparing the list of titleholders for the Notifications.</li> <li>- Remaining parcel of land due to land severance should also be acquired.</li> </ul> </li> <li>On the issue of land severance, Mr. Chandrapal of Jataula village asked for the fate of such plots. It was explained that the remaining portion of land would be purchased by DFCCIL on the same rate, if the owner wished so. Alternatively, if the PAPs do not want to part with their remaining land, then 25% compensation cost on account of hardship would be paid to the PAPs but the area should be less than the average land holding of the District. PAPs would have to give application to their respective CA.</li> <li>A PAP asked that land was being lost but the titleholders names were not properly mentioned as there were irregularities and errors in the published lists in newspapers. CPM representative replied that next time those would be corrected during issuance of 20E notification.</li> <li>It was raised and discussed that the MOR had accepted the demand on employment but the details were being worked out.</li> <li>It was also informed that the land rate would be announced by the Commissioner and the DFCCIL would add 60% to the rate.</li> <li>CA representative also informed the usefulness of these PCM meetings as these meetings had resulted in accepting the demand of PAPs for suitable provision of underpasses over all roads and passages in the villages and as result the number had increased from 40 to more than 250.</li> <li>All PAPs raised voice against the issue of putting alignment stone pillars for identifying proposed alignment on their land that has been put to cultivation. The process of doing this marking was harming standing crops. Prithala PAPs asked that how this would be compensated? Moreover they suggested that unless proper declaration of compensation to loss of standing crop they would not allow CPM / DRO officials to carry on with this stone pillar marking.</li> <li>Vijay Singh of Prithala informed that in October PCM the CPM Noida officials agreed on providing road access to their lands falling on the other side of the proposed track and in today's presentation there was no mention. Why then feedback were taken if those were not reflected in subsequent public meetings. He sought for an explanation and asked CPM official to come again and explain it in their presence.</li> <li>On the issue of land sold to other party and names of the seller still published in newspaper, PAPs asked who would be receiving the compensation. It was explained that the current holder would be considered for the compensation and specific names would be mentioned in the upcoming 20E notification. CA advised that the parties should appeal with records and documents following which</li> </ol>	

- decision on compensation would be finalized.
10. CPM representative mentioned as reply on a query of cut-off-date of 20A notification as considered for fixing land rates. One PAP mentioned that there were several 20As published for a single village. In this context it was explained that the latest of all 20A notification date would be considered for all PAPs in the village and that satisfied the questioner.

**(PCM N-10, Ballabgarh, Haryana)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 23, 2011

**Venue:** Kisan Bhawan hall, Near Badi Sabji Mandi, Ballabgarh

**Time:** 3.45 p.m. to 04.45 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. N K Singhal, Consultant, CPM Office, Noida	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 24</b> <b>No. of Female Participants: None</b> <b>No. of Villages Participated: 5</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Om Prakash Chandra, DRA and Mr. Vivek Kumar Singh, Patwari	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> Mr. Sudeep Kumar, SHO (Police), Ballabgarh City	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Patra, Presenter and Mr. Rajesh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Most of the participants were in seat by 3.30 p.m. Meeting started with lighting lamp and inaugural speech by CPM representative followed by presentation and questions and answers session. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>a) <u>Missing Plot Number</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Rampal of the Dayalpur village informed officers that his plot number 73/6/3 was not published in the newspaper but have been shown on the maps. There are also pillars in his plot suggesting that it would be acquired.</li> <li>- Reply – CPM representative informed him that all these issues would be resolved once JM was done. It was also stressed that each PAP should ensure that all their affected assets were duly informed to the CPM officers during JM survey, otherwise correct payment would not be made.</li> </ul> <p>b) <u>Compensation :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issue – Mr. Rajendra Nagar said there were so many meetings in the past. In some of the meetings tall promises were made. We were told that we will get approach roads, annuity for 30 years, job in the railways, market rate, etc. Please let us know the truth. Please let us know what we are going to get.</li> <li>- Reply – The participants were told that the state policy will apply only for deciding the rate of the land to be acquired. There is no provision of annuity in the RAA 2008 therefore it could not be provided. Participants were requested to go through the handouts kept in their kits to know more about it. In case they have any confusion they can clear it separately or getting more information through CPM or Competent Authority.</li> <li>- Mr. Sudesh Pal wanted to know about the irrigation facilities in his field. He wanted to know how that will be compensated. What if he is losing all the land therefore does not need those facilities?</li> <li>- Reply – it was responded that shifting cost of such facilities will be provided to the PAPs. In case it was not needed, PAPs will be paid compensation as per BSR and as per the NRRP 2007 and RAA 2008</li> <li>- Issue – Participants demanded industrial rates for their land as it was going to be used for industrial development.</li> <li>- Reply – It was informed them that the compensation would be paid on the basis of type/category of land decided by the competent authority refereeing to land records. If it is shown as industrial land, industrial rates would be paid.</li> <li>- Issue – One of the participants from Nevada village said that farmers wanted four times of the Circle Rate as compensation. For him, other things were immaterial.</li> <li>- Reply – It was informed the participants that the compensation would be paid on the basis of entitlement matrix presented here today or as per the policy mentioned in the handout.</li> </ul> <p>c) <u>Change in Alignment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issue – Participants wanted to know whether the alignment could change?</li> <li>- Reply - CPM representative informed them that there would be no change in the alignment.</li> </ul> <p>d) <u>Meeting with Chief Minister</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Sudesh Pall wanted to know if participants should meet the Chief Minister to get annuity, plots and other benefits given to other PAPs under state policy.</li> <li>- Reply – It was expressed his inability to answer that question as it was concerned with personal interests and state policies.</li> </ul> <p>e) <u>Employment Provision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participants wanted to know the employment provision of PAPs.</li> </ul>	

- It was also informed them that the MOR had decided to provide employment.
- f) Others
  - Iuuse- Some farmers wanted to know if there would be a reduced rate where the farmers have sold soil from their lands to brick kilns.
  - Reply-It was informed them that no such rate reduction would be done.

**(PCM Faridabad, Faridabad District, Haryana State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 25.11.2011

**Venue:** Kisan Bhawan Hall, Badi Sabji Mandi, Ballabhgarh,

**Time:** 10.30 am. (PCM started at 11.30 am and continued till 1.45 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office: Mr. Vikas Singhal, APM</b>	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 39PAPs No. of Female Participants: Nil No. of Villages Participated: 7</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority: Nil</b>	<b>JST: Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya</b>
<b>Others: Nil</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki, Mr. Arvind Singh, Mr. Vinay Jha and 5 others.</b>
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A few PAPs came along with news clips having information on DFC related land acquisition that created confusion and agitation among PAPs. They wanted clarification on the news which came in "The Dainik Jagaran" (popular local newsprint) on change of alignment. But CPM representative gave elaborate clarification and cited some recently held meetings with the State Chief Secretary where it was totally ruled out to change the alignment as this scheme had already been incorporated in the Master Plan of Faridabad.</li> <li>2. Some of the PAPs left before start of the presentation but the majority of them listened calmly to the entire presentation. The main issues focused around higher compensation rate and employment. PAPs wanted the provision of employment to be included in the presentation. It was also demanded that the land acquisition should be according to the latest record of Patwaris and should not be relied on the record of DRO office.</li> <li>3. CPM representative replied that before issue of 20E Notification, the DRO sign the Draft Notification only after verifying the record through Patwaris. Not only this, the record is also verified during JM survey.</li> <li>4. PAPs raised concern on reissue of 20A Notification. It was replied that it had happened due to change of CA.</li> <li>5. One-job-per-family remained the most voiced demand of the PAPs representing all four villages. CPM representative informed that specific details were awaited but provision was there as per broad guidelines from MOR. All PAPs asked for specific details sooner. The CPM official tried to reply that could not satisfy the PAPs. CPM representative provided the Govt. order on job provision. It was photocopied and provided to all the PAPs present.</li> <li>6. There were a number of queries regarding PAPs land being acquired, the area, location etc. Mr. Vikas Singhal shown all the PAPs their land location and plot nos. being affected on the land plans he carried along with them.</li> <li>7. PAPs from affected villages mentioned that for land there are different rates (Circle Rate) in the same Tehsil, some of which are too low compared to current market rates. CPM representative explained it saying that the process of fixing rate depends on the SDM-led committee and the PAPs should appeal to him with their queries. However, he mentioned that during registering land deeds (both on sale and purchase) in most cases the parties reduce the cost to avoid paying taxes to government, which is one of the major hindrances in estimating actually prevalent market rate of land. PAPs agreed to his reply.</li> <li>8. On the issue of land severance, the questioner was satisfied with the reply that the remaining portion of land would be purchased by DFCCIL on the same rate, if the owner wished so.</li> </ol>	



**(PCM Sadar, Sadar Tehsil, GB Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh State)**

**Date of Meeting:** 21.11.2011

**Venue:** Barat Ghar, Gulaoli Village, Sadar Tehsil, GB Nagar

**Time:** 10.30 am. (PCM started at 11.30 am and continued till 12.30 pm.)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Vikas Singhal, APM and Mr. N. K. Singhal, Consultant	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 28PAPs <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 4
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Lakhan Singh, Lekhpal, GB Nagar District	<b>JST:</b> Dr. Debasish Bhattacharya
<b>Others:</b> Nil	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Srimoy Patra, Mr. Rajesh Solanki and 5 others.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>In the beginning, CPM representative briefed the PAPs on the purpose of this meeting and requested them to listen carefully to various RRP provisions and other benefits. All PAPs listened calmly to the entire presentation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs mainly raised the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land acquisition in Greater Noida should be as per the rules and regulations of the Noida Authority.</li> <li>There was no reference to provision of Employment in the presentation.</li> <li>The remaining portion of land should also be acquired.</li> <li>Higher compensation rate should be given.</li> </ul> </li> <li>It was informed that the SDM of Sadar would decide the circle rate on which the DFCCIL would add 60% for compensation rate. It was up to the District Authority to decide maximum rate and conveyed to the DFCCIL.</li> <li>It is almost certain that the job to one person of the affected titleholder family would be provided but since no details were available, therefore this provision was not listed in the presentation.</li> <li>A PAP from Gulistanpur village raised a question regarding some portion of his land already given to the Greater Noida Authority (GNDA) and some denotified following Special Bench of Lucknow's judgment. In these cases, he asked, whom DFCCIL would pay. CPM representative explained it saying that the compensation would be paid to the authorized owner at current date. If portions would be vested to different owners, i.e. GNDA and the PAP, then both would be paid for their respective land parcels. The PAP was satisfied with this reply.</li> <li>The CA did not have to reply to any query since there was no specific question which the CA was required to answer.</li> </ol>	

**(PCM - VM, Faridabad, Haryana)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 25, 2011

**Venue:** Panchayat Ghar, Fetehpur Bilocha Village

**Time:** 3.25 p.m. to 04.40 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Saxena, Dy. CPM, Mr. Vikas Singhal, Project Manager, Mr. N K Singhal, Consultant, CPM Office, Noida	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 4</b> <b>No. of Female Participants: None</b> <b>No. of Villages Participated: 35 (approximately)</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b>	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Patra, Presenter and Mr. Rajesh, Coordinator, Dr. Alka.
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Meeting started with lighting lamp by Sarpanch of the village and CPM representative. CPM representative requested the presenter to start the presentation. This was followed by questions and answers session. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>a) <u>Remaining Part of Plots to be Acquired</u> Issue – Mr. Virsingh, Numberdar of the Fatehpur village wanted to know about the compensation of the remaining part of the land that would be acquired. Reply – CPM representative informed PAPs that if remaining part of land is less than 15% of the total land that is being acquired from each PAP, then that could also be acquired on request from the PAPs.</p> <p>b) <u>Compensation :</u> Issue – Agricultural land of Mr. Rajendra from the Prahaldpur village will be divided into parts due to track proposed from middle of his land. He wanted to know about the irrigation facilities that will remain available for irrigating only one part. Reply – CPM representative requested him to file an application for the same. After receiving such application and site verification by PWD officials suitable compensation will be paid. Issue – Suraj Singh of the Fatehpur village raised the issue of his land being acquired where he had planned to construct houses for his five children. He wanted to know whether he will get a plot in place of land being lost to DFC. Reply – CPM representative informed him that the compensation will be paid as per the existing status not on the basis of future plans. There is no provision for land under the present entitlement policies. Issue – One of the participants wanted to know the mutation period of land registration for entitlement of compensation. Reply – CPM representative informed him that the entitlement will be based on latest land record. Issue – How the market rate will be decided? Reply – CPM representative replied that the State of Haryana has a policy in this regard. According to the policy, a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Commissioner will decide the market rate for the purpose of acquisition of land. He clarified that the rate decided by the committee will not be the prevailing collector's rate. It will be specific to the project. Issue- Mr. Hiralal of Prahaldpur expressed his apprehensions about the less valuation of land of his village. He said sale of land in Prahaldpur village has been registered for lower rates as compared to other neighboring villages therefore the PAPs losing land in his village will get less compensation (rate). Reply – CPM representative said that if there were only one or two instances where the land has been sold for higher value; it will be ignored by the committee. However, if there are several sale deeds showing higher value of land those rates might be considered. Issue – Mr. Makarnd Sharma said that information given to them in the earlier meetings were misleading. According to him, PAPs were informed that each PAP will get Rs. 70,000/- in addition to the compensation for land. Now, we have been informed that there is no such provision. He requested CPM officials to clarify on this issue. Reply – CPM representative asked all the participants to believe in what is given in the handouts given to them. The entitlement is clearly mentioned leaving no space for any confusion.</p>	

c) Approach Road

Issue – Participants wanted to know about the approach to their field? They expressed their inability to go to their field as there will be no roads to go to their fields. They wanted written assurance.

Reply – CPM representative informed them that roads will be constructed on both sides of alignment. On one side it will be earthen (*Kuchha*) on the other side (wider side) it will be a tar road (*pucca*). He said he was ready to give written assurance to the villagers.

Issue – Residents of Prahaladpur village requested for provision of approach road to cross the track as many of them had agricultural land on the other side of the track

Reply – CPM representative said that approach would not be blocked and suitable approach road or under bridge will be provided.

d) Meeting with Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Makrand Sharma said PAPs will meet the Deputy Commissioner on Monday 28/11/2011 and then allow baseline survey in the villages after consulting him.

Reply – CPM representative said it was a good idea and requested him to inform CPM office if they were ready for the baseline survey.

e) Employment

Issue – Participants wanted to know about the provision of jobs for PAPs.

Reply – CPM representative informed them that one person from each affected household will get a job irrespective of extent of land being acquired as per the notification of the Railways

Issue – In case of several claimants from each affected family, who will get the job?

Reply – CPM representative advised the PAPs to get the land record updated through division of land share (*Taksheem*) and mutation among the legal heirs. He clarified that only one person from each affected family would be entitled for job.

f) Irrigation channels and Facilities

Issue – Can PAPs take the irrigation facilities beneath the railway track to irrigate the parted land on the other side?

Reply – CPM representative said it cannot be allowed as it might cause soil erosion and be fatal for the track. However, if there is an under bridge, it can be taken along with that.

Issue – What will happen to the farmers of the Prahaladpur who irrigate their fields through Agra Canal? The track will block the access channels which feed the fields.

Reply - CPM representative informed the participants that all efforts would be taken not to block any irrigation facility. However, in case they are affected suitable compensation would be paid for that. DFCCIL may also propose to construct another channel to facilitate irrigation to the other side of tracks depending on technical feasibility.

Issue - One of the participants said that the cost of shifting of tubewells would be provided by the DFCCIL. However, it also involves payment of Rs. 7000 per pole to Haryana Electricity Department, one-time payment of about Rs. 1.5 lacs for electricity connection and other expenses that will be required for shifting the tubewells. Will DFCCIL pay all these expenses?

Reply – CPM representative requested all the PAPs to register all the expenses with the surveyors who come to survey their assets that were being shifted so that all the expenses could be claimed. He assured participants that all the expenses on shifting of facilities would be compensated suitably.

g) Sound and Vibration

Issue - Mr. Vijay of Prahaladpur requested the officials to change the alignment as it was very close to habitation. He feared the vibration will cause damage to their buildings.

Reply – CPM representative informed participants that there will be no such damage which has been confirmed by the studies commissioned by DFCCIL. The alignment can not be changed.

h) Baseline Survey

Issue – Mr. Makarad Sharma made inquiries about the baseline survey.

Reply – CPM representative assured participants that the baseline survey was being conducted to benefit PAPs. In case there are any complaints or suggestion in this regard, CPM officials may be contacted. He requested villagers to allow and extend their support to the baseline surveys in their villages.

[CPM Vadodara]

**(PCM 1, Olpad, Vadodara, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 14, 2011

**Venue:** Manibhai Marriage Hall, Sayan, Surat

**Time:** 11.55 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Rai, APM and Mr. Maurya, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 23 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 6 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 3
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Mr. Arun Singh, Mr. Yogesh Bhatt and Mr. Asish
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>As the PAPs did not turn up till 11.45 the meeting started late at 11.55 after waiting for them. As most of the PAPs had already received the compensation, they were not interested to attend the meeting. However about 23 PAPs came to attend the meeting. The issues raised by the participants are summarized as below:</p> <p>a) <b>Market Rate:</b> One of the PAPs was critical about the decision made on the basis of Entitlement Matrix. He said that market value of the land that has been acquired should have been paid. Reply – CPM representative said that as the land was being acquired for a special project under Railways, fixation of market rate could be based on legal documents and the best document to assess the market rate was the Circle Rate. However, the rates have been decided by the Competent Authority on the basis of land records and circle rates.</p> <p>b) <b>Circle Rate:</b> Participants said why circle rate of 2008 was applied when the land was being acquired in 2011? Reply – Mr. Maurya replied that the compensation was decided as per 2008 Circle rate as the 20A was issued in 2008.</p> <p>c) <b>Payment of Compensation:</b> Issue – Some of the PAPs have still not been paid the compensation amount. Why is the delay? Reply – CPM representative said that the paper works are being completed and disbursement of compensation amount will start soon.</p> <p>d) <b>Total Land Looser</b> One of the participants said he had lost all his ancestral land. Now he can not buy even a small piece of land with amount that is being given to him as compensation. He wanted to know that how will he and his family survive? CPM representative replied that if PAPs are not satisfied with the kind of compensation paid to them, they have option to go for arbitration.</p>	

**(PCM 1, Mangrol, Vadodara, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 15, 2011

**Venue:** Manibhai Marriage Hall, Sayan, Surat

**Time:** 11.15 p.m. to 12.35 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Rai, APM and Mr. Maurya, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 40 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 7 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 4
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Rajesh Coordinator

Most of the participants were in seat before 11 a.m. 40 participants mainly from the Gothan village attended the meeting. It suggests that the intended participants from the villages did not turn up. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:

a) **Relocation :**

Many PAPs from Gothan village who belonged to the Scheduled Caste (vulnerable class) demanded relocation. They said about 50 houses in their village were being demolished. Though they were compensated for the structures, they were not being compensated for the land as they did not hold the title. One of the participants said that being from Scheduled Caste; their forefathers were treated as untouchable and were forced to live out of the village boundaries as per the prevailing customs. Due to this, they did not hold any legal papers (7/12) despite living on the same land for more than 300 years. Now since government treats the land as government land, they were not being compensated for the same. They demanded that they should be provided some land in the village to reconstruct their houses. Participants said that their houses are shown on the village map issued by the DLRO. That means their claim was legal.

Reply – CPM representative said that the information to invite the village people was given to the Sarpanch and local Talahati well in advance. CPM representative said that your claim can be validated only if you have a legal document such as form 7/12. CPM representative said that this issue has been referred to the District Collector and he has to decide about your claim. CPM representative also said that we can arrange a joint meeting with the Competent Authority to hear your grievances. He informed them that DFCCIL has already written to the Collector to decide the issue as soon as possible.

**Provision for shifting allowance:**

One of the participants from Athuran village wanted to know the provisions for compensation on shifting allowance?

Reply – CPM representative replied that the shifting allowance will be paid to the affected families.

b) **Employment:**

Issue – One of the participants wanted to know about the provisions of the employment?

Reply – CPM representative said that notification in this regard has already been issued by MOR. However, the modalities of implementation of the scheme are still being finalized.

**(PCM 1, Amod, Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 15, 2011

**Venue:** Rajput Chatravas, Bharuch, Surat

**Time:** 11.35 a.m. to 01.05 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Rai, APM and Mr. L R Maurya, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 27</b> <b>No. of Female Participants: 1</b> (Non PAP-Advocate) <b>No. of Villages Participated: 7</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Shashikant Jhadhav, Representative of the CA	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Ashisih and Mr. Rajesh Coordinators
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Most of the participants came around 11.15. 27 participants attended the meeting. It seems that due to payment of compensation or award to 161 PAPs out of total 178, most of the PAPs did not think it was not relevant to attend PCM. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>It is also relevant to mention here that CPM officers were very active and discussed individual issues with the participants after the PCM was over. Participants also discussed issues with the representative of the Competent Authority.</p> <p>a) <b><u>Payment of Compensation :</u></b> PAPs from Ikhar village said they had not received the compensation yet. The issue of non-payment of compensation was raised by some other participants from Dhora and other villages. Mr. Kankaria from Ikhar village said that his land survey numbers 54/55/57/60 have already been acquired but the compensation for some of the plots have still not been paid. He requested the DFCCIL to acquire the piece of land which has been left and will become redundant for agricultural use.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representative replied to them and said that disbursement of payment will be beginning soon. CPM representatives took the numbers of the individuals and assured them that they will inform them about the status of payment to them after consulting the CPM office.</p> <p>CPM representative suggested to Mr. Kankaria that he may contact the Competent Authority. He informed him that DFCCIL will acquire the piece of land or pay the additional compensation as per the provisions of Railways Act and NRRP 2007.</p> <p>Some of the PAPs said that they should be paid the compensation with 15% interest as they have suffered loss due to delay in payment.</p> <p>b) <b><u>Provision for shifting of Facilities :</u></b> Some of the participants wanted to know whether they would be compensated for shifting their facilities such as irrigation pipelines from the other parts of the land which has been parted due to rail track? Reply – CPM representative replied that they should have claimed such compensation. However, PAPs can still petition competent authority for such claims.</p> <p>c) <b><u>Compensation to the wage laborers (Non-title holders)</u></b> Some of the participants said that the survey agency did not identify correctly the number of agricultural laborers employed in the fields that have been acquired. As a result, they could not be paid compensation. CPM representative suggested that in that case they have option to go for arbitration as compensation for such cases has already been awarded.</p> <p>d) One of the participants raised the issue of drainage of rain water. He said this will cause flooding in the village. CPM representative replied that a detailed survey will be done and mitigation measure will be incorporated in the design to avoid such incidents.</p> <p>e) Participants said that they did know about some of the benefits that should have been given to the PAPs. They informed the officers that these benefits such as additional benefits to the Vulnerable</p>	

Persons were not given to them.  
CPM representative suggested to them that they can go to arbitrator to claim such benefits if they have not been given those benefits.



**(PCM 1, Bharuch, Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 17, 2011

**Venue:** Rajput Chatravas, Bharuch, Surat

**Time:** 11.45 a.m. to 01.15 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Rai, APM and Mr. Singh, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 12 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 1 (Non PAP-Advocate) <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 3
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Shashikant Jhadhav, Representative of the CA	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Rajesh Coordinators
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Most of the participants came around 11.35. However, the attendance was still very low. Only 12 participants attended the meeting. It seems, due to payment of compensation or award to a large numbers of PAPs they did not turn up for the PCM. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>a) <u>Middlemen</u> :</p> <p>One of the participants from Pariyej village informed that several PAPs in his village including him had been contacted by touts and middlemen who promised them good compensation. He requested authorities to stop these people who might take the advantage of ignorance of PAPs on their entitlement and rights.</p> <p>Reply – DFCCIL officials informed the participants that DFCCIL or Competent Authority has not authorized any agency or person to negotiate with PAPs. So they should be careful and inform such incidents to the office of CPM of Competent Authority immediately.</p> <p>b) <u>Compensation</u> :</p> <p>Issue – The Sarpanch of the Transa village said that most of the PAPs were not aware of their entitlement regarding the payment of Rs. 15 per square meter for the land acquired over and above 1500 sq. meters. As they were not aware, neither they claimed any such compensation not have been paid by the competent authority.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representatives took the phone number of the Sarpanch and promised him to get back to him with full information on this issue.</p> <p>c) <u>Employment to PAPs in Railways</u></p> <p>Mr. Rafique of the village Pariyej wanted to know about the provisions of employment to the PAPs. DFCCIL official informed him about the notification in this regard. They said the process of implementation of the scheme was being worked out and will be known to the PAPs once finalized.</p> <p>d) <u>Language of Award</u></p> <p>The advocate, who is not a PAP, raised the issue of language of Award given by the Competent Authority. She informed that the Award was given in English language which most of the PAPs were not understood by most of the PAPs making difficult for them to understand it properly. She requested if it could be delivered in vernacular language (Gujarati) people would be able to understand various provisions of it.</p> <p>The representatives of the CA and CPM assured the participants that they would share this request with the Competent Authority.</p> <p>e) <u>Timing of RRP PCM</u></p> <p>The advocate questioned the timing of the PCM on draft RRP. She said it would have been more relevant and useful if entitlement matrix information were shared with the PAPs before the award of compensation.</p> <p>CPM representatives informed the advocate that they already had several meetings with the PAPs to inform them about their entitlement. This meeting was in addition to those informal meetings.</p> <p>f) <u>Compensation of Structures out of RoW.</u></p> <p>Sarpanch of the Trasana village wanted to know about the compensation for the structure that were out of RoW but would be affected by the vibration.</p> <p>DFCCIL informed the participants that design of the DFC was such that there will no impact of the vibration on the structures out of RoW.</p>	

**(PCM 5, Bharuch, Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 18, 2011

**Venue:** Panchbati Rajput Chatralyaya, Opp. Sewashram Hospital, Bharuch, Surat

**Time:** 11.25 a.m. to 12.35 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Rai, APM and Mr. Singh, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 16</b> <b>No. of Female Participants: 1</b> (Non PAP-Advocate) <b>No. of Villages Participated: 7</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Shashikant Jhadhav, Representative of the CA	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Rakesh Coordinators
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
Most of the participants came around 11.15. 16 participants attended the meeting. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:	
<p>a) <b><u>Reference Sale Deeds</u></b> Mr. Daud of the Daigoan village brought copies of the past sale deeds to prove that the compensation that was being awarded was far less than the market rate. He complained that higher sale deeds were not being considered. According to the papers presented by him, Mr. Jamal of the Daigaon village sold his 2.5 guntha land for about Rs. 23.40 lacs on 7/2/1998. The other paper showed sale of 2.5 acres of land in Vaizalpur for Rs. 400.66 lacs on 8/7/2009. Mr. Salim of the Vaizalpur sold about 11513 square meter land for 200.66 lacs on 8/7/2008. He questioned the basis of the fixing compensation and accused government officials of cheating the farmers by not considering these papers. (much details could not be obtained as Mr. Daud was getting late for prayer)</p> <p>Reply – The copies of the sale deeds were received by the representative of the CA who said he will bring it to knowledge of the competent authority. CPM representatives said that any such documents that will be considered for deciding the rate should be of past three years of the declaration of 20 A. As 20A was declared in 2008, the referral documents should be for last three years of this date.</p>	
<p>b) <b><u>Compensation :</u></b> Issue – Participants said that the compensation of the land is being given at the rate of Rs. 35/. Meter which was not acceptable to the farmers. According to them, it was too less for the land in their area. Reply – DFCCIL officers took the phone number of the Sarpanch and promised him to get back to him with full information on this issue. Issue- Ishwar Bhai of Trishla villages wanted to know that if the land was being acquired for industrial purpose, why agricultural rates were not being considered? Reply – CPM representatives replied that the land was being acquired for public purpose not for industrial purpose. It will help decongest the passenger routes and also help agricultural products to be transported speedily. Issue – The advocate said that despite the proof of higher market rates, why farmers are not being paid according to the copies of sale deeds presented to the Competent Authority? She also raised the issue of land being taken in 2011 and compensation being paid at the rate of 2008. Reply- CPM representatives replied that the compensation would be paid on the basis of cut-off date. The date that would be considered would date of publication of 20A. Therefore the reference documents should be according to the Cut-off date. However, if PAPs are not satisfied they could go for arbitration which was their right. Issue – Why DFCCIL does not engage Market Survey to find out the market rate? Response - The rates are decided by the Competent Authority. If need be CA can constitute a market survey. Issue- Some of the participants requested DFCCIL not to engage any agency for deciding compensation. It should be given as per the Railways rules Reply – CPM representatives said that the compensation will be decided by the competent authority and no other agency will be involved for that. Any outside agency does not have any role in it.</p>	
<p>c) <b><u>Employment to PAPs in Railways</u></b> Issue-Mr. Ishwar of Trishlas village said that at least one member of PAP's family should be given job.</p>	

Reply- CPM representatives informed him about the notification in this regard. They said the process of implementation of the scheme was being worked out and will be known to the PAPs once finalized.

d) Organization of PCMs in Villages

Issue- Yakub Patel of Manoovar village said that the PCM should not have been organized on Fridays. He said it would have been better to organize PCM in the villages.

Reply- CPM representatives said that we should have considered this fact and have not organized PCM on Friday. As far as meetings in villages were concerned, it was not possible due to logistics problems.

e) Reliance Housing

Issue- The representative of the Reliance Industry said that a large piece of land which was acquired by the company for constructing housing for its staff has been divided into several parts due to DFC and now there cannot be housing built there. Can it be changed?

Reply - CPM representatives informed him that the said piece of land was purchased by IPCL about 16-17 years back and since then no construction has been made till date. It has been taken for Railway project having national importance. The issues have also been discussed with Vice President of the company. Now at this stage the alignment cannot be changed.

**(PCM 6, Bharuch, Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 21, 2011

**Venue:** Panchbati Rajput Chatralyaya, Opp. Sewashram Hospital, Bharuch, Surat

**Time:** 11.35 a.m. to 01.25 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. Maurya and Mr. Rai, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 35 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 2 (One Non PAP-Advocate) <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 13
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. M M Piyaja, Competent Authority, Mr. Chunara, Deputy Mamlatdar and Mr. Shashikant Jhadhav, Celark in the CA Office	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Rakesh Coordinators
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Most of the participants came around 11.30 a.m. Some of the participants came after the meeting started. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>a) <u>Definition of the Marginal Farmers</u> Sarpanch of the Trisala village said that the definition of the marginal framers given in the presentation was not right in Gujarat context. Here the Marginal Farmers are those who have less than 1.5 Ha. Reply – CPM representative clarified that the definition was as per NRRP 2007. He said he will check with the State Government and rectify the same.</p> <p>b) <u>Compensation :</u> Issue – Participants said that the compensation of the land that has been acquired in Gujarat was far less than the Haryana, U.P. and other States. Why are we being paid less? We will oppose the physical acquisition of the land Reply – CPM representative said that whatever have been decided by Competent Authority, DFCCIL has paid or is ready to pay. Issue- Parekh Bhai of the Safruddin village informed the DFCCIL that names of some of the titleholders whose land has to be acquired were missing in the 20A notification? Reply – CPM representative asked Parekhbhai to provide the plot numbers so that they could look into the matter. Issue – Participants wanted to know how the market rate of the land was decided. Reply – CPM representative clarified that the rate of the land was decided on the basis of Circle Rate or the average of 50 per cent of the sale deeds in last three years whichever is higher. Issue – One of the participants informed that GIDC (Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation) has acquired the land for 20 Lac per acre in Hiran village near to Piramal village. Why DFCCIL is not paying even that rate? Reply – The competent authority replied and said he would seek information from the GIDC on its land acquisition policy and also about the rate of land being acquired by it in Anlewshwar and nearby areas. Issue – Mr. Siddiqui of the Piramal village said that everyone knows that the Circle Rates are much lower than the actual market price of the land then why circle rates are being considered for acquisition of land. Piramal is only 1.5 Kms from the GIDC so the land here should fetch the same price as in GIDC. Reply- CPM representative replied that GIDC policy would be reviewed by the competent authority and suitable action would be taken by him. Issue – The Advocate requested a copy of the Government Resolution issued in the Maharashtra? Response - It can be obtained from corporate office of DFCCIL or from Maharashtra Government. Issue- One of the participants wanted to know that who would pay for shifting of facilities such as borewell and irrigation pipeline in the field. Reply – CPM representative said the cost of shifting of facilities will be borne of the DFCCIL. Issue – The advocate informed that there was huge difference in the rate during 2008 when the notification was issued and the rate of 2011 when the land is being acquired. Therefore, she requested</p>	

DFCCIL to consider the 2011 rates.

Reply – CPM representative said they would not be able to comment on this as it was as per the RAA 2008. However, if PAPs were not satisfied with the cutoff date, they can approach arbitration.

Issue – Representative of the Reliance Industry said that they had not received any invitation for the PCM. He requested DFCCIL to send them a separate letter for such meetings. He also requested that the compensation paid to them should be as per the Non-Agricultural land rate and not for the agricultural land as they have already converted the land use. He also informed that earlier their land has been taken for NHAI. As result of these acquisitions, the entire land has been divided into several parts. There will be problem of approach to the different piece of land after the construction of housing colonies.

Reply – CPM representative informed the company representative that at the time of issuance of the 20A the land in question was agricultural since the Company had not renewed the NA status of land which was given on 3 years basis and needed to renew at the interval of three years. For the approach, an Under Bridge is planned. However, if the company can share its development plan with DFCCIL and request for another approach it could be considered. He, however, clarified that an Over Bridge can not be provided. He informed the participants that all the roads marked on the village map would be kept intact through provision of under bridge or any another alternative option.

On invitation issue, DFCCIL informed the Reliance Representative that for the PCM, invitations were sent to the villages through Sarpanches, Notices and using the office of Talahati. However, for future meeting we can invite Reliance separately.

CA informed him that if your land is divided and some parts of the land were being unproductive, you may seek for compensation for that.

Issue - There will be lot of activities during construction of DFC on the adjoining lands resulting in destruction of crops and degradation of land. How will that be compensated?

Reply – CPM representative said the construction will be done by different agencies. They will be responsible for agreement to use private lands.

c) Flooding and Vibration

Issue – According to participants, the construction of high tracks may result into flooding of their agricultural fields. Besides this, operations of goods trains will impact old structures due to vibrations.

Reply – CPM representative assured the farmers that there would be no flooding due to DFC as all necessary mitigation measures would be taken during designing, execution and operations of the corridor. Similarly, results of the study done by DFCCIL to know the impact of the vibration on the structure suggests that the vibration level would be much below the normal level. It will not impact the structures.

d) Community Structures

Issue – Participants from the Juna Shekker Pur wanted to know if their “Shamshan Bhumi” (Cremation Ground) was going to be divided in two parts. They also requested a house for house as compensation as they were going to lose their houses.

Reply - CPM and CA representatives informed the participants that the said land was not being acquired.

Issue - How will the valuation of the affected houses be done?

Reply – CPM representative said that DFCCIL will pay the cost of new house of same specification irrespective of period of construction of the building the structure. The compensation will be paid as per the latest rate. PAPs would be allowed to keep the salvage also.

e) Error in Village Maps

Issue - Mr. Harishbahi from Safruddin village wanted to draw attention of the authorities on the errors in the village map. He said the maps were not correct.

Reply – CA requested him to meet DLRO in this regard and file an application for corrections.

f) Issue of Landless

Issue - If farmers who have lost the entire land be entitled to purchase land even after being landless? Will their status of Farmer remain?

Reply – CA informed the participants that you can buy land within six months of the disbursement of the compensation.

**(PCM 7 Karzan, Vadodara, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** November 22, 2011

**Venue:** Krishi Utpad Mandi Samiti, Karzan, Vadodara

**Time:** 11.30 a.m. to 01.15 p.m.

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> Mr. L Maurya and Mr. Jai Singh, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages: 44</b> <b>No. of Female Participants: 1</b> <b>No. of Villages Participated: 13</b>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Sanjeev Pandey
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Kalapi Dholakia, Presenter and Mr. Rakesh Coordinators
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>Most of the participants were in seat by 11.30 a.m. Some of the participants came after the meeting started. The main issues that were raised by the participants are described below:</p> <p>a) <b>Compensation :</b></p> <p>Issue – Mr. Mood Shankar, a local farmer leader said the DFCCIL or Railways will garner huge profits from this project as it would boost the movement of industrial goods and will help Railways in increasing its share in transportation as well as revenues. If so, why farmers are being paid meager compensation? He said the compensation in other states were much more than being paid in Karzan area. He wanted to know the reason for this partiality.</p> <p>Mr. Manubhai of the Hanod village said that the farmers in his area take the Cotton Crop which yields more profit to them in a year than what was being given to the farmers as compensation. He also complained about the less compensation to them as compared to the compensation for land in Surat and Bharuch. He said farmers will protest if they were paid less than what was being paid in Surat. He said, Karzan area passes through express highway and railway line. The rate of land here should be more than that of Surat and Bharuch. He gave example of some of the land that according to him has been bought by big people for 50 lac per acre on the express way, very close to DFC. Why this rate is not being considered for the farmers losing land to DFC. He also requested DFCCIL officials to consider 2011 rates for paying compensation.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representative responded by informing the participants that the rates have been finalized by the competent authority as per the RAA 2008. The cutoff date for the compensation was 2008 when 20A was published. Participants were told that the cutoff date can not be changed. However, if PAPs were not satisfied with the compensation or cutoff date, they may go for arbitration.</p> <p>Issue – Mr. Mahendra Patel of Bodka village who was representing Lilaben informed the officials that she has not been paid the compensation yet. He wanted to know when the compensation will be paid.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representative said that the issue of non-payment of compensation will be looked into and they assured him of early action.</p> <p>Issue – Mr. Salim Misa of Mishrad village complained that the cheques for compensation due to him for acquiring survey number 742 have been made in the name of another person whose survey number was 762 and who is not losing any land. He requested officials to cancel that check and make it in his name as he was the actual PAP and entitle for the compensation.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representatives took the note of the issue and assured Mr. Salim to check the records with DLRO and do the needful accordingly.</p> <p>Issue – Mr. Rama Gajendra Singh of Mangrol village requested land for land as compensation. He said the compensation paid to them was too less and was not enough to buy small piece of land. He said, even a piece of land given in any neighboring villages will also be acceptable.</p> <p>Reply – CPM representative informed him that as per the policy, land for land can not be considered.</p> <p>Issue – Participants from the Bodka village said that the DFC was going to benefit the industrialists and punish the farmers. The compensation paid for land in Bodka village is only 90 paise per square foot (about Rs. 9/Sq Mt.) which is less than the price of a glass of water. Is this justice? He requested officials to pay good compensation as per market rate.</p>	

Issue – Mr. Ghanshyam of Bodka village said farmers were not ready to give their land at the rate of compensation proposed. He said his land has come under industrial areas therefore; he shall be paid industrial rate.

Reply – CPM representative informed him that if his land has come under industrial area and he has been given the rate of agricultural land, he may go to arbitration for higher compensation as per the industrial rates.

Issue – Participants from Bodka village wanted to know when disbursement of compensation will start.

Reply – CPM representative assured them that the payment of compensation will start from December 2011.

b) Rehabilitation of venerable persons

Issue - Mr. Mahendra requested pension for Lilaben who is a widow and of 76 years age. She is losing all her land and will become landless. At this age she would not be able to do anything else. Now with her land gone to the DFC, how will she sustain her livelihood?

Similarly Kumudben of Halod village was also losing most of her land. Will she be entitled for pension?

Reply - CPM representative informed that there was no such policy for pension to the PAPs. However, we will forward your concern to the higher authorities.

c) National Loss

Mr. Mahendra also drew the attention of Participants towards the losses incurred by the nation through the loss of production of crops on the land acquired by DFCCIL. He said huge land will be converted from agricultural to non agriculture resulting in less production of crops that will be a big loss to the country already facing food shortage.

d) Residual Land – Participants from the Bodka village wanted to know about the piece land which will be of no use after a larger portion has been acquired by the DFCCIL.

Reply – CPM representative informed them that if such land was there and PAPs wish that to be acquired. It will also be acquired or 25 per cent of the cost of such land will be paid to the PAPs. However, the piece of land in question should be less than the average holding of the district.

e) Flooding of Agricultural Fields

Issue – MR. Mahendra Patel of Bodka village said villagers were worried about the flooding that will be caused due to high elevation of tracks.

Reply – CPM representative assured the farmers that there would be no flooding due to DFC as all necessary mitigation measures would be taken during designing, execution and operations of the corridor.

f) Contracts for PAPs

Issue - PAPs demanded that if DFCCIL was paying such low compensation, it should make some provision for giving contracts such as for earth work to local PAPs

Reply – CPM representative said that the execution will be done by other agencies and they will work closely with villagers. For contracts, nothing can be said at this moment.

g) Job in Railway

Issue - Participants wanted jobs in the Railway as compensation

Reply – CPM representative informed the participants that a notification in this regard has already been issued. However, details of implementation of the scheme are being worked out.



[CPM Surat]

**(PCM #S-2, Taluka Vapi, District Valsad, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 15, 2011

**Venue:** ROFEL College, Rotary Industrial Complex, Auditorium Hall, Chharwada Road, Vapi (Correct Address)

**Time:** 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM (Planned)

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. R. K. Kapoor, PM 2. Mr. U. K. Singh, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 1 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 1 (out of 10)
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Amrit Bhai Patel, Mamlatdar, Dy. Collector Office	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Arun Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>A small discussion was held with the lone participant who came from the village <i>Rentlav</i>. His main concern was to know the actual time period for receiving compensation, and to convey his demand for higher compensation based on true market value. This person (a rich contractor) had taken some loan from the bank for construction activity on his plot prior to announcing of the DFC project but due to sudden coming of the DFC project, the bank has stopped remaining disbursement of his loan. Now he has been paying interest on his loan amount for last 3 years.</p> <p>It was informed that the process of compensation is in progress and the compensation award would be issued within next four to five months.</p>	

**SUPPLEMENTARY PCM - VALSAD**  
**TARGET TALUK: PARDI, DISTRICT: VALSAD, STATE: GUJARAT**

**DATE OF MEETING:** 26.11.2011  
**VENUE:** SRI GANESH HALL, NR. KASTURBA HOSPITAL, VALSAD  
**TIME:** 11.45HRS. – 13.00 HRS

<b><u>PARTICIPANTS (NAME, POSITION AND ORGANIZATION)</u></b>	
<b>CPM Office, Surat :</b> Dy. CPM Mr. R. K. Kapoor APM, Mr. U. K. Singh	No. of Participants from the Villages: 40 No. of Female Participants: 20 Male participants: 20 No. of Villages Participated: 5
Competent Authority or District Authority: Land Acquisition Officer: Not Present	JST: Dr. S. Asad Akhtar
<b>Others:</b> Sarpanch, Mr. Shashikant Patel, Village Haria	Presenter and Coordinator from DHI: Mr. Yogesh Bhat
<b><u>OPINIONS, DISCUSSIONS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE MEETING</u></b>	
<p>a) <b>Issue:</b> No invitation received. I have given my points in writing, nobody acknowledges our mail. Why don't you announce on the TV, through the town criers or vernacular press. There is indeed a communication gap. <b>Nanubhai B. Patel, Village Atul &amp; Deepakbhai C. Nayak, Village Haria</b> <b>Reply:</b> Invitations were sent as per procedure and they also reminded the PAPs on the phone a few days prior to the meeting. We have also noted your suggestions. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>b) <b>Issue –</b> Market value – Do a survey yourself. Set a price and then approach us. Most of the PAPs demand a market rate. Regarding invitation letters, it is useless giving it to the Sarpanch for distribution. He is not interested and hence will not bother to distribute it to the PAPs. <b>Nainabehn, Village Haria.</b> <b>Reply –</b> A survey of the market value has been done on behalf of the GOI and a report submitted. The details are expected by December, 2011. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>c) <b>Issue –</b> What notification will you consider ? 2008 ? Valuation is always unsatisfactory. Give us land for land. <b>Hasmukh Bhai, PAP, Village, Harvad</b> <b>Reply –</b> The 2008 notification has been cancelled. There is no policy for land against land. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>d) <b>Issue –</b> There are differences in the RoW width. <b>Mahesh Patel, PAP</b> <b>Reply –</b> We will adjust the RoW, and use only what is required. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>e) <b>Issue –</b> What about people who will become landless and lose their status as farmers. Will you provide them certificates, as otherwise they will be unable to buy farm lands or be eligible for allotment of farming plots. We will be on the road (become paupers) if you acquire our lands. <b>Shashikant Patel, Sarpanch, Haria.</b> <b>Reply –</b> We will provide them certificates. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>f) <b>Issue –</b> Kindly provide information regarding the DFC boundary and other details. <b>What about Jobs. Nainabehn, PAP, Village Haria</b> <b>Reply -</b> We will do our best. Kindly provide your contact details to us. There is in principle decision to provide a job to one member of a PAP family. However, the policy and its finer details are to work out. The package will hopefully be decided by end of December 2011. <b>CPM Representative</b></p> <p>g) <b>Issue –</b> Clarify whether houses in Haria village will be demolished along the alignment <b>Ms. Sonal and 17 other PAPs, Village Haria</b> <b>Reply –</b> There will be no demolition of houses in Haria village. I have personally done the survey in your village. No home will be demolished on left side of the track. We will come again and meet you in your village. Mr. U. K. Singh will come to your village at 4.00 P.M. today. <b>CPM Representative</b></p>	

**(PCM #S-3, Taluka Valsad, District Valsad, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 16, 2011

**Venue:** Shri Ganesh Hall, Near Kasturba Hospital, Mehtavad, Valsad

**Time:** 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. R. K. Kapoor, PM 2. Mr. U. K. Singh, APM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 88 <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 22 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 12 (out of 24)* (This included villages from Taluka Pardi, Valsad-1 and Valsad-2)
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> None	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Arun Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>The PCM meeting started smoothly with introductory remark by CPM official followed by presentation and explanation of feedback form. Thereafter, following issues were raised by PAPs:</p> <p>a) <b>Higher Compensation Rate and Other Benefits:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – Most of the PAPs mentioned that they should get compensation rate based on true market value and not on circle rate (“Jantri rate”). PAPs should be made shareholders in profit which Railways will earn over long term. There is a wide gap between true market rate and circle rate or stamp duty rate. If Railways want to give only on the basis of circle rate, they should consider this as the basic value of acquired land and additionally, should include some sort of life time rent in order to enhance security to the PAPs. This model is followed by some Public Sector companies such as HPCL, BP when they acquire any land for petrol pumps. Besides this, some private companies such as Reliance Petrochemical and Gujarat Gas have recently given a much higher rate to the PAPs. This model could be used by Railways. PAPs should get the benefit of free passes for travelling in passenger trains in any part of India.  <b>Reply</b> – As of now, the compensation rate is based on circle rate and 60% solatium. But CPM Surat office has recently sent market survey report to JICA and DFCCIL to inform them about the gap between circle rate and true market rate. This finding will be incorporated in final RRP Report.  It was also informed that compensation has already been paid to PAPs in Village Billimora and people are highly satisfied on the amount paid to them, on which some participants agreed.</p> <p>b) <b>Clarification on applicability of tax on compensation amount:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – People wanted clarification if the compensation amount would be subjected to any government tax.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that they would be communicated on this later.</p> <p>c) <b>Employment and other means:</b>  <b>Issue</b> - People should get employment based on qualification. If anyone is not interested in employment, they should get the benefit of lifetime pension.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that there is no provision of any lifetime pension but the option of giving employment to one person in the family of PAPs is being considered by Railways and the necessary details are being worked out.</p> <p>d) <b>Confusion in cut-off date:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – People were having confusion in correct cut-off date for their area.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the cut-off date in their area is June 2010 and not 2008 as some of the people were having doubts.</p> <p>e) <b>Process of de-notification of non- acquired land:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – When notification was issued by DFCCIL, entire area of a particular survey number was notified. But now when DFC has identified the exact area to be acquired in a particular survey number, the remaining non-acquired land should be de-notified so that they can make use of this part of land.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that this issue is very much in consideration of CPM Surat and appropriate action would be taken soon.</p> <p>f) <b>Suggestions:</b>  - Option should be explored by DFC to locate Junction Yard in Village Jora Vasan on barren land and not on fertile agricultural land as is the case now.</p>	

**(PCM #S-4, Taluka Gandevi, District Navsari, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 17, 2011

**Venue:** Sardar Smarak Trust, Sardar Bhawan, Rahej, Taluka Gandevi

**Time:** 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. S. P. Mittal, PM 2. Mr. K. C. Mathur, DPM 3. Mr. Sarawane, Project Finance Manager	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 75* <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 18 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 8 (out of 10)** <i>(*This includes nearly 18-20 squatters from village Desra **No representation from villages Devdha and Khaparwada #10 includes village Billimora also)</i>
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Govind Bhai Chauhan, Dy. Mamlatdar	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Arun Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>The PCM meeting started smoothly with introductory remark by CPM official followed by presentation and explanation of feedback form. On request from some of the PAPs and also backed by the CPM officials, the initial part of the presentation had to be skipped but without affecting the portion of key provisions. Thereafter, following issues were raised by PAPs:</p> <p>a) <u>Higher Compensation Rate and Other Benefits:</u>  <b>Issue</b> – Most of the PAPs mentioned that they should get compensation rate based on true market value and not on circle rate (“Jantri rate”) as their land is a source of livelihood for generation to generation and gives security to them. There is a wide gap between true market rate and circle rate or stamp duty rate. There should be a provision of pension so that PAPs can be a part and parcel of the project. PAPs should get the benefit of 50% relief in fares for travelling in passenger trains in any part of India.  <b>Reply</b> – Compensation rate is calculated for category of land mentioned in 7/12 revenue land records. As of now, the compensation rate is based either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium. Moreover, rate for new construction of buildings are given based on basic scheduled rates of Public Works Department.</p> <p>b) <u>Employment and other means:</u>  <b>Issue</b> - People should get employment based on qualification.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the option of giving employment to one person in the family of PAPs is being considered by the Railways and necessary details are being worked out.</p> <p>c) <u>Minimum distance between existing structures:</u>  <b>Issue</b> - People from Village Amalsad mentioned that very less distance is being maintained by DFC alignment from existing Temple and multistoried residential society. If any damage occurs to these buildings due to vibration, necessary compensation should be paid.  <b>Reply</b> – No proper reply could be given.</p> <p>d) <u>Effect to infrastructure facilities:</u>  <b>Issue</b> – What will we do in case DFC affect existing facilities such as cable lines, underground water lines, sewerage line, telephone cables?  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that as far as possible, no such structure would be affected. But in case, any shifting is required, it will be done by DFCCIL at its own cost. But after 10 years or more, if any maintenance is required, it will have to be done by PAPs themselves after taking permission from Railways.</p> <p>e) <u>Different width of ROW:</u>  <b>Issue</b> – Why DFC is acquiring different width of land such as 27 m, 40m or 60m?  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that DFC is acquiring land only as per requirement. In order to give appropriate curve to the alignment to protect some religious structures or to maintain appropriate distance between old bridge on rivers such as Kaveri, Ambika so that new bridge do not affect the</p>	

structures of old bridge.

f) Cost of trees:

**Issue** – What cost will be given to us for fruit trees? We need explanation on this.

**Reply** – It was explained with an example based on experience of compensation paid by CPM Office recently. The valuation of each tree is done by the Horticulture Department. They have in their record life period of each variety of trees. If say, Mango tree has a life of 100 years and the existing mango tree is 20 years old, then the total yield is calculated for 80 years. Further, the Department has already calculated out the yield of each tree. If say, Mango tree gives yield of 100 kg of mangoes per year, then the compensation will be calculated out based on the market rate for 100 kg of mangoes per year multiplied by 80 years. It was also informed that as per the feedback received from PAPs, people are happy about the compensation paid on trees.

g) Concerns raised by Squatters:

**Issue** – We are staying in Govt. land for last 20-25 years. If we are given 3 month notice, this is insufficient for us to relocate ourselves. If we are not given any alternative land, how can we find place to stay. Many of us cannot understand this presentation, so we should be told about different provisions separately.

**Reply** – No reply could be given on this.

h) Suggestions from PAPs:

- There have been so many PCM meetings but no result has been given to PAPs in writing
- Existing roads and passages to farm lands should not be affected.
- People of village Batha wanted some underpass to cross DFC line as they are already facing serious hardship due to existing railway line and the new line will only multiply their problem.

**(PCM #S-6, Taluka Jalalpore & Navsari (Rural), District Navsari, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 21, 2011

**Venue:** Agrawal Samaj Hall (Shri Maharaja Agrasen Sanskratik Bhavan), Shantadevi Road, Near Railway Station, Navsari

**Time:** 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. S. P. Mittal, PM 2. Mr. K. C. Mathur, DPM	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 145** <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> 18 <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 10 (out of 12)* (*No representation from villages Chhinam and Ponsra **All villages who did not attend S-5 meeting on Nov 18 came today)
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. Govind Bhai Chauhan, Retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> Mr. D. A. Desai, Police Inspector	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Arun Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>The PCM meeting started smoothly with introductory remark by CPM representative followed by presentation and explanation of feedback form. On request from some of the PAPs and also backed by the CPM officials, the initial part of the presentation had to be skipped but without affecting the main portion of key provisions. Thereafter, many issues were raised by PAPs in Q&amp;A session. During this session, some of the participants talked loudly and shouted many slogans. However, they were peaceful and at no moment, anyone showed any type of agitation. When they were raising questions, they themselves asked everyone to remain quiet. In this meeting, PAPs spent more time in voicing their concerns and thus, allow less time to listen from the CPM representative. These issues were:</p> <p>a) <b>Higher Compensation Rate and Other Benefits:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – Most of the PAPs mentioned that they should get compensation rate based on true market value and not on circle rate (“Jantri rate”) as they would be losing their land permanently. There is a wide gap between true market rate and circle rate or stamp duty rate. Each PAP should be given partnership in the profit of railways since they will be gaining permanently whereas PAPs will be losing their land. They do not want compensation but they should be given alternate land for land and house for house. Since the circle rate has been revised in April 2011, why are the railways still giving them the rate of 2008?  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that as of now, the compensation rate is based either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium. There is no provision to give land for land or house for house.</p> <p>b) <b>Employment and other means:</b>  <b>Issue</b> - People should get employment based on qualification.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the option of giving employment to one person in the family of PAPs is being considered by the Railways and necessary details are being worked out.</p> <p>c) <b>Poor Response from DFC:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – PAPs mentioned that they had not received any response to the objections raised by them during one month notice after 20A Notification. They had submitted many applications to the CPM Office but not a single reply had been received by them. They are losing confidence in this project and doubt the working of railways. They have now decided to send applications to everyone at the Centre including the Prime Minister.  <b>Reply</b> – No reply was given.</p> <p>d) <b>Confusion among PAPs on certain issues:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – PAPs were of the opinion that (1) This project is in PPP mode (public-private partnership) and hence would benefit multinational and Indian private companies (2) Since this project is spending 90 million dollar, they are not aware of as to how much money is being spent on land acquisition (3) This is a commercial project and not a public purpose project.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that this is purely a 100% Government project and there is no private partnership. Secondly, this is not a commercial project but project of national interest and would benefit all people either directly or indirectly.</p>	

e) Impact of Taxation on PAPs:

**Issue** – It was raised by one Chartered Accountant in the participants that each PAP would be subjected to 20% capital gain tax on the compensation amount and would have to pay so much amount to the Government as tax. As a result, this loss should be borne by Railways and should be additionally compensated.

**Reply** – It was informed that as of now Railways is not deducting any Tax at source on any paid amount. Whether at all this capital gain tax applies or not, would be clarified by DFC and informed to PAPs accordingly. It was also informed that if there is any delay in the payment, they will be eligible for receiving interest @5% per month.

f) Reduced width of ROW:

**Issue** – PAPs from village Maroli wanted that the width of ROW should be reduced in their village in order to save Masjid and Houses.

**Reply** – It was informed by CPM representative that the width of ROW has already been reduced at appropriate places in the village from normal 30m to 18 m and thus met their demand. PAPs were somehow not aware of this change.

g) Immediate Demands of PAPs:

**Issue** – PAPs requested (1) Reply to the memorandum which was submitted by them in the previous ESIA PCM (2) Joint meeting with District Collector, CA and CPM in the first week of December 2011 to answer to their queries face to face (3) Copy of final RRP Report having details on land compensation to each representative of PAPs in each village.

**Reply** – It was informed that these requests of PAPs will be discussed with higher authorities and suitable actions will be taken.

h) Suggestions from PAPs:

- Land should be acquired only after new land acquisition bill is passed in the Parliament
- Copies of NRRP 2007 and RAA 2008 should be provided to the representatives of PAPs
- Committee should be formed at the District level who can deal with their issues
- Compensation rate given to PAPs of Village Billimora for land should be uniformly fixed for their villages too (i.e. Rs 5200 per square meter). Even the rate given for trees in some villages of Vadodara should also be given to them.



**(PCM #S-7, Taluka Choryasi, Surat City & Palsana, District Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 22, 2011

**Venue:** Sri Mahyavansi Samaj Bhawan, Opp. Health Centre, Kadodara, Palsana Taluka, Surat

**Time:** 11:45 AM to 1:15 PM

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. S. P. Mittal, PM 2. Mr. Rajesh V. Mishra, APM 3. Mr. P. K. Rai, DPM, CPM Vadodara	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 24* <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 7 (out of 14)**
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. R. G. Rohit, Retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Arun Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>The PCM started smoothly with lamp lighting followed by presentation and explanation of feedback form. There was no interruption and the PAPs listened carefully to entire presentation. Thereafter, following issues were raised by PAPs which were mostly replied by the CPM officials. These issues were:</p>	
<p>a) <b>Higher Compensation Rate:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – Most of the PAPs mentioned that they should get compensation rate based on true market value or at least on the new circle rate (“Jantri rate”) which has already been adopted in entire Gujarat from April 01, 2011.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that as of now, the compensation rate is based either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium. Moreover, specific circle rate is being followed based on cut-off date.</p>	
<p>b) <b>Contact details of CA of Surat:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – One of the PAPs from village Sachin asked for the name and contact details of CA of Surat.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that Mr. M. A. Chauhan, Dy. Collector is the CA and his office number is 0261-2460139.</p>	
<p>c) <b>Clarification on additional ex-gratia payment:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – It was asked by PAPs if the additional ex-gratia payment of Rs 20,000 for land up to 1500 sq. m will be given to each titleholder.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the additional ex-gratia payment of Rs 20,000 will be given to each titleholder whose name is mentioned in 7/12 land revenue record.</p>	
<p>d) <b>Clarification on residual portion of land:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – It was asked by PAP from village Bhestan to clarify on what provisions would be given to them if they lose a small portion of land due to bifurcation.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that either the Railways will acquire their small portion of land or they will get 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.</p>	
<p>e) <b>Basis of giving interest on late payment:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – PAPs asked for the basis of giving interest on late payment of compensation amount.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that compensation payment should be given within one year of issue of 20F with provision of further extension of six months. If still there is any delay, the interest will be paid @5% per month for six months.</p>	
<p>f) <b>Applicability of New Circle Rate from April 01, 2011 in entire Gujarat:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – PAPs from village Bhestan mentioned that land rate is increasing day by day for villages in Surat Municipal limits. Now when new circle rate has been adopted in entire Gujarat from April 01, 2011, then why are they still given payment on old circle rate? Why the Competent Authority does not consider this as approved rate for compensation?  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the compensation rate is being given to them on the basis of cut-off date. But if still they have any concern, they can go for arbitration.</p>	
<p>g) <b>Concerns of PAPs from village Sayan:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – PAPs from village Sayan mentioned that (1) why are they still not given payment since all</p>	

adjoining villages have already received payment (2) how much payment will be given to them for trees (3) there are lot of concerns on payment for trees because lot of non-genuine payments have been done in nearby villages.

**Reply** – It was informed that award has already been prepared by land acquisition officer for land in their village and payment process will start within a month. For all assets on acquired land, award is being prepared by the land acquisition officer and accordingly payment will be done.

It was also informed that the payment process for villages Sachin, Kansad and Unn will also start within a month.

h) Suggestions from PAPs:

- Land should be acquired only after new land acquisition bill is passed in the Parliament

**(PCM #S-8, Taluka Kamrej, District Surat, Gujarat)**

**Date of Meeting:** Nov. 23, 2011

**Venue:** Sri Mahyavansi Thakor Samaj Hall, Kamrejgam Road, Kamrej, Surat

**Time:** 11:30 AM to 1:45 PM

<b>Participants (name, position and organization)</b>	
<b>CPM Office:</b> 1. Mr. S. P. Mittal, PM 2. Mr. Rajesh V. Mishra, APM 3. Mr. P. K. Rai, DPM, CPM Vadodara	<b>No. of Participants from the Villages:</b> 46* <b>No. of Female Participants:</b> Nil <b>No. of Villages Participated:</b> 7 (out of 11)**
<b>Competent Authority or District Authority:</b> Mr. R. G. Rohit, Retired Dy. Mamlatdar	<b>JST:</b> Ajay GUPTA
<b>Others:</b> None	<b>Presenter and Coordinator from DHI:</b> Mr. Yogesh, Presenter Mr. Rakesh Kr. Singh, Coordinator
<b>Opinions, Discussions, Questions and Answers at the meeting</b>	
<p>The PCM started smoothly with lamp lighting followed by presentation and explanation of feedback form. There was no interruption and the PAPs listened carefully to entire presentation. Thereafter, the following issues were raised by PAPs which were mostly replied by CPM representatives. However, towards the end part of the PCM, some PAPs raised some additional demands such as copy of video recording, original registration list with their signatures, and assurance on holding another meeting within 10-15 days where all senior govt. and CPM officials would be present. On realizing huge pressure from the PAPs, it was decided to hand over copy of video recording and registration list to PAPs. On issue of holding another meeting, it was informed that this would be discussed with senior officers and known to them soon.</p> <p>During Q&amp;A session, issue raised by PAPs were:</p> <p>a) <b>Higher Compensation Rate:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – Most of the PAPs mentioned that (1) they should get compensation rate similar to one which has been paid to PAPs in Billimora village (2) they should get interest for last 3 years as their land has been notified since 2008 and twice 20 A has been cancelled for their villages. As a result, they could not cultivate or make use of their land. (3) New circle rate should be followed which has already been adopted in entire Gujarat from April 01, 2011.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that as of now, the compensation rate is based either on circle rate or highest amount of at least 50% sale deeds for last 3 years plus 60% solatium. Moreover, specific circle rate is being followed based on cut-off date. Proper reasons for cancellation and reissuing of 20A in their villages could not be given.</p> <p>b) <b>Long-term Employment to PAPs:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – One person from each titleholder's family should get employment based on qualification.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that the option of giving employment to one person in the family of PAPs is being considered by the Railways and necessary details are being worked out. At this moment, MOR has issued circular with some broad guidelines only.</p> <p>c) <b>Compensation payment as per correct category of land:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – It was informed that some PAPs had already got conversion of their land from agriculture to non-agriculture by depositing necessary charges and got receipt from the Town Planning Department. But this change has not occurred in 7/12 records because there is a very long process and normally takes not less than 5 years. In such scenario, how DFCCIL would pay compensation?  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that compensation is normally paid on the basis of category of land mentioned in 7/12 records. But their point is valid and they should file their objection with the Competent Authority.</p> <p>d) <b>Process of de-notification of non- acquired land:</b>  <b>Issue</b> – One PAP who is a builder from village Valak and is affected by the DFC Project mentioned that since entire area of his plot survey number has been notified, he can neither develop his remaining plot nor can pay to his society members. But now when DFCCIL has identified the exact area to be acquired in a particular survey number, the remaining non-acquired land should be de-notified so that they can make use of this part of land. He further mentioned that he suffered a lot from this project as he had already constructed his society up to plinth level before DFC project was announced.  <b>Reply</b> – It was informed that this issue is very much in consideration of CPM Surat and appropriate action would be taken soon.</p>	

e) Clarification on residual portion of land:

**Issue** – It was asked by many PAPs to clarify on what provisions would be given to them for the portion of land they are losing between DFC project and Reliance pipeline project. Because of these two projects, their land has been bifurcated and they cannot utilize their land.

**Reply** – It was informed that either the Railways will acquire their small portion of land or they will get 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.

f) Impact of NOC procedure to their land:

**Issue** – It was explained by some PAPs that since railways do not allow developing assets within 30 m of railway boundary, they in fact lose land not only within ROW but beyond that too. As a result, DFC should acquire land in this portion of land within 30 m beyond railway boundary.

**Reply** – It was informed that this land within 30 m belongs to PAPs and they can develop assets in this portion of land but after taking necessary NOC from railways.

g) Basis of giving interest on late payment:

**Issue** – PAPs asked for the basis of giving interest on late payment of compensation amount.

**Reply** – It was informed that compensation payment should be given within one year of issue of 20F with provision of further extension of six months. If still there is any delay, the interest will be paid @5% per month for six months.

h) Applicability of New Circle Rate from April 01, 2011 in entire Gujarat:

**Issue** – Most of the PAPs mentioned that since new circle rate has been adopted in entire Gujarat from April 01, 2011, then why are they not given payment on this new rate?

**Reply** – It was informed that the compensation rate is being given to them on the basis of cut-off date. But if still they have any concern, they can go for arbitration. It was also informed that all asset noting in their plot would be done after March 2012 but they will receive payment on the criteria of cut-off date.

i) Suggestions from PAPs:

- Compensation rate as given to PAPs of Village Billimora for land should be uniformly fixed for their villages too.
- Same rate should be given to two plots which are just separated by a road.
- Land should be acquired only after new land acquisition bill is passed in the Parliament.

**[CPM Mumbai: English Translation]**

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

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Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 26/11/2011 at Sports Complex, Gym, Uran to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

**Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 26/11/2011 at 11:30 in the morning at Village and Taluka Uran. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. P.M.Asai, Asst. Project Manager. The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. S.V. Deshpande, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. Dilip Walanj, Tahsildar, Uran.
3. Smt. Malti Gharat, Shirastedar, Office of Dy. Collector (Land Acquisition), Metro Centre No.1, Uran.

15 peoples and staff of land acquisition office were present. The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will reveal by the present officers.

After viewing slide show and getting information they get known regarding project. Therefore no queries, demands and suggestions has been raised. They have been assured to support for land acquisition. Thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 12.30 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Uran  
Date : 26/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 15/11/2011 at Rohinjan, Taluka Panvel to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 15/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at Village Rohinjan and Taluka Panvel. 35 member including DFCCIL officers, the competent authority and villages were present for the meeting.

The acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information. Also information regarding GR dated 05/09/2011 given. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made. After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party.

Information given regarding which provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 are applicable to subjected project.

Demand for compensation for previous land acquisition to be made to concern land acquisition officer. The same will be considered.

People at Dhansar needs to cross railway lines, therefore they have demanded about subway or bridge. But DFCC officers were assured that the decision will be made by conducting joint survey at the earliest.

As demanded by the villagers, the competent authority showed slides describing compensation and rehabilitation. Those people who did not get compensation for previous land acquisition, they can demand to 13 Dy. Collectors (Land Acquisition)/Sub Divisions Officers. They have to submit related land information to SLAOs. And the compensation will be deposited to SB account.

PAP, villagers and peoples representatives demanded that permanent service should be given to PAPs. Required training to be provided. Wherever cattle sheds acquired, 1lacs of compensation for cattle shed to be given.

Villagers requested for attend MLAs for next meeting.

The competent authority conveyed people to submit their demands, instructions in written. Also he has explained how the compensation is decided.

Present peoples representative demanded to pay rupees 4 crores per acre as a compensation for their land before taking possession.

After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 1.45 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Rohinjan  
Date : 15/11/2011.

(Shridhar Bodhe)  
Competent Authority and  
Dy. Collector (Land Acquisition)  
Metro Centre No.1, Uran Raigad.

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 16/11/2011 at Usroli, Taluka Panvel to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 16/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at Village Usroli and Taluka Panvel. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

4. Shri. N.V.Shetty, Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance), DFCCIL.
5. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
6. Shri. S.V. Deshpande, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.

For this meeting Sarpanch and Dy.Sarpanch of following villages were invited.

1. Usroli, 2. Kon, 3. Vichumbe, 4. Kolkhe, 5. Chikhale.

55 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpach and villagers. The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and Entitlement Matrix was shown in the slides. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers. They were requested to mention their name and village while video/audio recording does not record this.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made by the people's representatives and villagers:

1. Information regarding decisions made in last two meetings to be provided.
2. Compensation, project affected certificate and employment for the previous land acquisition has not been gotten to some people. Therefore same may provide.
3. Rail lines may shift to another way instead of acquiring this land.
4. Minutes of this meeting may issue to people's representative.
5. After acquiring land, the adjacent land get worthless, therefore this adjacent land may include for compensation. It has to be informed that how much land is being acquired by Railway? Also it has to be assured that no further land will be acquired by Railway. Also as per Railway rules, compensation to be paid for the land of Railways 30 mtrs restricted zone.
6. Substitute land and houses to be provided.
7. As per CIDCO's policy, 12.5% of acquired land, developed plots to be provided.
8. In future, DFCC's representative will not be visited farmer's residence for survey, they misguide peoples.
9. Care to be taken not to block rain water. Flyovers and subways to be built to cross railway lines, where necessary. Also level crossing gate of Usroli to be closed and Railway bridge to built on the LC gate.
10. Minimum land be acquired. Those persons to be invited for the meeting who have rights to make policies and take decision.
11. Compensation for 5 villages to be decided equally.
12. Two local MLAs to be included in the committee regarding decision taken by the Government vide GR dated 05/09/2011.
13. Meeting with concerned villagers and peoples representatives is called on 11/12/2011, after a meeting with local MLA may be called. This meeting will be arranged up to 15/12/2011 after contacting to MLA.
14. PAP certificates and employment were not provided for previous land acquisition. Now assurance may be given for PAP certificates and employment.
15. Written assurance to be given that compensation to be paid as per current market rates.

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were gratitude all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party.
2. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made.
3. If demand for the compensation for previous land acquisition is raised to concerned officer from the Collector Office, the nit will be considered as per the provisions of the Act.



4. Proposed railway route is planned to acquire minimum of land and to make minimum disturbance to the public. This whole railway route will pass over bridge. Therefore it is impossible to change the route.
5. The provision has been made to issue minutes the meeting to people representatives.
6. Land compensation will be paid as per provisions of Railways (Amendment) Act 2008.
7. It is not assure that further land will not be acquired in future. All benefits, compensation will be paid as per current provisions of the Act, if acquire in future.
8. Demand for substitute houses and land will be forwarded to head office.
9. Demand for 12.5% developed plots like CIDCO will be provided to head office.
10. DFCC's representatives collect information and solve queries by visiting residence and they do not misguide farmers.
11. Care will be taken to avoid rain water blocking.
12. Provisions to build flyovers and subways will be made after surveying.
13. Proposed railway route is planned to acquire minimum of land and structures to make minimum disturbance to the public.
14. Land compensation will be decided as per the Government resolution dated 05/09/2011 and by consulting people's representative and villagers.
15. Two MLAs will be called for next meeting.
16. Land compensation and PAP certificates will be issued as per provisions of the Act. And possession will be made only after paying compensation.
17. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.

Thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 2.00 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Usroli  
Date : 16/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 20/11/2011 at Kalyan to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 20/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at and Taluka Kalyan. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. .V. Deshpande, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.

The meeting was called for the total 18 villages i.e. 12 villages from Bhivandi Taluka and 6 villages of Kalyan Taluka. 82 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpanch and villagers.

The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will repeal by the present officers.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made after presenting the slides.

1. Minutes of previous meetings were not given.
2. Notice of meeting is not received to all.
3. What was the decision of minutes of previous meeting sent to head office?
4. Demarcation to be done to clarify boundaries.
5. Why the entries on 7/12 was not cancelled for which lands were not under acquisition.
6. Utilize those lands which were acquired by Railway in 1971 & 1981. If utilized no need to acquire more land.
7. Explain 60% solitium.
8. Compensation to be paid as per market rates instead of ready recknor.
9. Output of the meeting should be provided to all meeting participants .
10. The collector & SLAO and chief of DFCC were not present for meeting. Therefore I future those persons to be invited for the meeting who have rights to make policies and take decision.
11. No one revenue officer was present for meeting.
12. We know that the project is national project. Also we are not in position to oppose project but it is expected not to omit farmers.
13. Copy of order of 7/12 entries to be provided.
14. To remove stamps on 7/12 it is needed to visit talathi many times.
15. Why the stamps included on 7/12 before paying compensation.
16. Due to stamp of acquisition on 7/12, it is banned to get loan and sales purchase of land.
17. Provide copy of GR dated 05/09/2011, and include local members in the 7 members committee.
18. Display stamps on those numbers under acquisition instead of stamps of all sub divisions.
19. Land to be acquired only essential for railway instead of acquiring more land.
20. Running rate to be given as compensation. Houses to be rehabilitated. Substitute houses and land to be given. Also even compensation paid, substitute land and houses to be given.
21. Railway crossing to be built at Baglapada.
22. Signal and railway crossing bridge to be built at Pimpalgaon
23. Information regarding valuation of houses to be provided.
24. Diva-Vasai Project also transports goods trains, why new project implemented? Utilize existing route. Unutilized land to be returned.
25. Land acquisition to be done as per new land acquisition act. Susped acquisition till new act implement.

26. New act is available on internet. Information regarding new act to be given. Service in railway to be given.
27. Assurance to be given regarding building of LC gates wherever necessary.
28. What is the need of new rail route where existing route is available but no more trains available.
29. Temporary or permanent service will be provided?
30. Officers who are able to make decision to be called for next meeting.
31. Is it proposed to acquire 30 mtr and 60 mtr of land.
32. NOC for non reservation for railway to be given.
33. Even passing orders talathi refuse to remove stamps.
34. Unwanted records on 7/12 to be removed.
35. Next meeting to be conducted with those committee members which was formed under GR dated 05/09/2012.
36. To whom, houses compensation will be paid?
37. When houses in the jurisdiction of municipality are acquired, substitute houses are provided under rehabilitation policy. Therefore this policy to be followed.
38. If substitute houses are given, is it proposed to give substitute lands?
39. The competent authority was not present, next meeting will not be arranged without present of the competent authority.
40. Stamps on 7/12 to be removed before next meeting.
41. Website to be started for land acquisition.

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were grateful to all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made.
2. Invitations to all concern are sent.
3. Actual land will be defined after joint measurement. Therefore demarcation will be done after joint measurement.
4. It was already inform to remove 7/12 records, but if same is pending the issue will be forwarded to the collector.
5. Cancellation of entries on sub divisions will be done after joint measurement.
6. Project acquires minimum of land by utilizing unutilized railway land.
7. Information regarding 60% solitium given.
8. Compensation will be paid as per the provisions of GR dated 05/09/2011 instead of using ready recknor.
9. Every meeting outputs something positive. New GR dated 05/09/2011 is output of previous meetings.
10. The competent authority was also invited for the meeting, due to unavoidable reason he remained absent. But in future this will be conveyed to SLAO to attend meeting compulsorily. Also this will be conveyed to SLAO through the District Collector.
11. Revenue officers will be invited for next meeting.
12. Project will be implemented by considering welfare of farmers.
13. It was already inform to remove 7/12 records, but if same is pending the issue will be forwarded to the collector.
14. Compensation is paid after award. As per provision of 20 (E)(1) notification, the stamp exists on 7/12.
15. Copy new GR distribute to all present peoples.
16. Joint measurement defines actual sub divisions under acquisition. Therefore stamps on exempted sub divisions will be removed.
17. land acquisition is equal to required land only.
18. Demand of substitute houses and land will be considered as per the instructions of central government time to time.
19. Decision of providing rail gate and signal will be made after joint survey.
20. Valuation of houses and structures is made by specialize persons and is utilized in award.
21. Diva Vasai route utilizes for passenger and goods transport and is most busy route. This route is planned for fast transportation.
22. After introduction of new act, this will be followed as per the instructions of central government.
23. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
24. Provision for inviting concerned officers made for next meeting.
25. Information regarding acquiring 30 mtr and 60 mtr of land given.

26. Procedure for removing stamps is done by the state government. It was informed to implement procedure fast.
27. It is informed that 7 members committee will make decision by consulting concern peoples.
28. Decision regarding to whom the compensation to be paid will be made by the competent authority by making enquiry.
29. Decision regarding cattle pasture and substitute land, houses will be made as per the instructions of the government.
30. It is considered to start web site for land acquisition.
31. Decision of providing ROB and signal will be made after joint survey.
32. Feedback forms to be handed over by providing instructions, views etc.
33. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
34. Issue of NOC will be considered.
35. Members of committee formed under GR dated 05/09/2011 will be invited for next meeting.

After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 2.00 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Kalyan  
Date : 20/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 24/11/2011 at Vishwakarma Hall, Vasai to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 24/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at Village and Taluka Vasai. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. Navin Patil, Dy. Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. Rajesh Mishra, Dy. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
3. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
4. Shri., S.V. Deshpande, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
5. Shri. Thorat, Tahsildar, Vasai.
6. Shri. Vipin Patil, Circle Officer Dahanu, Representative of the Competent Authority.

130 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpach and villagers.

The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will repeat by the present officers.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made after presenting the slides.

1. Is it proposed to pay 60% solitium on the market rate?
2. How the market rate is paid ?
3. What action has been taken for which issues has been raised in the meeting? Minute of meeting is not provided.
4. How long will take to receive compensation of land?
5. Market rate of which village will be offered?
6. How many people rehabilitated in past?
7. Is it proposed to give employment to PAP?
8. No land compensation will be given the wrong way?
9. Participation of villagers is essential in the Government Resolution dated 05/09/2011.
10. No compensation has been received for previous lad acquisition.
11. Isn't it possible to change the route?
12. What action will be taken to those land which are under control of forest?
13. What action will be taken to those adivasis who are going to landless due to land acquisition?
14. What action will be taken to those farmers who are going to landless due to land acquisition?
15. Employment and compensation for previous acquisition has not been paid. Employment is provided to non provincials.
16. Why the difference of 30 mtrs and 60 mtrs of land?
17. What type of compensation will be paid to the land owners and tenants?
18. Substitute road to be built to cross rail lines.
19. Why the substitute road has not been built? Provide it now.
20. Substitute houses to be given.
21. Provide substitute houses first then acquire land.
22. Consult with villagers before building LC gate.
23. Compensation for previously acquired land to paid before new land acquisition.
24. Some farmers turn into landless.
25. Is it possible to save houses/
26. Is income tax deducted from compensation?
27. Charge of previous lad acquisition to be removed.
28. Joint measurement is wrong for many places.
29. How one can get NOC for the construction nearby railway line.?

30. Can we get TDR?
31. Charge has been shown on all lands,
32. Why the charge been shown before paying compensation.
33. Is it possible to change the plan of land acquisition?
34. Land to be acquired on lease.
35. DFCC should study before making laws.
36. Feedback forms are for the benefit of DFCC.
37. Decision should not be taken on the conclusion of feedback forms.
38. What about forest lands?
39. Partnership to be offered with Railway whose land proposed to be acquired.
40. All information to be provided on internet.
41. How long will be to get land compensation?

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were gratitude all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. Market rate will be decided as per the provisions of GR dated 05/09/2011. Also 60% solitium will be paid.
2. Market rate will be decided as per the provisions of GR dated 05/09/2011.
3. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made.
4. Compensation will be paid within timeline as prescribed in the Act.
5. Compensation will be decided on the basis of market rates of concerned village.
6. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
7. Land correct compensation will be decided by the committee as per the Government resolution dated 05/09/2011.
8. Land correct compensation will be decided on the participation of villagers as per the Government resolution dated 05/09/2011.
9. Demand for compensation for previous land acquisition ot made to concern land acquisition officer.
10. Proposed railway route is planned to acquire minimum of land and to make minimum disturbance to the public. Due to technical reason it is impossible to change the route.
11. Forest land will be acquired from forest department.
12. Action will be taken for landless people as per the provisions of rehabilitation Act.
13. Possession will be made only after paying compensation
14. Land requirement of 30 mtrs where line passes parallel to existing line and 60 mtrs in detour portion.
15. Compensation will be divided 40% and 60% to land owner and tenant respectively as per the Mumbai Tenancy Act.
16. Flyovers and subways to be built to cross railway lines by consulting villagers, where necessary.
17. Provision of substitute land and houses in not include in current act. But whole compensation will be paid as per market rate.
18. Proper efforts will be taken to save houses under acquisition.
19. Procedure will be followed as per the rules of income tax act for Income tax deduction.
20. Charge removing procedure will be done immediately.
21. Written detailed information to be provided where joint measurement is wrong. Then necessary action will be taken.
22. Permission will be given to build beside railway line if written demand will be raised.
23. Provision for TDR is not in Railways Act.
24. Possession will be made only after paying compensation.
25. Provision of acquiring of land on lease in not in Railways Act.
26. Feedback form is for the benefit of PAPs not for DFCC. Decisions are taken on the basis of information provided in feedback form, not o the basis of average.
27. Forest lands are transferred not acquired.
28. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
29. Suggestion of displaying information on internet is being considered.
30. Compensation will be paid within timeline as prescribed in the Act.

After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 1.45 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Vasai  
Date : 24/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai



Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 21/11/2011 at Palghar to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 21/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at and Taluka Palghar. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. Rajesh Mishra, Dy. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
3. Shri. Govind Chaudhary, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.

210 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpanch and villagers.

The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will repeat by the present officers.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made after presenting the slides.

1. Notice of meeting is not received to all.
2. This meeting is illegal.
3. Due to Freight Corridor, no benefit to common people, it benefits only businessman and rich people.
4. We shall go court to cancel to proposal.
5. The Competent Authority and DFCC chief Officers were not present.
6. Notice of meeting was not issued 15 days in advance. Therefore the meeting is illegal.
7. Minutes of previous meetings were not given.
8. Even raising negative point in the meeting, wrong satisfactory report is sent to JICA.
9. Meetings are arranged as per the conditions of JICA and minutes are sent to JICA. This meeting is illegal therefore wrong report will be sent to JICA.
10. Apply the provisions of land acquisition act?
11. Why the minutes of previous meetings not issued?
12. Meeting invitation is not sent all.
13. Also previous meetings are illegal and therefore their reports are wrong.
14. Why 60 mtrs of land is acquired while assuring to acquire 20 to 22 mtrs land?
15. Why acquisition is processed under the provisions of Railways (amendment) Act 2008 instead of new land acquisition act?
16. Why the Collector, land acquisition officer or their representatives were not present?
17. Why the villagers were not participated in the committee. The villagers to be participated I the committee as per the GR dated 05/09/2011.
18. Villagers will filed writ in hon'ble court and demand the land acquisition as per new land acquisition act.
19. Project implemented in year 2006 under the provisions of 2008 Act. How is it possible?
20. Provisions of new land acquisition act to be applied instead of old act.
21. Project keep suspended till new act introduce.
22. Notices for future meetingsto be sent through talathi or courier.
23. What about houses on government land.
24. Service to be given in the Railways.
25. MPs, MLAs, Collectors, Tahsildar to be invited for meetings. Notice to SLAO to be issued regarding not attending meeting.
26. Demarcation to be done at Saphale. Proper information regarding size of land to be acquired will be given to PAP.
27. Names and/or survey numbers on meeting notices were wrong.

28. Future meetings to be arranged on holidays.
29. Why temporary employment, permanent employment to be provided.
30. Legal meetings to be called in the future.
31. We do not believe DFCC, we'll go court.
32. Meetings notice to be published in newspaper.
33. We send our resistance to JICA by translating it into Japanese language.
34. Substitute land and houses to be given.
35. Contracts through local contractor to be rewarded to local people.
36. Land to be acquired as per court decision in Nuclear Power Corporation in 2004.

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were grateful to all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. Invitations to all concern are sent.
2. This meeting is legal.
3. Corridor will benefit to common people in future.
4. The competent authority was also invited for the meeting, due to unavoidable reason he remained absent. But in future this will be conveyed to SLAO to attend meeting compulsorily. Also this will be conveyed to SLAO through the District Collector.
5. Advance notice has been sent. But in future 15 days advance notice. Also meeting notice to be published in newspaper and sending through talathi or courier will be considered.
6. Previous minutes has been forwarded to Head Office at Delhi for further action.
7. It has been conveyed that previous meetings conclusion is GR dated 05/09/2011.
8. DFCC forwards factual reports to JICA.
9. New land acquisition act will be considered on instruction of central government.
10. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made.
11. Meeting invitations are sent to all concern.
12. Minimum required land is proposed for acquisition.
13. Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 was passed for land acquisition, therefore land acquisition being done by this act.
14. Representative of state government will be call for next meeting.
15. As per GR date 05/09/2011, 7 members were appointed, they decide land rates by consulting with people therefore people participation is essential.
16. Project has been formed in 2006 but implemented in 2008 as per the act.
17. Decision regarding houses built on government land will be made as per present rules.
18. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
19. Actual size of land to be acquired will be known after completing joint measurement. And same will be informed to concern after joint measurement.
20. Arranging meeting on holidays will be considered.
21. Demand of substitute houses and land will be considered as per the instructions of central government time to time.
22. Rewarding of contracts through local contractor will be considered.

After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 2.00 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Palghar  
Date : 21/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 23/11/2011 at Rotary Club Hall, Dahanu to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 23/11/2011 at 11:00 in the morning at Village and Taluka Dahanu. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. Navin Patil, Dy. Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. Rajesh Mishra, Dy. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
3. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
4. Shri., Govind Choudhary, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
5. Smt. Pimpale, Naib Tahsildar.
6. Shri. Gavit, Circle Officer.

The meeting was conducted for 20 villages, out of those 3 villages from the Taluka of Talasari and 17 villages from the Taluka of Dahanu in relation to the peoples whose land to be acquired for the project. 122 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpach and villagers.

The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was appraised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will reveal by the present officers.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made after presenting the slides.

1. All names have not been included whose houses and shops are under acquisition from the village Bamangaon, therefore all names to be included.
2. How the survey numbers and names are included even the joint measurement is not done.
3. Regarding the land under acquisition from the village Borigaon, some names have not been included, then to whom the land compensation will be paid?
4. Some land to be acquired comprises trees, what type of compensation is proposed?
5. Construction cannot be done on the land where constructions are restricted. Therefore will compensation be paid to such type of loss?
6. How the land compensation will be decided?
7. First of all, it has to be conveyed that within how many days the land compensation will be paid?
8. Compensation for the acquisition of borewell is proposed to be paid but is it proposed to pay compensation for the expenses incurred and manpower utilised to find the place of water for new borewell?
9. What type of policy is present to acquisition party to provide employment?
10. If some peoples constructed their houses on other's land, then to whom the compensation will be paid?
11. Yet, the land to be acquired is undefined due to non demarcation, therefore it is confusing to irrigate or not to irrigate trees.
12. Is it proposed to offer substitute borewell? What is the policy for the acquisition of compound wall?
13. Notice has not been received for the land acquisition.
14. Joint measurement map has not been obtained.
15. A land is owned by three brothers, to whom the compensation will be payable?
16. Will assurance be given on the matter described in the meeting?
17. No meeting notice was received.
18. No minutes of last meeting was obtained. What happened with the queries asked in the last meeting?
19. Is it proposed to determine the age of trees while acquiring trees?

20. Are the provisions of Fragmentation Act applicable?
21. After acquiring land for DFCCIL, if any farmer find landless, then is it possible him to purchase land on another place?
22. Gate to be provided where the land is fragmented in two parts.
23. Is it proposed to apply the provisions of upcoming land acquisition act?
24. Proper valuation of the land, houses and constructions to be done
25. Is it proposed to pay compensation for the construction of bund near creek coast?
26. It is to be informed in advance before demolishing houses and constructions.
27. A plan which has been prepared by DFCC, be provided.
28. MPs and MLAs be invited for next meeting, otherwise we'll resist.

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were gratitude all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. Provision will be made to include all the names where land is to be acquired but all names are not included, by verifying actual position.
2. Proper size of land under acquisition will be defined after joint measurement and names will be confirmed only for the land under acquisition. If names were included before joint measurement, the same were displayed on village abstract no. 7/12. Even though, it will be ensured that no single name is dropped.
3. Land compensation will be paid by ensuring the right of land and the names shown on 7/12 abstract and names included in joint measurement.
4. The valuation for trees will be done by concerned government officer and compensation for the same will be paid.
5. The land where construction is restricted will be compensated or not? If detailed information is provided, their demand will be considered.
6. Land compensation will be decided as per the Government resolution dated 05/09/2011.
7. Land compensation will be paid as per provisions of Railways (Amendment) Act 2008. And possession will be made only after paying compensation.
8. After acquiring borewell, if detailed demand submit by the concerned, expenses paid for finding new borewell will be considered.
9. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
10. Compensation where land to be acquired owned by one person and house build on the land by another person, will be decided by the competent authority after proper enquiry.
11. Demarcation will be done immediately for the proposed land to be acquired.
12. It is not possible to provide substitute borewell and compound, but compensation for the same will be paid.
13. Information about land acquisition is published in local newspaper on time to time basis.
14. Map of joint measurement and other information will be provided on written demand.
15. The decision for the contribution of compensation for the land owned by 3 brothers will be made by the competent authority after enquiry.
16. Meeting notices have been sent to all.
17. Minutes of previous meeting have been sent to DFCCIL's head office and provision to convey decision to all concerned has been made.
18. Age of trees is considered to decide compensation for acquisition.
19. Provisions of Fragmentation Act are not applicable to proposed land acquisition.
20. Any farmer made landless due to DFCCIL land acquisition remains farmer for subsequent 10 years, therefore able to purchase land for next 10 years.
21. Decision for providing subway where land is fragmented in two parts, will be made after survey.
22. For proposed land acquisition, regarding new upcoming land acquisition, proper action will be taken as per the instruction of Central Government.
23. Valuation of land, houses and constructions is done by government officers.
24. The demand for the compensation for the construction of bund near creek coast may raise by the concern, decision for the same will be made after enquiry.
25. Information in advance will be given before demolishing houses and constructions.
26. If demanded, copy of plan made by DFCC will be provided.
27. MPs and MLAs will be invited for the next meeting and meeting will be arranged in concerned village.

After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 1.30 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Dahanu  
Date : 23/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai

Subject :- Land Acquisition Proposal for Dedicated Freight Corridor under Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 in the District of Thane in the State of Maharashtra.

Public Consultation Meeting arranged dated 25/11/2011 at Shubhankaroti Hall, Thane to decide compensation for the land to be acquired and for public participation to confirm the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

### **Minutes**

Above subjected meeting had been arranged dated 25/11/2011 at 11:30 in the morning at and Taluka Thane. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Shri. N.V.Shetty, Deputy Chief Project Manager (Finance). The following DFCCIL officers were present for the meeting.

1. Shri. Navin Patil, Dy. Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL.
2. Shri. Rajesh Mishra, Dy. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
3. Shri. P.M. Asai, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.
4. Shri., S.V. Deshpande, Asst. Project Manager, DFCCIL.

The meeting was conducted for 5 villages. 25 peoples were present for the meeting including Sarpanch, Dy.Sarpach and villagers.

The meeting was inaugurated by deep prajwalan. Afterwards the acquisition party (DFCC) officers were described detailed subjected information.

Subsequently audio and video slides regarding the information of the project and the policy were presented. The detailed information regarding compensation to be paid and rehabilitation policy was shown in the slides. Also one kit has been distributed in which all this information has been provided in written. Also verbal detailed information has been given at the time of slide show.

After conveying information, it was informed to all the peoples that the kit included a feedback form which has to be filled and handed over to the officers of acquisition party. Also it was informed to the peoples that the video/audio shooting was going on and same will forward to Head Office at Delhi for further action.

It was apprised that the people should ask their doubts, raise their demands and convey opinion, suggestions to present officers and same things will reveal by the present officers.

Following queries, demands and suggestions have been made after presenting the slides.

1. It is necessary to change route at village Betwade, what is the progress?
2. 90% of land to be acquired is of Premier Company. Information to be provided about how many numbers of the company falling under acquisition.
3. Land under proposed acquisition form the village Bhopar is undefined. Therefore demarcation to be done.
4. Cattle pasture to be acquired instead of acquiring private land from the village Bhopar. Plan to be changed.
5. Avoid acquisition of houses.
6. Meeting calling at Thane instead of Kalyan is wrong, therefore less people present.
7. Land from Bhopar has been acquired in 1970, no employment has been provided yet.
8. Even assuring by the GM and DRM, Central Railway, not flyover built.
9. Railway bridge is needed.
10. Walking through line was banned, but after large resistance, ban has been eliminated.
11. We are in position to support land acquisition and expecting support from DFCC. At the one side of Village Bhopar, Railway is acquiring land and on another MMRDA building road. Village Bhopar trapped in both works. It causes to stop growth. Therefore route to be changed, pass parallel to existing line, proper compensation to be paid, employment to one person to be provided.
12. Problems of village Bhopar to be solved by doing survey by DFCC.
13. Written agreement to be executed for which shown in slide show.
14. Provide employment.

After considering queries, demands and suggestions, DFCC Officers were gratitude all peoples for assisting by asking their queries and replied the following information and repealed their doubts.

1. Proposed railway route is planned to acquire minimum of land and to make minimum disturbance to the public. It is impossible to change the route.
2. Demarcation will be done by enquiring people.
3. It is impossible to change the route but measures will be obtained to avoid structures.
4. Future meeting will be arranged with each PAP.
5. Demand for compensation for previous land acquisition to be made to concern land acquisition officer.

6. Employment will be provided as per the instructions of the Central Government by time to time.
  7. Survey for the construction of flyover at Bhopar will be done soon.
  8. No provision in Railway Act for executing agreement for the contents shown in slide show.
- After providing all information regarding queries, demands and suggestions raised, it has been asked for further queries, demands, suggestions and doubts and after fulfilling all queries, thanksgiving has been done and then it has been declared that the meeting is over on 1.00 in the noon.

SD/-

Place : Thane  
Date : 25/11/2011.

Dy. Chief Project Manager (Finance),  
DFCCIL/Mumbai



[Marathi]  
1. Uran

**विषय :-** रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील रायगड जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव

दि.२६/११/२०११ रोजी क्रिडा संकुल, व्यायाम शाळा, उरण येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

## इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे उरण, ता.उरण येथे दि.२६/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.३० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा श्री.पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.व भूसंपादन कार्यालयांतील खालील अधिकारी/कर्मचारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. एस.व्ही.देशपांडे, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री.दिलीप वाळंज, तहसिलदार, उरण.
३. श्रीमती मालती घरत, शिरस्तेदार, उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन), मेट्रो सेंटर क्र.१, उरण.

सदर सभेस १५ सदस्य त्याचप्रमाणे भूसंपादन कार्यालयांतील कर्मचारी उपस्थित होते. प्रथम दिपप्रज्वलित करून सभेस सुरुवात करण्यांत आली. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी विषयांकीत बाबींचे महत्त्व व माहिती सविस्तर विशद केली.

त्यानंतर व्हिडीओ, ऑडिओ स्लाईट्स माहितीसंबंधी व योजनेसंबंधी दाखविण्यांत आल्या. सदर स्लाईट्समध्ये प्रकल्पाची व पुनर्वसनाच्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा प्रकारे दिला जाणार आहे याची सविस्तर माहिती देण्यांत आली. तसेच प्रत्येकास एक कीट देण्यांत आलेले आहे त्यामध्येसुद्धा ही माहिती लेखी स्वरूपात आहे. स्लाईट्स दाखविले जात असताना त्या स्लाईट्ससंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती मौखिकसुद्धा देण्यांत आलेली आहे.

माहिती दिल्यानंतर सर्वांना सांगणेत आले की त्यांना जे कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये एक फीडबॅक फॉर्म आहे तोसुद्धा भरून प्रत्येकाने संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांकडे देण्याचा आहे. त्याचवेळी त्यांना असेही सांगण्यांत आले की या सभेचे व्हिडीओ/ऑडिओ शूटींग होत आहे ते सर्व दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता पाठविणेत येणार आहे.

सर्वाना सूचना देण्यांत आल्या की त्यांना असलेल्या शंका/मागण्या, त्यांचे विचार किंवा सूचना त्यांनी उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारणेच्या आहेत. त्यानंतर त्यांच्या शंकांचे समाधान, माहिती उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून देण्यांत येईल.

प्रस्तावित रेल्वे मार्गाचे प्रक्षेपण पाहिल्यानंतर व माहिती ऐकल्यानंतर उपस्थितांस त्याची पुर्णपणे माहिती झाली. त्यामुळे त्यांनी कोणत्याही शंका किंवा प्रश्न उपस्थित केल्या नाहीत. तर भूसंपादनकामी सहकार्य देण्याचे आश्वासन दिले त्यामुळे उपस्थितांनी सहकार्य दिल्याबद्दल आभार मानून दु.१२.३० वाजता बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर केले.

ठिकाण :-उरण

दिनांक :-२६/११/२०११

सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),

डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.

## 2. Rohinjan

विषय :- रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील रायगड जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव.

दि.१५/११/२०११ रोजी मौजे रोहिंजण येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा या संदर्भात घेण्यांत आलेल्या बैठकीचा इतिवृत्त.

### इतिवृत्त

दि.१५/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वा.विषयांकीत प्रकल्पाकरीता जी जमीन संपादन करावयाची आहे त्या जमिनीच्या संबंधितांशी जमिनीचा मोबदला त्याचप्रमाणे इतर बाबींवर चर्चा करण्याकरीता दि.१५/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता बैठक आयोजित केली होती. सदर बैठकीस संपादन संस्थेचे अधिकारी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी व व सुमारे ३५ प्रतिनिधी/ग्रामस्थ उपस्थित होते.

बैठकीच्या सुरवातीस संपादन संस्थेच्या प्रतिनिधीनी उपस्थितांचे स्वागत करून बैठकीचा विषय व महत्त्व समजावून सांगितले. ते सांगताना त्यांनी जमिनीचा मोबदला निश्चित करण्याकामी शासनाने दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजी जो निर्णय घेतला आहे त्या निर्णयाची माहिती सांगितली. त्यानंतर लोकप्रतिनिधींनी अशी विचारणा केली की, यापूर्वी ज्या दोन सभा झाल्या त्यावेळी झालेल्या चर्चेच्या अनुषंगाने कोणती कार्यवाही झाली याबाबत माहिती प्रथम देण्यांत यावी. त्यांच्या या मागणीवर संपादन संस्थेच्या प्रतिनिधीनी असे सांगितले की मागच्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त/सी.डी. नवी दिल्ली येथील कार्यालयांत पाठविण्यांत आलेली आहे. त्याचेवर जो निर्णय होईल तो संबंधितांना कळविण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यांत आली आहे. तसेच या सभेमध्ये प्रत्येकास जो फॉर्म दिला आहे तो भरून घ्यावा अशीही विनंती करण्यांत आली असता ग्रामस्थांच्या प्रतिनिधीनी असे सांगितले की आम्ही तो फॉर्म विचार विनिमय करून आमच्या मागण्या कोणकोणत्या आहेत याचा एकत्रित विचार करून सर्व फॉर्म आम्ही एकत्रितपणे संपादन संस्थेकडे देऊ.

त्या नंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या प्रतिनिधीनी मोबदला व पुनर्वसन याबाबत माहिती मिळण्याकरीता स्लाईड दाखविल्या व त्याचवेळी मौखिक माहितीसुद्धा पुरविली व त्यावेळी असे सांगण्यांत आले की,

या स्लाईडच्या व माहितीच्या आधारे त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांना बैठकीच्या अगोदर दिलेल्या लेखी माहितीच्या आधारे प्रत्येकाने आपल्या मागण्या/आपल्या हरकती त्यांना दिलेल्या फॉर्ममध्ये भरून घ्याव्यात.

संपादन संस्थेच्या प्रतिनिधींनी असे सांगितले की या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त घेण्यांत येईल व त्याचेवर कोणती कार्यवाही झाली याची माहितसुद्धा संबंधितांना देण्यांत येईल.

विषयांकीत प्रकल्पग्रस्तांस राष्ट्रीय मदत व पुनर्वसन धोरण २००७ मधील तरतुदी लागू आहेत याची माहिती देण्यांत आली व त्याचप्रमाणे त्या तरतुदी कोणत्या आहेत याचीसुद्धा माहिती दिली.

काही लोकप्रतिनिधींनी/ग्रामस्थांनी त्यांना यापूर्वी संपादन झालेल्या जमिनीचा मोबदला अद्याप्यंत मिळालेला नाही असे सांगितले असता सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांनी त्यांना समजावून सांगितले की, त्यांचेकडे असलेले कोणते अभिलेख ते संबंधित अधिकाऱ्याकडे गेल्यास त्यांना मोबदला अदा केला जाईल.

धानसर येथील ग्रामस्थांनी त्यांना रेल्वे मार्ग ओलांडून जावे लागते याकरीता रेल्वे मार्गाखालून किंवा वरून मार्ग देण्याच्या विनंतीबाबत पुढे काय झाले याबाबत विचारणा केली असता संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्याने असे सांगितले की याबाबत जॉईन्ड इन्स्पेक्शन होऊन योग्य तो निर्णय घेण्यांत येत आहे व त्यानंतर कोडे कोणते बांधकाम करावयाचे याची माहिती संबंधितांना दिली जाईल. जॉईन्ड इन्स्पेक्शन करण्याकरीता लवकरच तारीख ठरविण्यांत येईल व ती संबंधितांस कळविण्यांत येईल.

सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांनी ग्रामस्थांच्या मागणीनुसार त्यांना दिलेला मोबदला व पुनर्वसनाबाबत परत सविस्तर माहिती परत स्लाईड दाखवून सांगितले. त्यावेळी त्यांनी असेही सांगितले की ज्यांना यापूर्वी घेतलेल्या जमिनीचा मोबदला अद्यापही मिळालेला नाही त्याबाबत जिल्ह्यामध्ये असलेल्या १३ उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन)/उपविभागीय अधिकारी यांच्याकडून (संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून) मोबदला मिळू शकतो. त्याचेकरीता जमीनधारकांनी त्यांचेकडे असलेल्या माहितीसह मागणी केल्यास आर.डी.ला जमा असलेली रक्कम मिळू शकते.



लोक प्रतिनिधी/ग्रामस्थांनी अशी मागणी केली की प्रत्येकास नोकरी मिळाली पाहिजे व नोकरी कायम पाहिजे त्याकरीता जरूर ते प्रशिक्षण रेल्वेने घ्यावे तसेच ज्या ठिकाणी गोठा संपादन केला जाईल त्या ठिकाणी गोठयास एकरी एक लाख रुपयाचा मोबदला द्यावा.

यापुढील बैठकीत आमदार उपस्थित असावे अशी ग्रामस्थांची विनंती होती.

आजच्या बैठकीमध्ये सर्व संबंधितांनी या मागण्या किंवा सूचना असतील त्या लेखी घाब्यात अशी विनंती सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांनी केली. त्याचवेळी त्यांनी जमिनीचा बाजार भाव कसा ठरविला जातो याची सविस्तर माहितीसुद्धा सर्व संबंधितांना दिली व ती देताना पुनर्वसनाबाबत माहितीसुद्धा परत दिली.

उपस्थित लोक प्रतिनिधींनी प्रती एकरी चार कोटी ऐंशी लाख भाव मिळावा अशी मागणी केली. त्याचप्रमाणे जमिनीचा ताबा देण्यापूर्वी जमिनीचा मोबदला मिळावा अशी मागणी केली.

दुपारी १.४५ वाजता सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांनी उपस्थितांना सहकार्य दिल्याबाबत आभार मानले.

ठिकाण :- रोहिंजण  
दिनांक :- १५/११/२०११

(श्रीधर बोधे)  
सक्षम प्राधिकारी,  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि. तथा  
उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन),  
मेट्रो सेंटर क्र.१, उरण रायगड.

### 3. Usroli

विषय :- रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील रायगड जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव.

दि.१६/११/२०११ रोजी मौजे उसरोली, ता.पनवेल येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

#### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे उसरोली, ता.पनवेल येथे दि.१६/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेट्टी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. एन.व्ही.शेट्टी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.), डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
३. श्री. एस.व्ही.देशपांडे, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.

सदर बैठकीस खालील गांवचे सरपंच, उपसरपंच त्याचप्रमाणे संबंधित भूधारक यांना आमंत्रित करण्यांत आले होते.

१. उसरोली
२. कोन
३. विचुंबे
४. कोळखे
५. चिखले

सदर सभेस सरपंच/उपसरपंच/ग्रामस्थ मिळून एकूण सुमारे ५५ संबंधित व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या. सभेच्या सुरुवातीस दिप प्रज्वलीत करुन सभा आरंभ झाली असे जाहीर करण्यांत आले. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी सभेचे प्रयोजन काय आहे याची माहिती दिली. त्याचप्रमाणे प्रकल्पाबाबत थोडक्यात माहिती सांगितली.

त्यानंतर प्रकल्पाची माहिती/पुनर्वसन व जमिनीचा मोबदला याबाबत सविस्तर भूसंपादन अधिनियम इंटायटेलमेंट मॅट्रीक्स माहितीचे प्रेझेंटेशन स्लाईट्स उपस्थितांस दाखविण्यांत आली. त्याचवेळी मौखिक माहितीही संबंधितांस सांगण्यांत आली.

त्यानंतर लोकप्रतिनिधींच्या/उपस्थितांच्या काही सूचना/हरकती/मागण्या आहेत का याची विचारणा करण्यांत आली. त्यावेळी त्यांना असेही सांगण्यांत आले की हे सर्व व्हिडिओ/ऑडिओ रेकॉर्ड होत आहे त्यामुळे प्रश्न, मागण्या व सूचना विचारांत घ्यावे त्याचे नांव व गांव सांगावे. त्याप्रमाणे लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थांनी खालील शंका, प्रश्न व सूचना विचारल्या आणि आपल्या मागण्या मांडल्या.

१. यापूर्वी ज्या दोन बैठका झाल्या त्याबाबत काय निर्णय झाला याची माहिती देण्यांत यावी.
२. यापूर्वी रेल्वेकरीता जमिनी घेण्यांत आलेल्या आहेत त्याचे काहीजणांना जमिनीचे मूल्य मिळालेले नाही. प्रकल्पग्रस्ता दाखला मिळालेला नाही किंवा नोकरीही मिळालेली नाही, तरी जमिनीचे मूल्य, दाखला व नोकरी मिळावी.
३. सद्या प्रकल्पाकरीता जी जमीन संपादन केली आहे ती न घेता अन्य मार्गाने रेल्वे मार्ग घेण्यांत यावा.
४. या सभेचे इतिवृत्त लोकप्रतिनिधींना देण्यांत यावे.
५. जी जमीन संपादन होणार आहे त्याच्या बाजूची जमीन निरर्थक होते त्यामुळे निरर्थक होणाऱ्या जमिनीचा विचार मुल्यांकनामध्ये करण्यांत यावा. रेल्वे निश्चित किती जमीन घेणार आहे हे स्पष्ट सांगावे व त्यापुढील लागून जमीन परत संपादन केली जाणार नाही याबाबत लेखी आश्वासन द्यावे. तसेच रेल्वे नियमाप्रमाणे ३०मी. चे रेल्वेचे प्रतिबंधित झोन यावर मोबदला देण्यांत यावा.
६. जमिनीच्या बदली जमीन द्यावी, घराच्या बदली घर द्यावे.

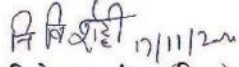


७. सिडको ज्याप्रमाणे १२.५% विकसित प्लॉट देते त्याप्रमाणे १२.५% विकसित प्लॉट द्यावे.
८. यापुढे संबंधित शेतकऱ्यांच्या घरी डी.एफ.सी.सी. तर्फे नेमलेले प्रतिनिधी यांनी सर्वेक्षणाकरीता जाऊ नये कारण ते शेतकऱ्यांची दिशाभूल करतात.
९. भूसंपादन झाल्यास पुराचे पाणी येणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी. त्याचप्रमाणे आवश्यक त्या ठिकाणी रेल्वेमार्ग ओलांडण्याकरीता रेल्वे मार्गाखालून किंवा रेल्वे मार्गावरून मार्ग तयार करून द्यावे. तसेच उसरोली रेल्वे फाटकावर पुल बांधण्यांत यावा व फाटक बंद करावे.
१०. कमीत कमी जमीन संपादन करण्यांत यावी. यापुढील बैठकीस ज्यांना पॉलिसी, डिसीजन घेणेचे अधिकार आहेत त्यांनाच बैठकीस बोलवावे.
११. ५ गावांकरीता जमिनीचा मोबदला एकाच दराने ठरवावा.
१२. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजी शासनाने जमिनीच्या मोबदल्याबाबत जो निर्णय घेतला आहे त्यामध्ये जी समिती आहे त्या समितीमध्ये दोन स्थानिक आमदारांचा समावेश असावा.
१३. दि.११/१२/२०११ रोजी सर्व लोकप्रतिनिधी व संबंधित ग्रामस्थ यांची स्थानिक बैठक मीजे उसरोली येथे घेणेत येईल, त्यानंतर स्थानिक आमदारांसमवेत पुढील बैठक घेणेत यावी. ती बैठक साधारणपणे १५/१२/२०११ पर्यंत स्थानिक आमदारांच्या संपर्कानंतर ठेवणेत येईल असे लोकप्रतिनिधींनी सांगितले.
१४. यापूर्वी घेणेत आलेल्या जमिनीबाबत PAP दाखले दिलेले नाहीत, त्याचप्रमाणे नोकरी दिलेली नाही. तरी आता PAP दाखले व नोकरीबाबत लेखी आश्वासन संबंधितांनी द्यावेत.
१५. जमिनीचा मोबदला आजच्या चालू बाजारभावाप्रमाणे दिला जाईल याचे लेखी आश्वासन द्यावे. वरीलप्रमाणे संबंधितांच्या मागण्या/सूचना व हरकती ऐकल्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्यांना खालीलप्रमाणे माहिती दिली.
१. सभेमध्ये आलेल्या प्रत्येकास एक कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये फीडबॅक फॉर्म दिलेला आहे तो फॉर्म भरून त्यामध्ये संबंधितांनी त्यांच्या मागण्या/सूचना व हरकती लिहून द्याव्यात.

२. यापूर्वी झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त/माहिती संपादन संस्थेने त्यांच्या वरिष्ठ कार्यालयांत विचार विनिमयासाठी पाठविलेला आहे त्या अनुषंगाने झालेल्या निर्णयाची माहिती संबंधितांना देण्यांत येईल.
३. यापूर्वी संपादन केलेल्या जमिनीचा मोबदला त्याचप्रमाणे प्रकल्पाचे दाखले याबाबतची मागणी जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयांतील संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांकडे केल्यास त्याचा विचार कायद्याच्या तरतुदीप्रमाणे करण्यांत येईल.
४. सद्या रेल्वे मार्गाकरीता जी जमीन संपादनाकरीता प्रस्तावित आहे तो मार्ग कमीत कमी भूसंपादन तसेच विस्थापन होईल अशा रितीने आखलेला आहे व हा पूर्णपणे पुलावरून जाईल त्यामुळे बदलता येणे शक्य नाही.
५. या सभेच्या इतिवृत्ताची प्रत लोकप्रतिनिधींना देण्याची तजवीज ठेवली आहे.
६. सद्याच्या भूसंपादनामुळे ज्या इतर जमिनीचे नुकसान होणार आहे त्याची नुकसान भरपाई रेल्वे (दुरुस्ती) कायदा २००८ मधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे देण्यांत येईल.
७. एकदा जमीन संपादन केल्यानंतर कालांतराने त्यापुढील जमीन संपादन केली जाणार नाही असे सांगता येणार नाही. जर का संपादन करावयाचे झाल्यास जमिनीचा मोबदला व इतर अनुषंगिक फायदे त्यावेळच्या कायद्याच्या तरतुदीप्रमाणे देण्यांत येतील.
८. जमिनीच्या बदली जमीन, घरांच्या बदली घर ही मागणी डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या मुख्य कार्यालयास कळविण्यांत येईल.
९. सिडकोप्रमाणे १२.५% विकसित प्लॉट देण्याबाबतची मागणी पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या मुख्य कार्यालयास कळविण्यांत येईल.
१०. डी.एफ.सी.सी. तर्फे नेमलेले प्रतिनिधी काही वेळेस ग्रामस्थांच्या घरी जाऊन आवश्यक ती माहिती विचारतात, त्याचप्रमाणे प्रकल्पाबाबत असलेल्या शंका प्रत्यक्ष भेटून दूर करतात. त्यावेळी ते प्रतिनिधी शेतकऱ्यांची कोणतीही दिशाभूल करत नाहीत.
११. रेल्वेमार्गाचे बांधकाम करताना पुराचे पाणी येणार नाही याची काळजी घेण्यांत येईल.

१२. रेल्वेमार्गाचे बांधकाम करताना आवश्यक त्या ठिकांनी रेल्वेमार्ग ओलांडण्याकरीता पर्यायी मार्गाची पाहणी करून व्यवस्था करण्यांत येईल.
१३. रेल्वेमार्गाचे प्रस्तावित भूसंपादन करताना कमीत कमी जमीन संपादन केली जाईल याबाबत काळजी घेण्यांत आलेली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे मार्ग असाही अरोखित केलेला आहे की त्यामध्ये कमीत कमी बांधकामे बाधित होतील.
१४. जमिनीचा योग्य तो मोबदला शासनाने दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजी घेतलेल्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे ठरविण्यांत येईल. त्यावेळी जमिनीचा मोबदला ठरविताना लोकप्रतिनिधी/ग्रामस्थ यांच्या विचाराने तो ठरविण्यांत येईल.
१५. यापुढील बैठक दोन मा.स्थानिक आमदारांसमवेत घेतली जाईल असेही सांगण्यांत आले.
१६. जमिनीचा मोबदला, जमिनीचा ताबा घेण्यापूर्वी देण्यांत येईल, त्याचप्रमाणे प्रकल्पाग्रस्तांचे दाखलेसुद्धा कायद्याच्या तरतुदीप्रमाणे देण्यांत येतील.
१७. प्रकल्पाग्रस्तांस नोकरी मिळणेबाबतचा निर्णय त्या-त्या वेळच्या केंद्र शासनाच्या नियमानुसार घेण्यांत येईल.

सदरच्या बैठकीच्या शेवटी संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी, लोकप्रतिनिधींनी व ग्रामस्थांनी दिलेल्या सहकार्याबाबत उपस्थितांचे आभार मानून बैठक दुपारी २.०० वाजता संपल्याचे जाहीर केले. त्याचप्रमाणे या पुढील बैठकीस असे सहकार्य मिळेल ही अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली.

  
उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.)  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई

ठिकाण :- उस्सरोली

दिनांक :- १६/११/२०११



#### 4. Kalyan

**विषय :-** रेल्वे (अर्मेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील ठाणे जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव.

दि.२०/११/२०११ रोजी गिता हॉल, कल्याण येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मीजे कल्याण, ता.कल्याण येथे दि.२०/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेट्टी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री. एस.व्ही.देशपांडे, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.

सदर सभा भिवंडी येथील ज्या गावांतील जमीन संपादन करावयाची आहे ती १२ गांवे व कल्याण येथील ६ गांवे अशी मिळून १८ गावांच्या संबंधितांबाबत होती. सदर सभेस सरपंच, उपसरपंच/लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थ मिळून अशा एकूण ८२ व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या.

प्रथम दिपप्रज्वलित करून सभेस सुरुवात करण्यांत आली. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी विषयांकीत बाबींचे महत्व व माहिती सविस्तर विशद केली.

त्यानंतर व्हिडीओ, ऑडिओ स्लाईट्स माहितीसंबंधी व योजनेसंबंधी दाखविण्यांत आल्या. सदर स्लाईट्समध्ये प्रकल्पाची व पुनर्वसनाच्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा प्रकारे दिला जाणार आहे याची सविस्तर माहिती देण्यांत आली. तसेच प्रत्येकास एक कीट देण्यांत आलेले आहे त्यामध्येसुद्धा ही माहिती लेखी स्वरूपात आहे. स्लाईट्स दाखविले जात असताना त्या स्लाईट्ससंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती मौखिकसुद्धा देण्यांत आलेली आहे.

माहिती दिल्यानंतर सर्वांना सांगणेत आले की त्यांना जे कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये एक फीडबॅक फॉर्म आहे तोसुद्धा भरून प्रत्येकाने संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांकडे देण्याचा आहे. त्याचवेळी त्यांना असेही सांगण्यांत आले की या सभेचे व्हिडीओ/ऑडिओ शुटींग होत आहे ते सर्व दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता पाठविणेत येणार आहे.

सर्वांना सूचना देण्यांत आल्या की त्यांना असलेल्या शंका/मागण्या, त्यांचे विचार किंवा सूचना त्यांनी उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारणेच्या आहेत. त्यानंतर त्यांच्या शंकांचे समाधान, माहिती उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून देण्यांत येईल.

दिलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे व स्लाईट्स दाखविल्यानंतर संबंधितांनी खालील प्रमाणे प्रश्न विचारलेले आहे/मागण्या मांडलेल्या आहेत व सूचना केलेल्या आहेत.

१. यापूर्वी झालेल्या सभेचे इतिवृत्त मिळालेले नाहीत ते मिळावेत.
२. या सभेच्या नोटीसा सर्वांना म्हणजे वहीवाटदारांना / कब्जेधारकांना मिळालेल्या नाहीत.
३. यापूर्वी झालेले सभेचे इतिवृत्त मुख्य कार्यालयास पाठविले असतील तर त्याचा निर्णय काय झाला किंवा केव्हा होणार आहे.
४. जी जमीन संपादनाकरीता प्रस्तावित आहे त्याच्या निश्चित सिमा संपादन संस्थेने समजावून द्याव्यात तर बरे होईल.
५. सद्याच्या भूसंपादन नोंदी गा.न.नं.७/१२ वर घेतलेल्या आहेत त्यापैकी ज्या जमिनी संपादनाखाली नाहीत त्यांच्या नोंदी का कमी केल्या नाहीत, त्या नोंदी त्वरीत कमी करण्यांत याव्यात. नोंदी घेताना संबंधितांकडे विचारणा न करता तलाठ्याने नोंदी केल्या आहेत.
६. यापूर्वी १९७१ साली व १९८१ साली ज्या जमिनी रेल्वेने घेतल्या आहेत त्याच्या आजूबाजूस जागा उपलब्ध आहे त्या जागेमध्ये सद्याचा प्रकल्प होऊ शकत नाही का? तसे झाल्यास नव्याने जागा घेण्याची गरज भासणार नाही.
७. ६०% सोल्याशिअमबाबत सविस्तर खुलासा करण्यांत यावा.
८. जमिनीचा मोबदला मिळताना तो रेडी रेक्नरप्रमाणे न मिळता आजच्या चालू बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मिळावा अशी मागणी करण्यांत आली.
९. प्रत्येक बैठकीचा आऊटपुट काय होतो याबाबत संबंधितांस कोणतीच माहिती मिळत नाही तरी प्रत्येक बैठकीच्या आऊटपुटबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्वांना मिळणे आवश्यक आहे.
१०. आजच्या बैठकीस निर्णय घेणारे अधिकारी विशेषतः मा.जिल्हाधिकारी, भूसंपादन अधिकारी किंवा त्यांचे प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित नाहीत, त्याचप्रमाणे संपादन संस्थेचे मुख्य अधिकारी उपस्थित नाहीत त्यामुळे बैठकीस निर्णय घेणारे अधिकारी उपस्थित असावेत.
११. ज्या महसूल विभागाच्या मुख्यालयात आजची सभा आहे त्या सभेस एकही महसूल अधिकारी उपस्थित नाही हे कसे?
१२. हा राष्ट्रीय प्रकल्प आहे याची आम्हांला कल्पना आहे. त्या प्रकल्पाला आमचा तत्वतः विरोध नाही तथापि तो कार्यान्वीत करताना शेतकऱ्याला वाऱ्यावर सोडले जाऊ नये.
१३. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वर भूसंपादनाचे शिक्के का मारले याबाबत आदेशाची प्रत द्यावी.
१४. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वर मारलेले शिक्के उठविण्याकरीता तलाठ्याकडे फेऱ्या माराव्या लागतात अशा किती फेऱ्या यापुढे माराव्या लागणार आहेत ?
१५. जमिनीचा मोबदला मिळाला नाही, त्याआधी शिक्के का मारले गेले ?



१६. भूसंपादनाचा बोजा चढविल्यामुळे त्या जमिनीवर कर्ज घेता येत नाही किंवा खरेदी विक्री व्यवहार करता येत नाहीत.
१७. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयाची प्रत द्यावी. त्यामध्ये ७ सदस्य आहेत असे म्हटलेले आहे त्या सदस्यांमध्ये स्थानिकांस प्राधान्य द्यावे.
१८. गा.न.नं.७/१२ मधील सर्व पोटहिस्स्यांवर भूसंपादनाचे शिक्के मारलेले आहेत तसे करू नये तर ज्या कोणत्या पोटहिस्स्यामधून जमिनी घेण्याच्या आहेत तेवढ्याच पोटहिस्स्यांवर शिक्का मारावा.
१९. जेवढी जमीन रेल्वेकरीता आवश्यक आहे तेवढीच संपादन करावी, जास्त जमीन संपादन करू नये.
२०. ज्या दराने जमिनीचे खरेदी विक्री व्यवहार होतात (Running Rate) तोच द्यावा. घरांचे पुनर्वसन करा. घरांच्या बदली घर व जागेच्या बदली जागा द्यावी, त्याचप्रमाणे घरांचा मोबदला दिला तरी त्या खालील जागादेखील द्यावी.
२१. बागलापाडा येथे रेल्वे क्रॉसिंग देण्यांत यावे.
२२. पिंपळगांव येथे सिग्नल नाही, सिग्नल देण्यांत यावा. तसेच रेल्वे क्रॉसिंग करता पुल देण्यात यावा.
२३. घरांचे मुल्यांकन कसे करणार त्याची येथे माहिती देण्यांत यावी.
२४. दिवा-वसई प्रकल्प/मार्गावरून मालवाहतूक होते असे असताना नवीन प्रकल्प कशासाठी, त्याच मार्गाचा वापर करता येणार नाही का? नौकरी देण्यात यावी, जुनी जमीन उपयोगात नाही ती परत करण्यात यावी नंतरच नविन जमीन घ्यावी.
२५. भूसंपादनाबाबत केंद्र शासनाचा नवीन कायदा येणार आहे तो येण्या अगोदर प्रस्तावित भूसंपादनाची घाई का ? नवीन कायदा आल्यावर भूसंपादन करावे.
२६. नवीन कायदा नेटवर उपलब्ध आहे तरी त्याप्रमाणे काय तरतुदी आहेत याची माहिती द्यावी. प्रकल्पग्रस्त व्यक्तीस रेल्वेमध्ये नोकरी देण्यांत यावी किंवा नोकरीबाबत ठोस आश्वासन द्यावेत.
२७. ज्या ठिकाणी रेल्वे क्रॉसिंगकरीता गेट आवश्यक आहे त्या ठिकाणी गेट देण्याबाबत आश्वासन द्यावे.
२८. रेल्वेचे जुने मार्ग असताना त्यावरच जास्त प्रमाणात गाड्या उपलब्ध नाहीत असे असताना नवीन मार्गाची गरज का?
२९. नोकरी तात्पुरती का/ कायमस्वरूपी नोकरी देण्यांत यावी ?
३०. यापुढील बैठकीच्यावेळी निर्णय घेणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांस बैठकीस बोलवावे.
३१. भूसंपादनामध्ये ३०मीटर, ६० मीटर जागा प्रस्तावित काय आहे, हे समजावून द्यावे.
३२. जी जागा संपादनाखाली नाही त्या जागेबाबत जागा रेल्वेकरीता आरक्षित नाही या आशयाची NOC द्यावी.
३३. तलाठ्यांना शिक्के कमी करण्याचे आदेश देऊनही तलाठी शिक्के कमी करत नाही.
३४. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील अनावश्यक नोंदी कमी करण्याबाबत आश्वासन द्यावे.

३५. यापुढील मिटींग दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयांतील सदस्यांबरोबर करण्यांत यावी.

३६. घरांचा मोबदला कोणला देण्यांत येणार आहे.

३७. नगरपालिका हद्दीत भूसंपादनात घरे आल्यास त्यांना पुनर्वसन योजनेअंतर्गत घरे देण्यात येतात तेव्हा त्यांना नगरपालिकेकडून घरे देण्याची योजना राबवावी.

३८. घरांबाबत घर देणार असाल तर जमिनीबाबत जमीन देणार का?

३९. बैठकीस सक्षम प्राधिकारी नाहीत ते असल्याशिवाय यापुढील बैठका घेण्यांत येऊ नये.

४०. पुढच्या बैठकीच्या आधी गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील शिक्के कमी करण्याबाबत निर्णय घावा.

४१. प्रस्तावित भूसंपादनाबाबत वेबसाईट करावी.

सदरचे प्रश्न, शंका व मागण्या विचारांत घेतल्यानंतर डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्याबाबत सर्वांचे आभार मानले व सहकार्य देऊन प्रश्न विचारल्याबाबत आभार मानले व त्या प्रश्नांबाबत खालीलप्रमाणे उत्तरे दिले/माहिती दिली व शंकाचे समर्थन केले.

१. यापूर्वी झालेल्या सभेचे इतिवृत्त पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठी डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयास पाठविलेले आहे. त्यांचेकडून होणारा निर्णय संबंधितांना कळविण्यांत येईल तसेच यापुढील बैठकीचे व या बैठकीचेसुद्धा इतिवृत्त संबंधितांना देण्याची तजविज ठेवली आहे.

२. सभेबाबत नोटीस सर्व संबंधितांना पाठविल्या जातात.

३. जी जमीन संपादनाखाली आहे तिच्या सिमा संयुक्त मोजणी झाल्यानंतर ठरतात त्यामुळे संयुक्त मोजणी झाल्यानंतर सिमा दर्शविण्याच्या खुणा जमिनीवर लावल्या जातील.

४. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वर ठेवलेल्या नोंदी कमी करण्याबाबत संबंधितांना कळविण्यांत आलेले आहे. तरीही जर का नोंदी कमी केलेल्या नसतील तर त्या त्वरीत कमी करण्याबाबत संपादन संस्थेकडून मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांस कळविण्यांत येईल.

५. संयुक्त मोजणीनंतर उर्वरित पोटहिस्स्याच्या नोंदी कमी करणेबाबत कार्यवाही केली जाते.

६. यापूर्वी ज्या जमिनी रेल्वेने घेतल्या आहेत त्यालगतच्या जागेचा वापर करुन सदरचा प्रकल्प कमीत कमी जागा संपादन करुन कार्यान्वीत करण्यांत येत आहे.

७. ६०% सोल्येंशिअमबाबत सविस्तर माहिती संबंधितांना देण्यांत आली.

८. जमिनीचा मोबदला देताना तो रेडी रेकनरप्रमाणे देण्यांत येणार नाही तर शासनाच्या दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे ठरविण्यांत येईल.

९. प्रत्येक बैठकीचा परिणाम होतोच. यापूर्वी झालेल्या बैठकीचा महत्वाचा परिणाम म्हणजे शासनाने जमिनीचा दर ठरविणेबाबत दि.०५/०९/२०११ बाबत घेतलेला निर्णय. म्हणजे बैठकीचा आऊटपुट बाहेर येत नाही असे नाही तर प्रत्येक बैठकीची निष्पत्ती होते.

१०. बैठकीस उपस्थित राहण्याबाबत राज्य सरकारचे अधिकारी म्हणजे सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांना कळविण्यांत आले होते. तथापि काही अपरिहार्य कारणामुळे ते उपस्थित राहू शकले नाही. तरी यापुढील बैठकीस



उपस्थित राहणे अनिवार्य आहे त्याबाबत सूचना देण्यांत येतील तसेच मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांना कळविण्यांत येईल.

११. यापुढील बैठकीस महसूल विभागाच्या संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांस उपस्थित राहण्याबाबत कळविण्यांत येईल.
१२. प्रकल्प कार्यान्वीत करताना शेतकऱ्यांचे हित जपून प्रकल्प कार्यान्वीत केला जाईल.
१३. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील शिक्के कमी करणेबाबत संबंधितांना सूचना दिलेल्या आहेत तथापि शिक्के कमी केले नसतील तर ते त्वरीत कमी करणेबाबत संपादन संस्थेकडून मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांना कळविणेत येईल.
१४. जमिनीचा मोबदला निवाडा झाल्यानंतर मिळतो. तथापि त्या आधी भूसंपादनाचे शिक्के कलम २०(E)(१) च्या घोषणापत्रानंतर कायम ठेवण्याची तरतुद असल्याने त्या अनुषंगाने शिक्के मारण्यांत आलेले आहेत.
१५. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयाची प्रत सर्व उपस्थितांना देण्यांत आली.
१६. निश्चित जमीन कोणत्या पोटहिस्स्यामधून जाणार आहे हे संयुक्त मोजणीनंतर कळते त्यामुळे संयुक्त मोजणी झाल्यानंतर उर्वरित पोटहिस्स्यावरील शिक्के कमी करण्याची कार्यवाही करण्यांत येते.
१७. आवश्यक तेवढीच जमीन संपादन करण्यांत येत आहे.
१८. घरांच्या बदली घर किंवा जमिनीच्या बदली जमीन याबाबत निर्णय शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या नियमाप्रमाणे घेण्यांत येईल.
१९. रेल्वे फाटक किंवा नवीन सिग्नल देण्याबाबतचा निर्णय जॉईन्ट इन्सपेक्शननंतर घेण्यांत येईल.
२०. घरांचे/बांधकामांचे मुल्यांकन तज्ञांकडून केले जाते व त्याप्रमाणे ते निवाड्यात दर्शविले जाते.
२१. दिवा-वसई मार्गा हा पैसेजरसाठी आणि होणारे मालवाहतुकी साठी आहे आणि फार व्यस्त आहे तथा जलद मालवाहतुकीकरीता सदरचा प्रकल्प आखण्यांत आलेला आहे.
२२. भूसंपादनाचा नवीन कायदा अस्तित्वात आल्यानंतर केंद्र शासनाच्या सूचनेनुसार त्या कायद्याच्या तरतुदीप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यांत येईल.
२३. प्रकल्पग्रस्तांस नोकरी देणेचा निर्णय केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळच्या नियमाप्रमाणे घेणेत येईल.
२४. पुढील बैठकीच्यावेळी सर्व संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांस निमंत्रित करण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यांत आलेली आहे.
२५. जी जागा संपादन करण्यांत येणार आहे त्यालगत ३० मीटर, ६० मीटर जागा प्रस्तावित संपादनाकरीता घेणेबाबतची माहिती देणेत आली.
२६. गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील भूसंपादनाचे शिक्के व गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील अनावश्यक शिक्के कमी करणेबाबतची कार्यवाही राज्य शासनाकडून केली जाते. ती त्वरीत करणेबाबत संबंधित अधिकाऱ्यांस संपादन संस्थेकडून कळविण्यांत आले आहे.

२७. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयांतील सदस्यांबरोबर स्थानिक सदस्य घ्यावेत, याबाबत असे सांगण्यांत आले की जमिनीच्या मोबदल्याबाबत निर्णय घेताना ७ सदस्य स्थानिकांबरोबर चर्चा करून निर्णय घेण्यात येणार आहे.
२८. घरांचा मोबदला कोणाला द्यावा याबाबत मालकी हक्कांबाबत योग्य ती चौकशी करून तो योग्य तो मोबदला सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून देण्यांत येईल.
२९. गुरुचरणाबाबतचा निर्णय शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे/नियमाप्रमाणे घेणेत येईल, त्याचप्रमाणे घराच्या बदली घर व जमिनीच्या बदली जमीन इत्यादीबाबतही निर्णय शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे घेण्यांत येईल.
३०. प्रस्तावित भूसंपादनाबाबत वेबसाईट करणेबाबत योग्य तो विचार करणेत येईल.
३१. ROB/सिग्नल देण्याबाबत निर्णय/कार्यवाही जाईन्ट इन्सपेक्शननंतर करण्यांत येईल.
३२. प्रत्येकाला दिलेल्या फीडबॅक फॉर्ममध्ये त्यांनी त्यांचे विचार/सूचना भरून ते फॉर्म संपादन संस्थेकडे देण्यांत यावेत.
३३. नोकरीबाबतचा निर्णय केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे घेणेत येईल.
३४. जी जागा संपादनामध्ये समाविष्ट नाही त्या आशयाचा NOC देण्याबाबतच्या सूचनेचा योग्य तो विचार करणेत येईल.
३५. पुढील बैठक घेताना शासनाच्या दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या निर्णयांतील सदस्यांना आमंत्रित करणेबाबतच्या सूचनांचा विचार करण्यांत येईल.

वरीलप्रमाणे सूचना/मागण्यांबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्व संबंधितांना दिल्यानंतर यापुढे कोणाच्या सूचना, मागण्या, शंका आहेत याबाबत विचारणा केल्यानंतर व सर्वांचे समाधान झाल्यानंतर उपस्थितांचे सहकार्याबाबत आभार मानून दुपारी २.०० वा बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर करण्यांत आले.

ठिकाण :-कल्याण

दिनांक :-२०/११/२०११

उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),

डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.

## 5. Vasai

**विषय :-** रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव

दि.२४/११/२०११ रोजी विश्वकर्मा हॉल, वसई येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे वसई, ता.वसई येथे दि.२४/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेट्टी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री.नवीन पाटील, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री.राजेश मिश्रा, उप परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
३. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
४. श्री. एस.व्ही.देशपांडे, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
५. श्री. थोरात, तहसीलदार, वसई.
६. श्री. विपीन पाटील मंडल आधिकारी डहाणू, सक्षम प्राधिकारी तर्फे.

सदर सभेस सरपंच, उपसरपंच/लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थ मिळून अशा एकूण १३० व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या.

प्रथम दिपप्रज्वलित करून सभेस सुरुवात करण्यांत आली. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी विषयांकीत बाबींचे महत्व व माहिती सविस्तर विशद केली.

त्यानंतर व्हिडीओ, ऑडिओ स्लाईट्स माहितीसंबंधी व योजनेसंबंधी दाखविण्यांत आल्या. सदर स्लाईट्समध्ये प्रकल्पाची व पुनर्वसनाच्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा प्रकारे दिला जाणार आहे याची सविस्तर माहिती देण्यांत आली. तसेच प्रत्येकास एक कीट देण्यांत आलेले आहे त्यामध्येसुद्धा ही माहिती लेखी स्वरूपात आहे. स्लाईट्स दाखविले जात असताना त्या स्लाईट्ससंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती मौखिकसुद्धा देण्यांत आलेली आहे.



माहिती दिल्यानंतर सर्वांना सांगणेत आले की त्यांना जे कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये एक फीडबॅक फॉर्म आहे तोसुद्धा भरून प्रत्येकाने संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांकडे देण्याचा आहे. त्याचवेळी त्यांना असेही सांगण्यांत आले की या सभेचे व्हिडीओ/ऑडिओ शुटींग होत आहे ते सर्व दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता पाठविणेत येणार आहे.

सर्वांना सूचना देण्यांत आल्या की त्यांना असलेल्या शंका/मागण्या, त्यांचे विचार किंवा सूचना त्यांनी उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारणेच्या आहेत. त्यानंतर त्यांच्या शंकाचे समाधान, माहिती उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून देण्यांत येईल.

दिलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे व स्लाईट्स दाखविल्यानंतर संबंधितांनी खालील प्रमाणे प्रश्न विचारलेले आहे/मागण्या मांडलेल्या आहेत व सूचना केलेल्या आहेत.

१. जो बाजारभाव दिला जाणार आहे त्याचेवर ६०% दिलासा रक्कम देणार आहेत का?
२. बाजारभाव कसा दिला जातो.
३. मागच्या सभेचे काय झाले, इतिवृत्त दिले नाही.
४. जमिनीचा मोबदला मिळण्यास किती वेळ लागणार आहे.
५. बाजारभाव कोणत्या गावाचा मिळणार आहे.
६. यापूर्वी किती जणांचे पुनर्वसन झाले.
७. प्रकल्पग्रस्तास नोकरी मिळणार आहे का?
८. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयांतील सदस्य जमिनीचा मोबदला चुकीच्या मार्गाने ठरविणार नाहीत ना?
९. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयांतील सदस्यांमध्ये ग्रामस्थांचा सहभाग असावा.
१०. रेल्वेने यापूर्वी जमीन संपादन केल्याचा मोबदला अद्यापपर्यंत मिळालेला नाही.
११. सद्याचा प्रस्तावित मार्ग बदलता येणार नाही का.
१२. ज्या जमिनी वनखात्याकडे आहे त्याबाबत काय?
१३. जे आदिवासी भूमीहीन होतात त्यांचे काय?
१४. जे इतर शेतकरी भूमीहीन होतात त्यांचे काय?
१५. आधी संपादन केलेल्या जमिनीबाबत मोबदला मिळालेला नाही, नोकरी मिळालेली नाही, नोकऱ्या परप्रांतीयांना दिल्या जातात.
१६. रेल्वे मार्गापासून ३० मीटर व ६० मीटर असा फरक का.
१७. मालक व कुळांना मोबदला कशाप्रकारे मिळणार आहे.
१८. काही ठिकाणी रेल्वे मार्गावरून जावे-यावे लागते त्या ठिकाणी मार्ग देण्यांत यावा.
१९. रेल्वे ओलांडण्यास मार्ग यापूर्वी का देण्यांत आला नाही, आता तरी द्यावा.

२०. घराबाबत घरे द्या.
  २१. आम्हाला विश्वासात घेऊन आधी घरे द्या मग जागा द्या.
  २२. नवीन फाटक बांधताना ग्रामस्थांना विचारात घ्यावे.
  २३. पूर्वी घेतलेल्या जमिनीचे पैसे आधी द्या मग जमीन द्या.
  २४. काही शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वच जमिनी जाऊन भूमीहीन होत आहेत.
  २५. घरे वाचविता येतील का?
  २६. जमिनीचा मोबदला देताना आयकर कापला जातो का.
  २७. यापूर्वी ठेवणेत आलेले भूसंपादनाचे बोजे कमी करा.
  २८. काही ठिकाणी संयुक्त मोजणी चुकीची आहे.
  २९. जी जमीन रेल्वेलागत आहे त्याबाबत बांधकाम करणेची NOC कशी मिळेल.
  ३०. TDR मिळणार का.
  ३१. सर्व जमिनीवर बोजा लावणेत आलेला आहे.
  ३२. जमिनीचा मोबदला न देता बोजे का लावले आहेत.
  ३३. प्रस्तावित भूसंपादनाचा प्लॅन बदलता येईल का.
  ३४. जमिनी भाडेतत्वावर घेण्यांत याव्यात.
  ३५. कायदे करण्यापूर्वी संपादन संस्थेने अभ्यास करावा.
  ३६. फीडबॅक फॉर्म डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या फायद्याकरीता आहेत.
  ३७. फीडबॅक फॉर्मवर सरासरी काढून निर्णय घेऊ नये.
  ३८. वनजमिनीबाबत काय?
  ३९. ज्याची जमीन घेणार आहात त्यांना रेल्वेमध्ये भागीदारी द्यावी.
  ४०. सर्व माहिती नेटवर द्या.
  ४१. जमिनीचा मोबदल्या मिळण्यास किती दिवस लागणार आहेत.
- सदरचे प्रश्न, शंका व मागण्या विचारांत घेतल्यानंतर डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्याबाबत सर्वांचे आभार मानले व सहकार्य देऊन प्रश्न विचारल्याबाबत आभार मानले व त्या प्रश्नांबाबत खालीलप्रमाणे उत्तरे दिले/माहिती दिली व शंकाचे समर्थन केले.
१. दि.०५/०९/२०११ च्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे जो बाजारभाव निश्चित होणार आहे त्याचेवर ६०% दिलासा रक्कम देण्यांत येणार आहे.
  २. बाजारभाव दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयाप्रमाणे ठरविण्यांत येईल.

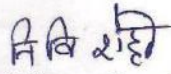
३. यापूर्वी झालेल्या सभेचे इतिवृत्त डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पाठविण्यांत आलेले आहेत. त्यांचेकडून घेण्यांत आलेले निर्णय कळविण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यांत आलेली आहे.
४. जमिनीचा मोबदला कायद्यात ठरविलेल्या मुदतीत मिळणार आहे.
५. प्रत्येक गावाचा मोबदला त्या गावांतील जमिनीच्या बाजारभावाप्रमाणे ठरविण्यांत येतो.
६. केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे नोकरी देण्याबाबत निर्णय घेण्यांत येईल.
७. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयाप्रमाणे जी कमिटी नियुक्त केली आहे ती कमिटी योग्य मार्गाने जमिनीचा मोबदला ठरवेल, चुकीच्या मार्गाने ठरविणार नाही.
८. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे जमिनीचे मुल्यांकन ग्रामस्थांच्या सहभागाने ठरणार आहे म्हणजेच त्या बैठकीमध्ये ग्रामस्थांचा सहभाग आहे.
९. यापूर्वी रेल्वेने संपादन केलेल्या जमिनीचा मोबदला अद्यापपर्यंत मिळालेला नाही त्याबाबत लेखी मागणी संबंधित भूसंपादन अधिकाऱ्याकडे करावी.
१०. सद्या प्रस्तावित केलेला रेल्वे मार्ग कमीत कमी जमीन संपादन करता येण्याकरीता आखलेला आहे. त्या मार्गामध्ये तांत्रिक कारणास्तव बदल करता येणार नाही.
११. जी जमीन वनखात्याकडे आहे ती वनखात्याकडून हस्तांतरित केली जाईल.
१२. जे भूधारक भूमीहीन होत आहेत त्यांचेबाबतीत पुनर्वसन कायद्याच्या तरतुदीप्रमाणे कार्यवाही केली जाईल.
१३. प्रथम जमिनीचा मोबदला अदा केला जाईल त्यानंतरच जमिनीचा ताबा घेतला जाईल.
१४. रेल्वे मार्गापासून ३०मीटर व ६०मीटर अंतर हे जे.एन.पी. ते वडोदरा या दरम्यान संपादित करण्यात येणा-या जमिनीचा मूळ रेल्वे लाईन लगत सरासरी ३० मीटर आणि बाहय (Detour) मार्ग येथे सरासरी ६० मीटर असा आहे.
१५. मुंबई कुळ वहिवाट शेतजमीन अधिनियमामधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे जमीन मालकास व कुळास ४०%, ६०% प्रमाणे जमिनीचा मोबदला अदा केला जाईल.
१६. ज्या ठिकाणी रेल्वे मार्ग ओलांडण्याकरीता पुलाची आवश्यकता आहे त्या ठिकाणी ग्रामस्थांसह जॉईंट इन्सपेक्शन करून पुल देण्याबाबत कार्यवाही केली जाईल.
१७. घरांबाबत घरे किंवा जमिनीबाबत जमीन देण्याची तरतुद सद्या कायद्यामध्ये नाही. तथापि पुर्ण मोबदला बाजारभावाप्रमाणे देण्यांत येईल.
१८. भूसंपादनात येणारी घरे वाचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यांत येईल.
१९. जमिनीचा मोबदला देताना आयकर देणेबाबतची कार्यवाही आयकर कायद्याप्रमाणे करण्यांत येते.
२०. संयुक्त मोजणीनंतर जी जमीन भूसंपादनामध्ये नाही अशा जमिनीवार भूसंपादनाचे ठेवण्यांत आलेले बोजे कमी करण्याबाबत कार्यवाही त्वरीत करण्यांत येईल.



२१. ज्या ठिकाणी संयुक्त मोजणी चुकीची झाली आहे असे ज्यांचे म्हणणे आहे त्यांनी लेखी सर्व माहिती द्यावी म्हणजे त्याकामी पुढील योग्य ती कार्यवाही करणेत येईल.
२२. रेल्वे मार्गालगत असलेल्या जमिनीवर बाधकाम करण्याची लेखी परवानगी मागितल्यास त्याचा योग्य तो विचार करण्यांत येईल.
२३. TDR देण्याबाबतची तरतुद सद्याच्या रेल्वे कायद्यामध्ये नाही.
२४. जमिनीचा मोबदला प्रथम देण्यांत येईल मग जमिनीचा ताबा घेण्यांत येईल.
२५. जमिनी भाडेतत्वावर घेण्याची तरतुद रेल्वे कायद्यामध्ये नाही.
२६. फीडबॅक फॉर्म रेल्वेच्या फायद्याकरीता नाही तर संबंधित भूधारकाच्या फायद्याकरीता आहे. फीडबॅक फॉर्मवर दिलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे पुढील योग्य ते निर्णय घेण्यांत येतात, सरासरी काढून घेण्यांत येत नाहीत.
२७. वनजमिनी हस्तांतरित केल्या जातात त्या संपादन केल्या जात नाहीत.
२८. ज्यांची जमीन घेतली जाणार आहे त्यांना नोकरी देणेबाबतचा निर्णय रेल्वेकडून वेळोवेळी देण्यांत आलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे घेतला जाईल.
२९. भूसंपादनाची सर्व माहिती नेटवर देण्याबाबतच्या सूचनेचा विचार करणेत येईल.
३०. जमिनीचा मोबदला भूसंपादन कायद्यात ठरवून दिलेल्या मुदतीत मिळेल.

वरीलप्रमाणे सूचना/मागण्याबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्व संबंधितांना दिल्यानंतर यापुढे कोणाच्या सूचना, मागण्या, शंका आहेत याबाबत विचारणा केल्यानंतर व सर्वांचे समाधान झाल्यानंतर उपस्थितांचे सहकार्याबाबत आभार मानून दुपारी १.४५ वा. बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर करण्यांत आले.

ठिकाण :- वसई  
दिनांक :- २४/११/२०११

  
उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.



## 6. Palghar

विषय :- रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील ठाणे जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव.

दि.२१/११/२०११ रोजी मौजे पालघर, ता.पालघर येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे पालघर, ता.पालघर येथे दि.२१/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेड्डी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. आर. के. मिश्रा, उप परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
३. श्री. गोविंद चौधरी, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.

सदर बैठकीस ग्रामस्थ सरपंच, उपसरपंच व लोकप्रतिनिधी मिळून सुमारे २१० व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या.

सदर सभेस सरपंच/उपसरपंच/ग्रामस्थ मिळून एकूण सुमारे २१० संबंधित व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या. सभेच्या सुरुवातीस दिप प्रज्वलीत करून सभा आरंभ झाली असे जाहीर करण्यांत आले. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकार्यांनी सभेचे प्रयोजन काय आहे याची माहिती दिली. त्याचप्रमाणे प्रकल्पाबाबत थोडक्यात माहिती सांगितली.

त्यानंतर प्रकल्पाची माहिती/पुनर्वसन व जमिनीचा मोबदला याबाबत सविस्तर भूसंपादन अधिनियम इंटायटेलमेंट मॅट्रीक्स माहितीचे प्रेझेंटेशन स्लाईट्स उपस्थितांस दाखविण्यांत आली. त्याचवेळी मौखिक माहितीही संबंधितांस सांगण्यांत आली.

त्यानंतर लोकप्रतिनिधींच्या/उपस्थितांच्या काही सूचना/हरकती/मागण्या आहेत का याची विचारणा करण्यांत आली. त्यावेळी त्यांना असेही सांगण्यांत आले की हे सर्व व्हिडिओ/ऑडिओ रेकॉर्ड होत आहे त्यामुळे प्रश्न, मागण्या व सूचना विचारतांना विचारणाऱ्याने त्याचे नांव व गांव सांगावे. त्याप्रमाणे लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थांनी खालील शंका, प्रश्न व सूचना विचारल्या आणि आपल्या मागण्या मांडल्या.

उपस्थितांनी विचारलेल्या शंका, केलेल्या मागण्या, सूचना खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१. या सभेची नोटीस सर्वांना मिळालेली नाही.
२. सदरची सभा अनाधिकृत आहे, अधिकृत नाही.

३. प्रस्तावित रेल्वे मार्ग फक्त माल वाहतुकीसाठी आहे त्याचा फायदा सामान्य जनतेस नाही. तर त्याचा फायदा व्यापारी व धनिकास जास्त आहे.
४. सदरचा प्रस्ताव रद्द करण्याकरीता आम्ही कोर्टात जाऊ.
५. या सभेस सक्षम प्राधिकारी त्याचप्रमाणे डी.एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य अधिकारी उपस्थित नाही.
६. बैठकीची सूचना १५ दिवस आधी देण्यांत आलेली नाही त्यामुळे बैठक अनाधिकृत आहे. बैठकीची सूचना १५ दिवस आधी देण्यांत यावी.
७. यापूर्वी झालेल्या बैठकीचे मिनीट्स देण्यांत आलेले नाहीत.
८. बैठकीमध्ये कितीही नकारात्मक मुद्दे मांडले तरी जायकाला समाधानकारक अहवाल खोटा पाठविला जाईल.
९. जायकाच्या अटीप्रमाणे सभा आयोजित केली जाते व त्या सभेचे इतिवृत्त जायकाकडे पाठविले जाते. तथापि सद्याची सभा अधिकृत नाही. त्यामुळे जायकाकडे खोटा अहवाल पाठविला जाईल.
१०. केंद्र शासनाच्या नवीन कायद्याप्रमाणे भूसंपादन करण्यांत यावे/जमिनीचा मोबदला देण्यांत यावा.
११. मागील बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त का देण्यांत आलेले नाही.
१२. सभेचे निमंत्रण सर्वांना दिले जात नाही.
१३. यापूर्वी झालेल्या बैठका अनाधिकृत आहेत त्यामुळे त्यांचे अहवाल खोटे आहेत.
१४. २० ते २२ मीटर जागा घेतली जाणार आहे असे आश्वासन देऊन ६० मीटर जागा का घेतात.
१५. रेल्वे (दुरुस्ती) कायदा २००८ का? नवीन कायद्याप्रमाणे भूसंपादन का नाही.
१६. बैठकीस जिल्हाधिकारी/भूसंपादन अधिकारी का नाहीत किंवा त्यांचे प्रतिनिधी का नाहीत.
१७. दि. ०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयांतील सदस्यांमध्ये स्थानिक प्रतिनिधी का नाहीत. दोन स्थानिक प्रतिनिधी कमिटी मध्ये घ्यावेत.
१८. ग्रामस्थ कोर्टात रिट करतील व नवीन कायद्याप्रमाणे भूसंपादन करावे अशी मागणी करतील.
१९. प्रकल्प २००६ साली चालू झाला मग नवीन कायदा २००८ साली कसा.
२०. जुना कायदा लागू करू नये, जमिनीचा मोबदला नवीन कायद्याप्रमाणे देण्यांत यावा.
२१. नवीन कायद्याप्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्यांत यावी तोपर्यंत या प्रकल्पास स्थगिती देण्यांत यावी.
२२. यापुढे बैठकीच्या नोटीसा तलाठी किंवा कुस्तिरमार्फत पाठविण्यांत याव्यात.
२३. सरकारी जागेवर जी घरे आहेत त्याबाबतचे काय.
२४. प्रकल्पग्रस्तास रेल्वेमध्ये नोकरी मिळाली पाहिजे.
२५. या सभेस आमदार, खासदार, जिल्हाधिकारी व तहसिलदार का नाहीत, त्यांना सुद्धा सभेस बोलावण्यांत यावे विशेष म्हणजे भूसंपादन अधिकारी सभेस अनुपस्थित आहेत ते का उपस्थित नाहीत याबाबत त्यांना नोटीस काढावी.



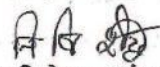
२६. संबंधित भूधारकांस त्यांची निश्चित किती जमीन जाणार आहे ते सांगण्यांत यावे. जागेवर सफाळे येथे सीमांकन करण्यात यावे.
२७. ज्यांना सभेच्या नोटीसा दिल्या आहेत त्या चुकीच्या आहेत, काही ठिकाणी नावे चुकीची आहेत तर काही ठिकाणी सव्हे नंबर चुकीचे आहेत तरी योग्य त्या नोटीसा देण्यांत याव्यात.
२८. यापुढे सभा सुट्टीच्या दिवशी घेण्यांत याव्यात.
२९. प्रकल्पग्रस्तास तात्पुरता रोजगार का, कायमचा रोजगार का नाही.
३०. यापुढे अधिकृत सभा घेण्यांत यावी.
३१. आमचा डी.एफ.सी.सी. वर विश्वास नाही आम्ही कोर्टातून न्याय मागू.
३२. सभेची नोटीस वर्तमानपत्रात देण्यांत यावी.
३३. आम्ही आमचा निषेध जपानी भाषेत अनुवादित करून जायकाकडे पाठवू.
३४. घराबाबत घर व जमिनीबाबत जमीन द्यावी.
३५. स्थानिकांना ठेकेदारांमार्फत रोजगार/कामाचा ठेका मिळवा अशी मागणी केली.
३६. न्युकलियर पॉवर कॉरपोरेशन साठी २००४ मध्ये कोर्टांनी दिलेल्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे जमीन संपादन करण्यात यावी.

उपस्थितांनी विचारलेले प्रश्न शंका व मागण्या नंतर संपादन संस्थेने त्यांच्या शंकाचे/मागण्यांचे खालीलप्रमाणे विवेचन केले.

१. सभेचे निमंत्रण सर्वाना पाठविणेत आलेले आहे.
२. सभा ही अधिकृत आहे.
३. प्रस्तावित रेल्वे मार्गाचा लाभ भविष्यकाळात सामान्य जनतेस सुद्धा होणार आहे.
४. या सभेस उपस्थित राहणेबाबत सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांना कळविण्यांत आले होते तथापि काही कारणांमुळे ते उपस्थित राहू शकले नसावेत. तथापि यापुढील सभेस त्यांनी अनिवार्यपणे उपस्थित रहावे असे त्यांना कळविण्यांत येईल तसेच मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांना सुद्धा सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांनी बैठकीस उपस्थित रहावे या आशयाच्या सूचना जिल्हा स्तरावरून देणेबाबत संपादन संस्थेकडून कळविण्यांत येईल.
५. या बैठकीची सूचना आगाऊ देण्यांत आलेली होती. असे असले तरी यापुढे बैठकीची सूचना १५ दिवस आधी देण्याबाबत त्याचप्रमाणे वृत्तपत्रांमध्ये देण्याबाबत तसेच तलाठी/कुरिअरमार्फत देणेबाबत मागणीचा योग्य तो विचार करण्यांत येईल.
६. यापूर्वी झालेल्या बैठकीचे मिनीट्स दिल्ली येथील वरिष्ठ कार्यालयास पाठविण्यांत आलेले आहेत. त्याप्रमाणे घेणेत आलेले निर्णय संबंधितांना कळविण्याची तज्जिविज ठेवण्यांत आलेली आहे.
७. यापूर्वी झालेल्या सभेचे फलित म्हणजे राज्य शासनाने जमिनीचा मोबदला ठरविण्याबाबत दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजी घेतलेला निर्णय आहे हे संबंधितांना समजावून सांगणेत आले.

८. संपादन संस्थेकडून जायकाला वस्तुस्थितीदर्शक अहवाल पाठविले जातात.
  ९. केंद्र शासनाच्या नवीन कायद्याचा विचार केंद्र शासनाच्या सूचनांप्रमाणे करण्यात येईल.
  १०. मागील बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या वरिष्ठ कार्यालयाकडे पाठविणेत आलेले आहे तथापि यापुढील बैठकीचे व या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त संबंधितांना देण्याची तजविज ठेवण्यात आलेली आहे.
  ११. सभेचे निमंत्रण सर्व संबंधितांना देण्यात येते.
  १२. आवश्यक तेवढीच कमीत कमी जागा भूसंपादनाकरीता प्रस्तावित केली जाते.
  १३. भूसंपादनाकरीता रेल्वे (दुरुस्ती) कायदा २००८ पारित केलेला आहे त्यामुळे त्या कायदांतर्गत भूसंपादन केले जाते.
  १४. यापुढील बैठकीस राज्य शासनाच्या प्रतिनिधीस आमंत्रित करण्यात येईल.
  १५. दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयामध्ये ७ सदस्य नेमलेले आहेत ते सदस्य जमिनीचा दर संबंधित व्यक्तींशी चर्चा करून ठरविणार आहेत. त्यामुळे जमिनीचा दर ठरविताना संबंधितांचा सहभाग आहे.
  १६. प्रकल्प २००६ साली प्रस्थापित झाला तथापि त्याची प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाही २००८ साली पारित केलेल्या कायद्याप्रमाणे कार्यान्वीत झाली.
  १७. सरकारी जागेवर जी घरे आहेत त्याबाबतचा निर्णय केंद्र शासनाच्या प्रचलित नियमाप्रमाणे घेणेत येईल.
  १८. प्रकल्पग्रस्तांस रेल्वेमध्ये नोकरी केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे करण्यात येईल.
  १९. निश्चित किती जमीन संपादन केली जाणार आहे ते संयुक्त मोजणीनंतर कळते व तसे संबंधितांस कळविण्याची तजविज ठेवलेली आहे.
  २०. यापुढील सभा सुट्टीच्या दिवशी घेणेच्या सूचनेचा विचार करण्यात येईल.
  २१. घराबाबत घर व जमिनीबाबत जमीन या मागणीचा विचार केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या सूचनांप्रमाणे घेणेत येईल.
  २२. टेकेदारांमार्फत स्थानिकांना कामाचे ठेके/रोजगार मिळणेबाबत केलेल्या विनंतीचा योग्य तो विचार करण्यात येईल असे संपादन संस्थेमार्फत सांगणेत आले.
- वरीलप्रमाणे सूचना/मागण्याबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्व संबंधितांना दिल्यानंतर यापुढे कोणाच्या सूचना, मागण्या, शंका आहेत याबाबत विचारणा केल्यानंतर व सर्वांचे समाधान झाल्यानंतर उपस्थितांचे सहकार्याबाबत आभार मानून दुपारी २.०० वा बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर करण्यात आले.

ठिकाण :- पालघर  
दिनांक :- २१/११/२०११

  
उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.

## 7. Dahanu

विषय :- रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील ठाणे जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव

दि.२३/११/२०११ रोजी रोटी क्लब हॉल, डहाणू येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे डहाणू, ता.डहाणू येथे दि.२३/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.०० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेट्टी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. नविन पाटील मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री.राजेश मिश्रा, उप परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
३. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
४. श्री. गोविंद चौधरी, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
५. श्रीमती. पिंपळे, नायब तहसीलदार.
६. श्री. गावित, मंडल अधिकारी

सदर सभा तलासरी व डहाणू गावांतील जमीन संपादन करावयाची आहे त्यापैकी तलासरी येथील ३ गावे व डहाणू येथील १७ गावे अशी मिळून २० गावांच्या संबंधितांबाबत होती. सदर सभेस सरपंच, उपसरपंच/लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थ मिळून अशा एकूण १२२ व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या.

प्रथम दिपप्रज्वलित करून सभेस सुरुवात करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी विषयांकीत बाबींचे महत्व व माहिती सविस्तर विशद केली.

त्यानंतर व्हिडीओ, ऑडिओ स्लाईट्स माहितीसंबंधी व योजनेसंबंधी दाखविण्यांत आल्या. सदर स्लाईट्समध्ये प्रकल्पाची व पुनर्वसनाच्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कशा प्रकारे दिला जाणार आहे याची सविस्तर माहिती देण्यांत आली. तसेच प्रत्येकास एक कीट देण्यांत आलेले आहे त्यामध्येसुद्धा ही माहिती लेखी स्वरूपात आहे. स्लाईट्स दाखविले जात असताना त्या स्लाईट्ससंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती मौखिकसुद्धा देण्यांत आलेली आहे.

माहिती दिल्यानंतर सर्वांना सांगणेत आले की त्यांना जे कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये एक फीडबॅक फॉर्म आहे तोसुद्धा भरून प्रत्येकाने संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांकडे देण्याचा आहे. त्याचवेळी त्यांना असेही



सांगण्यांत आले की या सभेचे व्हिडीओ/ऑडिओ शुटींग होत आहे ते सर्व दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता पाठविणेत येणार आहे.

सर्वांना सूचना देण्यांत आल्या की त्यांना असलेल्या शंका/मागण्या, त्यांचे विचार किंवा सूचना त्यांनी उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारणेच्या आहेत. त्यानंतर त्यांच्या शंकांचे समाधान, माहिती उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून देण्यांत येईल.

दिलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे व स्लाईट्स दाखविल्यानंतर संबंधितांनी खालील प्रमाणे प्रश्न विचारलेले आहे/मागण्या मांडलेल्या आहेत व सूचना केलेल्या आहेत.

१. मौजे बामणगांव येथील जी घरे जात आहेत, दुकाने जात आहेत त्यापैकी काहींची नावे भूसंपादनातील यादीमध्ये आलेली नाहीत, तरी सर्व नावे यावीत.
२. संयुक्त मोजणी झाली नाही तरी भूसंपादनात सर्व्हे नंबर, नावे कशी काय आली आहेत.
३. बोरी गांव येथील जी जमीन संपादनाखाली आहे, त्यांची काही नावे आली नाहीत त्याबद्दल जमिनीचा मोबदला कोणाला देणार.
४. भूसंपादन करणेच्या जागेमध्ये काही झाडे आहेत त्यांच्या मोबदल्याचा काय.
५. ज्या जागेमध्ये बांधकामास मनाई आहे अशा जागेत बांधकाम करू शकत नाही. त्या कारणामुळे जे नुकसान होते त्याचा मोबदला देणार का.
६. जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा ठरविण्यांत येणार आहे.
७. जमिनीचा मोबदला निश्चित किती दिवसांमध्ये मिळणार आहे हे आधी सांगण्यांत यावे.
८. बोअरवेल भूसंपादनात गेली तरी पैसे मिळणार आहेत पण परत बोअरवेलला कोठे पाणी लागणार आहे हे शोधणेकरीता जो खर्च येणार आहे व मनुष्यबळ खर्च होणार आहे त्यांच्या मोबदल्याबद्दल काय.
९. नोकरी देण्याबाबत कोणती योजना संपादन संस्थेकडे आहे.
१०. ज्यांची जमीन जाणार आहे त्यांचेवर इतरांचे घर असल्यास त्यांचा मोबदला कोणाला मिळणार आहे.
११. सद्या कोणती जमीन संपादन होणार आहे याबाबत जागेवर खुणा नाहीत त्यामुळे तेथील झाडांना पाणी घालावे की नाही हा प्रश्न पडतो.
१२. बोअरवेलच्या बदली बोअरवेल देणार का. कंपाऊंड जाणार आहे त्याबद्दल काय?
१३. भूसंपादनाबाबत नोटीस मिळाली नाही.
१४. संयुक्त मोजणीचा नकाशा मिळालेला नाही.
१५. तीन भावांमध्ये जमीन आहे, मोबदला कुणाला मिळणार.
१६. सभेमध्ये जे बोलले जाते त्याचे आश्वासन देणार काय ?
१७. सभेची नोटीस मिळालेली नाही.
१८. यापूर्वी घेतलेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त मिळालेले नाही त्या बैठकीत विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांचे काय?

१९. झाडे संपादन करताना झाडांच्या वयाचा विचार केला जाईल का.
२०. तुकडेजोड व तुकडेबंदी कायदा (Fragmentation Act) च्या तरतुदी लागू आहेत काय ?
२१. डी.एफ.सी.सी. करिता जमीन घेतल्यानंतर जर का एखादा शेतकरी भूमीहीन झाला तर त्याला अन्य ठिकाणी जमीन विकत घेता येईल का?
२२. ज्या ठिकाणी जमिनीचे दोन तुकडे होतात त्या ठिकाणी गेट देण्यांत यावे.
२३. भूसंपादनाबाबत नवीन कायदा येत आहे त्याच्या तरतुदी लागू करणार का?
२४. जमिनीचे, घरांचे व बांधकामाचे योग्य मुल्यांकन करण्यांत यावे.
२५. खाडी किनारी जी बांधबंदिस्ती आहे त्याचा मोबदला मिळणार का?
२६. घरे, बांधकामे पाडण्यापूर्वी आगाऊ कळविण्यांत यावे.
२७. डी.एफ.सी.सी. ने जो प्लॅन केला आहे त्याची प्रत देण्यांत यावी.
२८. पुढच्या बैठकीस आमदार, खासदार यांना बोलावण्यांत यावे, नाहीतर अंदोलन करू.

सदरचे प्रश्न, शंका व मागण्या विचारांत घेतल्यानंतर डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्याबाबत सर्वांचे आभार मानले व सहकार्य देऊन प्रश्न विचारल्याबाबत आभार मानले व त्या प्रश्नांबाबत खालीलप्रमाणे उत्तरे दिले/माहिती दिली व शंकाचे समर्थन केले.

१. जी जमीन संपादन करण्यांत येत आहे तथापि ज्यांची नावे संपादनाच्या यादीमध्ये आली नाहीत अशाबाबत खात्री करून सर्व नावे यादीमध्ये येतील याची व्यवस्था केली जाईल.
२. संयुक्त मोजनीनंतर निश्चित किती जमीन संपादनामध्ये येते ते कळते व तेवढ्याच क्षेत्राकरीता जी नावे आहेत ती कायम केली जातात. संयुक्त मोजणीपूर्वी जर का काही नावे आली असतील तर ती गा.न.नं.७/१२ वर आलेली आहेत . असे असले तरी कोणतेही नांव वगळले जाणार नाही याची खात्री करण्यांत येईल.
३. जमिनीचा मोबदला गा.न.नं.७/१२ वरील नावे व संयुक्त मोजणीमध्ये आलेली नावे याबाबत सविस्तर चौकशी करून ज्याचा त्या जमिनीवर अधिकार आहे त्यालाच मोबदला दिला जाईल.
४. भूसंपादन करणेच्या जमिनीमध्ये जी झाडे आहेत त्याचे वॅल्युएशन संबंधित शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांकडून करणेत येईल व त्यांना मोबदला अदा केला जाईल.
५. ज्या जागेमध्ये बांधकामास मनाई आहे अशा जागेच्याबाबतीत होणाऱ्या नुकसानाची नुकसान भरपाई करण्यांत येणार का याबाबत असे सांगण्यात आले की त्यांनी सविस्तर माहिती दिल्यास त्यांच्या मागणीचा योग्य तो विचार करण्यांत येईल.
६. शासनाने दि.०५/०९/२०११ रोजी जो निर्णय घेतला आहे त्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे जमिनीचा मोबदला तरविण्यांत येणार आहे.

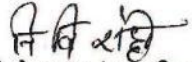


७. जमिनीचा मोबदला रेल्वे (दुरुस्ती) कायदा २००८ मधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे मिळणार आहे व मोबदला अदा केल्यानंतरच जमिनीचा ताबा घेतला जाणार आहे.
८. बोअरवेल संपादन केली तर नवीन बोअरवेल शोधणेकरीता जो खर्च लागणार आहे अशा प्रकरणी संबंधितांनी सविस्तर मागणी केल्यास त्याचा योग्य तो विचार करण्यांत येईल.
९. केंद्र शासनाच्या वेळोवेळीच्या सूचनांप्रमाणे नोकरी देण्याबाबत निर्णय घेण्यांत येईल.
१०. ज्यांची जमीन जाणार आहे त्याचेवर इतरांची घरे असल्यास जमिनीचा, घरांचा मोबदला देणेबाबतचा निर्णय चौकशीअंती सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांचेकडून घेतला जातो.
११. जी जमीन संपादनाकरीता प्रस्तावित आहे त्या जागेवर सिमांकनाच्या खुणा लावणेबाबत कार्यवाही त्वरीत करण्यांत येईल.
१२. बोअरवेलच्या बदली बोअरवेल किंवा कंपाऊंडच्या बदली कंपाऊंड देता येणार नाही तथापि त्याचा मोबदला देण्यांत येईल.
१३. भूसंपादनाबाबतची माहिती वेळोवेळी स्थानिक वृत्तपत्रामध्ये प्रसिद्ध होते.
१४. संयुक्त मोजणीबाबत व इतर माहितीबाबत जो नकाशा किंवा माहिती सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्यांकडून लेखी स्वरूपात मागितल्यास त्यांचेकडून मिळू शकते.
१५. जमीन तीन भावांकडे असल्यास त्याबाबतचा मोबदला कोणाला किती प्रमाणात अदा करावा याबाबतचा निर्णय चौकशीअंती सक्षम प्राधिकारी यांच्याकडून घेतला जातो.
१६. या सभेच्या नोटीसा सर्वांना पाठविण्यांत आल्या आहेत.
१७. यापूर्वी घेतलेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या मुख्य कार्यालयास पाठविण्यांत आलेल्या आहेत त्याचेवर घेण्यांत आलेले निर्णय संबंधितांना कळविण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यांत आली आहे.
१८. झाडे संपादन करताना व त्याच्या मोबदल्याचा विचार करताना झाडांच्या वयाचा विचार केला जातो.
१९. Fragmentation Act च्या तरतुदी भूसंपादनास लागू होत नाही.
२०. डी.एफ.सी.सी. करिता जमीन घेतल्यानंतर एखादा शेतकरी भूमीहीन झाला तर जमिनीचा ताबा सोडल्यापासून पुढील १० वर्ष तो शेतकरी राहतो त्यामुळे त्या १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीत तो जमीन विकत घेऊ शकतो.
२१. ज्या ठिकाणी जमिनीचे दोन तुकडे होत आहेत त्या ठिकाणी भुयारी मार्ग देण्याचा निर्णय पाहणी केल्यानंतर घेण्यांत येईल.
२२. भूसंपादनाबाबत जो नवीन कायदा येणार आहे, केंद्र शासनाच्या सूचनेनुसार त्यामधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे योग्य ती कार्यवाही करण्यांत येईल.
२३. जमिनीचे, घरांचे व बांधकामाचे मुल्यांकन शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांकडून केले जाते.
२४. खाडी किनारी जी बाधबंदिस्ती आहे त्याचा लेखी मोबदला मिळण्याची मागणी संबंधितांनी करावी, त्याचा निर्णय चौकशीअंती घेतला जाईल.

२५. घरे, बांधकामे पाडण्यापूर्वी आगाऊ कळविण्यांत येईल.
२६. डी.एफ.सी.सी. ने जो प्लॅन केला आहे त्याच्या प्रतीची मागणी केल्यास ते देण्यांत येईल.
२७. पुढच्या बैठकीस प्रमुख लोकप्रतिनिधीस बोलावण्यांत येईल व सभा संबंधित गावांत घेण्यांत येईल.

वरीलप्रमाणे सूचना/मागण्याबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्व संबंधितांना दिल्यानंतर यापुढे कोणाच्या सूचना, मागण्या, शंका आहेत याबाबत विचारणा केल्यानंतर व सर्वांचे समाधान झाल्यानंतर उपस्थितांचे सहकार्याबाबत आभार मानून दुपारी १.३० वा बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर करण्यांत आले.

ठिकाण :-डहाणू  
दिनांक :-२३/११/२०११

  
उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.

## 8. Thane

**विषय :-** रेल्वे (अमेंडमेंट) ॲक्ट २००८ प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील ठाणे जिल्ह्यांतील जमीन विशेष परियोजना पश्चिम समर्पित मालभाडे कॉरिडोरकरीता संपादनाचा प्रस्ताव

दि.२५/११/२०११ रोजी शुभंकरोती हॉल, ठाणे येथे भूसंपादन करणाऱ्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कसा असावा त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन व पुर्नस्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यांसंदर्भात निश्चितीबाबत लोक सहभाग याकामी आयोजित केलेली सभा.

### इतिवृत्त

विषयांकीत सभा मौजे ठाणे, ता.ठाणे येथे दि.२५/११/२०११ रोजी सकाळी ११.३० वाजता आयोजित केली होती. सदरची सभा मा.श्री.एन.व्ही.शेटी, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेणेत आली. सदर सभेस डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.चे खालील अधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री.नवीन पाटील, उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
२. श्री.राजेश मिश्रा, उप परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
३. श्री. पी.एम.आसई, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.
४. श्री. एस.व्ही.देशपांडे, सहाय्यक परियोजना प्रबंधक, डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि.

सदर सभा ठाणे येथील ५ गावांच्या संबंधितांबाबत होती. सदर सभेस सरपंच, उपसरपंच/लोकप्रतिनिधी व ग्रामस्थ मिळून अशा एकूण २५ व्यक्ती उपस्थित होत्या.

प्रथम दिपप्रज्वलित करून सभेस सुरुवात करण्यांत आली. त्यानंतर संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी विषयांकीत बाबींचे महत्त्व व माहिती सविस्तर विशद केली.

त्यानंतर व्हिडीओ, ऑडिओ स्लाईट्स माहितीसंबंधी व योजनेसंबंधी दाखविण्यांत आल्या. सदर स्लाईट्समध्ये प्रकल्पाची व पुनर्वसनाच्या जमिनीचा मोबदला कशा प्रकारे दिला जाणार आहे याची सविस्तर माहिती देण्यांत आली. तसेच प्रत्येकास एक कीट देण्यांत आलेले आहे त्यामध्येसुद्धा ही माहिती लेखी स्वरूपात आहे. स्लाईट्स दाखविले जात असताना त्या स्लाईट्ससंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती मौखिकसुद्धा देण्यांत आलेली आहे.

माहिती दिल्यानंतर सर्वांना सांगणेत आले की त्यांना जे कीट दिलेले आहे त्यामध्ये एक फीडबॅक फॉर्म आहे तोसुद्धा भरून प्रत्येकाने संपादन संस्थेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांकडे देण्याचा आहे. त्याचवेळी त्यांना



असेही सांगण्यांत आले की या सभेचे व्हिडीओ/ऑडिओ शुटींग होत आहे ते सर्व दिल्ली येथील मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे पुढील कार्यवाहीकरीता पाठविणेत येणार आहे.

सर्वांना सूचना देण्यांत आल्या की त्यांना असलेल्या शंका/मागण्या, त्यांचे विचार किंवा सूचना त्यांनी उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांना विचारणेच्या आहेत. त्यानंतर त्यांच्या शंकाचे समाधान, माहिती उपस्थित अधिकाऱ्यांकडून देण्यांत येईल.

दिलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे व स्लाईड्स दाखविल्यानंतर संबंधितांनी खालील प्रमाणे प्रश्न विचारलेले आहे/मागण्या मांडलेल्या आहेत व सूचना केलेल्या आहेत.

१. बेनावडे गावाच्याबाबतीतील मार्गात बदल करण्याची गरज आहे याबाबत काय झाले?
२. बेनावडेमधील ९०% जागा प्रिमिअर कंपनीची आहे, त्याबाबत किती सर्व्हे नंबर जातात याची माहिती मिळावी.
३. भोपर येथील गावाच्याबाबतीत निश्चित कोणती जमीन जात आहे हे कळत नाही तरी जागेवर निशाण्या करून घ्यावात.
४. भोपर येथील गुरचरण जमीन घ्यावी, खाजगी जमीन घेऊ नये त्याचप्रमाणे रेल्वे मार्गाचा प्लॅन बदलावा.
५. भोपर येथील प्रस्तावित मार्गात घरे जातात ती जागा घेऊ नये.
६. ही सभा ठाण्याला घेणे चुकीची आहे, सभा कल्याणला घेणे आवश्यक आहे. ठाण्याला घेतल्यामुळे कमी लोक आली.
७. भोपर गावांतील जमीन १९७० सालीसुद्धा घेतली आहे, त्यावेळीही नोकरी दिली नाही.
८. २००४ ला जी. एम. आणि डी. आर एम. मध्ये रेल्वे यांनी आश्वासन देऊन ही भोपर येथे उड्डाणपुल बांधला नाही.
९. मुख्य ट्रॅकमधून शाळकरी मुलांना व गावकऱ्यांना चालत जावे लागते, त्यामुळे पुलाची गरज आहे.
१०. यापूर्वी रेल्वे ट्रॅकमधून चालण्याची मनाई केली होती त्यावेळी गावकऱ्यांनी अंदोलन केले त्यानंतर मनाई उठविण्यांत आली.
११. आम्ही ग्रामस्थ भूसंपादनकामी सहकार्य करण्यास तयार आहोत तसेच संपादन संस्थेने सहकार्य करावे. एकीकडे रेल्वे व दुसरीकडे एम.एम.आर.डी.ए. तर्फे रस्ता जात आहे. भोपर गांव या दोघात अडकल्यामुळे येथील प्रगती होणार नाही, मार्ग बदलावा, रेल्वे समांतर न्हावा, उचित मोबदला द्यावा, एकाला नोकरी द्यावी.

१२. भोपर गावाच्याबाबतीत ज्या समस्या आहेत त्या सोडविण्याकरीता संपादन संस्थेने जॉईंट इन्सपेक्शन करावे.
१३. संपादन संस्थेने जे प्रक्षेपण दाखविले आहे त्याबाबत लेखी करारनामा करावा.
१४. नोकरी द्यावी.

सदरचे प्रश्न, शंका व मागण्या विचारांत घेतल्यानंतर डी.एफ.सी.सी. च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्याबाबत सर्वांचे आभार मानले व सहकार्य देऊन प्रश्न विचारल्याबाबत आभार मानले व त्या प्रश्नांबाबत खालीलप्रमाणे उत्तरे दिले/माहिती दिली व शंकाचे समर्थन केले.

१. कमीत कमी जमीन संपादन होईल तसेच घरे बाधीत होणार नाही यादृष्टीने प्रस्तावित रेल्वे मार्ग आखण्यांत आला आहे त्यामुळे त्यात बदल करता येणार नाही.
२. भोपर गावाच्याबाबतीत निश्चित किती जमीन जात आहे याबाबत ग्रामस्थाच्या विचारून जागेवर निशाणी लावण्यांत येतील.
३. सद्या प्रस्तावित असलेला रेल्वेमार्ग तांत्रिक कारणामुळे बदलता येत नाही तथापि बांधकामे जाणार नाहीत याची काळजी घेतली जाईल.
४. यापुढील सभा प्रत्येक संबंधित गावातील भूधारका सोबत घेण्यांत येईल.
५. यापूर्वी घेण्यांत आलेल्या जमिनीबाबत जर का मोबदला मिळाला नसेल तर त्या आशयाचा अर्ज संबंधित भूसंपादन अधिकारी यांचेकडे करावा.
६. भूसंपादन करणेत आलेल्या जागेसंबंधी नोकरी देण्याचा प्रश्न रेल्वे मंत्रालयाच्या अखत्यारीमधील आहे. रेल्वे मंत्रालयाने त्याबाबतीत वेळोवेळी घेतलेल्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे नोकरी देणेबाबत निर्णय होईल.
७. भोपर येथे उड्डाणपुल बांधण्याबाबत लवकरच जॉईंट इन्सपेक्शन करून उड्डाणपुलाचा निर्णय घेणेत येईल.
८. जे प्रक्षेपण दाखविण्यांत आले त्याबद्दल करारनामा करण्याची तरतुद रेल्वेमध्ये नाही.

वरीलप्रमाणे सूचना/मागण्याबाबत सविस्तर माहिती सर्व संबंधितांना दिल्यानंतर यापुढे कोणाच्या सूचना, मागण्या, शंका आहेत याबाबत विचारणा केल्यानंतर व सर्वांचे समाधान झाल्यानंतर उपस्थितांचे सहकार्याबाबत आभार मानून दुपारी १.०० वा. बैठक संपल्याचे जाहीर करण्यांत आले.

ठिकाण :-ठाणे  
दिनांक :-२५/११/२०११

नि.वि.श.हि  
उपमुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (वित्त.),  
डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.लि./मुंबई.

**Minutes of the PCM**

**Village: Umargaon, Dist Valsad**

Date: 18<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2011

Time: 10.30 AM

Venue: Umargaon Industrial Association Hall, Near Stn, Umargaon.

Participation from DFCC : Mr. A.K. Mishra (APM, DFCC)

Mr. V.K. Singh (APM, DFCC, Surat Div.)

Mr. P.M. Asai (APM, DFCC)

Mr. N.V. Shetty (APM, DFCC)

On the date of 18<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2011, DFCC had conducted Public Consultation Meeting at Umargaon in Umargaon Industrial Socy's hall at 10.30 am.

Meeting was started in a traditional way of lighting-up the lamp & honored by main villagers as well as the DFCC officers. It had been followed by the presentation on RRP made in Gujarathi and affected villagers started their queries about the compensation. The questions had been asked by the people were as follows:

- Whether, said compensation will get as per which State Govt. norms?

Reason, Govt. of Maharashtra had published GR for DFCC for land acquisition where as Govt. of Gujarat didn't. This question was raised by 4 villagers & Mr. N.V. Shetty & Mr. A.K. Mishra had answered convincingly.

- How much area will be acquired by DFCC from the existing Railway line?

Mr. P.M. Asai had answered this question and also explained about the detour.

- How Adivasi will be resettled?

Mr. A.K. Mishra & Mr. V.K. Singh had answered this question and by that time Gujarathi RRP copy of DFCC had been distributed to get a detailed knowledge of compensation. House instead of house & should think of cattle shed, wadi and house before acquisition of land. Majority of Adivasi villagers were asking for rebuilt houses instead of monetary compensations.

- What is the plan for Employment to one family member then only acquisition of land?

Mr. A.K. Shetty gave assurance to the villagers by saying that employment proposal had been put up for sanctioning with authorities.



- Who will take care of Proper rehabilitation of Project Affected People?

Mr. A.K. Mishra & Mr. A.K. Shetty answered very firmly about rehabilitation & other dais dignitaries had supported him by giving various references.

There were many villagers, wants to ask questions as per their individual status and some of them were put up suggestions to consider

- 1) As the land will be divided after the acquisition, there should be two gates besides railway for the movement of people.
- 2) We are working on the farm, it is in my custody, but my name is not on Sat Bara Utara. How I will get compensation?
- 3) Why should not DFCC acquiring the Land on Lifelong Rental Basis?
- 4) Rates of land should be more than the market rates.
- 5) Those all whose names are mentioned in Sat Bara Utara should get employment.
- 6) Railway should think of Forest, Fruit Gardens & cattle graze before acquisition of land.
- 7) Employment to the person in each family whose livelihood or business is affected.

DFCC officers answered each and every question raised by the villagers even after the meeting was concluded. Food packets and mineral water was provided and conclusion of the PCM was "This project is very good and we support, but we must get our compensation before the commencement of this project."

Total 158 villagers were attended this PCM & out of 158 villagers 71 filled up the feedback forms. 87 villagers did not fill up the forms but registered their presense and also accepted RRP copy.







**Attachment 10-4  
PCM Handout & Presentation  
in Marathi/Gujarati/Hindi and English**

(a) Invitation Letter and Public Notice for Draft RRP  
[Invitation Letter for PCM for Draft RRP]

<p>Village Head Village Administration Office ..... .....</p>	<p>Date: .....</p>	<p>(date).....at (time) .....to give valuable suggestions and ensure support to the organizers (DFCCIL assisted by IST and DHI) for smooth execution of these PCMs. Suitable action in this regard may please be taken.</p>
<p><b>Sub: - Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) on Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Development of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project (Rewari - Dadri Section)</b></p>		
<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>Ministry of Railways has taken up the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) on the Western &amp; Eastern Trunk routes to augment transportation capacity over these busy routes.</p> <p>The Western Corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to Dadri/Tughlakabad (TKD) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi on the JNPT-Surat-Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palanpur-Ajmer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Government of Japan Scheme. Phase-2 of this project starts from JNPT to Vadodara and from Rewari to Dadri.</p> <p>Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways, Government of India is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Western Corridor DFC Phase 2 alignment passes through 14 districts of five states namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>Based on the request of the Government of India, an Environmental &amp; Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) are being prepared as per JICA's environmental and social safeguard policy, "JICA Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (2002)" by DFCCIL with technical assistance from JICA Survey Team. The RRP for this project is currently under preparation based on Railway Amendment Act 2008 (RAA-2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007).</p> <p>The JICA's safeguard guidelines stipulate participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the RRP formulating process by disseminating the project &amp; RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs through Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs).</p> <p>In the PCMs, a presentation regarding the project information and rehabilitation and resettlement provisions as per extant Government of India Policies viz. RAA-2008 and NRRP-2007 would be given to the PAPs. A handout in a vernacular language (either Marathi, Gujarati or Hindi) would also be distributed to the PAPs. DFCCIL would coordinate for organizing these PCMs with the assistance of JICA Survey Team (IST) and DHI (India) Water &amp; Environment Pvt. Limited.</p> <p>Considering the high priority assigned to this project by the Government of India, you are requested to attend the public consultation meeting being organized at (place).....on</p>		
<p>Note: In the following villages, only government owned land will be affected. Faridabad District: Sarai Khawaza, Pul Pahladpur villages Gautam Budha Nagar District: Gulistanpur, Saquipur, Pali, Tilpata Karanbas villages</p>		
<p>Yours sincerely,</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Vivek Saxena Deputy Chief Project Manager and Project Incharge DFCCIL RE-DADRI Unit</p>		

## [Public Notice for PCM for Draft RRP]

### NOTICE

Date:-

Ministry of Railways has taken up the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) on the Western & Eastern Trunk routes to augment transportation capacity over these busy routes.

The Western Corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to Dadri/ Tughlakabad (TKD) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi on the JNPT-Surat-Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palampur-Ajmer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Government of Japan Scheme. Phase-2 of this project is from JNPT to Vadodara and from Rewari to Dadri.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under the Ministry of Railways is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Western Corridor, DFC Phase 2 alignment passes through 14 districts of five states, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan for Western DFC Project (Phase2) is to be prepared by DFCCIL together with the Government of India based on the Railway Amendment Act 2008 (RAA-2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007).

The funding guidelines require participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in RRP by way of disseminating the project and RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs whose land and/or structure will be affected by the Project through Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs).

In the PCMs, a presentation giving details of DFC project and resettlement and rehabilitation provisions as per extant Government of India policies viz. RAA-2008 and NRRP-2007 would be given to the PAPs. A handout in English and a vernacular language would also be distributed to the PAPs. DFCCIL would coordinate for organising these PCMs with the assistance of the JICA Survey Team (JST) and DHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt. Limited.

In this regard, a representative from a Project Affected Family, whose right, title or interest in any house, land or other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, (mainly those who have been involved in the Baseline Survey and Census or Joint Measurement Survey); or whose business, occupation, work, or place of residence would be adversely affected by the project (mainly those who are subject to the RRP), are requested to attend this meeting on dated \_\_\_\_\_, Time \_\_\_\_\_, Venue \_\_\_\_\_ and help Competent Authority to conduct meetings in a peaceful manner.

Note: In the following villages, only government owned land will be affected.

Faridabad District: **Sarai Khawaza, Pul Pahladpur**  
Gautam Budha Nagar District: **Gulistanpur, Saquipur, Pail, Tilpata Karanbas**

Signed by respective CPM

(b) **Handouts at PCM for Draft RRP (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi)**  
[English]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Public Consultation Meeting on Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dedicated Freight Corridor Project - Phase-2 Between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and Rewari to Dadri</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">November, 2011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ministry of Railways Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Project at a Glance</b></p> <p>Ministry of Railways is implementing Computerized Multi Modal High Axle Load Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC Project) to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai and their respective hinterlands at lesser transport cost and lesser time. It is designed to carry a total freight line of 37.7 million tones in fiscal year 2013-2014, which would increase to 140.4 million tones in 10 years. The project is now under planning stage and it had been started from 2006 and will be completed in 2012. The construction work is planned to be completed in 4-5 years between 2012 and 2016. Commercial operation is planned to be started from December 2016.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>General Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Length of Corridor: 565 km             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vadodara to Mumbai: 420 km, Rewari to Dadri: 145 km</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Junction Stations: 6, Crossing Stations: 11</li> <li>➤ Major and important Bridges: 165</li> <li>➤ Road Over Bridges (ROBs) subject to reconstruction: 77</li> <li>➤ Alignment Passes through: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi (Total 14 districts and 374 villages)</li> <li>➤ Width of ROW: approx. 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section</li> <li>➤ Maximum Speed: 100 km/hr</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Executing Agency</b></p> <p>Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Benefit of the Project</b></p> <p>DFC Project aims to help boosting the present trends of growth of the economy in India as well as improve the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acceleration of nationwide economic development due to improvement of freight transportation system in India.</li> <li>➤ Increase of industrial development along the DFC will bring about increase of employment opportunity in the region.</li> <li>➤ Improvement of transportation of agricultural produce by DFC in terms of distance and speed will bring about expansion and improvement of the market for farmers in the region as well as forestry and fisheries.</li> <li>➤ Less energy use for transport of goods compared to transportation by truck.</li> <li>➤ No gaseous emission to local community along the DFC alignment (Reduction of gaseous emission from truck along the road).</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Land Acquisition Pattern of the DFC Project</b></p> <p>For DFC Alignment that passes through Vadodara-Surat-Vasai-JNPT and Rewari Dadri, linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures, local communities, city planning areas, residential areas, swampy areas, quarry sites, and protected areas (e.g. a national</p>	<p>park, eco-sensitive areas, etc.) several detours have been considered. The alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line, while in Surat, Dhanu, Vasai, Kunde Bahar and Rewari-Dadri it takes detour to the existing railway line. However, some land acquisition will be required in both parallel and detour sections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basic Legislation and Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the DFC Project</b></p> <p><u>Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008</u></p> <p>The Act under which the land acquisition is being done by the DFC Project (declared as Special Railway Project). Land Acquisition Act 1894 is not applied to the land acquisition under this Act.</p> <p><u>National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007</u></p> <p>In case of DFC project, a narrow stretch of land is to be acquired. Para 7.19 of NRRP 2007 on linear land acquisition for railway projects is basically applicable to the DFC project</p>
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Project Location Map

#### Competent Authority

Person authorized by the Central Government by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified in the notification. (Competent Authorities for respective districts are listed in the last page)

#### Person Interested as per RAA 2008

- (i) All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act
- (ii) Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any traditional rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- (iii) A person interested in an easement affecting the land
- (iv) Persons who have tenancy rights under the relevant State laws

#### Cut-off Date for Entitlement

The cut-off date for entitlement as per RAA 2008 / NRRP 2007 is the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA, 2008 for both title holders and non-title holders. The same applies to tenants, renters and users of the land. If more than one notification 20 A is issued, the date of publication of the latest notification is applicable.

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#### Objective of RRP as per Policy

- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives.
- To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected families.
- Special care for weaker sections like SC/ST/Vulnerable groups.
- To provide better standard of living and providing sustainable income to PAPs.
- Facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.
- Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taken over land and commencement of any construction activity.

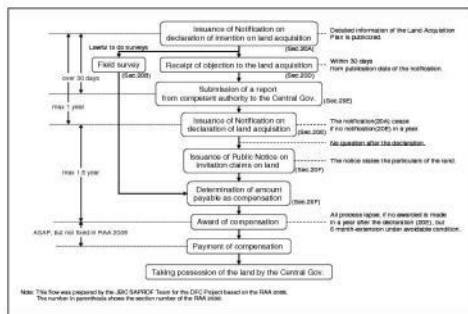
#### Basic Compensation Policy as per RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007

- Land acquisition will be the responsibility of the Competent Authority nominated by Ministry of Railways.
- Market value of the building and other immovable property or assets, trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land or building to be acquired will be determined by specialist persons with their respective fields (Section 20G (4,5,6), RAA 2008).
- Compensation amount will be paid normally within one year after the notification of the declaration of land acquisition. In case of unavoidable circumstances it can be extended by 6 months.

Provided further that where an award is made within extended period, the entitled persons shall be paid an additional compensation for the delay in making of the award, every month for the period so extended, at the rate of not less than 5% of the value of the award, for each month of such delay (Section 20F(1,2), RAA 2008).

- If compensation money is not claimed by the interested persons for one year after the notice for collection of compensation amount then in such cases the compensation amount will be kept with the Executing Agency (DFCCIL) in a separate account till the end of the project. Interested parties either directly or through their legal heirs as the case may be can claim their compensation after satisfactory documentary verification.
- Nothing in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to acquisition under this Act.

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Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under RAA 2008

#### Compensation for Loss of Land

- The compensation amount for land will be paid to the land losers as per the RAA 2008. The market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 20A (8(a), Section 20F) In addition to the market value of land, in every case award a sum of sixty percent on such market-value will be paid in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition (Section 20F(9), RAA 2008).
- In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per has fixed a rate for

compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of above.

- Additional ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmtrs (para 7.19, NRRP 2007); plus @Rs. 15/sqmtr for area acquired above 1,500 sqmtrs.
- Stamp duty and registration charges for replacement land purchased within a year from the compensation payment will be refunded.

#### Compensation for Loss of Private Structures

##### Title Holders/Owners

- Cash compensation for structures at replacement cost
- Right to salvage materials from demolished structures.
- Three months notice to vacate structures.
- Refund of Stamp duty and registration charges of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing market rate within one year.

##### Tenants/Lease Holders

- An apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owners for registered lessees (by local laws)
- 3 month written notice + Rs. 10, 000 shifting allowance for tenants
- In case 3 month notice is not given, 3 month rental allowance

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#### Compensation for Loss of Private Structure for Non-title Holders

##### Encroachers

- Cash compensation for loss of structures only if 3 month notice is not given

##### Squatters

- Cash assistance for structures at replacement cost

#### Compensation for Trees and Crops

- Cash compensation to be paid at market value (the rate estimated by the Forest Department for trees, State Agri. Extension Department for crops, etc.)
- Three months advance notice to harvest fruits, crops and remove trees

#### Compensation for Common Property Resources

- Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate

#### Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

##### Over all

- Transition Allowance of Rs. 4,000/- per household.
- Training Assistance of Rs. 4,000/- for income generation per household.

#### Families Losing Livelihood

- Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (para 7.14, NRRP 2007).

#### Displaced PAPs

- Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as shifting allowance (para 7.10, NRRP 2007)
- Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle shall get financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- for construct for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10, NRRP 2007).

#### Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Rural Artisan, Small Traders and Self-employed to be Displaced

- Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12, NRRP 2007)

#### Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Small/Marginal Farmers

- In case of PAPs who are rendered landless or reduced to the status of small or marginal farmer due to land acquisition, they shall be entitled to rehabilitation grant of 750 days of minimum agricultural wages

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#### Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Vulnerable Groups

- One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum agricultural wages for vulnerable persons if they are not provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as a part of family.

#### Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for PAPs below Poverty Line

- House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for urban areas.
- Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to PAPs below poverty line by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible

#### Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Scheduled Tribe (ST)

- Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5, NRRP 2007)
- In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one

third of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4, NRRP 2007)

#### Further Information Disclosure

For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed at the following places:

- Summary RRP Report will be available in a vernacular language at the Gram Panchayat Office of each affected village
- Full RRP Report will be available in English at relevant CPM Office, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate Offices.

#### Grievance Redress

Primarily, the Chief Project Managers shall head the grievances redressal in their respective jurisdiction. In addition, Competent Agency of each District and DFCCIL Head Office (Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU)) can also be contacted for grievance redressal.

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#### Address of the CPM Offices of the DFCCIL

**CPM Office Mumbai:** 7th Floor, New Administrative Building, Central Railway, DN Road, Mumbai – 400001, Maharashtra

**CPM Office Surat:** 4th Floor, Aruns-1 Near Iscon Mall, Dumas Road, Piplod, Surat – 395007, Gujarat

**CPM Office Vadodara:** 13-14, 17-18, Panorama Complex, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 395007, Gujarat

**CPM Office Noida (Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States):** Star House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh

#### Competent Authorities

**Raigad District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadvira, Taluka Uran, Raigad, Maharashtra

**Thane District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prakash, Irani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Dahanu, Thane, Maharashtra

**Valsad District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad, Gujarat

**Navsari District:** Deputy Collector & Competent Authority, 1st Floor, "C" Block, Multistoried Building, Junathana, Navsari, Gujarat

**Surat District:** Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor "A" Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat, Gujarat

**Bharuch District:** Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch, Gujarat

**Vadodara District:** Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara, Gujarat

**Rewari District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariat, Rewari, Haryana

**Alwar District:** Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan

**Mewat District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariat, Nuh, Mewat, Haryana

**Gurgaon District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, Haryana

**Palwal District:** Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal, Haryana

**Faridabad District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Sector-12, Faridabad, Haryana

**Gutam Budha Nagar District:** Sub-Division Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

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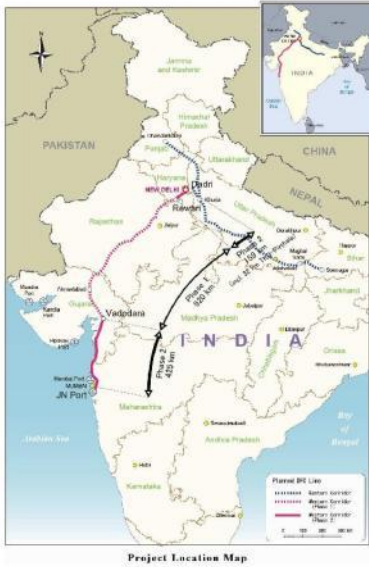
[Hindi]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>जन संवाद सभा</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना का प्रारूप</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना- चरण-2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>वड़ोदरा से जवाहर लाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (मुंबई)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>और</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>रेवारी से दादरी के मध्य</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">नवंबर 2011</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>रेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">भारतीय डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (डीएफसीसीआईएल)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>परियोजना एक नजर में</b></p> <p>रेल मंत्रालय एक ऐसी कंप्यूटरीकृत मल्टी मॉडल हाई एक्सल लोड डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना लाने जा रहा है, जिससे दो बड़े महानगरी दिल्ली और मुंबई, बीच और उनके मध्य आने वाले स्थानों के बीच बड़ी मात्रा में वस्तुओं का परिवहन बिना किसी रुकावट, अत्यंत ही शीघ्रता और सरलता के साथ किया जा सके जिसमें परिवहन व्यव तुलनात्मक रूप से कम हो और समय की भी बचत हो सके। इसको इस तरह से डिजाइन किया गया है, कि यह वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-2014 में कुल 37.7 मिलियन टन भार ले जा सके, जिसे आगामी दस वर्षों में बढ़ाकर 140.4 मिलियन टन किया जाएगा। यह परियोजना अभी अपने प्रारंभिक, प्लानिंग स्टेज में है। वर्ष 2006 में शुरू हुई इस परियोजना की प्लानिंग का काम 2012 में पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके निर्माण का काम चार - पांच वर्षों 2012 से 2016 के बीच पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके व्यावसायिक उपयोग को दिसंबर 2016 से शुरू करने की योजना है।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>सामान्य विशेषताएँ</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ कारिडोर की लंबाई: 565 किमी</li> <li>➤ वड़ोदरा से मुंबई: 420 किमी, रेवारी से दादरी: 145 किमी</li> <li>➤ जंक्शन स्टेशन: 6, क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन: 11</li> <li>➤ मुख्य पुल: 165</li> <li>➤ रोड ओवर ब्रिज ( ) पुनर्निर्माण के अंतर्गत : 77</li> <li>➤ / कारिडोर का मार्ग : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली (कुल 14 जिले और 374 गांव )</li> <li>➤ कारिडोर का ( ) की चौड़ाई: /समानांतर खंड में लगभग 35 मीटर और खंड में 40-80 मीटर</li> <li>➤ अधिकतम गति: 100 किमी प्रति घंटा</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>कार्यकारी एजेंसी/ Executing Agency</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">भारतीय डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड/ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>परियोजना के लाभ</b></p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना का का उद्देश्य भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के वर्तमान विकास के रुझान को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण को बेहतर बनाना है।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ राष्ट्रव्यापी माल ढुलाई परिवहन प्रणाली के सुधार की वजह से भारत में आर्थिक विकास में तेजी आएगी।</li> <li>➤ डीएफसी के साथ औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार के अवसर के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि होगी।</li> <li>➤ डीएफसी द्वारा दूरी और गति के मामले में कृषि उपज के परिवहन के सुधार से इन क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए बाजार में विस्तार और सुधार के साथ-साथ वाणिजी और मत्स्य पालन में भी सुधार होगा।</li> <li>➤ माल के परिवहन के लिए ट्रक द्वारा परिवहन की तुलना में कम ऊर्जा खपत होगी।</li> </ul> <p>डीएफसी कारिडोर के साथ स्थानीय समुदाय को गैसीय प्रदूषण से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। (सड़क के साथ ट्रक से गैसीय की कटौती)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का स्वरूप</b></p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर की डिजाइन के लिए, जो वड़ोदरा -सूरत- यसाई- जेएनपीटी और रेवड़ी - दादरी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए एक संकरा भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्स्थापन</p>	<p>प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता होगी। स्थाई निर्माणों, स्थानीय लोगों, लगर योजना क्षेत्र, आवासीय क्षेत्र, दलदल क्षेत्र, खदानों, जीव-जंतुओं हेतु संरक्षित क्षेत्र, जैसे राष्ट्रीय पार्क, पारिस्थितिकि संवेदनशील क्षेत्र और बहुतेरे क्षेत्रों को नष्ट करने या उनको हटाने को रोकने का प्रयास किया गया है। Detour/ घुमावदार मार्ग खंड से इनको बचाया जायेगा। डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर वर्तमान में चल रहे भारतीय रेल के पटरी के समानांतर दोड़गा और सूरत, दहाणु, यसाई, कुंदे वहल और रेवड़ी से दादरी में यह मार्ग लेगा। Parallel/ समानांतर और / घुमावदार खंड दोनों ही स्थितियों में कुछ भूमि के अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता होगी।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन के लिए आधारभूत कानून, नीतिया और नियमावल्यां</b></p> <p>रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008/ ( ) , 2008</p> <p>इसी एक्ट के तहत डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा। इस परियोजना को विशेष रेलवे परियोजना / Special Railway Project घोषित किया गया है (भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 1894 इसमें लागू नहीं होगा)।</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007/ National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007</b></p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के लिए सीमित मात्रा में भूमि का अधिग्रहण हो सकता है। राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 के पैरा 7.19 के तहत रेलवे के लिए रेखीय/ भूमि अधिग्रहण, डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के लिए लागू होता है।</p>
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परियोजना का मानचित्र

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#### समर्थ प्राधिकरण/

केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा निर्धारित व्यक्ति जो निर्धारित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकरण की तरह से कार्य कर सके। संबंधित जिलों के समर्थ प्राधिकरणों की सूची अंतिम पेज पर है।

रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून, 2008 के अनुसार जो व्यक्ति लाभ चाहते हैं

- वो सभी व्यक्ति जो इस भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के तहत मुआवजा चाहते हैं।
- जनजातीय और अन्य पारंपरिक वन क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोग/ जो अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन क्षेत्र निवासी (वन विभाग के तहत मान्यता प्राप्त) कानून, 2006 के तहत/ अंतर्गत आते हैं।
- वह व्यक्ति जो इस भूमि से कुछ सुविधाएं पाता रहा है।
- व्यक्ति जिसके पास संबंधित राज्य के कानून के तहत किरायेदार का अधिकार / Tenant Right है।

दावेदार/ मालिकाना निर्धारण की अंतिम तिथि/ Cut-off date for

#### Entitlement

रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून 2008/ राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 के अनुसार पावता की अंतिम तिथि, वह तिथि है जिस दिन रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून 2008 के तहत **खातेदार/ गैर-खातेदार (Titleholder and non-titleholder)** दोनों के लिए अधिसूचना जारी की गई। यही स्थिति किराएदारों और जमीन का उपयोग करने वालों के भी साथ है। यदि 20 A के तहत एक से अधिक अधिसूचना जारी होती है तो **सबसे अंत में नई छपी अधिसूचना ( )** मान्य होगी।

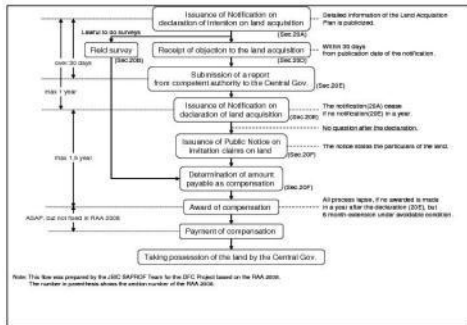
#### राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 का उद्देश्य

- सभी संभावित विकल्पों को तलाश करके, पुनर्वास और अधिग्रहण **सम्बंधित परेशानियों को कम से कम करने का प्रयास** करना।
- ये सुनिश्चित करना कि पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों में प्रभावित परिवारों की सक्रिय भूमिका हो।
- कमजोर वर्ग जैसे अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति/ अत्यंत पिछड़े लोगों को पहले से बेहतर जीवन स्तर मुहैया कराना, और **टिकाऊ /वहन करने योग्य/ sustainable income** जीवन जीने योग्य आय की व्यवस्था करना
- आपसी सहयोग के माध्यम से **समझौता के द्वारा** प्रभावित परिवारों और **परियोजना हितों में समन्वय से** सद्भाव कायम करना।
- ये सुनिश्चित करना, कि किसी भी निर्माण कार्य के प्रारंभ होने से पहले मुआवजा और पुनर्वास का काम पूरा किया जा सके।

- भूमि का अधिग्रहण रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित समर्थ प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाएगा।
- मकान का बाजार मूल्य और अन्य अचल संपत्ति, पेड़-पौधे और फसलों के मूल्य को इस क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ द्वारा **आंकलित** करके इसका उल्लेख किया जाएगा। (Section 20 G (4,5,6), रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008)।
- मुआवजा सामान्यतः अधिसूचना के जारी होने के एक वर्ष के भीतर दे दिया जाएगा। **किसी न टलने योग्य परिस्थिति में** इसे 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इन बड़े हुए दिनों में भी यदि मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा सका तो संबंधित व्यक्ति को इस देरी के कारण अतिरिक्त मुआवजा का भुगतान करना होगा। यह कुल मुआवजे का पांच प्रतिशत प्रति माह से कम नहीं हो सकता है। (20 (1,2), रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008)
- यदि संबंधित व्यक्ति मुआवजा लेने की अधिसूचना के जारी होने एक वर्ष के अंदर मुआवजे के लिए दावा नहीं करता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में संबंधित प्राधिकरण कार्य के पूरा हो जाने तक एक अलग खाते में इस धन को संचित रखेगा। इच्छित व्यक्ति चाहे तो सीधे तौर पर अथवा कानूनी तौर पर पूरे कागजातों की मुकम्मल जांच के बाद मुआवजे के लिए दावा कर सकता है।
- भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून, 1894 का कोई भी हिस्सा इस अधिग्रहण में लागू नहीं होगा।

रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008 और राष्ट्रीय पुनर्स्थापन और पुनर्वास नीति 2007 के तहत आधारभूत मुआवजा नीति

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#### भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया, रेलवे संशोधन एक्ट, 2008 के अंतर्गत

#### भूमि अधिग्रहण पर मुआवजा/ Compensation for loss of land

- प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को RAA, 2008 के तहत भूमि का मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। धारा 20 A (8(a)), धारा 20 F के तहत अधिसूचना जारी होने के दिन जमीन का बाजार मूल्य के मुताबिक होगा। इसके अलावा, उसका साठ प्रतिशत भूमि के आवश्यक रूप से प्रभावित होने के एवज में दिया जायेगा। (धारा 20 F(9), आरएए 2008)
- यदि किसी राज्य सरकार ने किसी कानून के तहत अथवा कोई निकालकर किसी प्रकार का भूमि के लिए मुआवजा निर्धारित किया है, तो समर्थ

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- प्राधिकरण द्वारा उपर वाले नियमों के बदले उसे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- अतिरिक्त 20,000 रुपये का प्रावधान, उन प्रभावित लोगों के लिए है जिनकी 1,500 वर्गमीटर से ज्यादा भूमि अधिग्रहित होगी; साथ ही 1,500 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक भूमि पर 15 रुपये प्रतिवर्गमीटर की दर से भुगतान होगा। ( 7.19, 2007)
- विस्थापन भूमि खरीदने में लगा स्टॉप इयूटी और रजिस्ट्रेशन चार्ज एक साल के अंदर मुआवजे की राशि में से भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

#### निजी भवन के नुकसान पर मुआवजा/ Compensation on Loss of private Structures

- खातेदार/ मालिकाना (Titleholders/ Owners)
- भवन को बदलने हेतु नगद मुआवजा
- तोड़े हुए भवन में से बचे हुए सामानों का उपयोग करने का अधिकार
- भवन को खाली करने के लिए तीन महीने पहले नोटिस देना
- एक साल के अंदर नए विकल्प वाले घर या दुकान के लिए लगने वाले स्टॉप इयूटी और रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क को बाजार भाव के आधार पर एक साल के अंदर वापस करना।
- किराएदार/लीज पर रहने वाले ( / )
- भवन में मुआवजे का कुछ हिस्सा (स्थानिय नियमों के अनुसार) उसके रजिस्टर्ड लीज धारको में दिया जायेगा।
- तीन महीने का नोटिस और साथ में किराएदारों को जगह बदलने के लिए रुपये 10,000/- भत्ता।
- यदि 3 महीने का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया तो तीन महीने का किराया देय होगा।

#### गैर-खातेदार को निजी भवनों के नुकसान पर मुआवजा/ Compensation for Loss of Private structure for Nin-title holders

#### गैर-खातेदार/ Encroacher

- यदि तीन महीने का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया तो भवन के नुकसान का नगद मुआवजा देय होगा।
- भवन / संरचना को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए नगद राशि देय होगी।
- पेड़ों और फसलों के लिए मुआवजा
- बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर नगद मुआवजा देय होगा। (मुआवजे की राशि का आकलन पेड़ों के लिए वन विभाग और फसलों के लिए राज्य का कृषि विस्तार विभाग तय करेगा।
- फलों, फसलों और पेड़ों को हटाने के लिए तीन महीने का नोटिस देना होगा।

#### सामूहिक संपत्ति के लिए मुआवजा/ Compensation for Common Property Resources

- आम संसाधनों का पुनर्निर्माण अथवा उनका स्थानांतरण, इनमें से जो भी उचित हो।

#### पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन हेतु सहायता

#### कुल मिलाकर

- Per Household/ प्रति घर रुपये 4,000/- का स्थानांतरण भत्ता
- आय बढ़ाने संबंधी प्रशिक्षण/ के लिए प्रति घर रुपये 4,000/- का भत्ता

#### परिवार जिनकी जीविका का नुकसान हो रहा है/ Families losing Livelihood

- पुनर्वास सहायता रकम, वे परिवार जिनका जीविका का नुकसान हो रहा है, उनके लिए कम से कम 750 दिन का कृषि श्रमिक के बराबर मजदूरी/ minimum agricultural wage उपलब्ध कराना। (Para 7.14, NRRP, 2007).

#### परिवारों को प्रभावित विस्थापित व्यक्ति/ Displaced PAPs

- प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को एक बार में विस्थापन के लिए रुपये 10,000/- का भत्ता दिया जाएगा। (Para 7.10, NRRP, 2007).
- प्रत्येक प्रभावित विस्थापित परिवार जिसके पास मवेशी हैं, को मवेशियों का आवास/ Cattle shed बनाने के लिए रुपये 15,000/- की सहायता दी जाएगी। (Para 7.10, NRRP, 2007)

#### ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों, छोटे व्यवसायों और स्वरोजगार करने वाले विस्थापितों के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता

- प्रत्येक प्रभावित व्यक्ति जो एक ग्रामीण शिल्पी, छोटा व्यवसायी या स्वरोजगार करने वाला है और विस्थापित है उसे अपनी आजीविका दुबारा शुरू करने लिए एक बार रुपये 25,000/- की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। ( 7.12, NRRP, 2007)

#### छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता

- छोटे और सीमांत किसान/ & और जो भूमि अधिग्रहण से इस वर्ग में आ गए हैं को न्यूनतम 750 दिन की कृषि मजदूरी दी जाएगी।

#### कमजोर वर्ग / Vulnerable groups के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन में विशेष सहायता

6

को एक मुश्त अतिरिक्त सहायता 300 दिन की कृषि मजदूरी के बराबर दी जाएगी, यदि उनको जीविकोपार्जन का वैकल्पिक स्रोत नहीं दिया जा रहा है, और वे किसी परिवार के अंदर भी सहायता व्यवस्था न आ रहे हों तो।

गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले **परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों** के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता/ Special rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for PAPs Below Poverty line

- गावों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत और शहरों में रहने वालों के लिए जवाहर लाल नेहरू शहरी पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम के तहत मिलने वाली राशि के बराबर राशि घर बनाने के लिए दी जाएगी।
- अस्थाई रोजगार, **परियोजना के विनिर्माण के दौरान** प्रभावित व्यक्ति (PAP) को **विनिर्माण ठेकेदार/ contractor** से बात करके नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता

- प्रत्येक अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवार को एक मुश्त अतिरिक्त सहायता कम से कम 500 दिन के **न्यूनतम कृषि श्रम के बराबर**, उनके परंपरागत अधिकार के अंतर्गत वन उत्पाद को इस्तेमाल न कर पाने के एवज में होगी। (Para 7.21.5, NRRP, 2007)
- अनुसूचित जनजाति का भूमि अधिग्रहण होने की दशा में प्रत्येक परिवार को मुआवजे का एक तिहाई हिस्सा तुरंत मिल जाएगा और शेष हिस्सा अधिग्रहण के बाद मिलेगा। ( 7.21.4, NRRP, 2007).

## अधिक जानकारी के लिए सूचना का वितरण

विस्तृत सूचना के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) पुस्तिका निम्नलिखित जगहों पर उपलब्ध:

पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) पुस्तिका का सारांश रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक प्रभावित गावों की ग्राम पंचायतों कार्यालय में उपलब्ध होगी।

पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में प्रत्येक संबंधित सीपीएम ऑफिस, डीएफसीसीआईएल हेड ऑफिस, सभी बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन और जिला कलेक्टर में उपलब्ध होगी।

## शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ

प्रारंभ में, सभी खंडों के मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक अपने स्तर पर शिकायत को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसके अलावा प्रत्येक जिले का और , प्रधान कार्यालय की सामाजिक और पर्यावरण ईकाई को भी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए संपर्क किया जा सकता है।

**मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक/ Chief Project Manager (CPM) कार्यालय के पते**  
**CPM Office Mumbai:** 7th Floor, New Administrative Building, Central Railway, DN Road, Mumbai – 400001, Maharashtra  
**CPM Office Surat:** 4th Floor, Aruns-1 Near Iscon Mall, Dumas Road, Piprod, Surat – 395007, Gujarat  
**CPM Office Vadodara:** 13-14, 17-18, Panorama Complex, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 395007, Gujarat  
**CPM Office Noida (Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States):** Star House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh  
**DFCCIL, Head Office:** 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Metro Station Building, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

### समर्थ प्राधिकरण/ Competent Authority

**Raigad District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadvira, Taluka Uran, Raigad, Maharashtra  
**Thane District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prakaip, Irani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Dahanu, Thane, Maharashtra  
**Valsad District:** Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad, Gujarat

**Navsari District:** Deputy Collector & Competent Authority, 1st Floor, "C" Block, Multistoried Building, Junathana, Navsari, Gujarat  
**Surat District:** Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor "A" Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat, Gujarat  
**Bharuch District:** Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch, Gujarat  
**Vadodara District:** Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara, Gujarat  
**Rewari District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariat, Rewari, Haryana  
**Alwar District:** Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan  
**Mewat District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariat, Nuh, Mewat, Haryana  
**Gurgaon District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, Haryana  
**Palwal District:** Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal, Haryana  
**Faridabad District:** District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Sector-12, Faridabad, Haryana  
**Gutam Budha Nagar District:** Sub-Division Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

[Gujarati]

## લોક સંવાદ બેઠક

સૂચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ યોજના માટે

માલવહન સમર્પિત રેલ્વે માર્ગ કેઝ-૨  
વડોદરા થી જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (મુંબઈ)  
સુધી

અને

રેવાડી થી દાદરી

નવેમ્બર - ૨૦૧૧

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય  
ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા  
લીમીટેડ (DFCCIL)

## પરિયોજનાનું વિવરણ

દિલ્લી અને મુંબઈના મહાનગરો અને તેમની વચ્ચે આવેલ વિસ્તાર માટે ડાઉનથી અને કોર્ટપલ પ્રકારના વિશેષ વગર સરળતાથી માલ સામાનની હેન્ડલિંગ થઈ શકે તે માટે રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય દ્વારા કોમ્પ્યુટર સંચાલીત મલ્ટી મોડલ હાઈ એક્સપ્રેસ ડી.એસ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ અમલમાં મુકાઈ રહ્યો છે. ૨૦૧૩ થી ૨૦૧૪ ના વર્ષમાં કુલ ૩૭૭ લાખ ટન જેટલા માલ સામાનની હેન્ડલિંગ માટે ડીડીઆર વધેલ આ પરિયોજનાની કમતા ૧૦ વર્ષમાં ૧૪૦૪ લાખ ટન જેટલી વધારાશે. પરિયોજનાની પાયાગત રૂકામત ૨૦૦૬ થી થઈ જે ૨૦૧૨ માં સુનિશ્ચિત થશે. અંધક્રમ ચાર - પાંચ વર્ષમાં ૨૦૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૬ સુધીમાં પૂર્ણ થશે. વ્યવસાયીક ઉપયોગની રૂકામત ડીસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૬ થી થશે એવું લગ્યાંક છે.

## પરિયોજનાના મહત્વના મુદ્દાઓ

- રેલ્વે માર્ગની કુલ લંબાઈ : ૫૬૫ કીમી.
- વડોદરા થી મુંબઈ વીંધાગા : ૪૨૦ કીમી.
- રેવાડી થી દાદરી વિંધાગા : ૧૪૫ કીમી.
- જકામ સ્ટેશન : ૬, કોર્સીંગ સ્ટેશન : ૧૧, મોડા અને મહાનગર પુલો : ૧૬૫, રોડ ઉપરના પુલો : ૭૭
- ૧૪ જિલ્લાઓ અને અંદાજે ૩૭૪ ગામો સંકળાયેલા છે. જમીન સંપાદન વિસ્તાર : અંદાજે ૨૩૬૪ હેક્ટર, માર્ગની પહોળાઈ વર્તમાન રેલ્વે માર્ગને સમાંતર અંદાજે ૩૫ મીટર અને ડીડીઆર વિંધાગામાં ૬૦ મીટર, મહત્તમ ડાઉન : ૧૦૦ કીમી / કલાક,
- મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા, ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ રાજ્યો અને દિલ્લીમાંથી માર્ગ પસાર થવાનો છે.

## અમલી કરણ સંસ્થા:

ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ (DFCCIL)

## પરિયોજનાઓના ફાયદાઓ

ડી.એસ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ ભારતના વર્તમાન આર્થિક વિકાસના પ્રવાહને પ્રોત્સાહન આપશે અને પર્થવરક્ષમાં સુધારો લાવશે.

- ભારતમાં માલ વહન વ્યવસ્થામાં સુધારો લાવી રાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક વિકાસને અતિમાન કરાશે.
- ડી.એસ.સી. માર્ગ ઉપર જનારા ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસને કારણે વિસ્તારની રોજગારની તકોમાં વધારો થશે.
- ખેત પેદાશોના ડાઉનથી અને લાંબા અંતરના વહનને કારણે ખેત ખજાનો, વન પેદાશોનો અને મત્સ્ય પાલનનો વ્યાપ અને સુધાર થશે.
- ટ્રકો દ્વારા થતાં માલવહનની સરનામણીએ ઉર્જાનો ઓછો વપરાશ થશે.
- સ્થાનિક સમુદાયોને માર્ગ પરના પ્રદુષણ વાતુ ઉત્સર્જનથી મુક્તિ મળશે.
- રસ્તા ઉપર ચાલતા ટ્રકોના વાતુ પ્રદુષણમાં ઘટાડો થશે.

## માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપન ઘટાડવા માટે લેવામાં આવેલ વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી:

- લેંધાનતીક રીતે ડી.એસ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટનું એવાઈનમેન્ટ વર્તમાન રેલ્વેને સમાનર ભારતીય રેલ્વેની જમીનમાં ડીડીઆર કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.
- સ્થાનિક સમુદાયો, શહેરી આયોજન વિસ્તાર, ભંજ યુક્ત કળલ, ખાણ વિસ્તાર, રહેણાંક વિસ્તાર, મોટું ઓડકામ, વન્ય અભ્યારણ વગેરે નિવારવા ડીડીઆર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. કુલ વાહર, ડિવા, વસઈ, કલાણ, સુરત, વડોદરા અને રેવાડી - દાદરી માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપન ઘટાડાવા માટે વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી લેવામાં આવેલ છે. જોકે સમાંતર અને ડીડીઆર જમીન વિંધાગો માટે થોડી જમીન ની જરૂરીયાત ઉભી થશે.

## જમીન સંપાદન પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ સંબંધી પાયાના કાયદાઓ અને નીતિ:

### રેલ્વે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮

- ડી.એસ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ (જે વિશિષ્ટ રેલ્વે પ્રોજેક્ટ તરીકે જાહેર થયો છે.) માં જમીન સંપાદન આ કાયદા હેઠળ થઈ શકે છે.
- જમીન સંપાદન ધારો ૧૮૮૪ આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંપાદીત થતી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી.

## રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ નીતિ (NRRP) - ૨૦૦૭

- ડી.એસ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટમાં પાલતી પડીમાં જમીન સંપાદન થવાનું હોવાથી મુખ્યત્વે બે એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭ ની ૭.૧૯ જોગવાઈ લાગુ પડશે.

## સક્ષમ અધિકારી

- કેન્ડ સરકારના જાહેરનામા દ્વારા જે તે કાર્યક્રમ માટે સત્તા સોંપવામાં આવેલ અધિકૃત વ્યક્તિ (વિવિધ જિલ્લાના સક્ષમ અધિકારીઓનું સુચીપત્ર છેલ્લા પાનમાં દર્શાવેલ છે.)

## રેલ્વે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮ મુજબ હિત ધારક વ્યક્તિ

- આ કાયદા હેઠળ જમીન સંપાદનના જરૂરિયાત વગતર મેળવવા માટે રક્ષ ધરાવવાનો હાલો કરતી બધી જ વ્યક્તિઓ.
- આદિવાસી અને પરંપરાગત વનવાસીઓ કે જે અનુસૂચિત જાતિ અને પરંપરાગત વન નિવાસી (વન અધિકારોની માન્યતા ધરાવતા કાયદા ૨૦૦૬ હેઠળ) માટેના અધિકારો સુધાવના હોય.
- જમીનની કિંમતના અંદાજમાં રક્ષ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ.
- સંબંધિત રાજ્યના ભાડુઆતના કાયદા પ્રમાણેના સક્ષ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ.

## હકકની નીધારણ તારીખ:

રેલ્વે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮/એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭ મુજબ માલીકી સક્ષ ધરાવનાર કે ન ધરાવનાર માટે, કલમ ૨૮ (એ) હેઠળ જાહેરનામું જાહેર પડવાની તારીખ એ હકકની નિર્ધારીત તારીખ ગણાશે.

માલીકી સક્ષ ન ધરાવનાર જગ્યા પર મોકલાયેલું છેવટની તારીખનું જાહેરનામું માન્ય ગણાશે.





- जमीन संपादन अने अनधिकृत पुनर्वसिती असतो दाखवा के घटायला येवया तेव्हा अर्था विकाशे पुनर्वसिती
- प्रोजेक्ट अखेरतःस व्यक्तीजमीन तःसि व्वाजीदारी दो येवये पुनर्वसिती पेंकेज अने पुनर्वसिती अर्जासुने अन्वयितःस खऱवःस सुतःस
- अनुसुचित जाती, अनुसुचित जमीन जमीन के अने नगरीया वर्तनाःस खोलेने विशेष कायज पुती पावती
- परसःस तःसकार अने अखेरतःसती वःस जडवियाया पःसरावतःस अमेक कयेःस सुतःस पुनर्वसिती संपेक केवो
- पःसियाविया अखेरतःसतीने वःस सुतःस खऱवःस पोरख अने टःसक आवक पुती पावती
- जमीन संपादन के आधःस अःसःसिती दःसमःसतःस करती पःसवो पुनर्वसिती अने पुनर्वसितीसुने व्वातःस अने सुतःस पुती पावती

- આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ ની કલમ ૨૦ એક મુજબ સભ્યમ અધિકારી દ્વારા મર્યાદિત જમીનનું વળતર.
- આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ માં દર્શાવેલ કલમ ૨૦ જ મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ જમીનની બજાર કિંમત પ્રમાણે રોકડ વળતર. (સંકલન ૨૦ જ (ક, પ, ડ) આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮)
- કલમ ૨૦ ડ મુજબ એક વર્ષની સમય માધ્યમમાં ચૂકાદો અપાશે નહીતર સમગ્ર કાર્યવાહી સુધારાત્મક થશે.
- ઉપરોક્ત મર્યાદિત સમયને નિવારી શકાય એવા તબક્કામાં સભ્યમ અધિકારી દ્વારા ૬ માસ જેટલી અવધી વધારી શકાશે.
- વધારાના સમય માટે ચૂકાદાની રકમ ઉપર ઓછામાં ઓછા ૭% લેખે વધારાના માત્ર માટે વ્યાજ ચૂકાશે.
- જો આ રકમનો લાગતી વખતની વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા કાગોત કરવામાં ન આવે તો એ રકમ અમારી કલેક્ટ સંસ્થાના અહીં રહેલા ખાતે એકાઉન્ટમાં પ્રોજેક્ટ પુરો ન થાય ત્યા સુધી જમા રહેશે.
- જમીન સંપાદન ધારો ૧૯૮૪ આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંપાદિત થતી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી.

[illegible]

નોંધ : જે.આઈ.આર્.સી. સેપ્ટેક ટીમ દ્વારા ડૉ.એફ.સી. પરિયોજના માટે અનાવધાન આવેલ, જે આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ પર અજાદિત છે, કોમ્પ્લેટ માં બજાવેલ એક આર.એ.એ. ની જાણ થો જાણવે છે.

- ક્રમ ૨૦ A I 8 (સમ ૨૦ F) જેલ જાહેરનામા પ્રક્રિયા થવાની તારીખે જમીનની ખજાર પિત્ત.
- ઉપર કાઢેલ ખજારવાળા ઉપરાંત સમમ અપિચારી કે લવાદને, જે તે કિસ્સામાં, જમીન સંબંધિત અનિવાર્યતાના પાયામાં લઈને દરરોજ ૨૦૦૦ રૂપિયા વખતર આપવામાં આવશે. (સમ ૨૦ F બ/ RAA ૨૦૦૦)
- રાજ્ય સરકારના ડેડેડ નોટિફિકેશન દ્વારા જાહેર કરાએલ સુધારવા નવા જમીન વખતર દરને સમમ અપિચારી તારીખે રોકે છે.
- ૧૮૦૦ ચો.મી. સુધીની જમીન માથાવારન રૂ. ૨૦,૦૦૦/- નો વિશેષ વખતર, ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી.થી વધુ જમીન તુખવારન રૂ. ૧૫ પ્રતિ ચો.મી પ્રમાણે વુકુરશે. (કરો ૦.૧૯ NRRR ૧૯૭૯)

- આંધ્રકામનું પુનઃઆંધ્રકામ જેટલી કિંમતનું રોકડ વળતર
- તોટી પડાયેલ આંધ્રકામ નો કાંટ માળ લઈ જવાનો હક.
- આંધ્રકામ આવી કરવા માટે ત્રણ મહિનાની નોટીસ
- એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ઘર, દુકાન અને જમીન માટે પ્રવર્તમાન અમરભાવ પ્રમાણેની રહેમુ. પટ્ટી અને નોંધણી કી પટત કરવામાં આવશે.
- **દરેક રાજ્યના પ્રજાકીય કાર્યો માટેના નહીં થયેલા કાયદાકીય ભાવ મુજબ**

- આધિકાર ખાલી કરવા માટે ત્રણ મહિનાની નોટીસ + ૧૦૦૦૦ રૂ. સ્થાનંતર રૂપે વળતર.
- ૩ મહિનાની આગેતરી નોટીસ ન અપારં હોય તો આધિકારના નુકસાનનું રોકડ વળતર.

### અસ્કયામતોનું વળતર

#### કબજા હટકા ન ધરાવનાર:

- ૩ મહિનાની આગેતરી નોટીસ ન આપાઈ હોય તો આંધકામના નુકસાનનું રોકડ વળતર.

#### કબજા કર્તા / પચાવી પાનાર:

- અન્ય લાગુ પડતી પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ સહાય ચુકવશે.

#### ગુજ અને ધાકો

- કળીનાં વાવેતર, ઊગેલા ધાક કે વૃક્ષો કપવા ૩ મહિનાની આગેતરી નોટીસ આપવામાં આવશે.
- આ નુકસાનનું વળતર નીચે દર્શાવેલા ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ દ્વારા અંકજાત કર્યા મુજબ આપવામાં આવશે. . વૃક્ષોની માલીફી DFCCની ચલાશે.
- - ૫ હોરેસ્ટ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ હોર ટીમર ટ્રીઝ
  - સ્ટેટ એગ્રીકલ્ચર એક્સટેન્શન ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ હોર કોષ
  - લોટીકલ્ચર ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ હોર પેરેનીયલ ટ્રીઝ

#### સામુદાયિક મિલકત માટેનું વળતર:

- સાર્વજનિક મિલકત / સંસ્થાપનો સમુદાયો સાથે સંવાદ કરીને પુનર્નિર્માણ / વૈકલ્પિક વ્યવસ્થા.

### પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

- પ્રતિ પરિવાર રૂ. ૪૦૦૦/- ની આર્થિક સહાય.
- પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને રૂ. ૧૦,૦૦૦/- ની એક વખતની આર્થિક મદદ સ્થળાંતર વખતે તરીકે (કરોડ ૭-૧૦ NRRP 2007)
- તાલીમ મેળવવા માટે પ્રત્યેક પરિવાર દિઠ રૂ. ૪૦૦૦/- ની સહાયતા
- રોજગાર સુધારનાર પ્રત્યેક પરિવારના પુનઃ સ્થાપન માટે ૭૫૦ દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ રોજગારી.
- ધસુધન ધરાવતા પ્રત્યેક પરિવારને ધસુધો માટે રોકડ બનાવવા રૂ. ૧૫,૦૦૦/- ની સહાયતા

(કરોડ ૭-૧૦ NRRP 2007)

- પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગ્રામીણ કારીગર, નાના વેપારી કે અરોજગારી ધરાવતી સ્ત્રીને કામ કરવા માટે રોકડ કે કુશળ બનાવવા માટે એક વખતની રૂ. ૨૫,૦૦૦/- ની આર્થિક સહાય (કરોડ ૭-૧૦ NRRP 2007)
- નાના અને સીમાંત બેઝીનોને પ્રત્યેક પરિવારના પુનઃ સ્થાપન માટે ૭૫૦ દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ રોજગારી.

#### સ્થાનિક સમુદાય માટે પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ માટે ખાસ વળતર

- એક વખતની વધારાની ૩૦૦ દિવસની લઘુત્તમ કૃષિ રોજગારીની આર્થિક સહાય
- ગરીબી રેખા નીચેના લોકો માટે પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ અંગે ખાસ વળતર
- પરિયોજનાના નિર્માણ દરમ્યાન સક્રિય હોય ત્યાં સુધી પરિયોજનાના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો દ્વારા પ્રમાણિત પરિવારો ખાસ કરીને ગરીબી રેખા નીચે આવનાર પરિવારના લોકોને નિર્માણ કાર્યમાં સંચાલી રોજગારી આપવી.
- ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના અસરગ્રસ્તોને ઈન્ડીરા અવાસ યોજના પ્રમાણેની અલગન (વર્તમાન) નિર્માણ ખર્ચે પ્રમાણેની આર્થિક સહાયતા આપવામાં આવશે. તેમજ શહેરી અસરગ્રસ્તોને જે.એન.યુ.આર.એમ. અનુસાર યતા નિર્માણ ખર્ચે પ્રમાણેની કિંમત મુજબ મકાન આંધકામ માટેની આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે.
- NRRP 2007 - નબળા, અર્ધન, અનાથ, ત્યજાશેવ, નિરાધાર વિધવા, અપરજિત કન્યા, છુટકોટા ધરેલ મહિલા કે ૫૦ વર્ષથી ઉપરની ઊંચાની વ્યક્તિને તીવ્ર અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિ ગણેલ છે જેને તાત્કાલિક કે વૈકલ્પિક રોજગારી આપી શકાતી નથી અને જે કુટુંબના સભ્ય તરીકે ગણી શકાતી નથી - તેને વ્યાખ્યાનીત કરે છે. (કરોડ ૬૪ (VI) NRRP 2007)

#### મૂળિવાસી અને અનુસુચિતજાતિ / જનજાતિ માટે પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ અંગે ખાસ વળતર

- અનુસુચિત જનજાતિના પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને વનપેદારશોધ પરંપરાગત ઉપયોગના અધિકારના સ્તન ખસ ૫૦૦ દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ રોજગારી જેટલું વધારાનું વળતર (કરોડ ૭.૨૧.૫ NRRP 2007)
- પ્રત્યેક અનુસુચિત જાતિના અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારની જમીન સંપાદન કરતી વખતે ઓછામાં ઓછું સીજ ભાગનું વળતર પ્રથમ હાથ વખતે જ ચુકવી દેવામાં આવશે અને બાકીનું જમીન સંપાદન કરતી વખતે ચુકવી દેવાશે.

(કરોડ ૭.૨૧.૫ NRRP 2007)

### : વધુ માહિતી માટે :

- પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃ તસલાટ અંગેની વિગતે વધુ માહિતી નીચેના સ્થળે મળશે.

#### RRP નો સાર રિપોર્ટ :

- સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે ૧૪ થી ૨૦ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ સુધીમાં.

#### સમગ્ર RRP અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં:

- અંતર્ગત CPM ઓફિસ, DFCC. હેડ ઓફિસ, મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જીલ્લા કલેક્ટર ક્વેરીએ તારીખ ૧૪ થી ૨૦ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ સુધીમાં.

#### અંતિમ RRP રિપોર્ટ: સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં

- દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ ના અંતમાં પ્રાપ્ત થશે. (આયોજન) સમગ્ર RRP અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં સંપાદિત CPM ઓફિસ, DFCC. હેડ ઓફિસ મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જીલ્લા કલેક્ટર ક્વેરીએ ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ ના અંતમાં પ્રાપ્ત થશે. (આયોજન)

### વિવાદોની પતાવટ

- ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર, જીલ્લાના સહાય અધિકારી તેમજ DFCC. હેડ ઓફિસ (સોશયલ એન્ડ એનવાયર્નમેન્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ યુનિટ - SEMU) તમામ વિવાદોની પતાવટ કરશે.

#### ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર તેમજ DFCC. હેડ ઓફિસના સરનામાં

- CPM ઓફિસ મુંબઈ: ૭મો માળ, ન્યુ એડમીનીસ્ટ્રેટીવ બીલ્ડિંગ, સેન્ટ્રલ રેલ્વે, ડી.એન.રોડ, મુંબઈ - ૪૦૦૦૦૧, મહારાષ્ટ્ર.
- CPM ઓફિસ સુરત: ૪મો માળ અટ્ટેચ-૧, ઈકોન મોલની જાગ્યામાં, ડુમ્મલ રોડ, પીપલોડ, સુરત - ૩૬૫૦૦૭, ગુજરાત.
- CPM ઓફિસ વડોદરા: ૧૩-૧૪, ૧૭-૧૮, પેનોરમા કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, ૩જો માળ, આર.સી.કપલ રોડ, અલ્હાપુરી, વડોદરા-૩૬૦૦૦૭, ગુજરાત.

#### નિર્ણાયકતા:

વડોદરા અને ભરૂચ જિલ્લા માટે - ફિસાલ કમિશનર

વલસાડ, સુરત અને નવસારી માટે - રેલવે હાઇપ્રોજેક્ટ કમિશનર અને એક્સ-ઓફિસીઓ સેક્ટરી

### સહાય અધિકારીઓ

- રાયચક જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર (લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન) રાયચક, મેટ્રો સેન્ટર નં.૧, ઉરાન, રાયચક, સી.આઈ.ડી.સી.ઓ. નોડાલ ઓફિસ, એન્જિનીયરીંગ વિભાગ, કોજાવીરી, સેક્ટર-૧૪, બોકડવીરા, તા: ઉરાન, રાયચક, મહારાષ્ટ્ર.
- યાને જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર (લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન ઓફિસર) વેસ્લન કેન્ટ્રલ કોરીડોર, સુર્પ પ્રકલ્પ, ઈરાની રોડ, આઈ.ડી.સી.ઓ. બેન્ક સામે, દહાનું યાને, મહારાષ્ટ્ર.
- વલસાડ જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર (લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન ઓફિસર) શ્રીજો માળ, જીલ્લા સેવાસદન-૨, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ, વલસાડ, ગુજરાત
- નવસારી જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર પહેલો માળ, સી બ્લોક, જીલ્લાની ભવન, જાના યાના, નવસારી, ગુજરાત
- સુરત જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને સ્પેસલ લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન ઓફિસર શ્રાવ્ય નં.૮, પાંચમો માળ, બ્લોક એ, જીલ્લાની ભવન, સુરત, ગુજરાત
- ભરૂચ જલ્લો: સંઘમ અધિકારી અને સ્પેસલ લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન ઓફિસર લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન શ્રાવ્ય, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ ભરૂચ, ગુજરાત
- વડોદરા જલ્લો: સ્પેસલ લેન્ડ એન્ડવીઝીસન ઓફિસર યુનિટ નં.૧, રૂમ નં. ૬૧૫, છક્રો માળ, કુમેર ભવન, કોઠી કંપાઉન્ડ, વડોદરા, ગુજરાત
- રેવાડી જલ્લો: ડિસ્ટ્રીક્ટ રેવેન્યુ ઓફિસર (ડિઆરઓ) ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ, મી-ની સેક્ટરી એટ, રેવાડી હરિયાણા
- અલવર જલ્લો: સમ ડીવીઝનલ મેજસ્ટ્રેટ (સેન્ટ્રીએમ) સેન્ટ્રીઓ એસ ડીએમ/તીજરા, તલોસીલ તીજરા, અલવર, રાજસ્થાન

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुदाबाबत निश्चितीबाबत लोकसहभाग सभा

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रोजेक्ट - दुसरा टप्पा

वडोदा (वडोदरा) ते जेएनपीटी  
आणि  
रेवरी व दादरी

जून 2011

रेल्वे मंत्रालय  
डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित  
(डी.एफ.सी.सी. आय.एल.)

प्रकल्पावर दृष्टीक्षेप :

मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलद गतीने आणि विनासायाम मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय संगणकीकृत बहुआयामी उच्च अंक्रमेल क्षमतेचा समर्पित मालवाहक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रकल्प (डी.एफ.सी.) राबवित आहे. ज्यामुळे मालवाहतुकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत वचत होणार आहे. हा मार्ग अशा प्रकारे विकसित केला जाणार आहे की त्यावर सन 2013-14 मध्ये सुमारे 37.7 दशलक्ष टन तर सन 2033-34 पर्यंत

140.4 दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट टेवण्यात आलेले आहे. हा प्रकल्प सन 2006 मध्ये कार्यान्वित झाला असून सध्यास्थितीला प्रकल्प नियोजन टप्प्यावर आहे आणि हा टप्पा सन 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन अशा प्रकारे केले आहे की निर्माण कार्य ते 4 ते 5 सन 2012 ते 2016 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रत्यक्ष मालवाहतूक डिसेंबर 2016 मध्ये सुरू होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पैलू :-

रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे 584 कि.मी.

पैकी वडोदा (वडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 425 कि.मी.

आणि रेवरी ते दादरी या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 159 कि.मी.

जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : 6

क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन संख्या : 11

महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : 173

प्रकल्पांमुळे पुनर्वाधणी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या रोड ओव्हर बिजेसची संख्या : 73

रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली

अंतर्भूत जिल्हे संख्या : 14

[Marathi]

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुदाबाबत निश्चितीबाबत लोकसहभाग सभा

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जून 2011

रेल्वे मंत्रालय  
डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित  
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**प्रकल्पावर दृष्टीक्षेप :**

मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलद गतीने आणि विनामायम मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय संगणकीकृत बहुआयामी उच्च अंकेल क्षमतेचा समर्पित मालभाडे वाहतूक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रकल्प (डी.एफ.सी.) राबवित आहे. ज्यामुळे मालवाहतुकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत वचत होणार आहे. हा मार्ग अशा प्रकारे विकसित केला जाणार आहे की त्यावर सन 2013-14 मध्ये सुमारे 37.7 दशलक्ष टन तर सन 2033-34 पर्यंत

140.4 दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे. हा प्रकल्प सन 2006 मध्ये कार्यान्वित झाला असून सद्यस्थितीला प्रकल्प नियोजन टप्प्यावर आहे आणि हा टप्पा सन 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन अशा प्रकारे केले आहे की निर्माण कार्य ते 4 ते 5 सन 2012 ते 2016 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रत्यक्ष मालवाहतूक डिसेंबर 2016 मध्ये सुरू होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

**प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पैलू :-**

रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे 584 कि.मी.  
पैकी वडोदा (वडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 425 कि.मी.  
आणि रेवरी ते दादरी या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 159 कि.मी.

जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : 6

क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन संख्या : 11

महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : 173

प्रकल्पातून पुनर्वाधणी करावया लागणाऱ्या रोड ओव्हर बिजेसची संख्या : 73

रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली

अंतर्भुत जिल्हे संख्या : 14

अंतर्भुत गावे संख्या : 333 (प्रस्तावित)

रेल्वे मार्गाची रुंदी : मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर टिकाणी अंदाजे 30 मीटर आणि डिटूरमध्ये (बाह्य मार्ग) अंदाजे 60 मीटर.

गाडीचा कमाल वेग : 100 कि.मी. प्रति तास.

**प्रकल्पाचे फायदे**

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सद्यस्थितीला वाढीला चालना देणे व पर्यावरण रक्षण करणे हा डीएफसी प्रकल्पाचा मुख्य आहे.

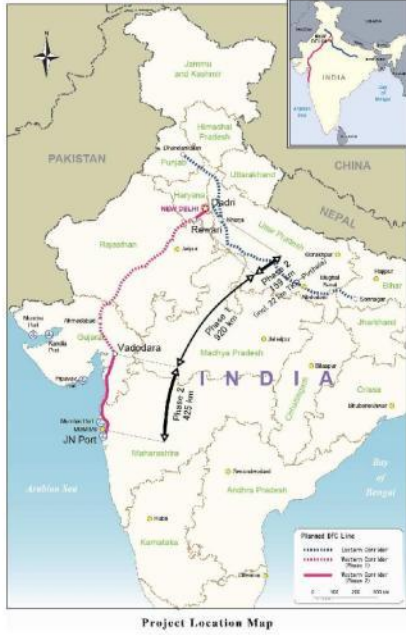
- मालवाहतूक प्रणालीमध्ये सकारात्मक अमूलाग सुधारणा होऊन देशाची आर्थिक भरभराट होण्यास हातभार लावणे.
- डीएफसी मार्गाच्या परिमरात होणाऱ्या औद्योगिकरणामुळे त्या परिमरात रोजगार निर्मिती होईल.
- जलद वाहतुकीमुळे शेती माल, नाशवंत वस्तू जसे फळे, भाजीपाला, मासे इत्यादी मालाच्या बाजारपेठेचा विस्तार होईल.
- रस्ते वाहतुकीपेक्षा तुलनेने कमी इंधन वापर त्यामुळे इंधन वचत होईल.
- मार्गाच्या आसपासच्या परिमरातील रहिवाश्यांचा धूर व धूळीपासून वचाव व तसेच रस्ते वाहतुकीमुळे उद्भवणकऱ्या धूर व धूळीच्या समस्यांपासून वचाव.

- मुंबई, नवी मुंबई, वापी, अहमदाबाद, गांधीधाम, जयपूर आणि दिल्ली येथे लॉजिस्टिक पार्क उभारली जाणार.

**डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीचे भूसंपादन प्रारूप**

डीएफसीचा मार्ग हा वडोदा (वडोदरा)-सुरत-वसई-जेएनपीटी आणि रेवरी-दादरी असा रेपीय पद्धतीने जात असून त्या त्या विभागात रेल्वे मार्ग उभारण्यासाठी जमीन संपादित करावी लागणार आहे आणि त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बाधीतांचे पुनर्वसन करावे लागणार आहे. प्रकल्पाच्या आड येणारा जास्ती लोकसंख्येची घनता असणारा शहरी भाग, घरे, शहर योजना भाग, निवासी भाग, दलदल, खाणी, अभयारण्ये इत्यादी बाधविण्यासाठी डिटूर (बाह्य मार्ग) मार्गाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. सुरत, इराणू, वसई, कुडेवहाळ आणि रेवरी-दादरी या टिकाणी डिटूर मार्ग अवलंबून इतर टिकाणी डीएफसी रेल्वेमार्ग मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर जात आहे. तरीही मुख्य रेल्वेमार्गाला समांतर आणि डिटूर दोन्ही मार्गासाठी काही प्रमाणात

भूसंपादन करावे लागणार आहे .



#### प्रकल्प राबटिविणारी कार्यकारी संस्था (EA)

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित  
(डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल.)

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीच्या कार्यदेशीर तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूसंपादन निती आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबत

#### रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 (रेल्वे अमेंडमेंट ॲक्ट 2008)

डीएफसी प्रकल्प (विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्प म्हणून घोषित केलेला) साठी होणारे भूसंपादन हे भूसंपादन कायदा 1894 अंतर्गत न होता ते रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 मधील तरतुदीनुसार होणार आहे .

#### राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 (एन.एन.आर.पी. 2007)

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी होणाऱ्या भूसंपादनात, रेल्वेमार्गासाठी जमिनीचा अस्संद पट्टा संपादित केला जाणार असल्याने एन.एन.आर.पी 2007 मधील परिच्छेद 7.19 मध्ये रेल्वेच्या रेखीय भूसंपादनाबाबत असणाऱ्या तरतुदी प्राथमिकतः लागू आहेत .

#### सक्षम प्राधिकारी

प्रकल्पाची भूसंपादन प्रक्रिया राबटिविणारी केंद्र सरकारतर्फे भारताच्या राजपत्रात अधिसूचना प्रसिध्द करून त्या त्या विभागासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याची नेमणूक करण्यात आलेली आहे .

#### रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 नुसार हितसंबंधित व्यक्तीबाबत

- कायद्यांतर्गत भूसंपादनामुळे होणाऱ्या नुकसानाची नुकसानभरपाईबाबत दावा करणाऱ्या सर्व व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर परंपरागत वनवासी (वन कायदा स्वीकृती) कायदा 2006 अंतर्गत मोडणारे आदिवासी आणि परंपरागत वनवासी ज्यांच्या परंपरागत हक्कांवर बाधा येत असेल अशा व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- जमिनीमुळे उपभोगात बाधा येणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- विविध राज्यांतील कुळ कायद्यांतर्गत कुळाचे हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .

#### अधिकार लागू होण्याची तारीख तया कट ऑफ डेट

- मालकी हक्क असणाऱ्यासाठी आणि नसणाऱ्यासाठी : रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 ए ची अधिसूचना जागे झाल्याचा दिनांक कट ऑफ डेट म्हणून राहिल .

#### पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट

- भूसंपादन आणि जबरदस्तीने होणारे विस्थापन पूर्णपणे टाळणे किंवा ते कमीत कमी होईल यासाठी उपलब्ध सर्व पर्याय शोधणे .
- बाधित कुटुंबांना सहभागी करून घेऊन त्यांना पर्याय पुनर्वसन संधी मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्वसन योजना शीघ्रतेने लागू करणे .
- अनुसूचित जाती/जमाती/असुरक्षित गट इत्यादी दुर्बल घटकांची विशेष काळजी घेणे .
- बाधित व्यक्तींच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावणे आणि कायमस्वरूपी रोजगार मिळवून देणे .
- बाधित व्यक्ती आणि भूसंपादन संस्था यांमध्ये परस्पर सहकार्यातून शांततामय संबंध निर्माण करणे .

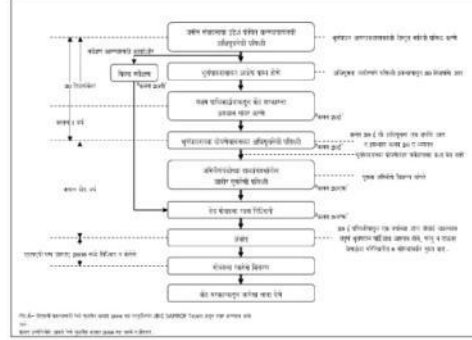
- जागेवा तावा घेण्यापुर्वी तसेच निर्माण कार्य मुरु करण्यापूर्वी मोवदला मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्स्थापनावत सहकार्य करणे .

#### प्राथमिक नुकसानभरपाई योजना

- भूसंपादनाची जबाबदारी ही रेल्वे मंत्रालयाने नेमणूक केलेल्या सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याची राहिल .
- भूसंपादनात समाविष्ट होणारी धरे, इमारती, यांसारख्या अवल संपत्ती, कारखाने, उभी पिके, झाडे यांच्या किंमती त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ व्यक्तींकडून निर्धारित केल्या जातील . (रेल्वे मुधारीत कायदा 2008 कलम 20 जी (4, 5, 6) .
- मोवदला रकम ही साधारणतः भूसंपादनाच्या घोषणेबाबत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या अधिमूचनेच्या दिनांकाच्या एक वर्षाच्या आत अदा केली जाईल . काही न टाळना येण्यायोग्य परिस्थितीत हा कालावधी महा महिन्यांपर्यंत वाढवला जाऊ शकतो . परंतु अशा परिस्थितीत वाधीत व्यक्तीला होणाऱ्या अंर्वाडला होणाऱ्या विलंबासाठी प्रति महिना अंर्वाडच्या किंमतीच्या किमान 5 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रकम अदा करण्यात येईल . (रेल्वे मुधारीत कायदा 2008 कलम 20 एक (1, 2) .
- मोवदला रकम मिळण्याबाबत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या मूचनेपामुन एक वर्षाच्या आत वाधीत व्यक्तीकडून मोवदला रकमेबाबत दावा न केला गेल्यास ती मोवदला

रकम कार्यकारी सस्था (EA) कडे स्वतंत्र ग्राह्यामध्ये ठेवण्यात येईल . त्यानंतर परिस्थितीप्रमाणे वाधीत व्यक्ती किंवा तिचे कायदेशीर वारस कागदोपरी पुराव्यांचे समायोजनकारक अवलोकन केल्यावर मोवदला रकम मिळण्याबाबत दावा करू शकतात .

- भूसंपादन कायदा 1894 च्या कोणत्याही तरतुदी लागू होणार नाहीत .



#### मोवदला रकमेची आकारणी/निश्चित

- रेल्वे मुधारीत कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 (ए) ची अधिमूचना प्रसिध्द झालेल्या दिवशी असणाऱी जमिनीचा बाजारभाव मोवदला रकम ठरविताना विचारात घेतली जाईल . (8(ए)कलम 20 एक)
- भूसंपादनामुळे वाधीत व्यक्तीच्या जमीनला इतर जमिनीपेक्षा वेगळेपण आल्यामुळे होणारी हानी विचारात घेतली जाईल . (8(बी), कलम 20 एक)
- भूसंपादनामुळे वाधीत व्यक्तीच्या कोणत्याही प्रकारे होणारी अवल संपत्तीची हानी तसेच त्याच्या उत्पन्नावर होणारा प्रतिकूल परिणाम विचारात घेतला जाईल . (8(सी), कलम 20 एक)
- भूसंपादनामुळे प्रकरून वाधीत व्यक्तीला बदलाव्या लागणाऱ्या निवास किंवा व्यवसायाचे ठिकाण हलविण्यासाठी येणारा खर्च विचारात घेतला जाईल . (8(डी), कलम 20 एक)

अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोवदल्या शिवाय अंर्वाडमध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रकम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकाऱी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल .

#### जमीन गेल्याबाबत मिळणारा मोवदला

- अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोवदल्या शिवाय अंर्वाडमध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रकम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकाऱी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल .
- विशिष्ट राज्य सरकारने राजपत्रात अधिमूचना काढून किंवा प्राधिकाऱ्याने संमत करून निश्चित केलेला जमिनीचा दर मोवदला ठरविण्यासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून वापरला जाईल .
- वाधीत व्यक्तींपैकी 1,500 चौ .मी . पर्यंत जमीन संपादित होणार असेल तर अशा जमिनीला रु . 20,000/- इतकी अतिरिक्त दिलासा रकम आणि 1,500 चौ .मी . पेक्षा जास्तीच्या भूसंपादनासाठी रु .15 प्रति चौ .मी . इतका मोवदला दिला जाईल .
- एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भरव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा .



<p><b>खाजगी बांधकामांच्या होणाऱ्या नुकसानीच्या मोबदल्याबाबत</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ बांधकामांसाठी प्रस्थापना खर्च रोख रकमेच्या स्वरूपात .</li> <li>➤ पाडलेल्या बांधकामांमधून वापरलेले साहित्य परत मिळवण्याचा हक्क .</li> <li>➤ बांधकामे खाली करण्यासाठी तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना .</li> <li>➤ एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भराव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा .</li> </ul> <p><b>झाडे आणि पिकांचा मोबदला</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ झाडे : बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोबदला</li> <li>➤ पिके : तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना आणि बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोबदला .</li> </ul>	<p><b>पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ बाधीत घरातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला रु .4000/- प्रमाणे संक्रमण भत्ता .</li> <li>➤ घरातील प्रत्येकाला उत्पन्न मिळवण्यासाठी सहाय्यक रु .4,000/- इतके प्रशिक्षण सहाकार्य .</li> <li>➤ प्रकल्प बाधीत दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील व्यक्तींना विशेष लक्ष पुरवून टेकेंदरागमार्फत प्रकल्प उभारणीत जास्तीत जास्त कालावधीकरिता तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा रोजगार दिला जाईल .</li> </ul> <p><b>रोजगार गमवाचा लागलेल्या कुटुंब</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 750 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके पुनर्वसन अनुदान .</li> </ul> <p><b>पुनर्स्थापित प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ विस्थापित होणाऱ्या प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंबाला स्थान बदलण्यासाठी एकरकमी भत्ता रु .10,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.10 )</li> <li>➤ पुनर्स्थापित होणारे प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंब ज्यांच्याकडे गुरे असतील त्यांना रु .15,000/- गुरांचा गोठा बांधण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहकार्य म्हणून</li> </ul>
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<p>मिळतील . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.10 )</p> <p><b>पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, छोटे व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती यांना त्यांच्या कार्यशाळा किंवा दुकाने उभारण्यासाठी एकरकमी रु .25,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.12)</li> </ul> <p><b>दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी</b></p> <p>दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींना ग्रामीण भागात इंदिरा आवास योजनेंतर्गत सद्यस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घरबांधणी खर्चा इतकी तर शहरी भागात तर JNURM अंतर्गत सद्यस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घरबांधणी खर्चा इतके गृह बांधणी सहाय्य .</p>	<p><b>अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ भूसंपादनामुळे बाधीत व्यक्ती भूमीहीन किंवा अल्प भूधारक होणार असेल तर त्याला पुनर्वसन अनुदानांतर्गत 750 दिवसां इतक्या किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतकी रक्कम मिळेल .</li> </ul> <p><b>अनुसूचित जमाती यांना विशेष पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे मिळणारे फायदे</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ प्रकल्प बाधीत अनुसूचित जमातीतील कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्न मिळवण्याच्या हक्कावर किंवा वन उत्पादनांच्या वापरावर बाधा येत असेल अशा प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला 500 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके एकरकमी आर्थिक सहाय्य . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.21.5)</li> <li>➤ अनुसूचित जमातीतील प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंबांना किमान एक तृतीयांश इतकी मोबदला रक्कम सुरवातीला पहिला हप्ता म्हणून तर उर्वरित रक्कम जमिनीचा ताबा घेतेवेळी अदा केली जाईल . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.21.4)</li> </ul>
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**दुर्बल घटकांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे**

- अतिरिक्त एकरकमी आर्थिक सहाय्य 300 दिवस किमान रोजगार

खातेदार नसणाऱ्या/अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना मिळणारा मोबदला

अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्यांसाठी बांधीत बांधकामांच्या बाबतीत 3 महिने अगाऊ सूचना दिलेली नसल्यास बांधीत बांधकामांवाढत मोबदला दिला जाईल आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे लाभ अदा केले जातील .

अधिक माहितीसाठी

खालील ठिकाणी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत अधिकची माहिती उपलब्ध करून दिली जाईल

- पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचा सारांश : प्रत्येक बांधीत गावात राष्ट्र भाषेत उपलब्ध होईल .
- संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना : इंग्रजीमध्ये त्या त्या सीपीएम कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीच्या मुख्य कार्यालय, मोटी रेल्वे स्टेशन, जिल्हा सरकार कार्यालये इत्यादी ठिकाणी उपलब्ध होईल .

तक्रार निवारक

प्रारंभिकतः तक्रार निवारक म्हणून चौफू प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर (सी.पी.एम.) हे त्यांच्या त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील प्रमुख असतील . असे असेल तरीही सी.पी.एम.,

सक्षम प्राधिकारी, डी.एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य कार्यालय (SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) यांना मुद्दा तक्रार निवारणासाठी संपर्क करता येईल .

डी.एफ.सी.सी.च्या मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी यांचा कार्यालयीन पत्ता

मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी मुंबई कार्यालय

7वा मजला, मेट्रोल रेल्वे, नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, डी.एन. मार्ग, मुंबई 400 001 .

मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी सुरत कार्यालय

4था मजला, अरुण-1, इस्कॉन मॉलजवळ, दुमस रोड, पिपलोड, सुरत 395 007 .

सक्षम प्राधिकारी :

ठाणे जिल्हा : विशेष भूसंपादन अधिकारी, डहाणू रोड, ठाणे .

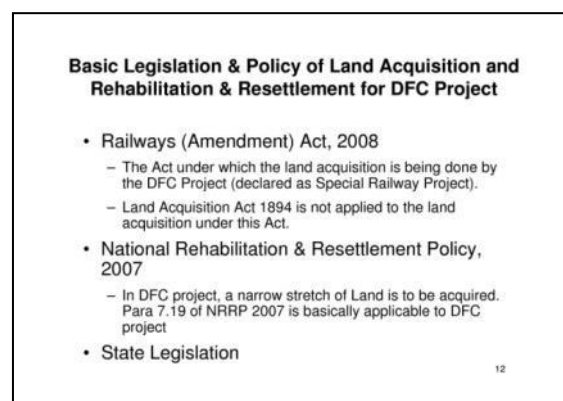
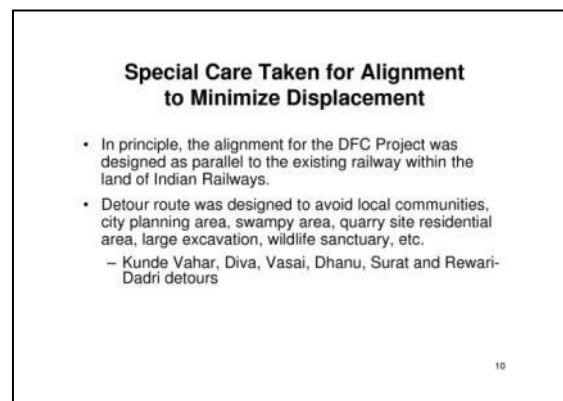
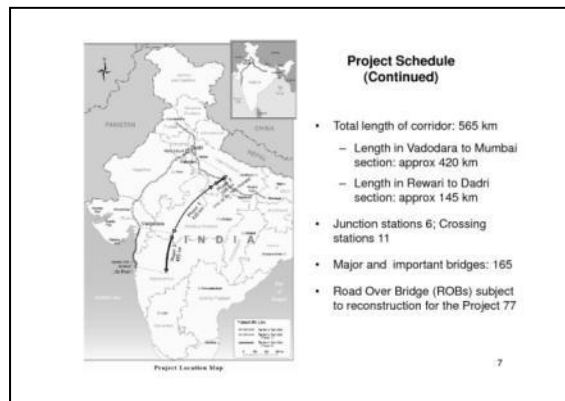
नवसारी जिल्हा : उपजिल्हाधिकारी, पहिला मजला, नवसारी, ओल्ड ठाणा, बहुमजली इमारत, ब्लॉक नं. सी, नवसारी .

SEMU, डीएफसीसीआयएल मुख्य कार्यालय, प्रगती मैदान, मेट्रोस्टेशन बिल्डिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, नवी दिल्ली – 110 001 .

(c) **Presentation at PCM for Draft RRP (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi)**

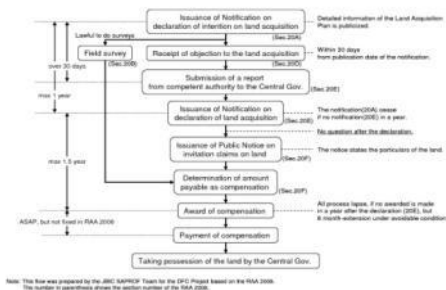
[English]

<p><b>Public Consultation Meeting</b> on <b>Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan</b> For Western Corridor of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project Phase-2 between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Mumbai) &amp; Rewari-Dadri</p> <p>Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p>November, 2011</p> <p>1</p>	<p><b>Main Topic's of Today's Presentation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Objectives of PCMs on the Draft RRP</li><li>2. Outline of DFC Project</li><li>3. Basic Legislation and Policy on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement</li><li>4. Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project</li><li>5. Grievance Redressal</li></ol> <p>2</p>
<p><b>1. Objectives of PCMs on the Draft RRP</b></p> <p>3</p>	<p><b>Objectives of PCMs on the Draft RRP</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To disseminate information about the project to the Project-affected Persons (PAPs)</li><li>2. To explain on draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) and entitlement framework as per present legislation &amp; policy, and</li><li>3. To collect of opinions/suggestions from participants to incorporate them into the RRP and further deliberation of project design</li></ol> <p>4</p>
<p><b>2. Outline of DFC Project</b></p> <p>5</p>	<p><b>Project Description</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways (MOR) is implementing a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai.</li><li>• Alignment passes through:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh States and Delhi</li><li>– 14 districts and 374 villages involved</li></ul></li><li>• Width of ROW: approx. 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section</li></ul> <p>6</p>



### (1) Important Features of Basic Legislation and Policy

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**Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process  
under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008**

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#### Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

##### Power to Acquire Land (Section 20A)

- Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project by notification.
- Brief description of land and special railway project.
- Notification to be published in two local news papers, one of which shall be in vernacular language.

##### Hearing of Objections (Section 20D)

- Objections must be made by interested persons to Competent Authority within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
- Every objection will be judged by CA.
- Final order made by CA.

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#### Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

##### Declaration of Acquisition of Land (Section 20E)

- On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) of 20E, the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
- This declaration to come within 12 months of notification under 20A. The period, however, excludes time wasted due to stay, on disputed property etc by court.
- Above Declaration not questionable by any Court / Authority.

##### Determination of amount payable as compensation (Section 20F)

- Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of CA.
- CA shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.
- All process lapse, if no awarded is made in a year after the declaration (20E), but 6 month-extension under avoidable condition.
- In case of delay, additional (not less than) 5% interest should be paid for each month delay.

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#### Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

##### Calculation of Compensation Amount (Section 20F)

- The market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 20A [8(a), Section 20F]
- Damage to land PAP due to severance of land from other land [8(b), Section 20F]
- Damage of PAP due to the acquisition affecting other immovable property in any manner or his earnings [8(c), Section 20F]
- Expenses incurred by PAP changing his residence or place of business as a result of land acquisition [8(d), Section 20F]
- In addition to the market value of land as above provided, the competent authority or the arbitrator, as the case may be, shall in every case award a solatium of 60% on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

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#### Cut-off Date for Entitlement

For titleholders, non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters), tenants, users of the land plot including kiosk, vendors, etc., the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section, 20A. If more than one notification 20A is issued, the date of publication of the latest notification is applicable.

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#### 4. Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project

- (1) Compensation for Land
- (2) Compensation for Assets
- (3) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

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#### (1) Compensation for Land

Land compensation as per RAA 2008 consists of

- (i) cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as follows as mentioned in Section 20G of RAA 2008

The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated;

↑↓ **whichever is higher**

The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty percent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid.

- (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in the above (Section 20F(9) of RAA 2008).

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#### (1) Compensation for Land (Continued)

- **OR** a land compensation rate approved by any authority of State Government can be adopted by CA in lieu of (i) and (ii).
- Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000 (para 7.19 NRRP) for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts plus @Rs.15/sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmts.
- Stamp duty and registration charges for replacement land purchased within a year from the compensation payment will be refunded.

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#### (2) Compensation for Assets

##### Private Structure:

##### a. Title holders/Owners

- Cash compensation for structure at replacement cost, determined by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates\*.
- Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.
- Three months' notice to vacate structures.
- Refund of stamp duty and registration charges of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing market rate within one year.

Note: \*Basic Schedule of Rates: The rate used for public works in each state.

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#### (2) Compensation for Assets (Continued)

##### b. Encroachers

- Cash compensation for loss of structure only if 3-month notice is not given

##### c. Squatters

- Cash assistance for structures at replacement cost

##### d. Tenants/Lease Holders

- An apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owners for registered lessees (by local laws)
- 3 month written notice + Rs. 10,000 shifting allowance for tenants
- In case 3 month notice is not given, 3 month rental allowance

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#### (2) Compensation for Assets (Continued)

##### Public Structure (Common Property Resources)

- Reconstruction of community structures & replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate.

##### Trees/ Crops

- 3-month advance notice to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees, **OR** compensation at market value estimated by
  - The Forest Department for timber trees
  - State Agriculture Extension Department for crops
  - Horticulture Department for perennial trees.

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### (3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance

#### Overall:

- Transition Allowance of Rs.4,000/- per household whose residential or commercial structure is affected.
- Training Assistance of Rs.4,000/- for income generation per household.

#### Families losing livelihood:

- Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages.

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### (3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

#### Small & Marginal Farmers\*:

- In case of PAPs who are rendered landless or reduced to the status of small or marginal farmer due to land acquisition, rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages (NRRP para 7.14).

– **"Small farmer":** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

– **"Marginal farmer":** Cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

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### (3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

#### PAPs to be Displaced:

- Shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/family (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).
- Financial assistance of Rs.15,000 for construction of cattle shed if having cattle (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).

#### Rural Artisan, Small Trader & Self-employed to be Displaced:

- One time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007).

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### (3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

#### Vulnerable Groups:

- One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum agricultural wages.

#### Below Poverty Line:

- Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to PAPs below poverty line by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible.
- House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for urban areas.

NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age, who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of family (para 6.4 (vi), NRRP 2007).

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### (3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

#### Scheduled Tribe (ST) Family:

- Additional one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5, NRRP 2007).
- At least one third of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4, NRRP 2007).

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## 5. Grievance Redressal

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### Grievance Redressal

Chief Project Manager (CPM), CA or DFCCIL Head Office (SEMU: Social & Environmental Management Unit) can be contacted for grievance redressal.

CPM Office Mumbai  
CPM Office Surat  
CPM Office Vadodara  
CPM Office Noida  
SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office  
Competent Authority (One per District)

for contact details, see the last page of the Handout.

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### Further Information Disclosure

For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed following places.

- Draft RRP Report:  
Summary of draft RRP will be available in a vernacular language at each affected village office from 14th to 20th Nov. 2011.  
Full report of draft RRP will be available in English at relevant CPM Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from 14th to 20th Nov. 2011.
- Final RRP Report:  
Summary of draft RRP will be available in a vernacular language at each affected village office from late Dec. 2011 (planned).  
Full report of draft RRP will be available in English at relevant CPM Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from late Dec. 2011 (planned).

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THANK YOU

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[Hindi]

<p>जन संवाद सभा पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन योजना का प्रारूप पश्चिमी गलियारा : द्वितीय चरण Dedicated Freight Corridor Project- Phase 2 वडोदरा से जवाहर लाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (मुंबई) तथा रेवारी से दादरी के मध्य Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India limited (DFCCIL), रेल मंत्रालय , भारत सरकार</p>	<p>आज की सभा के मुख्य मुद्दे</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. जन संवाद सभा का उद्देश्य</li><li>2. DFC परियोजना की परिकल्पना</li><li>3. भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन हेतु मुख्य नीतियाँ और कानून</li><li>4. DFC परियोजना द्वारा प्रस्तावित मुआवजा मसौदा: <b>Compensation Package</b></li><li>5. शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ : <b>Grievance Redressal</b></li></ol>
<p>1.जन संवाद सभा का उद्देश्य और पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन योजना</p>	<p>जन संवाद सभा का उद्देश्य:पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन योजना</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.परियोजना सम्बंधित सूचनाओं को परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों (PAPs) को बताना</li><li>2.पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन योजना तथा हकदार निर्धारण की व्यवस्था को वर्तमान में लागू नीतियाँ और कानून के मुताबिक बताना</li><li>3. आगंतुको ( Participants ) के सुझावों को पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन योजना में शामिल करके उसको परियोजना का अभिन्न हिस्सा बनाना</li></ol>
<p>2. DFC परियोजना के विषय में जानकारी</p>	<p><b>DFC परियोजना</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• पश्चिमी गलियारा परियोजना, Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited (DFCCIL), रेल मंत्रालय का काम तेज गति से चलने वाली संयमित मालवाहक रेलगाड़ियों की सुविधा को दिल्ली से मुंबई के मध्य देना है</li><li>• पश्चिमी गलियारा (Western Corridor) का मार्ग निम्न स्थानों से होकर जायेगा होगा:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- महराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली</li><li>- इसके द्वितीय चरण में 14 जिले और इनके 374 ग्राम प्रभावित होंगे ( इसका प्रथम चरण रेवारी से वडोदरा के मध्य है)</li></ul></li><li>• द्वितीय चरण हेतु पश्चिमी गलियारा की चौड़ाई (Flight of Way-RoW) 35 m समानांतर क्षेत्र में ( जहाँ पहले से रेल ट्रैक है), तथा 40-60 m detour क्षेत्र में (जहाँ नए इलाके से गलियारा जायेगा, ऐसा मुख्यतः घनी आबादी आने के वजह से किया गया है)</li></ul>



### DFC परियोजना के बारे में

पश्चिमी गलियारा  
के द्वितीय चरण की लम्बाई/ दूरी: 565 km  
वडोदरा से मुंबई सेक्शन की लम्बाई/ दूरी: 420 km  
रेवारी से दादरी सेक्शन की लम्बाई/ दूरी: 145 km  
Junction Station : 6  
Crossing stations : 11  
मुख्य और महत्वपूर्ण सेतु/ पुल : 165  
उपरिगामी सेतु (Road over bridge-RoB): 77

### परियोजना के लाभ

DFC परियोजना का उद्देश्य वर्तमान चल रहे विकास दर को बढ़ाना तथा पर्यावरण को सुधारना है।

1. दूरी तथा गति के द्वारा संयमित आवागमन, कृषि उत्पादन तथा वन (Forest produce) और मत्स्य (Fish) के बाजार में पूरे क्षेत्र में सुधार करना।
2. देश में माल वाहक योजना तंत्र में सुधार से अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना।
3. इस परियोजना से सड़कों पर अनावश्यक traffic को रोका जा सकेगा।
4. कृषि उपयोगी खाद तथा कीटनाशकों के समय से पहुँचाया जा सकेगा।
5. इस परियोजना द्वारा उर्जा की भी बचत होगी, जो की टुक द्वारा माल ले जाने में अनावश्यक रूप से अधिक खर्चा होती है।
6. इस परियोजना द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण की संभावना नहीं है (विद्युत चालित) तथा यह टुक द्वारा किये जा रहे वायुप्रदूषण पर परोक्ष रूप से रोक लगाएगी।

### परियोजना कार्यक्रम

- योजना कार्य (Planning work): 2006-2012
- कार्यान्वित एवं विनिर्माण कार्य (Implementation and Construction work): 2012-2016
- व्यावसायिक परिचालन (Commercial Operation): December 2016 (planned)

### विस्थापन को कम करने हेतु किये गए मुख्य प्रयास

- सैधांतिक रूप से DFC परियोजना गलियारा को भारतीय रेलवे के पट्टी के सामानांतर रखने का प्रयास किया गया है।
- Detour मार्ग का चयन पूर्व निर्धारित नगर विकास योजना, विद्युतीय इलाके, खनन/ खुदाई वाले इलाके, झील/ नाम भूमि, तथा वन-जीवो हेतु संरक्षित इलाकों से दूर रखने का प्रयास किया गया है।

#### Detour मार्ग निम्नवत है:

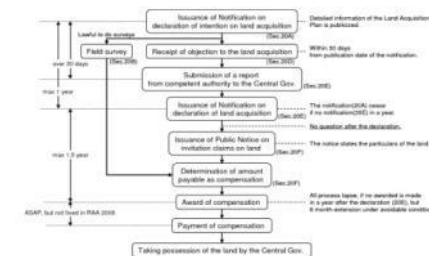
- कुंदेवाहल/ Kundevahal detour
- दिवा / Diva detour
- वसई/ Vasai detour
- दाहणु/ Dahlanu detour
- सुरत/ Surat detour
- रेवारी- दादरी/ Rewari-Dadri detour

### 3. पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन हेतु नीतियाँ तथा कानून

DFC परियोजना हेतु पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन हेतु नीतियाँ तथा कानून

- **Railway (Amendment ) Act, 2008**
- इस कानून के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया DFC परियोजना हेतु की जाएगी (यह प्रोजेक्ट स्पेशल रेलवे परियोजना-Special Railway Project घोषित किया गया है)
- **राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 (National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007)**
- DFC परियोजना में संकरा भूमि मार्ग अधिग्रहित किया जायेगा, Para 7.19 NRARP, 2007 DFC परियोजना पर लागू होता है.
- **राज्य सरकार के कानून**

## (1) नीतियों एवम कानून के मुख्य बिंदु



Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008 के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया

### Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008 के महत्वपूर्ण खंडों का प्रस्तुतीकरण

#### 1. अधिग्रहित करने की क्षमता / Power to Acquire land (Section 20 A)

- Notification (gazette) के द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण की योजना को **Special Railway Project** हेतु निर्धारित करना।
- Special Railway Project तथा भूमि के विषय में सूचना।
- Notification (gazette) को 2 समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित करना, जिसमें से 1 स्थानीय भाषा में होना चाहिए।

#### 2. जन सुनवाई / Hearing of Objections (sections 20 D)

- Notification sub section (1) section 20 A, के प्रकाशन के 30 दिन के भीतर प्रभावित व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपने objection/ प्रार्यना / विरोध को Competent Authority को दे दिया जाये।
- प्रत्येक Objection को **Competent Authority** (CA) द्वारा तय किया जायेगा
- अंतिम निर्णय CA द्वारा दिया जायेगा।

### Railway (amendment) Act, 2008 के महत्वपूर्ण खंडों का प्रस्तुतीकरण

#### 3. भूमि अधिग्रहण की सूचना / Declaration of Acquisition of Land (Section 20 E)

- Sub section (1) 20 E के प्रकाशन के साथ ही केंद्र सरकार की भूमि मानी जाएगी (जो की विवादों से परे होगी)

- यह सूचना 20A के प्रकाशन के 12 महीने के भीतर आना चाहिए यह समय अवधि, विवादित संपत्ति तथा किसी कानूनी प्रक्रिया के चलने के वजह से लगे समय को शामिल नहीं करती है।

- इस सूचना पर किसी भी न्यायालय / कोर्ट या प्राधिकरण / ओथोरिटी द्वारा एप्र नहीं किया जा सकता।

#### 4. मुआवजा राशि का निर्धारण/ Determination of Amount payable as Compensation (Section 20 F)

- मुआवजा राशि को CA के आदेशानुसार निर्धारित किया जायेगा।
- CA का आदेश इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के 1 वर्ष के भीतर आना चाहिए।
- अगर किसी प्रक्रिया के वजह से इस समावधि के अपभ्रवी होने से Compensation 20 E निर्धारण/ प्रकाशन के 1 वर्ष के भीतर नहीं होता है, तो उस पर 6 माह का विस्तार / Extension दिया जा सकता है।
- अगर फिर भी देर हो तो अतिरिक्त खर्च जो की 5 % (5 प्रतिशत) हो, प्रति माह की देरी पर दिया जाये।

### Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008 के महत्वपूर्ण खंडों का प्रस्तुतीकरण

#### मुआवजा राशि का आकलन / Calculation of Compensation Amount (Section 20 F)

- Section 20 A [ 8 (a), Section 20 F] के प्रकाशन के दिन भूमि का बाजार मूल्य
- PAP (परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्ति) को नुकसान की गटना/ Calculation जो की उसकी भूमि के 2 भाग में बटने से हो रही है [8 (b), Section 20 F]
- PAP को नुकसान, जो की अचल संपत्ति (Immovable property) के अधिग्रहण से किसी भी प्रकार उसकी जीविका / Earning को प्रभावित करेगा [8 (c), Section 20 F]
- भूमि अधिग्रहण से, PAP द्वारा अपना रिहायशी आवास तथा कार्य करने का क्षेत्र बदलने पर खर्च [8 (d), Section 20 F]
- उपरोक्त लिखित बाजार भाव के अलावा, Competent Authority / या Arbitrator जो भी लागू हो, हर केस में बाजार मूल्य का 60 प्रतिशत **solatium** भी देगा, जो की अधिग्रहण के आवश्यक होने के वजह से होगा।

### दावेदार/ मालिकाना निर्धारण की अंतिम तिथि / Cut-off date for Entitlement

- खातेदार, गैर-खातेदार (जो की Encroacher और Squatter हैं), किरयेदार, भूमि का उपयोग करने वाले दुकानदार, गुमटी लगाने वाले आदि के लिए जिस तारीख पर Notification / Gazette issue है 20 A के अंतर्गत
- अगर एक से अधिक 20 A जारी किये गए हैं, तो जो सबसे नया जारी किया गया है, अंतिम माना जायेगा।

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4. DFC परियोजना हेतु प्रस्तावित मुआवजा मसौदा / Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भूमि पर मुआवजा</li> <li>संपत्ति पर मुआवजा</li> <li>पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन पर सहयोग / मुआवजा</li> </ol>	<p><b>(1) भूमि पर मुआवजा / Compensation for Land</b></p> <p>भूमि पर मुआवजा, RAA, 2008 के अंतर्गत:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) बाजार भाव के हिसाब से भूमि के मूल्य का नगद मुआवजा जो की Section 20 G के अनुसार होगा। <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated;</i></li> <li><i>↑↓ whichever is higher</i></li> <li><i>The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty percent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) 60% solatium (Section 20 F (9), RAA 2008)</li> </ul>
<p><b>(1) भूमि पर मुआवजा / Compensation for Land (.....क्रमशः)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>अथवा/ मुआवजा मूल्य दर जो की किसी राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकरण द्वारा मान्यता (Approval) दी गयी हो, और CA द्वारा ग्रहण (Adopt) की गयी हो बिंदु (i) और (ii) के सन्दर्भ में</li> <li>अतिरिक्त राशि रुपये 20,000 का (para 7.19 NRRP) उनको, जिसकी 1,500 वर्ग मीटर तक की भूमि प्रभावित हो रही है. इसके आलावा 15 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्र 1500 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक होने पर</li> <li>Stamp duty और Registration शुल्क पुनर्स्थापन भूमि की खरीद पर 1 वर्ष के भीतर वापस दिया जायेगा</li> </ul>	<p><b>(2) संपत्ति पर मुआवजा / Compensation for Assets</b></p> <p><b>निजी भवन / Private Structures:</b></p> <p><b>a. खातेदार/ मालिकाना हक</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भवन हेतु नगद मुआवजा विस्थापन मूल्य पर निर्धारित होगा, जो की Basic Schedule of Rate के अनुसार होगा (जन कार्यों हेतु यह दर प्रत्येक राज्य में निर्धारित होती है)।</li> <li>तोड़े जाने वाले भवन से सामान ले जाने का अधिकार।</li> <li>3 माह का सूचना भवन को खाली करने हेतु दिया जायेगा।</li> <li>वैकल्पिक घर/ दुकान के लिए खर्च किया गया Stamp duty और Registration शुल्क 1 वर्ष के भीतर वापस कर दिया जायेगा</li> </ul>
<p><b>(2) संपत्ति पर मुआवजा/ Compensation for Assets (.....क्रमशः)</b></p> <p><b>b. गैर-कानूनी कब्जा धारी / Encroacher</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भवन के नुकसान पर नगद मुआवजा अगर 3 माह का Notice/ सूचना नहीं दिया गया है।</li> </ul> <p><b>(c) Squatter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भवन के विस्थापन पर नगद सहायता।</li> </ul> <p><b>(d) Tenant ( किरायेदार ) / Lease holder</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भवन पर दी जाने वाली मुआवजा राशि का एक हिस्सा Registered Lessees को दिया जायेगा (राज्य में चल रहे कानून के मुताबिक)</li> <li>3 माह का लिखित सूचना और INR 10,000 विस्थापन राशि (Shifting allowance) के रूप में किरायेदार को दिया जायेगा</li> <li>अगर 3 माह का सूचना नहीं दिया गया है तो 3 माह का किराये का पैसा ( Rental allowance) दिया जायेगा</li> </ul>	<p><b>(2) संपत्ति पर मुआवजा / Compensation for Assets (.....क्रमशः)</b></p> <p><b>सरकारी भवन तथा सामूहिक संपत्ति (Common Property Resources- CPR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सामूहिक भवन का पुनर्निर्माण और सामूहिक संपत्ति सामान का वहां के लोगों के द्वारा बताये अनुसार उनकी सहमती से विस्थापन।</li> </ul> <p><b>वृक्ष/ फसल</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>फल, खड़ी फसल और वृक्ष की कटाई हेतु 3 माह का अंतिम सूचना, अथवा बाजार भाव के हिसाब से मुआवजा <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>वन विभाग/ Forest Department: टिन्वर वृक्षों के लिए</li> <li>राज्य कृषि विस्तार विभाग/ State Agricultural Extension Department : फसलों के लिए</li> <li>Horticulture department : बहुवर्षीय वृक्षों के लिए</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



### (3) पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन सहयोग

#### सामान्य :

- **Transition Allowance** की व्यवस्था, प्रति परिवार/ household रुपये 4,000/- के हिसाब से जिसका घर या दूकान प्रभावित हो रहा है।
- **Training/** प्रशिक्षण हेतु रुपये 4,000/- का प्रत्येक परिवार/ household को सहयोग।

#### परिवार जिनके जीविकोपार्जन/ *livelihood* का नुकसान हो रहा है:

- पुनर्वास सहयोग राशी जो की 750 दिन के न्यूनतम कृषि श्रमिक लागत (Agricultural wage) के बराबर हो।

### (3) पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन सहयोग (.... क्रमशः)

#### छोटे और न्यून भूमि धारक किसान/ Small & Marginal Farmers

- अगर भूमि अधिग्रहण से PAPs जो की छोटे और न्यून भूमि धारक किसान के वर्ग में आ रहे हो तो, पुनर्वास राशि का सहयोग 750 दिन के न्यूनतम Agricultural wage (NRRP para 7.14) के बराबर होगा।

**Small farmer** (लघु किसान) : with an *un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.*

**Marginal farmer** (सीमांत किसान) : *Cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.*

### (3) पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन सहयोग (.... क्रमशः)

#### PAPs जिनका विस्थापन होना है :

- रुपये 10,000/ परिवार का Shifting allowance प्रत्येक परिवार को दिया जायेगा (para 7.10 NRRP, 2007)
- रुपये 15,000 का वित्तीय सहयोग/ आर्थिक मदद, गौ शाला (*Cattle shed*) मवेशियों हेतु बनाने के लिए (para 7.10 NRRP, 2007)

#### ग्रामीण कारीगर, छोटे व्यवसायी/ दूकानदार और सवा-रोजगार करने वाले जिनका विस्थापन होना है :

- एक मुश्त वित्तीय मदद रुपये 25,000 की Working shed/ या दूकान के निर्माण हेतु (para 7.12 NRRP, 2007)

### (3) पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन सहयोग (.... क्रमशः)

#### कमजोर वर्ग/ Vulnerable Groups :

- एक मुश्त वित्तीय मदद 300 दिन के न्यूनतम Agricultural wage के बराबर

#### गरीबी रेखा के नीचे वाले/ Below poverty line :

- परियोजना के विनिर्माण कार्य हेतु परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को **Temporary employment** / कुछ समय हेतु रोजगार। परियोजना विनिर्माण हेतु कार्य कर रहे क्रेक्टर द्वारा PAPs जो की Below poverty line (BPL) है, को विशेष रूप से इस कार्य में लिया जायेगा।

- घर/ भवन निर्माण के लिए, BPL को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना Scheme द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य, और JNNURM द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य शहरी इलाकों के लिए सहयोग किया जायेगा।

NRRP 2007 defines **Vulnerable Persons** as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of family (para 6.4 (v), NRRP 2007).

### (3) पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन सहयोग (.... क्रमशः)

#### अनुसूचित जनजाति (Scheduled tribe) परिवार:

- अतिरिक्त एक मुश्त वित्तीय मदद 500 दिन के न्यूनतम Agricultural wage के बराबर, जो की उसके **Customary Right** / परंपरागत अधिकार या जंगल से हुए उत्पाद को इस्तेमाल न कर पाने के एवज में होगी (para 7.21.5, NRRP, 2007)।
- कम से कम एक तिहाई मुयावजा राशि शुरुआत में प्रथम किश्त के रूप में दी जाएगी तथा बाकि राशि, भूमि अधिग्रहण के बाद दी जाएगी (para 7.21.4, NRRP, 2007)।

### 5. शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ/ Grievance Redressal

**शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ/ Grievance Redressal**

निम्नलिखित अधिकारी/ कार्यालय Grievance Redressal हेतु कार्य करेंगे

• मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक / Chief Project Manager (CPM):

- CPM Office Mumbai
- CPM Office Surat
- CPM Office Vadodara
- CPM Office Noida

• सामाजिक और पर्यावरण प्रबंधन इकाई - SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office

• Competent Authority (One per District)

इनसे मिलने का विस्तृत पता जानने के लिए Handout के अंतिम पृष्ठ को देखें।

**सूचना का वितरण/ Information Disclosure**

विस्तृत सूचना हेतु पुनर्वास एवम् पुनर्स्थापन योजना (Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan-RRP) पुस्तिका/ Report को निम्न स्थानों पर रखा जायेगा:

• Draft RRP Report

RRP Report के सारांश/ Summary पुस्तिका कार्यालय में नवम्बर, 2011 के अंतिम सप्ताह तक रखा जायेगा।

Draft RRP की पूर्ण रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में निर्धारित CPM कार्यालय, DFCCIL, प्रधान कार्यालय, मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला अधिकारी कार्यालय में नवम्बर, 2011 के अंतिम सप्ताह तक रखी जाएगी।

• Final RRP Report

स्थानीय भाषा में सारांश/ Summary पुस्तिका को प्रत्येक प्रभावित ग्राम के ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय में December, 2011 (अंतिम तय करना बाकी है) के अंतिम सप्ताह में रखा जायेगा।

RRP की पूर्ण रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी भाषा में निर्धारित CPM Office, DFCCIL head office, Major Railway Stations, जिला अधिकारी कार्यालय में December, 2011 के अंतिम सप्ताह में रखी जाएगी।

**धन्यवाद**

[Gjarati]

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય અંતર્ગત  
ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ  
(DFCCIL)

**લોક સંવાદ બેઠકના  
સહભાગીઓનું સ્વાગત કરે છે...**

સૂચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ યોજના  
માલવહન સમર્પિત રેલ્વે માર્ગના પશ્ચિમ માર્ગના  
વડોદરા થી જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (મુંબઈ) સુધીના  
અને  
રેવાડી - દાદરી ખાતેનાં ફેઝ - ૨ માટે  
નવેમ્બર - ૨૦૧૧

1

**આજની રજૂઆતના મુખ્ય મુદ્દાઓ**

૧. લોકસંવાદ બેઠકોનો હેતુ
૨. ડી.એફ.સી.પ્રોજેક્ટની માહિતી / રૂપરેખા
૩. જમીન સંપાદન, પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ અંગેની નીતિ અને તેના મહત્વના કાયદાઓ
૪. ડી.એફ.સી.પ્રોજેક્ટ માટે સૂચિત વળતર અંગેનું પેકેજ
૫. વિવાદોની પતાવટ

2

**સૂચિત  
પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ  
અંગેની નીતિ  
માટે  
લોક સંવાદ બેઠકોનાં હેતુઓ**

3

**સૂચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ અંગેની નીતિ માટે  
લોક સંવાદ બેઠકોનાં હેતુઓ**

૧. પરિયોજનાથી અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકોને યોજના અંગેની જાણકારી પૂરી પાડવી.
૨. પ્રવર્તમાન કાયદાઓ અને નીતિ અનુસાર સૂચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ યોજના અને માલિકી હકક અંગેના મુદ્દાઓ અંગે સમજ આપવી.
૩. સહભાગીઓ પાસેથી અભિપ્રાયો અને સૂચનો મેળવવા કે જેથી તેનો નીતિમાં સમાવેશ થઈ શકે.

4

**માલવહન સમર્પિત  
રેલ્વેમાર્ગ  
અંગેની  
રૂપરેખા**

5

**પરિયોજનાનું વિવરણ**

❖ ટિકી અને મુંબઈના મહાનગરો અને તેમની વચ્ચે આવેલ વિસ્તાર માટે ઝાપથી અને કોઈ પણ પ્રકારના વિકેપ વગર સરળતાથી માલસામાનની હોરકેર થઈ શકે તે માટે રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય દ્વારા કમ્પ્યુટર સંચાલિત મલ્ટી મોડેલ હાઈ એક્સ લોડ ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ અમલમાં મુકાઈ રહ્યો છે.

❖ ૨૦૧૧ થી ૨૦૧૬ ના વર્ષમાં કુલ ૩૭૭ લાખ ટન જેટલા માલસામાનની હોરકેર માટે ડીઝાઈન થયેલ આ યોજનાની થમના ૨૦૩૩-૩૪ વર્ષમાં ૧૪૦૪ લાખ ટન જેટલી વધારાશે.

❖ ભારત સરકારના રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય નીચે ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ (DFCCIL)આ યોજનાનું અમલીકરણ કરશે.

❖ ડી.એફ.સી. એલાઈનમેન્ટ (ફેઝ-૨):  
(૧)વડોદરા - સુરત - વસઈ - મુંબઈ અને  
(૨)રેવાડી - દાદરી થી પસાર થાય છે.

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## પરિયોજનાના મહત્વના મુદ્દાઓ

૧. રેલ્વે માર્ગની કુલ લંબાઈ : ૫૬૫ કિલોમીટર
  ૨. વડોદરા થી મુંબઈ વિભાગ: ૪૨૦ કિલોમીટર
  ૩. રેવાડી થી દાદરી વિભાગ: ૧૪૫ કિલોમીટર
  ૪. ૬ જંકશન સ્ટેશનો સાથે ૧૧ કોસ્ટિંગ સ્ટેશન,
  ૫. ૧૬૫ મોટા અને મહત્વના પુલો,
  ૬. ૭૭ રોડ ઉપરના પુલો બાંધવામાં આવશે.
- માર્ગ પસાર થવાનો છે: મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા, ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ રાજ્યો અને દિલ્લીમાંથી
  - ૧૪ જીલ્લાઓ અને અંદાજે ૩૩૩ ગામો સંકળાયેલા છે.
  - જમીન સંપાદન વિસ્તાર અંદાજે ૨,૩૬૪ હેક્ટર
  - માર્ગની પહોળાઈ: વર્તમાન રેલ્વેમાર્ગને સમાંતર અંદાજે ૩૦ મીટર અને ટિફર વિભાગમાં ૬૦ મીટર

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માલવહન  
સમર્પિત  
રેલ્વેમાર્ગ:  
ફેઝ - ૨



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## પરિયોજનાના ફાયદાઓ

ડી.એફ.સી.પ્રોજેક્ટ ભારતના વર્તમાન આર્થિક વિકાસના પ્રવાહને પ્રોત્સાહન આપશે અને પર્થાવરણમાં સુધારો લાવશે.

૧. ભારતમાં માલવહન વ્યવસ્થામાં સુધારો લાવી રાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક વિકાસને ગતિમાન કરશે.
૨. ડી.એફ.સી. માર્ગ પર થનારા ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસને કારણે વિસ્તારની રોજગારની તકોમાં વધારો થશે.
૩. ખેતપેદાશોના ડાઉપી અને લાંબાં અંતરના વહનને કારણે ખેતજાજરનો, વનપેદાશોનો અને મત્સ્ય પાલનનો વ્યાપ વધશે અને તેમાં સુધાર થશે.
૪. ટ્રકો દ્વારા થતા માલવહનની સરખામણીએ ડીઝેલનો ઓછો વપરાશ થશે.
૫. સ્થાનિક સમુદાયોને માર્ગ પરના વાયુ ઉત્સર્જનથી મુક્તિ, રસ્તા ઓ પર ચાલતા ટ્રકોના વાયુપ્રદુષણમાં ઘટાડો થશે.

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## પરિયોજનાનું સમયપત્રક

- પરિયોજનાનું આયોજન કાર્ય: ૨૦૦૬ થી ૨૦૧૨ (લક્ષ્યાંક)
- પરિયોજનાનું અમલીકરણ અને બાંધકામ કાર્ય : ૨૦૧૨-૨૦૧૬ (લક્ષ્યાંક)
- વ્યાપારિક ગતિવિધી: ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૬ થી (લક્ષ્યાંક)

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## માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપન ઘટાડવા માટે લેવામાં આવેલ વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી

- સૈધ્ધાંતિક રીતે ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટનું એલાર્દનમેન્ટ વર્તમાન રેલવેને સમાંતર ભારતીય રેલવેની જમીનમાં ડીઝાર્દન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.
- સ્થાનિક સમુદાયો, શહેરી આયોજન વિસ્તાર, ભેજયુક્ત કળણ, ખાણ વિસ્તાર, રહેણાંક વિસ્તાર, મોટું ખોદકામ, વન્ય અભ્યારણ્ય વગેરે નિવારવા ડીટર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.
- કુડે વાહર, દીવા, વસઈ, દહાણુ, સુરત, વડોદરા અને રેવાડી - દાદરી માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપનો ઘટાડવા માટે લેવામાં આવેલ વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી

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જમીન સંપાદન  
પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ  
સંબંધી  
પાયાના કાયદાઓ  
અને નીતિ

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**ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરીડોર યોજના માટે  
જમીન સંપાદન પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ સંબંધી  
પાયાના કાયદાઓ અને નીતિ**

**રેલ્વે (એમેન્ડમેન્ટ) એક્ટ, ૨૦૦૮**

- ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ (વિશિષ્ટ રેલ્વે પ્રોજેક્ટ તરીકે જાહેર થયો છે)માં જમીન સંપાદન આ કાયદા હેઠળ થઈ રહેલ છે.
- જમીન સંપાદન ધારો ૧૮૯૪ આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંપાદિત થતી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી.

**રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ - ૨૦૦૭**

- ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટમાં પાતળી પટ્ટીમાં જમીન સંપાદન થવાનું હોવાથી મુખ્યત્વે NRRP - ૨૦૦૭ ની ૭.૧૯ જોગવાઈ લાગુ પડશે.

**રાજ્ય સરકારના કાયદાઓ**

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**જમીન સંપાદન પુનઃસ્થાપન અને  
પુનર્વાસ સંબંધી  
પાયાના કાયદાઓ અને નીતિ**

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**રેલ્વે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮ના મહત્વના વિભાગોનાં  
કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓ અંગે ટૂંકી ચર્ચા  
જમીન સંપાદન અધિકાર  
(કલમ 20A)**

- સ્પેશલ રેલ્વે પ્રોજેક્ટના અમલીકરણ માટે જમીન સંપાદન કરવાના ઉરાદાની જાહેરનામાં દ્વારા જાણ.
- સ્પેશલ રેલ્વે પ્રોજેક્ટ તથા જમીન અંગે ટૂંકું વર્ણન.
- જાહેરનામું બે સ્થાનિક વર્તમાન પત્રોમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરાશે જેમાંનું એક વર્તમાન પત્ર સ્થાનિક ભાષાનું રહેશે.

**સર્વેક્ષણ / મોજણી માટે પ્રવેશ અધિકાર  
(કલમ 20D)**

- આ વિશિષ્ટ યોજના માટે સશ્મ અધિકારી દ્વારા નિયુક્ત વ્યક્તિને કલમ 20A ના પેટા વિભાગ (૧) મુજબ જાહેરનામું પ્રસિદ્ધ થયાના ૩૦ દિવસની અંદર અવરોધ કે અડચણ રજૂ કરી શકાશે.
- પ્રત્યેક અવરોધ / અડચણને સશ્મ અધિકારી દ્વારા ન્યાયપૂર્વક તપાસાશે.
- સશ્મ અધિકારીનો નિર્ણય અંતિમ ગણાશે.

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**જમીન સંપાદનની જાહેરાત  
(કલમ 20 E)**

- 20 E ની પેટા કલમ ૧ મુજબ જમીન સંપાદનની જાહેરાત પ્રસિદ્ધ થતાં જમીનની માલિકી કોઈ પણ પ્રકારના અવરોધ / અડચણ વગર કન્ટ ભારત સરકારની ગણાશે.
- આ જાહેરનામું કલમ 20 A હેઠળના જાહેરનામાના ૧૨ માસની મર્યાદામાં આવશે, જો કે આ સમય અવધિમાં મિલકતના વિવાદની કોર્ટ દ્વારા પતાવટ કે રોકમાં લાગતો સમય ગણાશે નહીં.
- ઉપરોક્ત જાહેરાતને કોર્ટ કોર્ટ / સત્તા આગળ પડકારી શકાશે નહીં.

**વળતર ચૂકવણીની રકમ નક્કી કરવી  
(કલમ 20 F)**

- સશ્મ અધિકારીના હુકમ દ્વારા વળતરના રકમની ચૂકવણી નક્કી થશે.
- સશ્મ અધિકારી આ કલમની જોગવાઈ અનુસાર જાહેરનામાની પ્રસિદ્ધિના એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં લવાઈ કરીને ચૂકાદો આપશે.
- જો કલમ 20 E ના જાહેરનામાની એક વર્ષની સમય મર્યાદામાં ચૂકાદો નહીં થાય તો તમામ પ્રક્રિયા રદખાતલ ગણાશે.
- નિવારી શકાય તેવી પરિસ્થિતિમાં ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫૪ લેખે પ્રત્યેક માસના વિલંબ પેટે વ્યાજ ચૂકવવાનું રહેશે.

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**વળતરની રકમની ગણતરી  
(કલમ 20 F)**

- કલમ 20 A [ 8 (a) ], કલમ 20 F] હેઠળ જાહેરનામું પ્રસિદ્ધ થવાની તારીખની જમીનની બજાર કિંમત.
- અન્ય જમીનના પ્રભુત્વથી અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિની જમીનને થયેલ નુકશાન [ 8 (b) ], કલમ 20 F ]
- કોઈ પણ પ્રકારે અન્ય સ્થાવર મિલકતને કે તેની આવકને સંપાદનને કારણે અસરગ્રસ્તને થયેલ નુકશાન [ 8 (c) ], કલમ 20 F ]
- જમીન સંપાદનના પરિણામે રહેણાંક કે ધંધાની જગ્યામાં અસરગ્રસ્તને થરને કરવા પડેલ ફેરફારને કારણે થયેલ ખર્ચ. [ 8 (d) ], કલમ 20 F ]
- ઉપર દર્શાવેલ બજારબાવ ઉપરાંત સશ્મ અધિકારી કે લવાઈને, જે તે કિસ્સામાં, જમીન સંપાદનની અનિવાર્યતાને ધ્યાનમાં લઈને યોગ્ય લાગે તો ૬૦% વિશેષ વળતરનો ચૂકાદો આપી શકે છે.

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## હકની નિર્ધારણ તારીખ

હક ધરાવનાર કે ન ધરાવનાર માટે, RAA-2008 ની કલમ 20A હેઠળ જાહેરનામું બહાર પડ્યાની તારીખ એ હકની નિર્ધારિત તારીખ ગણાશે. જેમાં છેવટનું પ્રકાશિત જાહેરનામું ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે.

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## ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટના સૂચિત વળતરનું માળખું / પેકેજ

૧. જમીનનું વળતર
૨. મિલકતનું / અસ્ક્યામતોનું વળતર
૩. પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ સહાય

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### (1) RAA 2008 ની કલમ 20 G મુજબ જમીનનું વળતર

- RAA 2008 માં દર્શાવેલ કલમ 20 G મુજબ નકકી થયેલ જમીનની બજાર કિંમત પ્રમાણે રોકડ વળતર
- ૧. ઓછામાં ઓછી જમીન કિંમત જે કોઈ ક્ષેત્રમાં વેચાણ દસ્તાવેજો માટે ભારતીય સ્ટેમ્પ અધિનિયમ ૧૮૮૯માં ઉલ્લેખીત, જ્યાં જમીન સ્થિત હોય અથવા
- ૨. ગામ અથવા તો તેની હદમાં આવેલ એ જ સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાશ વેચાણકિંમત, કે જેની ખાતરી છેલ્લા ૩ વર્ષમાં નોંધાયેલ દસ્તાવેજ પેકી ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫૦% ઊંચી કિંમતના દસ્તાવેજો, તેના આધારે કરવામાં આવશે.
- ↑ | જે વધુ હોય તે
- ઉપર મુજબ નકકી થયેલ વળતર ઉપરાંત ૫૦% વધારાનું વળતર... (Section 20 F (9) of RAA 2008).

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- એના સીવાય રાજ્ય સરકારના ગેઝેટ નોટિફિકેશન દ્વારા જાહેર કરાએલ સુધારેલા નવા જમીન વળતર દરને સક્ષમ અધિકારી સ્વીકારી શકે છે.
- ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી. સુધીની જમીન ગુમાવનારને રૂ. ૨૦,૦૦૦/- નું એક્સપેન્સીયા ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી થી વધુ જમીન ગુમાવનારને રૂ. ૧૫ પ્રતિ ચો.મી પ્રમાણે ચૂકવાશે. (કરો ૭.૧૯ NRFP મુજબ)
- એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ઘર, દુકાન, જમીન માટે પ્રવર્તમાન બજારભાવ પ્રમાણેની સ્ટેમ્પ ડ્યુટી અને નોંધણીની ફી પરત કરવામાં આવશે. (રીઅર્સમેન્ટ).

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## ૧ - અસ્ક્યામતોનું વળતર

### ખાનગી બાંધકામ

- બાંધકામનું પૂનઃબાંધકામ જેટલી કિંમતનું રોકડ વળતર\*
- તોડી પડાયેલ બાંધકામનો કાટમાળ લઈ જવાનો હક
- બાંધકામ ખાલી કરવા માટે ત્રણ મહિનાની નોટીસ
- એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ઘર/દુકાન માટે પ્રવર્તમાન બજારભાવ પ્રમાણેની સ્ટેમ્પ ડ્યુટી અને નોંધણી ફી પરત કરવામાં આવશે.
- \* દરેક રાજ્યના પ્રાકૃતિક કાર્યો માટેના નકકી થયેલા કાયદાકીય ભાવ મુજબ

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## ૨ - અસ્ક્યામતોનું વળતર

### અ: કબજા હક ન ધરાવનાર :

૩ મહિનાની આગોતરી નોટીસ ન અપાઈ હોય તો બાંધકામના નુકશાનનું રોકડ વળતર.

અન્ય લાગુ પડતી પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ સહાય પણ ચૂકવાશે.

### ક: દબાણ કર્તા / પચાવી પાડનાર :

અન્ય લાગુ પડતી પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વાસ સહાય ચૂકવાશે.

### ડ: ભાડુઆત

- બાંધકામ ખાલી કરવા માટે ત્રણ મહિનાની નોટીસ + ૧૦૦૦૦ રૂ. સ્થળાતર રૂપે વળતર.

- ૩ મહિનાની આગોતરી નોટીસ ન અપાઈ હોય તો બાંધકામના નુકશાનનું રોકડ વળતર.

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### અસ્કયામતોનું વળતર

#### જાહેર બાંધકામ

સાર્વજનિક મિલકત / સંસાધનો સમુદાયો સાથે સંવાદ કરીને પુનઃનિર્માણ / વૈકલ્પિક વ્યવસ્થા.

### અસ્કયામતોનું વળતર

#### વૃક્ષ અને પાકો

- ઝિંગેલા પાક માટે ૩ મહિનાની આગોતરી નોટીસ આપવામાં આવશે.
- વૃક્ષો માટે વળતર આપવામાં આવશે. આ વળતર નીચે દર્શાવેલા ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ દ્વારા અંદાજિત કર્યા મુજબ આપવામાં આવશે. વૃક્ષોની માલિકી DFCCIL-ની ગણાશે.
- ધ કોરેસ્ટ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ કોર ટીબર ટ્રીઝ
- સ્ટેટ એગ્રીકલ્ચર એક્સટેન્શન ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ કોર કોપ્સ
- હોર્ટીકલ્ચર ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ કોર પેરેનીયલ ટ્રીઝ

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### ૩ – પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

- અસરગ્રસ્ત રહેણાંક કે વ્યાવસાયિક બાધકામ પેટે પ્રતિ પરિવાર રૂ. ૪૦૦૦/- નું વચગાળાનું વળતર
- તાલીમ મેળવવા માટે પ્રત્યેક પરિવાર દિઠ રૂ. ૪૦૦૦/- ની સહાયતા
- રોજગાર શુભાવનાર પ્રત્યેક પરિવારના પૂનઃસ્થાપન માટે ૭૫૦ દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ રોજગારી.

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### પૂનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

અસરગ્રસ્ત નાના / સીમાંત ખેડૂતો જમીન સંપાદન ને કારણે અસરગ્રસ્ત જમીન વિહોણા થઈ જતા હોય કે નાના કે સિમાંત ખેડૂતની વ્યાખ્યામાં આવી જતા હોય તો ૭૫૦ દિવસની લઘુત્તમ કૃષિ રોજગારી જેટલી રકમ મેળવવા પાત્ર થશે. ( NRAP ફકરો ૭.૧૪)

#### નાના ખેડૂત:

બે હેક્ટરની મર્યાદામાં બિનપીયત જમીન ખેડનાર કે એક હેક્ટર પીયત જમીન ધરાવનાર (સિમાંત ખેડૂતની વ્યાખ્યાથી વધુ જમીન ધરાવનાર) નાના ખેડૂત ગણાય છે.

#### સિમાંત ખેડૂત:

એક હેક્ટર બિનપીયત કે અડધો હેક્ટર પીયતવાળી જમીન ધરાવનાર સિમાંત ખેડૂત ગણાય છે.

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### પૂનઃ સ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વસવાટ મદદ : સમગ્ર

- પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને રૂ. ૧૦,૦૦૦/- ની એક વખતની આર્થિક મદદ સ્વળાંતર વળતર તરીકે

(ફકરો 7-11 NRAP 2007)

- પશુધન ધરાવતા પ્રત્યેક પરિવારને પશુઓ માટે શેડ બનાવવા રૂ. ૧૫,૦૦૦/- ની સહાયતા

(ફકરો 7-10 NRAP 2007)

- પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગ્રામીણ કારીગર, નાના વેપારી કે સ્વરોજગારી ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિને કામ કરવા માટે શેડ કે ટુકાન બનાવવા માટે એક વખતની રૂ. ૨૫,૦૦૦/- ની આર્થિક સહાય

(ફકરો 7-12 NRAP 2007)

### પૂનઃસ્થાપન અને પૂનર્વસવાટ મદદ : સમગ્ર

- એક વખતની વધારાની ૩૦૦ દિવસની લઘુત્તમ રોજગારીની આર્થિક સહાય

- પરિયોજનાના નિર્માણ દરમ્યાન શક્ય હોય ત્યાં સુધી પરિયોજનાના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો દ્વારા પ્રભાવિત પરિવારો ખાસ કરીને ગરીબી રેખા નીચે આવનાર પરિવારના લોકોને નિર્માણ કાર્યમાં હંગામી રોજગારી આપવી.

- ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના અસરગ્રસ્તોને ઈન્ડીરા આવાસ યોજના પ્રમાણેની અઘતન (વર્તમાન) નિર્માણ ખર્ચ પ્રમાણેની આર્થિક સહાયતા આપવામાં આવશે. તેમજ શહેરી અસરગ્રસ્તોને જે.એન.યુ.આર.એમ. અનુસાર થતા નિર્માણ ખર્ચ પ્રમાણેની કિંમત મુજબ મકાન બાંધકામ માટેની આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે.

- NRAP 2007 – નળ્યા, અપંગ, અનાથ, ત્વજાપેલ, નિરાધાર વિધવા, અપરણિત કન્યા, છુટાછેડા થયેલ મહિલા કે ૫૦ વર્ષથી ઉપરની ઊંમરની વ્યક્તિને તીવ્ર અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિ ગણેલ છે જેને તાત્કાલિક કે વૈકલ્પિક રોજગારી આપી શકાતી નથી અને જે કુટુંબના સભ્ય તરીકે ગણી શકાતી નથી – તેને વ્યાખ્યાનીત કરે છે. (ફકરો 64 (V), NRAP 2007)

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### મૂળનિવાસી અને અનુસુચિતજાતિ / જનજાતિ

- અનુસુચિત જનજાતિના પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને વનપેદાશોના પરંપરાગત ઉપયોગના અધિકારના હનન બદલ ૫૦૦ દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ રોજગારી જેટલું વધારાનું વળતર

(ફકરો ૭.૨૧.૫, NRAP 2007)

- પ્રત્યેક અનુસુચિત જાતિના અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારની જમીન સંપાદન કરતી વખતે ઓછામાં ઓછું ત્રીજા ભાગનું વળતર પ્રથમ હપ્તા વખતે જ ચૂકવી દેવામાં આવશે અને બાકીનું જમીન સંપાદન કરતી વખતે ચૂકવી દેવાશે.

(ફકરો ૭.૨૧.૫, NRAP 2007)

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## વિવાદોની પતાવટ

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## વિવાદોની પતાવટ

- મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર સંબંધિત કાર્યક્ષેત્રના વિવાદ નિવારણના વગર રહેશે.
- સહાયક અધિકારી (જિલ્લા ટ્રીક એક)
- વસતી: જલ્લા સંઘ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર (લેન્ડ એકવિઝીસન ઓફિસર)
- બીજો માળ, જલ્લા લેવાસન-રે, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ, વસતી, ગુજરાત
- નવસારી જલ્લા: સંઘ અધિકારી અને ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર
- પહેલો માળ, સી ઓફ, બહુમાળી ભવન, જના માળ, નવસારી, ગુજરાત
- સુરત જલ્લા: સંઘ અધિકારી અને સ્પેશલ લેન્ડ એકવિઝીસન ઓફિસર
- જામનગર: પાંચમો માળ, ઓફ એ, બહુમાળી ભવન, સુરત, ગુજરાત
- ભરૂચ જલ્લા: સંઘ અધિકારી અને સ્પેશલ લેન્ડ એકવિઝીસન ઓફિસર
- લેન્ડ એકવિઝીસન જામનગર, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ ભરૂચ, ગુજરાત
- વડોદરા જલ્લા: સ્પેશલ લેન્ડ એકવિઝીસન ઓફિસર
- ગુનિટ નં. ૧, રૂમ નં. ૬૧૫, છાંદો માળ, કુબેર ભવન, કોટી કંપાઉન્ડ, વડોદરા, ગુજરાત
- SEMU, DFCCIL કંપાઉન્ડ ઓફિસ - WC
- નિર્દેશકશ્રી:
- વડોદરા અને ભરૂચ જિલ્લા માટે - ડિસ્ટ્રીક્ટ કમિશ્નર
- વલસાડ, સુરત અને નવસારી માટે - રેવન્યુ ઇન્સ્પેકશન કમિશ્નર અને એક્સ-ઓફિસીઓ સેક્રેટરી

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## : વધુ માહિતી માટે :

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃ વસવાટ અંગેની વિગતે વધુ માહિતી નીચેના સ્થળે મળશે.

### ડ્રાફ્ટ RRP નો સાર રિપોર્ટ :

સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ના અંતિમ અઠવાડિયામાં ૧ સપ્તાહ સુધી

### સમગ્ર RRP નો સાર અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં:

સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ, DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ, મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ના અંતિમ અઠવાડિયામાં ૧ સપ્તાહ સુધી

### ફાઇનલ RRP નો સાર અહેવાલ: સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં

દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ ના અંતમાં પ્રાપ્ત થશે. (લક્ષ્યાંક) સમગ્ર RRP અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ, DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૧ ના અંતમાં પ્રાપ્ત થશે. (લક્ષ્યાંક)

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## આભાર

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[Marathi]

पश्चिमी समर्पित मालभाडे पट्टा प्रकल्प - फेज २  
वडोदरा ते जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ( जे . एन . पी . टी . )  
आणि  
रेवरी-दादरी या प्रकल्पाबाबत

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुद्यावर  
चर्चा करण्यासाठी आयोजित केलेल्या  
लोकसहभाग सभेमध्ये सहभागी होणाऱ्यांचे

रेल्वे मंत्रालया अंतर्गत असलेली  
डेव्हिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्या . ( डी . एफ . सी . सी . आय . एल . )

हार्दिक स्वागत करीत आहे .

जून २०११

आजच्या सादरीकरणाचे ठळक मुद्दे

- ❖ पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत लोकसहभाग सभेचे उद्दिष्ट
- ❖ डी . एफ . सी . प्रकल्पाची रूपरेषा
- ❖ भूसंपादन आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत मुलभूत कायदे आणि धोरण
- ❖ डी . एफ . सी . प्रकल्पाची प्रस्तावित नुकसान भरपाई
- ❖ तक्रार निवारण

आर . आर . पी . च्या  
मसुद्याबाबत लोकसहभाग  
सभेचे उद्देश

आर . आर . पी . च्या मसुद्याबाबत  
लोकसहभाग सभेचे उद्देश

- १ . प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींना प्रकल्पाबद्दलची माहिती देणे .
- २ . विद्यमान कायदे आणि धोरणानुसार पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुदा स्पष्ट करणे .
- ३ . आरआरपीमध्ये सामाविष्ट करण्यासाठी सभेत भाग घेणा-यांची मते/सुचना गोळा करणे व त्यानुसार प्रकल्पाच्या पुढील मांडणीचा विचार करणे .


२ . डीएफसी प्रकल्पाची  
रूपरेषा

प्रकल्पाचा तपशील

- ❑ मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मेट्रो प्रमाणात जलद गातीने आणि विनामायास मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय संगणकीकृत बहुआयामी उच्च अक्सल क्षमतेचा समर्पित मालभाडे वाहतूक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेव्हिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रकल्प गववित आहे . ज्यामुळे मालवाहतूकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत बचत होणार आहे .
- ❑ हा मार्ग अशा प्रकारे विकसीत केला जाणार आहे की ग्यावर मज २०१३-१४ मध्ये मुंबा ३७.७ दशलक्ष टन तर मज २०३३-३४ पर्यंत मुंबा १४०.४ दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे .
- ❑ डीएफसीच्या विकासासाठी डेव्हिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड (डीएफसीसीआयएल) ही भारत सरकारच्या रेल्वे मंत्रालयातर्गत एक कार्यकारी संस्था आहे .
- ❑ डीएफसी रेल्वे लाईन (फेज-२) ही (१) वडोदरा-सुरत-वसई-मुंबई आणि (२) रेवरी-दादरी यामधून जात आहे .

### प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पैलू

- रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे ५८४ कि.मी.  
पैकी वडोदा (वडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे ४२५ कि.मी.  
आणि रेवरी ते दादरी या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे १५९ कि.मी.
- रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली
- अंतर्भूत जिल्हे संख्या : १४, अंतर्भूत गावे संख्या : ३३३
- एकुण संपादित क्षेत्र सुमारे २३६४ हेक्टर
- जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : ६, क्रॉसिंग स्टेशन संख्या : ११, महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : १७३, प्रकल्पामुळे पुनर्वाचना कराव्या लागणाऱ्या रोड ओव्हर ब्रिजेसची संख्या : ७३



डीएफसी रेल्वे लाईन (फेज-२)

### डीएफसी प्रकल्पाचे फायदे

- अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सद्यस्थितीत वाढीला चालना देणे व पर्यावरण रक्षण करणे प्रकल्पाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.
- १. मालवाहतूक प्रणालीत सकारात्मक बदल होऊन देशाची भरभराट करणे.
- २. मार्गाच्या परिसरात होणाऱ्या औद्योगिकरणामुळे रोजगार निर्मितीत वाढ.
- ३. जलद वाहतुकीमुळे शेती माल, नाशवंत फळे, भाजीपाला, मासे इत्यादी मालाच्या बाजारपेठेचा विस्तार होईल.
- ४. रस्ते वाहतुकीपेक्षा कमी इंधन वापर त्यामुळे इंधन वचत होईल.
- ५. रस्ते वाहतुकीमुळे होणाऱ्या धूर व धूळीच्या त्रासापासून वचाव.

### प्रकल्पाचे वेळपत्रक

- प्रकल्प नियोजनाचे काम : २००६-२०१२ (प्रस्तावित)
- प्रकल्प अंमलबजावणी आणि निर्माण कार्य : २०१२ ते २०१६ (प्रस्तावित)
- प्रकल्प अंमलबजावणी व बांधकाम (आरंभ वर्ष) - २०१६ (प्रस्तावित).

### रेल्वेलाईनसाठी कमीत कमी विस्थापन होईल ह्या दृष्टीने घेतलेली विशेष काळजी

- प्रामुख्याने भारतीय रेल्वेच्या भुभागावरील विद्यमान रेल्वेला समांतर अशी डीएफसी प्रकल्पाची आखणी केली आहे.
- प्रकल्पाच्या आड येणारा जास्ती लोकांसंख्येची घनता असणारा शहरी भाग, घरे, शहर योजना भाग, निवासी भाग, दलदल, खाणी, अभयारण्ये इत्यादी वाचविण्यासाठी डिटूर (बाह्य मार्ग) मार्गाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. सुरत, डहाणू, वसई, कुंडेवहाळ आणि रेवरी-दादरी या ठिकाणी डिटूर मार्ग अवलंबिलेला आहे.

### ३. भुसंपादन व पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना बाबतचे मुलभुत कायदे व धोरण

**डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी भूसंपादन, पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापने बाबतचे मुलभुत कायदे व धोरण (१)**

**रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा २००८ (रेल्वे अॅक्टिंग अॅक्ट २००८)**

डीएफसी प्रकल्प (विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्प म्हणून घोषित केलेला) साठी होणारे भूसंपादन हे भूसंपादन कायदा १८९४ अंतर्गत न होता ते रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा २००८ मधील तरतुदीनुसार होणार आहे .

**राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ (एन . एन . आर . पी . २००७)**

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी होणाऱ्या भूसंपादनात, रेल्वेमार्गासाठी जमिनीचा अखंड पट्टा संपादित केला जाणार असल्याने एन . एन . आर . पी २००७ मधील परिच्छेद ७.१९ मध्ये रेल्वेच्या राष्ट्रीय भूसंपादनाबाबत असणाऱ्या तरतुदी प्राथमिकतः लागू आहेत .

**डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी भूसंपादन, पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापने बाबतचे मुलभुत कायदे व धोरण (२)**

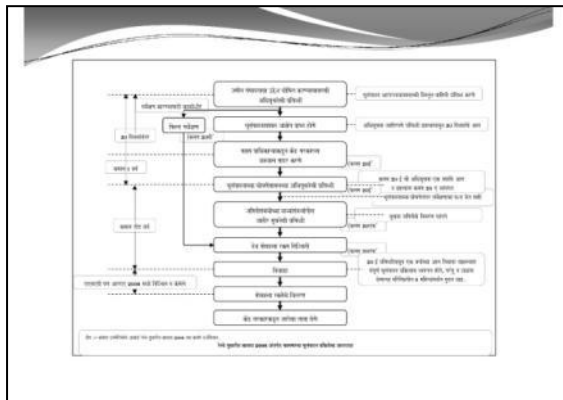
विशिष्ट राज्य सरकारने राजपत्रात अधिसूचना काढून किंवा प्राधिकाऱ्याने संमत करून निश्चित केलेला जमिनीचा दर मोबदला ठरविण्यासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून वापरला जाईल .

**(१) रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा, २००८ (आरएए, २००८)**

**(१) रेल्वे सुधारणा कायदा, २००८ (आरएए, २००८)**

**स्वारस्य असलेली व्यक्ती :**

- अशा सर्व व्यक्ती ज्या या कायद्यांतर्गत झालेल्या भूसंपादनाबाबत नुकसान भरपाईचा दावा करतात.
- विशेष अनुसूचित जाती जमाती, इतर पारंपारिक वनवासी ज्यांच्या हक्क/अधिकारांचे अनुसूचित जाती जमाती व वनवासी कायदा २००६ अंतर्गत (जंगल अधिकारांबाबत मान्यता मिळालेली आहे) नुकसान झालेले असेल म्हणजे जाहिर केलेल्या .
- जमिनीमुळे ज्या व्यक्तींचे उपभोग्यता बाधित झाली आहे अशा व्यक्ती.
- संबंधीत राज्य सरकारच्या कायदानुसार (ज्या व्यक्तींना कुठचे हक्क प्राप्त झाले आहेत अशा व्यक्ती (कलम २९अ)



**कायद्याच्या प्रत्येक कलमावर थोडक्यात चर्चा भुमीसंपादन करण्याबाबतचे बाबतचे अधिकार (कलम २० अ)**

- ★ सुचना देऊन विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्पाच्या अंमलबजावणी साठी आवश्यक भूसंपादनाच्या आराखाविषयी जाहिरनामा.
- ★ जमिनीचा आणि विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्पाचा थोडक्यात तपशील.
- ★ नोटीस दोन स्थानिक वृत्तपत्रात प्रसिध्द केली जावी, त्यातील एक वृत्तपत्र हे स्थानिक भाषेतील असावे.

**मोजणीसाठी/सर्व्हे साठी प्रवेश करण्याचा अधिकार (कलम २० बी)**

- ★ या विषय प्रकल्पासाठी, ज्या व्यक्तीस सक्षम प्राधिकर्याने प्राधिकृत केले असेल अशी व्यक्ती तपासणी, मोजणी, पाहणी, मूल्यमापन वगैरेसाठी जमिनीवर प्रवेश करू शकेल.

**पाहणी व मोजणीच्या वेळी झालेल्या नुकसानीचे मुल्यमापन**  
(कलम २० सी)

- जमिन संचादन व्यतिरिक्त जमिनीवर काही कामे करीत असताना जर काही नुकसान झाले तर त्याचे मुल्यमापन करून या जमीनीच्या हक्कधारक नुकसान भरपाई सदर कामे पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर ६ महिन्यांच्या कालावधीत दिली जाईल.

**हरकतीची सुनावणी**  
(कलम २० डी)

- कलम २०अ च्या उपकलम (१) अंतर्गत प्रसिध्द केलेल्या नोटीसीच्या दिनांका नंतर ३० दिवसांत स्वारस्य असलेल्या व्यक्तींनी सक्षम प्राधिकरणासमोर हरकती नोंदविल्या पाहिजेत.
- सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून प्रत्येक हरकतीबाबत निकाल दिला जाईल.
- सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून अंतिम आदेश पारित केले जातील.

**भुसंपादनाबाबतचा नविन नियम**  
(कलम २० ई)

- कलम २०ई च्या उपकलम (१) अंतर्गत जाहिरनामा प्रसिध्द झाल्यानंतर सर्व बाजुनी बाजारात अशी जमीन ही पूर्णपणे केंद्र शासनाच्या ताब्यात घेतली जाईल.
- कलम २०अ अंतर्गत नोटीस नंतर हा जाहिरनामा १२ महिन्यात प्रसिध्द केला जाईल. या कालावधीतून न्यायालयाने वादग्रस्त मालमतेवरील दिलेला स्थगितीचा कालावधी बगळत जाईल.
- उपरोक्त जाहिरनाम्याबाबत न्यायालय/प्राधिकरण विचारणा करू शकणार नाही.

**देय नुकसान भरपाईच्या रकमेची निर्धारित करण्याबाबत**  
(कलम २०एफ)

- जी रकम नुकसान भरपाई म्हणून देय असेल त्याबाबत सक्षम प्राधिकरण हे त्यांच्या आदेशाने निर्णय देईल.
- जाहिरनामा प्रसिध्द केल्याच्या दिनांकासुद्धा १ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत या कलमांतर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकरण नुकसान भरपाई मंजूर करील.
- कलम २०ई अंतर्गत जाहिरनामा प्रसिध्द केल्यानंतर १ वर्ष कालावधीत जर नुकसान भरपाई मंजूर न केल्यास सर्व कायदाही व्यंगत समजली जाईल परंतु काही अपरिहार्य स्थितीमध्ये ६ महिने पर्यंत कालावधीत वाढ होऊ शकेल.
- विलंबासाठी अतिरिक्त ५% व्याज (पापेक्षा कमी नसलेले) प्रत्येक महिन्याच्या विलंबासाठी अदा करावे लागेल.

**नुकसान भरपाईच्या रकमेचा हिशोब**  
(कलम २०एफ)

- कलम २० ए ( ८ (अ) कलम २० एफ) नुसार प्रसिध्द केलेल्या नोटीसीच्या ताराखेला असलेले जमीनीचे बाजारमुल्य.
- प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींच्या जमीनी इतर जमीनीपेक्षा जास्त नापिक झाल्यामुळे झालेले नुकसान ( ८(ब) कलम २०एफ
- प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींचे जे भुसंपादनामुळे कोणत्याही प्रकारे इतर स्थावर मालमत्ता बाधित झाल्याने नुकसान झाले असेल किंवा त्याचे उत्पन्न जे बाधित झाले असेल ( ८(सी) कलम २०एफ)
- प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींना त्याची राहण्याची जागा बदलावी लागल्यामुळे किंवा व्यवसायाची जागा बदलावी लागल्यामुळे त्याचा झालेला खर्च ( ८(डी) कलम २०एफ)
- उपरोक्त नमुद केलेल्या जमीनीच्या बाजारमुल्या शिवाय सक्षम प्राधिकरण किंवा लवाद, जसे प्रकरण असेल त्यानुसार हे प्रत्येक प्रकरणात अशा बाजारमुल्यावर ६० टक्के दिनामा रकम संपादनाचे आदेशीय स्वरुप विचारात घेता मंजूर करेल.

**जमीनीचे बाजारमुल्य निर्धारित करण्याचे निकष/कार्यपद्धती**  
(कलम २०जी)

- भारतीय मुद्रांक कायदा १८९९ नुसार जमीनीची किमान किंमत ज्या क्षेत्रातील जमीन विक्री करारपत्राच्या नोंदणीसाठी नमुद असेल म्हणजे ज्या क्षेत्रात सदर जमीन आहे.

↑↓ चापेकी जी किंमत जास्त असेल ती.

तशाच प्रकारच्या जमीनीची सरासरी विक्रीची किंमत जी गावांतील इतर जमीन वा लगतच्या जमिनीची असेल, व जी किंमत मागील ३ वर्षांच्या काळातील नोंदणीकृत विक्री करारपत्रात नमुद केलेल्या किमतीच्या ५० टक्के पेक्षा कमी नसेल जेव्हा जास्त किंमत अदा केली असेल.

\* तशी, नव्याने केलेल्या जमीनीच्या मोबदल्याबाबतच्या तरतुदीनुसार बांधकामे निविदा केलेला दर, राजघात अधिभुक्त काढून किंवा राज्य सरकारच्या प्राधिकरणाचे मंजूर केलेला दरमुद्दया विचारात घेता जाईल.

**इमारत आणि इतर स्थावर मालमत्ता व इतर अचल मालमत्तेबाबतचे बाजारमुल्य निर्धारण**

- सक्षम प्राधिकरणाने नामांकन केलेला सेवा अभियंता हा इमारत व इतर स्थावर मालमत्ता व इतर जंगम मालमत्तेचे बाजार मुल्य ठरवेल.
- झाडे/ रोपे/ उभी पिके यांचे बाजारमुल्य हे सक्षम प्राधिकरणाने नामांकन केलेल्या त्या क्षेत्रातील तज्ञ निर्धारित करतील.

**रकमेची अदायगी आणि जमा**  
(कलम २०एच)

- केंद्र शासन हे जमीनीचा ताबा घेण्यापुर्वी सक्षम प्राधिकरणाकडे रकम जमा करेल.
- सक्षम प्राधिकरण व्यक्तींना रकम अदा करेल.
- कोणत्याही वादाची सुनावणी मुख्य दिवाणी न्यायालयात केली जाईल.

**जमीनीचा ताबा/कब्जा घेण्याचे अधिकार**  
(कलम २० आय)

- केंद्र शासनाने रकम जमा केल्यानंतर, जमीन मालक तसेच इतर व्यक्ती किंवा ज्यांच्या ताब्यात अशी जमीन आहे अशा व्यक्तींना ६० दिवसांची नोटीस देऊन सक्षम प्राधिकरण हे जमीनीचा ताबा घेण्याविषयी कळवू शकेल.
- मालकांनी नकार दिला तर सक्षम प्राधिकरण हे (१) पोलीस आयुक्त आणि (२) जिल्हाधिकारी यांना जमीनीचा रिकामी करून घेण्याबाबत अर्ज सादर करेल.



### कायदेशीर अधिकार लागू होण्याची तारीख

कायदेशीर व बेकायदेशीर ताबेदारांसाठी, रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा २००८, कलम २० ए नुसार ज्या तारखेला नोटीस जारी केली जाईल, त्या तारखेस त्याचे कायदेशीर हक्क/अधिकार लागू होतील.

### (२) राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना धोरण (एनआरआरपी २००७)

### एनआरपी २००७ चे ध्येय/उद्देश

- ★ भूसंपादन टाळणे वा किमान भूसंपादन करणे आणि सर्व शक्य असलेले पर्यायांचा शोध घेऊन आवश्यक पुनर्स्थापना टाळणे वा किमान होईल याची दक्षता घेणे.
- ★ योग्य पुनर्वसन भरपाई निर्धारित करणे आणि प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींच्या प्रत्यक्ष सहभागाने तातडीने पुनर्वसन प्रक्रिया राबविणे.
- ★ दुर्बल घटकांसाठी जसे अनुसूचित जाती/जमाती/ सर्व दुर्बल गट/घटक यांच्यासाठी विशेष काळजी घेणे.
- ★ भूसंपादन संस्था आणि प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्ती यांच्यातील आपसातील सहकार्याने त्यांचे संबध सुधारण्यास मदत करणे/प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- ★ रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा २००८ च्या अतिरिक्त सहाय्य/मदत एनआरआरपी २००७ निर्धारित करते.

### ४. डीएफसी प्रकल्पाची प्रस्तावित नुकसान भरपाई योजना

१. जमिनीबाबतची नुकसान भरपाई
२. मालमत्तेबाबतची नुकसान भरपाई
३. पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेसाठी सहाय्य/मदत

### जमिनीसाठीची नुकसान भरपाई आरएए २००८ नुसार

- ★ आरएए कलम २०जी मध्ये नमुद केल्यानुसार बाजारमुल्याने रोख रकमेत नुकसान भरपाई . आणि
- ★ उपरोक्त निर्धारित नुकसान भरपाईवर ६० टक्के अधिक दिलासा रक्कम (आरएए २००८ कलम २०(एफ) १ )
- ★ वरील क. १ आणि २ ऐवजी, राज्य सरकारच्या प्राधिकाऱ्याने मंजूर केलेले दर सक्षम प्राधिकरी स्वीकारेल .
- ★ वाधित व्यक्तींपैकी १,५०० चौ .मी . पर्यंत जमीन संपादित होणार असेल तर अशा जमिनीला रु . २०,०००/- अतिरिक्त रक्कम (एनआरआरपी, परिच्छेद ७.१९) आणि १,५०० चौ .मी . पेक्षा जास्तीच्या भूसंपादनासाठी रु . १५ प्रति चौ .मी . इतका मोबदला दिला जाईल .

### (२) मालमत्तेसाठीची नुकसान भरपाई

खाजगी बांधकाम :

- ★ त्या बांधकामात दुसरे बांधकाम करण्याचा खर्च हा रोख नुकसान भरपाईद्वारे केला जाईल.
- ★ पाडलेल्या इलेक्ट्रिकल/बांधकामांचा मंगार मालमत्तेबाबतचे हक्क/ अधिकार
- ★ बांधकाम विकाने करण्यासाठी ३ महिन्यांची नोटीस.
- ★ मधीन पर्यायी परे/दुकाने मॉबल मुद्रिक छलक व मॉबलच्या खर्चाचा परतावा वातु बाजारभावानुसार एक वर्षे काळवधित दिले जाईल.

(२) मालमत्तेबाबत नुकसान भरपाई (सार्वजनिक बांधकाम) सामाईक मालमत्ता खोत

- सामाजिक बांधकामांची पुनर्बांधणी
- ★ सामाजिकी योग्य सवलतसह करून सामाईक मालमत्ता खोताची पुनर्बांधणी.

मालमत्तेबाबतची नुकसान भरपाई (झाडे आणि पिके)

- ★ झाडे - बाजार मुल्यानुसार नुकसान भरपाई
- ★ पिके- ३ महिन्यांची पुर्नसुधन किंवा बाजारमुल्यानुसार नुकसान भरपाई

**(३) पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहाय्य/मदत  
सर्वसाधारण**

- ☐ निवासी किंवा व्यावसायिक बांधकाम बाधीत झालेल्या प्रत्येक घरासाठी स्थलांतर भत्ता रु. ४०००/-
- ☐ उत्पन्न मिळवायला मदत म्हणून घरातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला प्रशिक्षण भत्ता रु. ४,०००/-
- ☐ प्रकल्प बाधीत दारिद्र्य रेषेजवळील व्यक्तींना विशेष लक्ष पुरवून टेकेंदामार्फत प्रकल्प उभारणीत जास्तीत जास्त कालावधीकरिता तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा रोजगार.

**रोजगार गमवावा लागलेल्या कुटुंबांसाठी**

- ☐ ७५० दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके पुनर्वसन अनुदान.

**(३) पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहाय्य/मदत  
(कमलः)**

**अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे**

- ☐ भूखंडानामुळे बाधीत व्यक्ती भूमीहीन किंवा अल्प भूधारक होणार असेल तर त्याला पुनर्वसन अनुदानांतर्गत ७५० दिवसां इतक्या किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतकी रक्कम मिळेल.  
(एनआरआरपी परिच्छेद ७.१४)

**अल्प भूधारक शेतकरी : दोन हेक्टर पर्यंत नापिक किंवा एक हेक्टर पर्यंत सुपिक जमीन, परंतु किमान भूधारकापेक्षा जास्ती जमीन धारण करणारा शेतकरी.**

**किमान भूधारक शेतकरी : एक हेक्टर पर्यंत नापिक किंवा अर्धा हेक्टर पर्यंत सुपिक जमीन धारण करणारा शेतकरी.**

**(३) पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहाय्य/मदत  
(कमलः)**

- ❖ विस्थापित होणाऱ्या प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंबाला स्थान बदलण्यासाठी एकरकमी भत्ता रु. १०,०००/- (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ परिच्छेद ७.१०)
- ❖ पुनर्स्थापित होणारे प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंब ज्यांच्याकडे गुरे असतील त्यांना रु. १५,०००/- गुरांचा मोठा बांधण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य म्हणून मिळतील.  
(राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ परिच्छेद ७.१०)

**पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, छोटे व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती**

- ❖ पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती यांना त्यांच्या कार्यशाळा किंवा दुकाने उभारण्यासाठी एकरकमी रु. २५,०००/-.  
(राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ परिच्छेद ७.१२)

**(३) पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहाय्य/मदत  
(कमलः)**

**दारिद्र्य रेषेजवळील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी**

- दारिद्र्य रेषेजवळील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींना ग्रामीण भागात इंदिरा आवास योजनेंतर्गत मर्यादित वेळाच्या घरबांधणी खात्या इतकी तर शहरी भागात तर JNURM अंतर्गत मर्यादित वेळाच्या घरबांधणी खात्या इतके गृह बांधणी सहाय्य.

**दुर्बल घटकांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे**

- अतिरिक्त एकरकमी अर्थिक सहाय्य ३०० दिवस किमान रोजगार

**एनआरआरपी २००७ प्रमाणे दुर्बल व्यक्ती म्हणजे अंध, निराधार, अनाथ, विधवा, अविवाहित मुली, तसेच ५० वर्षांवरील व्यक्ती, जे कुटुंब म्हणून गणना झालेले नाहीत त्यांना रोजगार पुरविला जात नाही किंवा लगेचच पुरविला जाणार नाही. (परिच्छेद ६.४ (v), एनआरआरपी २००७)**

**(३) पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहाय्य/मदत  
(कमलः)**

**अनुसूचित जमाती यांना विशेष पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे मिळणारे फायदे**

- ☐ प्रकल्प बाधीत अनुसूचित जमातीतील कुटुंबांच्या उत्पन्न मिळवण्याच्या हक्कावर किंवा वन उत्पादनांच्या वापरावर वाधा येत असेल अशा प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला ५०० दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके एकरकमी आर्थिक सहाय्य. (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ परिच्छेद ७.२१.५)
- ☐ अनुसूचित जमातीतील प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंबांना किमान एक तृतीयांश इतकी मोबदला रक्कम मुरवातीला पहिला हप्ता म्हणून तर उर्वरित रक्कम जमिनीचा ताबा घेतेवेळी अदा केली जाईल. (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना २००७ परिच्छेद ७.२१.४)

**तक्रार निवारण**

**तक्रार निवारण (ठाणे जिल्हा)**

चौक प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर (सी.पी.एम.), महसूल प्राधिकारी, डी.एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य कार्यालय  
(SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) यांना मुद्दा तक्रार निवारणासाठी संपर्क करता येईल.

डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल./सहस्र अधिकारी/मुख्यालय तसेच मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक यांचा कार्यालयीन पत्ता

मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक मुंबई कार्यालय  
७वा मजला, मेट्रो गेव्हे, नवीन परागमणीय इमारत,  
डी.एन. मार्ग, मुंबई ४०० ००९.

सहस्र प्राधिकारी :  
ठाणे जिल्हा : विशेष भूसंपादन अधिकारी, इराणू रोड, ठाणे.

SEMU, डीएफसीसीआयएल मुख्य कार्यालय : पगली मैदान, मेट्रो स्टेशन विलिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, नवी दिल्ली ११० ००९.

**तक्रार निवारण (ठाणे जिल्हा)**

चौक प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर (सी.पी.एम.), महसूल प्राधिकारी, डी.एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य कार्यालय  
(SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) यांना मुद्दा तक्रार निवारणासाठी संपर्क करता येईल.

डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल./सहस्र अधिकारी/मुख्यालय तसेच मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक यांचा कार्यालयीन पत्ता

मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक सुरत कार्यालय  
४वा मजला, अखिल-१, इस्कॉन मॉलजवळ, दुधम रोड, पिपलद, मुक्त ३९५ ००७.

सहस्र प्राधिकारी :  
नवसारी जिल्हा : उपजिल्हाधिकारी, नवसारी, ओल्ड टाणा, बहुमजली इमारत, ब्लॉक नं. सी, पहिला मजला, नवसारी.

SEMU, डीएफसीसीआयएल मुख्य कार्यालय : पगली मैदान, मेट्रो स्टेशन विलिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, नवी दिल्ली ११० ००९.

**अधिक माहितीसाठी संपर्क**

वालील टिकाणी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत अधिकची माहिती उपलब्ध करून दिली जाईल.

☐ पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचा सारांश : पत्रेक वाघील गावात स्थानिक भाषेत उपलब्ध होईल.

☐ संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना : इंग्रजीमध्ये त्या त्या सोपीएस कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीच्या मुख्य कार्यालय, सोटी गेव्हे स्टेशन, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय इत्यादी टिकाणी डिसेंबर २०११ (नियोजित) नंतर उपलब्ध होईल.

**धन्यवाद**

[Marathi (CPM Mumbai)]

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुदाबाबत निश्चितीबाबत  
लोकसहभाग सभा**

**डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रोजेक्ट - दुसरा टप्पा**

बडोदा (बडोदरा) ते जेएनपीटी  
आणि  
रेवरी व दादरी  
नोव्हेंबर 2011

रेल्वे मंत्रालय  
डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित (डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल.)

**प्रकल्पावर टुट्टीलेख :**

मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलद गतीने आणि विनासायस मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय संगणकीकृत बहुआयामी उच्च ॲक्सेल क्षमतेचा सर्पित मालवाहू वाहतूक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर प्रकल्प (डी.एफ.सी.) राबवित आहे. ज्यामुळे मालवाहतुकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत बचत होणार आहे. हा मार्ग अशा प्रकारे विकसित केला जाणार आहे की त्यावर सन 2013-14 मध्ये सुमारे 37.7 दशलक्ष टन तर सन 2033-34 पर्यंत सुमारे 140.4 दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे. हा प्रकल्प सन 2006 मध्ये कार्यान्वित झाला असून सद्यस्थितीला प्रकल्प नियोजन टप्प्यावर आहे आणि हा टप्पा सन 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन अशा प्रकारे केले आहे की निर्माण कार्य ते 4 ते 5 सन 2012 ते 2016 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रत्यक्ष मालवाहतूक डिसेंबर 2016 मध्ये सुरू होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

**प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पल्लू :-**

रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे 565 कि.मी.

पैकी बडोदा (बडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 420 कि.मी.

आणि रेवरी ते दादरी या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 145 कि.मी.

जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : 6

कॉमिंग स्टेशन संख्या : 11

महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : 165

प्रकल्पामुळे पुनर्वाधणी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या रोड ओवर क्रिसेसची संख्या : 77

रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली

अंतर्भूत जिल्हे संख्या : 14

अंतर्भूत गावे संख्या : 375 (प्रस्तावित)

रेल्वे मार्गाची रुंदी : मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर टिकाणी अंदाजे 80 मीटर आणि डिस्ट्रिक्टमध्ये (बाह्य मार्ग) अंदाजे 60 मीटर.

गाडीचा कमाल वेग : 100 कि.मी. प्रति तास.

**प्रकल्पाची उद्दीष्टे**

- ✓ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सद्यस्थितीला वाढीला चालना देणे व पर्यावरण रक्षण.
- ✓ मालवाहतूक प्रणालीमध्ये अमूलाग सुधारणा करून देशाची आर्थिक भरभराटीस हातभार.
- ✓ प्रस्तावित औद्योगिकरणामुळे त्या परिसरात रोजगार निर्मिती शक्य.
- ✓ शेतमाल, नाशवंत वस्तू जसे फळे, भाजीपाला, मासे इत्यादी मालाच्या बाजारपेठेचा विस्तार.
- ✓ रस्ते वाहतुकीपेक्षा तुलनेने कमी इंधन वापर त्यामुळे इंधन बचत.
- ✓ रस्ते वाहतुकीमुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या धूर व धूळीच्या समस्यांपासून बचाव.
- ✓ मुंबई, नवी मुंबई, वापी, अहमदाबाद, गांधीधाम, जयपूर आणि दिल्ली येथे लॉजिस्टिक पार्क प्रस्तावित.


**वेस्टर्न कॉरिडोर डीएफसी दुसरा टप्पा प्रकल्पासाठीचे भूसंपादन प्रारूप**

डीएफसीचा मार्ग बडोदा (बडोदरा)-सुरत-वसई-जेएनपीटी आणि रेवरी-दादरी असा रेपीय पद धरिते जात असून त्या त्या विभागात रेल्वे मार्ग उभारण्यासाठी जमीन संपादित करावी लागणार आहे आणि त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बाधितांचे पुनर्वसन करावे लागणार आहे. प्रकल्पाच्या आड येणारा जास्ती लोकसंख्येची घनता असणारा शहरी भाग, घरे, शहर योजना भाग, निवासी भाग, दलदल, खाणी, अभयारण्ये इत्यादी वाचविण्यासाठी डिस्ट्र (बाह्य मार्ग) मार्गाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. सुरत, डहाणू, वसई, कुंडेवहाळ आणि रेवरी-दादरी या टिकाणी डिस्ट्र मार्ग अवलंबून इतर टिकाणी डीएफसी रेल्वेमार्ग मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर जात आहे. तरीही मुख्य रेल्वेमार्गाला समांतर आणि डिस्ट्र दोन्ही मार्गासाठी काही प्रमाणात भूसंपादन करावे लागणार आहे.

**वेस्टर्न कॉरिडोर डीएफसी दुसरा टप्पा प्रकल्पासाठीचे भूसंपादन प्रारूप**

**प्रकल्प राबविणारी कार्यकारी संस्था**

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर  
कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित  
(डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल.) ही  
संस्था या प्रकल्पात कार्यकारी संस्था  
म्हणून काम करणार आहे.



डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूसंपादन निती आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबतची माहिती

- ✓ रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 (रेल्वे अमेंडमेंट ॲक्ट 2008)
- ✓ राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 (एन.एन.आर.पी. 2007)
- ✓ दिनांक 5 सप्टेंबर 2011 रोजी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने शासन निर्णयानुसार मा.जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील सात सदस्यीय समितीच्या शिफारशी.

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूसंपादन निती आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबतची माहिती

- ✓ डीएफसीआयएलद्वारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यात संपादित केल्या जाणाऱ्या जमिनीच्या मोबदल्याचे दर निश्चित करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनातर्फे दिनांक 5 सप्टेंबर 2011 रोजी एक शासन निर्णय (GR) पारित केलेला आहे. या निर्णयानुसार मा.जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक सात सदस्यांची समिती नियुक्त करण्यात येईल जी भूधारकांशी चर्चा करून भूधारकांना मान्य असणारा जमिनीचा दर निश्चित करेल.

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूसंपादन निती आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबतची माहिती

### सक्षम प्राधिकारी

केंद्र सरकारतर्फे भारताच्या राजपत्रात अधिसूचना प्रसिध्द करून त्या त्या विभागासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याची नेमणूक करण्यात आलेली आहे.

### रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 नुसार हितसंबंधित व्यक्तींवाबत

- ✓ नुकसानभरपाईबाबत दावा करणाऱ्या सर्व व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील.
- ✓ अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर परंपरागत वनवासी (वन कायदा स्वीकृती) कायदा 2006 अंतर्गत मोडणारे आदिवासी आणि परंपरागत वनवासी ज्यांच्या परंपरागत हक्कांवर बाधा येत असेल अशा व्यक्ती.
- ✓ भूसंपादनामुळे जमिनीमुळे उपभोगात बाधा येणाऱ्या व्यक्ती.
- ✓ विविध राज्यांतील कुळ कायद्यांतर्गत कुळाचे हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती.

### अधिकार लागू होण्याची तारीख तथा कट ऑफ डेट

मालकी हक्क असणाऱ्यांसाठी आणि नसणाऱ्यांसाठी रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20(ए) ची अधिसूचना जारी झाल्याचा दिनांक कट ऑफ डेट म्हणून राहिल.

### पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट

- ✓ भूसंपादनात जबरदस्तीने होणारे विस्थापन पूर्णपणे टाळणे किंवा ते कमीत कमी ठेवणे.
- ✓ बाधित कुटुंबांना सहभागी करून घेऊन त्यांना पर्याप्त पुनर्वसन संधी मिळवून देऊन पुनर्वसन योजना शीघ्रतेने लागू करणे.
- ✓ अनुसूचित जाती/जमाती/असुरक्षित गट इत्यादी दुर्बल घटकांची विशेष काळजी घेणे.
- ✓ बाधित व्यक्तींच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावणे आणि कायमस्वरूपी रोजगार.
- ✓ बाधित व्यक्ती आणि भूसंपादन संस्था यांमध्ये सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध निर्माण करणे.
- ✓ जागेचा ताबा घेण्यापूर्वी मोबदला मिळवून देणे.

### प्राथमिक नुकसानभरपाई योजना

भूसंपादनाची जबाबदारी ही रेल्वे मंत्रालयाने नेमणूक केलेल्या सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याची राहिल .  
प्राथमिकतः बाधीत व्यक्तीला जमिनीवद्दल मिळणारी मोबदला रक्कम रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 मधील तरतुदीनुसार अदा केली जाईल . जमीन संपादनाबाबत जमिनीचा बाजार भाव रक्कम ही रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 नुसार निश्चित केली जाईल आणि प्रत्येक निवाड्यामध्ये अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनाबाबत बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त त्याच्या 60 टक्के अधिक रक्कम अनिवार्य संपादनाबाबत अदा केली जाईल (रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008, कलम 20 एफ (9) . ही साधारणतः भूसंपादनाच्या घोषणेबाबत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या अधिसूचनेच्या दिनांकाच्या एक वर्षाच्या आत अदा केली जाईल . काही न टाळता येण्याजोग्या परिस्थितीत हा कालावधी सहा महिन्यांपर्यंत वाढवला जाऊ शकतो . परंतु अशा परिस्थितीत बाधीत व्यक्तीला निवाड्याला होणाऱ्या विलंबासाठी प्रति महिना निवाड्याच्या किंमतीच्या किमान 5 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रक्कम अदा करण्यात येईल . (रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008) .

### प्राथमिक नुकसानभरपाई योजना

- ✓ मोबदला रक्कम मिळण्याबाबत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या सूचनेपासून एक वर्षाच्या आत बाधीत व्यक्तीकडून मोबदला रकमेबाबत दावा न केला गेल्यास ती मोबदला रक्कम प्रकल्प राबविणारी संस्थेकडे स्वतंत्र खात्यामध्ये ठेवण्यात येईल . त्यानंतर परिस्थितीप्रमाणे बाधीत व्यक्ती किंवा तिचे कायदेशीर वारस कागदोपत्री पुराव्यांचे समाधानकारक अवलोकन केल्यावर मोबदला रक्कम मिळण्याबाबत दावा करू शकतात .
- ✓ भूसंपादनात समाविष्ट होणारी घरे, इमारती, यांसारख्या अवल संपत्ती, कारखाने, उभी पिके, झाडे यांच्या किंमती त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ व्यक्तींकडून निर्धारित केल्या जातील . (रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 कलम 20 जी (4, 5, 6) .
- ✓ भूसंपादन कायदा 1894 च्या कोणत्याही तरतुदी लागू होणार नाहीत .

### मोबदला रकमेची आकारणी / निश्चिती

- ✓ रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 (ए) ची अधिसूचना प्रसिध्द झालेल्या दिवशी असणारी जमिनीचा बाजारभाव मोबदला रक्कम ठरविताना विचारात घेतली जाईल . (8(ए)कलम 20 एफ)
- ✓ भूसंपादनामुळे बाधीत व्यक्तीच्या जमीनला इतर जमिनीपेक्षा वेगळेपण आल्यामुळे होणारी हानी विचारात घेतली जाईल . (8(बी), कलम 20 एफ)
- ✓ भूसंपादनामुळे बाधीत व्यक्तीच्या कोणत्याही प्रकारे होणारी अवल संपत्तीची हानी तसेच त्याच्या उपयोजनावर होणारा प्रतिकूल परिणाम विचारात घेतला जाईल . (8(सी), कलम 20 एफ)
- ✓ भूसंपादनामुळे प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तीला बदलाच्या लागणाऱ्या निवास किंवा व्यवसायाचे ठिकाण हलविण्यासाठी येणारा खर्च विचारात घेतला जाईल . (8(डी), कलम 20 एफ)
- ✓ अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोबदल्या शिवाय निवाड्यामध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रक्कम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल .

### जमीन गेल्याबाबत मिळणारा मोबदला

- ✓ अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोबदल्या शिवाय निवाड्यामध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रक्कम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल . (कलम 20 एफ (9), आरएए 2008)
- ✓ विशिष्ट राज्य सरकारने राजपत्रात अधिसूचना काढून किंवा प्राधिकाऱ्याने संमत करून निश्चित केलेला जमिनीचा दर मोबदला ठरविण्यासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून वापरला जाईल .
- ✓ बाधीत व्यक्तींपैकी 1,500 चौ .मी . पर्यंत जमीन संपादित होणार असेल तर अशा जमिनीला रु . 20,000/- इतकी अतिरिक्त दिलासा रक्कम आणि 1,500 चौ .मी . पेक्षा जास्तीच्या भूसंपादनासाठी रु .15 प्रति चौ .मी . इतका मोबदला दिला जाईल .
- ✓ एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भराव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा .

### खाजगी बांधकामांच्या होणाऱ्या नुकसानीच्या मोबदल्याबाबत

- ✓ बांधकामांसाठी प्रस्थापना खर्च रोख रकमेच्या स्वरूपात .
- ✓ पाडलेल्या बांधकामांमधून वापरलेले साहित्य परत मिळवण्याचा हक्क .
- ✓ बांधकामे खाली करण्यासाठी तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना .
- ✓ एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भराव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा .

### नुकसानीच्या मोबदल्याबाबत

- ✓ झाडे आणि पिकांचा मोबदला
- ✓ झाडे : बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोबदला
- ✓ पिके : तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना आणि बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोबदला .
- ✓ सार्वजनिक संपत्तीबाबत मोबदला
- ✓ सार्वजनिक आणि सामाजिक मालमतेबाबतचा निर्णय त्या त्या सामाजिक घटकांशी सल्ला मसलत करून घेतला जाईल .

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य**

**सर्वसाधारण**

- ✓ घरटी रु. 4,000/- प्रमाणे संक्रमण भत्ता .
- ✓ घरटी उत्पन्न मिळवण्यासाठी सहाय्यक रु. 4,000/- इतके प्रशिक्षण सहाकार्य .
- ✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत दारिद्र्य रेपेखालील व्यक्तींना विशेष लक्ष पुरवून टेकेंदरामार्फत प्रकल्प उभारणीत जास्तीत जास्त कालावधीकरीता तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा रोजगार दिला जाईल .

**रोजगार गमवावा लागलेल्या कुटुंब**

- ✓ 750 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके पुनर्वसन अनुदान .

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य**

**पुनर्स्थापित प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी**

- ✓ विस्थापित होणाऱ्या प्रत्येक प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंबाला स्थान बदलण्यासाठी एकरकमी भत्ता रु. 10,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.10 )
- ✓ पुनर्स्थापित होणारे प्रत्येक प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंब ज्यांच्याकडे गुरे असतील त्यांना रु. 15,000/- गुरांचा गोठा बांधण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहकार्य म्हणून मिळतील . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.10 )

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य**

**पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, छोटे व्यावसायिक,**

- ✓ स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती  
पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती यांना त्यांच्या कार्यशाळा किंवा दुकाने उभारण्यासाठी एकरकमी रु. 25,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.12)
- ✓ दारिद्र्य रेपेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी  
दारिद्र्य रेपेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींना ग्रामीण भागात इंदिरा आवास योजनेंतर्गत सधस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घरबांधणी खर्चा इतकी तर शहरी भागात तर JNURM अंतर्गत सधस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घरबांधणी खर्चा इतके गृह बांधणी सहाय्य .

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य**

**दुर्बल घटकांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे**

- ✓ अतिरिक्त एकरकमी अर्थिक सहाय्य 300 दिवस किमान रोजगार
- ✓ अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे  
भूस्वाम्यदातृ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती भूमीहीन किंवा अल्प भूधारक होणार असले तर त्याला पुनर्वसन अनुदानांतर्गत 750 दिवसां इतक्या किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतकी रक्कम मिळेल .
- ✓ अनुसूचित जमाती यांना विशेष पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे मिळणारे फायदे  
प्रकल्प बाधीत अनुसूचित जमातीतील कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्न मिळवण्याच्या हक्कावर किंवा वन उत्पादनांच्या वापरावर बाधा येत असेल अशा प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला 500 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतके एकरकमी आर्थिक सहाय्य . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.21.5)
- ✓ अनुसूचित जमातीतील प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंबांना किमान एक तृतीयांश इतकी मोबदला रक्कम सुरवातीला पहिला हप्ता म्हणून तर उर्वरीत रक्कम जमिनीचा ताबा घेतेवेळी अदा केली जाईल . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.21.4)

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य**

**वेकायदेशीर वास्तव्य/अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना मिळणारा मोबदला**

अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्यांसाठी बाधीत बांधकामांच्या बाबतीत 3 महिने अगाऊ सूचना दिलेली नसल्यास बाधीत बांधकामांवावट मोबदला दिला जाईल आणि इतर लागू होणारे पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे लाभ अदा केले जातील .

**अधिक माहितीसाठी**

- ✓ खालील ठिकाणी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत अधिकची माहिती उपलब्ध करून दिली जाईल  
पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचा सारांश : प्रत्येक बाधीत गावात स्थानिक भाषेत उपलब्ध होईल .  
संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना : इंग्रजीमध्ये त्या त्या सीपीएम कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीच्या मुख्य कार्यालय, मोठी रेल्वे स्टेशन, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय इत्यादी ठिकाणी उपलब्ध होईल .



### तकार निवारण

प्राथमिकतः तकार निवारक म्हणून चीफ प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर (सी.पी.एम.) हे त्यांच्या त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील प्रमुख असतील. असे असेल तरीही सी.पी.एम., सक्षम प्राधिकारी, डी.एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य कार्यालय (SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) यांना सुध्दा तकार निवारणासाठी संपर्क करता येईल.

डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल. मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक/सक्षम प्राधिकारी/मुख्यालय  
यांचा कार्यालयीन पत्ता

मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक मुंबई कार्यालय

७वा माळा, मेट्रो रेल्वे, नवी प्रशासकीय इमारत, डी.एन. मार्ग, मुंबई ४०० ००१.

सक्षम प्राधिकारी :

रायगड जिल्हा : उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन), मेट्रो सेंटर नं. १ उरण, उरण-रायगड.

सक्षम प्राधिकारी :

ठाणे जिल्हा : उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन), मूर्वा प्रकल्प डहाणू, डहाणू रोड, ठाणे.

SEMU, डीएफसीसीआयएल मुख्य कार्यालय : प्रगती मैदान,

मेट्रो स्टेशन बिल्डिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, नवी दिल्ली ११० ००१.

# धन्यवाद

(d) Summary of Draft RRP (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi)

[English]

<div data-bbox="375 1482 403 1617" data-label="Text"> <p>MOR/DFCCIL</p> </div> <div data-bbox="635 1292 738 1805" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project Phase 2 Between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="746 1538 770 1561" data-label="Text"> <p>&amp;</p> </div> <div data-bbox="782 1433 809 1664" data-label="Text"> <p>Between Rewari and Dadri</p> </div> <div data-bbox="930 1525 959 1574" data-label="Text"> <p><u>Draft</u></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1149 1480 1179 1619" data-label="Text"> <p>November 2011</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1238 1238 1267 1308" data-label="Text"> <p>1   Page</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="317 683 341 853" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u></p> </div> <div data-bbox="367 956 389 1079" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Project at a Glance</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="399 452 536 1079" data-label="Text"> <p>Ministry of Railways is implementing Computerized Multi Modal High Axle Load Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC Project) to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai and their respective hinterlands at lesser transport cost and lesser time. It is designed to carry a total freight line of 37.7 million tones in fiscal year 2013-2014, which would increase to 140.4 million tones in 2035-2034. The project is now under planning stage. It had been started from 2006 and will be completed in 2012. It is planned that construction work will be completed in 4-5 years between 2012 and 2016. Commercial operation is planned to be started from December 2016.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="547 887 569 1079" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>General Features (Provisional)</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="577 497 762 1057" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Length of Corridor: approx. 565 km             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Length in Vadodara to Mumbai Section: approx. 420 km</li> <li>➤ Length in Rewari to Dadri Section: approx. 145 km</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Junction Stations: 6, Crossing Stations: 11</li> <li>➤ Major and Important Bridges: 165</li> <li>➤ Road Over Bridges (ROBs) subject to reconstruction for the Project: 77</li> <li>➤ Alignment Passes through: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi</li> <li>➤ District involved: 14</li> <li>➤ Villages covered: 374 (provisional)</li> <li>➤ Width of ROW: average 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section</li> <li>➤ Maximum Speed: 100 km/hr</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="774 943 798 1079" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Benefit of the Project</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="805 452 1007 1079" data-label="Text"> <p>DFC Project aims to help boosting the present trends of growth of the economy in India as well as improve the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acceleration of nationwide economic development due to improvement of freight transportation system in India.</li> <li>➤ Increase of industrial development along the DFC will bring about increase of employment opportunity in the region.</li> <li>➤ Improvement of transportation of agricultural produce by DFC in terms of distance and speed will bring about expansion and improvement of the market for farmers in the region as well as forestry and fisheries.</li> <li>➤ Less energy use for transport of goods compared to transportation by truck.</li> <li>➤ No gaseous emission to local community along the DFC alignment (i.e. Reduction of gaseous emission from truck along the road).</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="1016 645 1040 1079" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Land Acquisition Pattern of DFC Project in Phase 2 Western Corridor</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1046 452 1166 1079" data-label="Text"> <p>DFC Alignment passes through Vadodara-Surat-Vasai-JNPT and Rewari-Dadri - linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures, local communities, city planning areas, residential areas, swampy area, quarry sites, wildlife sanctuary along the project right-of-way, several detours have been considered. Basically, the alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line, while in Surat, Dhamu, Vasai, Kande Bahar and Rewari-Dadri it takes a detour. However, some land acquisition will be required in both parallel and detour sections.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1238 456 1267 526" data-label="Text"> <p>2   Page</p> </div>
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<p><b>Executing Agency (EA)</b> Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p><b>Basic Legislation &amp; Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement for DFC Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Railways Amendment Act, 2008</b> The Act under which the land acquisition is being done by the DFC Project (declared as Special Railway Project). Land Acquisition Act 1894 is not applied to the land acquisition under this Act.</li> <li>✓ <b>National Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Policy, 2007</b> In case of DFC project a narrow stretch of land is to be acquired. Para 7.19 of NRRP 2007 on linear land acquisition for railway project is basically applicable to DFC project.</li> <li>✓ <b>Competent Authority</b> Person authorized by the Central Government by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified to DFC notification.</li> </ul> <p><b>Person Interested as per RAA 2008</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act;</li> <li>2. Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any traditional rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest rights) Act, 2006;</li> <li>3. A person interested in an easement affecting the land; and</li> <li>4. Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws.</li> </ol> <p><b>Cut-off Date</b> The cut-off date for entitlement as per RAA 2008/NRRP 2007 is the date on which notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA, 2008 for title holders and non title holders.</p> <p><b>Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (RRP)</b> The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) is based on the principles that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) would not be worse-off on account of the project than they were before.</p> <p><b>Objective of RRP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives.</li> <li>➤ Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time bound RRP for PAPs. To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected families.</li> <li>➤ Special care for weaker sections/vulnerable groups such as the poor, Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), the women, the elderly and the handicapped.</li> <li>➤ To provide better standard of living and providing sustainable income to PAPs.</li> <li>➤ Facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.</li> <li>➤ Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taken over land and commencement of any construction activity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">3   Page</p>	<p><b>Basis Compensation Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Land acquisition will be responsibility of the Competent Authority nominated by Ministry of Railways.</li> <li>➤ Basically, the compensation amount for land will be paid to the land losers as per the RAA 2008. Market value will be determined as per the RAA 2008 and in addition to the market value of land, in every case award a sum of sixty percent on such market-value will be paid in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition (section 20(9), RAA 2008). Otherwise, in case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any other authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of mentioned in RAA, 2008.</li> <li>➤ Any person interested in the land may, within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notification for declaration of intention of land acquisition, can object to the acquisition of land (Section 20(1), RAA 2008).</li> <li>➤ Market value of the building and other immovable property or assets, trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land or building which are to be acquired will be determined by specialist persons with their respective fields (Section 20G (4.5.6), RAA 2008).</li> <li>➤ Compensation amount will be paid normally within one year after the notification of the declaration of land acquisition. In case of unavoidable circumstances it can be extended by 6 months. Provided further that where an award is made within extended period. The entitled persons shall be paid an additional compensation for the delay in making of the award, every month for the period so for each month of such delay (section 20F(1.2), RAA 2008).</li> <li>➤ If compensation money is not claimed by the interested persons for one year after the notice for collection of compensation amount then in such cases the compensation amount will be kept with the EA in a separate account till the end of the project. Interested parties either directly or through their legal heirs as the case may be can claim their compensation after satisfactory verification.</li> <li>➤ Nothing in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to acquisition under this Act.</li> <li>➤ In case of linear acquisitions, like railways lines, wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilized for right of way, each khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an es-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than 20,000 rupees. In addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or Programme or Scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired (NRRP 2007).</li> <li>➤ In case of PAPs who are rendered landless or reduced to the status of small or marginal farmer due to land acquisition, they shall be entitled to rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages.</li> </ul> <p><b>General Principles for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Project-affected persons/families (PAPs/PAFs) will be categorized as titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, users of the land plot including kiosk, vendors, etc.</li> <li>✓ The compensation and assistance will be provided as per the "Entitlement Matrix" for different categories of PAPs/PAFs.</li> <li>✓ PAPs/PAFs will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living at project cost.</li> <li>✓ Vulnerable PAPs/PAFs will be eligible for additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as provided in entitlement matrix.</li> <li>✓ PAPs/PAFs will receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost.</li> <li>✓ However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">4   Page</p>
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Entitlement Matrix for DFC Project Based on RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land				
1.	Land on the Project Right of Way	Legal Title holders and Affected Parties with traditional land rights	1. Compensation at replacement cost 2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation	(i) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as mentioned in note (A) (section 20 G of RAA 2008) (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F(9) of RAA 2008). (iii) In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any other authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of (i) and (ii) above. (vi) Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts; Plus @ Rs.15 per sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmt (para 7.19 NRRP 2007) (v) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given (vi) The Competent Authority may in case of doubtful/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award. Detailed procedure in this regard is in note B. (vii) Policy for acquisition/compensation for residual land will be

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- ✓ The project will have separate resettlement budget.
  - ✓ All information related to rehabilitation and resettlement policy, mitigation measures, resettlement plan preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all stakeholders including likely PAPs/PAFs.
  - ✓ Holding of PCM for meaningful participation of stakeholders at various stages of the project.
  - ✓ Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
  - ✓ Consultations carried out with stakeholders and PAPs/PAFs will be documented. It will be ensured that meaningful consultations continue during the implementation of the RRP.
  - ✓ Any change in the status of title-holding/tenancy after the cut-off dates shall not be considered.
- Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation**
- ✓ The cut-off date for entitlement is the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA 2008 for legal owners and for non-titleholders in affected zone.
  - ✓ Eligibility of different categories of PAPs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix as shown in the subsequent section below.
  - ✓ The unit of entitlement will be family.
  - ✓ Titleholder PAPs/PAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance.
  - ✓ Non-titleholder PAPs/PAFs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them. Encroachers (as defined in Note F, Entitlement Matrix) shall be given three months notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures if notice is not given. Cash assistance to squatters (as defined in Note F, Entitlement Matrix) for their structures at replacement costs will be determined as mentioned in Note D, Entitlement Matrix. However, they will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.
  - ✓ In case a PAP/PAF could not be enumerated during census, but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs/PAFs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
  - ✓ PAPs/PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
  - ✓ PAPs/PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.
  - ✓ If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP/PAFs will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP/PAFs will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RRP provisions.

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S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008.  (v) Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as applicable as under: (a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household. (b) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 as shifting allowance (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (c) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 15,000/- for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007). (e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indra Awas Yojna Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas.  (i). Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws. (ii) In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting
5.	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Tenants/Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	

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S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				as per note C  (viii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008
2.		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.
3.		Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA. In case of share croppers, compensation shall be in the ratio as mutually agreed by the share croppers and land owners.
<b>B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)</b>				
4.	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Title Holder/Owner	Compensation at replacement rate  Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost which would be determined as per note D. (ii) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures. (iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. (iv) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (i) above. Alternative

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S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007). (c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (d) If the affected party getting displaced is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007) (e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas.
<b>E. Loss of Livelihood</b>				
8.	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-croppers/share-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (NRRP para 7.14) (and title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 1 (v) above would not be eligible for this assistance) (ii) Training Assistance of Rs 4,000/- for income generation per household (iii) Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible
<b>E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) &amp; those Below Poverty Line</b>				
9.	Households affected by	Households affected	Resettlement & Rehabilitation	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of

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S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				(iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. In case notice is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.
<b>C. Loss of Trees &amp; Crops</b>				
6.	Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Compensation at market value	(i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees (ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by: (a) the Forest Department for timber trees (b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops (c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees (d) Cash assistance to title holders and non title holders including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value
<b>D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures by Non Title Holders</b>				
7.	Structures on the Project ROW	Owners of structures identified as on date of notification (20A).	Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Encroachers (as defined in Note F) shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures if notice is not given. Cash assistance to squatters (as defined in Note F) for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in Note D. (ii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation assistance as under: (a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.

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S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
	ROW	by ROW	Assistance	minimum wages
E2	Additional Scheduled Tribes	Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families		
10.	Affected Scheduled Tribes	Households affected by ROW	Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(ii) In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first instalment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 NRRP 2007)</p>
<b>F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>				
11.	Structures & other resources (eg land, water, access to social services etc) on ROW	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate
<b>G. Temporary impact during Construction</b>				
12.	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcels of land/ assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL

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- Note A**
1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RAA 2008, section 20 (G) which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:
    - (i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or
    - (ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.
  2. Wherever the above provisions are not applicable, the concerned State Government shall specify the floor price per unit area of the said land based on the average higher prices paid for similar type of land situated in the adjoining areas or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of sale deeds registered during the preceding 3 years where higher price has been paid, and the competent authority may calculate the value of the land accordingly (section 20(G) of RAA 2008 to be followed).
  3. While determining the compensation amount, competent authority or arbitrator shall also take into account the following, as per provisions in section 20 F (8) of RAA 2008:
    - (i) damage, if any sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land.
    - (ii) damage, if any, sustained by the persons interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings
    - (iii) if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.
  4. Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:
    - (i) ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and
    - (ii) take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity.
  5. In case where the right of the user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired, an amount calculated at ten percent of the compensation amount determined under section 20 F(1) of RAA 2008, shall be paid by the EA to the owner and any other person whose right in enjoyment of the land has been affected.

- Note B**
- DFCCIL would also hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority:
- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
  - (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district
  - (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.
- The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land.

- Note C**
- If the residual plot(s) is (are) not economically viable, the EA will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available

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<p>regarding residual land is less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the EA in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EA will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or</li> <li>The EA will pay the Affected Party 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.</li> </ol> <p><b>Note D</b></p> <p>The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners</p> <p><b>Note E</b></p> <p>NRPP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRPP 2007)</p> <p><b>Note F</b></p> <p><b>Definitions:</b></p> <p><b>Marginal farmer</b> - A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to half hectare.</p> <p><b>Small farmer</b> - A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.</p> <p><b>Encroacher</b>- A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.</p> <p><b>Squatter</b> - A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><b>Government Resolution for the State of Maharashtra</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Govt. of Maharashtra has issued a GR (Government Resolution) for determination of rate of compensation of land for acquisition of Pvt. Land for DFCCIL. The Committee will consist of Collector (Chairman), Special Land Acquisition Officer/Competent Authority (Member Secretary) and 5 members and will be formed to decide the rate of compensation for land to be acquired by DFCCIL in Maharashtra state.</li> <li>✓ To fix the rate of land, the committee may take into account of Note A of the Entitlement Matrix, Para 20G of RAA 2008, and others such as the claims of PAPs, results of the Base Line Survey, findings of the Land Market Survey Report, development potential of the nearby area and any other local factor relevant to the land prices of the subject land.</li> <li>✓ The committee should compare the Ready Reckoner rate with sales deed rates for the same year and offer the higher rate to land owners. If the landowners do not agree for this rate then the committee may ascertain the rate acceptable to villagers and recommend the same to acquiring body (i.e. DFCCIL) in writing for approval and then the committee will finalise the rate accordingly.</li> <li>✓ The committee shall invariably meet once in a month to decide the rates for villages under consideration. The committee, who finalized rates of compensation for acquisition in those villages where the dedicated freight corridor has been planned in the Maharashtra State shall advise to Competent Authority for acceptance and disbursement of compensation.</li> </ul>
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#### Institutional Arrangements

DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for the overall technical aspects and execution of the Project and monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. Managing Director, DECCIL is over all responsible for successful implementation of the RAP as head of the Organisation. DECCIL has already set up Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) at Lucknow, Surat and Mumbai and are headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, an Environmental and Social Unit has already been created headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager (SEMU) to look after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process. Organizational Structure for Head Office and Project offices are given below in Figures 1 and 2:

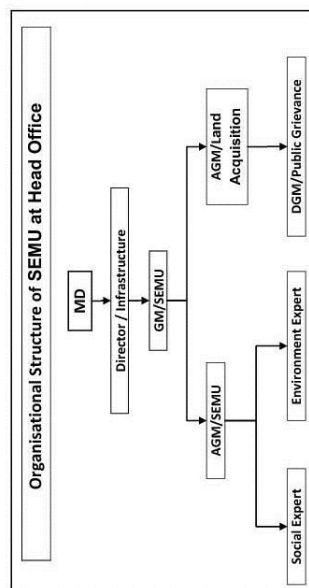


Fig. 1. Organizational Structures for Corporate Office

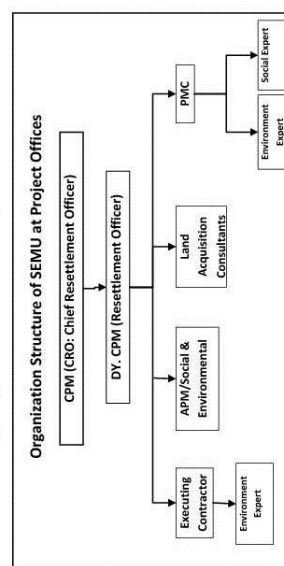


Fig. 2. Organizational Structures for Field Office

#### Implementation Schedule

No.	Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Preparation of Land Plan					
2	Notification under Section 20A of RAA, 2008					
3	Hearing of Objections					
4	Identification of Plot Owner					
5	Notification Under Section 20(1) of RAA, 2008					
6	Survey and Assessment (Joint Measurement Survey)					
7	Baseline Survey and Census					
8	Preparation of Draft RRP					
9	Disclosures of Draft RRP					
10	PCMs for Draft RRP					
11	Finalisation of Endorsement Matrix					
12	Preparation of Final RRP					
13	Disclosures of Final RRP					
14	Separation of Compensation for Land and R&R					
15	Award of Compensation as per Section 20B of RAA, 2008					
16	Deposit of Money with CA					
17	Disbursement of Payment to PAPs					
18	Taking possession of Land					
19	Execution of Work					
20	Monitoring of Resettlement Impact (Internal)					
21	Monitoring of Resettlement Impact (External, bi-annual)					
22	Grievance Redressal					

Fig 3 Resettlement Timetable (Provisional)

<p><b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b></p> <p>There shall be R&amp;R Committees at the field and headquarter levels to hear and redress grievances made by PAP/PAFs and any other local residents having a stake in the DFC project implementation process, as per Section 8.1 of the NRRP, 2007.</p> <p>(1) Grievance Redress at the Field Level: There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the Chief Project Manager, which will comprise the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>District Collector of the concerned District, or his nominee (Chair);</li><li>Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator (R&amp;R) (Invitee);</li><li>Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social (only to provide for secretarial service);</li><li>Zillah Parishad Chairperson/his or her nominee; and</li><li>Representative from civil society/a reputed local NGO.</li></ol> <p>(2) Grievance Redress at Project Level: There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMO), which will comprise the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Director (Infrastructure);</li><li>Deputy General Manager-Grievance;</li><li>Social Specialist; and</li><li>Representative of the MOR.</li></ol> <p>(3) Role of Arbitrator: The Arbitrator, who in this case is the Commissioner of the concerned revenue division have been duly appointed vide gazette dated July 15, 2010 to hear and redress grievances related to compensation payable under the RAA, 2008 to the PAFs.</p> <p>(4) An Ombudsman will be appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances not addressed by the R&amp;R Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned PAPs/PAFs upon receipt of request from him/her.</p> <p><b>Complaint Handling System in DFC Corporate Level</b></p> <p>(1) <b>Field Level Complaint Handling System</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural, residential &amp; commercial and others properties, will be handled by the CPM offices initially. After verification of documents if it is found genuine it will be solved CPM level only. If it is not solved at the field level, it will be referred to HQ.</li></ol> <p>(2) <b>Corporate Level Complaint Handling System</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints, will be established by the DFCCIL.</li><li>Complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR &amp; CVC guidelines.</li><li>Complaint registers have been opened at each regional office and with each GGM/GM at Corporate office. All complaints received by the concerned office shall be entered into this register. Complaints having vigilance angle shall be marked to CVO by the concerned officer.</li><li>GM/IT has been nominated as the Chief Complaint Handling officer to monitor the disposal of complaints received and put up the status to the Board of Directors on monthly basis.</li><li>Recording and appropriate referral of all incoming grievances or complaints will be undertaken by the DFCCIL with each case generating an automatic, standard format report.</li><li>DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.</li><li>Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site (<a href="http://www.dfccil.org">http://www.dfccil.org</a>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.</li><li>Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to</li></ol>	<p>management.</p> <p>9. For the complaint mechanism to function efficiently, the information concerning the alternative conduits for complaint shall be widely publicized on the website and on information boards at work sites and regional offices.</p> <p><b>Cost Estimate</b></p> <p>Estimated budget is described in the main report of Phase 2 RRP.</p> <p><b>Distribution of RRP report</b></p> <p>For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed following places.</p> <p>✓ Summary of RRP Report (this summary report): available in a vernacular language (either Hindi, Gujarati or Marathi) at each affected villages.</p> <p>✓ Full RRP Report: available in English at relevant CPM offices, DFCCIL Head Office, Major Railway Stations and District Collectorate office.</p> <p><b>Contact of Relevant Organisations</b></p> <p><b>CPM Office Mumbai:</b> 7th Floor, New Administrative Building, Central Railway-DN Road, Mumbai 400001, Maharashtra</p> <p><b>CPM Office Surat:</b> 4th Floor, Aruns-1 Near Ison Mall, Dumas Road, Piplod, Surat-395007, Gujarat</p> <p><b>CPM Office Vadodara:</b> 13-14, 17-18, Panorama Complex, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 395 007, Gujarat</p> <p><b>CPM Office Noida:</b> Sar House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p><b>Competent Authority:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Raigad district: Competent Authority &amp; Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadwira, Taluka Uran, Raigad</li><li>Thane district: Competent Authority &amp; Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prakash, Itani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Daham, Thane</li><li>Valsad district: Competent Authority &amp; Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad</li><li>Nasari district: Deputy Collector &amp; Competent Authority, 1st Floor, “C” Block, Multistoried Building, Junadhama, Nasari</li><li>Surat district: Competent Authority &amp; Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor “A” Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat</li><li>Bharuch district: Competent Authority &amp; Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch</li><li>Vadodara district: Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara</li><li>Rewari district: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariate, Rewari</li><li>Alwar district: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar</li><li>Mewar district: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariate, Nih, Mewar</li></ol>
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11. Gurgaon district: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon
  12. Palwal district: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal
  13. Faridabad district: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Sector-12, Faridabad
  14. Gautam Budha Nagar district: Sub-Divisional Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budha Nagar
- SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office:** Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building, New Delhi – 110001

[Hindi]

<p><b>रेल मंत्रालय / डीएफसीसीआईएल</b> बबोदरा-जोधपौड़ी एवं रेवाड़ी-दादरी के बीच डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर परियोजना (द्वितीय चरण) के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना योजना (आर और पी)</p> <p><b>नवम्बर - 2011</b></p>	<p><b>परियोजना-एक नजर में</b></p> <p><b>कार्यकारिणी सारांश</b></p> <p>रेल मंत्रालय दो पहलुमयों दिल्ली और मुंबई और उनके अपने राज्यों के बीच कम यातायात लागत और कम समय में बिना किसी बाधा के बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में वस्तुओं के बीच और सरल यातायात के लिए एक बड़ा आयाती उच्च स्तर लदान डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर परियोजना किगारित कर रहा है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 में 37.7 मिलियन टन का लदान के लिए इसे तैयार किया गया है जो लगभग 10 वर्षों में 140.4 मिलियन टन तक बढ़ जाएगा। परियोजना अभी नियोजन स्तर पर है। इसे 2006 में शुरू किया गया था और 2012 में पूरा होगा। निर्माण कार्य 4-5 वर्षों में वर्ष 2012 से 2016 के बीच में पूरी करने की योजना है। यह एक वाणिज्यिक यातायात दिसम्बर 2016 से शुरू होने की योजना है।</p> <p><b>सामान्य विशेषताएं</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कोरीडोर की लंबाई: 485 कि.मी.</li> <li>बबोदरा-मुम्बई सेक्शन की लंबाई- 420 कि.मी.</li> <li>रेवाड़ी-दादरी सेक्शन की लंबाई- 145 कि.मी.</li> <li>जंक्शन स्टेशन: 6, कांसिग स्टेशन- 11</li> <li>मुख्य एवं महत्वपूर्ण पुलों की संख्या- 165</li> <li>आर और पी की संख्या- 77</li> <li>जहाँ से संरक्षण गुजरेगा: महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं दिल्ली।</li> <li>शामिल जिले: 14</li> <li>शामिल गाँव: 374</li> <li>रास्ते की चौड़ाई: समानांतर सेक्शन में लगभग 35 मी., धुमाखड़ा सेक्शन में 60 मी.</li> <li>अधिकतम गति: 100 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा</li> </ul> <p><b>परियोजना के लाभ</b></p> <p>डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर परियोजना का उद्देश्य परिवहन के साथ-साथ भारत में अर्थव्यवस्था को बसमान दर को बढ़ाने में मदद करना है:</p>
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<p>भारत में मालमाझा यातायात के सुधार के कारण राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आर्थिक विकास को तेज करना।</p> <p>डीएफसी के साथ औद्योगिक विकास के बढ़ने से क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे।</p> <p>डीएफसी द्वारा दूरी और गति के आधार पर दैनिक और मत्स्य विभाग के साथ-साथ क्षेत्र में किसानों के लिए बाजार का विस्तार और सुधार होगा जिससे कृषि उत्पादन के यातायात में सुधार होगा।</p> <p>ट्रक द्वारा यातायात की तुला में वस्तुओं के यातायात के लिए कम उर्बा का उपयोग।</p> <p>डीएफसी संरेखण के साथ स्थानीय समुदाय के कारण कोई उत्पत्ति नहीं (सड़क द्वारा ट्रक से गैरविषय उत्पत्ति की कमी)</p> <p>परिष्करी कोरीडोर में डीएफसी परियोजना (द्वितीय चरण) का भूमि अधिग्रहण पैटर्न</p> <p>डीएफसी रेखांकन वडोदरा-सुरत-बसई-खेजली-दादरी और रेवाड़ी-दादरी से होकर गुजरता है। भूमि के अधिग्रहण और पुनः स्थापना का रेखीय पैटर्न परियोजना अभिकल्प के लिए अपेक्षित होगा। स्थानीय प्रकार के ढाँचे, स्थानीय समुदाय, शहरी नियोजन क्षेत्र, विद्युतीय क्षेत्र, परियोजना के साथ घने बसे हुए शहरी क्षेत्र में अभ्यास आदि को बचाने या नुकसान को कम से कम करने के लिए चक्रवर्तार रेखांकन पर विचार किया गया है। मूल रूप से कुछ जगहों पर रेखांकन वर्तमान रेखांकन के समान है। जबकि सूरत, धानु, बसई, कुन्दे बहार और रेवाड़ी-दादरी में यह चक्रवर्तार है, दोनों ही स्थितियाँ समानांतर और ध्रुमवदार सेक्शन में कुछ भूमि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।</p> <p>(II) निष्पादन एजेन्सी (E&amp;A)</p> <p>डेडीकेटेड फंड कोरीडोर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड</p> <p>डीएफसी परियोजना के लिए आधारभूत विधान और भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना</p> <p>रेलवे संशोधन अभिनियम, 2008</p> <p>रेलवे अधिनियम है जिसके अंतर्गत डीएफसी परियोजना (जिसके विशेष रेलवे परियोजना के रूप में घोषित किया गया है) द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहित</p>	<p>की जा रही है। इस अभिनियम के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अभिनियम, 1894 लागू नहीं है।</p> <p>राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना नीति, 2007</p> <p>डीएफसी परियोजना के लिए बहुत कम भूमि की आवश्यकता है। रेलवे परियोजना के लिए रेखीय भूमि अधिग्रहण पर एनआरआई 2007 का पैरा 7.19 मूल रूप से डीएफसी परियोजना के लिए लागू है।</p> <p>सबसे प्राथमिकता</p> <p>रेलवे अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अधिग्रहण के अंतर्गत रेलवे क्षेत्र के लिए, जो डीएफसी परियोजना के लिए विशेष रूप से चर्चित हो, के लिए सबसे प्राथमिकता के कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।</p> <p>आर ए ए 2008 के अनुसार इच्छुक व्यक्ति</p> <p>1. इस अभिनियम के अंतर्गत भूमि के अधिग्रहण के कारण होने वाली क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा करने वाले सभी व्यक्ति।</p> <p>2. आदिवासी और अन्य जनजाति जो अनुज्ञाति और अन्य पारंपरिक जनजाति (विन अधिकांश की मान्यता) अभिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत अपने पारंपरिक अधिकारी को चुके हैं।</p> <p>3. रेलवे अधिनियम जो भूमि की सुविधा से प्रभावित हो</p> <p>4. ऐसे व्यक्ति जो राज्य के नियमों के अंतर्गत किसानों का अधिकार रखते हैं।</p> <p>अंतिम तारीख</p> <p>आर ए ए 2008 के अनुसार पात्रता के लिए अंतिम तारीख है:-</p> <p>i) अंतिम उपस्थितियों एवं और उपस्थितियों के लिए वह तारीख जब आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 ए के अंतर्गत अधिग्रहण निष्पादित की गई हो।</p>
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#### पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना नीति

पुनः स्थापना और पुनर्वास नीति उन सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है कि परियोजना से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की स्थिति परियोजना से पहले की उनकी स्थिति से अच्छी हो।

#### नीति के अनुसार आस्थापनी के उद्देश्य

- परियोजना से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की स्थिति परियोजना के कारण उनकी पहले की स्थिति से बदतर नहीं होगी।
- सभी व्यवहार्य विकल्पों को अपनाकर भूमि अधिग्रहण और अवैधिक पुनः स्थापना प्रभावों को बढ़ाना या कम से कम करना।
- पुनर्वास पैकेज को पर्याप्तता सुनिश्चित करना और प्रभावित परिवारों के सक्रिय सहयोग से पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाना।
- अनु.जा./अनु.ज.जा./महिलाओं, बुजुर्गों, एवं विकलांगों/अधुनिकित समूहों जैसे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए विशेष देख-भाल
- बेहतर जीवन स्तर उपलब्ध करना और पीएपीज के भरण-पोषण के लिए आय प्रदान करना।
- अवैधित निकाय और प्रभावित परिवारों के बीच आपसी सहयोग द्वारा मंत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों को बढ़ाना।
- भूमि को लेने और उस पर किसी प्रकार की निर्माण गतिविधि आरंभ करने से पूर्व क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनः स्थापना सहायता के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करना।

#### मौलिक क्षतिपूर्ति नीति

- भूमि अधिग्रहण की जिम्मेदारी रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा नागित सक्षम प्राधिकारी की होगी।
- मूलरूप से क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि भूमि खोने वाले व्यक्ति को आर एफ 2008 के अनुसार दी जाएगी। आर एफ 2008 के अनुसार बाजार दर निर्धारित की जाएगी और भूमि की बाजार दर के अलावा हर मामले में अधिग्रहण की अविवार्य प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाजार कीमत की 60 प्रतिशत राशि इनाम स्वरूप दी जाएगी (लेक्शन 20एफ(6), आरआरए 2008)। अन्यथा, राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिए मंजूर दर को सक्षम प्राधिकारी आर एफ 2008 के अनुसार अपना सकते हैं।

- भूमि में इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति भूमि अधिग्रहण के इरादे की घोषणा के लिए अधिसूचना प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिन के अंदर भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए आपत्ति प्रकट कर सकता है (लेक्शन 20डी(1), आरआरए 2008)।
- भवन और अन्य अवल सम्पत्ति या सम्पत्तियां, वृक्ष, पौधे और उस भूमि या भवन पर खड़ी फसल जिसे अधिग्रहित किया जाना है, की बाजार कीमत का निर्धारण उस क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया जाएगा (लेक्शन 20 जी (4.5.6), आरआरए 2008)।
- क्षतिपूर्ति राशि सामान्यतः भूमि अधिग्रहण की घोषणा की अधिसूचना के एक वर्ष के अंदर दे दी जाएगी। अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में इसे 8 माह तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। अदाई नहीं स्थिति में एक इनाम भी दिया जाता है। अधिग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को इनाम में देरी के कारण ऐसे विलंब के प्रत्येक माह को उस अवधि के लिए एक अतिरिक्त क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाएगी (लेक्शन 20 एफ (1,2), आरआरए 2008)
- क्षतिपूर्ति लेने के लिए नोटिस के एक वर्ष बाद तक यदि इच्छुक व्यक्ति क्षतिपूर्ति राशि के लिए दावा नहीं करता है तो ऐसे मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति राशि ईए के पास एक अलग खाते में परियोजना के अंत तक रख दी जाएगी। इच्छुक पाटियां अपनी क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा या तो स्वयं या अपने वैध उत्तराधिकारी के माध्यम से संतोषजनक स्थापन के बाद कर सकती हैं।
- इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अधिग्रहण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1984 में से कुछ भी लागू नहीं होगा।
- रेलवे लाइनों जैसे रेलीय अधिग्रहण के मामले में, जहां परियोजना के उद्देश्य के लिए बहुत कम भूमि अधिग्रहित की जाती है या रास्ते का उपयोग किया जाता है, प्रभावित परिवार में प्रत्येक खातेदार को अवैधित निकाय द्वारा एक इतनी अनुदान राशि के भुगतान की पेशकश की जाएगी जितनी उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा वय हो कि 20000/-रु. से कम न हो।
- क्षतिपूर्ति के अलावा या अधिनियम के अंतर्गत देय कोई अन्य लाभ या कार्यक्रम या योजना जिसके अंतर्गत भूमि, घर या अन्य सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहित की जाती है (लेक्शन 2007)।



### हतिपूर्ति, सहायता और पुनर्वास के लिए पात्रता

- पात्रता के लिए अंतिम तारीख वह तारीख है जिस पर प्रभावित क्षेत्र में वैध मालिकों और गैर संपादिकारकों के लिए आरएए 2008 की धारा 20 ए के अंतर्गत निर्धारित अधिपूजा के अनुसार अधिपूजा जारी की जाती है।
- पीएपीज की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पात्रता नीति अनुवर्ती में दिखाए गए मौलिक पात्रता के अनुसार होंगी।
- पात्रता की इकाई परिवार होंगी।
- संपादिकारक पीएपीज सहायता के साथ-साथ हतिपूर्ति के लिए भी पात्र होगा
- गैर संपादिकारक पीएपीज उनके द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई जा रही भूमि की हतिपूर्ति के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा। फिर भी भूमि पर किए गए निवेश जैसे ढाँचा और अन्य संपत्तियों के स्थानापन्न कोष के अनुसार हतिपूर्ति मिलेगी (इन्टरडिजिटलमेंट मेट्रिक्स के नोट डी व नोट एक के अनुसार)। वे पुनः स्थापना नीति और मौलिक पात्रता के अनुसार आर एवं आर सहायता के लिए भी पात्र होंगे।
- गणना के दौरान न मिले गए पीएपीज के मामले में प्रभावित क्षेत्र में अंतिम तारीख से पहले उसकी उपस्थिति की कोई साक्ष्य सिद्ध करता है तो शिकयत निपटान समिति द्वारा सचित सत्यापन के बाद उसे पीएपीज की सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा।
- अपुरेक्षित समूहों के पीएपीज मौलिक पात्रता में निर्दिष्ट अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगे।
- पीएपीज दसई गई सामग्री के अवशेष को बिना किसी लागत के परियोजना गतिविधियों में बिना किसी देरी के ले जा सकेगा।
- बेदखली के लिए यदि कोई नोटिस किसी व्यक्ति/परिवार को अंतिम तारीख से पहले दिया गया है और मामले न्यायालय में लंबित है तो ऐसी स्थिति में पीएपीज की पात्रता न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित कानूनी स्थिति के अनुसार की जाएगी और आर एपी के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पीएपीज हतिपूर्ति/सहायता के लिए पात्र होगा।

पीएपीज के मामले में जो भूमिहीन कर दिये जाते हैं या भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण उनकी स्थिति छोटे या सीमांत किसान तक सीमित कर दी जाती है तो वे 750 दिन की न्यूनतम कृषि गजदूरी के बराबर पुनर्वास सहायता पाने के हकदार होंगे।

### परियोजना के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनःस्थापना के लिए सामान्य सिद्धान्त

- परियोजना से प्रभावित व्यक्ति/परिवार (पीएपीज/पीएफए) को संपादिकारी, गैर संपादिकारी, डिजिटल, वेडर्स आदि में कोटिबद्ध किया जाएगा।
- विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पीएपीज के लिए मौलिक पात्रता (इन्टरडिजिटलमेंट मेट्रिक्स) के अनुसार हतिपूर्ति और सहायता दी जाएगी।
- पीएपीज का उनका जीवन स्तर सुधारने के लिए परियोजना लागत पर सहायता दी जाएगी।
- मौलिक पात्रता (इन्टरडिजिटलमेंट मेट्रिक्स) के अनुसार अपुरेक्षित पीएपीज जो पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाएगी।
- पीएपीज अपनी खोई हुई संपत्ति के लिए हतिपूर्ति स्थानापन्न लागत पर प्राप्त करेंगे।
- अंतिम तारीख की समाप्ति के बाद यदि कोई परियोजना क्षेत्र में आता है तो वह सहायता का हकदार नहीं होगा।
- परियोजना का जलय पुनः स्थापना बंटट होगा।
- पुनर्वास और पुनः स्थापना नीति, न्यूनीकरण संपाद, पुनः स्थापना योजना तैयारी और कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित समस्त प्रकार की सूचना पीएपीज सहित सभी स्टेक होल्डरों को दी जाएगी।
- अप्रत्यक्ष ग्राहीदारी के लिए परियोजना के विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्टेक होल्डरों के साथ लोक परामर्श बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी।
- झगड़ों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए संप्रयुक्त शिकायत निपटान तंत्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।
- स्टेक होल्डरों और पीएपीज के साथ हुई बातचीत को दर्ज किया जाएगा। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि अप्रत्यक्ष बातचीत पुनर्वास और पुनःस्थापना योजना के दौरान भी जारी रहेगी।
- अंतिम तारीख की समाप्ति के बाद संपादिकारक/टेनेसी की स्थिति में किसी परिवर्तन पर विचार नहीं किया जाएगा।

आरएफ 2008 और एनआरएएपी 2007 पर आधारित डीएफसीसी परियोजना के लिए  
मौलिक पात्रता

(इनटाइटलमेंट मैट्रिक्स)

क्रम संख्या	आवेदन	प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की परिभाषा	हकदारी	विवरण
<b>(क) निजी कृषि, रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक भूमि की हानि</b>				
1	परियोजना के रास्ते में आने वाली भूमि	पारम्परिक भूमि अधिकारों सहित वैध शीर्षक प्रभावित धारक और पार्लिया	1. स्थानापन्न लागत पर क्षतिपूर्ति 2. पुनः स्थानापना और पुनर्वास	<p>(i) उस भूमि के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर नकद क्षतिपूर्ति जो नोट (क) (आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 (ख) में वर्णित अनुसार निर्धारित की जाएगी।</p> <p>(ii) उपर्युक्त (i) आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 एफ (9) में निर्धारित क्षतिपूर्ति पर 60 प्रतिशत मुआवजा</p> <p>(iii) ऐसी स्थिति में जहाँ कि राजा सरकार द्वारा कोई एकट या रजट नोटिफिकेशन या अन्य कोई भूमि मुआवजे के उद्देश्य से दर निर्धारण की मंजूरी की गई हो, सक्षम प्राधिकारी उपरोक्त (i) एवं (ii) के बदले में उसे भी अपना सकते हैं।</p> <p>(iv) 1500 वर्ग मीटर तक की अधिग्रहित भूमि के लिए 20000/- एव उससे ऊपर की अधिग्रहित भूमि हेतु 45 हजार प्रति वर्ग की दर से अतिरिक्त अनुदान राशि देय होगी। (एन आर आर पी पैरा 7.19)</p> <p>(v) भूमि अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप यदि भूमि धारक भूमि हानि हा जाता है या उसकी स्थिति</p>

				<p>'छोटे' या 'सीमांत' किसान की हानि जाती है तो उसे 750 दिन के बराबर न्यूनतम कृषि मजदूरी की पुनर्वास सहायता दी जाएगी।</p> <p>(vi) संदेह/झगड़े के मामले में सक्षम प्राधिकारी मुआवजे की राशि निर्धारित करने से पूर्व एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन कर्ता से मदद ले सकता है। इस संबंध में विस्तृत प्रक्रिया नोट बी में है।</p> <p>(vii) अधिग्रहण/अवरोध भूमि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति की कीति नोट सी के अनुसार होगी।</p> <p>(viii) स्टैंड ब्यूटी का रिफंड और स्थानापन्न भूमि के लिए लगाए गए पंजीकरण प्रभार परिलोचना द्वारा दिये जाएंगे। स्थानापन्न भूमि आर ए ए 2008 की धारा (एच) के अनुसार प्रभावित पार्टी को दिए गए क्षतिपूर्ति के प्रस्ताव की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर खरीद ली जाएगी।</p>
2	पंजीकृत किरायेदारों, टेकनर्स और पट्टे धारक	सबकी फसल के लिए बाजार दर पर क्षतिपूर्ति		<p>पंजीकृत किरायेदार टेकनर्स और पट्टेधारक भूमि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए योग्य नहीं हैं। वे बाजार दर पर अग्रिम क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए तभी योग्य होंगे जब ई ए द्वारा 3 ग्राह पूर्व नोटिस नहीं दिया गया हो।</p>

परामर्शन मत्ता					
(ख) प्रत्येक प्रभावित को विस्थापित होने पर 10000/- रूपए की एकमुस्त राशि स्थानान्तरण मत्ते के रूप में दी जाएगी (एन आर आर पी 2007 पैरा 7.10)।					
(ग) प्रत्येक परिवार को जिसके पास पशु हैं, के विस्थापित होने पर चले पशु के शौड के निर्माण के लिए 15000/- रूपए की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। (एन आर आर पी पैरा 7.10, 2007)।					
(घ) प्रत्येक प्रभावित व्यक्ति जो एक ग्रामीण दस्तकार, छोटा व्यापारी या स्व रोजगार व्यक्ति है के विस्थापित होने पर उसे रजिस्ट्रार शौड या दुकान के निर्माण के लिए 25000/- रूपए की एक मुस्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। (एन आर आर पी पैरा 7.12, 2007)।					
(ङ) गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों को घर बनाने की सहायता हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस्तेमाल आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत बर्तमान लागत के समकक्ष एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में जे एन यू आर एंड के अन्तर्गत लागत के समकक्ष					
(i) पंजीकृत घट्टे घारी स्थानीय कानून के अनुसार बांधा मालिक को देय क्षतिपूर्ति के विभाजन का हकदार होगा।	पुनः स्थापना और पुनर्वास सहायता	क्षतिपूर्ति/घट्टे धारक	परियोजना के रास्ते में आने वाले बांधा	5	
(ii) क्षतिपूर्ति के मामले में 10000/- रूपए की राशि स्थानान्तरण मत्ते के सहित तीन माह का लिखित नोटिस दी देना					

अपजीकृत किरायेदार, ठेका खेतीहार, पट्टे घर और शेयर कोपर्स मृगि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए योग्य नहीं है।। मे बाजार दर पर खड़ी फसल की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए उभी योग्य है जब इनके ई ए द्वारा 3 माह पूर्व अधिम नोटिस न दिया गया हो।। शेयर कोपर्स के मामले में क्षतिपूर्ति न स्वामी और शेयर कोपर्स के बीच आपसी समझौते के अनुपात में होगी।	खड़ी फसल के लिए बाजार दर पर क्षतिपूर्ति	अपजीकृत किरायेदार, ठेका खेतीहार, पट्टे धारक, शेयर कोपर्स	(ख) निजी बांधे की हानि (रिहायशी) वाणिज्यिक	स्थानापन्न दर पर क्षतिपूर्ति पुनः स्थापना और पुनर्वास सहायता	(i) स्थानापन्न लागत पर उस बांधे के लिए नकद क्षतिपूर्ति जो नोट दी के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाएगी (ii) दफाए गए बांधों से प्राप्त बचो हुई सामग्री का अधिकार (iii) बांधों को खाली करने के लिए तीन माह का नोटिस (iv) संपूर्ण (ii) में निर्धारित किए गए बाजार मूल्य पर सिविलिंग दरों पर नए वैकल्पिक घरों/दुकानों की खरीद के लिए स्टैप ल्यूटी और पंजीकरण प्रभार का रिफंड। वैकल्पिक घरों/दुकानों में कम 20 (एच), आर ए प 2008 के अनुसार प्रभावित पार्टी को किपु गए क्षतिपूर्ति के मुमलान की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अंदर खरीद ली जाएगी। (v) पुनः स्थापना और पुनर्वास सहायता निम्नानुसार लागू होगी:— (क) 4000/- बल प्रति परिवार
3			परियोजना के रास्ते में आने वाले बांधा		
			शीर्षक		

				होगा। (एन आर आर पी 7.11)
				(iii) ढांचे को खाली करने के लिए 3 माह का नोटिस। नोटिस न दिए जाने के मामले में तब नोटिस के स्थान पर तीन महीने का लिखाया भत्ता दिया जाएगा।
<b>(ग) वृक्षों और फसलों की हानि</b>				
परियोजना के रास्ते में खड़े वृक्ष, फसल	मू-स्वामी और हिलाधिकारी	बाजार मूल्य पर क्षतिपूर्ति	(i) फलों, खड़ी फसल को काटने और वृक्षों को हटाने के लिए प्रभावित पार्टियों को 3 माह का अधिन नोटिस	
			(ii) द्वारा प्राकृतिक दर पर क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान किया जाएगा।	
			(क) लकड़ी वृक्षों के लिए वन विभाग	
			(ख) फसलों के लिए राज्य कृषि विस्तार विभाग	
			(ग) पेरिगल वृक्षों के लिए बागवानी विभाग	
			(घ) वृक्षों, फसलों और पेरिगल की हानि के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर अनौपचारिक सेटलर्स/स्कैटर्स सहित शीर्षक धारक और गैर शीर्षक धारकों को नकद सहायता।	
<b>(घ) आवासीय/वाणिज्यिक ढांचों की क्षति (गैर शीर्षक धारकों द्वारा)</b>				
परियोजना के रास्ते में आने वाले ढांचे	20 ए के नोटिफिकेशन की तारीख तक ढांचे का मालिक	स्थानापन्न लागत पर क्षतिपूर्ति	(i) कच्चेदारों (जैसा कि नोट एक में परिभाषित है) को खाली करने के लिए 3 माह की नोटिस देनी होगी या फसल/ढांचे की हानि हेतु क्षतिपूर्ति देय होगी यदि नोटिस नहीं दी गई हो। विभिन्न लोगों (स्कैटर्स) को (जैसा कि नोट एक	



स्वामी चिन्मयी ने उपरोक्त संकेतन 1(i) के अन्तर्गत 750 दिनों के बराबर न्यूनतम गजदर की सहायता का लाभ लेंगे, इस सहायता के पात्र नहीं होंगे।		(ii) प्रत्येक परिवार को ₹ 4000/- प्रतिवर्ष सहायता आमदनी अर्जित करने हेतु		(iii) परिवर्तन के दौरान प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को (विशेष तौर पर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों को) अस्थायी रोजगार	
(च) वलनरेबल ग्रुप (जैसा कि नोट 8 में परिभाषित किया गया है) और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे वालों को अतिरिक्त सहायता		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	
9		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	
(च2) अनु. ज. जाति के प्रभावित परिवारों की अतिरिक्त सहायता		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	
10		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार		रास्ते में आने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	

नोट क

1. श्रम प्रधिकारी द्वारा अतिरिक्त का निर्माण आर ए 2008, धारा 20 जी में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाएगा जो भूमि की बाजार दर का निर्धारण करने के लिए निम्नलिखित मापदंड का उल्लेख करता है:-

5. प्रयोगकर्ता के अधिकार के मामले में या किसी दूसरे की संयुक्ति पर अधिकार की प्रकृति में यदि कोई भूमि अधिग्रहीत की जाती है तो आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 एक (i) के अंतर्गत निर्धारित की गई क्षतिपूर्ति राशि के 10 प्रतिशत की राशि का मुआवजा ई ए द्वारा मालिक और अन्य दूसरे व्यक्ति को जिसका भूमि के प्रयोग का अधिकार प्रभावित होता है, को किया जाएगा।

#### नोट 'ख'

ओपनसीटीआईएल सरकार के साथ पंजीकृत एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन कर्ता को रखेगी जो निम्नानुसार स्थानांतरण लागत का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सहायता कर सकता है और सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथ्य उपलब्ध करा सकता है:

(i) हाल ही में बिक्री किए गए और हस्तांतरण किए गए आगम पट्टों का मूल्यांकन करना और गांव या सहरी क्षेत्र और आस पड़ोस में उसी तरह की भूमि के लिए पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र।

(ii) जिले के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सर्वेले रेट को तय करना।

(iii) भूमि के लिए कृषि उत्पादकता दर तय करना - 20 वर्षों के लिए।

भूमि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति तय करने से पूर्व सक्षम प्राधिकारी यदि चाहे तो स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन से तथ्य ले सकता है।

#### नोट 'ग'

यदि शेष बचे हुए प्लॉट (खाटों) एकाधिकारी जीने के योग्य नहीं है तो ई. ए. राज्य में लागू नियमों और विनियमों का अनुपालन करेगा और तदनुसार क्षतिपूर्ति करेगा, यदि ई. ए. की खरीद के बाद जिले में मौजूद भूमि के औसत से शेष बची हुई भूमि कम है तो इस संबंध में वहां राज्य के नियम और विनियम स्पष्ट नहीं है तो प्रभावित पार्टी से कथन करते समय ई. ए. निम्नलिखित में से एक का अनुपालन करेगा :

(i) ई. ए. इनटाइटलमेंट मैट्रिक्स में सूचीबद्ध इनटाइटलमेंट मैट्रिक्स का अनुपालन करते हुए परिभाषणा के लिए शेष भूमि की खरीद करेगा : या

(ii) ई. ए. भूमि की क्षतिपूर्ति का 20 प्रतिशत प्रभावित पार्टी को उस अभीन के लिए देना जो खरीदी नहीं गई हो।

(i) चयनित भूमि दर, यदि कोई हो, क्षेत्र में बिली कार्यों के पंजीकरण के लिए भारतीय स्टैप अधिनियम 1899 में उल्लिखित, जहां भूमि स्थित हो, या

(ii) गांव या आस पास के क्षेत्र में स्थित उसी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए बिली मूल्य का औसत, तीन वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकृत बिक्रीनामों के 50 प्रतिशत से कम न हो, जहां उच्च कीमत दी गई है, जो अधिक हो।

2. जहां कहीं उपर्युक्त प्रावधान लागू न हों, संबंधित राज्य सरकार उक्त भूमि की प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र की फलोर कीमत का आस पास के क्षेत्र में स्थित उसी प्रकार की भूमि के लिए दिए गए औसत उच्च सीमाओं के आधार पर उल्लेख करेगी जो पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान पंजीकृत बिक्रीनामों के 50 प्रतिशत से कम न हो जहां उच्च कीमत दी गई हो और सक्षम प्राधिकारी तदनुसार भूमि के मूल्य को गणना करे (आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 जी का अनुपालन किया जाएगा)

3. क्षतिपूर्ति राशि का निर्धारण करते समय सक्षम प्राधिकारी या मध्यस्थ आर ए ए 2008 की धारा 20 एक (b) में दिए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित बातों का भी ध्यान रखेगा।

(i) भूमि का कब्जा लेते समय इच्छुक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यदि कोई नुकसान किया गया है जिसका कारण ऐसी भूमि का अन्य भूमि से कठिनाता का दिया गया हो

(ii) भूमि का कब्जा लेते समय इच्छुक व्यक्तियों द्वारा कोई नुकसान किया गया है जिस कारण अधिग्रहण उसकी अन्य अवल संपत्ति या उसकी आय को किसी भी प्रकार से प्रभावित करता हो

(iii) यदि भूमि के अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप इच्छुक व्यक्ति को उसका निवास या व्यापार स्थल बदलने के लिए दबाव आता जाता है तो इस संबंध में होने वाले खर्च, यदि कोई है तो ऐसे परिवर्तन के लिए व प्रासंगिक होने।

4. अधिग्रहीत की जा रही भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का मूल्यांकन और निर्धारण करने से पूर्व सक्षम प्राधिकारी निम्नलिखित करेगा :-

(i) ऐसी भूमि की नियत भूमि के प्रयोग की श्रेणी को जान लेना और

(ii) समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों या आस पड़ोस में भूमि की नियत श्रेणी के मूल्य को जान लेना।

**नोट 'घ'**

घरों, भवनों और अन्य अवल संपत्तियों के लिए शक्तिपूर्ति का निर्धारण बिना मूल्य हास के आधार सूची दर का उल्लेख करते हुए स्थानावन् लागत के आधार पर किया जाएगा। आधार सूची दर का विवाद करते समय सरकार के साथ पंजीकृत स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन क्षेत्र में शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक इलाकों के लिए नवीनतम आधार सूची दर और मालिकों से परामर्श करके प्रयोग करेगा।

**नोट 'ङ'**

एन आर आर पी 2007 वर्ल्डबैंक व्यक्तियों को व्योम्य, निराश्रय, अनाथ, विधवा, अविवाहित लड़कियाँ, पतितवत् स्त्री या ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनकी उम्र 50 वर्ष से अधिक है, जिन्हें वैकल्पिक आजीविका उपलब्ध नहीं है और जो कहीं भी परिवार के हिस्से के रूप में ऊपर नहीं होते हैं, को परिभाषित किया गया है। (पैरा 6.4 (c) एन आर आर पी 2007)

**नोट 'च'****सीमांत किसान**

ऐसा खेतीहर जिसके पास एक हैबटेयर तक अतिरिक्त भूमि हो या अपने हैबटेयर तक सिंचित हो।

**छोटा किसान**

ऐसा खेतीहर जिसके पास दो हैबटेयर तक अतिरिक्त भूमि है या एक हैबटेयर तक सिंचित भूमि हो, किन्तु सीमांत किसान से अधिक हो।

**अतिक्रमणकारी**

एक व्यक्ति/परिवार जो अपनी संपत्ति/भूमि या अन्य अवल संपत्ति को साथ सार्वजनिक भूमि में अतिक्रमण करता है (अन्तिम तारीख से पहले) और अपना आश्रय/आजीविका का अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्राप्त करता है।

**रकबटर्स**

ऐसा व्यक्ति/परिवार जो बिना अनुमति के सार्वजनिक भूमि पर स्थापित हो गया है या अतिरिक्त तारीख से पहले बिना किसी प्राधिकार के सार्वजनिक भवन का

इस्तेमाल कर रहा है और अपने आश्रय/आजीविका के लिए निर्भर है और उसका कोई आश्रय या आजीविका का स्रोत नहीं है।

**महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रस्ताव**

महाराष्ट्र ने डीएफसी के लिये भूमि अधिग्रहण करने हेतु मुआवजे का दर निर्धारित करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने डीएफसीआईएल के लिए निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण हेतु दर निर्धारण करने के लिए एक सरकारी प्रस्ताव (GFR) जारी किया है। इसके अनुसार समिति में कलेक्टर (चिखली), एस एस ए ऑफिसर/सहाय प्राधिकारी (सदस्य सचिव) और 5 अन्य सदस्यों की समिति बनेगी।

भूमि का दर निर्धारित करने के लिए, समिति, इनटाइमडिलेन्स, मैट्रिक्स का नोट-क, आर आर ए 2008 का पैरा 20 जी और अन्य जैसे कि पी ए पी के तारी, संयुक्त माप सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम, भूमि के बाजार सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की खोज, आसपास की जगहों के स्थानीय फेक्टर जो कि विषय भूमि को दीर्घत से सम्बन्ध रखते हो, को विचार में ले सकते हैं।

समिति रेडॉ रेकनर स तसी वर्ष के ग्रेन्स कीड की दरों की तुलना करेगी एवं मूसापी को उच्चतम दर का प्रस्ताव करेगी।

अगर मूसापी प्रस्तावित दर से सतत नहीं होता है तो समिति गॉव वालों को स्वीकार्य दर का पता लगाएगी एवं उसी को डीएफसीआईएल के पास मंजूरी के लिए फिकारिस करेगी और फिर समिति वदनुसार दर निर्धारित करेगी।

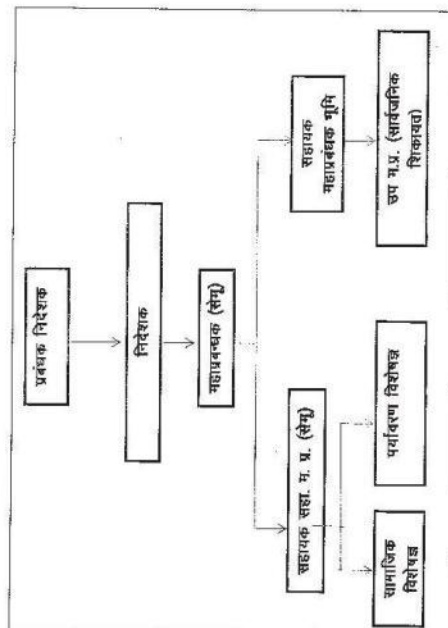
समिति विरुदाद रूप से महीने में एक बार सिचारीय गॉवों के दर निर्धारण हेतु मिलेगी। समिति, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अन्तर्गत डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर की योजना के लिए रोज सारी गॉवों के लिए दर को अन्तिम रूप देगी एवं सहाय प्राधिकारी को स्वीकृति एवं संवितरण के लिए सलाह देगी।



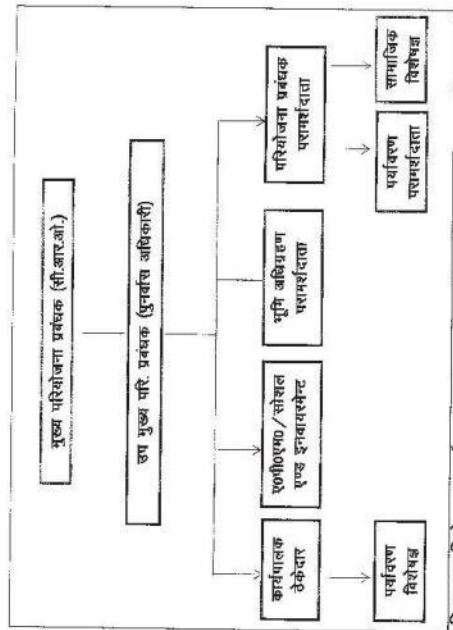
#### संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं

डीएफसीसीआईएल परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी होने के नाते परियोजना के समस्त तकनीकी पहलुओं और उनके कार्यान्वयन तथा उधार ले गई संपत्ति की निगरानी और समस्त कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया के लिए जिम्मेदार है। प्रबंध निदेशक, डीएफसीसीआईएल संगठन का मुखिया होने के नाते आर ए पी के सकलतापूर्वक

किरायेदारी के लिए जिम्मेदार है। डीएफसीसीआईएल ने पहले ही सूरत, मुम्बई और नोएडा में परियोजना प्रबंध इकाई का कार्य करने के लिए मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक कार्यालय (सीपीएम आफिस) स्थापित कर दिए हैं और महाप्रबंधक स्तर के अधिकारी द्वारा इनका नेतृत्व किया जाता है। प्रधान कार्यालय में एक पर्यावरण और सामाजिक इकाई (सीएम) महाप्रबंधक स्तर के एक अधिकारी के नेतृत्व में स्थापित की गई जिसका काम भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास तथा पुनः स्थापना प्रक्रिया देखना है। प्रधान कार्यालय और परियोजना कार्यालय का संगठनात्मक ढाँचा चित्र 1 और चित्र 2 में दर्शाया गया है।



चित्र-1 प्रधान कार्यालय का संगठनात्मक ढाँचा



चित्र-2 परियोजना कार्यालय का संगठनात्मक ढाँचा

अनुसूची 1		2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
No.	विवरण	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Preparation of Land Plan																				
2	Notification under Section 20A of RAA-2008																				
3	Hearing of objections and suggestions of affected persons of the Project																				
4	Joint Verifications under Section 20E of RAA-2008																				
5	Joint Verifications under Section 20F of RAA-2008																				
6	Baseline Survey and Census																				
7	Preparation of Draft RRP																				
8	Finalization of RRP																				
9	Finalization of RRP																				
10	Finalization of RRP																				
11	Finalization of RRP																				
12	Finalization of RRP																				
13	Finalization of RRP																				
14	Finalization of RRP																				
15	Finalization of RRP																				
16	Finalization of RRP																				
17	Finalization of RRP																				
18	Finalization of RRP																				
19	Finalization of RRP																				
20	Finalization of RRP																				
21	Finalization of RRP																				
22	Finalization of RRP																				

Table 3: Summary of RRP (continued)

शिकायत निपटान तंत्र- एन आर एन पी 2007, सेक्शन 8.1 के अनुसार मुख्यतः एवं क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर पी ए पी / पी ए एफस और अन्य किसी भी स्थानीय निवासी जो कि डीएफसी की परियोजना को लागू होने में शिकायत करता है, के निवारण हेतु पुनर्स्थापना एवं पुनर्वास समितियाँ होंगी।

क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर शिकायत निपटान:

(1) मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक की अनुवाह में पुनर्स्थापना एवं पुनर्वास समिति होगी जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्न लोग होंगे-

- (क) सम्बन्धित जिले के जिला कलेक्टर या उनके नामित (बैरर)
- (ख) सम्बन्धित सक्षम प्राधिकारी (आमंत्रित)
- (ग) सम्बन्धित सहायक प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर- सामाजिक (सम्बन्धित लोक सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए)
- (घ) जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष या उनका/उनकी नामित
- (ङ) सिविल सोसाइटी का प्रतिनिधि/स्थानीय प्रतिनिधित्व एन जी ओ

(2) प्रोजेक्ट स्तर पर शिकायत निपटान

महाप्रबंधक (सेमू) की अनुवाह में-

- (क) डिप्टी कलेक्टर (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर)
- (ख) उप महाप्रबंधक-शिकायत
- (ग) सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ और
- (घ) रेल मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधि

(3) आर्बीट्रेटर की भूमिका- इस मामले में, सम्बन्धित राजस्व स्थिती के कम्प्लेनर जो कि, 15 जुलाई, 2010 के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं, आर्बीट्रेटर होंगे और आर एन ए 2008 के अनुसार पी ए एफस को देय मुआवजे से सम्बन्धित शिकायत को सुनने व निपटान करेंगे।

(4) रेल मंत्रालय एक लोकपाल की नियुक्त करेगा जो कि ऐसी शिकायतों का निपटान करेगा, जो डीएफसीआईएल द्वारा गठित पुनः स्थापना व पुनर्वास समिति द्वारा न निपटाया जा सकता हो।

<p>डीएफसी में कार्पोरेट स्तर पर शिकायत निपटान प्रणाली</p> <p>(1) क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर शिकायत निपटान प्रणाली</p> <p>कृषि, आगसीय, वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उद्योगों से संबंधित शिकायत प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर गु0 परियोजना प्रबन्धक कार्यालय द्वारा निपटारा होगा। अगर कामजातों को जीव वास्तविक लगते हैं तो गु0 परि0 प्रबन्धक ही उसे हल करेंगे। अगर उनके स्तर पर हल नहीं हो सकता है, तो उसे मुख्यालय को अवसारीत किया जायेगा।</p> <p>(2) कार्पोरेट स्तर शिकायत निपटान प्रणाली</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. एक केंद्रीकृत शिकायत निपटान प्रणाली जिसमें एक परियोजना योजनामन्त्रा के साथ-साथ प्राप्त शिकायतों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाई की स्थिति को दर्शाते छहुर एक प्रणाली की स्थापना डीएफसीसीएल द्वारा की जाएगी।</li> <li>2. शिकायत निपटान प्रणाली एम आ आर और मुख्य संतर्कता आयोन के दिशादिर्देशों के अनुसार स्थापित की जायेगी।</li> <li>3. शिकायत रजिस्ट्रर प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और कार्पोरेट स्तर पर प्रत्येक समूह महाप्रबंधक/महाप्रबंधक के पास रख दिया गया है। संबंधित कार्यालय द्वारा प्राप्त सभी शिकायतें इस रजिस्ट्रर में दर्ज की जाएगी। संतर्कता कोण वाली शिकायतों को संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा मुख्य संतर्कता अधिकारी के पास भेजा जाएगा।</li> <li>4. प्राप्त शिकायतों के निपटान की निगरानी के लिए महाप्रबंधक/प्रान्तों को नाशित किया गया है जो मासिक आधार पर निर्देशक मंडल को स्थिति प्रस्तुत करेंगे।</li> <li>5. प्रत्येक मामले की स्वचालित उत्पत्ति, मानक प्रपत्र रिपोर्ट सभी प्राप्त शिकायतों के रिकार्ड और निपटान की निम्नकारी डीएफसीसीआईएल की होगी।</li> <li>6. डीएफसी सभी शिकायतों, चाहे वे किसी भी स्त्रोत से प्राप्त हुई हों, का उत्तर सामान्यतः प्राप्ति के 15 दिनों के अंदर देगी।</li> <li>7. टिप्पणियों, सुझावों और शिकायतों के निपटान से संबंधित एक घटक वेबसाइट (<a href="http://www.dfcl.org">http://www.dfcl.org</a>) पर शामिल किया जाएगा। इसे मासिक आधार पर अपडत किया जायेगा। शिकायतकर्ताओं द्वारा शिकायतों की आनलाइन ट्रैकिंग में भी यह साइट सक्षम होगी।</li> </ol>	<p>8. जांचों की स्थिति की ट्रैकिंग और लिए गए उपायों को प्रबंधन के पास जाने वाली मासिक रिपोर्टों में दर्ज किया जाएगा।</p> <p>9. शिकायत तंत्र के कार्यकुशल संचालन के लिए संबंधित सूचना को शिकायत के निम्न माध्यमों जैसे वेबसाइट, कार्यस्थलों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के सूचना पट्टों पर विस्तार से प्रकाशित किया जाएगा।</p> <p><u>लागत अनुमान</u></p> <p>अनुमानित बजट आर आर पी द्वितीय वर्ष के मुख्य रिपोर्ट में दर्शाया गया है।</p> <p><u>आर आर पी रिपोर्ट का विवरण</u></p> <p>विरपुत सूचनाओं के साथ, आर आर पी रिपोर्ट निम्नलिखित जगहों पर उपलब्ध होगी।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- आर आर पी रिपोर्ट का सासंस स्थानीय भाषा (हिन्दी या गुजराती या मराठी) में प्रत्येक प्रभाषित गाँवों में</li> <li>- आर आर पी रिपोर्ट का सम्पूर्ण भाग- अंग्रेजी भाषा में सम्बंधित गु0 परि0 प्रबन्धक कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीआईएल मुख्यालय, प्रमुख रेलवे स्टेशनों एवं जिला कलेक्ट्रेट कार्यालयों में सम्बंधित संगठनों के सम्पर्क सूत्र</li> </ul> <p><u>मुख्य परियोजना प्रबन्धक मुम्बई:-</u> सातवीं मंजिल, न्यू ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिल्डिंग, सेंट्रल रेलवे-डीएन रोड, मुम्बई 400001, महाराष्ट्र</p> <p><u>मुख्य परियोजना प्रबन्धक सूरत:-</u> चौथी मंजिल, अरुणस-1 इजकोन मॉल के पास, दूमास रोड, पीपलरोड, सूरत- 395007, गुजरात</p> <p><u>मुख्य परियोजना प्रबन्धक बड़ोदरा:-</u> 13-14, 17-18, पनोसमा कोम्प्लेक्स, तीसरी मंजिल, आर.सी. दत्त रोड, खलकापुरी, बड़ोदरा-395007, गुजरात</p> <p><u>मुख्य परियोजना प्रबन्धक नोएडा:-</u> स्टार हाउस, फर्स्ट फ्लोर, ए-102, सेंट्रल-4, नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश</p>
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<p>सक्षम प्राधिकारी:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. जिला रायगढ़:- काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी और डिप्टी कलेक्टर (लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन) रायगढ़, मेट्रो सेन्टर नं.0-1, उडान,रायगढ़, सीआइडीसीओ नोदाल ऑफिस, इंजीनियरिंग सेक्शन, द्रोणनगरी, सेक्टर-14, बोकडवीच, तालका उडान,रायगढ़</li> <li>2. जिला धानो:- काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी और डिप्टी कलेक्टर (लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन आफिसर), वेस्टर्न फुट कोरीडोर, सूर्य प्रकल्प, ईशनी रोड, ओपेपो, आईडीबीआई बैंक,</li> <li>3. जिला बलसाद:- काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी और डिप्टी कलेक्टर (लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन आफिसर), सेकण्ड फ्लोर, जिला सेवा सदन-2, कलेक्टर ऑफिस, बलसाद</li> <li>4. जिला नवसारी:- डिप्टी कलेक्टर और काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी, फस्ट फ्लोर, "सी" ब्लॉक, मल्टीप्टरीड भिल्डिंग, जनार्णना, नवसारी</li> <li>5. जिला सूरत:- काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी और स्पेशल लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन ऑफिसर, ब्रान्च नं.0.4, पाववी मंजिल "ए" ब्लॉक, बहुमाली धवन, सूरत</li> <li>6. जिला बड़दक:- काम्पिटेन्ट आयोसिटी और स्पेशल लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन ऑफिसर, लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन ब्रान्च, कलेक्टर ऑफिस, बड़दक</li> <li>7. जिला वडोदरा:- स्पेशल लेण्ड इक्व्यूजीसन ऑफिसर ग्रुपिड नं.0.1, कम नं.0-615, छठी मंजिल, कृबेर मदन, कोठी कम्पाउन्ड, वडोदरा</li> <li>8. जिला रेंगाडी:- डिस्ट्रिक्ट रेवन्यू ऑफिसर(डी आर ओ), डी सी ऑफिस, मिनी सेक्टरियट, रेंगाडी</li> <li>9. जिला अलवर:- सब-डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट (सीडीएम) / एसडीओ, एसडीएम / तिजारा, तहसील तिजारा, अलवर</li> <li>10. जिला मेवात:- डिसाट्रिक्ट रेवन्यू ऑफिसर(डीआरओ), डीसी ऑफिस, डिसाट्रिक्ट सेक्टरियट, नूह, मेवात</li> <li>11. जिला गुडगाँव:- डिसाट्रिक्ट रेवन्यू ऑफिसर(डीआरओ), मिनी सेक्टरियट, गुडगाँव</li> <li>12. जिला पलवल:- सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट (एसडीएम), एसडीएम ऑफिस, पलवल</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. जिला फरीदाबाद:- डिस्ट्रिक्ट रेवन्यू ऑफिसर (डीआरओ), मिनी सेक्टरियट, सेक्टर-12, फरीदाबाद</li> <li>14. जिला गौतमबुद्ध नगर:- सब डिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट, एसडीएम (सदर), डीएम ऑफिस, गौतमबुद्ध नगर</li> </ol> <p>सेमू, डीएफसीसीआई(एल हेड ऑफिस:- प्रगति मैदान, मेट्रो स्टेशन भिल्डिंग, न्यू दिल्ली- 110001</p>
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**[Gujarati]**

MOR/DFCCIL

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય / રેડીકેટર ફેઝ 2 કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા

સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના Phase 2ની  
પુનર્વાસ તેમજ પુનર્સ્થાપન નીતિ અને વિધાન (RRP)

વડોદરાથી મુંબઈ (JNPT)

અને

રેવાણી દાદરા

સુચિત

નવેમ્બર - ૨૦૧૧



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જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	મહુરીના એજા ના એજા પાટો દરિયાના એકત પાયામ એકે વખત માટે લુધુ વખતર આવામને અરજી (પરિ ૭.૧.૧.૫ અન-અવરન્ટ-પુ ૨૦૭૭)
જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	૨. જમીન સંપાદન ના કિસ્સાના અરજી અનુક્રમિક જમ જમીન ના પ્રમાણિત હિસ્સાઓનું નુકસાની ના વસાવતી રકમ માટે મૂકી ગ્રીજા જમીન ના ૧૧ રકમ પાછો ઇલાજ રકમના કારણસારના આવામને અરજી, જવાબે માટે રકમ જમીનના કમ્પ્લી ટીટી વખતે આવામને અરજી, (પરિ ૭. ૧. ૧. ૪ અન-અવરન્ટ-પુ ૨૦૭૭)
જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	સમુદાયિક આવામને અને સામુદાયિક સેવિકા સંસ્થાઓનું પુનઃ નિમાણ સેવિકા
જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	સમુદાયિક આવામને અને સામુદાયિક સેવિકા સંસ્થાઓનું પુનઃ નિમાણ સેવિકા
જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	નિમાણ સમય દરમિયાન મહીનકારી ના સંચાલન તેમજ નિમાણ પાછાટ ની સાધના ના કસતે આવામને તેમજ જમીન પર પ્રવાયની મહીનકારી ના વખતે કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર દ્વારા આવામને અરજી, મહીનકારી મહીનકારી ના જમીન સંચાલની ઉપરોક્ત માટે મુકી ગ્રીજા મહીનકારી ના જમીન સંચાલની ઉપરોક્ત માટે મુકી ગ્રીજા અવરજવારે, ભાડે કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો વચ્ચે હોલિંગ ના સંચાલન બીજી જમીન, સંચાલન સંચાલન ના કિસ્સાઓની સાધના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરોની અન્ય, કાગરે જમીન સંચાલનું નિમાણ
જાસકાર્મિના પરિવરો	નિમાણ સમય દરમિયાન મહીનકારી ના સંચાલન તેમજ નિમાણ પાછાટ ની સાધના ના કસતે આવામને તેમજ જમીન પર પ્રવાયની મહીનકારી ના વખતે કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર દ્વારા આવામને અરજી, મહીનકારી મહીનકારી ના જમીન સંચાલની ઉપરોક્ત માટે મુકી ગ્રીજા અવરજવારે, ભાડે કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો વચ્ચે હોલિંગ ના સંચાલન બીજી જમીન, સંચાલન સંચાલન ના કિસ્સાઓની સાધના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરોની અન્ય, કાગરે જમીન સંચાલનું નિમાણ

નોંદ-૨-૨

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૧. સભ્ય પ્રાધિકારી દ્વારા વળતરનું નિર્ણય આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ થી ૨૦૧૭ માં આપવામાં આવેલ જોગવાઈઓ અનુસાર આપવામાં આવશે, જે જમીન ની અગત્ય સિમત નિર્ધારણ કરવા માટે નિર્મલશિપિત માધ્યમ દ્વારાની ઉલ્લેખ કરે છે:-

જાણીતા અભિનયકર્તા શ્રીમતી રાજકુમારી દેવીએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, તેમનાં વેચાણ દસ્તાવેજો માટે ભારતીય સ્ટેમ્પ અધિનિયમ ૧૯૮૮માં ઉલ્લંઘિત, જ્યાં જમીન સ્થિત હોય, તેના માટે જરૂર હોય છે. આથી તેમણે આ માટે નિમિત્તવાદ માટે કાયદા ઉલ્લંઘન કરે છે.

ii) ગામ અથવા તેની હદમાં આવેલ અથવા જ સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાશ વેચાણ કિંમત, કે જેની ખાત્રી હોય કે વર્ષમાં નોંધાયેલ દસ્તાવેજ પૈકી સીક્યુરિટી ઓફિસ પાસે ટકા (કેવી કિંમતના કચેરીઓ, તેની અપારે કચવામાં આવશે.

[illegible]

अधिकांश के मुकाम जमीन की किंमत नग्न करो (आओ) भी धारा २० छू में पावन कटवाया (आवरो)।  
उ. जगतदनी वरम निपात करनी वपते सताम अधिकांश तेमज मय्यस्वियेसवकी आर लेओ, २००८ की धारा २० ऐक (८) में आपवामों आवेव

પ્રાથમિકથી અનુસાર આજતંત્ર ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવશે.

ii) ભૂમિપત્ત કબજે યોગ્યતા વખતે સિતધરાવાનાર વ્યક્તિઓને કોઈ નુકશાન થયું હોય જેના કારણે તેઓની અન્ય અવલ સંપત્તિ અથવા તેમની આતમક કોઈપણ કબજે યોગ્યતા વખતે હાતરદવાવાનાર વ્યક્તિઓને કોઈ નુકશાન થયું હોય, જેમાં ના અન્ય જમીના થા ભોગલકા રૂડવાના કારણ થયું હોય

iii) જો જમીન સંપાદનના કારણે પિતૃશ્રવણના ને તેઓના નિવાસ તેમજ ધંધાના સ્થાનો બદલવા મજબુર થાય છે તો આવા સંસ્કૃતિઓમાં તે ખર્ચ અંગેનું આનંદવિહીન વ્યાખ્યાની ખર્ચ.

નિમ્નલેખિત માહિતી મારાશે.

૪. સંપાદન કરવામાં આવતાના જમીનીની બજાર હિસાબ નિર્ધારણ કરતા પહેલા સાતમ માહિતી મારાશે.

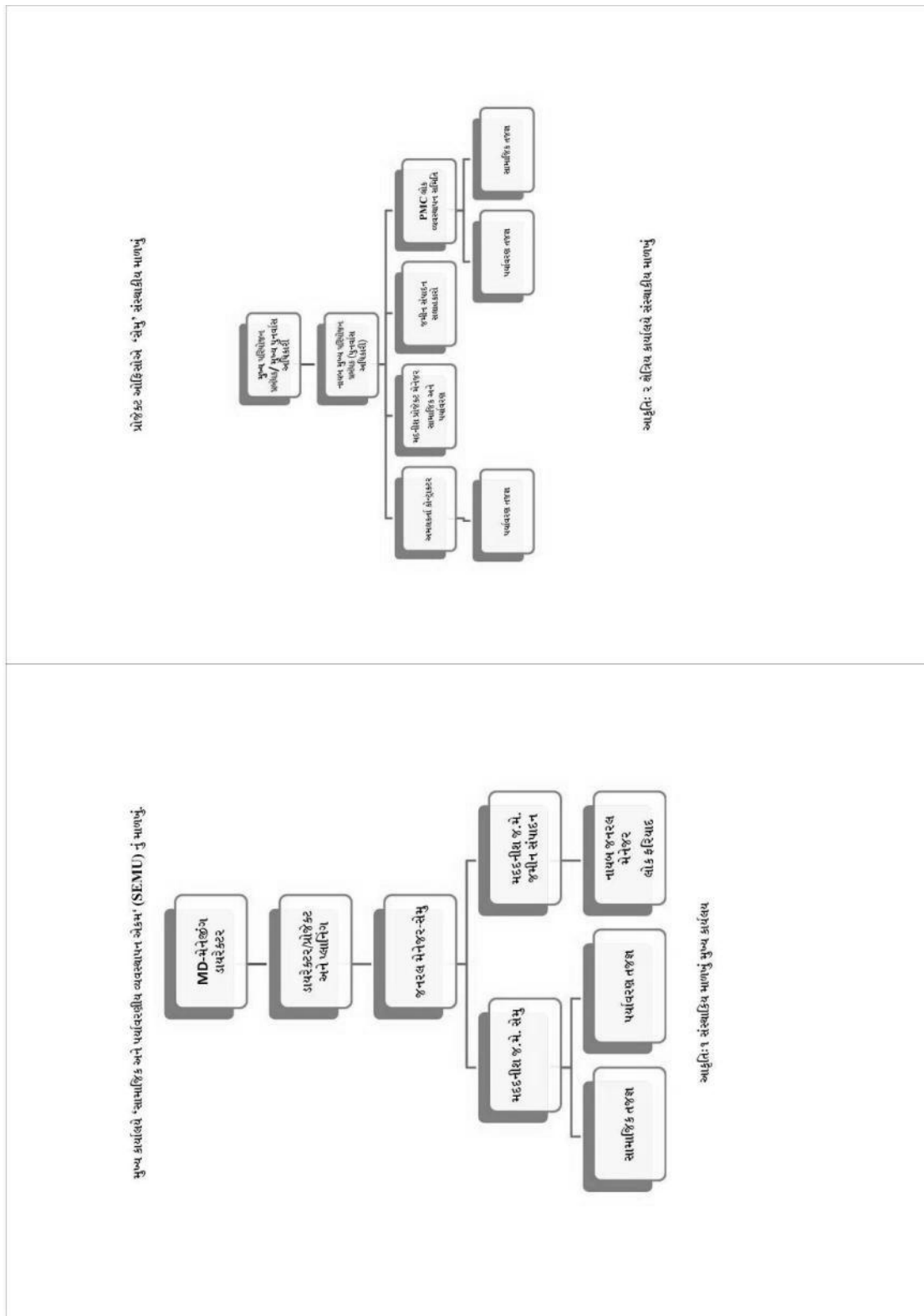
૫. આવી કિસ્મીનો ખાચર જેવો પ્રકાર અજાણ.

૬. નિમ્નલેખિત વ્યવસ્થા ભવે.

- i) આવી ભૂમિ ના ઉપયોગ તમેજ તના પ્રકાર જાણવા.
- ii) આજુ બાજુ ના ક્ષેત્રમાં આ પ્રકારની જમીન ની કિંમત તેમજ શ્રેણી જાણવી.

[illegible]

[illegible]



# ફરીયાદ નિવારવાની પદ્ધતિ

RRP-2009 ની કલમ ૮.1 પ્રમાણે મુખ્ય અને શેડિય કામને યોજના અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો અને પરિવારો માટે તથા ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ ના અસરગ્રસ્તોની પ્રક્રિયામાં સિદ્ધિપર સ્થળેના નિવાસીની ફરીયાદ સામનવા અને નિવારણ કરવા પુરવસા અને પુનઃસ્થાપન સમિતિની રચના કરવામાં આવશે.

(1) શેડિય સ્તરે વિવાદોની પતિવાર મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજરના અધોજન હેઠળ પુરવસા અને પુનઃસ્થાપન સમિતિ યથે જગ્યા નીચેનાનો સમાવેશ થશે.

અ. જે ને કાલવાના કલેક્ટર અથવા તેના પ્રતિનિધિ (અધિકારી) ;

બ. સંબંધિત સામન અધિકારી /સિવિલકર્તા (R&R અધિકારી) ;

ક. સંબંધિત મહા-નિયમ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર-સમાજિક (માન કાર્યકર્તા સેવા પુરી પાડવા માટે) ;

દ. જીલ્લા પંચાયતના પ્રમુખ અથવા તેના પ્રતિનિધિ

ઈ. સામાજિક પ્રતિનિધિ/સ્થાનિક સમાનનિયન હિન સરકારી સેવકન (સંસ્થા)

(૨) યોજના કામને ફરીયાદ નિવારણ જનરલ મેનેજર (સેમુ: SEMU) ના અધોજન હેઠળ પુરવસા તથા પુનઃસ્થાપન સમિતિ યથે જગ્યા નીચેનાનો સમાવેશ થશે.

અ. પ્રોજેક્ટર (માનવર) ;

બ. રેગ્યુલેટરિયલ જનરલ મેનેજર-ફરીયાદ;

ક. આર્થિક નિવારણ;

દ. રેલ મેનાજરના પ્રતિનિધિ.

(૩) કામના નીચેના RRA-2002 હેઠળ માનવાવાન વાવર અનેની યોજના અસરગ્રસ્ત પસિલોની ફરીયાદના નિવારણ માટે જુલાઈ ૧૫, ૨૦૧૦ ના રોડનું નિયુક્ત કરાવેલ મહાનિયમ નિયુક્ત નિવારણના કમિટીનું કમ કરશે.

(૪) ડી. એફ.સી.સી. આદર. એલ હાથ નિયુક્ત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુરવસા સમિતિ હાથ સંતોષ ન સંતોષાયેલ વિવાદોની પતિવાર માટે જો અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો કે પરિવારો સિવાય કરશે તો રેલ મેનાજર તે માટે તરત જ સમિતિની નિમણૂક કરશે.

ડી. એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ સ્તરે ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા

૧. શેડિય સ્તરે ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા

i. ખેડો, નિવારણ કલેક્ટરના આદર અને અન્ય અસરગ્રસ્તોના વાવર અનેની ફરીયાદો માટે પ્રાદેશિક તબક્કામાં મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CMP) હાથ ઉકેલ લેવાવામાં આવશે. જો શેડિય કામને ઉકેલ નથી આવે તો મુખ્ય કાર્યાલયને મોકલાશે.

ii. ડી. એફ.સી.સી.સી. આદર. એલ હાથ પ્રાદેશિક કાર્યાલય ફરીયાદની નોંધણીની તેની સિમિત અને નિવારણ સુધી દરમિયાન રહે તે પ્રકારની કેન્દ્રીય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવશે.

iii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

iv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

v. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

vi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

vii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

viii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

ix. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

x. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xiii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xiv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xvi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xvii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xviii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xix. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xx. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

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xxii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxiii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxiv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxvi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxvii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxviii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxix. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxx. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxiii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxiv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxv. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxvi. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxvii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxviii. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

xxxix. રેલ મેનાજર તથા CVC માટે ઉચ્ચકક્ષની જોગવાઈ મુખ્ય ફરીયાદ નિવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.

પ્રવૃત્તિ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1						
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જરૂર જણાશે તો વધારાની લોક સંવાદ બેઠકો ડારશે.  
સંબંધિત જમીન સંવાદનની પૂર્તિ બાદ જ અમલીકરણ કરાશે થશે.  
પુનઃસ્થાપન સમયપત્રક આપશે.

પર્યુટી નોંધણી:  
કેન્ડ ૨ ના RRP ને અંતિમ રૂપ આપવા બાદ ખસેલી અંદાજ તૈયાર કરાશે.

#### પુનર્વાસ તથા પુનઃસ્થાપન અહેવાલનું વિવરણ:

પુનર્વાસ તથા પુનઃસ્થાપન અલોચન એકેડેમી વિભાગનામંદિરી નીચે જણાવેલ સ્થળે જાહેર કચરામાં અસરો.  
-સ્થાનિય આવાસો (હિન્દી, મરાઠી કે ગુજરાતી) જેટલે અસરકારક પ્રમાણે આ જાહેર અસરકારક પ્રમાણ થશે.  
-સરકાર અસરકારક અસરોના સંવર્ધન મુખ્ય પ્રાંતક મંત્રીશ્રીના કાર્યાલયમાં રી.એન.સી.આઈ.એસ.ના મુખ્ય કાર્યાલયે, માનનના રહેલે સંસ્થાને  
અને જીલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીમાંથી ઉપાલબ્ધ થશે.

#### સંબંધિત સંસ્થાઓનો સંપર્ક

CPM કાર્યાલય મુંબઈ: ૭મ માળે, નવું ચાલીડી મકાન, સેન્ટ્રલ રેલ્વે, ડી.એન.રોડ, મુંબઈ-૪૦૦૦૦૧  
CPM કાર્યાલય સુરત: ૪ થી માળે અરેન્જ-૧, ઉડ્ડેન મોલ પાસે,મુમ્મ રોડ, પોલીસ, સુરત-૩૯૫૦૦૭  
CPM કાર્યાલય વડોદરા: ૧૩-૧૪, ૧૭-૧૮, પેપરેયા હોમલેન્ડ, નીજેપાળ, આર. ચી. કન્ટ રોડ, અહમદપુરી, વડોદરા.  
CPM કાર્યાલય નોંધાય: સરકાર બંધિયા, પોલી મળ, એ -૧૦૨, સેક્ટર-૪, નોંધ, કોન્ટ પ્રેક્ટ.

#### સરખ પ્રાધિકારી એ

૧. રાખજી જલ્લા : સરખ પ્રાધિકારી અને પ્રાંતઅધિકારી (જમીન સંપાદન) રાખજી, મેટ્રો સેક્ટર નં - ૧ ઉજ્જ, રાખજી, "શિડી" નોંધ  
ઓડિસ કોર્પોરેટી હિભળ, હિન્દીપોરી સેક્ટર - ૧૪ બોડલિયા, તાલુકા-ઉરન, રાખજી.
૨. વાજી જલ્લા : સરખ પ્રાધિકારી અને પ્રાંતઅધિકારી (જમીન સંપાદન), વાજી, મેટ્રો કોર્પોરેટી સુપ્રે મહાળ, હિન્દીપોરી, આઈડીબીઆઈ બંદ સામે,  
કાશી, વાજી.
૩. વલસાડ જલ્લા : સરખ પ્રાધિકારી અને પ્રાંતઅધિકારી (ભુમિ સંપાદન અધિકારી), બીજેપાળ, જલ્લા સેવા ક્ષેત્ર -૪, કોલેક્ટર ઓડિસ,  
વલસાડ.
૪. નવસારી જલ્લા: સરખ પ્રાધિકારી અને રેલ્વે કોલેક્ટર, નવસારી, જૂના વાણા, બાંધમાની મકાન, બોલ નંબર-૮, પહેલા માળે, નવસારી.
૫. સુરત જલ્લા : સરખ પ્રાધિકારી અને વિશેષ ભુમિ સંપાદન અધિકારી, શાખા નં - ૪, પંચપાણી, "એ" બોલ, બાંધમાની ભવન, સુરત.
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વડોદરા.
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સેમુ (SEMU), DFCCIL, Head Office, પ્રગતિ મેદાન, મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન વિહરીંગ, નવી દિલ્હી-૧૧૦૦૦૧



[Marathi]

<p>रेल्वे मंत्रालय / डीएफसीसीआयएल</p> <p>समाप्ति मासभाष्यद्वय प्रकरण फेज 2</p> <p>बडोदरा पासून जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (जेएनपीटी)</p> <p>आणि</p> <p>रेल्वी आणि दाररीसाठी</p> <p>पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना (आरआरपी)</p> <p>भुवनेश्वर</p> <p>नोव्हेंबर 2011</p>	<p>प्रकल्पावर दृष्टीकोन</p> <p>मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मोठ्या प्रमाणात जलद रतीने आणि निवासवास मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय सापेक्षीकृत बहुआयामी उद्यम अंमलबजावणीसाठी समर्पित मासभाष्य वाहतूक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर प्रकल्प (डी.एफ.सी.) राबवित आहे. ज्यामुळे मालवाहतूकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत बदल होणार आहे. हा मार्ग अद्यापकडे विकसित केला जाणार आहे की त्यावर सन 2013-14 मध्ये सुमारे 37.7 दशलक्ष टन तर सन 2033-34 पर्यंत सुमारे 140.4 दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले आहे. हा प्रकल्प सन 2006 मध्ये कार्यान्वित झाला असून सर्वोद्विगीत प्रकल्प निवडून घ्यायला आहे आणि हा टप्पा सन 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रकल्पाचे निवडून आण प्रकाश केले आहे की निर्माण करणे 4 ते 5 सन 2012 ते 2016 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे. प्रत्यक्ष मालवाहतूक डिसेंबर 2016 मध्ये सुरू होणे अपेक्षित आहे.</p> <p><b>प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पैलू (स्मार्त) :-</b></p> <p>रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे 565 कि.मी. पेक्की बडोदरा (बडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 420 कि.मी. आणि रेल्वी ते बडोदरा या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 145 कि.मी.</p> <p>जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : 6, कोसिंग स्टेशन संख्या : 11</p> <p>महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : 165</p> <p>प्रकल्पामुळे पुनर्वादागी काढावा लागणाऱ्या रॉड ओव्हर बिजेनेची संख्या : 77</p> <p>रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली</p> <p>अंतर्भूत जिल्हे संख्या : 14</p> <p>अंतर्भूत गावे संख्या : 371 (स्मार्त)</p> <p>रेल्वे मार्गाची रुंदी : मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर ठिकाणी अंदाजे 35 मीटर आणि छिद्रमध्ये (वाहतूक मार्ग) अंदाजे 60 मीटर.</p> <p>गाडीचा कमाल वेग : 100 कि.मी. प्रति तास.</p> <p><b>प्रकल्पाचे फायदे</b></p> <p>भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्वोद्विगीत वाढीला चालना देणे व पर्यावरण रक्षण करणे हा डीएफसी प्रकल्पाचे मुख्य उद्देश आहे.</p>
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**डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी भूतपादनाचे पाहणे**

डीएफसीचा मार्ग हा वडांदा (वडांदा) -सुरत-वर्ग-जेरपेटी आणि रेवाडी-दहरी असा रेलीय पट्टीने जात असून त्या या विभागात रेल्वे मार्ग उभापण्यासाठी जमीन संपादन करायचे लागणार आहे आणि त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बाधिततेचे पुनर्वसन करावे लागणार आहे. प्रकल्पाच्या आड येणारे जात सोपेसोपेची घटना असणारे दहरी भाग, वरे, डार योजना भाग, निवामी भाग, दलल, जगो, अमराव्याचे इत्यादी बाधितपणासाठी हिट्टू (बाध्य मार्ग) मार्गाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. सुरत, डहाणू, वर्ग, कुंजवाळ आणि रेवाडी-दहरी या टिकाणी हिट्टू मार्ग असलेल्या इन टिकाणी डीएफसी रेलमार्ग मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गांना समांतर जात आहे. तरीही मुख्य रेल्वेमार्गांना समांतर आणि हिट्टू दोन्ही मार्गांसाठी काही पणागत भूतपादन करावे लागणार आहे.

**प्रकल्प राबटिणारी कार्यकारी संस्था (EA)**

इंजिनेरिंग फ्रेट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित (सी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल.)

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीच्या कावेरीद्वारे तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूतपादन निती आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबत

**रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा 2008 (रिल्वे अॅक्ट 2008)**

डीएफसी प्रकल्प (विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्प म्हणून घोषित केलेला) साठी होणारे भूतपादन हे भूतपादन कायदा 1894 अंतर्गत न होताना ते रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा 2008 मधील तरतुदीनुसार होणार आहे.

**राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 (एन.एन.आर.पी. 2007)**

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी होणाऱ्या भूतपादनाने, रेल्वेमार्गासाठी जमिनीचा अर्ध पट्टा संपादन केला जाणार असल्याने एन.एन.आर.पी. 2007 मधील परिच्छेद 7.10 मध्ये रेल्वेच्या रेलीय भूतपादनावत असणाऱ्या तरतुदी प्रत्येकीत: लागू आहेत.

**सक्षम प्राधिकारी**

प्रकल्पाची भूतपादन प्रक्रिया राबटिणारी केंद्र सरकारकडे भारताच्या राजधानी अधिभूतना प्रसिद्ध करून त्या या विभागासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकार्याची नेमणूक करण्यात आलेली आहे.

- ✓ मालवाहतूक प्रणालीमध्ये सकारात्मक अमुलाग सुधारणा होऊन देशाची आर्थिक भरभराट होण्यास दहाभाषा लागणे.
- ✓ डीएफसी मार्गाच्या परिमारात होणाऱ्या औद्योगिकरणामुळे त्या परिमारात रोजगार निर्मिती होईल.
- ✓ जलद वाहतुकीमुळे देशी माल, नद्यांत वायू जसे फळे, भाजीपाला, मासे इत्यादी मालाच्या बाजारपेठेचा विस्तार होईल.
- ✓ रस्ते वाहतुकीच्या तुलनेने कमी इंधन वापर यामुळे इंधन बचत होईल.
- ✓ मार्गाच्या आसपासच्या परिमारातील रहिवासींचा धूर व धुळीपासून बचाव (उदाहरणार्थ रस्त्यावरून टूक वाहतुकीमुळे होणाऱ्या वायू प्रदूषणामध्ये घट)

**रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा 2008 सुधार हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती**

- ✓ कायदांतर्गत भूखंडातुळे होणाऱ्या नुकसानाची नुकसानपराईवात द्यावा काणाऱ्या सर्व व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजाव्यात येतील .
- ✓ अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर परंपरागत वनवासी (वन कायदा 2006 अंतर्गत मोर्णाऱ आदिवासी आणि परंपरागत वनवासी ज्यांच्या परंपरागत हक्कांवर बाधा देत असत अशा व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजाव्यात येतील .
- ✓ जमिनीतुळे उपभोगात बाधा येणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजाव्यात येतील .
- ✓ विविध राज्यातील कुठ कायदांतर्गत कुठलावे हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजाव्यात येतील .

**कट ऑफ डेट**

- ✓ मालकी हक्क असणाऱ्यांसाठी आणि सभाऱ्यांसाठी : रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 ए ची अधिमूचना जारी झाल्याचा दिनांक कट ऑफ डेट म्हणून राहील .

**पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट**

- ✓ भूखंडात आणि जवळतीने होणारे विस्थापन पूर्णपणे टाळणे किंवा ते कमीत कमी होईल यासाठी उपलब्ध सर्व पर्याय शोधणे .
- ✓ बाधित कुटुंबांना सहभागी करून घेऊन त्यांना पर्याय पुनर्वसन सोबी मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्वसन योजना शोधनेत लागू करणे .
- ✓ अनुसूचित जाती (अ.जा.)/अनुसूचित जमाती (अ.ज.)/अनुसूचित गट इत्यादी दुर्लक्षित घटकांची विशेष काळजी घेणे .
- ✓ बाधित व्यक्तींच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावणे आणि कायमदमबी गेजागर मिळवून देणे .
- ✓ बाधित व्यक्ती आणि भूखंडात संस्था यामध्ये परस्पर सहकार्यातून सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध निर्माण करणे .

**प्राथमिक मोबदला योजना**

- ✓ भूखंडाचा जीवावधारी हो रेल्वे मंडलाताने नेमणूक केलेल्या सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याची राहिल .

- ✓ जागेचा तत्वा येणाऱ्यासाठी तसेच निर्माण कार्य मूळ काणाऱ्यासाठी मोबदला मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्स्थापनात सहकार्य करणे . प्राथमिकः बाधीत व्यक्तीला जमिनीबद्दल मिळणारी मोबदला रक्कम रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 मधील तरतुदीनुसार अदा केली जाईल . संवादवादात जमिनीचा वाजता भाव रक्कम ही रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 सुधार निविदात केली जाईल आणि पर्येक निविदातमध्ये अस्वीकार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त त्याच्या 60 टक्के अधिक रक्कम अदा केली जाईल . (कलम 20 एफ (6) रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008) अन्वया, राज्य सरकारने विविध कायदा, राजपदात अधिमूचना प्रसिद्धी किंवा राज्य सरकारचा अन्व प्राधिकाऱी (विविध उद्देशासाठी प्राधिकाऱी) करून त्याने मंजूर केलेल्या जमिनीचा मोबदला दर, सक्षम प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून जमिनीचा मोबदला रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 मध्ये निविदात करण्यासाठी वापरला जाईल .
- ✓ जमिनीची संवेदीत कोणीही व्यक्ती भूखंडाच्या आवाची येणा काणाऱी अधिमूचना प्रसिद्ध झाल्यापासून 30 दिवसांचे आत भूखंडातला अधिष घेऊ शकतो (रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008, कलम 20 डी (1) .
- ✓ भूखंडातला समाविष्ट होणारी इमारतींमधील अवल संपत्ती, कार्यालये, उभी पिके, झाडे यांचे बाजारभाव त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील नज्द व्यक्तींकडून निविदात केली जातील . (रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 कलम 20 जी (4, 5, 6) .
- ✓ मोबदला रक्कम ही साधारणतः भूखंडाच्या बांधणेबाबत प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या अधिमूचनांच्या तरतुदींपासून एक बापाच्या आत अदा केली जाईल . कोही अडथळ परिस्थितीत हा कालावधी महा महिन्यांपासून वाढवला जाऊ शकतो . हया वाढीव कालावधीत निवाडा जाहीर केला जाईल . परंतु अशा परिस्थितीत बाधीत व्यक्तीला निवाड्याला होणाऱ्या खिंतासाठी प्रति संहिता निवाड्याच्या किंमतीपेक्षा जास्तीची रक्कम अदा करण्यात येईल . (रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008, कलम 20 एफ (1, 2) .
- ✓ मोबदला रक्कम मिळवण्याबाबत प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या सूचनेपासून एक बापाच्या आत बाधीत व्यक्तींकडून मोबदला रक्मेबाबत द्यावा न केला नसाय ती मोबदला रक्कम फक्तून राबविणाऱ्या संस्थेकडे स्वतंत्र गाल्यामध्ये सुरक्षित ठेवण्यात येईल . त्यानंतर परिस्थितीमणे बाधीत व्यक्ती किंवा तिचे कायदेशीर वारस कागदांमधी पुण्याचांचे साधनकारक सादरीकरण केलेवर मोबदला रक्कम मिळवण्याबाबत द्यावा करू शकतात .
- ✓ भूखंडात कायदा 1894 च्या कोणाऱ्याही तरतुदी लागू होणार नाहीत .
- ✓ रेल्वे लाईनमधील रेल्वी भूखंडात ज्यात फक्तूनसाठी जमिनीचा केवळ अर्धा पट्टा संपादित होतो, त्यामुळे बाधीत कुटुंबातील एवढेक जागेदाला भूखंडात संस्थेकडून कायदा, योजना किंवा कार्यक्रमांतर्गत मोबदल्याविषय अतिरिक्त रक्कम दिली जाईल जी संवेदीत सरकार नियुक्त केले आणि जी रु. 20,000/- पेक्षा कमी नसेल . (राष्ट्रीय सुर्व सन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना) .

<p>✓ टायटल धाक प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे मोददला आणि सहाय्य यांसाठी पात्र राहतील .</p> <p>✓ नोन टायटल धाक प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे यांनी व्यापारित्या जमिनीवसतचा मोददला निळग्यास पात्र राहतील . परंतु, यांना 3 महिने अगाऊ मृणा दिली गेली तसल्यास यांना जमिनीवर केलेली गुंमचणुक जसे बांधकाम आणि इतर संपत्ती यांची वस्तु किंमत मिळेल . ते पुनर्वापना योजना आणि एन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स प्रमाणे पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना सहकार्यासाठी पात्र असतील . अतिरिक्तित व्यक्ती (इन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स नोट एफ मुनार) यांना इन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स नोट डी मुनार बांधकामांच्या मोददल्यात अधिक सहाय्य दिले जाईल . तरीही ते पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना योग्यनुसार सहाय्यतेस पात्र राहतील .</p> <p>✓ जरी संपत्ती करणे येथी प्रकल्पगत व्यक्ती किंवा कुटुंबाची नोंदणी शास्त्री नसेल पण त्यांचेकडे प्रकल्पबाधीत शेजार कट ऑफ डेट पूर्वी अंतिमवाचे विजयमेव पुरावे असल्यास त्यांची तक्रार निवारण मॅनिटीव्हार योग्य पडताळणी करून प्रकल्पगत व्यक्ती/कुटुंब यांचे नोंदणी करण्यात येईल .</p> <p>✓ दुर्दैव घटकातील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे यांना एन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स मधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे विरोध अधिक सहाय्येसाठी पात्र राहतील .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे पाडेल्या बांधकामांचा इमना प्रकल्पगच्या कमात वाधा न आणता निःशुल्क घेऊन जाण्यास पात्र असतील .</p> <p>✓ व्यक्ती किंवा कुटुंबांना जागा सोडण्याची मृणा कट ऑफ डेट पूर्वी वजावली गेली असेल आणि ती व्यापारित्या प्रकल्पित असेल तर व्यापारित्याने दिलेल्या निर्णयानुसार बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंब पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना योजनाे दुनार मोददला/सहाय्य निळग्यास पात्र असतील .</p>	<p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे भूगर्भतुळे भूमीहीन किंवा अल्प भूभाग होणार असेल तर त्याला 750 दिवस क्रिमान कृषी रोसागा इतका पुनर्वसन निधी दिला जाईल .</p> <p><b>प्रकल्पगच्या पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना यांची सामान्य तले</b></p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे विक्रीत आणि टररीधाराक यांच्यातह टायटल धाक असलेले, टायटल धाक नसलेले, कुळ, जमिन भूगंडाचे उपगोबने, असे वर्गीकृत केले जातील .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती आणि कुटुंबे यांच्या वेगवेगळ्या वर्गासाठी मोददला आणि सहकार्य एन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स प्रमाणे पुरविले जाईल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे यांना त्यांच्या राहणीमनाचा दर्जा उंचावण्याकरीता सहाय्य केले जाईल</p> <p>✓ दुर्दैव घटकातील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे यांना एन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स मधील तरतुदीप्रमाणे अतिरिक्त पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना सहकार्य पुरविले जाईल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे यांना संपत्तीच्या शालेत्या मुकसानीवसत मोददला वस्तु भावाप्रमाणे मिळेल .</p> <p>✓ परंतु, कट ऑफ डेटनंतर प्रकल्पबाधीत भागामध्ये यलांतर करणारी कोणीही व्यक्ती सहाय्य निळग्यास पात्र नसेल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्पाचे स्वतंत्र असे पुनर्वापना अंदाजपत्रक असेल .</p> <p>✓ पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना योजनांच्या प्रस्थापन उपयोजनेना, पुनर्वापना निवोजन आणि अंमलबजावणी यलावत संपूर्ण माहिती, प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे आणि सर्व पात्र व्यक्तींना दिली जाईल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्पगच्या विविध टप्प्यांवर पात्र व्यक्तींच्या अर्थपूर्ण सहभागासाठी लोकसहभाग समा आर्गोजित करणे .</p> <p>✓ वाद विवादाचे जाद गतीने निरसन करण्याकरीता उचित ती तक्रार निवारण येणा उपाली जाईल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्ती/कुटुंबे आणि पात्र व्यक्ती यांच्या सोबत घेतलेल्या लोकसहभाग समाचे दमप्रेजन असतील .</p> <p>पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्वापना योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणी दाम्यान अर्थपूर्ण संवाद घालू राहण्यावसत लक्ष दिले जाईल .</p> <p>✓ कट ऑफ डेटनंतर होणारी टायटल आणि कुळांच्या नोंदीत होणारी बदल विवागत घेवला जाणार नाही .</p> <p><b>मोददला, सहकार्य आणि पुनर्वसन निळग्यावसत पावता निकष</b></p> <p>✓ रेल्वे युगर्गित कायदा 2008, कलम 20 ए ची अधिभूदना पविथ्रीया दिनांक डी बाधीत भागातील कायदेशीर मालक आणि नोन टायटल होल्डर यांना अधिकार पात्र होण्याची कट ऑफ डेट राहिल .</p> <p>✓ प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींचे विविध मटारे पावता निकष एन्टरप्रायझमेंट मॅट्रिक्स मधील संबधीत कलमांनंत टातील .</p> <p>✓ एन्टरप्रायझमेंटचे परिमाण कुटुंब हे राहिल .</p>
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7. शिल्पक जमिनीच्या भूसांपन्न/मोदला टिप्पणी मी प्रमाणे .					8. रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 कलम 20 एव गुप्त वाजामावाभाषणे बदली जमिनीवत भाषा लागूच्या नोंदणी शुल्क आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा पक्क्याकडून परतला . मर बदली जमीन बावीत व्यक्तींना मोदल्याची रक्कम दिल्याप्रमाणे 1 वर्षांचे आत खोदी केलेली असवी .
2.	नॉटपिकृत कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे कसणारे आणि मांडे पट्टाधारक	उच्या पिकावाढत वाजामावाभाषणे मोदला	उच्या पिकावाढत वाजामावाभाषणे मोदला	नॉटपिकृत कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे कसणारे आणि मांडे पट्टाधारक	नॉटपिकृत कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे कसणारे आणि मांडे पट्टाधारक हे जमिनीचा मोदला मिळव्यास पात्र आहेत . मांडे भूसांपन्न संवेकडून 3 महिने आगाऊ सूचना दिलेली सल्ल्यास उच्या पिकावाढत मोदला मिळव्यास पात्र आहेत .
3.	नॉटपिकृत सल्लेली कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे पट्टाधारक हिंसेवागिने करणारे	उच्या पिकावाढत वाजामावाभाषणे मोदला	उच्या पिकावाढत वाजामावाभाषणे मोदला	नॉटपिकृत सल्लेली कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे पट्टाधारक हिंसेवागिने करणारे	नॉटपिकृत सल्लेली कुळे, करारने करणारे आणि मांडे करणारे पट्टाधारक हिंसेवागिने करणारे हे जमिनीचा मोदला मिळव्यास पात्र आहेत . मांडे भूसांपन्न संवेकडून 3 महिने आगाऊ सूचना दिलेली सल्ल्यास उच्या पिकावाढत मोदला मिळव्यास पात्र आहेत . हिंसेवागिने करणार्यावाढत मोदला जमीन मालक आणि कसणारे वाढ्या परस्पर सहमतीने दिला जाईल .

व. खाजगी बांधकामांच्या हस्तगत (निवासी आणि व्यापारी)

4.	पक्क्याच्या मार्गात येणाऱ्या बांधकामावाढत	वॉशहाटदार/मालक	1. बदली जमिनीच्या दाने मोदला . 2. पुनर्व्यापना आणि पुनर्वसनवाढत सकार्ये	1. टिप्पणी 3 प्रमाणे बांधकामांच्या मोदला बदली बांधकामांच्या किंमतीप्रमाणे राख स्वस्पात अत्र केला जाईल . 2. पाडलेल्या बांधकामप्रमाणे वाढलेले सल्लिय मिळव्याच्या हक्क . 3. बांधकामे 'वाली कर'च्यासाठी तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना . 4. रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 कलम 20 एव गुप्त वाजामावाभाषणे (1) मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे बदली सर/पुकोने वाढ्या खादीसर भाषा लागूच्या नोंदणी शुल्क आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा पक्क्याकडून परतला . मर बदली जमीन बावीत व्यक्तींना मोदल्याची रक्कम दिल्याप्रमाणे 1 वर्षांचे आत खोदी केलेली असवी . 5. वाली नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन आणि
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रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 आणि राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्व्यापना योजनेवर आधारित डीएफसी डक्याचे एस्टिमेट

मॅट्रिक्स

अ. क्र.	पुणे	बावीत व्यक्तीची व्याख्या	हक्क	तपशील
अ. खाजगी जेतमिनी, निवासी आणि व्यापारी जमिनीच्या हस्तगत .				
1.	पक्क्याच्या मार्गातला लागणारी जमीन	कायदेशीर मालकी हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती आणि जमिनीवाढत पररागत हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती	1. बदली जमिनीच्या दाने मोदला . 2. पुनर्व्यापना आणि पुनर्वसनाचे लाभ	1. रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 कलम 20 जी मधील टिप्पणी ए मध्ये उल्लेख केलेल्याप्रमाणे वाजामावाभाषणे राख स्वस्पात मोदला अत्र केला जाईल . 2. बदली जमिनीच्या रकमेच्या मोदल्यावर 60 टक्के अधिक निवासा रक्कम (रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा, कलम 20 एक (6) ) 3. राख स्वस्पाचे विंडिगट कायदा, राखघात अधिभूतना प्रविष्टी किंवा राज्य सरकारचा अन्य प्राधिकारी (विंडिगट उद्देगासाठी पाविक्कृत) कडून लागे मंडूर केलेल्या जमिनीचा मोदला दर, सधम प्राधिकार्याकडून खर्चिल 1 आणि 2 मध्ये उल्लेख केलेल्या जमिनीवाढत्या मोदला रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 प्रमाणे निर्धा रित करण्यासाठी वापरला जाईल . 4. 1,500 चौ .मी . परंत जमीन संपादित होणार असले तर अत्रा जमिनीला रु . 20,000/- इतकी अंतिम रक्कम आणि 1,500 चौ .मी . पेक्षा जातलीच्या भूसांपन्नसाठी रु .15 प्रति चौ .मी . इतका मोदला दिला जाईल . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्व्यापना योजना 2007 मधील परिच्छेद क .7 .19) . 5. भूसांपन्नमूळे भूतारक भूमीहीन किंवा अन्य भूतारक होणार असले तर त्याला पुनर्व सत अनुदानांतर्गत 750 दिवसां इतक्या किंमत कृती रजारात इतकी रक्कम गुढा मिळेल . 6. वाजामावा प्रमाणे आलेल्या किंमतीवाढत संशय/संदेह निमाणे झाल्यास निवाडा करण्यापूर्वी सधम प्राधिकारी स्वतंत्र पुन्यांकनक्याकडूनही वाज्या झालेली महिती घेऊ शकता . यावाढतची विस्तृत पॉडिया टिप्पणी व मध्ये अंतर्भूत आहे .

वांछित	वांछित	जर्दल :
<p>अ. श्मरती लक्ष्मणवत वन जाते .</p> <p>ब. पिछावत राख शंक्की पाठिकाण .</p> <p>क. बागमारी झाडवत फलोपान जाते .</p> <p>ड. भुवाक अगले भुवाक नमलेले अतिक्रमण करण, वेकवट-शोर गल्लार वना झाडांन आणि पिछात होणाऱ्या हातीवतन गेण अधिक सकार्य.</p>	<p>अ. श्मरती लक्ष्मणवत वन जाते .</p> <p>ब. पिछावत राख शंक्की पाठिकाण .</p> <p>क. बागमारी झाडवत फलोपान जाते .</p> <p>ड. भुवाक अगले भुवाक नमलेले अतिक्रमण करण, वेकवट-शोर गल्लार वना झाडांन आणि पिछात होणाऱ्या हातीवतन गेण अधिक सकार्य.</p>	<p>अ. श्मरती लक्ष्मणवत वन जाते .</p> <p>ब. पिछावत राख शंक्की पाठिकाण .</p> <p>क. बागमारी झाडवत फलोपान जाते .</p> <p>ड. भुवाक अगले भुवाक नमलेले अतिक्रमण करण, वेकवट-शोर गल्लार वना झाडांन आणि पिछात होणाऱ्या हातीवतन गेण अधिक सकार्य.</p>

[illegible]

टिप्पणी अ

१. मोददना हा प्रथम पाठिकांपाकडून नेह्ये मुधारी कायदा २००८, कलम २० (जी), मधील तानुदीभाणे निश्चित केला जाईल. ज्यामध्ये खातीलभाणे जमिनीच्या वाजाभावा किंम निश्चित आणि विक्रय यांदल विवरण आहे.

(i) जमीन असेल त्या भागात, भारतीय मुद्रांक शुल्क कायदा, 1899 मध्ये खोदीकृत नॉनफिकुट होण्यासाठी, जमिनी किमान उल्लेखिली आधारभूत किंमत असेल, किंवा

(ii) त्याच प्रकारच्या जमिनीच्या त्याच किंवा लगभगच गावतील मागिल तीन वर्षात काला किंमत अदा कोणी असेल अशा पन्नास (50) टक्के खर्चदिल्याची सरासरी

૨. વીલી તાલુદો નાનૂ હેનાપ નાહીત અઞા ટિકામી, સંવેધીત રાજ્ય સઙ્કાર પ્રતી ઁકઙ્ક વડેડ દર મુદ્દ કીલી ઁ લખાવા ઁનાતીલી કીંગા પીસતીતીલી ઁાદા કીંગમ રેખાત ઁલીલી ઁહો ઁગા મીલીલી તીન વર્ષીલીલી કમીત કમી ૬૦ ટકો નેંલ્યા

६. उर्वरिर्वाहकी स्त्री.				
८.	पुरुषाच्या माणसाने राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबाबाबत	वडिलाट धारक/वडिलाट धारक मललेले/हिलेवारेने पिके घेणार, शेतकऱ्या आणि कमाणार.	✓ पुनर्वसन सहाय्य	१. रोजगार मानवाच्या लालचेंल्यादी 750 दिवस किमान कुरी रोजगारा इतके, पुनर्वसन सहाय्य. (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परियेड 7.14). (ग्रीसि वडिलाट धारक जाले 1 (15) मध्ये सहाय्य मिळवणार हे सहाय्य मिळवणारेना पात्र समीत.)
				२. शरी रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी पडिल्ल सहाय्य रु. 4,000/-.
				३. पडल्ल शरीत शरीर्य रोजगारील व्यक्तीना विधाय लव पुनर्व ठेकदारमार्फत पडल्ल उभाणीत जाल्ले जाले कालावधीकरिता तामुराच्या व्यक्तीना रोजगार दिला जाव्ल.
९.	रजे लाडणुले बावीत कुटुंब	रजे लाडणुले बावीत कुटुंब	✓ पुनर्स्थापना आणि पुनर्वसन सहाय्य	३०० दिवस विमान कुरी रोजगारा इतके एकरकमी अतिरिक्त सहाय्य.
१०.	बावीत अनुप्राप्त जमाती	रजे लाडणुले बावीत कुटुंब	✓ पुनर्वसन सहाय्य	१. अनुप्राप्त जमातील कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्न मिळवणाराच्या हक्कावर केल्या वन उपयोजनाच्या बाबतच बावी येत असेल अशा प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला ३०० दिवस विमान कुरी रोजगारा इतके एकरकमी अतिरिक्त सहाय्य. (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परियेड 7.21.3)
				२. अनुप्राप्त जमातील पडल्ल बावीत कुटुंबाला किमान एक सुविधा इतकी मेवदल रक्कम सुविधाती पडिला शर्या म्हणून तर उर्वरित रक्कम जमिनीच्या ताबा घेतलेली अशा केमी जाईल. (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परियेड 7.21.4)
११. सामाजिक मात्सल्या / सार्वजनिक संरंती याने होणारी शरी				
११.	रजे मागील बावीत समाज आणि योगारी समूह	रजे मागील बावीत समाज आणि योगारी समूह	✓ सामाजिक मानसना/ सार्वजनिक संरंतीची	सार्वजनिक आणि सामाजिक मानसनाबाबत तामुराच्या व्यक्तीना मिळवणार हे सहाय्य मिळवणारेना पात्र समीत.



<p><b>टिप्पणी क</b></p> <p>निवासी भूखंड आर्थिक दृष्ट्या व्यवहार्य नसले (नसतील), तर कार्यकारी संस्था त्या राज्यात लागू असलेले विधम आणि कायदे निवासी भूखंड आर्थिक दृष्ट्या व्यवहार्य नसले (नसतील), तर कार्यकारी संस्थेने जमीन खोदी केलेवर निवासी जमीन ही त्या जिल्ह्याच्या जमीन बांधे पालन करून त्याप्रमाणे मोददा देईल. कार्यकारी संस्थेने जमीन खोदी केलेवर निवासी जमीन ही त्या जिल्ह्याच्या जमीन धारणाच्या मार्गाप्रमाणे कमी मरम असले तर कार्यकारी संस्था बांधित पक्षातों करा करेल आणि जालील गोष्टींचे पालन करेल :</p> <p>(i) एन्टरप्रेनरिड सॅट्रिअम मधील तत्सुटीप्रमाणे कार्यकारी संस्था प्रकल्पासाठी उर्गीत जमीन विकत घेईल</p> <p>(ii) कार्यकारी संस्था बांधित पक्षात जमीनीचा हिस्सा खोदी न करता जमीन क्षेत्रा मोददा लागू 25 टक्के रक्कम देईल .</p>	
<p><b>टिप्पणी ड</b></p> <p>घर, इमारती आणि इतर जंगम मालमत्ता यांचा मोददा रांगच्या अध्याभूत सूचीनुसार त्या दिवशी घसारा बाळून शेगाच्या पयांची किमतीच्या अध्यावर निविलेन केले जाईल . दाखी अध्याभूत सूची विधारात घेतला सत्कारामाच मुल्यवेदनकर्ता त्या विभागातील गर्मीण आणि शहरी भागातील निवासी आणि व्यापारी बांधकामांसाठी अद्ययवत रांगच्या अध्याभूत सूचीचा वापर करेल आणि मालकताी माला मलत करेल .</p>	
<p><b>टिप्पणी ई</b></p> <p>राष्ट्रीय पुनर्दस्त आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 प्रमाणे दुर्दैल व्यक्ती ह्याजे अण, गर्व, अनाथ, विधवा, अविवाहित मुली, परिवक्ता किंवा तसच 50 वयावरील व्यक्ती, जे कुटुंब संस्थेच्या परिभाषेत येत नाहीत त्यांना रोजगार पुरविला जात नाही किंवा लगेचच पुरविला जाणार नाही . (परिच्छेद 6.4 (V) एलआरआयचे 2007) .</p>	
	<p><b>टिप्पणी फ</b></p> <p>व्याख्या :</p> <p>अव्यवस्थित भूधाराक - निवनाजाली मसलेली 1 हेक्टर परत किंवा निवनाजालील अर्धा हेक्टर जमीन धारण करणारा शेतेकरी .</p> <p>अल्प भूधाराक - निवनाजाली मसलेली 2 हेक्टरपर्यंत किंवा निवनाजाली असलेली 1 हेक्टरपर्यंत जमीन धारण करणारा शेतेकरी .</p> <p>अधिकृतित - व्यक्ती/कुटुंब, याच्या/त्याच्या मालकीच्या जमीनीच्या लागती मोददजतिक जमीन किंवा इतर जंगम मालमत्ता निव्यावर लागे/विने अधिकरण केले आहे (कट ऑफ डेट पूर्वी) आणि जो त्याचा/त्याचा अधिकृत मुक्ता किंवा रोजगार क्षेत्र आहे .</p>

मेल्या खोदीवतार अध्यागत असेल आणि सक्षम प्राधिकारी त्याप्रमाणे जमीनीची किमती ठरवेल . (कलम 20 जी रेल्वे सुटीत कायदा 2008) .

3 . मोददला रक्कम निविलत करते वेळी सक्षम प्राधिकारी किंवा लवाद रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008, कलम 20 एफ (8) मधील तत्सुटीनुसार खालील सुट्टी विचारात घेईल :

- इतर जमीनीपसून वेगळी शाल्यमुळे जमीनीचा तावा घेतलेली संवधीत व्यक्तीची एकादी दीर्घकालीन हानी होत असेल .
- जमीन संवधानमुळे संवधीत व्यक्तीच्या जंगम मालमतेला किंवा मिल्कटनीला धोकादायक दीर्घकालीन हानी पोहोचत असेल .
- जर भूसंवधानाच्या परिणामांमुळे निवास किंवा व्यवसायाचे टिकाण बदलावे लागणे अनिवार्य होणार असेल तर त्या परिस्थितीनुसार बदलवदल द्यावेच्य ऊर्ध्व .

4 . संघटित होणाऱ्या जमीनीचा बाजारभावावतरे विक्रय ठरविला

- घर जमीनीच्या सप्तवित्त बापाचा वारं बापावतारी मालिती घेईल; आणि
  - घर जमीनीच्या सप्तवित्त बापाच्या वारंमारीच इतर लागत्या गावातील जमीनीची किमती विचारात घेतली जाईल .
- 5 . जमीन संवधानमुळे ख्याटिकाणी उभेगालाच्या उपभोगा करणाऱ्या वैसीक हक्कावर गद येत असले, तर रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008, कलम 20 एफ (1) नुसार मोददला रक्कमेच्या द्या टक्के इतकी रक्कम निविलत करून ती भूसंवधान संयंकडून जमीन मालकाला आणि बांधित इतर व्यक्तींना अदा केली जाईल .

#### टिप्पणी व

डीएफसीडीआयएल स्वतंत्र सत्कार माच्य मुक्तांकनक्यादी नेमकूळ करेल, जो जमीनीची पयांची किमती जालीलप्रमाणे निवारीत करेल आणि सक्षम प्राधिकार्याला मालिती पुरवेल :

- बायू स्थितीमध्ये गाव, शहरी विभाग किंवा लागती पारिसात त्याच प्रकारच्या जमीनीचे होणारे खोदीवत, इतर्गितण कर आणि नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र यांचे विन्येण करेल,
- जिल्ह्यामधील गर्मीण आणि शहरी भागांत मंडळाचे दर यांचे विन्येण करेल .
- जमीनीचा कृषी उभेदनाचा दर - 20 वर्षातील उपस्त .

जमीनीचा मोददला ठरविण्या पूर्वी सक्षम प्राधिकारी स्वतंत्र मुल्यंकनक्याकडून पाव्य शालेल्या मालितीचा वापर करू शकेल .

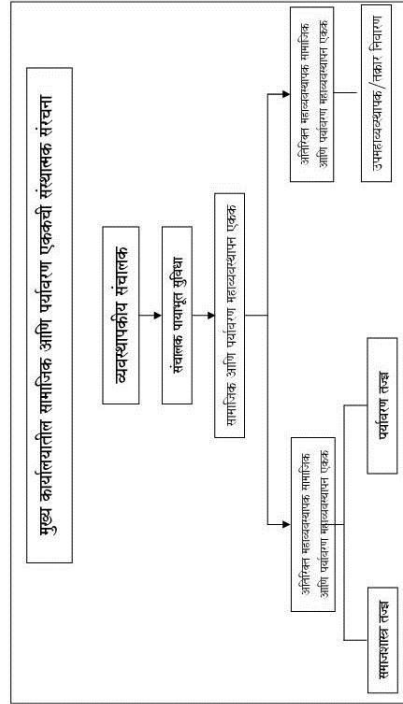
**महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा अद्यदेश**

- ✓ डीएमसीअध्यायाच्या भूसंपदन संदर्भात मुकाम भरपाईचा दर निश्चित करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अध्यादेश जारी केला आहे. त्यानुसार गटित केवळ जागांच्या संपत्तीमध्ये मा. निलंबिकागरी (अध्याक्ष), निरोप भूसंपदन अधिकागरी/सिखम प्राधिकारगरी (संविद) आणि अन्य 5 सदस्य असाधार आहत आणि ती संपत्ती भूसंपदना संदर्भात मुकाम भरपाईचा दर निश्चित करण्यासाठी गटित केले जाईल.
- ✓ जमिनीचे दर निश्चित करण्यासाठी ही संपत्ती पन्नासहस्रहस्र मध्येल दो प आणि तेव सुधारित कायदा 2008 चा परिच्छेद 20 (जे) तसेच प्रकल्पबाधित व्यक्तींचे नवे, वेगवेगळे संवेच निकाल, तमीन सुधारित संवेचा अहवाल, परिमारी विकसनाशीलता व जमीन सुधारितसंवेचित इतर स्थानिक सुधे विचारत घेईल. ही संपत्ती विविध वर्गकरीता जेदीलतांच्या दांगी मुलगा शिषिषिध गणकाच्या दांगी कल्प भूधारकांना उच्च मोवदला देईल.
- ✓ उपोत्सव संपत्ती जमिनीचे दर निश्चित करताना त्या त्या चर्चातील शिषिषिध गणकाचे दर व जेदी विक्री व्यवहारातील दर समशील तुलनात्मक दृष्ट्या जास्तीत जास्त योगात दर विचारत घेईल व त्या दास संवेचित भूधारक तसात होत नातील व त्या दास भूधारक तसात होतील, अशा दास संपदन संस्था भणजे डेविकेटेड फंड कोरीडोर कोरीडोर ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड यादी लेडी सदसती घेऊत त्याप्रमाणे संपत्ती दर निश्चित करू शकेल.
- ✓ सदर संपत्तीच्या संवेचित गावांवातत मुकाम भरपाई निश्चित करण्यासाठी नियमितपणे महिन्यानुस एकदा आदवा सभा होईल. आणि ही संपत्ती तिने निश्चित केलेल्या, डीएमसीची तसे महाराष्ट्र राज्यमध्ये प्रस्तावित संवेचित गावांच्या मुकाम भरपाईचे दर स्वीकृती आणि मुकाम भरपाई अदा करण्याकरिता ते सक्षम प्राधिकाराला निर्दिष्ट केले.

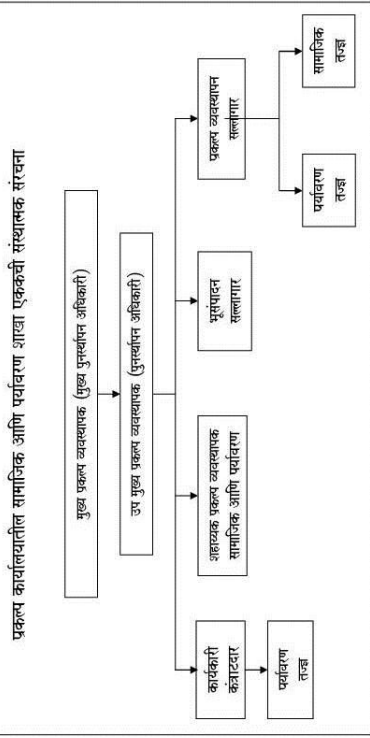
चेकरावेदीग कचेदर - व्यक्ती/कुटुंब जे परवानगीविषय कट ऑफ डेटपुर्वी सार्वजनिक जमिनीवर स्थापित झालेले आहे किंवा अधिकागरीविषय सार्वजनिक इमारतीत निवासी आहेत आणि ज्यावर त्यांची मुक्का किंवा गेजात स्रोत अवलंबून आहे आणि दुसरा मुक्का उपाय किंवा गेजात स्रोत नाही.

**संस्थागत व्यवस्था**

डीएफसीसीआयएल प्रकल्प गतिविधारी संस्था म्हणून संपूर्ण तांत्रिक बाबी आणि प्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी आणि कर्तृ निधीचे निवडण आणि संपूर्ण अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रिया यासाठी जबाबदार राहिल. कार्यकारी संचालक (Managing Director), डीएफसीसीआयएल हे संस्थेचे मुख्य म्हणून पुनर्गठन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या यदाची अंमलबजावणीसाठी संपूर्णपणे जबाबदार राहतील. डीएफसीसीआयएलने प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापन आगा (Project Management Unit - PMU) म्हणून व्यापारीक चौक पोस्टमेट मॅनेजर यांची कार्यलये (सीपीएल कार्यलये) बडोदा, मुक्त, मुंबई आणि नोड्डा येथे स्थापन केलेले आहेत जिथे प्रमुख म्हणून जमल मॅनेजर क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी आहेत. मुख्य कार्यलयात भूगर्भतटन आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना प्रक्रिया रब्दविषयासाठी सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरण आगा एकक (SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) व्यापारीक स्थापन करण्यात आलेले आहे जिथे प्रमुख जमल मॅनेजर (SEMU) क्षेत्रीय आहेत. वालील आकृती 1 आणि 2 मध्ये मुख्य कार्यलया आणि प्रकल्प कार्यलया यांची संरचना दाखविली आहे :



आकृती क. 1 मुख्य कार्यलयाची संस्थात्मक संरचना



आकृती क. 2 क्षेत्रीय कार्यलयाची संस्थात्मक संरचना

[illegible][illegible]

<p><b>डीएफसी सुगुह पातळीवरिल तक्रार हाताळणी यंत्रणा</b></p> <p><b>(4) क्षेत्रीय पातळीवरिल तक्रार हाताळणी यंत्रणा</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. अर्जे, निवासी, व्यावसायिक आणि इतर संस्थांनी याबाबतच्या तक्रारी प्रथमिक पातळीवर मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालयाकडून हाताळल्या जातील. कायदाबांध्या घटनाणीनंतर तक्रारीमध्ये संवत्सरात आढळल्यास त्यांचे मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक यांचे पातळीवर निराकरण केले जाईल. क्षेत्रीय पातळीवर तक्रारीचे निराकरण न झाल्यास तक्रार मुख्य कार्यालयाकडे वर करण्यात येईल.</li> </ol> <p><b>(2) सुगुह पातळीवरिल तक्रार हाताळणी यंत्रणा</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. डीएफसीसीआयएलद्वारे मध्यवर्ती तक्रार हाताळणी पद्धती निर्माण केली जाईल, ज्यामध्ये पात्र झालेल्या तक्रारीच्या संबंधितची माहिती आणि केल्या पाटयुक्त याचा अंतर्भाव असेल.</li> <li>2. तसे मंडालीय आणि केंद्रीय संस्थांना आयोग यांच्या मार्गदर्शन तयारनुसार तक्रार हाताळणी यंत्रणा निर्माण केली जाईल.</li> <li>3. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयात आणि मुख्य कार्यालयात प्रत्येक सुगुह मंडालीयव्यापक/मंडालीयव्यापक यांचेकडे तक्रार पुनर्क उठाव्यात आलेले आहे. संस्थांनी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयाकडून पात्र होणाऱ्या तक्रारी या तक्रार पुनर्काल नोंदिल्या जातील. तक्रारी, ज्यामध्ये दशना दृष्टीकोन असलेल्या संस्थांनी अधिकार्याकडून मुख्य संस्थांनी अधिकार्याकडे पाठविल्या जातील.</li> <li>4. मांडालीयव्यापक/माहिती तंत्रज्ञान यांची मुख्य तक्रार हाताळणी अधिकारी बऱ्याच नामनिर्दिष्टित करण्यात आलेले आहे, जो पात्र तक्रारीच्या निराकरणार लक्ष ठेवेल आणि तो दर महिन्याला संचालक मंडळामार्फत तक्रारीच्या निवृत्तीचे विवेचन देईल.</li> <li>5. सर्व पात्र हटकतीची नोंदणी आणि त्या प्रत्येक प्रकरणावर डीएफसीसीआयएल कडून निराकरणी दिल्या जातील ज्याचा स्वयंस्फूर्त, विविध माध्यमामध्ये अद्यावत तयार होईल.</li> <li>6. कोणत्याही स्तराकडून सर्व पात्र तक्रारीवर डीएफसीसी आयोगाच्या पंथी दिवसांच्या आत उत्तर देईल.</li> <li>7. टिप्पणी, प्रस्ताव आणि तक्रार हाताळणी घटक याबाबतची माहिती वेबसाईटवर (<a href="http://www.dfccil.org">http://www.dfccil.org</a>) पदवीत करून ती दर महिन्याला अद्यावत केली जाईल. वेबसाईटवर केल्या तक्रारीचा तक्रारदाराला मागता घेता येईल.</li> <li>8. तक्रारीचा केल्या अंथ्यास आणि योजलेले उपाय यांच्या संधीस्वीतच्या घेतलेल्या माग्याबाबतचा मासिक अद्यावत व्यवस्थापनाला दर महिन्याला सादर केला जाईल.</li> <li>9. तक्रार यंत्रणा सक्षमणे कालविव्यासाटी, तक्रारीच्या स्थावी मध्यमां संवृद्धित माहिती वेबसाईटवर तसेच क्षेत्रीय आणि विभागीय कार्यालयाच्या माहिती फलाकार व्यावहारिकीया वेबसाईट केली जाईल.</li> </ol> <p><b>किर्तत उदात्तपत्रक</b> आर्थिक अंदाजपत्रक पुर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना टप्पा 2 च्या मुख्य अद्यावतमध्ये अंतर्भूत केलेले आहे.</p>	
<p><b>तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा</b></p> <p>राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 मधील भाग 8.1 नुसार प्रकल्प अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रियेमध्ये हिस्सा असणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बांधणी/व्यक्ती/प्रकल्प बांधणी कुटुंब आणि इतर स्थानिक गटियांनी यांच्या तक्रारी पकून घेऊन यांचे निवारण करण्यासाठी क्षेत्रीय आणि मुख्य कार्यालया पातळीवर पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सल्ल्या असतील.</p> <p>1. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालया पातळीवर असलेली तक्रार निवारण समिती : मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक यांनी सांगितलेले केलेली पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना समिती असलेल्या जालील घटक समाविष्ट असतील :</p> <p>अ. संवृद्धित निवारणे निवारणकारी किंवा यांचे प्रतिनिधी (अध्यक्ष) ; ब. संवृद्धित सक्षम प्राधिकारी/सालाक (पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना) (संयंत्रक) ; क. संवृद्धित सहाय्यक प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक - सामाजिक (संविदा 1) ; ड. निवासी परिषद अध्यक्ष/यांचे प्रतिनिधी; आणि इ. सामाजिक संवृद्धित प्रतिनिधी/परिषद स्थानिक नेम सरकारी संस्था.</p> <p>2. मुख्य कार्यालया पातळीवर असलेली तक्रार निवारण समिती : मांडालीयव्यापक (सामाजिक आणि संवृद्धित व्यवस्थापन एकरक) यांनी सांगितलेले केलेली पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना समिती असलेल्या जालील घटक समाविष्ट असतील :</p> <p>अ. संवृद्धित (प्रकल्प योजना) ; ब. उभयव्यवस्थापक-तक्रार ; क. सामाजिक तंत्रा: आणि ड. तसे मंडालीयवा प्रतिनिधी.</p> <p>3. लवकरची भूमिका: लवकर जो या परिस्थितीत संवृद्धित महसूल विभागाचा आनुषंग आहे आणि ज्याची नेमणूक दिनांक 15 जुलै 2010 च्या राजपत्राद्वारे करण्यात आलेली आहे, जो तसे सुधारित कायदा 2008 नुसार देव मांडालीयव्यवस्था तक्रारी पकून घेऊन यांचे निवारण करेल.</p> <p>4. डीएफसीसीआयएलने स्थापन केलेल्या पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना समित्याकडून संवृद्धित प्रकल्प बांधणी/व्यक्ती/प्रकल्प बांधणी कुटुंब यांच्या निवारण न झालेल्या तक्रारींचे निवारण करण्यासाठी तसे मंडालीयकडून कडून लोकापालाची नियुक्ती केली जाईल.</p>	

7. वडोदरा जिल्हा : विंगेप भूस्वंपदन अधिकारी नं. 1, रूम नं. 6A53, 6 वा मजला, बुंदेर भवन, कोटी कापडंड, वडोदरा.
8. रेवाडी जिल्हा : जिल्हा महसूल अधिकारी, डोले कार्यालय, लघु मंत्रिवालय, रेवाडी.
9. अलवार जिल्हा : उपविभागीय डंडाधिकारी, उपविभागीय अधिकारी, तिराग, तहसील तिराग, अलवार.
10. मेवात जिल्हा : जिल्हा महसूल अधिकारी, डोले कार्यालय, जिल्हा मंत्रिवालय, मुह, मेवात.
11. गुडगाव जिल्हा : जिल्हा महसूल अधिकारी, लघु मंत्रिवालय, गुडगाव.
12. पन्हाल जिल्हा : उपविभागीय डंडाधिकारी, उपविभागीय डंडाधिकारी कार्यालय, पन्हाल.
13. फरिदाबाद जिल्हा : जिल्हा महसूल अधिकारी, लघु मंत्रिवालय, सेक्टर 12, फरिदाबाद.
14. गौतम बुद्ध नगर जिल्हा : उपविभागीय डंडाधिकारी (सर), डोले कार्यालय, गौतम बुद्ध नगर.

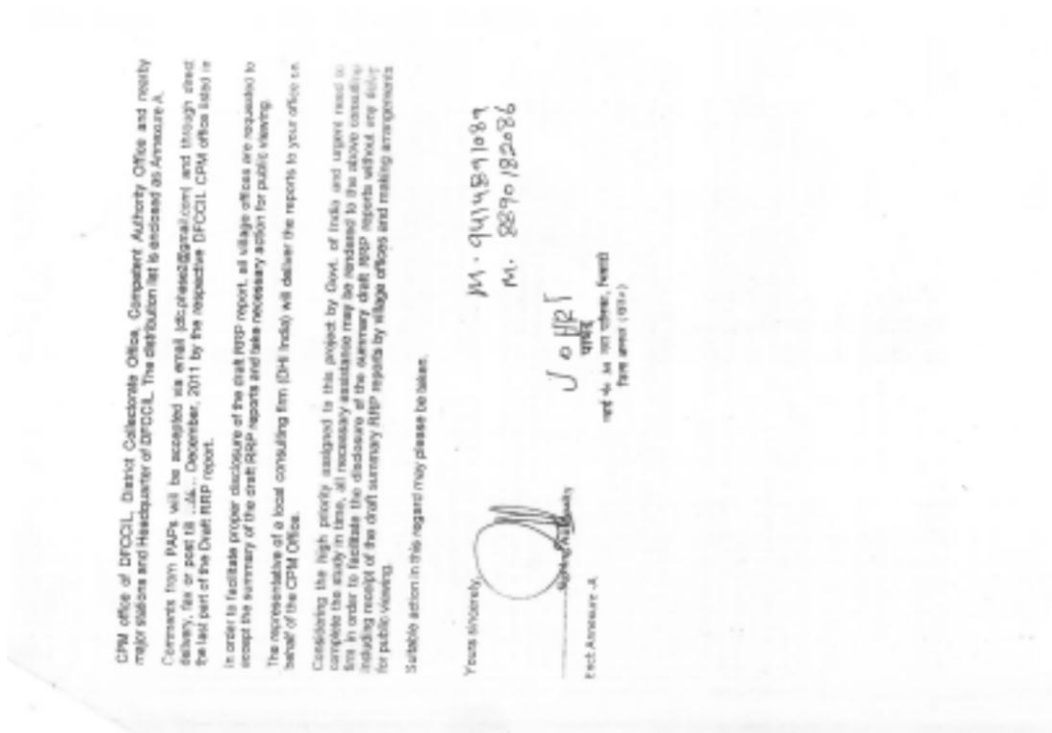
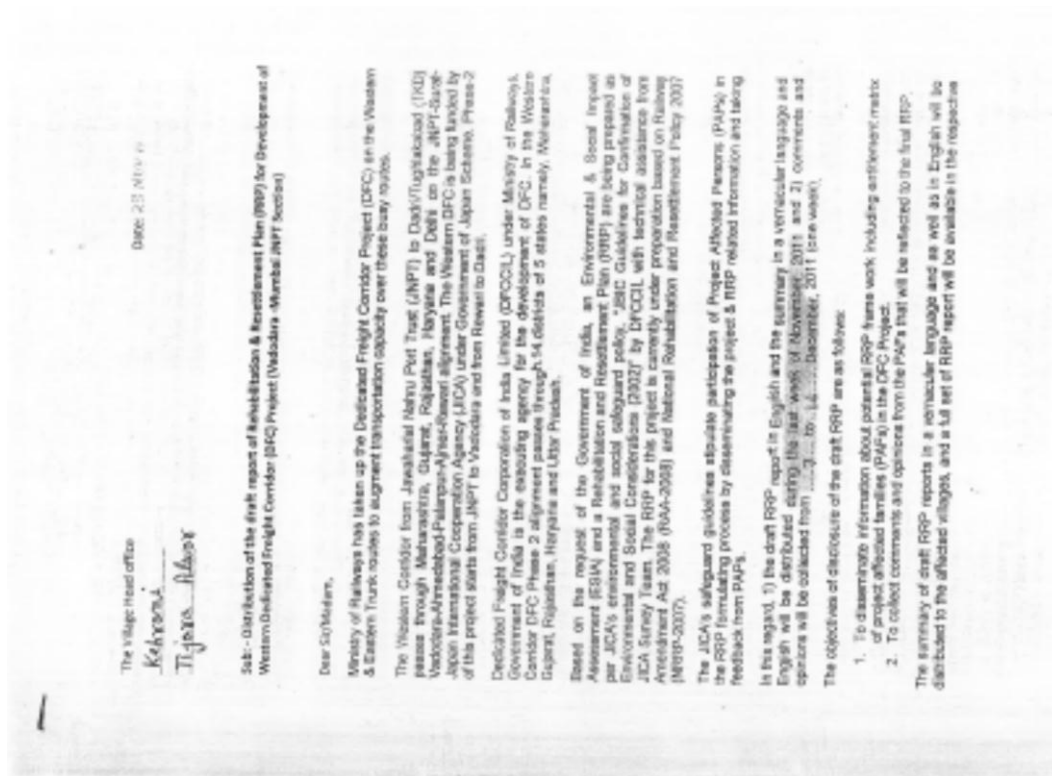
समू (सामाजिक व पर्यावरण प्रबंधन एकक), डीएफसीसीआयएल, मुख्य कार्यालय : पुराणी देवत, मेट्रो स्टेशन बिल्डिंग, नवी दिल्ली - 110 001.

- पुरवर्तन आणि पुरवठा योजना अडवालाचे विवरण**
- आणखी अधिकार माहितीसाठी, पुरवर्तन आणि पुरवठा योजना आणखी जाहील ठिकाणी प्रदर्शित केला जाईल.
- ✓ पुरवर्तन आणि पुरवठा योजना अडवालाचा सारांश : सर्वेक्षक बांधीत गावात स्थानिक मालेत (हिंदी, गुजराती किंवा मराठी) उपलब्ध असेल.
  - ✓ पुरवर्तन आणि पुरवठा योजना योजनेचा संपूर्ण अडवाला : इंग्रजीमध्ये संवदीत मुख्य प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीआयएलचे मुख्य कार्यालय, महत्वाची रेल्वे स्थानके आणि जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय येथे उपलब्ध असेल.
- संवदीत संस्था संकेत**
- प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय मुंबई :** 7 वा मजला, नवीन फ्लासकोव इमारत, मध्य रेल्वे, डी.एन. मार्ग, मुंबई 400 001.
- प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय मुक्त :** 4 वा मजला, अरुण-1, इन्कोन मॉल उधळ, दुसरा मार्ग, पिबलोड, मुक्त 385 007.
- प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय वडोदरा :** 13-1A, 17-18, सारंगम कॉम्प्लेक्स, 3 वा मजला, आर.सी. स्टन रोड, अलका पूर्वी, वडोदरा 385007, गुजरात.
- प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय नोईडा :** स्टार हाऊस, 1 वा मजला, ए 102, सेक्टर 4, नोईडा, उत्तर प्रदेश.

- सक्षम प्राधिकारी :**
1. रयावा जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूस्वंपदन) रयावा, मेट्रो सेक्टर नं. 1, उरण, रयावा, सिव्हा नोडल अधिकारी, डीजेनरीय मेकान, इण्णारि, सेक्टर 1A, वेंकटेश्वर, ता. उरण, रयावा.
  2. ठाणे जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूस्वंपदन) वेस्टर्न फ्रेट कॉरिडोर, सूर्या प्रकल्प, इण्णारी रोड, आर्यवतीग्राम बॅंकेमार्ग, इण्णारी रोड, जि. ठाणे.
  3. अक्साइ जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूस्वंपदन), 2 वा मजला, जिल्हा सेवा सदन-2, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, अक्साइ.
  4. नवसारी जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा उपजिल्हाधिकारी, नवसारी, ओल्ड ठाणा, बहुमजली इमारत, ऑफिस नं. 3, पहिला मजला, नवसारी.
  5. मुक्त जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा विंगेप भूस्वंपदन अधिकारी, बॅंके नं. 4, 3 वा मजला, ए ब्लॉक, बहुमजली भवन, मुक्त.
  6. पन्हाल जिल्हा : सक्षम प्राधिकारी तथा विंगेप भूस्वंपदन अधिकारी, भूस्वंपदन आज्ञा, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, पन्हाल.

(e) Public Notice and Letter for Information Dissemination of Draft RRP Report

[Letter]





For CPM Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

Ministry of Railways has taken up the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) on the Western & Eastern Trunk routes to augment transportation capacity over these busy routes.

The Western Corridor from Jawaharal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to Dadar/ Tughlakabad (TGD) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi on the JNPT-Surat, Vadodra-Ahmedabad-Palampur-Amer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Government of Japan Scheme, Phase-2 of this project is from JNPT to Vadodra and from Rewari to Dadar.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Western Corridor, DFC Phase 2 alignment passes through 14 districts of 5 states, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Western DFC Project (Phase2) is to be prepared by DFCCIL together with Government of India based on Railway Amendment Act 2008 (RAA-2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007).

The funding guidelines require participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in RRP by way of disseminating the project and their related information and taking feedback from PAPs whose land and/or structure will be affected by the project.

The Summary of the Draft RRP reports in a vernacular language and in English will be distributed during the last week of November, 2011 to village offices of the affected villages. A full set of draft RRP reports will be available in the respective CPM office and Headquarters of DFCCIL, major stations along the proposed DFC alignment and district offices as mentioned below.

Comments from people will be accepted only at the CPM office of DFCCIL through electronic mail, or in person or post. Interested persons can also send comments via internet (dfc.phase2@gmail.com).

Please send your comments/suggestions to the CPM office by ..... December, 2011

CPM Office Notice:

Shri House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida-201301  
Fax: 0120-4134654

In addition to the above CPM office, full sets of draft RRP report are available at the following places.

Major stations	
Rewari(Jn)	Fardabad
District Collectorate Offices	
Hapur(Jn)	Mewat
Rewari	Gurgaon
Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
	Pahar
	Fardabad

For CDM Notice

Alwar Gautam Buddha Nagar

Competent Authority Offices

**Rewari district:**  
District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariate, Rewari

**Alwar district:**  
Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) SDO, SDMA/Thana, Tehsil Tigran, Alwar

**Mewat district:**  
District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariate, Nuh, Mewat

**Gurgaon district:**  
District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon

**Palwal district:**  
Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal

**Faridabad district:**  
District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariate, Sector-12, Faridabad

**Gautam Buddha Nagar district:**  
Sub-Division Magistrate, SDM (Sector), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar

SENU, DFCCL Head Office  
Pragati Madan, Metro Station Building, New Delhi - 110001

.....*[Signature]*.....Signing Authority *CFM*

**Attachment 10-5  
Distribution List of Draft Full RRP Report**

### (a) Distribution of Main Report and Summary

A set of Draft RRP Report (Main and Appendix) and Summaries were distributed as per the following:

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary				
				Total	English	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi
DFCCIL 1 Corporate Office & 4 CPM/AGM Office	1	Corporate Office	3	20	5	5	5	5
	2	CPM-Mumbai	3	20	5	15		
	3	CPM-Surat	3	20	5		15	
	4	CPM-Vadodara	3	20	5		15	
	5	AGM-Rewari-Dadri	3	20	5			15
	Sub Total		15	100	25	20	35	20
Main Station Total: 17 Main Station and *4 Additional Stations	1	Panvel(Jn)	1	10	5	5		
	2	Kalyan(Jn)	1	10	5	5		
	3	Vaitarna	1	10	5	5		
	4	Kelve Road	1	10	5	5		
	5	Palghar	1	10	5	5		
	6	Dahanu Road	1	10	5	5		
	7	Sanjan	1	10	5		5	
	8	Umargaon*	1	10	5	5		
	9	Vangaon*	1	10	5	5		
	10	Boisar*	1	10	5	5		
	11	Saphale*	1	10	5	5		
	12	Vapi	1	10	5		5	
	13	Valsad	1	10	5		5	
	14	Billimora(Jn)	1	10	5		5	
	15	Navsari	1	10	5		5	
	16	Sachin	1	10	5		5	
	17	Kosamba(Jn)	1	10	5		5	
	18	Saniali	1	10	5		5	
	19	Rewari(Jn)	1	10	5			5
	20	Faridabad	1	10	5			5
	21	Dadri	1	10	5			5
	Sub Total		21	210	105	50	40	15
District Total: 14 District	1	Raigad	1	15	5	10		
	2	Thane	1	15	5	10		
	3	Valsad	1	15	5		10	
	4	Navasari	1	15	5		10	
	5	Surat	1	15	5		10	
	6	Bharuch	1	15	5		10	
	7	Vadodara	1	15	5		10	
	8	Rewari	1	15	5			10
	9	Alwar	1	15	5			10
	10	Mewat	1	15	5			10
	11	Gurgaon	1	15	5			10
	12	Palwal	1	15	5			10
	13	Faridabad	1	15	5			10
	14	Gautam Buddh Nagar	1	15	5			10
	Sub Total		14	210	70	20	50	70

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary				
				Total	English	Marathi	Gujarati	Hindi
Competent Authorities <u>Total: 14 District</u>	1	Raigad	1	15	5	10		
	2	Thane	1	15	5	10		
	3	Valsad	1	15	5		10	
	4	Navasari	1	15	5		10	
	5	Surat	1	15	5		10	
	6	Bharuch	1	15	5		10	
	7	Vadodara	1	15	5		10	
	8	Rewari	1	15	5			10
	9	Alwar	1	15	5			10
	10	Mewat	1	15	5			10
	11	Gurgaon	1	15	5			10
	12	Palwal	1	15	5			10
	13	Faridabad	1	15	5			10
	14	Gautam Buddh Nagar	1	15	5			10
	Sub Total		14	210	70	20	50	70
Affected Village* <u>Total: 374 Villages</u>	136 villages in Maharashtra			3,400	680	2,720		
	133 villages in Gujarat			3,325	665		2,660	
	105 villages in Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, Delhi			2,625	525			2,100
CIDCO and JNPT	Maharashtra			30	20	10		
	Sub Total			9,350	1,870	2,720	2,660	2,100
	Reserved copies (JST)		5	60	15	15	15	15
Total			69	10,170	2,175	2,855	2,850	2,290

Note: \* 25 sets of the Summary shall be distributed to each village: 5 in English and 20 in local language.

Blue shaded area under CRADLE's responsibility

### (b) Delivery Status of Distribution of Main Reports

The final status of delivery of Draft RRP Report (Main and Appendix) in 4 CPM Offices, District Collectorate Offices, Competent Authority (CA) Offices & Main Stations is as per the following:

Draft RRP Report	CPM Office	Delivery date	Major Sta.	Delivery date	District Office	Delivery date	CA Office	Delivery date
Draft RRP report -Main report -Appendix -Summary	CPM-Mumbai	29-Nov	1) Panvel(Jn)	08-Dec	1) Raigarh	29-Nov	1) Raigarh	29-Nov
			2) Kalyan(Jn)	07-Dec	2) Thane	29-Nov	2) Thane	29-Nov
			3) Vaitarna	06-Dec				
			4) Kelve Road	06-Dec			1)JNPT	29-Nov
			5) Palghar	06-Dec			2)CIDCO	29-Nov
			6) Dahanu Road	05-Dec				
			7) Sanjan	05-Dec				
			8) Umargaon*	05-Dec				
			9) Vangaon*	05-Dec				
			10) Boisar*	06-Dec				
			11) Saphale*	06-Dec				

Draft RRP Report	CPM Office	Delivery date	Major Sta.	Delivery date	District Office	Delivery date	CA Office	Delivery date
	CPM-Surat	29-Nov	8) Vapi	30-Nov	3) Valsad	30-Nov	3) Valsad	30-Nov
			9) Valsad	02-Dec	4) Navsari	01-Dec	4) Navsari	01-Dec
			10) Billimora(Jn)	02-Dec				
			11) Navsari	01-Dec				
			12) Sachin	06-Dec				
	CPM-Vadodara	29-Nov	13) Kosamba(Jn)	05-Dec	5) Surat	05-Dec	5) Surat	05-Dec
			14) Bharuch(Jn)	05-Dec	6) Bharuch	03-Dec	6) Bharuch	03-Dec(R)
					7) Vadodara	03-Dec	7) Vadodara	21-Dec(by post)
	AGM-Rewari-Dadri	28-Nov	15) Rewari(Jn)	02-Dec	8) Rewari	02-Dec	8) Rewari	02-Dec
			16) Faridabad	05-Dec	9) Mewat	03-Dec	9) Mewat	03-Dec
			17) Dadri	05-Dec	10) Gurgaon	05-Dec	10) Gurgaon	05-Dec
					11) Palwal	05-Dec	11) Palwal	05-Dec
					12) Faridabad	05-Dec	12) Faridabad	05-Dec
					13) Alwar	03-Dec	13) Alwar	03-Dec
					14) Gautam Buddh Nagar	05-Dec	14) Gautam Budha Nagar	05-Dec

\*Additional Railway Stations than originally planned and mentioned in the draft RRP Summary

n/a: Not available

### (c) Delivery Status of Distribution of Summary of Draft RRP

The final status of delivery of Summary of Draft RRP Report to Sarpanches of all project affected villages is as per the following:

#### 1) Maharashtra

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
1	Raigarh	Mumbai-Uran	1	Jaskhar	29-Nov
2			2	Sonari	29-Nov
3			3	Karal	29-Nov
4			4	Pagote	29-Nov
5			5	Sawarkhar	29-Nov
6			6	Shemtekhar	29-Nov
7			7	Jasai	29-Nov
8			8	Chirle	Not Affected & Not Delivered
9			9	Paundkhar	29-Nov
10			10	Khatkhar	29-Nov
11			11	Bandkhar	29-Nov
12		Panvel	1	Vahal	08-Dec
13			2	Pandeghar	08-Dec
14			3	Bambavi	08-Dec
15			4	Kunde Vahal	08-Dec

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
16			5	Ovale	08-Dec
17			6	Dapoli	08-Dec
18			7	Pargaon Inam	08-Dec
19			8	Kopar	08-Dec
20			9	Vadghar	08-Dec
21			10	Karanjade	08-Dec
22			11	Kalundre	08-Dec
23			12	Vichumbe	08-Dec
24			13	Panvel	08-Dec
25			14	Asudgaon	08-Dec
26			15	Tembhode	08-Dec
27			16	Valavali	08-Dec
28			17	Ambetkhar	08-Dec
29			18	Rodpali	08-Dec
30			19	Navadhe	08-Dec
31			20	Pendhar	08-Dec
32			21	Taloja	08-Dec
33			22	Pisarve	08-Dec
34			23	Rohinjan	08-Dec
35			24	Dhansar	08-Dec
36			25	Vaklan <sup>20</sup>	08-Dec
37			26	Nighu <sup>19</sup>	08-Dec
38			27	Usroli	08-Dec
39			28	Kolkhe	08-Dec
40			29	Kone	08-Dec
41			30	Chikhale	08-Dec
Total: District			41		41
42	Thane	Thane	1	Narivali	07-Dec
43			2	Wadavali	07-Dec
44		Kalyan	1	Ghesar	07-Dec
45			2	Nilaje	07-Dec
46			3	Katai	07-Dec
47			4	Usarghar	07-Dec
48			5	Betavade	07-Dec
49			6	Bhopar	07-Dec
50			7	Nandivali	07-Dec
51			8	Aayre	07-Dec
52			9	Kopar	07-Dec
53			10	Juni-Dombivli	07-Dec
54			11	Thakurli	07-Dec
55			12	Navagaon	07-Dec
56			13	Gaodevi	07-Dec
57		Bhiwandi	1	Pimpalner	07-Dec
58			2	Pimplas	07-Dec
59			3	Ovali	07-Dec
60			4	Kamatghar	07-Dec
61			5	Rahanal	07-Dec
62			6	Kalwar	07-Dec
63			7	Wadghar	07-Dec
64			8	Dunge	07-Dec

<sup>20</sup> Vaklan and Nighu villages of Thane district are located between villages of Raigad district, and in this table, the villages are listed as per the alignment/changage.

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
65			9	Vadunavghar	07-Dec
66			10	Kharbao	07-Dec
67			11	Malodhi	07-Dec
68			12	Payegaon	07-Dec
69			13	Paye	07-Dec
70		Vasai	1	Nagle	07-Dec
71			2	Shilottar	07-Dec
72			3	Sasunavghar	07-Dec
73			4	Sarjamori	07-Dec
74			5	Mori	07-Dec
75			6	Kaman	07-Dec
76			7	Bapane	07-Dec
77			8	Juchandra	07-Dec
78			9	Chandrapada	07-Dec
79			10	Tivri	07-Dec
80			11	Rajavalli	07-Dec
81			12	Gokhivare	07-Dec
82			13	Bilalpada	07-Dec
83			14	Dhaniv	07-Dec
84			15	Bhatpadi	07-Dec
85			16	Chandansar	07-Dec
86			17	Shirgaon	07-Dec
87			18	Dahisar	07-Dec
88			19	Kasrali	07-Dec
89		Palghar	1	Wadi Saravali	06-Dec
90			2	Kandanvan	06-Dec
91			3	Karvale	06-Dec
92			4	Sartodi	06-Dec
93			5	Saphale	06-Dec
94			6	Umbarpada Nandade	06-Dec
95			7	Kardal (Old Makan Kapase)	06-Dec
96			8	Kapase	06-Dec
97			9	Makunsar	06-Dec
98			10	Rothe	06-Dec
99			11	Kelve Road	06-Dec
100			12	Kasbe Mahim	06-Dec
101			13	Navli	06-Dec
102			14	Palghar	06-Dec
103			15	Gothanpur	06-Dec
104			16	Kolgaon	06-Dec
105			17	Umroli	06-Dec
106			18	Birwadi	06-Dec
107			19	Panchali	06-Dec
108			20	Kambalgaon	06-Dec
109			21	Khairapada (Old Saravali)	06-Dec
110			22	Dandipada	06-Dec
111			23	Boisar	06-Dec
112			24	Katkar	06-Dec
113			25	Rani Shingaon	06-Dec
114			26	Navale	06-Dec
115		Dahanu	1	Kolavali	05-Dec



Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date	
116			2	Vangaon	05-Dec	
117			3	Kapshi	05-Dec	
118			4	Asangaon	05-Dec	
119			5	Dehane	05-Dec	
120			6	Pale	05-Dec	
121			7	Aagwan	05-Dec	
122			8	Saravali	05-Dec	
123			9	Patilpada	05-Dec	
124			10	Manfod	05-Dec	
125			11	Junnarpada	05-Dec	
126			12	Nandore	05-Dec	
127			13	Dahanu	05-Dec	
128			14	Kasara	05-Dec	
129			15	Waki	05-Dec	
130			16	Ambewadi	05-Dec	
131			17	Chikhale	05-Dec	
132			18	Gholwad	05-Dec	
133			19	Bordee	05-Dec	
134			Talasari	1	Brahmanpada	05-Dec
135				2	Borigaon	05-Dec
136				3	Vevaji	05-Dec
Total: District			95		95	
Total: State			136		136	

## 2) Gujarat

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
137	Valsad	Umargaon	1	Govada	05-Dec
138			2	Dahad	05-Dec
139			3	Solsumba	05-Dec
140			4	Humbran	05-Dec
141			5	Sanjan	05-Dec
142			6	Gumse Kankaria	05-Dec
143			7	Tumb	05-Dec
144			8	Malav	05-Dec
145			9	Deheli	05-Dec
146			10	Vankash	05-Dec
147			11	Bhilad	18-Mar
148			12	Karamveli	18-Mar
149			13	Valvada	18-Mar
150		Pardi	1	Vapi / Vapi-2	01-Dec
151			2	Orvad	01-Dec
152			3	Rentlav	01-Dec
153			4	Motiwada	01-Dec
154			5	Umersadi	01-Dec
155		Valsad	1	Haria	30-Nov
156			2	Atul	30-Nov
157			3	Dived	30-Nov
158			4	Maghod	30-Nov
159			5	Pari Parnera	30-Nov
160			6	Vasiyer	30-Nov

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
161			7	Abrama	30-Nov
162			8	Mograwadi	30-Nov
163			9	Pardi Sadpur	30-Nov
164			10	Vejalpur	02-Dec
165			11	Lilapur	02-Dec
166			12	Sarodhi	02-Dec
167			13	Chikhala	02-Dec
168			14	Sankar talav	02-Dec
169			15	Dungri	02-Dec
170			16	Rolla	02-Dec
171			17	Jespore	02-Dec
172			18	Olgaon	02-Dec
173			19	Jora Vasan	02-Dec
Total: District			37		37
174	Navsari	Gandevi	1	Desra	30-Nov
175			2	Billimora	30-Nov
176			3	Bhatha	30-Nov
177			4	Devdha	30-Nov(R) & 20-Dec(A)
178			5	Sarikhurad	30-Nov
179			6	Saribujrang	01-Dec
180			7	Amalsad	01-Dec
181			8	Ancheli	01-Dec
182			9	Mohanpur	01-Dec
183			10	Khaparwada	01-Dec
184		Jalalpore	1	Vedchha	01-Dec
185			2	Mandir	01-Dec(R) & 20-Dec(A)
186			3	Hansapore	01-Dec
187		Navsari (Rural)	1	Vejalpore	01-Dec
188			2	Veravan	02-Dec
189		Jalalpore	1	Tavdi	02-Dec
190			2	Sagra	02-Dec
191			3	Chhinam	02-Dec
192			4	Kadoli	02-Dec
193			5	Mahuwar	02-Dec
194			6	Ponsra	02-Dec
195			7	Maroli	02-Dec
Total: District			22		22
196	Surat	Choryasi	1	Kansad	02-Dec
197			2	Sachin	02-Dec
198		Surat City	1	Unn	02-Dec
199			2	Bhestan	02-Dec
200			3	Bhedwad	02-Dec(R) & 20-Dec(A)
201		Choryasi	1	Dindoli	02-Dec
202			2	Godadra	03-Dec
203			3	Devach	03-Dec
204			4	Dakhanwada	03-Dec
205		Palsana	1	Sedhav	03-Dec(R) & 22-Dec(A)
206			2	Niyol	03-Dec
207		Kamrej	1	Vedchha	03-Dec

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date	
208			2	Chhedchha	03-Dec	
209			3	Kosmada	03-Dec	
210			4	Khadsad	03-Dec(R) & 20-Dec(A)	
211			5	Pasodra	03-Dec	
212			6	Laskana	04-Dec	
213			7	Valak	04-Dec	
214			8	Bhada	04-Dec	
215			Choryasi	1	Bharthana Kosad	04-Dec
216			Surat City	1	Variyav	06-Dec(R) & 21-Dec(A)
217				2	Kosad	06-Dec
218		Kamrej	1	Abrama	06-Dec	
219			2	Shekhpur	06-Dec	
220			3	Kathodara	06-Dec	
221		Olpad	1	Gothan	06-Dec	
222			2	Umara	06-Dec	
223			3	Sayan	06-Dec	
224			4	Kareli	06-Dec	
225			5	Kudsad	06-Dec	
226			6	Kim	06-Dec	
227		Mangrol	1	Siyalaj	06-Dec	
228			2	Kunwarda	06-Dec(R) & 21-Dec(A)	
229			3	Kosamba	06-Dec	
230			4	Hathuran	06-Dec	
Total: District			35		35	
231		Bharuch	Amod	1	Ochhan	02-Dec
232				2	Telod	02-Dec
233	3			Ikhar	02-Dec	
234	4			Dhora	03-Dec	
235	5			Wantarsa	03-Dec	
236	6			Tankariya	03-Dec	
237	7			Pardriya	03-Dec	
238	Bharuch		1	Parkhet	03-Dec	
239			2	Pipaliya	03-Dec	
240			3	Pariyej	03-Dec	
241			4	Tralsa	03-Dec	
242			5	Tralsi	03-Dec	
243			6	Derol	03-Dec	
244			7	Mahudhala	04-Dec	
245			8	Tham	04-Dec	
246			9	Kanthariya	04-Dec	
247			10	Manubar	04-Dec	
248			11	Dahegam	04-Dec	
249			12	Kukarwada	04-Dec	
250	Ankleshwar		1	Sarfudin	04-Dec	
251			2	Deeva	04-Dec	
252			3	Ankleswar	05-Dec	
253			4	Piraman	05-Dec	
254			5	Umarwada	05-Dec	
255			6	Bhatkodra	05-Dec	

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date	
256			7	Kapodra	05-Dec	
257			8	Sakkarpur	05-Dec	
258			9	Sanjali	05-Dec	
259			10	Panoli	05-Dec	
Total: District			29		29	
260	Vadodara	Karjan	1	Mesrad	05-Dec	
261			2	Mangrol	05-Dec	
262			3	Kambola	05-Dec	
263			4	Bodka	05-Dec	
264			5	Handod	04-Dec	
265			6	Khanda	04-Dec	
266			7	Kurai	04-Dec	
267			8	Pingalwada	04-Dec	
268		Vadodara	1	Unitya Medad	04-Dec	
269			2	Gosindra	04-Dec	
Total: District			10		10	
Total: State			133		133	

### 3) Rajasthan

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
270	Alwar	Tijara	1	Rabarka	03-Dec
271			2	Salarpur	03-Dec
272			3	Shahpur	03-Dec
273			4	Kalaka	03-Dec
274			5	Tatarpur	03-Dec
275			6	Thara	03-Dec
276			7	Khajooriwas	03-Dec
277			8	Jiwana	03-Dec
278			9	Banban	03-Dec
279			10	Kehrani	03-Dec
280			11	Mundana Meo	03-Dec
281			12	Amlaki	03-Dec
282			13	Shahdod	03-Dec
Total: District			13		13
Total: State			13		13

### 4) Haryana

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
283	Rewari	Rewari	1	Daliaki	02-Dec
284			2	Jatuwas	02-Dec
285			3	Bhadawas	02-Dec
286			4	Bithwana	02-Dec
287			5	Bhiwari	02-Dec
288			6	Kamalpur	02-Dec
289			7	Devlawas	02-Dec
290			8	Dhamlaka	02-Dec
291			9	Dawana	01-Dec
292			10	Lalpur	01-Dec

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
293			11	Kasola	01-Dec
294			12	Lodhana	30-Nov
295			13	Pithanwas	30-Nov
296			14	Mukandpur Basi	30-Nov
297			15	Asiaki Tappa Jarthal	30-Nov
298			16	Jarthal	30-Nov
299			17	Nandrampur bas	30-Nov
Total: District			17		17
300	Mewat	Taoru	1	Sewaka	01-Dec
301			2	Raniyaki	01-Dec
302			3	Gunawat	01-Dec
303			4	Dhidara	01-Dec
304			5	Bharangpur	01-Dec
305			6	Taoru	01-Dec
306			7	Gaurka	01-Dec
307			8	Buraka	01-Dec
308			9	Rahedi	01-Dec
309			10	Malaka	01-Dec
310			11	Dalaka	02-Dec
311			12	Dhulawat	02-Dec
312			13	Sashol Patuka	02-Dec
313			14	Khor	02-Dec
314			15	Marola	02-Dec
315			16	Rojka	02-Dec
316			17	Aata	02-Dec
317			18	Rampur	02-Dec
318			19	Uddaka	02-Dec
Total: District			19		19
319	Gurgaon	Sohna	1	Raipur	05-Dec
320			2	Sohna	05-Dec
321			3	Lakhuwas	05-Dec
322			4	Sancholi	05-Dec
323			5	Bhirawati	05-Dec
324			6	Karanki	05-Dec
325			7	Silani	05-Dec
326			8	Khuntpuri	05-Dec
327			9	Barkhera (Rati Ka Nawad)	05-Dec
Total: District			9		9
328	Palwal	Palwal	1	Parauli	03-Dec
329			2	Dahlaka	03-Dec
330			3	Kalwaka	03-Dec
331			4	Chhapraula	03-Dec
332			5	Pirthala	03-Dec
333			6	Jataula	03-Dec
334			7	Asawati	03-Dec
335			8	Laadpur	03-Dec
Total: District			8		8
336	Faridabad	Ballabgarh	1	Pahaladpur	03-Dec
337			2	Fatehpur Billoch	03-Dec
338			3	Ladauli	03-Dec
339			4	Bahbalpur	03-Dec

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
340			5	Fafunda	03-Dec
341			6	Dayalpur	03-Dec
342			7	Machgar	03-Dec
343			8	Bukharpur	03-Dec
344			9	Nawada Tigaon	01-Dec
345		Faridabad	1	Tigaon	01-Dec
346			2	Nimka	01-Dec
347			3	Saidpur	01-Dec
348			4	Faridpur	01-Dec
349			5	Kheri Kala	01-Dec
350			6	Nachauli	01-Dec
351			7	Bhopani	01-Dec
352			8	Dhandhar	01-Dec
353			9	Mahawatpur	01-Dec
354			10	Laalpur	02-Dec
355			11	Riwazpur	02-Dec
356			12	Tikawali	02-Dec
357			13	Baadshahpur	02-Dec
358			14	Palwali	02-Dec
359			15	Wazipur	02-Dec
360			16	Mawai	01-Dec
361			17	Mewala Maharajpur	06-Dec
362			18	Sarai Khawaza	06-Dec
363			19	Pul pahladpur	06-Dec
Total: District			28		28
Total: State			81		81

5) Uttar Pradesh

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
364	Gautam Buddh Nagar	Sadar	1	Dalelpur	05-Dec
365			2	Gulaoli	05-Dec
366			3	Jhatta	05-Dec
367			4	Badoli Bangar	04-Dec
368			5	Mubarakpur	04-Dec
369			6	Guijarpur	04-Dec
370			7	Namoli	04-Dec
371			8	Gulistanpur	04-Dec
372			9	Saquipur	04-Dec
373			10	Pali	04-Dec
374			11	Tilpata Karanbas	04-Dec
Total: District			11		11
Total: State			11		11

Note: R-Refused; A-Accepted

n/a: Not available

**Attachment 10-6  
Photos of PCMs**



**(a) Photos of the PCM on Draft Fast Track RRP (Billimora, Navsari, June 2011)**



**(b) Photos of the PCM on Draft Full RRP (Nov. 2011)**

	Taluk / Tahsil	District/ State	Date/Starting Time	CPM
1	Rewari 1	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 14, 2011, 10:30	Noida
2	Rewari 2	Rewari, Hariaya	Nov. 15, 2011, 10:30	Noida
3	Tijara	Alwar, Rajasthan	Nov. 15, 2011, 15:30	Noida
4	Taoru 1	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 17, 2011, 10:30	Noida
5	Taoru 2	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 18, 2011, 10:30	Noida
6	Nuh	Mewat, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011, 10:30	Noida
7	Sohna	Gurgaon, Haryana	Nov. 16, 2011, 15:30	Noida
8	Palwal 1	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011, 10:30	Noida
9	Palwal 2	Palwal, Haryana	Nov. 24, 2011, 10:30	Noida
10	Ballabgarh	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 23, 2011, 15:30	Noida
11	Faridabad	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011, 10:30	Noida
12	Sadar	Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Nov. 21, 2011, 10:30	Noida
13	4 villages (VM)	Faridabad, Haryana	Nov. 25, 2011, 15:30	Noida
14	Olpad	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 14, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
15	Mangrol	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
16	Amod	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
17	Bharuch 1	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
18	Bharuch 2	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
19	Ankleshwar	Bharuch, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
20	Karjan	Vadodara, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
21	Valsad, Pardi	Valsad, Gujarat	Nov. 15, 2011, 11:00	Surat
22	Valsad	Valsadi, Gujarat	Nov. 16, 2011, 11:00	Surat
23	Gandevi	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 17, 2011, 11:00	Surat
24	Jalalpore	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 18, 2011, 11:00	Surat
25	Jalalpore, Navsari (Rural),	Navsari, Gujarat	Nov. 21, 2011, 11:00	Surat
26	Choryasi, Surat City, Palsana	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 22, 2011, 11:00	Surat
27	Kamrej	Surat, Gujarat	Nov. 23, 2011, 11:00	Vadodara
28	Uran	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 26, 2011, 11:30	Mumbai
29	Panvel 1	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 15, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
30	Panvel 2	Raigad, Maharashtra	Nov. 16, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
31	Kalyan	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 20, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
32	Bhiwandi, Vasai	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 24, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
33	Palghar	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 21, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
34	Dahanu, Talasari	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 23, 2011, 11:30	Mumbai
35	Thane	Thane, Maharashtra	Nov. 25, 2011, 11:00	Mumbai
36	Umargaon	Valsad, Maharashtra	Nov. 18, 2011, Noon	Mumbai



**PCMs for Draft RRP (CPM Noida)**

**1. Rewari No.1 (Nov. 14, 2011)**



**2. Rewari No.2 (Nov. 15, 2011)**



**3. Tijara (Nov. 15, 2011)**



**4. Taoru No.1 (Nov. 17, 2011)**



**5. Taoru No.2 (Nov. 18, 2011)**



**6. Nuh (Nov. 16, 2011)**



**7. Sohna(Gurgaon) (Nov. 16, 2011)**



**8. Palwal No.1 (Nov. 23, 2011)**



**9. Palwal No.2 (Nov. 24, 2011)**



**10. Ballabgarh (Nov. 23, 2011)**



**11 Faridabad (Nov. 25, 2011)**



**12. Sadar (Nov. 21, 2011)**





**13. 4villages(VM) (Nov. 25, 2011)**



**PCMs for Draft RRP (CPM Vadodara)**

**14. Olpad (Nov. 14, 2011)**



**15. Mongrol (Nov. 15, 2011)**



**16. Amod (Nov. 16, 2011)**



**17. Bharuch No.1 (Nov. 17, 2011)**



**18. Bharuch No.2 (Nov. 18, 2011)**



**19. Ankleshwar (Nov. 21, 2011)**



**20. Karjan (Nov. 22, 2011)**



**PCMs for Draft RRP (CPM Surat)**  
**21. Valsad, Pardi (Nov. 15, 2011)**



**22. Valsad (Nov. 16, 2011)**





**23. Gradevi (Nov. 17, 2011)**



**24. Jalalpore (Nov. 18, 2011)**



**25. Jalalpore, Navsari (Nov. 21, 2011)**



**26. Choryasi, Surat City, Palsana (Nov. 22, 2011)**



**PCMs for Draft RRP (CPM Vadodara)**

**27. Kamrej (Nov. 23, 2011)**





**PCMs for Draft RRP (CPM Mumbai)**

**28. Uran (Nov. 26, 2011)**



**29. Panvel No.1 (Nov. 15, 2011)**



**30. Panvel No.2 (Usroli, Panvel) (Nov. 16, 2011)**



**31. Kalyan (Nov. 20, 2011)**



**32. Bhiwandi, Vasai (Nov. 24, 2011)**



**33. Palghar (Nov. 21, 2011)**



**34. Dahanu, Talasari (Nov. 23, 2011)**



**35. Thane (Nov. 25, 2011)**



**36. Umargaon (Nov. 18, 2011)**



**Attachment 11-1  
Sample Monitoring Forms**

## Monitoring Form 1: Preparation and Implementation Period

**(a) Village-wise Land Acquisition Monitoring Form under CPM -xxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)**

[illegible][illegible]



**(b) Detailed Rehabilitation and Resettlement Monitoring Form under CPM xxxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)**

[illegible][illegible]

Sect. No	CPM	District	Tehsil	Village	Chainage (km) (Approx)				Loss of Livelihood Assistance for Titleholders/Non Titleholders/Share Croppers/ agricultural labourers and Employees						Additional Support		Loss of Common Property		Temporary impact during Construction	
					Start	End			House construction assistance for BPL category people	Subsistence Allowance for BPL	Number of TH	No. of NTH	Share Croppers/ agricultural labourers and Employees	Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days min agricultural wages	Training Assistance of Rs. 4000/-	Temporary employment in the project construction work for BPL	one time financial assistance equivalent to 300 days minimum wages	One time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agri wages for loss of customery right/usage of	Type of community Structures	Reconstructio n of common Structures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
		SECTION xx																		

**(c) Grievance Redress Monitoring Form for Land Acquisition under CPM xxxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)**

State	District	Type of Grievance	No. of Cases Pertaining to the Acquisition of Land	Actions taken by FLC (Field Level Committee) with Competent Authority					Actions taken by HLC (Head Quarter Level Committee)					Actions taken by CLC ( Central Level Committee )	Function of Arbitrator/Civil Court			
				No. of Meetings conducted by FLC	No. of cases settled by FLC	Average time taken to solve the	No. of cases Referred to HLC	No.Cases pending with HLC	No. of Meetings conducted by HLC	No. of cases settled by HLC	Average time taken to solve the cases	No. of cases Referred to CLC	No.Cases pending with CLC	No. of cases settled by CLC	No. of PAPS moved to court	No. of cases settled by Court	No.Cases pending case	Average time taken to solve the cases



**(d) Record Form for Public Consultation under CPM xxxxx as of  
DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)**

Serial No:

Date:

Prepared by

SI No.	Items	Description to be filled out by CPM/DFCCIL
1	Types of Public Consultation (Please tick)	1. Visit by PAP(s), 2. a village meeting, 3. a Focused Group Discussion (FGD), 4. public meeting, 5. Others (please specify):
2	Date & Time	Date:  Time:
3	Venue	
4	Purpose of Public Consultation	
5	Major Issues	
6	Visitors/Participants (PAP)	
7	Participants from CPM/DFCCIL	
8	Action to be Taken with Target	
9	Remarks	

**(e) Institutional Preparedness Checklist under CPM xxxxx as of  
DD.MM.YYYY (Periodical)**

Step no	Activity	Remarks
1	Creation of PIU	
2	Office Space, Furniture & Computers	
3	Adequate staff	
4	Budget allocation	
5	Training need assessment & capacity building plan of staff	
6	Establishment of monitoring cell with adequate staff	
7	Capacity building for staff	
8	Establishment of field office with all infrastructure & computers and transport	
9	Preparation of activities implementation schedule with specific Monitoring & Evaluation indicators	
10	Formation of Monitoring Committee at field level	
11	Capacity building for committee members	
12	Creation of database	
13	Hiring an External Monitor	
14	Reporting protocols of external monitor	

Source: Draft Guidelines on Monitoring & Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB)

**(f) Sample Form for External Periodical Monitoring under CPM xxxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Periodical)**

<b>Date</b>			
<b>Monitored Villages</b>			
<b>Monitoring Period</b>			
<b>I. Status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	Completed Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Planned Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Remarks
1. Progress of the land acquisition procedure			
2. No of land owners which land is acquired			
3. Progress of the compensation disbursement			
4. No of displaced households			
5. No of rehabilitation activities			
6. No of developed infrastructures in the resettlement			
7. No. of relocated/developed social infrastructures outside of the resettlement sites			
8. No of public awareness activities			
9. No. of provided employment (if applicable)			
10. No of the vulnerables received assistances			

IV. Feedbacks from PAPs through interviews/FGDs
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Conclusions/Recommendations:  
.....  
.....

Names of the Interviewees:  
.....

Name & Signature of the Independent External Monitoring Expert:  
..... (Date).....

Name & Signature of CPM/SEMU:  
..... (Date).....

## Monitoring Form 2: Post-Resettlement Period

Name of village:				
Date:				
Monitoring period:				
Name of person in charge of filling this form (name of agency):				
<b>1. Status of livelihood</b>				
1) Income restoration				
a) Average income: (Before resettlement:        ) (Previous data:                ) b) Number/Rate of households whose income are reduced:        household(s)/% (Prior data:                    household(s)/%) c) Reason and proposed countermeasures (if b) increased): d) Prospects in near future:				
2) Occupation				
a) Number/Rate of households who changed their occupation or work place due to the resettlement: household(s)/% (Previous data: household(s)/%) b) Reason and proposed countermeasures (if a) increased): d) Average income of those who changed their occupation or work place due to the resettlement: (Prior data:                    ) c) Prospects in near future:				
<b>2. Living condition</b>				
1) Perceptions of change in well-being				
a) Overall living conditions as compared to original one: - Better:        % (Previous data: %) - Worse:        % (Previous data: %) - No change:    % (Previous data: %) b) Feeling toward public services and social infrastructure (with previous data):				
	Better (%)	Worse (%)	No change (%)	Remarks
Housing				
Water				
Electricity				
Transport services				
Schools				
Health center				
Religious worship				
Purchasing basic goods				
Peace and security				
Others (specify)				
b) Other remarkable changes in living conditions: c) Reason and proposed countermeasures (if high rate of dissatisfaction is observed): d) Prospects in near future:				

Note: The above monitoring should be implemented from the end of the relocation activity to the time when minimization of negative impact by the Project is confirmed in terms of situation of the employment and income restoration with frequency of semi-quarterly base in principle.  
This monitoring form should be prepared for each village.

### Appointment of Arbitrators

Sl. No.	District	Name of Arbitrator
Vadodara-JNPT Section		
1	Raigad	Additional Divisional Commissioner, Office of Divisional Commissioner, Kokan Bhawan
2	Thane	
3	Valsad	Revenue Inspection Commissioner and Ex-officio Secretary
4	Navsari	
5	Surat	
6	Bharuch	Fisheries Commissioner
7	Vadodara	
Rewari-Dadri Section		
8	Rewari	Divisional Commissioner, Gurgaon
9	Alwar	Divisional Commissioner, Jaipur
10	Mewat	Appointment in progress
11	Gurgaon	Divisional Commissioner, Gurgaon
12	Palwal	Appointment in progress
13	Faridabad	Divisional Commissioner, Gurgaon
14	Gutam Budh Nagar	Commissioner, Saharanpur Division, Saharanpur

Source: Gazette No. 1418 dated 15 July 2010; No. 1279 dated 21 June 2010; No. 1380 dated 8 July 2010; No. 1881 dated 10 September 2010; No. 1417 dated 15 July 2010.

### Appointment of Competent Authority

Sl. No.	District	Name of Competent Authority and Address
<b>Vadodara-JNPT Section</b>		
1	Raigad	Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadvira, Taluka Uran, Raigad
2	Thane	Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prkalp, Irani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Dahanu, Thane
3	Valsad	Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad
4	Navsari	Deputy Collector & Competent Authority, 1st Floor, “ C ” Block, Multistoried Building, Junathana, Navsari
5	Surat	Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor “A” Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat
6	Bharuch	Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch
7	Vadodara	Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara
<b>Rewari-Dadri Section</b>		
8	Rewari	District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariate, Rewari
9	Alwar	Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar
10	Mewat	District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariate, Nuh, Mewat
11	Gurgaon	District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon
12	Palwal	Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal
13	Faridabad	District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariate, Sector-12, Faridabad
14	Gutam Nagar	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar





डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया लि.  
**Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited**  
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pragati Maidan Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi - 110001

No. HQ/HR/4/Ombudsman/8

Dated: 26.04.2012

**OFFICE ORDER**

**Sub: Appointment of Ombudsman for DFCCIL.**

In terms of the Ministry of Railway's order no. 2011/E(O)II/41/8 dated 23.04.2012, Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar, Retd. Addl. Member (Traffic), Railway Board has been appointed as "Ombudsman", DFCCIL for the Eastern and Western DFC Project, at New Delhi. Accordingly, Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar has taken up the assignment of Ombudsman/DFCCIL w.e.f. 26.04.2012 (FN) at New Delhi.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

  
(Jaswant Rai)  
GGM/HR

Email to:

1. Secretary to MD – for information of MD.
2. Dir(Fin.), Dir(OP&BD), Dir(Infra), Dir(PP) & CVO.
3. All GGMs/GMs/ AGMs/CPMs/ ACPMs/ Dy.CPMs – for information.
4. Shri Manoj Kumar, Under Secretary, E(O)II, Railway Board – along with copy of Service Contract Agreement entered with Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar.
5. GGM/Fin., GM/ Admn., GGM/Fin.&IT and GM/S&T – for arranging facilities for the Ombudsman, as per the agreement (copy enclosed).
6. Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar, Ombudsman/DFCCIL.



दिल्ली DELHI

AA 045500

**SERVICE CONTRACT AGREEMENT FOR APPOINTMENT OF OMBUDSMAN FOR  
DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR**

This AGREEMENT is made between Shri R K Gupta, Managing Director/DFCCIL acting on behalf of Ministry of Railways, and Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar, (Retd.IRTS) Ex-Addl. Member(Traffic), Railway Board, hereinafter referred to as "Ombudsman" for Dedicated Freight Corridor Project, on 26.04.2012 at New Delhi.

**Recitals**

1. Appointment of Ombudsman is being done by Ministry of Railways for Dedicated Freight Corridor Project for time bound disposal of grievances/complaints of the Project Affected People (PAPs) related to resettlement and rehabilitation matters.
2. Ministry of Railways has appointed Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar, (Retd.IRTS) Ex-Addl. Member(Traffic), Railway Board as the "Ombudsman" for Dedicated Freight Corridor Project and Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar has accepted the offer of appointment as per the Terms and Conditions set forth below.

**Terms and Conditions of Appointment and Functioning of Ombudsman for redressal of  
Rehabilitation & Resettlement related grievances of Project Affected People (PAP) of DFC  
Project.**

**1.1 Preliminary:** Appointment of Ombudsman is being done for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project for time bound disposal of the grievances/complaints of the Project Affected People (PAP) related to resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) matters.

Page 1 of 4



For redressal of R&R related grievances of PAPs against the decision of Competent Authority, a two level grievance redressal institution has been set up in DFCC. At the field level, there is a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) headed by the respective District Collector and at the headquarter level there is another GRC headed by Director (Project Planning), DFCCIL. In case the grievances are not satisfactorily addressed by these GRCs, the PAPs can lodge their grievances with the Ombudsman.

## 1.2 Appointment & Tenure

**1.2.1 Tenure:** The Ombudsman is appointed for a tenure of two years extendable by one year or till the incumbent attains the age of 64, whichever is earlier, based on the performance appraisal. There shall be no reappointment. Performance appraisal shall be done by the Committee constituted comprising the Chairman Railway Board, Member Engineering, Railway Board & Financial Commissioner, Railways.

**1.2.2** The services of Ombudsman may be terminated by Ministry of Railways at any time if it is found that gross misconduct is committed by him during his term of office. If gross misconduct is observed, the Board of Directors of DFCCIL may make a written request to Ministry of Railways to conduct an enquiry in the matter and take suitable action. The decision of Committee mentioned in clause 1.2.1, would be final in this regard.

**1.3 Remuneration:** The Ombudsman shall be paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 80,000/- minus the pension. The travel entitlements shall be at par with the level of serving Joint Secretary Officer in Government of India. He shall be provided with following other entitlement at par with level of serving Joint Secretary – a hired vehicle, telephone (landline at residence & mobile) & internet connection at residence. The expense would be borne by DFCCIL.

## 1.4 Territorial Jurisdiction

The Ombudsman shall have the jurisdiction over only the new land acquired by DFCCIL for Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors.

## 1.5 Secretariat

Ombudsman shall be provided with a suitable fully functional office with computer/laptop, telephone, fax, internet connection etc and secretariat staff consisting of a Executive Assistant and a peon. The expenses would be borne by DFCCIL.

## 1.6 Power and Duties

**1.6.1** The Ombudsman shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints related to rehabilitation and resettlement issues against the decisions of Competent Authority in accordance with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan of DFCCIL. Disposal of grievance may be by way of agreement between parties through mediation or reconciliation or by way of Award. Any Project Affected Person, aggrieved for not being offered the admissible Rehabilitation & Resettlement assistance/benefit as provided under the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan of DFCCIL, may

lodge his/her complaint with the Ombudsman if not satisfied with the decision of the Competent Authority, Grievance Committee at District and Headquarter level on his/her complaint.

**1.6.2 The Ombudsman shall have the following duties:-**

1.6.2.1 To ensure time bound disposal of grievances of PAPs related to Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues covered under the Resettlement Action Plan of DFCCIL.

1.6.2.2 To maintain confidentiality of any information or document coming into his knowledge or possession in the course of discharging his duties and not disclose such information or document to any person except with the consent of the person furnishing such information or document; provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent the Ombudsman from disclosing information or documents furnished by a party in a complaint to the other party or parties, to the extent considered by him to be reasonably required to comply with the principles of natural justice and fair play in the proceedings;

**1.7 Procedure for Redressal of Grievances**

1.7.1 Any Project Affected Person who has a grievance in Rehabilitation & Resettlement matter and is not satisfied with the decision Competent Authority and Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at field and headquarter level, may himself or through his authorized representative, make a complain to the Ombudsman in writing. The complaint is to be made not later than one year after the complaint has received the reply from Competent Authority/DFCCIL. In case, where no reply is received, the complaint is to be made no later than one year and one month after the representation to Competent Authority/DFCCIL.

1.7.2 The complaints may be with regard to rehabilitation & resettlement assistance provided under the award declared by the Competent Authority under section 20 (O) of Railway Amendment Act (RAA) 2008. The complaints regarding compensation for land are to be handled by Arbitrators and do not fall under the purview of Ombudsman.

1.7.3 No grievance to the Ombudsman shall lie until the complaint had, before making a complaint to the Ombudsman, made a written complaint to the Grievance Redressal Committee at the field and headquarter levels and is not satisfied with the decisions of these Committees.

1.7.4 No complaint shall be made to the Ombudsman on an issue which has been or is a subject matter of any proceeding in an appeal, revision, reference or writ before any Court.

1.7.5 As soon as it may be practicable so to do, the Ombudsman shall cause a notice of the receipt of any complaint along with the copy of the grievance to the concerned Competent Authority and Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, who shall furnish required information and report to the Ombudsman.

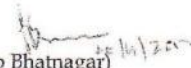
1.7.6 Ombudsman shall endeavour to promote a settlement of the complaint by agreement between the complainant and such authority through conciliation or mediation. For the purpose of promoting a settlement of the complaint, the Ombudsman may follow a procedure which he/she may consider appropriate.

1.7.7 If a complaint is not settled by agreement within a reasonable time frame, the Ombudsman may make Award after affording the parties reasonable opportunity to present their case. The recommendation by Ombudsman shall be made no later than two months from the date of receipt of complaint. Beyond two months, Managing Director, DFCCIL may grant sufficient time in deserving cases. In case the PAPs or the Competent Authorities are not satisfied with the Award by Ombudsman they can file and appeal to Managing Director/DFCCIL who would act as an Appellate Authority.

1.8 **Removal of difficulties:** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these rules, the Ministry of Railways may make such provisions as it appears to it be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.



(R K Gupta)  
Managing Director/DFCCIL  
On behalf of Ministry of Railways



(Pradeep Bhatnagar)  
Ombudsman for DFC Project

New Delhi, Dated 26.04.2012

## **TOR of the Independent Monitoring Agency for the External Monitoring on the RRP Implementation and Post-resettlement Monitoring (Western Corridor: Phase 2)**

### **1. Project Background**

*The project details shall be provided later.*

### **2. Introduction**

The objective of the external monitoring is to carry out a bi-annual review of implementation land acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) of the Project. The external monitoring is often required (1) to provide an independent periodic assessment of implementation of land acquisition and R&R and their impacts, (2) to verify internal monitoring results and (3) to suggest corrective measures for the identified issues during the review period. In the external monitoring, a social and economic assessment of the displaced persons compared to the socio-economic status before land acquisition and resettlement is integral component of this monitoring activity. For unbiased and fair assessment results, the external monitoring should be done by an external and independent agency (“the Consultant” hereafter) such as an external consultant, a research or academic institution, or an NGO who has adequate knowledge and experience in M&E, land acquisition and R&R, and social development issues.

The Consultant will visit the project sites, make use of available documents, reports, and its interactions with DFCCIL officials at Corporate Office and Chief Project Manager (CPM) offices, other implementing agencies and PAPs during the monitoring process. One of the important tasks of the Consultant shall be to verify whether the pre-determined tasks are completed prior to the handing over of the encumbrance free stretches to the Contractors for initiating construction work, The Consultant shall provide options and advices in accordance to the policy provisions on any additional land acquisition or R&R impacts encountered during the implementation.

### **3. Types of Monitoring**

The Consultant shall conduct the periodical external monitoring on (1) implementation of land acquisition and R&R and (2) post-resettlement monitoring as shown below. As per the agreement between DFCCIL and JICA, the external periodical monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be conducted and submitted to JICA bi-annually.

Table 1 External Monitoring Framework

<b>Monitoring Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Specific Timeline</b>	<b>Responsible Organisations</b>
External	Periodically (bi-annual)	Implementation of RRP until LA & R&R are completed	2 times/ year as agreed with JICA	a research or academic institution or NGO

Monitoring Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
	Periodically (2 times)	Post-resettlement	1 year after LA & R&R is completed; and 3 years after LA & R&R is completed	a research or academic institution or NGO

#### 4. Project Area

*The Consult shall conduct this monitoring task periodically for a few years from now. The project area to be monitored by the Consultant is in principle Phase 2 area. However, since land acquisition and R&R work was/will be started and completed in a step-by-step manner, the actual project area to be reviewed and monitored will be re-defined by SEMU/DFCCIL before procuring the Consultant.*

#### 5. Contract Period (Tentative)

The assignment shall be carried out after the commencement of work of the Consultant for xx years but for both (1) the land acquisition and R&R implementation period, and (2) the entire construction period (mainly for the post-resettlement monitoring and partially monitoring of land acquisition and R&R implementation could be done in this period).

#### 6. Scope of Work

- 1) Verification of internal reports and records including the budget records by review and field check:
  - Payment of compensation including its levels and timing;
  - Provision of livelihood assistance;
  - Provision of transition allowance and the other allowances;
  - Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups;
  - Repair, relocation or replacement of community/public infrastructure; and
  - Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy.
- 2) Conducting structured direct observations on status of implementation of land acquisition and R&R;
- 3) Conducting a household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and also compare the survey results with the results of the Baseline Survey and Census which field survey was conducted between September 2010 and April 2012 for Phase 2 area.
- 4) Organising Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) to consult with a range of stakeholders (PAPs, local government bodies such as Competent Authority at the District Government, field staff (NGOs and consultants in charge of implementation of land acquisition and R&R, social development-related local NGOs, community leaders, etc.). Involvement of vulnerable groups, especially women, is necessary. The potential topics would be:



- Degree of satisfaction with compensation package including livelihood assistance;
  - Hearing and settlement of grievances;
  - Effective functioning of community assets; and
  - Any other difficulties for PAPs and local residents in terms of social impacts on the existing facilities (e.g. severance of lands, difficulty to access to existing social/community facilities, etc.)
- 5) Conducting an evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements. Identify and categorise the impacts. Evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements for each category, how the entitlements were used and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RRP.
- 6) Conducting an evaluation of consultation and grievance procedures. Review the existing relevant records and analysis of the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- 7) Providing a monitoring and evaluation report including the followings but not limited to:
- Introduction;
  - Project Background;
  - Purposes of the External Monitoring Work;
  - Methodology;
  - Team Members;
  - Monitoring Period;
  - Limitations of the Monitoring Work;
  - Monitoring Results
    - ✓ Whether land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities have been completed as planned and budgeted; and
    - ✓ The extent to which specific objectives and expected outcomes/results of RRP have been achieved and the factors affecting their achievement or non achievement.
  - Major lessons learnt;
  - Key risk factors; and
  - Recommendations.

## **7. Indicators and Required Information**

The Consultant need to prepare the detailed survey methodology and develop the questionnaire forms/survey forms for (1) land acquisition and R&R implementation period and (2) post-resettlement monitoring period by considering the overall indicators and risks as shown in Table 2. Additionally, sample questions/data to be asked and analysed by the Consultant are summarized in Table 3. As for the post-resettlement monitoring, the overall process/output indicators can be still referred but the overall impact indicators should be more focused.

These indicators shall be analysed with the data available at DFCCIL (Corporate Office and CPM Offices), additional data collected during site visits, a sample survey, interviews with stakeholders or

Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with displaced persons.

Table 2 Risk-wise Monitoring Indicators

No	Risks	Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Overall Process/Output Indicators</b>			
1	Landlessness, Food Insecurity	LA & R&R Procedure	Status of Notification 20A, E & F
2	Landlessness, Food Insecurity, Joblessness, Homelessness, Marginalisation	Budget	Official budget data
3	Landlessness, Food Insecurity, Joblessness, Homelessness, Marginalisation,	Timely payments of entitlement due	Disbursement records
4	Landlessness, Food Insecurity, Joblessness, Homelessness Marginalisation, Increased Morbidity and Mortality, Loss of Access to Common Properties, Social Disarticulation	Grievance Redress	No of objections/complaints received
5	Marginalisation, Social Disarticulation	Consultation with PAPs for RRP preparation/implementation	No/type of Public consultation/involvement
6	Others: Institutional preparedness	Establishment of resettlement unit	Qualified staff in place
<b>Overall Impact Indicators</b>			
1	Landlessness	Timely payments of entitlement due	Disbursement records
2	Food Insecurity	Adequate nutrition	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring
3	Joblessness	Re-employment, payment for the training assistance	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring; Disbursement records
4	Homelessness	Payment for the affected structure, Provision status of housing assistance	Disbursement records
5	Marginalisation	Social inclusion	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring
6	Increased Morbidity/ Mortality	Improved health care	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring
8	Loss of Access to Common Properties,	Restoration of community assets and services	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring, Disbursement records
9	Social Disarticulation	Rebuilding networks	Socio-economic status data to be obtained by the external monitoring, No of public consultation

Table 3 Monitoring Indicators for External Periodical Monitoring

No.	Monitoring Indicators	Data/Questions Considered
1	Basic information on PAP Households	Location Householder members & structure, ages, educational and skill levels Gender of household head Ethnic group Access to public facilities such as health, education, utilities and other social services Residential structure type Ownership of land and other resource and the use pattern Occupations and employment patterns Income sources and levels Agricultural production for rural households Participation in community groups Access to cultural sites and events Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements
2	Restoration of living standards	Have community networks been restored? Have displaced persons achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?
3	Restoration of Livelihoods	Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable?
4	Levels of displaced persons' Satisfaction	How much do displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do displaced persons know their entitlements? How do displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? How much do displaced persons know about grievance mechanism?
5	Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives? Were entitlements too generous? Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?
6	Compensation Payments and Entitlements	Was compensation as described in the RRP paid on time? Were other entitlements distributed on time, shifting allowance, loss of income support? Were there additional costs displaced persons' had to bear? Were adequate funds available to meet the costs of resettlement?
7	Restoration of Livelihood	Were income restoration activities appropriate to restore or improve living standards? How many displaced persons/households were impoverished as a consequence of resettlement? Were vulnerable groups adequately assisted to improve living standards? Are the livelihood schemes as described in the RRP being implemented satisfactorily?
8	Financial Audit	Conduct a financial sample audit to ensure displaced persons' received their compensation and other financial assistance
9	Institutional arrangements	Review and report on adequacy of (1) staff and capacity at Corporate Office and each CPM Office and (2) data management practice at Corporate Office and each CPM Office.
10	Other Impacts	Were there unintended environmental and other social impacts? Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?

## **8. Work Plan**

As per the agreement between DFCCIL and JICA in January 2009, the periodical external monitoring shall be conducted bi-annually so that the monitoring report can be submitted to JICA by DFCCIL bi-annually. Since the official land acquisition process has been started in 2008 including issuing Gazette 20A, the external monitoring on land acquisition and R&R can be started any time. Each monitoring task is expected 2-3 months including development of the methodology and work plan, conducting the monitoring work in the field and office, and report preparation.

## **9. Qualification of the Consultant**

Because the project is very extensive, the external monitoring shall be done by a team including the following members at minimum. The team should also consist of adequate gender representation. The team may ideally consist of:

- 1) Team leader with PhD or Master's degree in social, environmental or economic field and with extensive project management experience in Environmental & Social Impact Assessment or Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans over 15 years. Experiences in the international donor's projects is required;
- 2) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Expert with Master's degree in social, environmental or economic field and with extensive working experience of the linear projects (e.g. railways, road, transmission and pipelines) over 10 years. Experiences in the international donor's projects is required;
- 3) Gender specialist with more than 10 year working experience in the gender field and experienced with the social survey methods such as the socio-economic survey, focused group discussions and structured and semi-structured interviews. Experiences in the international donor's projects is desirable;
- 4) Land Valuer with more than 10 year working experience. Experience in national and international projects will be an asset;
- 5) Accounts & Financial expert; and
- 6) Research and Statistical Specialist with good understanding of M&E

## **10. Sample Monitoring Form**

The provisional field note form for the periodical external monitoring on land acquisition and R&R was prepared to monitor the following items by village. Since the monitoring methods would be various, such as review of the secondary data, interviews, a socio-economic survey, meetings, FGDs, the monitoring forms need to be fine-tuned by the Consultant in accordance with the data availability and the monitoring methodology and work plan.

**Sample Field Note for External Periodical Monitoring**

Date			
Monitored Villages			
Monitoring Period			
I. Status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Completed Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Planned Number of Land Acquisition & Resettlement Activities	Remarks
Progress of the land acquisition procedure (20A, 20e, 20F status)			
No of land owners which land is acquired			
Progress of the compensation disbursement			
No of displaced households			
No and types of rehabilitation activities			
No and types of developed infrastructures in the resettlement			
No and types of relocated/developed social infrastructures outside of the resettlement sites			
No and types of public awareness activities			
No and types of provided employment (if applicable)			
No of the vulnerables received assistances			
IV. Feedbacks from PAPs through interviews/FGDs			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

# GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) (For the cases referred to Arbitrator)

**FORMAT FOR DETAILED MONITORING PLAN FOR GRM**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sl.No.	Name of Applicant	Description of Land	Date of 20A	Compensation by C.A. & dt.	Dt. Of appeal to Arbitrator	Compensation by Arb. & dt.	Final increase in compensation	Time taken in Arbitration	Remarks
1	ABC	Agricultural	XX/YY/ZZ	Rs.XY lacs XX/YY/ZZ	XX/YY/ZZ	Rs.AX lacs XX/YY/ZZ	X%	XYZ Months	Type of grievance
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									