

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION INDIA LTD.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP)
For Dedicated Freight Corridor
(Western: Wamaj-Iqbalgadh Section)

Final Report

OCTOBER 2012



NK Consortium

Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Japan Railway Technical Service
PB Japan Co., Ltd.
NK India Pvt. Ltd.

MOR/DFCCIL

**REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT
PLAN (RRP)
FOR
THE DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR
(WESTERN: WAMAJ–IQBALGADH SECTION)**

FINAL REPORT

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

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project for Phase 1 Package 3 between Wamaj-Iqbalgadh

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
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 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, and 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 redress 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 the above, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is not be applied for the DFC project, but Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 as per its prescription as the 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 RRP 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 an individual, a household, a firm or a 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 Background¹

(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

¹ 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"

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.

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 (WC) 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 WC was divided into Phase 1 and Phase 2. The WC Phase 1 section starts from Rewari, Haryana State and ends at Vadodara, Gujarat State, while the WC Phase 2 section consists of Rewari-Dadri section and JNPT and Vadodara section. In early 2011, the alignment of the WC Phase 1 section was partially reviewed for 140 km in Gujarat State, namely between Vansajada (K) village, Gandhinagar district and Iqbalgadh village, Banaskantha district, and is so called "WC Phase 1 Package 3 between Wamaj and Iqbalgadh".

The location map of the project area is shown in Figure 1.1.1 and Figures 1.1.2. The total length of Phase 1 Package 3 section is approximately 140km between Vansajada (K) village and Iqbalgadh village and consists of 4 districts, namely Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat state in total.

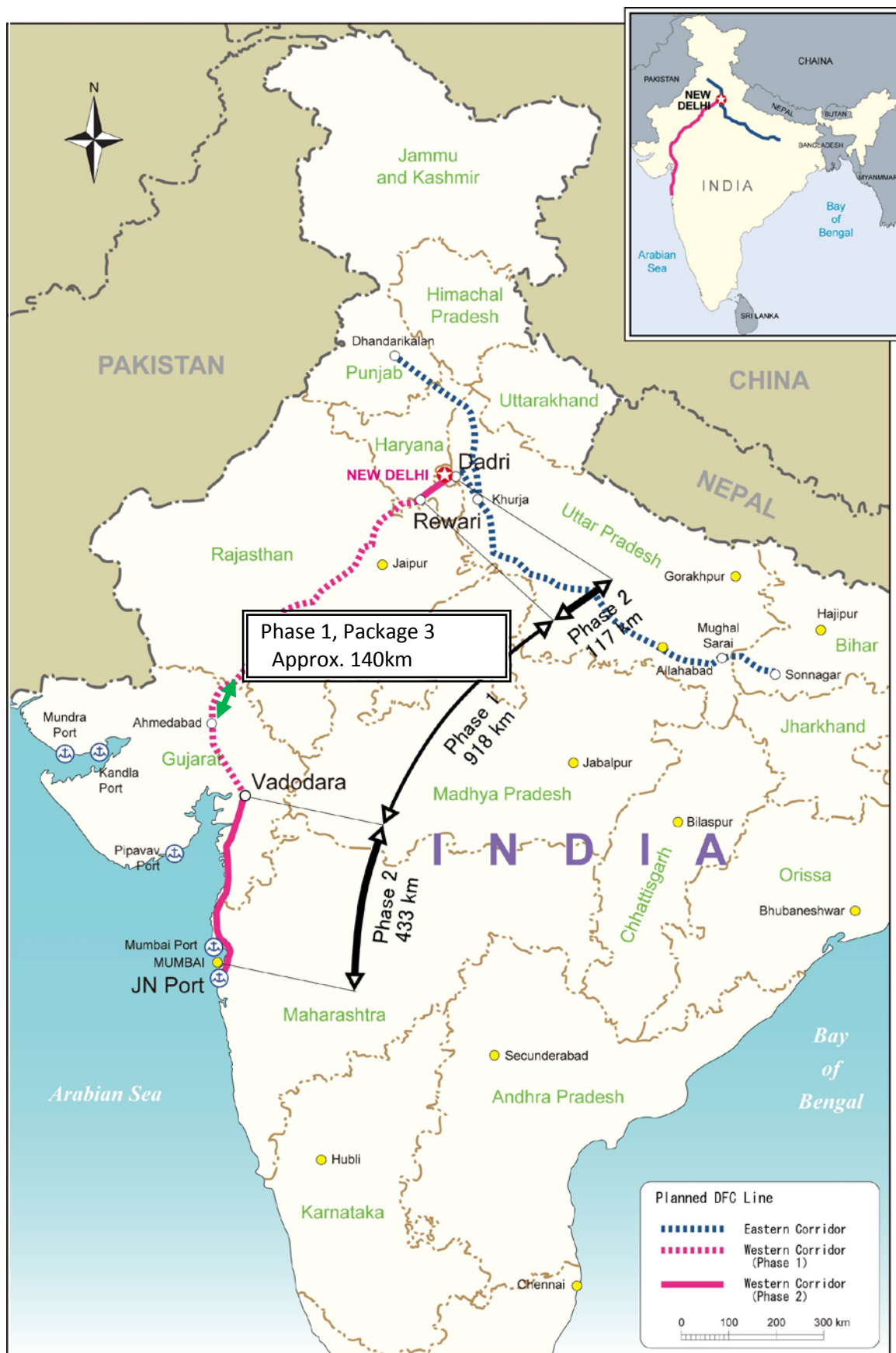


Figure 1.1.1 Project Location Map

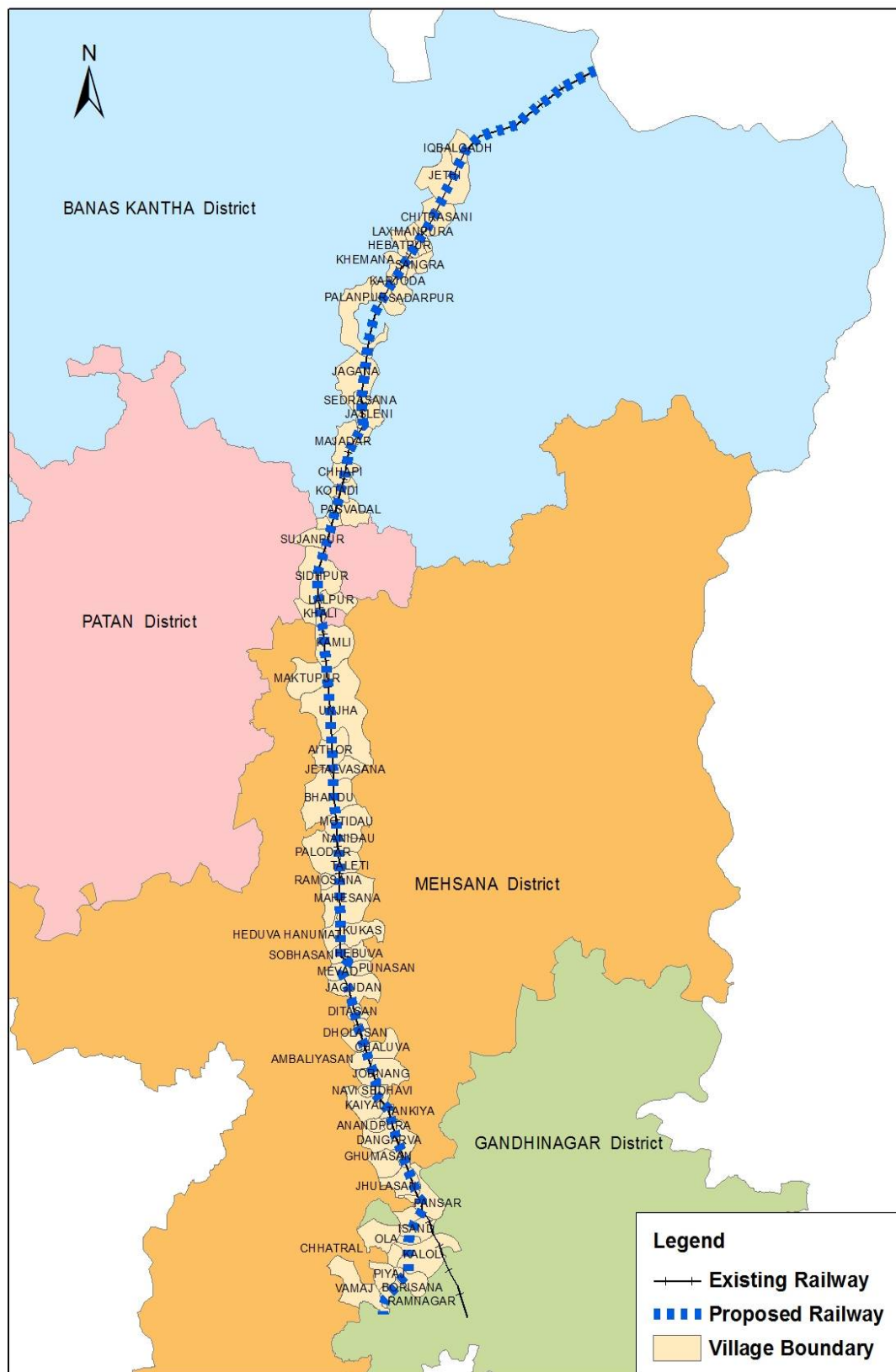


Figure 1.1.2 Affected Villages

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 the 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; and
- 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 Phase 1 Package 3 section for approximately 140 km where the alignment was reviewed and changed in June 2011 and was finalised in October 2012. Lastly, this RRP was prepared in line with the previous DFC RRP, namely the RRP for Phase 1 of DFC Western Corridor (December 2009), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Bhaupur – Khurja Section of DFC Eastern Corridor (March 2011), and the RRP for Phase 2 (August 2012) so that the compensation policy 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 may be 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.

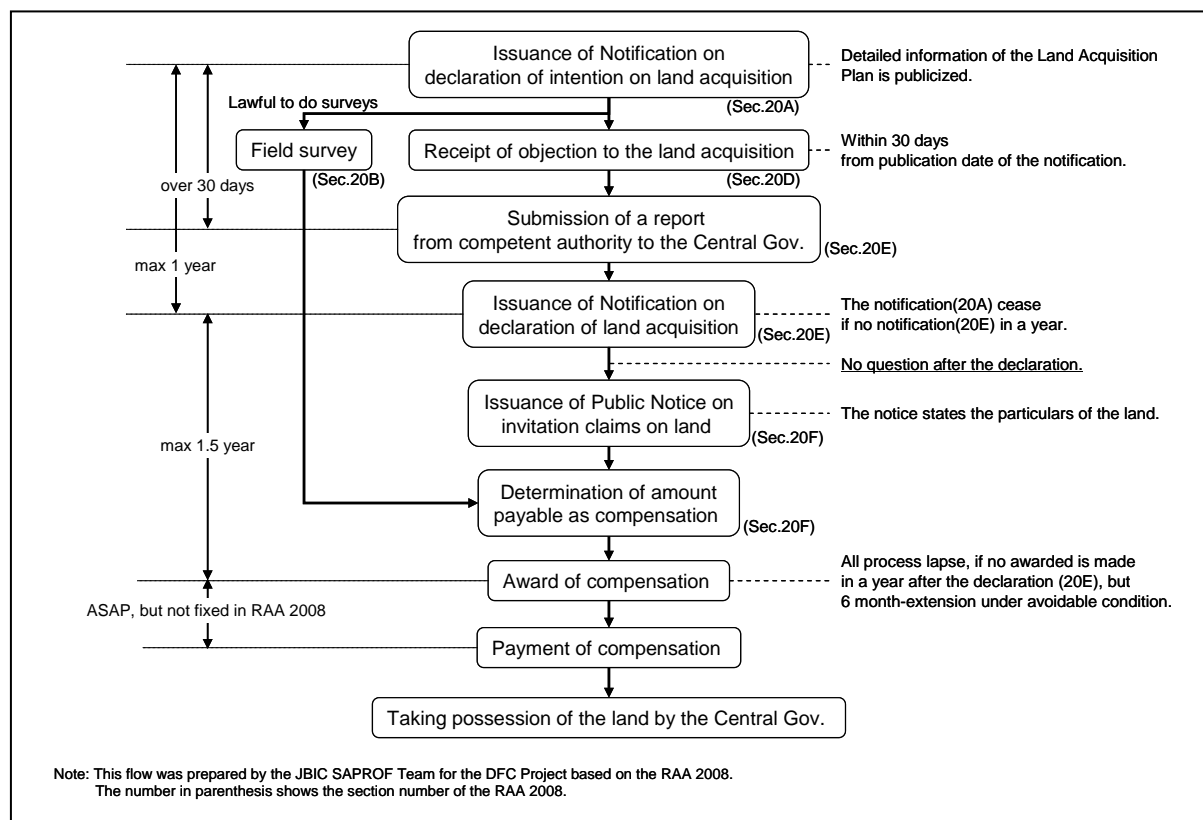


Figure 1.3.1 Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

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) is adopted 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 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. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007 (Bill No. 98 of 2007) 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 into 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

The realignment section of the Western Corridor of DFC Project Phase-I between Vansajada (K) village (Gandhinagar district) and Iqbalgadh Village (Banaskantha district) of Gujarat state has been narrowed down to 4 districts with 68 villages. The land acquisition is required for construction of the Project in full stretch of length which is approximately 140 km. Broadly, two kinds of land will be required for this project, the one within parallel including government land and the other in detour area. The total land to be required for the Project is around 396.44 ha which consists of 88% of private land and 12% of government land. District-wise land acquisition details are given in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1.1 District-wise Land Details for the Project

District	Total Village	Length (km)	Area (ha)	Private Area (ha)	Government (ha)
Gujarat					
Banaskantha	20	46.64	103.50	86.66	16.84
Patan	4	11.00	21.72	18.45	3.27
Mehsana	33	64.10	188.93	165.24	23.69
Gandhinagar	11	13.95	82.29	78.05	4.24
Total	68	135.69	396.44	348.40	48.04
Percentage	-	-	-	88%	12%

Source: 20A Notification and Monthly Progress Report of SEMU/DFCCIL as of Sept. 2012.

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 Baseline Survey and Census for the Banaskantha district, Patan district and Mehsana district was carried out from August 2011 to November 2011. Additionally, the Baseline Survey Census of Gandhinagar district was started from February 2012 and completed by July 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, 20A Notification, and 20E/draft 20E notification/PAP lists provided by DFCCIL. 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 the land plots with the affected structures, but also land plots without affected structures and also covered the affected common properties as per the NRRP 2007. Additionally, the survey was conducted for 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 2-1 was used to collect basic information on PAFs.

(3) Structure Survey

Since the field survey was started from Aug. 2012 and conducted simultaneously with CPM's alignment fine-tuning in the field, the affected structures' field survey data was reviewed and refined with the latest lists of the affected structures (private and public) provided by CPM Offices in September and October 2012.

(4) Preparation of the Baseline and Census Survey Report

The Baseline Survey and Census was prepared in October 2012, and the district-wise results were summarized in Chapter 2 and 4 of the RRP report.

2.3 CATEGORIES OF LAND & PROPERTIES AFFECTED WITHIN ROW

Based on the survey results, district-wise land use category of surveyed plots (as per associated families response) is shown in Table 2.3.1. The total number of surveyed plots is 1,359. Out of this, 86.1% is agricultural land without affected private structures, 6.9% land under common property resources and 6.3% residential/commercial land with or without an affected private structure.

Table 2.3.1 District-wise Land Use Category of the Surveyed Plot

District	No of Agricultural Plots without Affected Private Structure	No of Agricultural Plots with Affected Private Structure (Residential)	No of Agricultural Plots with Affected Private Structure (non-Residential)	No of Residential & commercial Plot with/without Structure	No of Public & Common Land with/without Structure	Total
Gujarat						
Banaskantha	315	4	1	24	38	382
Patan	122	0	1	13	6	142
Mehsana	534	2	2	48	50	636
Gandhinagar	199	0	0	0	0	199
Total	1,170	6	4	85	94	1,359
Percentage	86.1%	0.4%	0.3%	6.3%	6.9%	100.0%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011-2012

Affected structures under various categories are shown by district in Table 2.3.2

Table 2.3.2 Number of Project-Affected Structures

District	Residential	Commercial	Residential Cum Commercial	Religious	Common Asset	Others	Railway Properties		Total
							Quarters	Others	
Gujarat									
Banaskantha	30	1	0	1	1	4	10	0	47
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Mehsana	46	2	5	9	4	31	3	16	116
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76	3	5	10	5	44	13	16	172
Percentage	44%	2%	3%	6%	3%	26%	8%	9%	100%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011-2012 and the affected structure data of CPM Ahmedabad and CPM Ajmer offices. It includes housing society, big residential complex, multistoried building, etc.

Various types of structures are being affected due to the DFC project. Out of total 172 affected structures, 76 structures (44%) are of residential, followed by 44 (26%) of others structures, 29 Railway structures including Railway Quarters (17%) and 10 religious structures (6%) will be affected.

2.4 NUMBER OF AFFECTED PERSONS

Based on the Baseline and Census Survey, 3,354 families with 17,809 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 9,288 (52 %) are male and 8,521 (48%) are female, due to the land acquisition of the Project. The average family size is 5 persons /family. The details of PAFs are summarized in Table 2.4.1 and Table 2.4.2.

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, as shown in Table 2.4.1, 3,354 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 20E notification and draft notification 20E/PAP list. There are mainly 4 reasons for the discrepancies between the affected titleholder families identified by the field and the titleholders listed in the draft notification 20E/PAP list: (1) The titleholders in the draft notification 20E/PAP list include the deceased titleholders; (2) the titleholders in the draft notification 20E/PAP list 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 the draft notification 20E/PAP list 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 the draft notification 20E/PAP list 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 2.4.1 Number of Project-Affected Families (PAFs) - Family and Population

District	Titleholder PAFs				Non-titleholder PAFs				Total	
	No. of Titleholder PAFs w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Titleholder PAFs w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder PAFs w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder PAFs w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)		Total PAFs	Total Population
	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop
Gujarat										
Banaskantha	457	2,547	8	46	331	1,667	5	26	801	4,286
Patan	193	1,109	0	0	518	2,705	0	0	711	3,814
Mehsana	887	4,876	10	74	626	3,271	82	440	1,605	8,661
Gandhinagar	237	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	1,048
Sub Total	1,774	9,580	18	120	1,475	7,643	87	466	3,354	17,809
Percentage	53%	54%	1%	1%	44%	43%	3%	3%	100%	100%

Note: The information on resettlers and non-resettlers family is based on the responses provided by the surveyed PAFs out of the total affected PAFs identified at the time of the Baseline Survey and Census. It includes the PAFs reside at a housing society, big residential complex, multistoried building, etc.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2011 & 2012 and the affected structure data of CPM Ahmedabad and CPM Ajmer offices.

Table 2.4.2 Number of Project-Affected Persons (PAFs) – Population by Gender

District	Total Population		Titleholders Population		Non-titleholders Population		Project Affected Structure Population (Resettlers) ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gujarat								
Banaskantha	2,182	2,104	1,315	1,278	867	826	40	32
Patan	2,010	1,804	577	532	1,433	1,272	0	0
Mehsana	4,530	4,131	2,596	2,354	1,934	1,777	257	257
Gandhinagar	566	482	566	482	0	0	0	0
SubTotal	9,288	8,521	5,054	4,646	4,234	3,875	297	289
Total	17,809		9,700		8,109		586	
Percentage	52%	48%	52%	48%	52%	48%	51%	49%

Note: 1. The information on resettlers and non-resettlers family is based on the responses provided by the surveyed PAFs.

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2011 & 2012 and the affected structure data of CPM Ahmedabad and CPM Ajmer offices.

2.5 LAND PLOT OWNERS AS PER 20E NOTIFICATION

As per the 20E /draft 20E notification /PAP list, the total number of land titleholders of this stretch is approximately 6,169 persons for 1,788 affected plots in 68 villages as shown in Table 2.5.1. The survey data of 68 villages were analysed and summarised in the following tables.

Table 2.5.1 Land Plot Owners as per 20E Notification

District	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 20E/ draft 20E	No of Affected Titleholders as per 20E	No of Affected Titleholders without Deceased Titleholders	No of PAFs Identified in the Field	No of PAFs Whose Household Heads not Listed in 20E but Identified in the Field
Gujarat					
Banaskantha	493	1,252	1,178	1,335	336
Patan	146	487	422	951	518
Mehsana	948	3,149	3,028	2,262	708
Gandhinagar ¹	201	1,281	1,281	1,281	0
Total	1,788	6,169	5,909	5,829	1,562

Note: 1. The number of plots and titleholders as per 20E Notification

Source: Notification 20E and Draft Notification 20E/ PAPs list and Baseline a Baseline Survey and Census, 2011 & 2012

2.6 NUMBER OF AFFECTED NON-TITLEHOLDERS

Due to the land acquisition for the Project, in surveyed 68 villages, 336 non-titleholder PAFs in Banaskantha district, 518 non-titleholder PAFs in Patan district and 708 non-titleholder PAFs in Mehsana district will be affected. As a total, 100 encroacher PAFs and 88 squatter PAFs were identified in the field for 68 villages.

Table 2.6.1 Affected Non-Titleholders

State/ Districts	Encroacher		Squatter		Others		Natural Descendent*		Land Record not Updated#		Tenants		Total	
	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop
Banaskantha	55	267	6	33	70	348	116	573	67	357	22	115	336	1,693
Patan	-	-	2	6	93	469	33	188	287	1591	103	451	518	2,705
Mehsana	45	229	80	442	135	705	225	1165	53	279	170	891	708	3,711
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	496	88	481	298	1,522	374	1,926	407	2,227	295	1,457	1,562	8,109
Percentage	6%	6%	6%	6%	19%	19%	24%	24%	26%	27%	19%	18%	100%	100%

Note: 1. Some non-titleholders are residents of housing society where PAP list just mentions the name of the society. Additionally, there are PAFs who reside in a big plot owned by a trust and have been living there for years, but the plot belongs to the trust only.

- *Natural Descendents: whose names are not listed in the 20E Notification due to the land record which is not updated, but they are actually legal occupants;
- #Land Record not Updated: PAFs who have purchased the plot but the current owner's name is not updated in the land record;
- "Others" comprises of the families who are residing in government quarters, public plots and others whose land ownership was uncertain.

Source: Baseline a Baseline Survey and Census, 2011 & 2012

CHAPTER 3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

Linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for railway project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures, local communities, city planning areas, residential areas and a wildlife sanctuary along the project Right-of-Way (RoW), the use of existing railway RoW is maximised and additional land acquisition along the existing alignment was minimized. Basically, the alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line, while it takes a detour between Vansajada (K) village and Panasar village in Gandhinagar district, between Jagudan village and Mevad village, and in Hedua Hanumant village, Mahesana village, Taleti village, and Nani Daue village of Mehsana district. However, some land acquisition will be required in both parallel and detour sections.

3.1 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE EXAMINATION IN PREVIOUS STUDIES

Two studies have been conducted so far for the DFC Project: i) JICA Feasibility Study (F/S) from 2006 to 2008, and ii) JBIC Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) in 2009. Several alternatives were examined and the optimum transportation mode and route was selected through these studies.

(1) Overall Examination of Alternatives on Transportation Modes

1) Outline of Alternatives

In the course of two studies, the following transportation modes were comparatively examined:

- a) Construction of New Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC);
- b) Construction of New Dedicated Passenger Corridor (DPC);
- c) Improvement of existing lines (IEL); and
- d) Zero option

The route and outline of each transportation mode are outlined in Table 3.1.1.

Table 3.1.1 Outline of Alternative Transportation Modes in Western Corridor

Transportation Modes	Proposed Route	Features
DFC	Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Phulera-Rewar-Delhi (North Route)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a large volume of cargo transported from JNP and Gujarat ports to Delhi. - The route is expected to contribute to the improvement of port connectivity and cargo transportation. - There is the South route as an alternative, but the North Route is superior from the view of construction and economical costs.
DPC	Mumbai-Vadodara-Kota-Delhi (South Route)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The route is used both for passenger as well as cargo transportation. - There are South and North routes, but the South route is superior to the North route since the North route does not include large cities. There are several large cities along the South route.
IEL	a) Mumbai-Vadodara-Kota-Muthura-Delhi b) Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Jaipur-Bandikuni-Rewari-Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These two routes (a and b) are currently being used for long-distance freight transportation. - The route a) is the main and busiest route connecting Mumbai and Delhi. - Traffic demand on route a) is expected to increase substantially. - Route b) is the main route to transport cargo from ports in Gujarat to Delhi and the northern region of India.
Zero Option	Without Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If DFC or DPC was not projected, construction of a 4-lane road is inevitable to meet the potential demand of cargo and passenger transportation. - Construction of a 4-lane road is likely to aggravate traffic congestion and might result in stagnant logistic movement. - Zero option is concluded as an unrealistic option.

Source: Final Report of Supplemental ESIMMS for Western Corridor of the DFC Project Vadodara and Rewari (August, 2009)

2) Result of Alternative Examinations

Alternatives were examined from the environment and social aspects and project cost as shown in Table 3.1.2.

Table 3.1.2 Outline of Alternative Transportation Modes in Western Corridor

	DFC	DPC	IEL
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement and land acquisition in the detour section might be required. - Land acquisition at two areas of protection forests might be required. 	Large number of resettlement in urbanized sections "Keoladeo Ghna Lake Bird Sanctuary" might be required.	Serious direct impact might not be expected.
Project Cost	10,928 Cr. Rs.	15,373 Cr. Rs.	6,125 Cr. Rp. (*1)

Source: Final Report of Supplemental ESIMMS for Western Corridor of the DFC Project Vadodara and Rewari (August, 2009)





Table 3.1.3 Outline of Alternative Transportation Modes in Western Corridor

Line Capacity

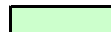

Existing Line	Single Track	20 trains/day
	Double Track	50 trains/day
	Double Track with Auto Signal	110 trains/day

DFC	140 trains/day
DPC	140 trains/day

(Number shows the Demand)

Item	Existing Track	2004-05	2011-12	2016-17	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
Improvement of Existing Line							
Route W1 Udhna-Surat	Double	86	119	145	171	212	255
Ratlam-Nagda	Double	65	93	115	137	167	199
Route W2 Mahesana-Palanpur	Single	26	45	58	71	85	99
DPC							
Route W1 Udhna-Surat	DPC Double		54	59	65	74	85
(Mumbai - Vadodara)	Existing Line Double	86	65	86	106	138	170
Ratlam-Nagda	DPC Double		24	26	29	33	38
(Vadodara - Kota)	Existing Line Double	65	69	89	108	134	161
Route W2 Mahesana-Palanpur	Existing Line Single	26	45	58	71	85	99
(Ahmedabad - Delhi)							
DFC							
Route W1 Udhna-Surat	DFC Double		33	49	64	89	114
(Mumbai - Vadodara)	Existing Line Double	86	86	96	107	123	141
Ratlam-Nagda	Existing Line Double	65	73	86	98	114	131
(Vadodara - Kota)							
Route W2 Mahesana-Palanpur	DFC Double		43	62	82	112	142
(Ahmedabad - Delhi)	Existing Line Single	26	23	25	28	32	36

 Capacity Saturation of Single Track

 Capacity Saturation of Double Track (DT)
 Capacity Saturation of DT with Auto Signal

Improvement of Single Track: i) Double Tracking, ii) Auto Signallization

Improvement of Double Track: i) Auto Signallization

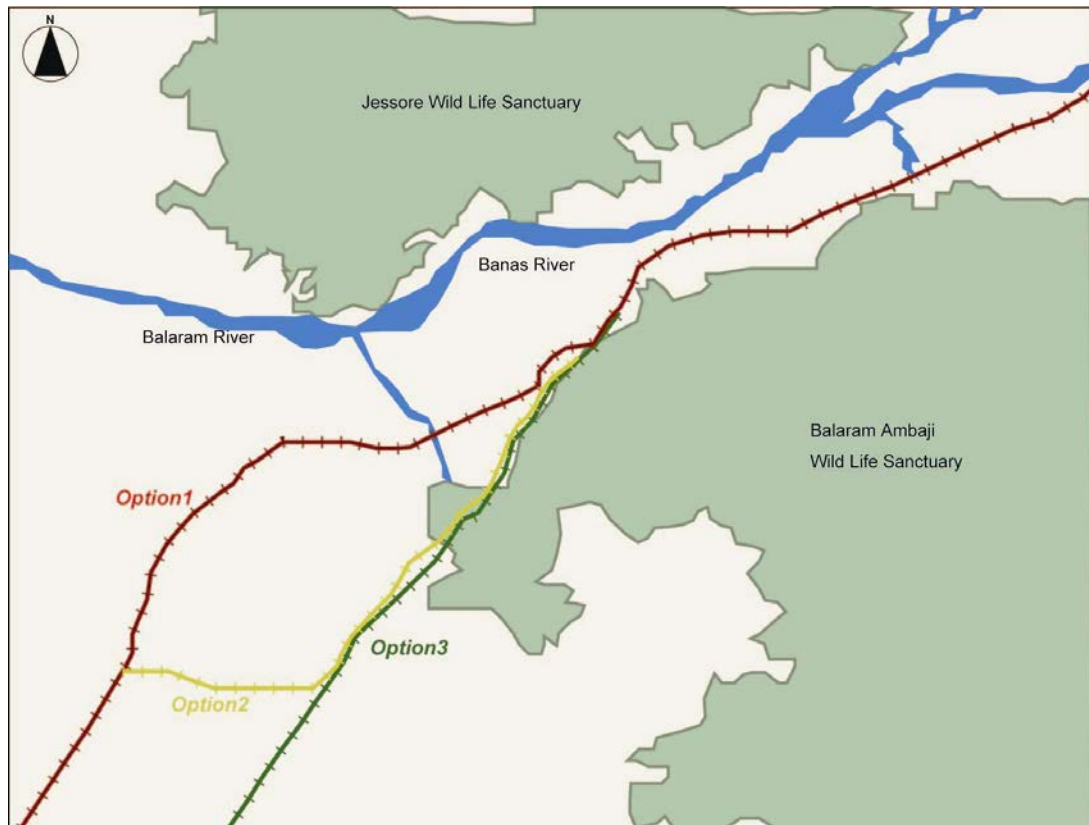
Source: Final Report of Supplemental ESIMMS for Western Corridor of the DFC Project Vadodara and Rewari (August, 2009)

On the basis of alternative examinations on the transportation modes, the DFC was regarded as the optimal option among the three alternatives.

3.2 EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES IN THE WAMAJ – IQBALGADH SECTION

The following three alternatives were examined for the Wamaj - Iqbalgadh section considering natural environment and social environment, engineering and project cost factors especially in Banaskantha District:

- Option 1: The alignment is the detour which is assessed in the Supplemental ESIMMS (S-ESIMMS) at the time of JBIC SAPROF in 2009
- Option 2: The alignment is parallel to the existing track up to Jaspuriya village before returning to the detour alignment
- Option 3: The alignment is parallel to the existing track



Source: The Report on Resurvey of Palanpur – Iqbalgadh DFC Alignment prepared by CPM Ajmer

Figure 3.1.1 Options Considered in Banaskantha District

Option 1 was covered in the S-ESIMMS which was conducted for the whole alignment of the Western Corridor of DFC Phase 1. However, recently MOR/DFCCIL has changed their policy and strategy considering social situations and are proposing the parallel alignment to the existing track for the Wamaj - Iqbalgadh section. During the planning phase of the new alignment, it has been designed to avoid adverse social impacts and to improve technical and operational efficiency arranging the RoW within the MOR land to the maximum extent possible which was not considered in the previous studies. Therefore, this parallel alignment is considered as Option 3. Option 2 is the alignment of the RoW, parallel to the existing DFC track up to Jaspuriya village before returning to the detour alignment.

The comparison of three options is summarized in Table 3.1.4. Social impacts namely magnitude of land acquisition and number of affected villages of Option 3 could be minimized in comparison with the other options. The project cost of Option 3 would be also less than Options 1 and 2 since the total length is shorter and the necessary amount of soil for the embankment construction would be less. Hence, Option 3 is considered as the optimal alignment by preparing appropriate mitigation measures on the natural environment, especially for the BAWS.

Table 3.1.4 Comparison of Alternatives

Items	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This route has a partial large detour - Total length is approximately 147km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This alignment is parallel to the existing railway up to Jaspuriya village in Banaskantha district and curving to connect to Option 1. - Total length is approximately 148km. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This alignment is parallel to the existing railway though there are small detours. - Total length is approximately 136km.
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No direct impacts to the BAWs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed alignment passes through a short section of the BAWs (approximately 2.4km). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposed alignment passes through a short section of the BAWs (approximately 2.4km).
Social Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary area to be acquired is approximately 1,072ha. - Number of affected villages is 75. - Number of affected plots is 2,895. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary area to be acquired is approximately 986 ha. - Number of affected villages is 73. - Number of affected plots is 2,459. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary area to be acquired is approximately 396ha. - Number of affected villages is 68. - Number of affected plots is 1,867.
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil improvement might be required since the proposed alignment is close to rivers. - Necessary amount of soil might be larger since new track and slope construction is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary amount of soil might be less than Option 1 since it is levee widening of the existing railway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary amount of soil might be less than Option 1 since it is levee widening of the existing railway.
Project Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approximately 10,928 Cr. Rs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project cost might be less than Option 1 since necessary amount of soil for embankment construction might be less (total length is almost same as Option 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project cost might be less than Option 1 since the total length is shorter and necessary amount of soil for embankment construction might be less.

Source: JICA F/S from 2006 to 2008, JBIC SAPROF in 2009, 20E for Patan issued on 18th and 24th February, 2011, Banaskantha 24th February, 2011 Mehsana issued on 3rd and 4th March 2011, Report on Resurvey of Palanpur – Iqbalgarh DFC Alignment prepared by CPM Ajmer, Progress on Land Acquisition as of 10th September 2010 prepared by CPM Ahmedabad, Position of Land Acquisition for August 2011 prepared by DFCCIL Headquarter, Land Plan of the original alignment prepared by CPM Ahmedabad, 20A Notification issued on 10th February 2009 and RRP of Rewari Vadodara prepared by DFCCIL in December 2009.

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 affected villages.

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 social category of the whole project area shows that the majority is Other Backward Cast (OBC) family (1,506 families/45%). The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is General Caste family (1,404 families/42%) followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) (324 families/10%). The presence of Schedule Tribe (ST) family in the project area is 111 families (3%) identified by the Survey as shown in Table 4.2.1.

Table 4.2.1 Social Features of PAFs

District	Total Responded PAFs	General	OBC	SC	ST	Information Not Available
Gujarat						
Banaskantha	802	238	428	66	66	4
Patan	716	362	145	171	36	2
Mehsana	1,603	730	789	68	9	7
Gandhinagar	237	74	144	19	-	-
Total	3,358	1,404	1,506	324	111	13
Percentage	-	42%	45%	10%	3%	0%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011-2012

4.2.2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

The project area is dominated by Hindu community as they form 95.4% (3,203 families) of the PAFs. Among others, 4.2% (140 families) is Muslim community. The religious categories of PAFs are presented in the Table 4.2.2

Table 4.2.2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

District	Total Respondent PAFs	Hindu PAFs	Muslim PAFs	Christian PAFs	Jain PAFs	Sikh PAFs	Other PAFs	Information not available
Gujarat								
Banaskantha	802	736	61	1	1	0	0	3
Patan	716	704	11	0	0	0	0	1
Mehsana	1,603	1,526	68	0	7	0	0	2
Gandhinagar	237	237	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,358	3,203	140	1	8	0	0	6
Percentage	-	95.4%	4.2%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.2%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011- 2012

4.2.3 Vulnerable Families

The vulnerability was screened based on the definition of the vulnerable in the NRRP 2007. The 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).

According to the Baseline Survey and Census, there are maximum 2,148 vulnerable families (64%) in the affected villages. The majority is the PAFs with the elderly over 50 years old which is 1,795 families (54%) followed by the BPL families (617 families/18%).

Table 4.2.3 Vulnerability Status of PAFs

District	Total No. of Respondent PAFs	PAFs with Disabled	BPL PAFs	Women Headed PAFs	PAFs with Elderly over 50 Years	PAFs with Widow (Male/Female)	PAFs with Un-married Girl	PAFs with Abandoned Women	PAFs with Orphans	Total No. of Vulnerable PAFs
Gujarat										
Banaskantha	801	30	200	57	402	115	121	2	3	482
Patan	711	35	154	108	420	111	126	4	4	489
Mehsana	1,605	69	259	162	968	272	204	2	11	1,131
Gandhinagar	237	0	4	21	5	8	7	1	0	46
Total	3,354	134	617	348	1,795	506	458	9	18	2,148
Percentage	-	4%	18%	10%	54%	15%	14%	0%	1%	64%

Note: 1 The total number of the vulnerable families is the sum of the vulnerable families which are at least under one vulnerable group category but without double counting the same families under more than one vulnerable group category.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011-2012

4.2.4 Average Household Income

As for the average family income for the affected villages, the monthly average is INR 13,944 and the annual average is INR 167,328 according to the respondents.

Table 4.2.4 Average Annual and Monthly Family Income by Source (INR)

District	Respo ndent PAFs	Agricultu re	Wage Labour	Business /Trading	Service Sector	Livesto ck & Animal Husba ndry	Cottag e Craft	Fishing Aquac ulture	Fore stry	Average Annual Income per PAFs	Average Monthly Income per PAFs
Gujarat											
Banaskantha	802	97,616	38,395	159,230	120,640	50,515	2,161	2,471	-	153,695	12,808
Patan	651	119,812	55,146	75,278	105,197	39,238	42,600	-	-	139,828	11,652
Mehsana	1,603	78,992	48,158	199,038	125,244	46,597	5,000	1,186	-	173,946	14,496
Gandhinagar	237	15,878	57,544	-	9,367	18,192	-	253	-	244,234	20,353
Average	3,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,328	13,944

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011-2012

4.2.5 Occupation of Surveyed PAPs

In the project area, the major sector engaged by PAPs is agriculture service (2,272 PAPs/40%), followed by others sector (1,517 PAPs/27%) as shown in Table 4.2.5. As for the employment type, overall, the majority of PAPs is self-employed (2,986 PAPs/53%) followed by wage employee (1,537 PAPs/27%) in the project area as shown in Table 4.2.6.

Table 4.2.5 Sectors Engaged by Surveyed PAPs

District	Total No. of PAPs Employed	Agriculture	Government Service	Manufacturing	Private Service	Others
Gujarat						
Banaskantha	1,353	738	105	32	160	318
Patan	1,129	271	120	121	341	276
Mehsana	2,788	1,054	184	118	592	840
Gandhinagar	410	209	10	-	108	83
Total	5,680	2,272	419	271	1,201	1,517
Percentage	-	40%	7%	5%	21%	27%

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2011& 2012

Table 4.2.6 Employment Type of Surveyed PAPs

District	Total No. of PAPs Employed	Type of Employed PAPs				
		Permanent Employee	Self Employed	Wage Labourer	Rural Artisan	Small Trader
Gujarat						
Banaskantha	1,353	127	809	356	1	60
Patan	1,129	149	597	312	0	71
Mehsana	2,788	317	1459	786	14	212
Gandhinagar	410	142	121	83	64	0
Total	5,680	735	2,986	1,537	79	343
Percentage	-	13%	53%	27%	1%	6%

Source: Baseline Survey and Census, 2011& 2012

4.2.6 Educational Status of PAPs

Education level of PAPs is presented in Table 4.2.7. According to the Baseline Survey and Census, 2,450 PAPs are illiterate (14%). The majority is PAPs completed 10th standard high school (4,787 PAPs/27%) followed by primary school (3,106 PAPs/17%).

Table 4.2.7 Educational Status of PAPs

District	Surveyed PAPs	Only Can Read	Can Read & Write both	Primary (5th Std)	High School (10th Std)	High School (12th Std)	Graduate & above	Professional Education	Others	Illiterate	Age 6 years and Below	No information
Gujarat												
Banaskantha	4,286	94	167	798	989	358	303	60	127	712	509	169
Patan	3,814	86	127	596	1,137	391	460	137	72	426	319	63
Mehsana	8,661	163	306	1,500	2,458	764	693	352	256	1,235	828	106
Gandhinagar	1,048	69	13	212	203	369	57	2	-	77	46	-
Total	17,809	412	613	3,106	4,787	1,882	1,513	551	455	2,450	1,702	338
Percentage	-	2%	3%	17%	27%	11%	8%	3%	3%	14%	10%	2%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011&2012

4.2.7 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced

The majority of respondents expected obtaining new house (58 responded PAFs/ 55.8%) is the most common difficulty after resettlement.

Table 4.2.8 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced

District	Responded PAFs to be displaced	New Income Source	New House	New Suitable farmland	Suitable School	Access to Utilities	Others	No Response
Gujarat								
Banaskantha	12	9	1	1	0	0	0	1
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mehsana	92	23	57	1	0	0	0	11
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104	32	58	2	0	0	0	12
Percentage	-	30.8%	55.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011 & 2012

4.2.8 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected during Construction by the PAFs

According to the respondents, the most common positive impacts during construction is increase in wage employment (identified by 85 respondents/3%) followed by generation of business opportunity (by 75 respondents/2%), while the major negative impact during construction is loss of income loss (by 568 respondents/17%) followed by temporary loss of partial land (by 560 respondents/17%) as shown in Table 4.2.9.

Table 4.2.9 Anticipated Positive and Negative Impacts during Construction

District	Positive Temporary Impacts					Negative Temporary Impacts			
	Responded PAFs	Wage Employment	Business Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Income Loss	Temporary Loss of partial Land	Access to Social infra.	Security Problem	Communicable Diseases
Gujarat									
Banaskantha	802	16	18	4	123	121	100	123	186
Patan	716	14	5	3	99	171	173	71	74
Mehsana	1,603	13	10	8	311	247	134	139	142
Gandhinagar	237	42	42	46	35	21	10	13	10
Total	3,358	85	75	61	568	560	417	346	412
Percentage	-	3%	2%	2%	17%	17%	12%	10%	12%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011 & 2012

4.2.9 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected during Operation by the PAFs

Overall, in 4 districts, the respondents expected that the major positive impact during operation is overall economic development (identified by 208 respondents / 6%) followed by wage employment (by 76 respondents/2%) as shown in Table 4.2.10.

Table 4.2.10 Anticipated Positive Impacts during Operation

District	Responded PAFs	Positive Permanent Impacts			
		Wage Employment	Business Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Overall Economic Development
Gujarat					
Banaskantha	802	17	13	5	38
Patan	716	10	13	5	29
Mehsana	1,603	15	12	4	114
Gandhinagar	237	34	27	12	27
Total	3,358	76	65	26	208
Percentage	-	2%	2%	1%	6%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011 & 2012

On the other hand, the respondents expected that the major negative impact during operation is loss of income source (by 1,733 respondents/52%) followed by loss of all or large part of the farmland (by 1,672 respondents/50%) according to the respondents as shown in the Table 4.2.11.

Table 4.2.11 Anticipated Negative Impacts during Operation

District	Responded PAFs	Negative Permanent Impacts						
		Loss of Income Source	Total Loss of all or large part of Farmland	Partial Loss of Farmland	Commute to Work Place	Loss of Working Place	Split of Community	Damamge School/Ho use building
Gujarat								
Bananskantha	802	466	491	307	88	92	111	63
Patan	716	279	266	120	60	70	70	128
Mehsana	1,603	963	869	574	153	175	67	31
Gandhinagar	237	25	46	37	15	16	11	0
Total	3,358	1,733	1,672	1,038	316	353	259	222
Percentage	-	52%	50%	31%	9%	11%	8%	7%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011 &2012

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

Overall, in the project area, the maximum number of respondents (by 899 respondents/27%) anticipated that the major negative environmental impact during construction phase are the increased noise level followed by the increased vibration level (by 574 respondents/17%), and the increased dust level (by 378 respondents/11%). Additionally, the maximum number of respondents (by 1,189 respondents/35%) expected that the increased noise level would be the major permanent environmental impact during operation phase followed by the increased vibration level (by 1,080 respondents/32%) as shown in Table 4.2.12.

Table 4.2.12 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
Gujarat						
Bananskantha	802	297	210	121	461	386
Patan	716	293	170	108	181	247
Mehsana	1,603	285	175	135	534	434
Gandhinagr	237	24	19	14	13	13
Total	3,358	899	574	378	1,189	1,080
Percentage	-	27%	17%	11%	35%	32%

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2011 & 2012

CHAPTER 5 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 OBJECTIVES OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Recognising the adverse impacts of the project and 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.
- 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) | Project-affected persons/families (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 in 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 Govt. treasury as "unclaimed money".

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.

5.5 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

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

5.6 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

A detailed description of compensation and assistance is given in the Entitlement Matrix as shown in Table 5.6.1. 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 5.6.1 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	<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) & (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>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				(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. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
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 & 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>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<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 JNNURM for Urban Areas.</p>
5	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Tenants/Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>(ii) In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting allowance (NRRP 7.11).</p> <p>(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.</p>
C. Loss of Trees & Crops				
6	Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Compensation at market value	<p>(i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees</p> <p>(ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <p>(a) the Forest Department for timber trees</p> <p>(b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</p> <p>(c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees</p> <p>(d) Cash assistance to title holders and non title holders including informal settlers/ squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value</p>
D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures by Non Title Holders				
7	Structures on the Project ROW	Owners of structures identified as on date of notification (20A).	Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(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</p>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p>(ii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation assistance as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(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)</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 JNNURM for Urban Areas.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood				
8	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/share-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (para 7.14, NRRP) <i>(land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 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 (APs) with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible</p>
E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) & those Below Poverty Line				
9	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages
E2 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>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
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
G. Temporary impact during Construction				
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).
- 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:
 - 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.
 - 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
 - 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.
- Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:
 - ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and
 - take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity.
- 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.

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. Restoration of pre project-levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural system in affected communities.

To achieve this goal, preparation of Income Restoration (IR) programme under RRP should be proceeded exactly as it would have for any other economic development programme. IR 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 CPM representatives and Social Consultants attached with Social and Environmental Management Unit (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 Panchyat, village, district and CPM offices also.

The NGO may be engaged if required, for R&R implementation will assist PAPs in finding capital from various sources such as by forming self help group, 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, IR activities can be planned. IR activities are of two types: short-term and long-term.

(1) Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities means restoring PAPs income during periods of 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 IR Activities

PAPs should participate in developing a range of feasible long term IR options. Long term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non land based and land based IR 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 IR 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, 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 DFCC 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 (para 7.14, 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 a additional support for Vulnerable Groups to restore their Income.

7.5 MONITORING INDIVIDUAL INCOME RESTORATION SCHEME

The monitoring for IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RRP principle by CPMs and their units, Social Scientist of Social and Environmental Management unit 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)**: is over all responsible for successful implementation of the project. In respect of Social and Environment 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 LA 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. Since Additional General Manager or Joint General Manager/Land Acquisition/WC is vacant, an Additional General Manager/Land Acquisition/EC is working for both eastern and western corridors. Furthermore, besides AGM/Land Acquisition/EC, a General Manager (Environment) who joined in June 2012 and a Deputy General Manager (Public Grievance) who joined in June 2012 are also working for both eastern and western corridors and 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 Dir. (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,
- Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the higher authority, and
- Hiring of experienced local consultant/NGO to support information disclosure & helping/educating PAPs regarding Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

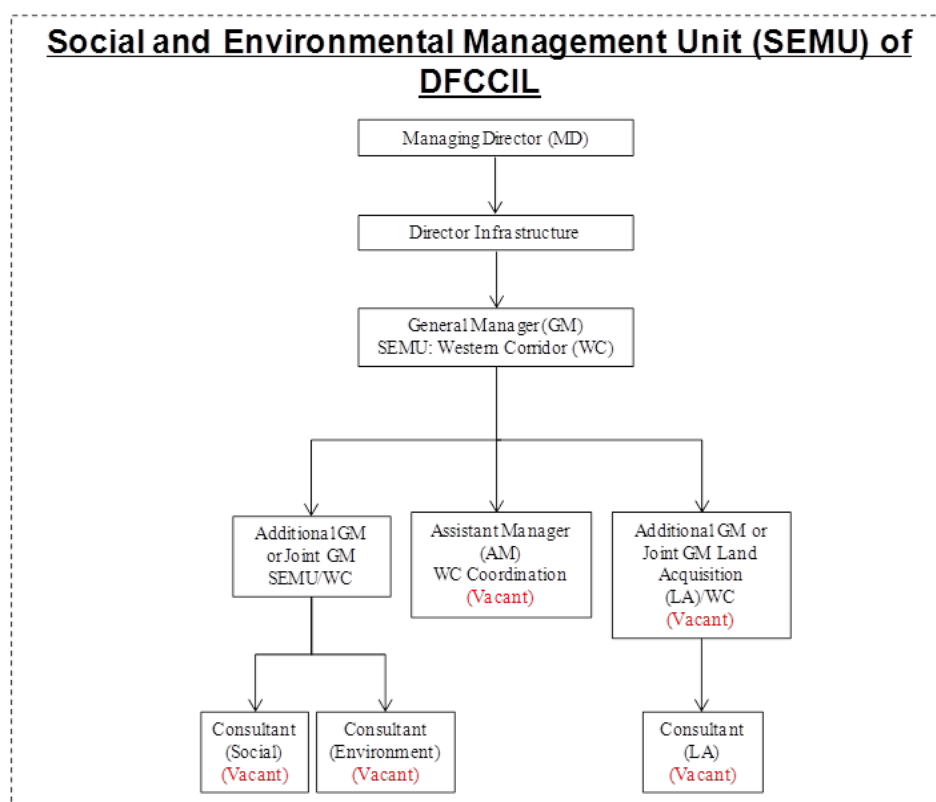


Figure 8.2.1 Organizational Structures for Head Office

8.3 R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

The CPMs 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 Competent Authority 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 redress of grievances of PAPs.

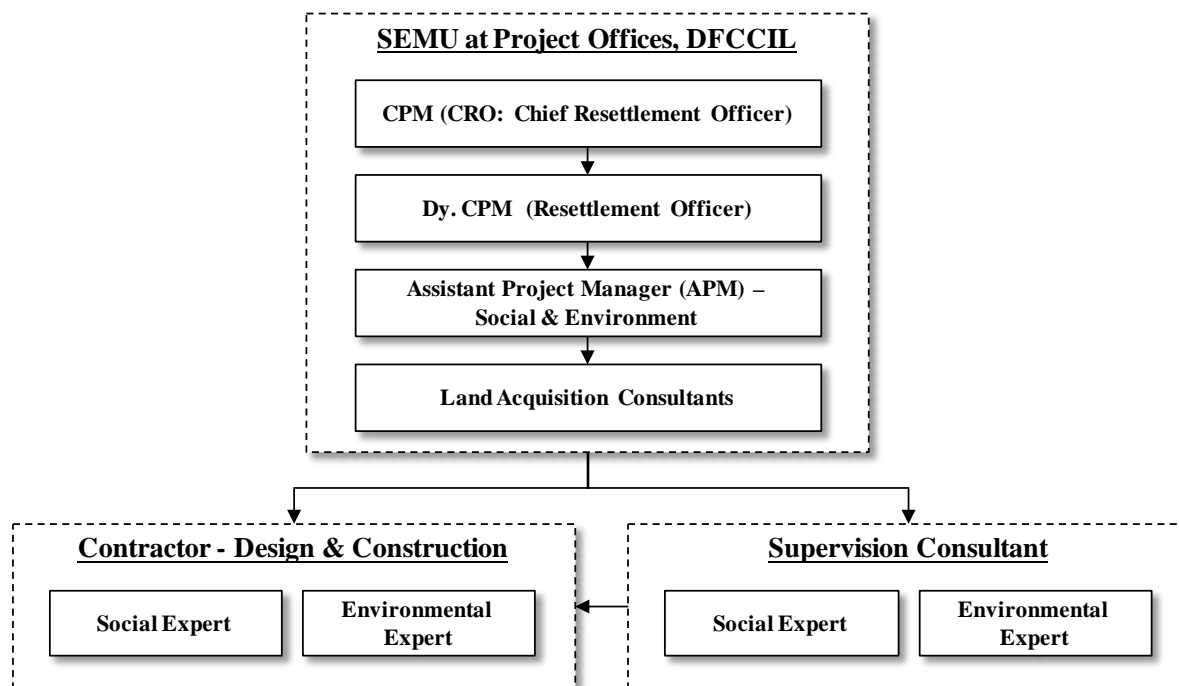


Figure 8.3.1 Organizational Structures for Field Office

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/SEM U 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 compensation to be paid for affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 5 years period and civil works 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, allotted to a task. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Complementation 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. Implementation Procedure

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 period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

9.2.1 Project Preparation Phase

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and 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 of 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 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 inquires 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 9.3.1. 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	2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
		1Q	2Q	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/Joint Measurement Survey																												
5	Notification Under Section 20E of RAA-2008																												
6	Baseline Survey and Census																												
7	Preparation of Draft RRP																												
8	Disclosure of Draft RRP																												
9	PCM s for Draft RRP																												
10	Finalization of Entitlement Matrix																												
11	Preparation of Final RRP																												
12	Disclosure of Final RRP																												
13	Preparation of Compensation for Land and R&R																												
14	Award of Compensation as per Section 20F of RAA 2008																												
15	Deposit of Money with CA																												
16	Disbursement of Payment to PAPs.																												
17	Taking possession of Land *																												
18	Execution of Work																												
19	Monitoring of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Impacts (Internal)																												
20	Monitoring of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Impacts (External, bi-annual)																												
21	Grievance Redressal																												

* 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 inputs and comments from participants, in order to integrate the important issues into RRP.

PCMs for ESIA and RRP are generally organized separately since the target and purposes of each PCM are different. This time, however, PCMs for draft ESIA and draft RRP were combined into one meeting for the purposes of explaining the results of the draft ESIA and the framework of land acquisition and compensation together in order to avoid any confusion of participants attending several PCMs in a short interval.

DFCCIL organized a total of 8 PCMs for ESIA and RRP together in Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha districts in November 2011. As for Gandhinagar district, after organizing series of formal and informal consultation with PAPs, and key members of Kisan Virodh Sangh Gandhinagar, 1 PCM for the draft ESIA and RRP was organized in July 2012.

Information on the draft ESIA and RRP was disseminated to the public that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project and then comments and opinions were collected. The findings of the environment and social impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures, entitlement matrix were also disseminated to the public to collect their feedback and reflect their comments and opinions in the final ESIA and RRP.

10.2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

10.2.1 Approach of PCM

PCMs are a critical component of a comprehensive RRP. DFCCIL has engaged in extensive consultations with PAPs, communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the proposed project.

Public consultation is a continuous activity in the RRP process. In this context, the meetings were not the end of the public consultation process but rather the initiation of discussion among the participants whose opinions have been incorporated in the RRP report. With this objective in mind, stakeholders were identified and invited to attend the meetings. These meetings were held at venues convenient to PAPs and timings were arranged to suit their preferences. It was kept in mind to invite stakeholders from all villages of affected areas so that opinions from all concerned could be addressed.

The major objectives of the PCMs are to incorporate the opinions and suggestions of the public and all other stakeholders at the project planning stage to ensure the wider acceptability of the project. The specific objectives are to;

- Provide information on the economic, social and environmental benefits as well as potential negative impacts from the project.
- Ensure that the potential PAPs, stakeholders and local communities are engaged in a meaningful dialogue and well informed prior to the decision of DFCCIL, as to the nature and extent of social and environmental impacts attributable to the proposed project in respect to the alignment, schedules and plans.

- Ensure that the concerns and issues raised by the PAPs, stakeholders and local communities are incorporated and adequately addressed in the RRP.
- Engage in a participatory exercise with PAPs, stakeholders and local communities and obtain local, traditional wisdom and knowledge from them in order to plan mitigation measures.
- Facilitate periodic opportunities for the principal stakeholders to offer their inputs on all key components of the proposed project.

10.2.2 Methodology of PCM

(1) Selection of the Venue

The PCMs for draft RRP were in principle organized by sub-district in the 4 affected districts. Representatives from the families affected by the project's land acquisition were invited. 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.

- 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.
- Since the Competent Authorities are working for the land acquisition process, a venue was selected by considering the jurisdiction of the CA.
- Availability of meeting halls and other logistics related to facilities were also considered.

(2) Topics of Discussion

The following are the main topic of discussions:

- Outline of the Project
- Outline of draft ESIA
- Summary of Impact Assessment results with proposed mitigation measures
- Environment and social monitoring plan
- Information disclosure of draft ESIA
- Outline of draft RRP
- Relevant legislation
- Brief explanation of important section of RAA 2008
- Proposed compensation package
- R&R assistance
- Grievance Redressal
- RRP information disclosure
- Contact Information of the project Proponent
- Question and answer session

(3) Stakeholder Identification

Invitees to the PCMs were mainly project affected persons along the proposed alignment or boundaries of the relevant facilities. Different categories of stakeholders such as PAPs, Government officials, Competent Authorities, representatives from housing society, civil society, agriculture marketing federation were identified in order to seek opinions on the project as well as to discuss social and environmental impacts.

The stakeholders who were invited to attend the first stage PCMs were as follows;

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including Residents/merchants/businessman, farmers/senior citizen;
- Government officials from the local administration, revenue department, land acquisition officer, forest officers, railway officials and police officers; and
- Representatives from Gram Panchayat, such as Sarpanch (Village head) and Gram Pradhan, and Village Talati.

(4) Facilitators

Suitable field staff were appointed to carry out the PCMs. It was deemed preferable to appoint a field staff with a good track record and experience in social work. Their acquaintance with different sections of society and the ability to mobilize the stakeholders to attend the meeting were also preferable attributes in their selection. The ability to facilitate the following activities was taken into consideration;

- Assisting in publicity in a local language, Gujarati;
- Sending of invitations to stakeholders and motivating them to participate in the meeting;
- Maintenance and compilation of meeting records; and
- Other logistical arrangements such as identification of suitable venues for the meetings, arrangement of food, stationery distribution and public address system and security

(5) Method of Information Dissemination

The facilitation team visited all the affected villages and informed local people of the purpose of the meeting and invited stakeholders to attend the meeting. The following methods were used for notifying participants;

- Invitation letters were sent to the Gram Panchayat and Government Officers. For the Gram Panchayat, the letters were translated into a local language, Gujarati.
- Public notices were also prepared in a local language namely Gujarati and stuck/ pasted on the notice board of Panchayat office for public display to all interested in the DFC project
- A handout containing information about the DFC project Phase 1 (Wamaj – Iqbalgadh section) was prepared in a local language namely Gujarati, and was distributed to participants in the PCMs.

(6) Records of the Meetings

Information on participants and the content of the meetings were recorded in each PCM. Beside, a feedback form was distributed to collect further comments and suggestions from the participants.

- Record of the participants: Name, gender, occupation, village to which the participants belong and other appropriate features was recorded at the entrance.
- Record of the content of meeting: The contents of the discussions in the PCM were recorded by an electronically recordable device and reproduced by transcribing the contents in the report.
- Feedback Form: Feedback form was distributed to collect further comments and suggestions from participants, especially targeting comments and suggestions from vulnerable groups. Assistant(s) who help participants to fill out the form was arranged when assistance in writing is required.

10.3 IMPLEMENTATION

10.3.1 Schedule of PCM

(1) PCM for Draft ESIA & RRP

In each sub-district, one PCM was organized in the Gandhinagar, Mehsana, and Patan districts except Banaskantha District.

Table 10.3.1 PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP Stage

District	Sub-District/Taluka	Location	Date	Villages covered
Banaskantha	Sedrasana	Ajmata Mandir Hall, Doodh Mandli, Palanpur, Banaskantha	14 Nov. 2011	Sadarpur, Sedrasana, Jagana, Jasleni and Palanpur
Banaskantha	Majadar	Ramapir Mandir, Near Bus Stand, Majadar, Vadgam, Banaskantha	15 Nov. 2011	Majadar, Malosona, Dharewada, Manpura, Pasvadal, Kotadi, Chhapi, Jasleni and Palanpur
Patan	Sidhpur	Hotel Siddharth, Tavadia Cross Road, Sidhpur Highway, Sidhpur, Patan	16 Nov. 2011	Sidhpur, Khali, Lalpur and Sujanpur – Sidhpur is a Municipality
Mehsana	Unjha	Umiya Mata Mandir, Unjha, Mehsana	17 Nov. 2011	Unjha, Kamli, Jetal Vasna, Bhandu, Maktupur and Ithor – Unjha is a Municipality
Mehsana	Mehsana	Vigyan Bhavan Hall 3rd floor, Urban Bank Science College, Nagalpur, Mehsana Highway, Mehsana,	18 Nov. 2011	Moti Dau, Hebova, Punasan, Shobhasan, Kukas, Hedua Hanumant, Mehsana, Ramosana, Taleti, Nani Dau and Palodara
Mehsana	Ambaliyasan	Oxford School of Management, Sanku Water Park, Ahmedabad-Mehsana Highway, Mehsana	19 Nov. 2011	Navi Sedhavi, Jornang, Ambliyasan, Chaluva, Dholasan, Geeratpur, Ditasan, Jagudan and Mevad
Mehsana	Julasan	Julasan Community Hall, Julasan At Julasan Kadi, Mehsana	21 Nov. 2011	Julasan, Ghumasan, Dangarva, Anandpura, Tankiya, Kaial, Wamaj and Vansajara

District	Sub-District/Taluka	Location	Date	Villages covered
Banaskhantha	Palanpur	Agrasan Bhavan, Iqbalgadh, Mehsana	22 Nov. 2011	Sadarpur, Karjoda, Chitraseni, Jaspuriya, Jethi, Iqbalgadh, Hebatpur and Surajpura). Later on one more village i.e. Rajpuriya was also invited.
Gandhinagar	Kalol	Jainwadi,, Near Vardhman Nagar, Kalol, Gandhinagar	31 July 2012	Ramnagar, Piyaz, Borisana, Kalol, Pratapura, Chattral, Ola, Isand, Vadaswami, Pansar

Source: NKC

10.3.2 Results of PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP

(1) Participants

Participants of the PCMs included the PAPs, other villagers, Gram Pradhan, Village Patwari, administrative officers, and DFCCIL officers. However, women's participation was limited.

(2) Opinions and Issues Raised in the PCMs and Actions Taken

During the discussions in the PCMs, the main issues and concerns raised were mostly compensation-related issues such as compensation at the market rate, land for land and employment opportunities. Other important issues were the reasons for the alignment modification, the land acquisition area, impacts on pipeline for domestic water supply and irrigation systems, accessibility and socio-cultural impacts. These issues were discussed and were answered by the railway officials and local authorities. Some environment related issues were discussed such as the loss of trees, disturbance due to noise and vibration. The main issues discussed and concerns raised are described as follows:

a) Compensation and Employment Opportunities

- Discontent on the compensation rate: Compensation proposed to be paid by DFCCIL is 160% of the circle rate (official rate). There was a very high resentment as the rates being paid as compensation do not correspond with the market rates;
- Demands for guidelines on providing jobs to one member of every land losing household;
- Demand for proper compensation;
- Concern on Jantri Rate (Stamp Duty) which is always kept as low so how the Government considers it as the market rate. PAPs informed that other agencies such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) paid compensation as per market rates;
- Demand on "land against land" compensation and request on DFCCIL to purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs;
- Request on that the Government should allow the PAPs to buy the government land by paying the Jantri rate;
- Request on that the Government would pay to the premium over the Jantri rate;
- Enquiry about compensation provision for remaining area after land acquisition;

- Concern on that the compensation amount proposed is not sufficient enough to purchase land and do construction of house elsewhere;
- Concerns on rehabilitation packages for disabled people and farmers who will lose/decrease their income due to land acquisition;
- Enquiry about the unit of a family in the context of compensation for land. In some cases the land title is with one person but virtually the land is fragmented and used by 8 to 10 persons;
- Request on providing of alternative livelihood for PAPs;
- Enquiry about disbursement of compensation if titleholder is dead; and
- Enquiry about compensation provision for people coming BPL category.

b) Displacement and Land Acquisition

- Request on DFCCIL to acquire a complete piece of land instead of leaving small piece of land with PAPs so that PAPs can purchase land somewhere else;
- Suggestion on lease of land from PAPs for construction of the DFC alignment instead of acquiring land;
- Confusion on 20A Notifications because the 20A was prepared based on the old revenue land records. PAPs complained that the 20A Notification has included the survey number with a large chunk of land but the actual acquisition will be very less. According to PAPs there are a number of discrepancies in the current notification and requested for clarification. There were a lot of discussions on the 20A Notification for Unjha since there are discrepancies in the land records of Prant Office/Revenue Records and the Town Planning Records of Unjha Nagar Palika according to PAPs;
- Request on knowing of the exact amount and width of land to be acquired from the existing railway track;
- Concerns on demolition of private structures such as cattle sheds, shops and flats.
- Complaint on change of its plans because of the influence of the political leaders. The track was supposed to go in the western side but now it has been changed to the eastern side;
- Request on clarification whether PAPs can construct a house close to the railway track or not. More specifically, concerns on the issue of NOC for construction beyond 30 m and the issues associated with it;
- Enquiry about the possibility of entering name of titleholders in 7/12 after release of 20A notification;
- Concern that after land acquisition farmer getting landless would not be able to purchase land elsewhere;
- Enquiry about total land availability for the railways in Delhi - Ahmedabad route;

- Concern on that the DFCCIL officials always pass on the blame to the technical and engineering aspects for the alignment change; and
 - Concerns on that DFCCIL will not allow to harvest the grass from their own land. PAPs have to pay fines and they are not sure whether these fines are really deposited to the DFCCIL;
- d) Access to Resources and Community Facilities
- Demand for ensuring access within the community or to their land by installing appropriate facilities;
 - Complaint from villages such as Kamli and Nani Dau that the railway level crossing has been closed and necessary action has to be taken; and
 - Opinion on that passenger trains are beneficial for common public but freight corridor will only benefit industrialists.
- e) Information Sharing
- Demands for explanation of reasons for modifying the alignment. Participants requested clarifications on the acquisition of land in case of detour;
 - Request on clarification regarding housing societies coming within alignment;
 - Request on consultation with the local farmers before the project was planned;
 - Request on explanation of Government technical language of 20A and 20E;
 - Suggestion to announce public consultation widely through media such as newspapers. Participants requested to organize it in each village so that, PAPs can attend meeting and share their concerns;
 - Request on explanation about information in detail about the on-going baseline line survey and census in their villages;
 - Request on disclosure of information such as where and how much land is going to be acquired, locations for the proposed ROB, RUB, railway crossing, changes in the existing stations, yards, the start of construction work etc. at prominent locations; and
 - Information on that PCM scheduled was not convenient to PAPs due to agriculture season.
- f) Socio-cultural
- Demand on that the graveyards should not be disturbed – the Kabaristhan of Iqbalgadh and the Samsan of Jaspuriya are going to be affected;
 - Request from Bhandu village that the current plan for land acquisition in the village need to be changed to save the temple etc.

- Concern on the people's dependency on agriculture. The farmers will lose land and livelihoods. They will be socially ostracized. Once you lose land then no one will give their daughters in marriage to these families.

g) Environment

- Concern on loss of trees. Participants informed that they have to pay a penalty of Rs. 16,000 for cutting a tree long back. They requested to explain the basis for calculation of such penalty;
- Concern on increase of vibration impacts due to construction of DFC tracks;
- Concern on pollution and negative impact on the environment; and
- Requested to explain in case bore well water gets affected after construction.

The summary of PCMs for Draft ESIA and RRP including information of the venues, language, number and type of participants, major comments made by the participants are shown in Table 10.3.2. Further details such as the list of PAP's questions and responses of DFCCIL or CA and the minutes of meetings are in Attachment 10-1 and 10-2 respectively.

Table 10.3.3 Summary of Public Consultation Meetings for Draft ESIA and RRP

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
1	14 Nov. 2011	Aajmata Temple Hall, Sedarasan Village, Palanpur	(1) 35 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/35	Gujarati	<p>a) Compensation would be preferable in the shape of alternative land or on the basis of market rate since <i>Jantri</i> rate (stamp duty) is always lower than the market rate. The proposed compensation amount is not sufficient enough for PAPs to purchase land at other place nearer to native village. It was further suggested not to consider the land registration value for deciding base for compensation. PAPs informed that other agencies such as ONGC paid compensation as per market rates.</p> <p>b) It was suggested to lease land instead of acquiring land and let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs.</p> <p>c) Some of them offered DFCCIL to acquire complete piece of land instead of leaving small piece of land with PAPs after acquisition. So that, PAPs can purchase land somewhere else.</p> <p>d) Government should allow buying the government land by paying the Jantri rate. Even some of them went to the extent of saying that they would pay to the Government a premium over the Jantri rate.</p> <p>e) Some participants suggested to PAPs take land on rent.</p> <p>f) Some farmers enquired about the unit of a family in the context of compensation for land. In some cases the land title is with one person but virtually the land is fragmented and used by 8 to 10 persons.</p> <p>g) Explanation of land acquisition area is requested.</p> <p>h) The participants raised the issue of access to road, farm land etc.</p> <p>i) PAPs complained that the Government has fixed Rs. 15,000 for cattle shed. Request to Government was made to construct one such demonstration unit</p> <p>j) PAPs requested for the loss of trees</p> <p>k) PAPs requested for clarification on issues related to pollution and negative impact on the environment due to DFC two track</p> <p>l) Some of the participants were concerned whether the railway will provide employment for at least one person from each affected family.</p> <p>m) Participants requested clarification whether PAP can construct a house close to the railway track or not</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
2	15 Nov. 2011	Ramapir Mandir, Majadar, Vadgam, Banaskantha	(1) 104 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 1/103	Gujarat	<p>a) Compensation through provision of alternative land would be preferable. The meager amount as compensation is not acceptable to the PAPs.</p> <p>b) Participants mentioned that if DFCCIL will acquire land by paying Jantri rate then the government should allow us to buy the government land by paying the Jantri rate.</p> <p>c) Explanation of land acquisition area is requested.</p> <p>d) Some participants enquired about disbursement of compensation if titleholder is dead.</p> <p>e) Some participants enquired about the possibility of entering name of titleholders in 7/12 after release of 20A notification.</p> <p>f) PAPs were concerned that after land acquisition farmer getting landless would not be able to purchase land elsewhere.</p> <p>g) PAPs were concerned about increased possibilities of disturbances due to vibration.</p> <p>h) Some of the people complained that DFCCIL has been changing its plans because of the influence of the political leaders. The track was supposed to go in the western side but now it has been changed to the eastern side.</p> <p>i) Participant suggested providing job or PAPs.</p> <p>j) Participant raised the issue of compensation given in the past - participant informed that, previously land was acquired but they did not get proper compensation. They were not allowed to harvest the grass from the land.</p> <p>k) Ensuring access to social infrastructure or their land is requested.</p> <p>l) Rehabilitation packages for disabled people and farmers who will lose or decrease their income source are requested to be explained.</p> <p>m) Participants informed the cases of suicide, heart attack etc. after releases of the gazette notification. They were concern that more such incidences will happen if DFCCIL acquire land. People will start organizing and initiate movement against DFCCIL.</p> <p>n) Majority of the participants demanded that the government should give "land against land" and let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs.</p> <p>o) One person mentioned that he had to pay a penalty of Rs. 16,000 for cutting a tree long back. What was the basis for calculation? Whether similar kind of compensation is going to be given for the loss of trees?</p> <p>p) One participant mentioned that he obtained permission to construct bandh in his own land after 40 feet but he did not get any compensation for the piece of land (40 feet area), which could not be used by him for last 15-16 years.</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
3	16 Nov. 2011	Hotel Siddharth, Sidhpur, Patan	(1) 44 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/41	Gujarat	<p>a) It is requested to disclose information related to the DFC project such as land acquisition area, location of RUB/ROB, relevant facilities, RoW in detour sections, etc.</p> <p>b) Some participants complaint that their plot is not within DFC alignment but still someone came to their land for some marking. Requested to clarify the reason for doing the marking on their plots.</p> <p>c) Rehabilitation packages for disabled people and farmers who will lose or suffer from reduced income sources shall be explained.</p> <p>d) Potential impacts especially of noise and vibration due to train operation is requested to be explained.</p> <p>e) PAP requested for clarification regarding housing society such as Adarsh Society coming within alignment.</p> <p>f) Some participants suggested that the PCM should be organized in all the project affected villages and all information relating to the project, land acquisition and environmental impact have to be shared with them. These meetings should not be organized as part of the formalities.</p> <p>g) Participants requested to explain in case bore well water get affected after construction</p>
4	17 Nov. 2011	Committee Hall f Umiya Mata Temple, Unjha, Mehsana	(1) 37 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/37	Gujarati	<p>a) Announcement of PCMs should be done more adequately including by notification in newspapers.</p> <p>b) Information related to the DFC project including land acquisition should be announced widely and locally.</p> <p>c) Explanation of reasons for the change of the proposed alignment is requested.</p> <p>d) There are several discrepancies between 20A and land records of Prant Office/Revenue Records.</p> <p>e) Some participants questioned the relevance of the socio-economic baseline survey as it is yet to be clear who is going to be a PAP. According to participants 20-A notification is wrong.</p> <p>f) There is a RUB in Bhandu village and people have been using it for long. Now there is a board which displays that this road is not for common people. It was suggested to make provision for a RUB.</p> <p>g) There was another request from Bhandu village that the current plan for land acquisition in the village need to be changed to save the temple etc.</p> <p>h) There was a complaint from Kamli village that the railway level crossing has been closed and a necessary action has to be taken in this regard.</p> <p>i) PAP requested clarification on the issue of NOC for construction beyond 30 m and the issues associated with it.</p> <p>j) PAPs enquired about compensation provision for the remaining area after land acquisition.</p> <p>k) PAPs enquired about compensation provision for people coming Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
5	18 Nov. 2011	Urban Bank Science Collage, Mehsana	(1) 350 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/347	Gujarati	<p>a) Explanation of reasons for the change of the proposed alignment is requested.</p> <p>b) Some participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired. PAPs informed the existing market rate of land in their respective area. PAPs requested officials to inform the amount of compensation to be paid as per current Jantri rate.</p> <p>c) Some participants questioned 20-A notification for land acquisition. In some cases the plot close to the current alignment is not notified whereas another plot behind this one has been notified. This raises suspicion in the people on the activities of DFCCIL.</p> <p>d) PAPs suggested constructing DFC on the eastern side of the existing railway track parallel to it without taking a turn in Nani Dau village</p> <p>e) PAPs enquired about total land available with railways on Delhi - Ahmedabad rail route.</p> <p>f) Some of the people threatened that if DFCCIL will not listen to their request then they will start mass mobilization and movement.</p> <p>g) PAPs requested the railway authority to keep the level crossing near their village open for 24 hours. The level crossing is closed in the evening till the next morning and the villagers face great difficulties in communication</p> <p>h) Clarification of affected flats is requested</p>
6	19 Nov. 2011	Oxford School of Management, Mehsana	(1) 29 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 7/22	Gujarati	<p>a) The proposed DFC alignment should be changed to be parallel to the existing line.</p> <p>b) Many participants blamed DFCCIL for favoring rich and politicians. In order to save the rich persons (doctors, businessmen, industrialists etc.) of Mehsana DFCCIL is making the detour/diversion/ turning near Mevad, Nani Dau – which will destroy the livelihoods of the poor farmers.</p> <p>c) Some participants mentioned that DFCCIL is not telling the truth. They are not sharing the information, maps of the Project.</p> <p>d) Some participants of Amblyasan and Mevad wanted to know whether the buildings and shops of their villages will be destroyed because of DFC.</p> <p>e) Participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired.</p> <p>f) The compensation given as per Jantri rates to farmers is not sufficient enough to buy land elsewhere.</p> <p>g) Concerns were raised that the farmers will lose land and livelihoods. Once farmers lose land then no one will give their daughters in marriage to these families.</p> <p>h) Some participants argued that the DFCCIL officials always pass on the blame to the technical and engineering aspects.</p> <p>i) Some participants threatened that farmers would commit suicide if the Government is not going to listen to their requests/demands.</p> <p>j) PCM scheduled is not convenient to PAPs due to agriculture season. It was requested to organize such important meeting as per convenience of the PAPs.</p> <p>k) Participant enquired about DFCCIL provision to provide ROB or RUB within village.</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
7	21 Nov. 2011	Community Hall, Kadi, Mehsana	(1) 72 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 9/63	Gujarati	<p>a) Compensation of land should be done by provision of alternative land. Compensation by Jantri rate is low compared with the market rate.</p> <p>b) Participants wanted to get information on the amount of land to be acquired.</p> <p>c) Ensuring access within the community or their land is requested (e.g. A level crossing is not open 24 hours. Tractors could not pass through one of RUBs arranged in a community).</p>
8	22 Nov. 2011	Agrasen Bhavan, Iqbalgadh, Banaskantha	(1) 105 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/102	Gujarati	<p>a) PAP informed that all do not understand government technical language of 20A and 20E. Many of them mentioned that they don't want to give land to DFCCIL without proper compensation amount as per market rate and not Jantri Rate.</p> <p>b) Some people objected to participate in the meeting. They mentioned that there was a PCM in Sep 2011 and many of them had given their representations but no action was taken.</p> <p>c) It was suggested that the local farmers should be consulted before the project was planned. Now land is going to be acquired and DFCCIL is coming to the people for public consultations.</p> <p>d) Some participants raised the problem of accessibility because of DFC.</p> <p>e) A participant living 500m away from the proposed DFC track requested to explain potential impacts due to vibration.</p> <p>f) Some participants requested that the graveyard should not be disturbed.</p> <p>g) One participant from Iqbalgadh complained that after getting the notification – 20A his father passed away. He requested DFCCIL for additional compensation and job to one of the member of his family.</p> <p>h) PAPs were of the opinion that passenger trains are only beneficial for common public but freight corridor will only benefit industrialists. Thus it is suggested to take land from industrialists instead of poor farmers.</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
9	31 July, 2012	Jainwadi, Vardhman Nagar Sharda Circle, Kalol, Gandhinagar	(1) 33 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/33	Gujarati	<p>a) PAP requested to explain whether the proposed DFC alignment is on parallel or detour</p> <p>b) Participants informed that PAPs are already aware about DFCCIL and issues relating to environmental impact. PAPs will also read the brochure given for any other information. Thus, requested to finish the presentation on slides relating to environment quickly. PAPs requested to have discussions on slides related to land acquisition and compensation amount</p> <p>c) PAPs complaint that, when DFCCIL have decided that compensation amount will be paid as per Jantri rates then why PAPs are now invited for consultation? According to some of the PAPs the value of the land is Rs. 1.71 Crores and DFCCIL will only pay Rs. 50 lacs. If it is real public consultation then DFCCIL needs to pay the market price for the land.</p> <p>d) PAPs requested to give two copies of statement made by DFCCIL officials regarding compensation amount with their signature</p> <p>e) PAPs requested that JICA representatives should visit and discuss with PAPs directly.</p> <p>f) PAPs informed that they have presented their concerns to all important persons including Rahul Gandhi and informed him that our land value is very high, so DFC railway line should be parallel to minimize land acquisition. Further PAPs informed that the market value of land on Wamaji Road is Rs.60 lakhs per bigha, on Mahsana highway, market value of land is about Rs.1.7 Crore, in Chhatral, and Isand many factories are coming up so their land value is about Rs. 44 lakh per bigha. In addition to this, Pansar village comes under Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and the market value of land is Rs. 60 lakhs per bigha.</p> <p>PAPs suggested taking average of aforesaid market price for deciding compensation amount.</p> <p>g) PAPs informed that at present it is monsoon time. Requested to provide time to PAPs so that they can do harvesting of their crop</p> <p>h) Some of the PAPs informed that a major portion of their land is within alignment PAPs raised their concern that the with the proposed compensation amount PAPs would not be able to purchase half the size of land within 50 km.</p> <p>i) PAPs informed that if DFCCIL want to acquire land then additional payment of Rs. 5-7 crores is not a big amount for any big project</p> <p>j) PAPs informed that on the both sides of our village (east and west), many factories are constructed due to which land value has gone up. Requested to provide land at proposed price.</p> <p>k) PAPs informed that land from Viramgaon to Mahesana is less fertile. If DFCCIL construct parallel railway track along this belt, then DFCCIL will be required to pay less compensation.</p>

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments
					l) PAPs requested to inform JICA and Ministry of Railways that farmers are not ready to give their land as per Jantri rates.
					m) PAPs complaints that the alignment design plan is prepared as per convenience of officials in HQ without realizing the field situation.
					n) PAPs also raised their concern that they were not consulted before finalization of alignment.

10.4 ANALYSIS OF FEEDBACK FORMS OF THE DRAFT ESIA AND 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, some PAPs attended the PCM but did not submit the filled forms. In addition to this, frustrated PAPs from especially from Gandhinagar District refused to submit filled forms. PAPs from Kisan Virodh Sangh were of the opinion that, they have already submitted their petition to competent authority and thus submission of feedback forms is not very important. Some of the participants avoided submitting the feedback form due to (1) protest against the land acquisition, and (2) protest against the compensation policy.

The collected feedback forms of 9 PCMs were analyzed and the outcome is summarized PCM-wise below.

First of all, the social categories of PAPs who participated the PCM are as shown below, and the majority of the participants are from the Other Backward Caste (OBC) category (23.3%) followed by the general category (18.7%). However, there are 427 respondents (52.5%) who did not provided the response on their social category.

Table 10.4.1 Distribution of Participants attended PCMs by Social Category

S.no	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	General	152	18.7%
2	Other backward caste	190	23.3%
3	Scheduled Caste	20	2.5%
4	Scheduled Tribe	4	0.5%
5	Not specified	427	52.5%
6	Muslims	20	2.5%
	Total	813	100%

Source: Feedback Forms

In total, 529 feedback forms were filled out in 9 PCMs held in CPM Ahmedabad and Ajmer jurisdiction. Among 529 filled forms 466 opinions were made under social issues, 3 opinions under environmental issues and 354 opinions under other issues.

Social Issues:

Out of 466 opinions under social issues 244 (52.4%) suggested that DFCCIL should provide compensation as per market rate against loss of land and structures, 54 (11.6%) raised their concern about loss of income and reduction in livelihood options, 105 (22.5%) requested to provide job to one person in railways, 38 (8.2%) raised their concern about access to village, society and farm land.

The remaining opinions included various matters, i.e.: there will be impact on social infrastructure, difficulty in access to community centers and religious sites, loss of agriculture land and production.

Table 10.4.2 Summary of Classification of Main Responses for the Social Issues

S.no	Issues	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Compensation of market rate against loss of land and structures	244	52.4%
2	Loss of income and reduction in livelihood options	54	11.6%
3	Employment of one person in railways	105	22.5%
4	Involuntary displacement	11	2.4%
5	Access to village, society and farm land will be affected	38	8.2%
6	Impact on social infrastructure	10	2.1%
7	Access to community centers, religious sites etc.	1	0.2%
	Loss of agriculture land and production	3	0.6%
7	Total	466	100%

Source: Feedback Forms

Environmental Issues:

Out of 3 opinions under environmental issues 2 (66.7%) raised their concern about impact on mature trees and 1(33.3%) raised their concern about increase in noise pollution and vibration.

Table 10.4.3 Summary of Classification of Main Responses for the Environmental Issues

S.no	Issues	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Increase in noise pollution and vibration	1	33.3
2	Impact to mature trees	2	66.7
3	Total	3	100%

Source: Feedback Forms

Other Issues:

Out of 354 opinions under other issues 56 (15.6%) suggested that DFCCIL should provide land within village in public property, 29 (8.2%) suggested construction of under bridge or over bridge, 60 (17%) were not ready to give land, and 188 (53.1%) requested to change the proposed alignment.

The remaining opinions included various matters such as suggestions for railways to utilize the available land, PAPs participation in DFC should be ensured, and information on reasons for change in alignment should be provided.

Table 10.4.4 Summary of Classification of Main Responses for the Other Issues

S.no	Issues	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Land within village in public property	56	15.6%
2	Construction of under bridge or over bridge	29	8.2%
3	Not willing to give land	60	17.0%
4	Information on reasons for change in alignment	16	4.5%
5	Change in the proposed alignment	188	53.1%
6	Railway to utilize the available land	2	0.6%
	PAPs participation in DFC should be ensured	3	1.0%
7		354	100%

Source: Feedback Forms

10.4.2 Participation and Organization of Draft ESIA and RRP PCM

Out of a total 68 invited villages, over 813 people participated in nine PCMs organized in affected villages. Table 10.4.5-10.4.6 below summarizes the results of attendance in PCMs for Draft ESIA & RRP. Out of a total 68 invited villages, 68 villages (100%) attended the PCMs in total. A total of 3,117 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.

Table 10.4.5 Summary Results of Attendances for PCMs for Draft ESIA & RRP

CPM	(A) Total PCMs	(B) No. of invited affected villages	(C) No. of participating villages	(D) Village participation rate (%)	(E) No. of affected households	(F) No. of participants	(G) Household participation rate (%)
CPM Ahmedabad	8	59	59	100%	3354	813	24%
CPM Ajmer	1	9	9	100%			
Total	9	68	68	100%			

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 20 A gazette notification was issued

Source: NKC

The date and venue and participation by PAPs from affected villages in PCM is as under:

Table 10.4.6 Date and Venue of PCMs for Draft ESIA & RRP

	District	Venue	Date	Language	No. PAPs
CPM Ahmedabad Jurisdiction					
1	Palanpur	Ajmata Mandir Village	Nov. 14, 2011	Gujarati	31
2	Vadgam	Ramapir Mandir	Nov. 15, 2011	Gujarati	101
3	Sidhpur	Hotel Siddharth	Nov. 16, 2011	Gujarati	44
4	Unjha	Committee Hall of Umiya Mata Temple	Nov. 17, 2011	Gujarati	37
5	Mehsana	Urban Bank Science Collage	Nov. 18, 2011	Gujarati	350
6	Mehsana	Oxford School of Management	Nov. 19, 2011	Gujarati	39
7	Mehsana	Community Hall	Nov. 21, 2011	Gujarati	72
8	Gandhinagar	Jainwadi, Kalol, Gandhinagar	July.31, 2012	Gujarat	33
	Total				707
CPM Ajmer Jurisdiction					
1	Palanpur	Agrasen Bhavan, Agrawal Hall, Iqbalgadh	Nov. 22, 2011	Gujarati	106
	Grand Total				813

Source: NKC

10.4.3 Lessons Learned from the PCMs

During the PCMs for draft ESIA and draft RRP, various issues were raised and answered by the DFCCIL officials. However, people expect more frequent communication with project managers for clarifying their doubts at individual level. Since continuous consultation and communication is necessary, the following are lessons learned from the PCMs for ensuring effective public participation.

(1) Invitation Process

At almost all the PCMs, PAPs showed their dissatisfaction about the method of the invitation process demanding that information about meetings should not only be given to Village Sarpanches but also to Talati, Chairman of local Associations/Federation, Chairman of Housing Societies, etc. who would ensure that information reaches to all affected persons in the village.

Some PAPs from urban areas such as Mehsana, and Unjha also suggested to do advertisement in the local newspapers to ensure maximum presence of PAPs. However, in case of advertisement in local newspaper it is quite possible that, participants could be actual PAPs/titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition or not. In addition, actual PAPs may feel hesitant to speak out such sensitive compensation issues in front of the larger number of participants including non-PAPs.

(2) Participation of the RRP PCMs

The participation rate accounted between 26% of all households in Ahmedabad and Ajmer CPM jurisdictions. It was analyzed that the following facts contributed to this relative low participation rate:

- PCMs took place during weekdays to secure the local government representative's participation (e.g. CA). Many PAPs did not want to lose their daily earnings or did not want to pay transportation fees by themselves for attending PCMs.
- Previously, scoping related PCMs had been held in few months back in September 2011 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.
- PAPs from 11 villages of Gandhinagar district formed Kisan Virodh Sangh. These PAPs were not ready to listen to any officials and thus not attended PCMs as well. Only key members attended the meeting to raise their concerns,
- The low participation rate itself should not be of too much concern; rather, the reasons such as demand for compensation at market rate and change in proposed alignment were some of the main reasons why many PAPs chose not to attend should be addressed by DFCCIL.

(3) Presentation/Handouts

Contents of the presentation could be more localized. In addition to providing the information in a local language, it would be more helpful if the presentation and handout could include specific information such as some case examples so that PAPs could relate themselves and understand their entitlement well though it needs to be carefully prepared to avoid any misunderstanding.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 but even then participation of women in PCM was very low. Women in very limited number attended PCM organized in Iqbalgadh, Majadhar, Sidhpur, Ambalyasan, and Julasan. 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.

Sometimes the meetings were dominated by individuals/interest groups limiting opportunities for others to actively participate. So, a facilitator should politely intervene, summarize the issues raised by dominating individuals/group and encourage other PAPs to speak. Due to cultural barrier if women participant are not sharing their concerns in front of male PAPs, they should be especially requested to share their concern.

There will be at least one woman member on the dais to encourage women to come forward and participate and articulate their concerns.

(6) Preparation

Before starting any consultation meetings, minutes of previous meetings along with the actions taken should be presented before the participants as it actually builds confidence among people towards the project. People normally expect and wanted to know if whatever they had mentioned in previous meetings were taken into consideration or not.

For ensuring effective public participation, the public/PAPs must be informed about the meeting well in advance.

10.5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

The RRP report is planned to be disseminated twice for this project in accordance with the past practice, 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.

10.5.1 Objective of Information Disclosure

The objectives of information dissemination are as follows:

- Disseminate information on the draft RRP including proposed Entitlement Matrix to PAFs;
- Collection of comments and opinions from PAFs on the draft RRP, which are reflected in the final RRP report; and
- Disseminate the RRP reviewed and revised by incorporating the comments and suggestions from the PAPs and the public.

10.5.2 Methodology of Information Dissemination and Collection of Comment

The process of information dissemination was arranged in a systematic, time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation of the project.

A set of Draft RRP report (Main and Appendix) and its summary were distributed in two phases. During the first phase in December 2011 for all the study area except 11 villages in Gandhinagar districts. In the second phase, the draft RRP was distributed in August 2012 for 11 villages of Gandhinagar district and the relevant CPM Office, DC office, CA's office and a major station.

- The distribution of the draft RRP report including the summary in a vernacular language (Gujarati) and English as shown in Table 10.5.1 and started from 13th to 16th December 2011. Comments were collected up-to 26th to 27th December 2011 in Mehsana, Patan and Banaskhantha District. Later, the draft RRP in Gandhinagar was distributed from 8th to 9th August 2012 and comments were collected up-to 20th August 2012.
- The draft RRP report had been distributed to DFCCIL Corporate Office, Chief Project Manager (CPM) Ahmadabad and Ajmer offices of DFCCIL, 4 District Collector (DC) offices and 6 major stations along the proposed DFC alignment. The main stations at Pansar, Kalol, Mehsana, Unjha, Sidhpur and Palanpur were under CPM Ahmedabad and Chitrasani was under CPM Ajmer. Full Reports (the main Report and Appendix in English and the summary in English and Gujarati) were available there for public reviewing. All details are shown in Table 10.5.1.
- The summary of the draft RRP report in English and Gujarati were distributed to Sarpanch offices of 68 project affected villages. All details are shown in Table 10.5.1.
- In order to facilitate proper information dissemination of availability of draft RRP reports as well as the summary and call for comments, public notices in a vernacular language (Gujarati) had been put up on notice boards of Sarpanch offices of respective villages. Letters in a vernacular language were also given to individual Sarpanch. Letters in English language were given to District Collector, Competent Authority and Station Masters of all Major Stations along with the reports and summaries. During PCM meetings PAPs were informed about the availability of the draft RRP report and submission of comments. The public notices and letters distributed in the information dissemination process are shown in Attachment 10-9.
- The last date to receive comments was initially set as 27th December 2011 for Mehsana, Patan and Banaskhantha districts and 20th August 2012 for Gandhinagar district considering minimum 10 days for review by the public.
- Comments and opinions were accepted on the draft RRP report only in writing through direct delivery, fax, or post and email (dfc.package3@gmail.com) to the respective CPM offices.
- Collection of the draft RRP reports from major stations and District Collector offices will be done as much as possible at the time of distribution of final RRP report.
- Finalization of RRP report by reflecting comments/opinion.

Table 10.5.1 Number of Distributed Summary of Draft RRP Report in December 2011

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary			
				Total	English	Gujarati	Delivered date
DFCCIL <u>1 Head Office & 4 CPM/AGM Office</u>	1	Head Office	1	2	1	1	14/12/11
	2	CPM-Ahmedabad	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	3	CPM-Ajmer	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	Sub Total		3	42	11	31	
Main Station <u>Total: 6 Main Stations (Stations 1-5 are under CPM- Ahmedabad and Station 6 is under CPM- Ajmer)</u>	1	Pansar	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	2	Mehsana	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	3	Unjha	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	4	Sidhpur	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	5	Palanpur	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	6	Chitraseni	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	Sub Total		6	120	30	90	
District <u>Total: 4 Districts</u>	1	Banaskantha	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	2	Patan	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	3	Mehsana	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	Sub Total		3	60	15	45	
Competent Authorities <u>Total: 4 Districts</u>	1	Banaskantha	1	15	5	10	15/12/11
	2	Patan	1	15	5	10	16/12/11
	3	Mehsana	1	15	5	10	15/12/11
	Sub Total		3	45	15	30	
Affected Village* <u>Total – 57</u>	Affected village under CPM - Ahmedabad			980	245	735	See Attachme nt 10-8
	Affected village under CPM - Ajmer			160	40	120	See Attachme nt 10-8
	Sub Total			1140	285	855	
Total			15	1407	356	1051	

Note: * 20 sets of the Summary were distributed to each village: 5 in English and 15 in Gujarati.

Source: NKC

The details of public dissemination process such as summaries of the draft report, public notices, distribution letters and distribution list are shown in Appendices-10a to 10d.

Table 10.5.2 Number of Distributed Summary of Draft RRP Report in August 2012

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary			
				Total	English	Gujarati	Delivered date
DFCCIL 4 CPM/AGM Office	1	CPM-Ahmedabad	1	4	2	2	13/08/12
	Sub Total		1	4	2	2	
Main Station	1	Kalol	1	20	5	15	13/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
District Gandhinagar	1	Gandhinagar	1	20	5	15	12/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
Competent Authorities Total: 1 District	1	Gandhinagar	1	20	5	15	12/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
Affected Village* Total – 11	Affected villages under CPM - Ahmedabad			220	55	165	See Attachme nt 10-8
	Sub Total			220	55	165	
Total			4	284	72	221	

Note: * 20 sets of the Summary were distributed to each village: 5 in English and 15 in Gujarati.

10.5.3 Collection of Comment

All comments and opinions were expected to be received through post, fax, email, or by hand delivery by at both the CPM offices. No comment or opinion on the draft RRP was received through any means of communication at CPM offices.

10.5.4 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 DFCCIL and its project office. 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
- Operational trouble shooting and feed back

11.2.2 Information Required for Internal Monitoring

For internal monitoring following information will be required:

- (i) Administrative Monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feed back 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 Headquarter for review and approval from funding agency.

11.2.3 Duration of Monitoring and Reporting System

DFCCIL Headquarter (SEMU) will be responsible for internal monitoring through CPM offices. It should prepare monthly reports on the progress of the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan 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 land acquisition.

11.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

Independent monitoring agency or a local consulting firm will carry out an external monitoring of the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan.

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 socio-economic baseline 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 the 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

Observing and appraising various specific parameters and processes as objectively as possible will be carried out. Periodic evaluation of these would indicate where and when policy changes could occur or where deficiency of implementation method and style are apparent. The boundaries of assessment will need the agencies to examine multiplier effect and linkage outside of affected people and areas.

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

The periodic external monitoring will be planned and will report on biannually basis to DFCCIL and funding agency. DFCCIL should select and hire this consulting firm within one month of loan approval.

Additionally, it is suggested that second impact evaluation (e.g. 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-relocatee, 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, the 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 AP's in the preparation of budget for Land Acquisition and Resettlement.

The key issue for monitoring will be shown below:

- Consultations;
- Identification of PAP and the numbers;
- Identification of different categories of PAPs and their entitlements;
- Collection of gender disaggregated data;
- Inventory & losses survey;
- Asset inventory;
- Entitlements;
- 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 vs 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 issue for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation;
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures (monetary);
- Relocation assistance;

- Delivery of entitlement;
- Grievance handling; and
- Consultations.

11.5 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

The monitoring indicators can be divided in to four primary categories, which would provide insight to three types of benchmarks viz, 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 provides 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 Attachment 11-1 and the draft TOR for the external monitoring is shown in Attachment 11-2.

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 in Attachment 12-1). A format for monitoring of GRC has been included in Attachment 11-1.

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 is in Attachment 12-3).

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 (The list of CAs is in Attachment 12-2) 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 website¹ (<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 Western Corridor Phase 1 Original Scope (August 2012) and Phase 2 (August 2012).

Table 13.2.1 Provisional Cost Estimate

Sl No.	Item	Unit Cost (INR)	Quantity	Sub-total	Remarks
	A. Land Acquisition Cost	Rate incl. 60% Solatium in INR million	in ha	in INR million	-
1	Reference unit land rate based on the average rate of CPM Ajmer and CPM Ahmedabad	3.470	396.00	1,374	Provisional land rate calculated from the CPM Ajmer and CPM Ahmedabad data
2	Additional ex-gratia of INR 20,000 for those losing land up to 15,000m ²	0.02	419	8	Thumb rule-No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 12.5%
3	Additional ex-gratia @ INR15/m ² above 1500m ² .	0.000015	419	0.006	Thumb rule-No of titleholders as per the 20E/draft 20E/PAP list * 12.5%
4	Refund of Stamp Duty and Registration Charges @ 13%	-	-	179	Thumb rule -100% of affected land
	B. Compensation for Structures and Other Assets	-	No of PAFs	39	-
5	Replacement Cost of Structures (titleholders)	0.350	18	6	Average cost/family was calculated based on the cost of RAP for the Eastern Corridor.
6	Replacement Cost of Structures (non-titleholders)	0.325	87	28	Average cost/family was calculated based on the cost of RAP for the Eastern Corridor.
8	Refund of Stamp Duty @ 13%	-	-	4	-
	C. Assistance to PAPs	-	No of PAFs	468	-
9	Transition Allowance of INR4,000/household	0.004	3,354	13	No of affected PAFs as per the BLS
10	Shifting Allowance of INR10,000/family	0.010	3,354	34	No of affected PAFs as per the BLS
11	Training Assistance of INR4,000/family	0.004	3,354	13	No of affected PAFs as per the BLS
12	Financial Assistance of Cattle Shed of INR15,000	0.015	1,677	25	Thumb rule-Affected PAF (BLS) *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	1,342	34	Thumb rule-Affected PAF (BLS) *40%, the rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor
14	Rehabilitation Assistance for Worse-off farmers (landless, small or marginal) of min agricultural wage * 750 days	0.075	1,677	126	Thumb rule-Affected PAF (BLS) *50%, the rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor
15	Rehabilitation Assistance for PAPs losing livelihood of min agricultural wage * 750 days but not receiving Item 14	0.075	1,677	126	Unit rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor
16	R&R Assistance for Vulnerables of Min Wage * 300 days	0.030	2,148	64	Unit rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the number of vulnerables as per the Baseline Survey and Census.
17	House Construction Assistance for BPL of min wage *300 days	0.045	617	28	Unit rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the number of BPL as per the Baseline Survey and Census.
18	Financial Assistance for ST Min. Agri. Wage * 500 days	0.050	113	6	Unit rate as per the budget of the RAP for the Eastern Corridor and the number of ST as per the Baseline Survey and Census.
	D. Compensation for Common Property Resources	-	-	6	-
19	Relocation of CPR	0.350	15	5	As per BLS
20	Compensation for Loss of Irrigation Water Source of INR50,000	0.050	20	1	Thumb rule - 5% of affected land, INR50,000/ha
	Sub Total (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-	2,075	-
E	Contingency (10% of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost)	-	-	207	Standing Crops, Trees, Supporting Costs for Implementation of RRP, Monitoring and PCMs
	Grand Total	-	-	2,282	-

Source: NKC

CHAPTER 14 FURTHER ACTIVITIES

In subsequent stage of the Project, further activities and arrangements have to be done based on the RRP. Main items required for the further activities and arrangements for this Phase 1 Package 3 RRP are explained below.


- 1) The final RRP shall be disclosed after its approval (expected after Nov. 2012);
- 2) Further public consultation shall be organised continuously until land acquisition and R&R are completed. There seems to be some confusion on the compensation and assistance amongst PAPs, which is very common in the other projects as well, 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 & DFCCIL Corporate Offices until the land acquisition and R&R are completed. In fact, in some villages, CPM Offices have been having a casual/informal consultation meeting on land acquisition and R&R issues, although they were not recorded. Therefore, it is suggested that in the future, any meeting with PAFs shall be recorded since they are also part of public consultation and need to be monitored.
- 3) Finally, since the official land acquisition process has been started for Phase 1 Package 3 (e.g. 20A and 20E issuance), the activities and institutional arrangement proposed in the RRP for the implementation stage needs to be reviewed and 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 land acquisition–related data including the copy of 20F needs to be available at Corporate Office as well.
 - Complaints and official objection or grievance records shall be shared by relevant organisations, namely CA, CPMs and DFCCIL Corporate Office. Although CA is officially 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 especially for communication with PAPs. If necessary, the experienced local NGO(s) specialised in resettlement and rehabilitation and/or community development could be hired to manage activities of land acquisition and R&R work and its record keeping at CPM offices.
 - The external monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the past agreement with JICA (e.g. biannual) by hiring the external agency.

Attachment 1-1
Relevant Legislations

- (a) Railway Amendment Act 2008**
- (b) National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007**

(a) Railway Amendment Act 2008

रजिस्ट्रार से-डी-एल- (एन)04/0007/2003-08 REGISTERED No. DL-(N)04/0007/2003-08



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

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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

24 of 1989.

Short title and commencement.

Amendment of section 2.

	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.
		(ii) 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 in 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	

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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.

Explanation.—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.

25 of 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 (5), 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.

Criteria 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, for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or

2 of 1899

(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,

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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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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—
<p>Right to enter into land where land has vested in Central Government.</p> <p>Competent authority to have certain powers of civil court.</p> <p>Utilisation of land for the purpose it is acquired.</p> <p>Sharing with landowners the difference in price of a land when transferred for a higher consideration.</p> <p>Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with any direction made under subsection (1), the competent authority shall apply—</p>
	<p>(a) in case of any land situated in any area falling within the metropolitan area, to the Commissioner of Police;</p>	
	<p>(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,</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>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:—</p>	5 of 1968.
	<p>(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;</p>	
	<p>(b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;</p>	
	<p>(c) reception of evidence on affidavits;</p>	
	<p>(d) requisitioning any public record from any court or office;</p>	
	<p>(e) issuing commission for examination of witnesses.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>(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.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>20N. Nothing in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.</p>	

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

7

20-G. 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.

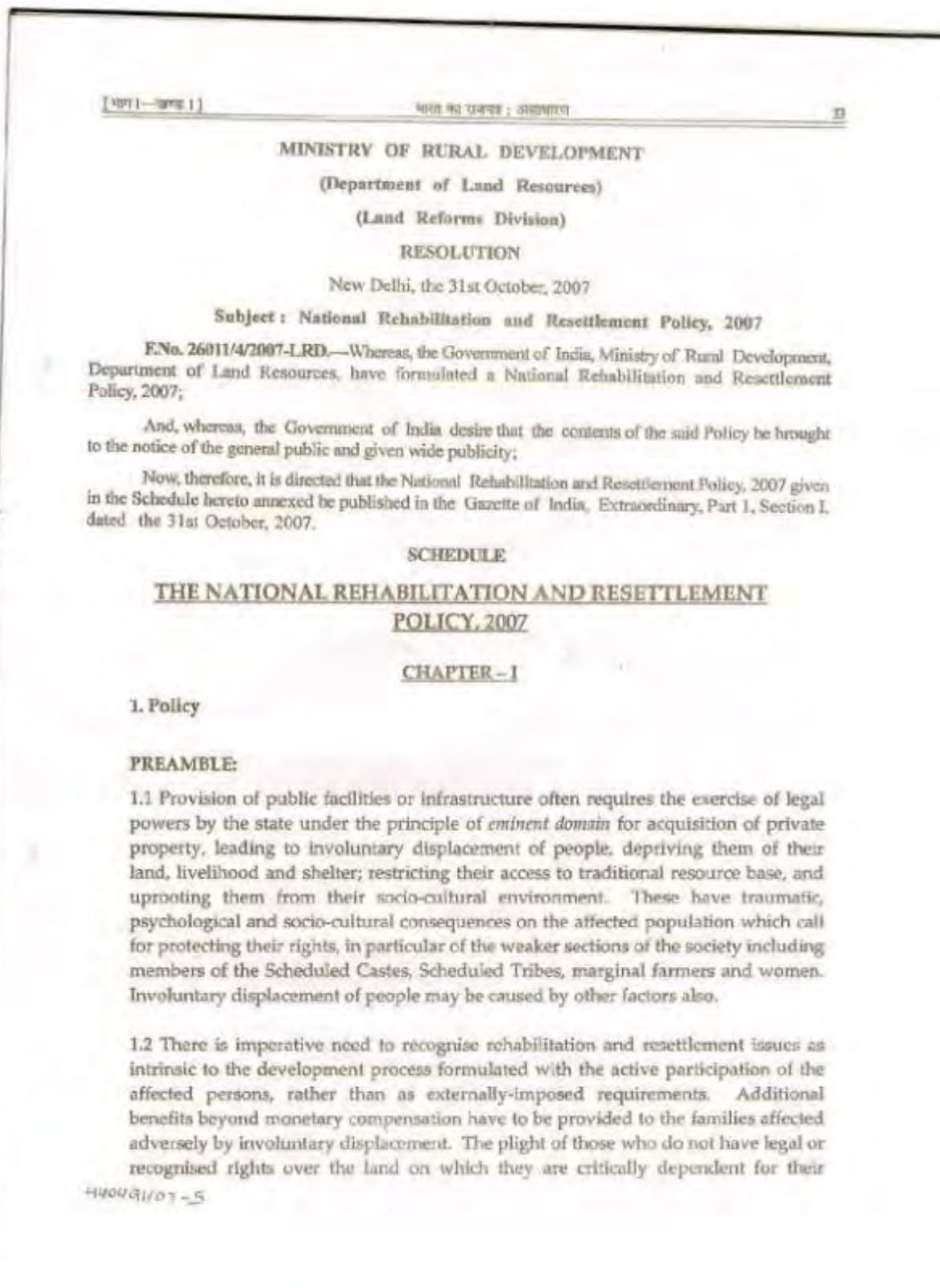
(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.

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

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(b) National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007



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.

13 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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 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 13th 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.

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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 13th 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

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- (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 13th 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. SUBASCHANDRA PANI, Secy.

Attachment 2-1

Questionnaire for Baseline Survey and Census

Form 001 (a):		Census Questionnaire (વસ્તી ગણતરી પૂછાવણી)	
(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D & E વર્ગીકરણ A, B, C, D તથા E માટે ભરવું)			
Key Information Panel મુખ્ય માહિતીનો વિભાગ			
<p>I. a. Plot No. _____ b. Land Plan Section: _____ c. Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____ (પ્લોટ ક્રમાંક) (જમીનનો ખંભા) (ચિત્રાંશ) (જમીનનો ખંભા) (કિ.મી.)</p> <p>II. Usage of Plot (to categorize the impact and applicable survey forms 001, 002, 003, 004) (પ્લોટનો ઉપયોગ/અસરોને વર્ગીકૃત કરવી અને સર્વે ફોર્મો 001, 002, 003 અને 004 નો ઉપયોગ)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Agriculture or any other land without structures (Non-resettlers) (Category A) (ખાંપકામ રહીતની જમીન અથવા અન્ય જમીન જેમનું પુનરવસન નથી થયું તે)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Residential and commercial land with structures (Resettlers) (Category B) (ખાંપકામ રહીતની રહેણાંક તથા વ્યવસાયિક જમીન જેમનું પુનરવસન થયું છે તે) (વર્ગ બી)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Land with Illegal occupiers (Category C) (ગેરકાયદેસર ધુસણખોર દ્વારા રોકાયેલી જમીન) (વર્ગ સી)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Land with common property resources (Category D) (સાંકળિયારી સીલકતની જમીન) (વર્ગ ડી)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Land with Tenants (Category E) (ભાડુખાત વાળી જમીન કે ભાડે અપાયેલી જમીન) (વર્ગ ઈ)</p> <p>III. Project Affected Family Type યોજનાથી અસરગ્રસ્ત કુટુંબનો પ્રકાર</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Owner માલિક <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Tenant ભાડુત <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Squatter / Informal Occupants અનોપવાસીક ખરકો</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Govt. Quarters Allotted. સરકારી મકાન ધરાવ</p> <p>IV. Forms Filled કોમે ભરેલ <input type="checkbox"/> 001 (a) <input type="checkbox"/> 001(b) <input type="checkbox"/> 002 <input type="checkbox"/> 003 <input type="checkbox"/> 004</p>			
V. Identification of Project Affected Families અસરગ્રસ્ત કુટુંબોની ઓળખણ			
<p>1. Questionnaire No (પૂછાવણી ક્રમાંક): _____ 5. Panchayat (પંચાયત): _____</p> <p>2. Date (તારીખ): _____ 6. Taluka (તાલુકો): _____</p> <p>3. Unique ID (યુનિક આઈ. ડી): _____ 7. District (જિલ્લો): _____</p> <p>4. Village/Name (ગામનું નામ): _____ 8. State (રાજ્ય): _____</p>			
VI. Brief Profile of the Project Affected Family યોજનાથી અસરગ્રસ્ત કુટુંબની સંક્ષિપ્ત માહિતી			
<p>9. Name of the Head of the Household ઘરના મુખ્ય વડાનું નામ _____</p> <p>10. Type of household ઘરનો પ્રકાર <input type="checkbox"/> Women Headed મહિલા પુખ્ત <input type="checkbox"/> Male Headed પુરુષ પુખ્ત <input type="checkbox"/> Child Headed બાળક પુખ્ત</p> <p>11. Socio-economic status of the household ઘરનો આર્થિક-સામાજિક દરજ્જો</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> BPL બી.પી.એલ. <input type="checkbox"/> APL એ.પી.એલ. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know નથી જાણતા</p> <p>12. How many years have you been living here? (for household head) કેટલા વર્ષોથી તમે અહીં રહો છો. (ઘરના વડા માટે) _____ Yrs વર્ષ _____ months મહિના</p> <p>13. Religion ધર્મ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hindu હિન્દુ <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Muslim મુસ્લીમ <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Christian ખ્રિસ્તી <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Jain જૈન</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Sikh સિક્ખ <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Buddhist બુદ્ધીસ્ટ <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Other (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણવો) _____</p> <p>14. Social Category સામાજિક શ્રેણી <input type="checkbox"/> 1 General સામાન્ય <input type="checkbox"/> 2 SC એસ.સી. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ST (Specify) એસ.ટી. (વર્ણવો) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 OBC ઓ.બી.સી.</p>			
VII. Status of Land and its occupation જમીન અને તેના કબજાની પરિસ્થિતિ			
<p>15. Status of the Village (ગામનો દરજ્જો): <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Revenue (મહેસુલ) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Hamlet (Non-Revenue) (મહેસુલ વિનાનું)</p>			

Form 001 (a):	Census Questionnaire (વસ્તી ગણતરી પૂછાવટી)		
16. Notification Published (જાહેરનામા પસારીત) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 20A <input type="checkbox"/> 2 20A & E <input type="checkbox"/> 3 20A, E & F			
17. Type of Location (રહેઠાણનો પ્રકાર)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Parallel to railways (રેલવે ને સમાંતર)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Near Detour (બાયપાસ માં)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Near ROB (for ROB only) (ખાર, ઓ.બી. નજીક (માત્ર ખાર, ઓ.બી માટે)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others (specify) (અન્ય (વર્ણવો))	
18. Land Ownership Type જમીનની માલિકી			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Individual(s) (વ્યક્તિ/ગ્રુપ)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Government (સરકારી)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Rent/Lease (ભડા)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Community/Society (સમુદાય/સમાજ)	
19. Do you have any legal documents (with date) (શું તમારી પાસે કોઈ કાયદાકીય દસ્તાવેજ છે?) not applicable for Tenants / Govt Qtr Allottees ભાડૂત અને સરકારી મકાન અપાયેલ હોય તેને લાગુ નહીં પડે.			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes (with date) હા (તારીખ)			
<input type="checkbox"/> A Sale deed (વેચાણ દસ્તાવેજ)		<input type="checkbox"/> B Patta (પત્ર)	
<input type="checkbox"/> D Specify (વર્ણવો)		<input type="checkbox"/> C Lease agreement from Govt (સરકાર તરફથી ભડા કરાર)	
<input type="checkbox"/> E None (કોઈનહીં)			
20. Classify Occupier (બોગવટો ધરાવનારનું વર્ગીકરણ)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Land Holder જમીન માલિક		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Lease holders (લીઝ માલિક)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Tenants (ભાડૂત)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Share croppers (વહેણીનો ભાગ)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Informal Occupiers (અનૌપચારિક કબજો જમાવનાર)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Govt. Quarter Allottees (permanent) સરકારી મકાન અપાયેલ છે (કાયમી)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Govt Quarter Allottees (temporary) સરકારી મકાન અપાયેલ છે (હંગામી)		<input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other અન્ય (specify).....	
21. Description about Non-Title holder of plot (Select the type) ખોટાના નોન ટાઇટલ ધારક વિશે વર્ણન (જાણ પરખ કરો)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Encroacher દબાવકર્તા - (Go to the question no 22 પર ક્રમ 22 પર જાઓ)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Squatters અનૌપચારિક ધારકો - (Go to question no. 22 પર ક્રમ 22 પર જાઓ)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Natural descendants પુદરતી વંશજ			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણન કરો).....			
22. In the case of encroachers, description of plot use દબાવકર્તા માટે જમીનના ખોટાનો ઉપયોગ			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Business (વ્યવસાય)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Agriculture ખેતી	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Residence (ઘર)		<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Others અન્ય (specify).....	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Business and Residence (વ્યવસાય અને ઘર)			
23. In the case of squatters, description of plot use અનૌપચારિક ધારકો માટે જમીનના ખોટાનો ઉપયોગ			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Business (movable) વ્યાપાર (ચલીત)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Business (immovable) વ્યાપાર (અચલીત)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Residence (immovable) ઘર (અચલીત)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Residence (movable migrant tribes) ઘર (ચલીત સ્થળાંતર કરે તેવા ખાદીવાસીઓ)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Residence (movable seasonal agriculture labours) ઘર (ચલીત મીસમી કૃષિ મજૂરી)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Residence (movable seasonal factory/construction labours) ઘર (ચલીત મીસમી મજૂરી / ફેક્ટરી બાંધકામ મજૂરી)			
Question 24-27 applicable only for Category-K land plot (ask both owner, tenant)			
પ્રશ્ન 24-27 એક્ઝી-ક જમીન પ્લોટ માટે જ માત્ર લાગુ પડે છે (બંને માલિક અને ભાડૂતને પૂછો)			
24. Do you have legal agreements with your tenants/Owner (તમારી પાસે તમારા ભાડૂત/માલિક સાથે કોઈ કાયદાકીય દસ્તાવેજ છે?)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Lease agreement (કાયદાકીય દસ્તાવેજ) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Rent agreements (ભડા કરાર) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 No (ના)			
25. 1 Years rented (કેટલા વર્ષથી ભાડે આપેલ છે): _____ 2 Rent per Month (મહીનાનું ભડા): _____			
3 Deposit amount by lessee (ભાડૂત દ્વારા અપાયેલી ડીપોઝીટ): _____			
If multiple use the blank space below જો એક કરતાં વધુ હોય તો પાછળની ખાલી જગ્યાનો ઉપયોગ કરો			

Form 001 (a):

Census Questionnaire | (વસ્તી ગણતરી પ્રશ્નાવલી)

26. If not owned, please specify the name & address of the owner (ask only tenant) (જો પોતાની માલિકી ન હોય તો માલિકનું નામ અને સરનામું લખો (ફક્ત ભાડેદારને પૂછવું))

1. Name (નામ): _____

2. Address (સરનામું): _____

27. Name of the titleholders and interested persons as per Draft 20E (Attach list if space not available)

(કાયા 20ઈ પ્રમાણે હક્કદાર અને ઇચ્છીત વ્યક્તિના નામ (જ્યાં ન હોય તો અલગથી યાદી જોડો))

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

28. Are there any problem with the Title Holders List as per Revenue Record રેવન્યુ રેકૉર્ડમાં પ્રમાણે ટાઇટલ ધારકોને યાદી માં કોઈ સમસ્યા છે ☐ Yes હા ☐ No ના If yes, what is the problem (as per respondent?) જો હા તો કયું સમસ્યા છે

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Form 001 (a):	Census Questionnaire (વસ્તી ગણતરી પુછાવટી)																
<p>VIII. Question VIII has been deleted (આ પૂછ કસવામાં આવ્યો છે.)</p>																	
<p>IX. Detail of other land plots of the owner affected by this project (If the respondent is owner of the land plot surveyed; refer Q III in Key Information Panel on page આ યોજનાથી અસરગ્રસ્ત બન્યા પ્લોટની વિગત (જો ઉત્તરદાતા સર્વે કરેલ પ્લોટનો માલિક હોય તો Q III મુખ્ય માહિતી પાનલને રીફર કરો)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Affected અસરગ્રસ્ત <input type="checkbox"/> Not Affected બિન અસરગ્રસ્ત </p> <p>If affected, then જો અસરગ્રસ્ત તો</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">i. Plot No. _____</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Land Plan Section: _____</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Village: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. Plot No. _____</td> <td>Land Plan Section: _____</td> <td>Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____</td> <td>Village: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. Plot No. _____</td> <td>Land Plan Section: _____</td> <td>Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____</td> <td>Village: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. Plot No. _____</td> <td>Land Plan Section: _____</td> <td>Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____</td> <td>Village: _____</td> </tr> </table>		i. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____	ii. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____	iii. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____	iv. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____
i. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____														
ii. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____														
iii. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____														
iv. Plot No. _____	Land Plan Section: _____	Land Plan (Chainage/KM) _____	Village: _____														
<p>29. GPS Location of major Structure (મુખ્ય માળખામાં માટે વેધિક સ્થાનનિર્ધારણ સ્થાન (જી પી એસ.)) to be filled in separately by the GPS survey team. (Major structures: residential structures, commercial/industrial structures, community structures) (મુખ્ય માળખા: રહેણાંક માળખા, વાણિજ્યિક / ઔદ્યોગિક માળખા, સમુદાય માળખા)</p>																	
<p>30. Name of Interviewee (ઈન્ટરવ્યુ આપનારાનું નામ લખા સહી)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>31. Contact number (સંપર્ક નંબર) _____</p> <p>32. Address (સરનામું) _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; height: 150px;"> <p>Camera No.: _____</p> <p>Photo No.: _____</p> </div>																
<p>33. Remarks (ટીપ્પણી)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; min-height: 150px; padding: 10px;"> <p>i. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> </div>																	

Form 001 (b): **Census Questionnaire Household Profile** | વસ્તી ગણતરી પ્રમાણવાળી - ડેડિકેટેડ કોરિડોર |
(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E) (વર્ગ A, B, C, D, E માટે ભરવું)

Unique ID (from Form 001a) (યુનિક આઈડી ફોર્મ 001a માંથી):

H. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE (Select the answer code from below) *use multiple sheets if necessary ડેડિકેટેડ કોડ નીચેથી પસંદ કરવો જરૂર જણાય ત્યાં એક
કરતાં વધુ ફોર્મો ઉપયોગ કરવો

No	A Name of family members including infants and children કુટુંબના સભ્યોના નામ (બાળકોનો સમાવેશ કરવા)	B Official Title Holder (Yes/No) અધિકાર પુરોગ હોય (હા/ના)	C Relation to household head પરવાર સાથ સંબંધ	D Age ઉંમર	E Gender 1 Male 2 Female 3 પુરુષ સ્ત્રી	F Marital status (1 Single) દરજો	G Highest Level Education મહત્તમ શિક્ષણ	H Sector Engaged માંથી કેટલો	I Major Occupation મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય	J Vulnerability સંવેદનશીલ	K Primary Income (Ru/ Month) મુખ્ય આવક રૂ/મહિના	L Income from other sources (Ru/ Month) બાકી સ્રોતોમાંથી આવક રૂ/મહિના	M Illness within past 1 year પ્રત્યેક વર્ષ કેટલી બીમારી
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													

Form 001(b) - 1

Census Questionnaire Household Profile | वसती अग्रतरी प्रभावती - इंदुव्रीक विवरण

Signature of Interviewee ઈન્ટરવ્યુ આપનારની સહી	Signature of Interviewer ઈન્ટરવ્યુ લેનારની સહી	Signature of Supervisor નિરીક્ષકની સહી
Form 001(b) - Z		

Form 002: Asset Inventory અસંપત્તિનું વર્ણન **I: Land જમીન**

(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E) * use multiple sheets if necessary જરૂર જણાય તો બેંક કરાવતી વખતે કોમ્પોઝિટ કરવો.

Unique ID (from Form 001a) (યુનિક આઈ ફોર્મ 001એ મુજબ): _____ **Select one (બેંક રિસેલ):** ☐ Owner (માલિક) ☒ Tenant (ફાઇન) _____

I. Total land owned by the Family કેટલું માલિકીની જમીન (a) Irrigated પાણીયત _____ Acre એકર (b) Un-irrigated બિપાણીયત _____ Acre એકર

II. Land Likely to be lost ગુમાવી શકાય તેવી જમીન

No.	Plot No. / સર્કલ નંબર	Type of land જમીનનો પ્રકાર	Ownership of the land જમીનની માલિકી	Period of years of Ownership માલિકીનો સમયગાળો	Total Area (in ha) જમીનનો કુલ વિસ્તર (હે)		If needed, month (સે./ Month) જો ભરતે હોય તો માસનો ભાગ	Name of Major Crops (Max. 3) મુખ્ય પાકોનો નામ (હોઈ-સેડ)		Net Annual Production of crops (kg/yr/crop) પાકની વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન		Estimated market value for crops (Rs/kg/crop)* પાકની માર્કેટ વેલ્યુ		Type of Trees ડાંડાનો પ્રકાર	Number of Trees ડાંડાનો સંખ્યા	Age of Trees ડાંડાનો ઉંમર	Estimated Market Value for trees (Rs./Tree) * ડાંડાનો એક/ટ્રીનું માર્કેટ વેલ્યુ (રૂ/ટ્રી) *
					Total Plot Area કુલ પ્લોટ વિસ્તર	Area Lost ગુમાવેલો ખંડ		Rabi રબી	Kharif ખરીફ	Rabi રબી	Kharif ખરીફ	Rabi રબી	Kharif ખરીફ				
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	

* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose

Form 002-1

Form 002-2

Form 002: Asset Inventory **અસેટ ઇન્વેન્ટરી**

I II: Structures Likely to be Lost ગૃહો ક્ષતિગ્રસ્ત થવાની સંભાવના

Unique ID (from Form 001a) (ગૃહોનો અલગ અલગ ડેમ 001એ માંથી): _____ Select one (એક ટિક્કા): **1 Owner (માલિક)** **2 Tenant (ઠાકુર)**

No	A Plot No. પ્લોટ નંબર	B Type of Structure સામાન્યતા યાદી	C Ownership of Structures અધિકારીની માલિકી	D Total Built up Area મુકામ બાંધવામાં આવેલ કુલ ક્ષેત્રફળ (ચો.મી.)	E Affected Built up area in sq. mt. સંબંધિત બાંધવામાં આવેલ ક્ષેત્રફળ (ચો.મી.)	F Age ઉંમર	G No. and Type of Leaves નંબર અને પ્રકારની યાદી		H Type of Construction બાંધવામાં આવેલ યાદી	I Type of Materials સામગ્રીની યાદી		J If rented, monthly rent (Rs.) જો ભાડે પર હોય તો મહિનાવાર ભાડું (રૂ.)
							No. નંબર	Type પ્રકાર		Hall ડીંગલ	Roof કાચ	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												

* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose.

Form 002-3

Form 002: Asset Inventory - ગરબામાં આવેલ		II: Structures Likely to be Lost ગુપ્તી ક્ષય થવા મળતી	
A	Plot No. & પોટ નંબર	Mention information about all affected plots where structures are likely to be affected and with which the respondent family is associated જવા માટેના બધા અસરગ્રસ્ત પ્લોટો વિશે જણાવવા જે તે બંધા અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિ સાથે સંબંધિત છે.	
B	Type of Affected Structures અસરગ્રસ્ત માળખાકીય યુક્તિ	<p>[Private Residential]</p> <p>1. Residence etc. 2. House/Fence/Well (if any) 3. Farm House (if any) 4. Storage Vault 5. Water tank/Wall/Well 6. Tube well for drinking water 7. Workshop 8. Shop/Net 9. Other business establishment (Specify, e.g. Restaurants, Dhabas etc.) 10. Self-owned structure for rental or borrow money 11. Private-owned house for rental or borrow money 12. Uncertain ownership structure</p> <p>[Private Commercial]</p> <p>1. Separate Kitchen 2. Arched Shop 3. Irrigation Box 4. Others (Specify)</p> <p>[Private Industrial]</p> <p>1. Single detached one storey house 2. Single detached two storey house 3. Apartment/Row house duplex 4. Semi-detached house 5. Others (Specify)</p>	
C	Ownership માલિકી	<p>1. Self-owned 2. State-owned structure for rental or borrow money 3. Private-owned house for rental or borrow money 4. Uncertain ownership structure</p>	
D	No. and Type of Lessees નંબર અને ભડગીની યકી	<p>1. House Owner 2. Registered Lessee 3. Others (Specify)</p>	
E	Type of Construction આધારણ યકી	<p>1. Single detached one storey house 2. Single detached two storey house 3. Apartment/Row house duplex 4. Semi-detached house 5. Others (Specify)</p>	
F	Type of materials સામગ્રીની યકી	<p>1. Roof 2. Wall 3. Floor 4. Others (Specify)</p>	
<p>* Lease agreement from government for governmental land સરકારી જમીન માટે ભડગી કરાર ** Lease agreement for private land ખાનગી જમીન માટે ભડગી કરાર</p>			
Name of the Interviewee ઈન્ટરવ્યુ સંપર્કગ્રસ્ત નામ		Name of the Supervisor નિરીક્ષકની નામ	
Signature of Interviewee ઈન્ટરવ્યુ સંપર્કગ્રસ્તની સહી		Signature of Supervisor નિરીક્ષકની સહી	

Form 002-4

Form 003 - 1

FOURTH 003 - 2

Form 004 Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire 1 સમાજીક-આર્થિક સર્વે પૂછાવણી		
(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E કેટલી યો. બી. સી. ડી. તથા ઈ. માટે)		
Unique ID (from Form 001a) (યુનિક આઈડી ફોર્મ 001એ માંથી): _____		
MOVABLE ASSETS જંતમ મીલકત		
1	A. Livestock holding of the family (unit in nos.) પરિવારમાં પશુપાલનની સંખ્યા	No. નંબર
	1. Cow ગાય	
	2. Ox બળદ	
	3. Buffalo બેસ	
	4. Sheep શેપ	
	5. Goat બકરી	
	6. Camel કેમલ	
	7. Donkey ગધેડું	
	8. Horse ઘોડો	
	9. Pig પુકર	
	10. Chicken મરખી	
	11. Duck બટક	
	12. Others livestock (specify) અન્ય પશુપાલ (વર્ણવો)	
2	B. Agricultural implements owned by the family No. પરિવારમાં ખેતીવાડીના સાધનો	No. નંબર
	1. Tractor ટ્રેક્ટર	
	2. Power Trailer પાવર ટ્રેલર	
	3. Thresher દણી છુટો પાડવાનું સાધન	
	4. Harvester લણણી કરવાનું સાધન	
	5. Genet Sprayer વાણી છોડવાનું યંત્ર	
	6. Pump Set પંપ સેટ	
	7. Electric Pump ઇલેક્ટ્રીક પંપ	
	8. Others (specify) અન્ય વર્ણવો	
3	C. Household items owned by the family પરિવારની માલિકીની વસ્તુઓ	No. નંબર
	1. TV ટીવી	
	2. Fridge ફ્રિજ	
	3. Mixer મિક્સર	
	4. Electric Cooker ઇલેક્ટ્રીક કુકર	
	5. Geyser ગીઝર	
	6. Electric Fan ઇલેક્ટ્રીક ફેન	
	7. Oven Toaster Grill (OTG) ઓવન ટોસ્ટર ગ્રીલર	
	8. Toaster ટોસ્ટર	
	9. Microwave માઇક્રોવેવ	
	10. Radio રેડિયો	
	11. Gas Chullah ગેસ ધુળો	
	12. Kerosene Chullah કેરોસીન યુલો	
	13. Grain storing facilities અનાજના સંગ્રહવાળી સુવિધા	
	14. Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણવો)	
4	D. Other assets owned by the family કુટુંબની માલિકીની અન્ય મિલકતો	No. નંબર
	1. Cycle સાયકલ	
	2. Scooter / Motor cycle સ્કૂટર/મોટર સાયકલ	
	3. Three wheeler ત્રણ પેડા વાળું વાહન	

Form 004 Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire I સમાજીક-આર્થિક સર્વે પૂછાવણી			
4	Jeep / Car જીપ / કાર		
5	Truck ટ્રક		
6	Bus બસ		
7	Bullock / Camel Cart બળકે ગાડી / ઊંટ ગાડી		
8	Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણન કરો)		

5 HOUSEHOLD INCOME ઘરેલું આવક			
Source of Income આવક સ્ત્રોત	Average Monthly/Annual Income (Rs.) સરેરાશ માસિક/વાર્ષિક આવક		
	(1) Monthly Regular Income માસિક નિયમિત આવક	(2) Annual Seasonal Income વાર્ષિક મોસમી આવક	Total Annual Income = (1) x 12 + (2) કુલ વાર્ષિક આવક = (1) x 12 + (2)
a. Agriculture ખેતીવાડી			
b. Wage Labour દૈનિકી મજૂર			
c. Business/Trading વ્યાપાર / ટ્રેડિંગ			
d. Service Sector સેવા ક્ષેત્ર કે બોકરી			
e. Livestock & Animal Husbandry પશુપાલ અને પશુપાલન			
f. Fishing & Aquaculture મત્સ્યઉદ્યોગ			
g. Artisan / Cottage Craft કંપકાર / ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગ			
h. Forestry વન્ય			
i. Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણન કરો)			
Total Income કુલ આવક			

6 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ઘરેલું ખર્ચ			
Type of Expenditure ખર્ચેલું ખર્ચ	Average Expenditure (Rs.) સરેરાશ ખર્ચ (રૂ.)		
	Monthly માસિક	Yearly વાર્ષિક	Total = (1) x 12 + (2) કુલ વાર્ષિક આવક = (1) x 12 + (2)
a. Food ખોરાક			
b. Cooking Fuel રંધણા માટે બળતણ			
c. Rent ભાડું			
d. Drinking Water પીવાનું પાણી			
e. Domestic Water ઘરેલું વપરાશ માટે પાણી			
f. Electricity વીજળી			
g. Transportation વાહનવ્યવહાર			
h. Agriculture Expenditure (seeds, agrochemicals, labour) ખેતીવાડી ખર્ચ (બીજાં, રસાયણ, મજૂર)			
i. Education શિક્ષણ			
j. Health આરોગ્ય			
k. Communication સંદેશાવ્યવહાર			
l. Social Functions સામાજિક કાર્યો			
m. Clothing કપડાં			
n. Loan repayment લોન મુકવણી			
o. Other (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણન કરો)			
Total Expenditure કુલ ખર્ચ			

Form 004		Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire 1 સમાજીક-આર્થિક સર્વે પૂછાવણી	
7. AVAILED BENEFITS OF ANY GOVERNMENT SCHEMES સરકારી યોજનાઓ ના લાભ			
Have you availed any benefit under any government scheme? તમે કોઈ પણ સરકારી યોજના હેઠળ કોઈપણ લાભ લીધો છે		1 Yes હા	2 No ના
If yes, please give details of the facilities received under the scheme જો હા, તો યોજના હેઠળ જાહેત મગવડો ની વિગતો કૃપા કરીને આપો.			
1. National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme રાષ્ટ્રીય ગ્રામીણ રોજગાર આયધરી યોજના, 2. Jawar Rojgar Yojna જવાહર રોજગાર યોજના 3. PM Rojgar Yojna પ્રધાનમંત્રી રોજગાર યોજના, 4. Integrated Rural Development Programme રાષ્ટ્રીય ગ્રામીણ વિકાસ કાર્યક્રમ 5. Indira Awas Yojana ઇન્દિરા આવાસ યોજના 6. Others અન્ય 7. None કોઈ નહીં			
Name of the scheme યોજનાનું નામ	From when you received the help તમે ક્યારથી મદદ મળવા લાગી છે	Kind of help 1. Loan 2. Training 3. Employment મદદવળ પ્રકાર 1. લોન 2. તાલીમ 3. રોજગાર	If loan, total amount received જો લોન તો મેળવેલ રકમ If training, kind of training જો તાલીમ હોય તો તેનો પ્રકાર
After availing this scheme did your annual income increased આ યોજનાનો લાભ લેવાથી આપની વાર્ષિક આવકમાં વધારો થયો હતો.			1 Yes હા 2 No ના
If yes, how much (Rs.): જો હા તો કેટલો (રૂ.)			
If no, specify the reason: જો ના તો કારણ જણાવો			

8. ACCESSIBILITIES (DFC Related Issues) સુલભતા/સુવિધા (ડી.એફ.સી. સંબંધિત મુદ્દાઓ)			
Please indicate the distance to major social infrastructure and whether it is affected by the project સામાજિક માળખાં નું અંતર અને તે આ યોજનાથી કેવી રીતે અસરગ્રસ્ત થયા કે નહીં તે જણાવો (અંતર જટુરથી લખવું.)	Distance in km અંતર (કિ.મી.)	Disturbed during Construction 1-Yes 2-No બાંધકામ વખતે ખલેલ પહોંચે 1-હા 2-ના	Disturbed during Operation 1-Yes 2-No સંચાલન વખતે ખલેલ પહોંચે 1-હા 2-ના
1 Distance to school (km) શાળાનું અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
2 Distance to market (km) બજારનું અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
3 Distance to religious centre (km) ધાર્મિક કેન્દ્રનું અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
4 Distance to hospital/ nursing home (km) હોસ્પિટલ/નર્સિંગ હોમ માટે અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
5 Distance to local govt. office (km) સ્થાનિક સરકારી કચેરી માટે અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
6 Distance to office/your work place (km) તમારા કામ સ્થળ/વોકેસ અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
7 Distance to access to drinking water (km) પીવાના પાણી મેળવવાનું અંતર (કિ.મી.)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]
8 others (please specify) અન્ય (બાંધવો)		1[Y] 2[N]	1[Y] 2[N]

Form 004 Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire I સમાજીક-આર્થિક સર્વે પૂછાવણી			
9. IMPACT ON BUSINESS (FOR BUSINESS OWNER ONLY) વેપાર પર અસર (માત્ર વેપારીઓ માટે)			
1	Annual Turn over વાર્ષિક ટર્નઓવર		
2	Annual Income વાર્ષિક આવક		
3	No. of Employees કર્મચારીઓની સંખ્યા		
4	Average Salary Range of the Employees કર્મચારીઓની સરેરાશ પગાર શ્રેણી		
1. Upto Rs 1500 2. Rs 1501 to Rs 3000 3. Rs 3001 to Rs 5000/- 4. Rs 5001 to Rs 8000 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			
10. SAVING & INDEBTEDNESS (FOR ALL RESPONDENTS) બચત અને દેવાની સ્થિતિ (દરેક વ્યક્તિ માટે)			
1	Total Annual Saving (Rs.) કુલ વાર્ષિક બચત (રૂ.)		
2	Have you (household head) taken any loan? તમે (ઘરની મુખ્ય વ્યક્તિ) કોઈ લોન લીધી છે		
1 Yes, હા 2 No, ના 3 Don't Know જાણે નથી			
3	If yes, then please tell us reasons the following જો હા તો તેના માટેનું કારણ જણાવો		
1. Food ખોરાક 2. Health આરોગ્ય 3. Education શિક્ષણ 4. Business વ્યવહાર 5. Marriage / Death / Mundan લગ્ન મૃત્યુ મુંડન 6. Other social functions and festivals અન્યસમાજીક પ્રસંગ કે તહેવાર 7. Loan repayment લોન સરપાઈ 8. Agriculture/ agriculture based allied activity કૃષિ પર આધારિત સંબંધિત પ્રવૃત્તિ 9. Transport પરિવહન 10. Any other અન્ય કોઈ.....			
Name of the Loan Provider લોન પૂરી પડનાર	Amount (in Rs) રકમ (રૂ. માં)	Repaid (in-Rs) ચુકવણી (રૂ. માં)	Balance (in Rs) શેષ (રૂ. માં)
1. Bank / cooperatives બેંક / સહકારી			
2. Relative/ Friend સગા / મિત્ર			
3 Registered Money Lender અધિકૃત નાણા ધીરનાર			
3. Mahajan મહાજન			
4. SHG / Mahila Mandals સ્વ સહાય/મહિલા સંગઠન			
5 Chit Funds ચીટ ફંડ			
6. Others (Specify) અન્ય (વર્ણવો)			

Form 004 Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire 1 સમાજીક-આર્થિક સર્વે પૂછાવલી	
11 PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT આ યોજના પર અનુભવ	
1	Do you think the project will bring any benefits to the people? તમને લાગે છે કે લોકો માટે આ યોજના કોઈ કાલકાંચી લાવી છે? <div style="float: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes, હા <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No, ના <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Don't know ખબર નથી </div>
ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'YES' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers જેણે ઊપરોક્ત પ્રશ્નમાં 'હા' જવાબ આપ્યો હોય તેમને જ પૂછવું (એક કરતા વધુ જવાબ હોઈ શકે))	
2.	If yes, what is the likely benefit(s) that you envisage? જો હા તો આપ કયા લાભની અવગતની ધારણા કરો છો? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1: Temporary increase in wage employment during construction બાંધકામ વખતે વેતન રોજગાર માં કામચલાઉ વધારો 2: Permanent increase in business opportunities during construction બાંધકામ વખતે વ્યાપારની તકોમાં કાયમી વધારો 3: Temporary increase in industry establishments during construction બાંધકામ વખતે ઉદ્યોગ સંસ્થાઓ માં અસ્થાયી વધારો 4: Permanent increase in wage employment during operation સંચાલન દરમિયાન વેતન રોજગારમાં કાયમી ધોરણે વધારો 5: Permanent increase in business opportunities during operation સંચાલન દરમિયાન વ્યાપારની તકોમાં કાયમી ધોરણે વધારો 6: Permanent increase in industry establishments during operation સંચાલન દરમિયાન ઉદ્યોગ સંસ્થાઓ માં કાયમી વધારો 7: Overall economic development of India ભારતનાં એકદરે આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વધારો 8: Any other બન્યું હોઈ </div>
ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'NO' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers જેણે ઊપરોક્ત પ્રશ્નમાં 'ના' જવાબ આપ્યો હોય તેમને જ પૂછવું (એક કરતા વધુ જવાબ હોઈ શકે))	
3.	If no, what is the likely negative impact(s) that you envisage? જો ના તો આપ કયા નકારાત્મક અસરોની ધારણા કરો છો? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 1: Temporary loss of income source during construction બાંધકામ દરમિયાન આવક સ્રોતનું કામચલાઉ નુકસાન 2: Permanent loss of income source ભારત સ્રોતનું કાયમી ધોરણે નુકસાન 3: Permanent loss of all or large part of the farmland ખેતીની જમીન ના મોટા ભાગ નું કાયમી નુકસાન 4: Permanent loss of partial farmland આંશિક ખેતજમીનનું કાયમી નુકસાન 5: Temporary loss of partial land during construction બાંધકામ દરમિયાન આંશિક જમીનનું કામચલાઉ નુકસાન 6: Becoming too far to commute working place after the resettlement પુન વસવાટ પાસે કામનું સ્થળ ખુબજ દુર બેનું 7: Loss of working place such as loss of markets કામ કરતા સ્થળોનું નુકસાન જેવું કે બજાર ગુમાવવું 8: Temporary noise disturbance by construction work બાંધકામ કારણે કામચલાઉ અવાજ અડેલ 9: Temporary vibration disturbance by construction work બાંધકામ કારણે કામચલાઉ કંપન અડેલ 10: Temporary air quality (dust) disturbance by construction work બાંધકામ કારણે હવાની ગુણવત્તામાં અસ્થાયી ખલેલ પડ્યા 11: Temporary disturbance in access to social infrastructure during construction બાંધકામ દરમિયાન સામાજિક આરમાણ્ય માં પડેલ અડચણ કામચલાઉ અડેલ 12: Temporary security problem during construction due to inflow of construction workers બાંધકામ કામદારોના પ્રવાહ કારણે બાંધકામ દરમિયાન કામચલાઉ સુરક્ષા સમસ્યા 13: Temporary transmitted disease problem during construction due to inflow of construction worker બાંધકામ કામદાર પ્રવાહ કારણે બાંધકામ દરમિયાન અસ્થાયી રોગ સમસ્યા ફેલાય 14: Permanent noise disturbance by the freight train operation માલવાહક ટ્રેન સંચાલન કારણે સ્થાયી અવાજની અડચણ 15: Permanent vibration disturbance by the freight train operation માલવાહક ટ્રેનના સંચાલન કારણે કાયમી ધ્રુજારીની અડચણ 16: Split of community by the freight corridor સમુદાયનું માલવાહક કોરિડોર કારણે વિભાજન 17: Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણવો) </div>

Form 004

Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire | સમાજિક-આર્થિક સર્વે પ્રશ્નાવલી

SHOW THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND EXPLAIN THE SAME ENTITLEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THE RESPONDENT આવસ્યાપન હક્કદાર મેટ્રિક્સ દર્શાવી વિસ્થાપિત વ્યક્તિને તે કઈ રીતે પુરી પાડવામાં આવશે તે સમજાવો.	
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? બા વિસ્થાપિત વ્યક્તિઓ માટે જમીન સંપાદન અને પુનર્વસન માટે વળતરનો રાષ્ટ્રીય કાર્યક્રમ અને ભારત પુનર્વસન નીતિ મુજબ ઉમેદવારી મેટ્રિક્સ પમારો પુનર્વસન ની સહાય વિસ્થાપિત વ્યક્તિઓ માટે પુરી પાડવામાં આવશે, તમે માને છે કે બા ઉમેદવારી મેટ્રિક્સ વળતર સહાયની મદદ વિસ્થાપિત વ્યક્તિની આજીવિકા પુનઃપ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે પૂરતી છે? 1. Yes હા 2. No ના (specify વર્ણવો) 3. Don't Know જણતા નથી
5	Are there any other concern (s) on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation would be caused by the project? યોજનાને કારણે જમીન અધિગ્રહણ, પુનઃસંપાદન અને પુનર્વસન પર ધન્ય કોઈ ચિંતાઓ છે? 1. Yes હા (specify વર્ણવો) 2. No ના 3. Don't Know જણતા નથી
6	Are there any suggestions to mitigate the expected concern(s)? અપેક્ષિત મુશ્કેલીના નિરાકરણ માટે કાપના કોઈ મતલબો છે. 1. Yes હા (specify વર્ણવો) 2. No ના 3. Don't Know જણતા નથી
7	What kind of assistance regarding resettlement and rehabilitation do you request /suggest for the Project Implementing Authority? બા યોજનાના અધિકારીઓ દ્વારા પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસંપાદન માટે કેવા પકારની મદદ ઇચ્છી છે. 1. Training for self-employment સ્વ રોજગાર માટે તાલીમ 2. Cash grant equivalent to lost ગુજરાનની ચુકવણી રોકડથી 3. Others (specify) અન્ય વર્ણવો
8	In case you are to be displaced by the project, where would you like to re-settle? યોજના દ્વારા વિસ્થાપિત કરી શકાય તે ક્ષેત્રમાં તમે ક્યા અ્યા ઇચ્છી છો? (કોઈ એક પસંદ કરો) (choose one) 1. In the same land plot (in case your land plot is big enough to shift the affected residential structure) એજ જમીન વિસ્તારમાં (તમારી જમીન અસરગ્રસ્ત રહેઠાણને સમાવવા પુરતો હોય) 2. In the same community area તેજ સમુદાયના વિસ્તારમાં 3. In the same district તેજ જિલ્લામાં 4. Re-settlement location does not matter પુનર્વસન સ્થાનમાં કોઈ વાધો નથી 5. Others (specify) 6. N.A. જાગુ નથી
9	If any anticipation of difficulty after resettlement? પુનર્વસન પછી મુશ્કેલીની કોઈ ધારણા કરો છો? 1. Find new income source નવી આવક સ્ત્રોત શોધો 2. Find new house નવું ઘર શોધવું 3. Find new suitable farmland in the resettlement area પુનર્વસન વિસ્તારમાં નવી યોગ્ય ખેતીની જમીન શોધવી 4. Find suitable school for children બાળકો માટે યોગ્ય શાળા શોધવી 5. Access to public facilities, utilities or services (specify) જાહેર સુવિધાઓ, ઉપયોગિતા સહાય સેવાઓ સુધીની પહોંચ (વર્ણવો) 6. Others (specify) અન્ય (વર્ણવો) 7. N.A. જાગુ નથી

Name of Interviewee

Name of Interviewer

Name of Supervisor

Signature of Interviewee

Signature of Interviewer

Signature of Supervisor

DFC-NKC

Form 004

August 2011

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Attachment 10-1

Summary of Discussions in Draft RRP PCMs

Summary of Discussions in Public Consultation Meetings for Draft ESIA and RRP

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments	Responses from Local Authority/ DFCCIL	Attendant from Local Authority/ DFCCIL
1	14 Nov. 2011	Aajmata Temple Hall, Sedarasan Village, Palanpur	(1) 35 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/35	Gujarati	a) Compensation would be preferable in the shape of alternative land or on the basis of market rate since <i>Jantri</i> rate (stamp duty) is always lower than the market rate. The proposed compensation amount is not sufficient enough for PAPs to purchase land at other place nearer to native village.	Compensation by alternative land is difficult within the current legal framework. Modification of policies will be done by the central government if required. The market rate is decided based on <i>Jantri</i> rate and sale deeds of similar land use within the same villages. DFCCIL officials informed that the competent authority will calculate the average of highest 50% of land transactions within village/town or present land value as per government rate. This will be the basis for calculation of compensation rate. PAPs will be given additional 60% {more of total land value}, as solatium. DFCCIL will pay interest in case compensation is not paid within 10 months. Compensation provisions for vulnerable groups, etc. were discussed in detail.	[DFCCIL] - Deputy CPM, - Project Manager (Land) - APM [Local Authority] - Prant Office, Palanpur
					b) It would be better to lease land instead of acquiring land. Let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs.	No explanation was given.	
					c) Some of them offered DFCCIL to acquire complete piece of land instead of leaving small piece of land with PAPs after acquisition. So that, PAPs can purchase land somewhere else.	No response given.	

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments	Responses from Local Authority/ DFCCIL	Attendant from Local Authority/ DFCCIL
					d) Some of the participants mentioned that the Jantri Rate (Stamp Duty) is always being kept as low and how the Government considers it as the market rate. It was further suggested not to consider the land registration value for deciding base for compensation. PAPs informed that other agencies such as ONGC paid compensation as per market rates.	DFCCIL will follow Government rates only. PAP can file compliant within 30 days after release of 20A in local newspaper.	
					e) Some participants mentioned that if DFCCIL is going to acquire our land by paying the Jantri rate then the government should allow to buy the government land by paying the Jantri rate. Even some of them went to the extent of saying that they would pay to the Government a premium over the Jantri rate.	No response given.	
					f) Some participants suggested to PAPs take land on rent.	No response given.	
					g) Some farmers enquired about the unit of a family in the context of compensation for land. In some cases the land title is with one person but virtually the land is fragmented and used by 8 to 10 persons.	PAPs were informed that only plot will be considered as one unit irrespective of the number of PAPs having their ownerships.	

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments	Responses from Local Authority/ DFCCIL	Attendant from Local Authority/ DFCCIL
					h) Explanation of land acquisition area is requested.	It may vary from place to place, but it would be between 16-30 m from the center of the track. Structures may be constructed 30 m away from the DFC track. In some places more land may be acquired for SSPs (sub section points), bridges, electric poles or other facilities. This is approximately 8-10 km in your area.	
					i) The participants raised the issue of access to road, farm land etc.	All necessary care would be taken to ensure the access of people to their habitation, farmland, market etc. PAPs were informed to send their requests to CPM Ahmedabad for construction of foot over bridges, access roads/ road under bridges then DFCCIL will definitely consider them. PAPs should send their application immediately through their village panchayats.	
					j) PAPs complained that the Government has fixed Rs. 15,000 for cattle shed. Request to Government was made to construct one such demonstration unit	The cost of cattle shed would be borne by the Government as per the market rate and in addition to it Rs. 15,000 would be paid as compensation. It was informed that DFCCIL will pay for the present market rate against loss of any structure/assets irrespective of year of construction. PAPs were requested to submit a written application for construction of a road, or passage for water supply, structures etc. through Gram Panchayat. Each PAP needs to submit a separate application for private structures. This would help DFCCIL to take permission and keep provision for basic services under railway line during construction work.	

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments	Responses from Local Authority/ DFCCIL	Attendant from Local Authority/ DFCCIL
						DFCCIL need to take permission from concerned higher railway authorities from Zonal Railways for any pipeline and other utility shifting coming under the alignment.	
					k) PAPs requested for the loss of trees	Forest Department would assess the trees and determine the compensation amount.	
					l) One person from Sadarpur informed Officials that he has received the notice for land acquisition but his land is located 500 m away from the railway track.	It was suggested do visit Prant office and see the maps and other records for clarifications.	
					m) PAPs requested for clarification on issues related to pollution and negative impact on the environment due to DFC two track	DFCCIL officials ensured that, all technical measures will be taken to minimize the pollution and its impact on environment.	
					n) Some of the participants were concerned whether the railway will provide employment for at least one person from each affected family.	It was informed that at present there is no such government policy. PAPs will be informed if some decisions are taken in this concern. PAPs were requested to give all relevant details to the survey team and write suggestions in the feedback form given so that PAPs perceptions are compiled and future decisions can be taken accordingly.	
					o) Participants requested clarification whether PAP can construct a house close to the railway track or not	DFCCIL official informed that PAP can get the permission to construct house beyond 30 metres from the track.	

No	Date	Venue	(1) No. of the participants; (2) Type of Participants (3) No of female participants/male participants	Language	Participants' Major Comments	Responses from Local Authority/ DFCCIL	Attendant from Local Authority/ DFCCIL
2	15 Nov. 2011	Ramapir Mandir, Majadar, Vadgam, Banaskantha	(1) 104 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 1/103	Gujarat	<p>a) Compensation through provision of alternative land would be preferable.</p> <p>The major contention of people was the acquisition of land by DFCCIL by paying a meager amount as compensation. This is not acceptable to the PAPs.</p> <p>b) Participants mentioned that if DFCCIL will acquire land by paying Jantri rate then the government should allow us to buy the government land by paying the Jantri rate.</p> <p>c) Explanation of land acquisition area is requested.</p> <p>d) Some participants enquired about disbursement of compensation if titleholder is dead.</p> <p>e) Some participants enquired about the possibility of entering name of titleholders in 7/12 after release of 20A notification.</p> <p>f) PAPs were concerned that after land acquisition farmer getting landless would not be able to purchase land elsewhere.</p> <p>g) PAPs were concerned about increased possibilities of disturbances due to vibration.</p>	<p>DFCCIL officials informed that the competent authority will calculate the average of highest 50% of land transactions within village/town or present land value as per government rate. This will be the basis for calculation of compensation rate.</p> <p>DFCCIL requested public to cooperate for the national development project.</p> <p>No response given.</p> <p>DFCCIL officers explained land acquisition area with available data.</p> <p>It was explained that PAPs need to transfer land in the name of inheritor and compensation will paid accordingly.</p> <p>It was clarified that, addition of titleholder's names can be done before the release of the gazette notification.</p> <p>It was further informed that, the concerned Land Acquisition Officer will issue certificate to PAPs losing land due to land acquisition. The concerned PAP can purchase land anywhere in Gujarat within two year after land acquisition.</p> <p>DFC officials ensured that technical design is based on Japanese technology for reduction of vibration.</p>	<p>[DFCCIL]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy CPM, - Project Manager (Land), - APM

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					<p>h) Some of the people complained that DFCCIL has been changing its plans because of the influence of the political leaders. The track was supposed to go in the western side but now it has been changed to the eastern side.</p> <p>i) Participant suggested providing job or PAPs.</p> <p>j) Participant raised the issue of compensation given in the past - participant informed that, previously land was acquired but they did not get proper compensation. They were not allowed to harvest the grass from the land.</p> <p>Sometimes people have to pay fines and they are not sure whether these fines are really deposited to the Railways</p> <p>k) Ensuring access to social infrastructure or their land is requested.</p>	<p>It was clarified that earlier the area of land under acquisition was more than the present alignment, and DFCCIL was having more land in the east therefore alignment was shifted to east for minimum acquisition of agricultural land.</p> <p>It was informed that, at present there is no such government policy. PAPs will be informed if some decisions are taken in this concern.</p> <p>PAPs were requested to give all relevant details to the survey team and write suggestions in the feedback form given so that, PAPs perceptions are compiled and future decisions can be taken accordingly.</p> <p>Officials noted the complaint and also informed that in DFCCIL compensation amount will be directly deposited in bank account. DFCCIL would help PAPs in opening a bank account as well.</p> <p>All necessary care would be taken to ensure access of people to their habitation, farmland, market, etc.</p>	

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					<p>l) Rehabilitation packages for disabled people and farmers who will lose or decrease their income source are requested to be explained.</p> <p>m) Participants informed the cases of suicide, heat attack etc. after releases of the gazette notification. They were concern that more such incidences will happen if DFCCIL acquire land. People will start organizing and initiate movement against DFCCIL.</p> <p>n) Majority of the participants demanded that the government should give "land against land" and let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs.</p> <p>o) Some people complained that DFCCIL has been changing its plans because of the influence of the political leaders. The track was supposed to go in the western side but now it has been changed to eastern side.</p>	<p>The baseline survey and census is being conducted now to find out the current status, and accordingly the rehabilitation plan for each affected family will be determined.</p> <p>Officials tried to convince people about the current policy and also cited the number of examples to explain the situation but the participants was not ready to listen.</p> <p>Officials also tried to convince PAPs not to suicide due to upcoming development project within area. It will be useful to share your issues with the concerned officials.</p> <p>No response given.</p> <p>It was explained that DFCCIL does not get carried away by political leaders. The change in the plan is because of less amount of land to be acquired for the purpose (the land acquisition would be reduced almost by 50 per cent).</p>	

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					p) One participant raised the issue of compensation by railways – previously his land was acquired but he did not get proper compensation. He was not allowed to harvest the grass from the land. Sometimes people have to pay fines and they are not sure whether these fines are really deposited to DFCCIL.	It was explained that once the Railways acquire the land, the harvesting of grass, fruits etc. from the area is restricted. Auctioning is being done for harvesting of such produces by Asst. Divisional Engineer, Mehsana. Local people can participate in the auction.	
					q) One person mentioned that he had to pay a penalty of Rs. 16,000 for cutting a tree long back. What was the basis for calculation? Whether similar kind of compensation is going to be given for the loss of trees?	For the compensation against trees the Forest Department will make the assessment and fix up the value. CPM representative mentioned that if DFCCIL also cut the tree without permission then it has to pay penalty to the Forest Department.	
					r) One participant mentioned that he obtained permission to construct bandh in his own land after 40 feet but he did not get any compensation for the piece of land (40 feet area), which could not be used by him for last 15-16 years.	No specific response was given for this.	

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3	16 Nov. 2011	Hotel Siddharth, Sidhpur, Patan	(1) 44 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/41	Gujarat	a) It is requested to disclose information related to the DFC project such as land acquisition area, location of RUB/ROB, relevant facilities, RoW in detour sections, etc.	DFCCIL is not in a position to disclose any information related to land acquisition, which shall be notified by Competent Authority (i.e. Special Land Acquisition Officers/Prant Officers). In the case of Patan, there will not be detour sections. It was further informed that, if height of railway line is 0 m, than requirement of land for acquisition is 16 m. With an increase in height, width of land also increases. The maximum width is 25 m, except in one place where it is 35 m. However, in Sidhpur width is 16 m only. It was also informed that in Sidhpur under bridge with be provided. At present, it is difficult to information the exact location. It will be informed on finalization of the proposed plan. For construction of under bridge DFCCIL will try to first utilize their own land.	[DFCCIL] - Deputy CPM, - Project Manager (Land), - APM [Local Authority] - Prant Office, Patan
					b) Some Participants complaint that, their plot is not within DFC alignment but still someone came to their land for some marking. Requested to clarify the reason for doing the marking on their plots.	No specific response was given for this.	
					c) Rehabilitation packages for disabled people and farmers who will lose or suffer from reduced income sources shall be explained.	Assistance will be provided to vulnerable people in addition to the rehabilitation package.	

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					<p>d) Potential impacts especially of noise and vibration due to train operation is requested to be explained.</p> <p>e) PAP requested for clarification regarding housing society such as Adarsh Society coming within alignment.</p> <p>f) Some participants suggested that the PCM should be organized in all the project affected villages and all information relating to the project, land acquisition and environmental impact have to be shared with them. These meetings should not be organized as part of the formalities.</p> <p>g) Participants requested to explain in case bore well water get affected after construction.</p>	<p>ESIA study is ongoing, and mitigation measures will be proposed. The ESIA report will be disclosed to the public for review and receiving comments/suggestions from public.</p> <p>They were informed that as per 20A one plot number is mentioned for one society but it does not means that, all housed will be coming within alignment. It was also informed that only boundary wall of one house will be affected.</p> <p>DFCCIL officials noted the suggestion.</p> <p>It was informed that DFCCIL will give compensation, help to install another bore well or water source and pay the full amount for such installation. DFC expert will make a site visit and submit the estimated cost against such loss.</p>	
4	17 Nov. 2011	Committee Hall f Umiya Mata Temple, Unjha, Mehsana	(1) 37 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/37	Gujarati	a) Announcement of PCMs should be done more adequately including by notification in newspapers.	Steps will be taken for increasing the publicity of PCMs.	[DFCCIL] - Deputy CPM, - Project Manager (Land), - APM

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					<p>b) Information related to the DFC project including land acquisition should be announced widely and locally.</p> <p>c) Explanation of reasons for the change of the proposed alignment is requested.</p> <p>d) There are several discrepancies between 20A and land records of Prant Office/Revenue Records.</p> <p>e) Some participants questioned the relevance of the socio-economic baseline survey as it is yet to be clear who is going to be a PAP. According to participants 20-A notification is wrong.</p> <p>f) There is a RUB in Bhandu village and people have been using it for long. Now there is a board which displays that this road is not for common people. It was suggested to make provision for a RUB.</p> <p>g) There was another request from Bhandu village that the current plan for land acquisition in the village need to be changed to save the temple etc.</p>	<p>Details related to land acquisition are available at the Prant Office.</p> <p>DFCCIL has done the assessment and finally decided to lay the corridor on the eastern side because there is less land acquisition area and less damage to the existing infrastructure. There is also the plan for additional tracks for passenger trains on the western side.</p> <p>Discussion for sharing land record was carried out between Nagar Palika and Prant Office. However further confirmation will be sought.</p> <p>DFCCIL officials explained the importance of socio-economic survey and requested to give support in filling the forms.</p> <p>DFCCIL officials informed that, there is a provision for a service road along the railway line which can be used by village people also. Near each settlement there is a provision for a RUB (railway under bridge). PAPs were requested to submit a written application for the same.</p> <p>PAPs were requested to submit a written application for the same.</p>	[Local Authority] Inspector of Police, Mehsana

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					h) There was a complaint from Kamli village that the railway level crossing has been closed and a necessary action has to be taken in this regard.	CPM Ahmedabad representative informed that they will be physically visiting the site and necessary actions will be taken thereafter.	
					i) PAP requested clarification on the issue of NOC for construction beyond 30 m and the issues associated with it.	Detail process of taking NOC were explained by DFCCIL officials.	
					j) PAPs enquired about compensation provision for the remaining area after land acquisition.	It was informed that interested PAPs can either get full compensation for the remaining piece of land and give it to MOR or get 25% compensation and keep the land with them. PAPs can submit their application for the same.	
					k) PAPs enquired about compensation provision for people coming Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.	It was informed that PAPs will get similar compensation like others. In addition to this, wages for 750 days at the rate of minimum wage decided by the state government will be additionally provided. Further, it was also informed that DFCCIL we will follow NRRP 2007 policy for giving compensation.	
5	18 Nov. 2011	Urban Bank Science Collage, Mehsana	(1) 350 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/347	Gujarati	a) Explanation of reasons for the change of the proposed alignment is requested.	The proposed alignment was changed to minimize the land acquisition area and to avoid damage to existing infrastructure.	[DFCCIL] - Deputy CPM, - Project Manager (Land), - APM

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					<p>b) Some participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired. PAPs informed the existing market rate of land in their respective area. PAPs requested officials to inform the amount of compensation to be paid as per current Jantri rate.</p> <p>c) Some participants questioned 20-A notification for land acquisition. In some cases the plot close to the current alignment is not notified whereas another plot behind this one has been notified. This raises suspicion in the people on the activities of DFCCIL.</p> <p>d) PAPs suggested constructing DFC on the eastern side of the existing railway track parallel to it without taking a turn in Nani Dau village</p>	<p>Detailed entitlement matrix regarding compensation explained.</p> <p>It was informed that, within one year after release of 20A, gazette notification for 20E will be released. After release of 20E, land is acquired by the Government and PAPs have to apply to competent authority for compensation for their acquired land.</p> <p>In general within one year, compensation will be paid.</p> <p>In general, within one year, award money will be given to the authorized person. However, if is not paid within one year, then every month 5% interest on the compensation amount will be given by the Government.</p> <p>DFCCIL officials explained the complete procedure for land acquisition and compensation.</p> <p>It was clarified that DFC track takes a east turn from south of Mehsana. Gujarat's important ports are located in the western part of the State. Thus, it was important that DFCCIL track should pass through closest area from these ports.</p> <p>In order to take a turn from east to west small</p>	<p>[Local Authority] - Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mehsana Special Land Acquisition Officer, Mehsana</p>

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						<p>curve was technically designed for safety reasons. For taking turn from east to west, DFC track to go up and then come down (cross the highland), which cannot be done directly. So design is done with gentle slope. This is important for the safety of the train. The train which carries about 40-50 tons of good cannot go on the steep height. DFC trains will be 1500 meter long against 750 meters long of normal passenger trains. So DFC trains need longer route to take turn</p> <p>DFC track in the east helped to avoid acquisition of roads etc. This is 50% less than previous alignment in the west.</p>	
					<p>e) PAPs enquired about total land available with railways on Delhi - Ahmedabad rail route.</p> <p>f) Some of the people threatened that if DFCCIL will not listen to their request then they will start mass mobilization and movement.</p>	<p>It was informed that, around 25m wide land is available with DFCCIL. PAPs were requested to visit CPM office during office hours for any further detailed discussion.</p> <p>No response given.</p>	

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					g) PAPs requested the railway authority to keep the level crossing near their village open for 24 hours. The level crossing is closed in the evening till the next morning and the villagers face great difficulties in communication	It was clarified that in general gates with less traffic are closed at night for safety reasons. Further, PAPs were requested to submit an application in this concern with proposed location for a ROB or RUB. DFCCIL can make provisions to open the gate at night or bridge for crossing the railway line. It was ensured that DFCCIL will not try blocking any roads for free movement.	
					h) Clarification of affected flats is requested	Large flats or buildings will not be affected. DFCCIL is ready to visit the site to check.	
6	19 Nov. 2011	Oxford School of Management, Mehsana	(1) 29 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 7/22	Gujarati	a) The proposed DFC alignment should be changed to be parallel to the existing line.	Requirements on the proposed alignment will be conveyed to the higher authority for further actions. All villagers are requested to write issues to the Government for requesting a further technical review and modification of the proposed alignment.	[DFCCIL] - Project Manager (Land), - APM
					b) Many participants blamed DFCCIL for favoring rich and politicians. In order to save the rich persons (doctors, businessmen, industrialists etc.) of Mehsana DFCCIL is making the detour/diversion/ turning near Mevad, Nani Dau – which will destroy the livelihoods of the poor farmers.	No response given.	[Local Authority] Inspector of Police, Mehsana
					c) Some participants mentioned that DFCCIL is not telling the truth. They are not sharing the information, maps of the Project.	DFCCIL official noted the complaints.	

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					d) Some participants of Amblyasan and Mevad wanted to know whether the buildings and shops of their villages will be destroyed because of DFC.	Private structures in these villages will not be demolished.	
					e) Participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired.	DFCCIL officials explained the entitlement matrix in detail and requested PAPs to submit an application for any complaints.	
					f) The compensation given as per Jantri rates to farmers is not sufficient enough to buy land elsewhere.	DFCCIL officials explained DFCCIL will follow Jantri rates only.	
					g) Concerns were raised that the farmers will lose land and livelihoods. Once farmers lose land then no one will give their daughters in marriage to these families.	Views noted.	
					h) Some participants argued that the DFCCIL officials always pass on the blame to the technical and engineering aspects.	<p>It was informed that DFCCIL officials are available to inform all technical details and queries.</p> <p>It was ensured that officials will make a visit to the village for the joint measurement and best efforts will be made to minimise the land acquisition.</p> <p>Further, it was also informed that there is no possibility of officials running away after giving compensation. DFCCIL has to construct a railway line within the village which is not possible without PAPs cooperation.</p>	

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					i) Some participants threatened that farmers would commit suicide if the Government is not going to listen to their requests/demands.	PAPs were requested to fill the feedback forms and share their grievances and suggestions.	
					j) PCM scheduled is not convenient to PAPs due to agriculture season. It was requested to organize such important meeting as per convenience of the PAPs.	DFCCIL officials noted the complaints.	
					k) Participant enquired about DFCCIL provision to provide ROB or RUB within village.	PAPs were suggested to submit application in this concern through gram Panchayats.	
7	21 Nov. 2011	Community Hall, Kadi, Mehsana	(1) 72 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 9/63	Gujarati	a) Compensation of land should be done by provision of alternative land. Compensation by Jantri rate is low compared with the market rate.	Current governmental policy on land acquisition and its limitation were explained.	[DFCCIL] - Project Manager (Land) - APM
					b) Participants wanted to get information on the amount of land to be acquired.	Explanation to participants on impacts on their land was done individually. In addition, participants were requested to contact Prant office for further information on land acquisition. It was informed that DFCCIL will first utilize the railway land and then private land will be taken as per design requirement.	
					c) Ensuring access within the community or their land is requested (e.g. A level crossing is not open 24 hours. Tractors could not pass through one of RUBs arranged in a community).	DFCCIL will investigate this issue.	

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8	22 Nov. 2011	Agrasen Bhavan, Iqbalgarh, Banaskantha	(1) 105 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 3/102	Gujarati	a) PAP informed that all do not understand government technical language of 20A and 20E. Many of them mentioned that they don't want to give land to DFCCIL without proper compensation amount as per market rate and not Jantri Rate.	Current governmental policy was explained. In addition, position of DFCCIL (i.e. DFCCIL is not in a position to acquire land, but just operates DFC project) and efforts to minimize land acquisition area were explained.	[DFCCIL] - Project Manager - APM
					b) Some people objected to participate in the meeting. They mentioned that there was a PCM in Sep 2011 and many of them had given their representations but no action was taken.	DFCCIL noted the complaint.	
					c) It was suggested that the local farmers should be consulted before the project was planned. Now land is going to be acquired and DFCCIL is coming to the people for public consultations.	DFCCIL is taking action to suggestions/ requirements raised by PAPs.	
					d) Some participants raised the problem of accessibility because of DFC.	DFCCIL ensured that provision for a RUB or ROB will be kept.	
					e) A participant living 500m away from the proposed DFC track requested to explain potential impacts due to vibration.	Railway track technically design to reduce vibration.	
					f) Some participants requested that the graveyard should not be disturbed.	DFCCIL will take necessary actions in case graveyard land might be acquired.	

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					g) One participant from Iqbalgarh complained that after getting the notification – 20A his father passed away. He requested DFCCIL for additional compensation and job to one of the member of his family.	Complaint noted.	
					h) PAPs were of the opinion that passenger trains are only beneficial for common public but freight corridor will only benefit industrialists. Thus it is suggested to take land from industrialists instead of poor farmers.	DFC officials informed that at present there is no industry in this area and no industrial land available along the railway line. This is an agricultural area and certainly at present DFCCIL will help to transport agriculture goods.	
9	31 July, 2012	Jainwadi, Vardhman Nagar Sharda Circle, Kalol, Gandhinagar	(1) 33 (2) Farmer, Residence, Sarpanch (3) 0/33	Gujarati	a) PAP requested to explain whether the proposed DFC alignment is on parallel or detour	It was informed that, the proposed alignment has taken turn from Jagudan in the east and again from Pansar, it takes a turn again in the west.	[DFCCIL] Chief Project Manager Dy. CPM APM, DPM
					b) Participants informed that PAPs are already aware about DFCCIL and issues relating to environmental impact. PAPs will also read the brochure given for any other information. Thus, requested to finish the presentation on slides relating to environment quickly. PAPs requested to have discussions on slides related to land acquisition and compensation amount	DFCCIL officials explained compensation for land and entitlement matrix.	Competent Authority SDM cum Competent Authority, Gandhinagar

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					c) PAPs complaint that, when DFCCIL have decided that compensation amount will be paid as per Jantri rates then why PAPs are now invited for consultation? According to some of the PAPs the value of the land is Rs. 1.71 Crores and DFCCIL will only pay Rs. 50 lacs. If it is real public consultation then DFCCIL needs to pay the market price for the land.	It was informed that, DFCCIL cannot go against Government rules. Government of India has undertaken this project in collaboration with JICA. The concerns of the PAPs during PCM meeting will be submitted to JICA and DFCCIL higher authorities for necessary actions.	
					d) PAPs requested to give two copies of statement made by DFCCIL officials regarding compensation amount with their signature	It was informed that, the objective of the PCM is to convey PAPs concerns to the higher authorities in DFCCIL. PAPs were requested to fill the feedback form. PAPs suggestions will be incorporated in RRP. DFCCIL have conducted many PCMs in Gujarat and compiled the concerns of people. PAPs complaint about insufficient compensation would be conveyed to Government of India PCM is also organized to explain PAPs rights, project details, and the benefits so that, they are not exploited by anyone in near future.	

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					e) PAPs requested that JICA representatives should visit and discuss with PAPs directly.	It was further informed that, if the same concern is raised by large number of people, then there is a possibility to bring a change in the policy. The RRP prepared based on baseline findings and PCM outcomes will be kept at CPM Ahmedabad, concerned Competent Authority, and in each Panchayat office for reference. PAPs request noted about JICA representative to discuss with PAPs directly.	
					f) PAPs informed that they have presented their concerns to all important persons including Rahul Gandhi and informed him that, our land value is very high, so DFC railway line should be parallel to minimize land acquisition. Further PAPs informed that, the market value of land on Wamaji Road is Rs.60 lakhs per bigha, on Mahsana highway, market value of land is about Rs.1.7 Crore, in Chhatral, and Isand many factories are coming up so their land value is about Rs. 44 lakh per bigha. In addition to this, Pansar village comes under Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and the market value of land is Rs. 60 lakhs per bigha.	DFCCIL officials tried to convince PAPs about reasons for change in alignment and Government limitation regarding compensation payment as per market rate. It was informed that, DFCCIL tried to make the alignment parallel. But parallel alignment was affecting many settlements, thus it was changed to minimize land acquisition. The proposed alignment is finalized after technical study and approval of the MOR. PAPs were requested to visit CPM office Ahmedabad for any detailed information.	

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					PAPs suggested taking average of aforesaid market price for deciding compensation amount.		
					g) PAPs informed that at present it is monsoon time. Requested to provide time to PAPs so that they can do harvesting of their crop	It was informed that time will be given to each PAPs for harvesting of their crop.	
					h) Some of the PAPs informed that, a major portion of their land is within alignment PAPs raised their concern that the with the proposed compensation amount PAPs would not be able to purchase half the size of land within 50 km.	Concerns and suggestions noted and CPM representatives tried to convince PAPs.	
					i) PAPs informed that if DFCCIL want to acquire land then additional payment of Rs. 5-7 crores is not a big amount for any big project	DFCCIL officials noted the suggestions.	
					j) PAPs informed that, on the both sides of our village (east and west), many factories are constructed due to which land value has gone up. Requested to provide land at proposed price.	No response given.	
					k) PAPs informed that, land from Viramgaon to Mahesana is less fertile. If DFCCIL construct parallel railway track along this belt, then DFCCIL will be required to pay less compensation.	DFCCIL officials noted the suggestions.	

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					l) PAPs requested to inform JICA and Ministry of Railways that, farmers are not ready to give their land as per Jantri rates.	DFCCIL officials noted the suggestions.	
					m) PAPs complaints that the alignment design plan is prepared as per convenience of officials in HQ without realizing the field situation.	It was informed that the design was finalized after proper study and survey report.	
					n) PAPs also raised their concern that they were not consulted before finalization of alignment.	No response given.	

Attachment 10-2

Minutes of Draft ESIA & RRP PCMs

1. PCM in Palanpur (Under CPM Ahmedabad Jurisdiction)

District: Banaskantha

Sub-District/Taluka: Palanpur

Date: 14th Nov 2011

Venue: Ajmata Mandir, Village – Sedrasana

Villages covered: Sadarpur, Sedrasana, Jagana, Jasleni and Palanpur

Participants (name, position and organization)	
1. DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. M K Jindal, Dy. CPM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. V. Sonakia, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 31 villagers, 4 Government Officers including DFCCIL, 1 from NKC and 10 from GECT (staff and volunteers) No. of Women Participated: 1 from NKC Number of villages participated: 5 Village wise no of participants: Sedrasana – 15, Jagana – 11, Palanpur – 2, Sadarpur – 2, Jasleni – 1 Social category of the participants: General – 6, OBC – 25
2. Other Government Officials Attended: Mr. A D Sutar, Naib Mamlatdar, Prant Office, Palanpur	Presenter and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

Minutes: Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- Majority of the participants of PCM were loud and clear about their demand of “land against land”. Let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs. Some of them offered DFCCIL to acquire complete piece of land instead of leaving small piece of land with PAPs after acquisition. So that, PAPs can purchase land somewhere else.
- Participants requested that if the Railway is not in a position to give land against acquisition of land then it should pay compensation as per the market rate. The proposed compensation amount is not sufficient enough for PAPs to purchase land at other place nearer to native village.
- Some of the participants mentioned that the Jantri Rate (Stamp Duty) is always being kept as low and how the Government considers it as the market rate. Mr. Partibhai Choudhury gave an example of the disparity in rates. He has sold his land @ Rs. 4.1 million per bigha (per acre rate would be Rs. 10 million) whereas the Jantri Rate is Rs. 0.1 million per bigha. One can imagine the difference and how much a farmer is going to lose. It was further suggested not to consider the land registration value for deciding base for compensation. PAPs informed that, other agencies such as ONGC paid compensation as per market rates.
- Some of the participants mentioned that if the Railways are going to acquire our land by paying us the Jantri Rate then the Government should allow us to buy the Government Land by paying the Jantri Rate. Even some of them went to the extent of saying that they would pay to the Government a premium over the Jantri Rate.
- Some of the participants suggested to PAPs take land on rent.
- Some of the farmers enquired about the unit of a family in the context of compensation for land. In some cases the land title is with one person but virtually the land is fragmented and used by 8 to 10 persons. PAPs were informed that only plot will be considered as one unit irrespective number of PAPs having their ownership.

- Most of the participants wanted to know the exact amount of land and width of land to be acquired from the existing railway track etc.
- Participants requested clarification whether PAP can construct house close to the railway track or not
- The participants raised the issue of access to road, farm land etc. DFCCIL official informed that, DFC has provision for construction of road so that access to reach fields is obstructed.
- One participant complained that the Government has fixed Rs. 15,000 for cattle shed. He urged that let the Government construct one and demonstrate.
- One person from Sadarpur informed the Officials that he has received the notice for land acquisition but his land is located 500 metres away from the railway track.
- PAPs informed that, village Chitrasani is in the east of railway line. Majority of land is in west side and housing settlement on the east side. The main occupation of the village is agriculture and animal husbandry. People have to cross railway line five to six times in a day. PAPs were of the opinion that with new proposed DFC, two more railway lines will be constructed and accessibility will be more difficult. PAPs requested to construct an over bridge/underpass on railway line passing through village.
- Some of the participants were concerned whether the railway will provide employment for at least one person from each affected family.

[Environmental Issues]

- Participants raised their concerns regarding loss for the trees
- With one track there is no much of pollution and negative impact on the environment. Participants requested explanation about DFC plan for two more tracks.

2. PCM in Majadhar, Vadgam

District: Vadgam

Sub-District/Taluka: Majadar

Venue: Ramapir Mandir, Near Bus Stand, Majadar, Vadgam, Banaskantha

Dated: 15th Nov. 2011

Villages Covered: Majadar, Malsona, Dharewada, Manpura, Pasvadal, Kotadi, Chhapi, Jasleni and Palanpur

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. M K Jindal, Dy. CPM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. H K Srivastava, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Other Government Officials Attended: None	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 101 villagers, 3 Officers of DFCCIL, 1 from NKC and 10 from GECT (staff and volunteers) No. of Women Participated: 1 from Majadar Village wise no of participants: Majadar – 64, Manpura – 8, Malsona – 9, Dharewada – 8, Chhapi – 4, Palanpur – 2, Pasvadal – 2, Kotadi - 2, Jasleni – 3 Social category of the participants: General – 27 OBC – 64 SC – 9 BC – 2
Note: There were participants from Jasleni and Palanpur who could not attend the PCM in Sedrasana on 14 th Nov. Total participants from the target villages - 102	Presenter and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- The major contention of people was the acquisition of land by the Railways by paying a meagre amount as compensation. This is not acceptable to the PAPs. In fact many participants mentioned that, who is going to be blamed if farmers who are going to lose land will commit suicide. Already one such instance has happened (one farmer has committed suicide after seeing the notice). Another farmer seeing the notice got a stroke and now suffering from paralysis. More such incidences will happen if Railways acquire land. People will start organizing and initiate movement against the Railways.
- Majority of the participants of PCM demanded that the Government should give “land against land”. Let the Railways purchase land elsewhere and provide it to the PAPs. If the Railways are not in a position to give land against acquisition of land then it should pay compensation as per the market rate. Everybody knows the market rate but no one can provide evidence as sale deeds and stamp duty don't provide the real figure/situation.
- Participants mentioned that if the Railways will acquire land by paying Jantri Rate then the Government should allow us to buy the Government Land by paying the Jantri Rate.
- Some of the people complained that DFCCIL has been changing its plans because of the influence of the political leaders. The track was supposed to go in the western side but now it has been changed to eastern side.
- Participant suggested providing alternative livelihood for PAPs.

- Most of the participants wanted to know the exact amount of land to be acquired by the Railways.
- Participant raised the issue of compensation given by railways – One of the participants informed that, previously land was acquired but he did not get proper compensation. He was not allowed to harvest the grass from the land. Sometimes people have to pay fines and they are not sure whether these fines are really deposited to the Railways.
- Participants informed that, they have to pay a penalty of Rs. 16,000 for cutting a tree long back. They requested to explain the basis for calculation of such penalty by Railways, provision of compensation under DFC for same the same.
- The participants raised the issue of access to road, farm land etc.
- Participant enquired about the rehabilitation package for disable people, rehabilitation package for farmers who are losing major chunk of their land, trees and other infrastructure.
- One of the participant mentioned that he got permission to construct bandh in his own land after 40 feet but he did not get any compensation for the piece of land (40 feet area), which could not be used by him for last 15-16 years. It was informed that, unlike highways, in railway there is no restriction on construction up to 100 metres.
- Some of the participants enquired about disbursement of compensation if titleholder is dead.
- Some of the participants enquired about the possibility of entering name of titleholders in 7/12 after release of 20A notification.
- PAPs were concerned that after land acquisition farmer getting landless would not be able to purchase land elsewhere. It was clarified that, such PAPs would certificate from Collectrate office within two years of land acquisition and will be able to purchase agriculture land anywhere in Gujarat.
- The participants raised the issue of access to road, farm land etc. DFCCIL official informed that, DFC has provision for construction ROB or RUB and road so that access to reach fields is not obstructed.

[Environmental Issues]

- PAPs were concerned about increased possibilities of disturbances due to vibration. DFC officials ensured that technical design is based on Japanese technology for reduction of vibration.

3. PCM in Sidhpur

District: Patan

Sub-District/Taluka: Sidhpur

Venue: Hotel Siddharth, Tavadia Cross Road, Sidhpur Highway, Sidhpur, Patan

Date: 16th Nov. 2011

Villages Covered: Sidhpur, Kadi, Lalpur and Sujanpur

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. M K Jindal, Dy. CPM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. H K Srivastava, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 41 from the target area, 3 Officers of DFCCIL, 2 from Prant Office, 1 from NKC and 10 from GECT (staff and volunteers) No. of Women Participated: 03 (Including one Corporator of the Municipality) Village wise no of participants: Sidhpur – 32, Khali – 06, Lalpur – 02, Sujanpur – 04 Social category of the participants: General – 21, OBC – 17, SC – 05, ST – 01
Other Government Officials Attended: Mr. Bharatbhai Darjee, Naib Mamlatdar, Land, Prant Office, Patan	Presenter and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) Minutes: Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- Participants requested to publish information about organization of such important meetings in local newspaper or organize it in each village so that, PAPs can attend meeting and share their concerns.
- Participants requested for disclosure of information by the railways such as where and how much land is going to be acquired, location for proposed ROB, RUB, railway crossing, changes in the existing stations, yards etc. start of construction work, etc.
- Some of the participants requested to disclose the detailed map of the Project for general community. It was suggested to display map at railway station and other public places clearly marked with the proposed laying of track; land to be acquired; and other constructions to be taken up etc.
- Participants requested clarifications on the acquisition of land in case of detour.
- Participants requested explanation about information in detail about on-going baseline line and census survey in their villages. PAPs informed that, some surveyors come to their houses and marked them, although in the last meeting it was clarified to them that their houses will not be affected by the project. All these created confusion amongst PAPs.
- PAP requested for clarification regarding societies coming within alignment.

- One PAP from Khali village informed that his land is located closed to the railway track but in 20 (A) notification this land has not been included. But people from Railways have come to the land for survey and pillars have been posted. He requested for the explanation.
- PAPs from Sidhpur complained that the 20 (A) notification has included the survey number with a large chunk of land but the actual acquisition will be very less. According to PAPs there are number of discrepancies in the current notification and requested for clarifications.
- Some of the participants suggested that the PCM should be organized in all the project affected villages and all information relating to the project, land acquisition and environmental impact have to be shared with them. These meetings should not be organized as part of the formalities.
- PAPs raised their concern about disturbance due to vibration and its impacts on houses nearby.

[Environmental Issues]

- Participants requested to explain potential vibration impacts by constructing additional railway tracks current level of vibration and vibration in next couple of years' time.
- Participants requested to explain in case bore well water get effected after construction.

4. PCM in Unjha

District: Mehsana

Sub-District/Taluka: Unjha Umiya Mata Mandir, Unjha, Mehasana

Venue: 17th November 2011

Villages covered: Unjha (is a municipality), Makupur, Kamli, Bhandu, Jetal Vasna, and Ithor

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. M K Jindal, Dy. CPM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. V Sonakia, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 37 from the target area, 3 Officers of DFCCIL, 2 from Municipality, 2 from NKC and 6 from GECT No. of Women Participated: 01 from NKC Village wise no of participants: Unjha – 25, Maktupur – 06, Kamli – 02, Ithor – 02, Bhandu – 01 Jetal Vasna - 01 Social category of the participants: General – 35, OBC – 2, SC – 0, ST – 0
Other Government Officials Attended: Inspector of Police, Mehsana	Presentor and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Mr. Sailesh bhai Kantilal Patel, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- Participants suggested organizing PCMs with adequate publicity so that PAPs could attend and share their concerns with the DFCCIL officials. The notice for PCM should be given in the local newspapers. Some of the participants complained that in the previous PCM in Mehsana they had mentioned about the issue of poor publicity of the PCM. They have suggested for notification in the newspapers. PAP complained that DFCCIL has not considered their suggestions.
- DFCCIL should provide clear information on land to be acquired and who are the persons going to lose their land. Project related information should be available locally at the local railway station, panchayat and Nagarpalika.
- Some people wanted clarification on the land to be acquired in the western side too if the corridor is going to be made in the eastern side of the alignment.
- There were a lot of discussions on the recent 20A notification for Unjha. There are discrepancies in the land records of Prant Office/Revenue Records and the Town Planning Records of Unjha Nagar Palika. The notification has been issued without consulting the Town Planning Records of Nagar Palika. The Officers of Nagar Palika wanted DFCCIL to share information with them. Participant from Unjha mentioned that the issue was raised in PCM in Mehsana and he had shared the map and other information relating to the Town Planning Record but the 20A notification came out without addressing the issue. This would lead to more confusion and conflict.
- Some of the participants also questioned the relevance of the socio-economic baseline survey as it is yet to be clear who is going to be a PAP. According to participants 20A notification is wrong then how one can derive who is a PAP?
- There is RUB in Bhandu village and people have been using it for long. Now there is a board, which displays that this road is not for common people. It was suggested to make provision for RUB.

- There was another request from Bhandu village that the current plan for land acquisition in the village need to be changed to save the temple etc.
- There was a complaint from Kamli village that the railway level crossing has been closed and necessary action has to be taken in this regard.
- There was also a long discussion on the issue of NOC for construction beyond 30 meters and the issues associated with it.
- PAP referred that now there is new RRA which is different than RRA 2008 and suggested to refer the latest RRA for disbursement of compensation.
- PAPs enquired about compensation provision for remaining area after land acquisition.
- PAPs enquired about compensation provision for people coming below poverty line {BPL} category.

[Environmental Issues]

- There was a discussion about increase of vibration impact due to construction of DFC tracks.

5. PCM in Mehsana

District: Mehsana

Sub-District: Mehsana

Date: 18th Nov 2011

Venue: Urban Bank Science College, Mehsana

Villages Covered: Moti Dau, Hebova, Punasan, Shobhasan, Kukas, Hedua Hanumant, Mehsana, Ramosana, Taleti, Nani Dau and Palodara

Participants (name, position and organization)	
Officials from Railways Mr. A K Dave, Senior Chief Engineer Mr. Ajay Nischal, Assistant Divisional Engineer, Mehsana	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: Around 350 from the target area, 2 Officers of DFCCIL, 2 from Railway Office of Mehsana, 2 from NKC and 9 from GECT No. of Women Participated: 03 Village-wise details of the participants: Mehsana – 106, Nani Dau – 80, Moti Dau – 01, Taleti – 13, Hebova – 4, Palodara – 2, Punasan – 4, Shobhasan – 4, Mevad – 10 (Although this village is expected to participate in the PCM of 19 th Nov some people from this village came to the meeting in Mehsana) As per the registration document there were no participants from Kukas, Hedua Hanumant and Ramosana. There may be some participants from these villages who went out without registering themselves as the crowd was quite big and people wanted to rush into the meeting room.
Other Government Officials Attended: Mr. Barot, Dy Superintendent of Police, Mehsana Special Land Acquisition Officer, Mehsana	Presenter and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Mr. Sailesh bhai Kantilal Patel, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- One common issue raised by many participants is that why the Railways decided to take the corridor in the eastern side of the current alignment. Many of them described it to be politically influenced/ motivated. Participants were very straight forward in asking for a disclosure of information on pros and cons of laying down the corridor in the east as well as in the west. According to some the participants in the eastern part the PAPs are poor and the loss would be quite significant.
- Some of the participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired. They also cited the prevailing market rate in different areas and compensation to be provided if Jantri rate is applied.
- Some of the participants questioned the 20A notification for land acquisition. In some cases the plot close to the current alignment is not notified whereas another plot behind this one has been notified. This raises suspicion in the people on the activities of Railways.
- Some of the participants also challenged the DFCCIL Officials for their generic statements. While the DFCCIL Officials in the meeting are saying that the houses/flats will not be affected by the corridor project in Mehsana, other officials, who have done the survey have marked some areas from which it is evident that some buildings would be affected. So whom to be believed?
- There were a lot of objections from Nani Dau village. PAPs informed that, Taleti village is located 2.5 km from Nani Dau in the north. DFCCIL railway track will shift from east to west, and goes till Fatepura and Nanapur villages and then enters in Nanidau and from middle of Nanidau it takes turn to east again and then goes straight along the railway line. According to villagers major portion of village is coming under DFC.

Further, PAPs informed that, total 999 bigha land is available within village, which will be wasted. PAPs suggested constructing DFC on east side of existing railway track parallel to it without taking turn in the village. Time and again PAPs mentioned that they would not allow railway line to pass through their village. They requested DFCCIL Officials to change the alignment. They clearly mentioned that they don't believe the Railway Officials as for decades they have been requesting the railway authority to keep the level crossing near their village open for 24 hours (the level crossing is being closed in the evening till the next morning and the villagers face great difficulties in communication). This has not happened yet. Even the local MP has written to the Railway Ministry but so far no action has been taken.

- PAPs informed that, railway gate in Nani Dau is closed for 12 hours at night. It is difficult to visit hospital in case of any emergency and get timely treatment.
- PAPs raised their concern that the compensation amount proposed is not sufficient enough to purchase land and do construction of house elsewhere. They were of the opinion that "development of country means development of people, if poor section of people suffers than what is the meaning of such development".
- PAPs enquired about total land available with railways on Delhi - Ahmedabad rail route.
- Some of the people threatened that if the DFCCIL will not listen to their request then they will start mass mobilization and movement.
- Many participants wanted to know about the area to be acquired and list of PAPs etc.
- PAPs enquired about the provision to get compensation amongst family members.

[Environmental Issues]

- There was no discussion related to environmental issues.

6. PCM in Ambalyasan

District: Mehsana

Sub-District/Taluka: Mehsana

Date: 19th Nov 2011

Venue: Oxford School of Management, Near Shanku Water Park, Mehsana-Ahmedabad Highway

Villages covered: Navi Sedhavi, Jornang, Ambliyan, Chaluva, Dholasan, Geeratpur, Ditasan, Jagudan and Mevad

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. V Sonakia, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 27 from the target area, 2 Officers of DFCCIL, 5 persons from media, 2 from NKC and 8 from GECT No. of Women Participated: 07 Village-wise details of the participants: Ambliyan – 9, Navi Sedhavi – 02, Dholasan – 03, Mevad – 24 Jornang-1 There were no participants from Jornang, Chaluva, Geeratpur, Ditasan and Jagudan.
Other Government Officials Attended: Police Sub Inspector, Dholasan	Presenter and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Mr. Sailesh bhai Kantilal Patel, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) Minutes: Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- Majority of the participants had one submission that DFCCIL should change its plan and take the DFC parallel to the existing line. This will save the farmers of the target villages (Mevad, Amblyasan etc.), who are poor and don't have alternatives for livelihoods.
- Many of them blamed Railways for favoring rich and politicians. In order to save the rich persons (doctors, businessmen, industrialists etc.) of Mehsana DFCCIL is making the detour/diversion/ turning near Mevad, Nani Dau – which will destroy the livelihoods of the poor farmers. Nobody is there to fight for the poor farmers.
- Some of the participants mentioned that DFCCIL is not telling us the truth. They are not sharing the information, maps of the Project etc.
- Some of the participants of Amblyasan and Mevad wanted to know whether the buildings and shops of their villages will be destroyed because of DFC.
- Participants raised the issue of compensation based on the market rate for land to be acquired. They questioned the plan and intention of DFCCIL to acquire the land in through away price.
- The compensation given as per jantri rates to farmers is not sufficient enough to buy land elsewhere. One participant mentioned that with the compensation against 20 bigha land he would not be in a position to buy one bigha land in his village.
- Some participants requested DFCCIL to arrange land, which the PAPs will buy by paying the Jantri Rate
- The women participants mentioned that the people of the area depend heavily on agriculture. Our country claims to be a land of farmers but what the Government is doing. It will create havoc for the farmers. The farmers will lose land and livelihoods. They will be socially ostracized. Once you lose land then no one will give their daughters in marriage to these families. So the Government should not do anything to make the farmers lose their land. DFCCIL should change its plan and take the DFC parallel to the existing line.

- Some of the participants argued that the DFCCIL Officials always pass on the blame to the technical and engineering aspects. Because of the technical aspects there would be diversion/ turning etc. One participant mentioned that we have promising engineers in our country and our engineers have already addressed critical issues and have shown solutions to similar kind of problems. Why can't the Government find out some solutions to it and construct the DFC in such a way that less land will be acquired.
- Some of the participants threatened that farmers would commit suicide if the Government is not going to listen to their requests/ demands.
- Some of the participant informed that, PCM scheduled is not convenient to PAPs due to agriculture season. It was requested to organize such important meeting as per convenience of the PAPs.
- Some of the participant enquired about DFCCIL provision to provide ROB or RUB within village.

[Environmental Issues]

- There was no discussion related to environmental issues.

7. PCM in Julasan

District: Mehsana

Sub-District/Taluka: Mehsana

Date: 21st Nov 2011

Venue: Community Hall (Maniklal Smruti), Julasan village, Taluka – Kadi, District - Mehsana

Villages Covered: Julasan, Ghumasan, Dangarva, Anandpura, Tankiya, Kaial, Wamaj and Vansajara

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. V Sonakia, APM, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Other Officials from the Railways Mr. H M Parmar, CPWI, Kalol Mr. Narendra Singh – ADE, Sabarmati	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 63 from the target area, 2 Officers of DFCCIL, 2 persons Indian Railways, 1 from media, 1 from NKC and 7 from GECT. No. of Women Participated: 09 Village-wise details of the participants: Julasan – 56, Ghumasan – 07, Dangarva – 06, Tankiya – 02 Palodara – 01 (this village was not included for this PCM) Social category wise Gen – 42, OBC – 26, BC – 04, SC and ST - Nil There were no participants from Anandpura, Kaial, Wamaj and Vansajara.
Other Government Officials Attended: No	Presentor and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Mr. Sailesh bhai Kantilal Patel, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal

(1) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- The key issue discussed in the meeting was the low compensation for the land to be acquired. There were a number of questions relating to the existing Jantri Rate and how the farmers are going to lose.
- Participants from Ghumasan village mentioned that they will not give land if Jantri Rate is referred as the basis for payment of compensation. One of them mentioned that ONGC has already taken land from the village and now the Railways – then what the farmers will do? Some of the participants requested the DFCCIL to provide land against the land to be acquired as compensation.
- Participant wanted more clarification on the payment of ex-gratia for losing the land.
- Participants wanted to get information from the Officers on the amount of land each one is going to lose.
- Some others mentioned that their land is located closed to the railway line but their survey number is given in the current 20A notification.
- Another major issue flagged by number of participants including 2 women is the problem relating to accessibility such as a) the railway level crossing is not open for 24 hours, b) the RUB near the school in Julasan is silted up, c) there are three Nalas/RUBs between Julasan and Ghumasan but the farmers can't take their tractors through these RUBs. The participants requested that at least one RUB is constructed through which farmers can take their tractors.

[Environmental Issues]

- There was no discussion related to environmental issues.

8. PCM in Iqbalgarh

District: Banaskantha

Sub-District/Taluka: Amirgarh

Dated: 22nd November 2011

Venue: Agrasen Bhavan, Iqbalgarh, District – Mehsana

Villages Covered: Sadarpur, Karjoda, Chitraseni, Jaspuriya, Jethi, Iqbalgarh, Hebatpur and Surajpura. Later on one more village i.e. Rajpuriya was also invited.

Participants (name, position and organization)	
<p>DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM:</p> <p>3. DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM:</p> <p>Mr. K R Choudhury, Project Manager, DFCCIL, Ajmer</p> <p>Mr. Sanjay Gupta, APM, DFCCIL, Abu Road</p> <p>Mr. Arun Rao, DFCCIL, Abu Road</p> <p>Mr. H R Sainik, Consultant, DFCCIL, Abur Road</p>	<p>Gender Balance:</p> <p>No. of Men Participated: 106 from the target area, 4 Officers of DFCCIL, 1 from State Government official, 1 from NKC and 8 from GECT.</p> <p>No. of Women Participated: 03</p> <p>Village-wise details of the participants: Iqbalgarh – 51, Jethi – 06, Karjoda – 08, Chitraseni – 04, Jaspuriya – 05, Hebatpur – 04, Surajpura – 02 (Many people from this village attend the meeting but they refused to do the registration)</p> <p>There were 29 participants from Surajpura, Karjoda, Jaspuriya, Chitraseni and other villages) refused to register their names in the meeting. They were boycotting the meeting. After a lot of persuasion they came in but refused to register.</p> <p>Social category wise Gen – 21, OBC – 47, BC – 03, SC – 06, ST – 03 (social category of 29 persons who did not register could not be found out)</p>
<p>Other Government Officials Attended:</p> <p>Mr. Lalji Meena, Naib Mamlatdar, Amirgarh</p>	<p>Presentor and Coordinator from GECT: Mr. Iswar Bhai, Mr. Sailesh bhai Kantilal Patel, Lomesh Gupta and Mr. Nischal</p>

(1) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- The major discontentment of people from the target villages is the acquisition of land by DFCCIL. PAP informed that all do not understand Government technical language of 20A and 20E. Many of them mentioned that they don't want to give land to DFCCIL without proper compensation amount as per market rate and not the Jantri Rate
- Some of them mentioned that land can be given if the Railway gives them land as compensation against acquisition of land.
- Some people objected to participate in the meeting. They mentioned that there was a PCM in Sep 2011 and many of them had given their representations but no action was taken. They had asked for information from DFCCIL but so far they have not got any information.
- The local farmers should have been consulted before the project was planned. Now land is going to be acquired and DFCCIL is coming to the people for public consultations.
- Some of the participants demanded that the graveyards should not be disturbed – the kabarithan of Iqbalgarh and the samsan of Jaspuriya are going to be affected.
- Some participants raised the problem of accessibility because of DFC.

- One from Iqbalgarh complained that after getting the notification – 20A his father passed away. He requested DFCCIL for additional compensation and job to one of the member of his family.
- PAPs were of the opinion that, passenger trains are only beneficial for common public but freight corridor will only benefit Industrialist. Thus it is suggested to take land from industrialist instead of poor farmers.

[Environmental Issues]

- One from Chitraseni complained that his house is located 500 meter away from the existing track; still he could feel the strong vibration. Once DFC is established then problem will become more acute.

9. PCM in Kalol

District: Gandhinagar

Sub-District/Taluka: Kalol

Dated: 31st July 2012

Venue: Jainwadi, Kalol, District – Gandhinagar

Villages Covered: Ramnagar, Piyaz, Borisana, Kalol, Pratapura, Chatral, Ola, Isand, Vadaswami, Pansar,

Participants (name, position and organization)	
DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: 4. DFCCIL Officials attended the PCM: Mr. A. Rankawat, CPM, Ahmedabad Mr. Mr. R K Mehta, Project Manager, Land, DFCCIL, Ahmedabad Mr. Shrivastava, APM Mr. Gupta, APM	Gender Balance: No. of Men Participated: 33
Other Government Officials Attended: SDM cum CA, Gandhinagar	Presenter and Coordinator from Cradle: Mr. Pranay Kumar, Mr. Satish Borad, and Mr. Shashank Trivedi

(2) **Minutes:** Queries asked by the participants during the question / answer session are as follows;

[Socio-Economic Issues]

- PAP requested to explain whether the proposed DFC alignment is on parallel or detour
- PAPs complaint that, when DFCCIL have decided that compensation amount will be paid as per Jantri rates then why PAPs are now invited for consultation? According to some of the PAPs the value of the land is Rs. 1.71 Crores and DFCCIL will only pay Rs. 50 lacs. If it is real public consultation then DFCCIL needs to pay the market price for the land.
- PAPs requested to give two copies of statement made by DFCCIL officials regarding compensation amount with their signature.
- PAPs requested that JICA representatives should visit and discuss with PAPs directly.
- PAPs informed that, they have presented their concerns to all important persons including Rahul Gandhi and informed him that, our land value is very high, so DFC railway line should be parallel to minimize land acquisition. Further PAPs informed that, the market value of land on Wamaj Road is Rs.60 lakhs per bigha, on Mahesana highway, market value of land is about Rs.1.7 Crore, in Chhatral, and Isand many factories are coming up so their land value is about Rs. 44 lakh per bigha. In addition to this, Pansar village comes under Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) and the market value of land is Rs. 60 lakhs per bigha. PAPs suggested taking average of market price in these villages for deciding compensation amount.
- PAPs informed that at present it is monsoon time and requested to provide time to PAPs so that they can do harvesting of their crop.
- Some of the PAPs informed that, a major portion of their land is within alignment. PAPs raised their concern that with the proposed compensation amount PAPs would not be able to purchase half the size of land acquired within 50 kms.
- PAPs informed that if DFCCIL want to acquire land then additional payment of Rs. 5-7 crores is not a big amount for any big project like DFCCIL.
- PAPs informed that, on both sides of their villages (east and west), many factories are constructed due to which land value has gone up. PAPs requested to provide land at current market price.
- PAPs informed that, land from Viramgaon to Mahesana is less fertile. If DFCCIL construct parallel railway track along this belt, then DFCCIL will be required to pay less compensation.

- PAPs requested to inform JICA and Ministry of Railways that, farmers are not ready to give their land as per Jantri rates.
- PAPs again complaints that the alignment design plan is prepared as per convenience of officials in HQ without realizing the field situation.
- PAPs also raised their concern that they were not consulted before finalization of alignment.

[Environmental Issues]

- There was no discussion related to environmental issues.

(3) No. of Participants:

33 participants attended the PCM. There was no representation from women participants.


Attachment 10-3

PCM Handout in English & Gujarati

(a) PCM on Draft ESIA and RRP in November 2011 and July 2012

Handout at PCM for draft RRP in English

General Features:
The Project stretches approximately 140km between Wamaj and Iqbalgadh in Gujarat involving 68 villages in total at Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha districts, and includes junction stations, crossing stations, important & major bridges. Maximum speed is planned at 100 km/hr.




Study Area

Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan (ESMoP)
ESMP & ESMoP are prepared for (1) providing measures to mitigate identified adverse environmental and social impacts; and (2) providing the environmental & social monitoring plan with responsibility at each party. ESMoP proposes to conduct the following major monitoring activities:



- [Biodiversity]
 - Recording plantation progress and site observation regularly.
 - Site observation from preliminary and secondary data with officers of Balaram Ambaj Wildlife Sanctuary
- [Noise & Vibration]
 - Measurement according to the national standard and international standards at the construction and operation phases.
- [Water Quality]
 - Sampling & analysis of water and wastewater according to the national water quality standard at the construction and operation phases.
- [Air Quality]
 - Sampling & analysis for selected parameters (e.g. dust & exhaust emission) according to the national ambient air quality standard during the construction phase.
- [Land Acquisition & Livelihood Stabilization]
 - Monthly check of compensation payment record and problems raised by communities at the planning and construction phases.

For any further information, please contact:
DFCCIL Headquarters
Add: 5th Floor, Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi - 110001
Tel: (0)11-23439800, Fax: (0)11-23454701
Chief Project Manager, Ahmedabad
Add: 1st Floor, Old DRM Office Building, Kulkapur, Ahmedabad-380002
Tel: (0)79-22175107, Fax: (0)79-22163101
Chief Project Manager, Almer
Add: 42A/3, Civil Lines, Almer-305001
Tel: (0)145-2625546, Fax: (0)145-2630360
E-mail Address: dfc-package3@gmail.com

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR (DFC) PROJECT PHASE-1 (Wamaj to Iqbalgadh)



**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND
DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR
CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED
(DFCCIL)**

Objectives of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM):

The general objectives of ESIA and PCM for Phase 1 (Wamaj – Iqbalgadh Section) in the DFC Project (the Project) are outlined below:

[ESIA]

- Identifying and assessing potential environmental and social impacts due to implementation of the Project.
- Formulating an implementable Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMoP) to avoid/minimize the identified impacts and an appropriate monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure its implementation; and
- Recommending suitable institutional mechanisms to monitor and supervise effective implementation of ESMP and ESMoP.

[PCM]

- Holding an opinion exchange process in the ESIA study by sharing potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures; and
- Ensuring transparency of decision-making process of the Project by enhancing public involvement into project planning.



Major Potential Environmental and Social Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Parameter	Stage	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Natural Environment Biodiversity	Construction & Operation	Increasing risks of i) distraction/loss of habitat and wildlife, and ii) disturbance of wildlife movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensatory plantation with local species - Green Belt Development - Preparation of culverts and underpasses to facilitate wildlife movement.
	Pollution Control		
Noise & Vibration	Construction	Increasing noise & vibration level due to operation of construction equipments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance notice of construction activities to neighbors - Installing noise barriers at residential area and sensitive area if necessary - Ensuring correct track geometry by advanced measurement
	Operation	Increasing noise & vibration level due to train operation	
Water Quality	Construction	Deterioration of water quality such as turbidity by the earth work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of contamination directly to river - Appropriate maintenance of stockpiled soil and loose materials - Preparation of emergency mitigations such as floating oil booms
	Construction	Generating dust from earthmoving and construction work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plantation along the DFC line - Sprinkling of water - Using low emission construction equipments and vehicles
Social Environment Land Acquisition	Before Construction	Land acquisition of private land and involuntary resettlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing compensation for the affected land and structures as per the policies to be established in the RRP
	Before Construction & Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affecting source of income at some extent due to land acquisition. - Increasing local business opportunities due to construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awarding appropriate rehabilitation programs - Providing job opportunities related to the Project to local people and project affected people
Social Infrastructure	Construction	Disturbed accessibility to local social infrastructure such as religious places and water pipelines for domestic water supply and irrigation system to some extent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing a temporary passage to local infrastructure and religious places during construction
	Operation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing access to local infrastructure including religious places by providing a road, bridge and/or underpass - Arrangement of cross drainage works such as bridges, culverts, etc.

[illegible]

- મુખ્ય લેખાગ્રામ્ય પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક ખસણી અને તેને સમજાવવા કરેલા જાહેરના સુચિત પ્રયાસો

Attachment 10-4

PCM Presentation in English & Gujarati


(a) PCM on Draft ESIA and RRP in November 2011 (Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha Districts)

Presentation at PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP in English for November 2011

<p>DEVELOPMENT OF DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT (PHASE-1 Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section)</p> <p>Final ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) Draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP)</p> <p>PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (PCM)</p> <p>XXXX DISTRICT</p> <p>XX/11/2011</p>	<p>Section-1 Outline of DFC Project</p>
<p>Today's Agenda</p> <p>Section-1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outline of Entire DFC Project 2. Outline of the Project (Wamaj - Iqbalgarh) <p>Section-2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives of the ESIA Study 2. Summary of Impact Assessment Results with Proposed Mitigation Measures 3. Break <p>Section-3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives of the RRP Study 2. Relevant Legislations 3. Proposed Compensation Package 4. Questions and Answers 	<p>1. Outline of the Entire Project</p>
<p>Objectives of the Public Consultation Meetings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receiving opinions from the public and to feed-back the same to the planning process of the Project 2. Incorporating public views and opinions to ESIA and RRP studies 3. Exchanging opinion in the study process by sharing potential positive/negative environmental and social impacts 4. Presenting results of the draft ESIA and the draft RRP studies including suggested mitigation measures 	<p>1-1. Project Proponent</p> <p>Project Proponent MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (MOE), GOVT. OF INDIA</p> <p>Project Implementing Agency DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (DFCCIL)</p> <p>■Established as "Special Purpose Vehicle" to undertake construction, operation and maintenance of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) from MOE.</p>

1-2. Objective of the Project

- Develop the Multiple High Axle Load Freight Corridor has been conceived to facilitate faster and safer mass transportation of goods in bulk.
- Contribute to sustaining and boosting the present trends of economic growth.
- Create job opportunities, increase household income and serve public interest.



2-1. Project Scope


Proposed Facilities:

- Gandhinagar – Approx. 14 Km
- Mahisra – Approx. 54 Km
- Rajan – Approx. 12 Km
- Barakantre – Approx. 47 Km
- Total – Approx. 140 Km**

Proposed Facilities:

- Terminal Stations
- Junction Stations
- Crossing Stations
- Major and Important Bridges
- Minor Bridges

Project Schedule:
ESIA & RSP Studies: Jul 2011 – Dec 2011 (planned)



1-3. Project Overview



Composed of 2 corridors; eastern corridor and western corridor.
Planned to be constructed with a combination of loan from bilateral/multilateral agencies.

Section-2


Outline of Draft ESIA

2. Outline of the Project (Wamaj – Iqbalgarh Section)

1. Objectives of the ESIA Study

To collect environmental & social baseline information in order to identify and assess potential impacts on social/natural environment caused by the Project.

To prepare the mitigation measures, namely the Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP), Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan (ESMoP) for necessary actions to address the potential environmental and social impacts.





2-3 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Pollution Control)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Noise	Construction	Temporal noise level might be increased due to operation of construction equipment.	-Advance notice of construction activities to neighbors -Regular maintenance of construction equipments
	Operation	Noise level might be increased due to daily train operation.	-Introducing temporary noise barriers during construction and permanent noise barriers during operation, wherever necessary
Vibration	Construction	Vibration level might be increased temporarily due to operation of construction equipment.	-Advance notice of construction activities to neighbors -Ensuring correct track geometry by advanced measurement
	Operation	Vibration level might be increased permanently due to train operation.	

2. Summary of Impact Assessment Results with Proposed Mitigation Measures

2-1. Major Study Items Identified at Scoping

Natural Environment	Social Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flora, fauna, biodiversity ✓ Endangered species ✓ Tree census - Noise and vibration measurement - Water quality measurement - Air Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic aspects ✓ Land acquisition ✓ Livelihood ✓ Vulnerable groups - Social Infrastructure

2-3 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Pollution Control: Continued)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Air Pollution	Construction	Particulate matter would be predominant pollutant affecting air quality in vicinity of construction sites.	-Plantation along the DFC, and proper storage of construction materials -Covering payload area of the trucks or dumpers to prevent spillage -Sprinkling of water -Low emission construction equipment and vehicles -Regular air quality monitoring
Water Pollution	Construction	Degradation of water quality such as turbidity by the earth work.	-Retaining site drainage as purpose-built drains for appropriate discharge of waste water -Appropriate management of stockpiled soil and loose material -Preparation of emergency response such as boating or boom

2-2 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Natural Environment)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Environment	Construction & Operation	habitat and wildlife disturbance may be caused due to cutting trees at the entire length of the alignment.	-Compensatory plantation -Green Belt Development -Local species to be planted
		Impact of noise, vibration and disturbance from the proximity of wildlife movement might be increased.	-The location of this distance preparation of culverts and underpasses to facilitate wildlife movement

2-4 Major Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Land Acquisition & Construction	Before	Total 1,357 plots in 68 villages will be affected livelihood would be affected due to land acquisition.	-Provision of proper compensation and livelihood assistance
	Construction	Uninterrupted accessibility to local social infrastructure such as religious places and water points for domestic water supply and irrigation system will be predicted in some extent.	-Securing passage to local infrastructure and religious places during construction -Ensuring accessibility to local infrastructure and religious places by providing roads, bridges and/or underpasses if necessary -Arrangement of cross drainage works such as bridges, culverts, etc.

2-3. 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 in which shall be in vernacular language.

Hearing of Objections (Section 20B)

- 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.

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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.

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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, or 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 fees, if no award is made in a year after the declaration (20E), but 6 months extension under award/MAA provision.
- In case of delay, additional (not less than) 5% interest should be paid for each month delay.

3. Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project (Summary)

3-1. Compensation for Land

3-2. Compensation for Assets

3-3. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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/RAP due to severance of land from other land [8(b), Section 20F].
- Damage of RAP due to the acquisition affecting other immovable property in any manner or his earnings [8(c), Section 20F].
- Expenses incurred by RAP 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 provides, the competent authority or the arbitrator, as the case may be, shall in every case award a solatium of 50% on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

3-1. 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, as recorded from sales less than fifty percent of the sale needs registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid.

- (ii) 50% solatium on the compensation determined in the above [Section 20F(5) of RAA 2008].

3-1. 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.

3-2. 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.

3-2. 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.

3-3. 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.

3-2. 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

3-3. 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.

3-3. 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) .

3-4. Grievance Redressal

Chief Project Manager (CPM), CA or DFCCIL Head Office (SEMU: Social & Environmental Management Unit) can be contacted for grievance redressal.

CPM Office Ahmedabad
CPM Office Amjer
SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office
Competent Authority (One per District)

for contact details, see the last page of the Handout.

3-3. 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 (v), NRRP 2007).

3-5. Further Information Disclosure of RRP Report and Your Comments

For further detailed information, the RRP will be disclosed following places:

- Draft RRP Report:
Summary of Draft RRP will be available in Gujarati at each affected village office from late Nov. 2011 for 1 week.
- Full report of Draft RRP will be available in English at CPM Ahmedabad and Ajmer Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from late Nov. 2011 for 1 week.

Comments can be submitted to the DFCCIL Head Office or respective CPM offices either by post or through email at dfc.package3@gmail.com from late Nov. 2011 for 1 week.

- Final RRP Report:
Final RRP report will be available in the same locations from late Dec. 2011 (planned).

3-3. 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).

For further inquiries and comments, please contact

DFCCIL Headquarters

Add: 5th Floor, Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi -110001

Chief Project Manager (CPM), Ahmedabad

Add: 1st Floor, Old DRM Office Building, Kalupur, Ahmedabad-380002

Chief Project Manager (CPM), Ajmer

Add: 42A/3, Civil Lines, Ajmer-305001



Presentation at PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP in Gujarati for November 2011

ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરિડોર યોજનાનો વિકાસ
(ભાગ-1 વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગ)

લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક

સુચિત પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક અસરના મુલ્યાંકન

અને

સુચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન યોજના

એજન્ડા

ભાગ-1

- સમગ્ર યોજનાની રૂપરેખા
- વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ યોજનાની રૂપરેખા

ભાગ-2

- ESIA અભ્યાસનો હેતુ
- અસરો ઠગવી કરવા માટેના સુચિત પગલા અને આકારણીના પરિણામો

ભાગ-3

- RRR અભ્યાસનો હેતુ
- જમીન સંપાદન, પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન અંગેની નીતિ અને તેના મહત્વના કાયદાઓ
- સુચિત વળતર અંગેનું પેકેજ
- પૂર્ણ અને જવાબ

લોક પરામર્ષ બેઠકનો હેતુ

લોકો પાસેથી તેમના મંતવ્ય મેળવવા અને પ્રોજેક્ટ તૈયાર કરવાની કામગીરીમાં તેમનો સમાવેશ કરવો
ઈએસઆઈએ અભ્યાસમાં લોકોના મતવ્યો સામેલ કરવા
ઈએસઆઈએ અભ્યાસની પ્રક્રિયામાં પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક સકારાત્મક/નકારાત્મક અભિપ્રાયોમાં સહભાગીથી મતવ્યોની આપલે કરવી.

ઈએસઆઈએ અભ્યાસમાં વિપરીત અસરો હળવી કરવાના સુચવેલ ઉપાયો સામેલ કરી તેના પરિણામો રજૂ કરવા

ભાગ -1
યોજનાની રૂપરેખા

1. સમગ્ર યોજનાની રૂપરેખા

૧-૧. યોજના

યોજનાની દરખાસ્ત કરનાર

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય, ભારત સરકાર

યોજના અમલીકરણ સંસ્થા

ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લી. (DFCCIL)

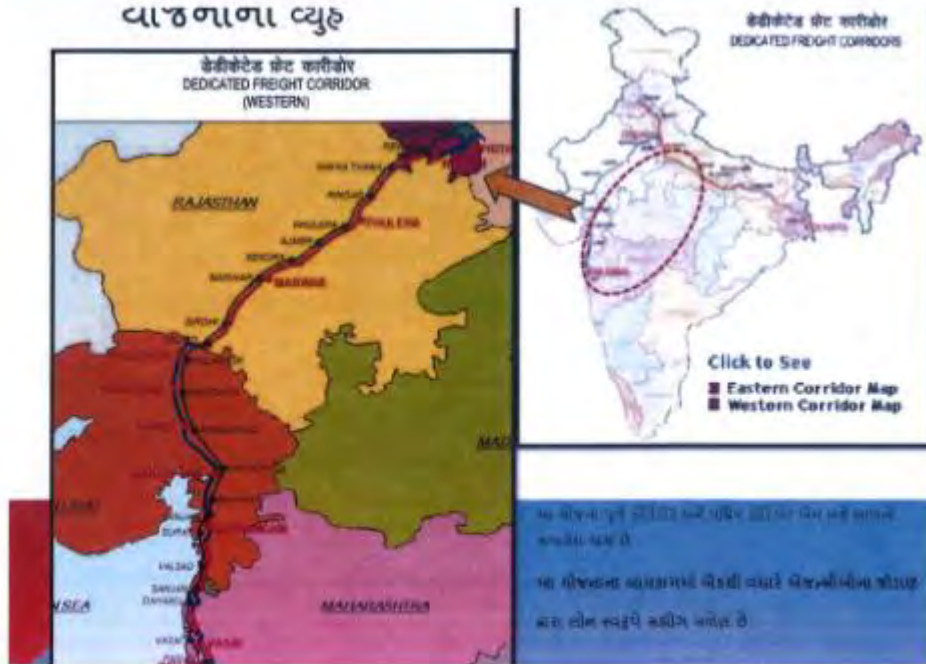
❖ ભારત સરકારના રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયના ઉપક્રમે ડીએફસી પ્રોજેક્ટ ખાસ હેતુ સરના વાહનો માટેની બાંધકામ, સંચાલન અને મરામત માટે ઉભુ કરેલ સંસ્થા છે.

૧-૨. યોજનાનો હેતુ

- મોટા જથ્થામાં માલનો ઝડપી અને સુરક્ષીત રીતે લઈ જવા માટે બહુવિધ ઉચી ધરીપટ માલવાહન યંત્રના રસ્તાઓનો વિકાસ કરવા
- આર્થિક વિકાસદરની હાલની દિશાને સમગતિશીલ વિકાસમાં મદદરૂપ બનવું
- નોકરીની તકો, આવકમાં વધારો, કુટુંબદિઠ આવક અને લોકોની રૂચીમાં ઉપયોગી થવા માટે નિર્માણ કરવું



વાઝગાળા વ્યુહ



૨. યોજનાની રૂપરેખા (વામજ થી ઈકબાલગઢ વિભાગ)



૨-૧. યોજનાનો વિસ્તાર

□ ગાંધીનગર	- અંદાજિત ૧૪ કિ.મી.
□ મહેસાણા	- અંદાજિત ૬૪ કિ.મી.
□ પાટણ	- અંદાજિત ૧૨ કિ.મી.
□ જનાસકાંઠા	- અંદાજિત ૪૩ કિ.મી.
કુલ	- અંદાજિત ૧૪૦ કિ.મી.

દરખાસ્ત સુવિધા

- અંતિમ સ્ટેશન
- જંકશન સ્ટેશન
- કોશીંગ સ્ટેશન
- મુખ્ય અને મહત્વના પુલ
- નાના પુલ

યોજનાનું આયોજન

ESIA & RRP અભ્યાસ -

જુલાઈ-૨૦૧૧

થી

ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧

ભાગ - 2

DRAFT પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક અસરની આકારણી રૂપરેખા



ESIA અભ્યાસનો હેતુ

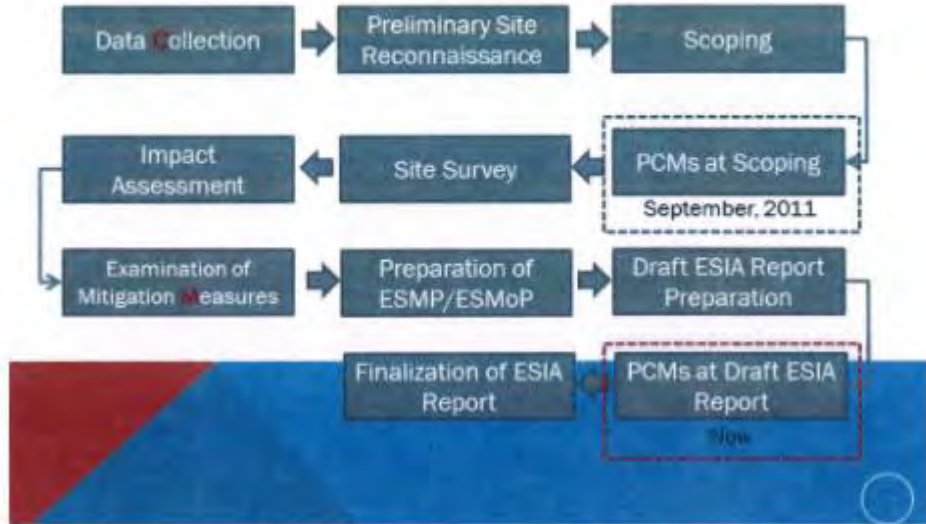
પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક
આધારભૂત માહિતી એકત્ર કરવી
અને સંભવિત અસરોની ઓળખ
અને માપણી કરવી

સંભવિત પર્યાવરણીય અને
સામાજિક અસરને ઘટાડવા માટે
પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક
મુલ્યાંકન આયોજન તૈયાર કરવું
અને જરૂરી એક્શન લેવા.



1. ESIA અભ્યાસનો (Continued)

ESIA માટેની લોક પરામર્ષ બેઠકની પ્રક્રિયા



અસરો હજીવી કરવા માટેના સુચીત પગલા અને
આદારગીના પટિલાઓ

2.1 કાર્યક્ષેત્ર માટેના અભ્યાસની મુખ્ય બાબતો

કુદરતી પર્યાવરણ

સામાજિક પર્યાવરણ

વનસ્પતિ અને પ્રાણીઓ જેવીક
વિવિધતાનો અભ્યાસ

1. ભયગ્રસ્ત જાતિઓ
2. વૃક્ષોની ગણતરી

ઘોઘાટ અને કંપનનું માપન
પ્રાણીની ગુણવત્તાનું માપન
હવાની ગુણવત્તા

1) સામાજિક-આર્થિક સંદર્ભ

- જમીન સંપાદન
- આજીવિકા
- વચીત સમુદાય

2) સામાજિક ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર
સંદર્ભ

મુખ્ય પર્યાવરણીય અસરો અને તેને હજીવી કરવાના ઉપાયો (કુદરતી પર્યાવરણ)

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	અસરનું મુલ્યાંકન	હજીવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
જૈવિક વિવિધતા	બાંધકામ અને પ્રોજેક્ટની વાસ્તવિક કામગીરી	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> સમગ્ર રેલ માર્ગ પરની વનસ્પતી અને વન્ય પ્રાણીઓની સુષ્ટીને ખલેલ થવું/નાશ થવો વન્ય પ્રાણીઓની સુષ્ટીને ખલેલ અને તેમની ગતિવિધીમાં રૂકાવટનો ખતરો વધી શકે છે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> વૃક્ષારોપણ ગ્રીન બેલ્ટ તૈયાર કરવા સ્થાનિક વનસ્પતીઓનું ઉછેર અભ્યારણ્યથી 3 કીમી સુધીના વિસ્તારમાં કોઈ ઘોંઘાટ/અવાજ ન કરવો નાળા, ગરનાળા અને સુરંગ માર્ગો/બોગદા તૈયાર કરવા જેવી વન્ય પ્રાણીઓની ગતિવિધીમાં સરળતા રહે.

મુખ્ય પર્યાવરણીય અસરો અને તેને હજીવી કરવાના ઉપાયો (કુદરતી પર્યાવરણ)

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	અસરનું મુલ્યાંકન	હજીવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
ઘોંઘાટ	બાંધકામ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> બાંધકામ તબક્કા દરમિયાન બાંધકામના સાધનોની કામગીરીના લીધે ઘોંઘાટનું સ્તર હંગામી રીતે વધી શકે છે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> વિસ્તારના લોકોને બાંધકામ પ્રવૃત્તિની અગાઉથી જાણ કરવામાં આવશે. બાંધકામના સાધનોની નિયમિત જાળવણી કરવામાં આવશે બાંધકામ દરમિયાન હંગામી રીતે ઘોંઘાટ અટકાવવાના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે અને પ્રોજેક્ટની વાસ્તવિક કામગીરી દરમિયાન કાયમી રીતે ઘોંઘાટ અટકાવવાના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે.
	અમલીકરણ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> કાયમી રેલ વ્યવહાર શરૂ થયા પછી ઘોંઘાટનું પ્રદુષણ વધી શકે છે. 	

મુખ્ય પર્યાવરણીય અસરો અને તેને હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
(ફુદરતી પર્યાવરણ)

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન	હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
ધુજારી	બાંધકામ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> બાંધકામ તબક્કા દરમિયાન બાંધકામના સાધનોની કામગીરીના લીધે ધુજારી સ્તર હંગામી રીતે વધી શકે છે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> વિસ્તારના લોકોને બાંધકામ પ્રવૃત્તિની અગાઉથી જાણ કરવામાં આવશે. બાંધકામના સાધનોની નિયમિત જાળવણી કરવામાં આવશે. બાંધકામ દરમિયાન હંગામી રીતે ધુજારી અટકાવવાના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે અને પ્રોજેક્ટની વાસ્તવિક કામગીરી દરમિયાન કાયમી રીતે ધુજારી અટકાવવાના સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે. અગાઉથી માપણી લઈ સાચા ભોમિતીક ટ્રેક તૈયાર કરવાની ખાતરી રાખવી.
	અમલીકરણ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> કાયમી રેલ વ્યવહાર શરૂ થયા પછી પોંખાટનું પ્રદુષણ વધી શકે છે. 	

મુખ્ય પર્યાવરણીય અસરો અને તેને હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
(હવાનું પર્યાવરણ)

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન	હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
હવાનું પ્રદુષણ	બાંધકામ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> બાંધકામ તબક્કા દરમિયાન બાંધકામના સ્થળની હવામાં પ્રદુષણ વધી શકે છે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ડીયોક્સી લાઈન પર વુક્સોરોપણ કરવામાં આવશે. બાંધકામની સામગ્રીનું યોગ્ય રીતે સંગ્રહ કરવામાં આવશે. ટ્રક અને ડમ્પર પર કેવર પાથરવામાં આવશે જેથી સામગ્રી ઢોળાય નહીં. પાણી છાટીને ઓછા પ્રમાણે કાઢતા હોય તેવા બાંધકામના સાધનો અને વાહનોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે. હવાની ગુણવત્તાની નિયમિત ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવશે.
	પાણીનું પ્રદુષણ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> જમીન ખોદકામને લીધે પાણીની ગુણવત્તામાં બગાડ થવાની સંભાવના છે. 	
	બાંધકામ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> જમીન ખોદકામને લીધે પાણીની ગુણવત્તામાં બગાડ થવાની સંભાવના છે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> નકામાં પાણીના નિકાલ માટે સ્થળ ઉપર ગટર વ્યવસ્થા રાખવી. માટીના ઢગલાની અને છુટી સામગ્રીની યોગ્ય જાળવણી રાખવી. તાકીદની સ્થિતિના ઉપાય તરીકે તેલિય લાકડાના પાટિયા રાખવા.

મુખ્ય સામાજિક અસર અને તેને હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	અસરનું મુલ્યાંકન	હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો
જમીન સંપાદન	બાંધકામ પહેલાં	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ૬૮ ગામોમાં કુલ ૧૭૬૭ જમીનોને અસર થશે. જમીન સંપાદનના કારણે આવકના સ્રોત પર અસર પડશે. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> તમામ અસરગ્રસ્તો માટે યોગ્ય પુનઃવસન અને આજીવીકા માટેની યોજના તૈયાર કરવી. વધુ વિગત માટે ભાગ ૩માં RRPના મુસદ્દામાં દર્શાવેલ વિગત જોવી.
સામાજિક હાંચો	બાંધકામ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> બાંધકામ દરમિયાન સ્થાનિક સ્થળો સુધી પહોંચવામાં હજારો રૂકાવટ. પોજીકટનો અમલ શરૂ થતા સ્થાનિક સ્થળો સુધી પહોંચવામાં કાયમી રૂકાવટ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> બાંધકામ તબક્કે સ્થાનિક અને ધાર્મિક સ્થળો સુધી પહોંચવામાં રસ્તા બનાવવામાં આવશે. સ્થાનિક માળખાઓ અને ધાર્મિક સ્થળો સુધી પહોંચવામાં માટે રસ્તા, પુલો અને અન્ડર ગ્રાઉન્ડ રસ્તા બનાવવામાં આવશે.

બાંધકામ અને અમલીકરણ દરમિયાન પર્ચેસરનીય અને સામાજિક અસરો અને તેને ઓછી કરવાના પ્રવૃત્તિની દેખરેખ SEMU-DFCCIL રાખશે

પ્રકાર	તબક્કો	દેખરેખ માટેની પ્રવૃત્તિ
જોડક વિવિધતા	બાંધકામ અને અમલીકરણ	વૃક્ષારોપણની પ્રવૃત્તિ અહેવાલ પ્રગતીની સરખામણીનો આપવામાં આવશે.
ઘોંઘાટ અને ખુજારી	બાંધકામ અને અમલીકરણ	ઘોંઘાટ અને ખુજારીના સ્તરની ચકાસણી રાષ્ટ્રિય નિયમો અને આંતર રાષ્ટ્રિય ધોરણો મુજબ કરવાનું રહેશે.
પાણીનું પ્રદુષણ	બાંધકામ અને અમલીકરણ	પાણીના નમુના લઈને ઉપયોગી અને બીન ઉપયોગી પાણીની ચકાસણી કરવાના ધોરણો મુજબની ચકાસણી કરવી.
હવાનું પ્રદુષણ	બાંધકામ	વિવિધ પારમિતિના નમુના લઈ તેનું રાષ્ટ્રિય પરિસરનું વાતાવરણની ગુણવત્તાના ધોરણો મુજબ વિશ્લેષણ કરવું.
રોજગાર અને પુનઃસ્થાપન	આયોજન અને બાંધકામ	વળતર ચુકવણીના રેકર્ડ અને લોકો દ્વારા રજૂ કરવામાં આવેલ સમસ્યાઓની દર મહિને ચકાસણી કરવી.

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન અંગેની વધુ માહિતી અને
અહેવાલ નીચેના સ્થળે ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

RRP સારાંશ (અહેવાલ)

સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં દરેક અક્ષરગુસ્ત ગામે નવેમ્બર 2011ના છેલ્લા અઠવાડિયામાં જોઈ શકાશે

સમગ્ર RRP અહેવાલ (અંગ્રેજીમાં)

સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ (અમદાવાદ & અજમેર), DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ, મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જીલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ નવેમ્બર 2011ના છેલ્લા અઠવાડિયામાં જોઈ શકાશે

અભિપ્રાય કે સુચનો

અહેવાલ સંદર્ભે આપના સુચનો સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ (અમદાવાદ & અજમેર), DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ પત્ર દ્વારા કે Email દ્વારા dfc_package3@dfccil.com અઠવાડિયામાં મોકલી શકો છો.

અંતિમ RRP અહેવાલ સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં

સાંપડાવેલ તમામ જગ્યાએ અંતિમ અહેવાલ ડિસેમ્બર 2011 સુધીમાં મુકવામાં આવશે.

ભાગ - 3

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન બિંદીની રૂપરેખા

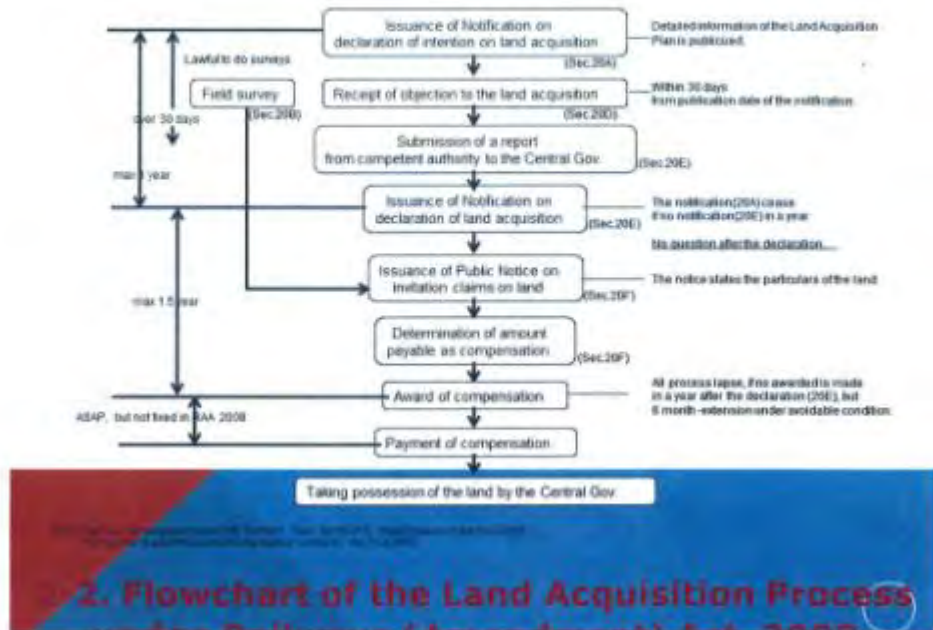
RRP અભ્યાસનો હેતુ

બેજલાઈન સર્વે અને સેન્સસની માહિતીને આધારે યોજનાથી નકારાત્મક અસર પામનાર લોકોની ઓળખ કરવી
વિકલ્પોને લક્ષમાં લઈને શક્ય હોય તેટલી નકારાત્મક અસરોને ઘટાડવી
પ્રવર્તમાન કાયદાઓ અને નિતી અનુસાર સુચીત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન યોજના અને માલિકી હક્ક અંગેના મુદ્દા
અંગે સમજ આપવી
PCM દ્વારા અસર્જીત અને લક્ષિત જુથ પાસેથી અભિપ્રાયો સુચનો મેળવવા કે જેથી તેનો નિતીમાં સમાવેશ થઈ શકે અને
તે માહિતીની જાણકાર કરીને અંતિમ પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન યોજનામાં સમાવીષ્ટ કરી શકાય

સંબંધિત કાયદાઓ

2-1. ડિડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરિડોર યોજના માટે જમીન સંપાદન, પુનઃ સ્થાપન અને
પુનઃવસન સંબંધી પાયાના કાયદાઓ અને નીતિ.

- રેલ્વે (એમેન્ડમેન્ટ) એક્ટ, 2008:
 - ડીએફસી યોજનામાં જમીન સંપાદન વ્યા કાયદા હેઠળ થઈ રહેલ છે
 - જમીન સંપાદન ધારો 1894 આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંપાદીત થતી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી
- રાષ્ટ્રિય પુનઃ સ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ - 2007
 - ડીએફસી યોજના પાતળી પટ્ટીમાં જમીન સંપાદન થવાનું હોવાથી મુખ્યત્વે NRRP 2007 ની 7.19 જોગવાઈ લગુ પડશે.



રેલ્વે (એમેન્ડમેન્ટ) એક્ટ, 2008ના મહત્વના વિભાગોના કાયદાની જોગવાઈઓ અંગે ટૂંકી ચર્ચા

સ્પેશ્યલ રેલ્વે યોજનાના સંબંધિત અધિકારીઓના પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તરોની જાહેરનામાં દ્વારા જાણ.

સ્પેશ્યલ રેલ્વે પ્રોજેક્ટ તથા જમીન અંગેનું ટૂંક વર્ણન

જાહેરનામું બે સ્થાનિક વર્તમાન પત્રોમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરતો જમાનું ભરૂં વતનમાન પાંચ સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં રહેશે.

સર્વેક્ષણ/મોજાણી માટે પ્રવેશ અધિકાર કલમ 204ની

આ વિશિષ્ટ યોજના માટે સંસદ અધિકારી દ્વારા નિયુક્ત વ્યક્તિને કારમ રૂબરૂ ના પેસ વિભાગ (1) મુજબ જાહેરનામું પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવાના 30 દિવસની અંદર વિરોધ કે જોડાણો રજૂ કરી શકે છે.

પ્રત્યેક વિરોધ કે વાંધાઓ ને સંસદ અધિકારી દ્વારા ન્યાયપૂર્વક તપાસવામાં આવશે સંસદ અધિકારીનો નિર્ણય અંતિમ ગણાશે.

જમીન સંપાદન જાહેરાત (કલમ-20ઈ)

20 ઈની પેટાકલમ 1 મુજબ જમીન સંપાદન જાહેરાત પ્રસિદ્ધ થતા જમીનના અતીતીકો એકો વધુ પ્રકારના વિરોધ કે વાધા વગર ફક્ત ભારત સરકારની ગણાશે.

આ જાહેરનામું કલમ 20 એ હેઠળના જાહેરનામાના 12 માસની મર્યાદામાં આપકો તો કે આ સમય મર્યાદામાં મિલકતના વિવાદની કોર્ટ દ્વારા પતાવટ કે અન્ય કોર્ટમાં અર્જનારને નહીં.

ઉપરોક્ત જાહેરાતને કોઈ કોર્ટ કે સત્તા આગળ પડકારી શકાશે નહીં.

વળતરની ચુકવણીની રકમ નક્કી કરવી (કલમ 20 એફ)

સક્ષમ અધિકારીના હુકમ દ્વારા વળતરની રકમની ચુકવણી નક્કી કરશે.

સક્ષમ અધિકારી આ કલમની જોગવાઈ અનુસાર જાહેરનામાની પ્રતિબંધિત એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં લવાઈ શકે તેવી ચુકવણી આપશે.

જો કલમ 20 ઈ નો જાહેરનામાનો એક વર્ષનો સમયગાળામાં ચુકવણી નહીં થાય તો તમામ પ્રકારના રકમ વળતર લેવાશે.

નિવાસી સહાયતાની પરિસ્થિતિએ જોઈતું હોય તેવું પ્રત્યેક વર્ષના વિશેષ પૈકી વ્યવસ્થાપન રહેશે.

વળતરની રકમની ગણતરી (ભાગ - 20 એફ)

કલમ 20 એ (8 (બ)) કલમ 20 એફ હેઠળ જાહેરનામું પ્રસિદ્ધ થવાની તારીખની જમીનની બજાર કિંમત.

અન્ય જમીનના પ્રભુત્વથી અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિની જમીનને થયેલ નુકશાન (8 (બી) કલમ 20 એફ)

કોઈપણ પ્રકારે અન્ય સ્થાવર મિલકતને કે તેની આવકને સંપાદનને કારણે અસરગ્રસ્તને થયેલ નુકશાન (8 (સી) કલમ 20 એફ)

જમીન સંપાદનના પરિણામે રહેણાંક કે ધંધાની જગ્યામાં અસરગ્રસ્તને ધરને કરવા પડેલા ફેરફારને કારણે થયેલ ખર્ચ. (8 (ડી) કલમ 20 એફ)

ઉપર દર્શાવેલ બજારભાવ ઉપરાંત સક્ષમ અધિકારી કે લવાદને, જે તે કિસ્સામાં, જમીન સંપાદનની અનિવાર્યતાને ધ્યાનમાં લઈને યોગ્ય લાગેતો તો 60% વિશેષ વળતરનો ચુકાદો આવી શકે છે.

કબજાહકની નિર્ધારણ તારીખ

કબજાહક ધરાવનાર કે ન ધરાવનાર માટે, RRA-2008ની કલમ 20એ હેઠળ જાહેરનામું બહાર પડાવાની તારીખ એ કબજાહકની નિર્ધારિત તારીખ ગણાશે જો એકથી વધુ જાહેરનામાં પ્રસિદ્ધ થયા હોયતો છેવટનું પ્રકાશિત જાહેરનામું ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે.

ડી. એફ. સી. પ્રોજેક્ટના સુચીત વળતરનું માળખું/પેકેજ

જમીનનું વળતર
મિલકતનું વળતર
પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન સહાય

(1) RRA 2008 ની કલમ 20 જી મુજબ જમીનનું વળતર

RRA2008માં દર્શાવેલ કલમ 20 જી મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ
જમીનની બજાર કિંમત પ્રમાણે રોકડા

જ્યા જમીન આવેલી હોય ત્યાંના વેચાણ કરારમાં નોંધાયેલ
કે ભારતીય સ્ટેમ્પ એક્ટ, 1899માં દર્શાવેલી હોય તે
લઘુત્તમ કિંમત; જે વધુ હોય તે

ગામ કે તેની નજીક સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાસ
વેચાણ કિંમત, કે જેનું નિર્ધારણ પાછલા 3 વર્ષના 50%થી
ઓછા નહીં તેવા વેચાણ કરારોને આધારે થયેલ હોય, કે
જેમાં ઉચી કિંમતો ચુકવાઈ હોય

ઉપર મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ વળતર ઉપરાંત 60% વધારાનું

વળતર

(Section 20 F (9) of RRA 2008)

(1) RRA 2008 ની કલમ 20 જી મુજબ જમીનનું વળતર

RRA2008માં દર્શાવેલ કલમ 20 જી મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ
જમીનની બજાર કિંમત પ્રમાણે રોકડા

જ્યા જમીન આવેલી હોય ત્યાંના વેચાણ કરારમાં નોંધાયેલ
કે ભારતીય સ્ટેમ્પ એક્ટ, 1899માં દર્શાવેલી હોય તે
લઘુત્તમ કિંમત; જે વધુ હોય તે

ગામ કે તેની નજીક સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાસ
વેચાણ કિંમત, કે જેનું નિર્ધારણ પાછલા 3 વર્ષના 50%થી
ઓછા નહીં તેવા વેચાણ કરારોને આધારે થયેલ હોય, કે
જેમાં ઉચી કિંમતો ચુકવાઈ હોય

ઉપર મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ વળતર ઉપરાંત 60% વધારાનું

વળતર

(Section 20 F (9) of RRA 2008)

ઉપરાકત 1 અને 2 મુદ્દાન ધ્યાનમાં રાખી

રાજ્ય સરકારના ગેઝેટેડ નોટિફિકેશન દ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલ
સુધારેલા નવા જમીન વળતર દરને સક્ષમ અધીકારી
સ્વીકારી શકે છે.

1500 ચો.મી. સુધીની જમીન ગુમાવનારને રૂ. 20000/-નું
વિશેષ વળતર, 1500 ચો.મી. થી વધુ જમીન
ગુમાવનારને રૂ. 15 પ્રતિ ચો.મી. પ્રમાણે ચુકવાશે. (ફકરો
7.19 NRRP મુજબ)

એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ઘર/દુકાન માટે
પ્રવર્તમાન બજાર ભાવ અને નોંધણી ફીમાંથી વળતર

1 - અસ્કયામતોનું વળતર

ખાનગી બાંધકામ

બાંધકામનું પુનઃબાંધકામ જેટલી કિંમતનું રોકળ વળતર
તોડી પડાયેલ બાંધકામનો કાટમાળ લઈ જવાનો હક
બાંધકામ ખાલી કરવા માટે 3 મહિનાની નોટિશ

એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ઘર/દુકાન માટે
પ્રવર્તમાન બજાર ભાવ અને નોંધણી ફીમાંથી વળતર

નોંધ: જે તે રાજ્ય સરકારના પબ્લિક વર્કના પ્રવર્તમાન ભાવો
ગણવામાં આવશે

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

અસરગ્રસ્ત રહેણાંક કે વ્યવસાયીક બાંધકામ પેટે પ્રતિ

પરીવાર રૂ. 4000/-નું વચગાળાનું વળતર

રૂ. 4000/- પ્રતિ ઘર આવક ઉભી કરવાની તાલીમ

અંગેની સહાય રૂપે વળતર

રોજગાર ગુમાવનાર પ્રત્યેક પરિવારના પુનઃસ્થાપન

માટે 750 દિવસની ન્યુનતમ કુષિ રોજગારી.

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

અસરગ્રસ્ત નાના/સિમાંત ખેડૂતો જમીન સંપાદનને કારણે અસરગ્રસ્ત જમીન વિહોણા થઈ જતા હોય કે નાના કે સિમાંત ખેડૂતની વ્યાખ્યામાં આવી જતા હોયતો 750 દિવસની લઘુત્તમ કુષિ રોજગારી જેટલી રકમ મેળવવા પાત્ર થશે (NRRP ફકરો 7.14)

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.

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનવસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને રૂ. 10,000/- ની એક વખતની આર્થિક
મદદ સ્થળાંતર વખતે તરીકે (NRRP-2007 ફકરો 7.10)

પ્રત્યેક પશુધન ધરાવનાર પરિવારને પશુ માટે શેડ બનાવવા રૂ.
15,000/-ની સહાયતા (NRRP-2007 ફકરો 7.10)

પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગ્રામિણ કારીગર, નાના વેપારી કે સ્વરોજગારી
ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિને કામ કરવા માટે શેડ કે દુકાન બનાવવા માટે

એક વખતની રૂ. 25,000/- ની આર્થિક સહાય (NRRP-2007 ફકરો
7.10)

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનવસવાટ મદદ: સમગ્ર

વચીત સમુદાય :

એક વખતની વધારાની 300 દિવસની લઘુત્તમ રોજગારીની આર્થિક સહાય

ઝરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા પ્રત્યેક અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારને પ્રોજેક્ટ કોન્સ્ટ્રક્ટર દ્વારા બાધકામ માટે શક્યતા
મુજબની રોજગારી.

ઝરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા પ્રત્યેક પરિવારને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારનમાં ઈન્ડિસ આવાસ યોજના જેટલી
છેલ્લામાં છેલ્લી કિંમત તથા શહેરી વિસ્તારના માટે જેએનયુઆરએમ હેઠળની મકાન કિંમત

NRRP 2007- અપંગ, અનાથ, ત્યજાયેલા, નિસધાર વિધવા, અપરણિત કન્યા, છુટાછેડા થયેલ મહિલા કે 50
વર્ષથી ઉપરની ઉંમરની વ્યક્તિને તિવ્ર અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિ ગણેલ છે જેને તાત્કાલીક કે વૈકલ્પિક રોજગારી
આપી શકાતી નથી અને જે કુટુંબના સભ્ય તરીકે ગણી શકાતી નથી તેને વ્યાખ્યાનીત કરે છે. (ફકરો 64

(પૃ. 11/11/11)

વિવાદોની પતાવટ

મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર, ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી,
DFCCIL, હેડ ઓફિસ, (SEMU-સામાજિક & પર્યાવરણીય
વ્યવસ્થાપન યુનિટ) સંબંધિત કાર્યક્ષેત્રના વિવાદ નિવારણના
વડા રહેશે.

મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર- અમદાવાદ

મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર - અજમેર

સામાજિક & પર્યાવરણીય વ્યવસ્થાપન યુનિટ: DFCCIL મુખ્ય કચેરી, દિલ્લી

ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી- તમામ જીલ્લાઓ

પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનઃવસન અંગેની વધુ માહિતી અને
અહેવાલ નીચેના સ્થળે ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

RRP સારાંશ (અહેવાલ)

સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે નવેમ્બર 2011ના છેલ્લા અઠવાડિયામાં જોઈ શકાશે

સમગ્ર RRP અહેવાલ (અંગ્રેજીમાં)

સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ (અમદાવાદ & અજમેર), DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ, મોટા રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનોમાં તથા જીલ્લા
કલેક્ટર કચેરીએ નવેમ્બર 2011ના છેલ્લા અઠવાડિયામાં જોઈ શકાશે

અભીપ્રાય કે સુચનો

અહેવાલ સંદર્ભે આપના સુચનો સંબંધિત CPM ઓફિસ (અમદાવાદ & અજમેર), DFCCIL હેડ ઓફિસ
પત્ર દ્વારા કે Email દ્વારા dffc_package3@gmail.com અઠવાડિયામાં મોકલી શકો છો.

અંતિમ RRP અહેવાલ સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં

દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામે અંતિમ અહેવાલ ડિસેમ્બર-2011 સુધીમાં મોકલવામાં આવશે.

જરૂરી પૂછપરછ અને માહિતી માટે, સંપર્ક કરવો

DFCCIL (ડિએક્સીસીઆઈએલ) મુખ્ય કચેરી

સરનામું :
પાંચમો માળ, પ્રગતી મેદાન, મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન બિલ્ડિંગ કોમ્પ્લેક્સ,
નવી દિલ્હી - ૧૧૦૦૦૧.
ફોન:(ઓ)૦૧૧-૨૩૪૫૪૮૯૦, ફેક્સ (ઓ)૦૧૧-૨૩૪૫૪૭૦૧

મુખ્ય યોજના પ્રમંથક, અમદાવાદ

સરનામું :
પ્રથમ માળ, જૂની ડીઆરએમ ઓફીસ બિલ્ડિંગ, કાલુપુર,
અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૨.
ફોન:(ઓ)૦૭૯-૨૨૧૭૫૧૦૭, ફેક્સ (ઓ)૦૭૯-૨૨૧૬૩૧૦૧

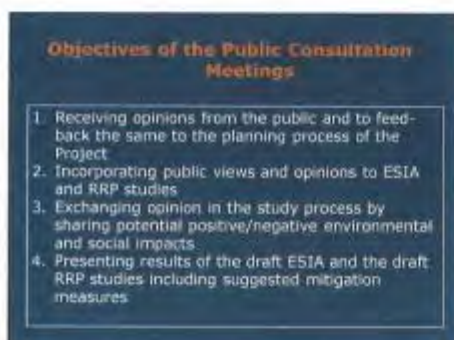
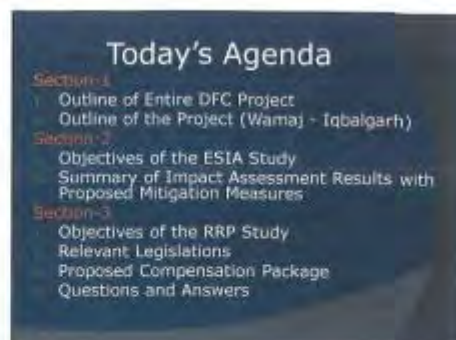
મુખ્ય યોજના પ્રમંથક, અજમેર

સરનામું :
૪૨એ/૩, સીવીલ હાઉસ, અજમેર - ૩૦૫૦૦૧.
ફોન:(ઓ)૦૧૪૫-૨૬૨૫૫૪૮, ફેક્સ (ઓ)૦૧૪૫-૨૬૩૦૩૬૦



(b) PCM on Draft ESIA and RRP in July 2012 (Gandhinagar District)

Presentation at PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP in English for July 2012



1-2. Objective of the Project

- Develop the Multi-lane High Axle Load Freight Corridor has been conceived to facilitate faster and safer mass transportation of goods in bulk.
- Contribute to sustaining and boosting the present trends of economic growth.
- Create job opportunities, increase household income and serve public interest.



1-3. Project Overview

660 km in width
between Wamaj-Iqbalgarh



Composed of 2 - corridors:
Western corridor and Eastern corridor

Planned to be constructed with a combination of loan from bilateral/multilateral agencies.

2. Outline of the Project (Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section)

2-1. Project Scope

Proposed Routes:

- Gondhara - Approx. 14 km
- Muzang - Approx. 24 km
- Patan - Approx. 12 km
- Dandakur - Approx. 47 km
- Total - Approx. 140 Km**

Proposed Facilities:

- Terminal Stations
- Junction Stations
- Crossing Bridges
- Major and Reported Bridges
- Minor Bridges


Project Schedule:
EDIA & RRP Studies: Jul 2011 - August 2012 (planned)

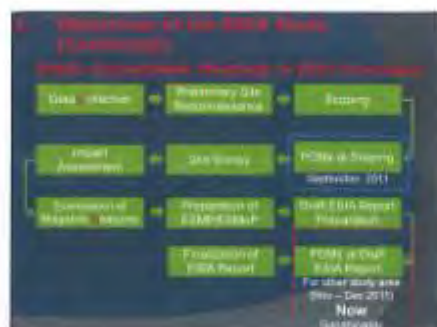


Section-2 Outline of Draft ESIA

1. Objectives of the ESIA Study

- To collect environmental & social baseline information in order to identify and assess potential impacts on social/ natural environment caused by the Project.
- To prepare the mitigation measures, namely the Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP), Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP) for necessary actions to address the potential environmental and social impacts.





2-2 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Natural Environment)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Bio-diversity	Construction & Operation	Flora and wildlife destruction may be caused due to cutting trees at the construction site of the alignment.	Compensatory plantation Green belt development Local species to be planted
		Sign of wildlife disturbance and destruction of wildlife habitats may be caused.	No hunting in their habitats Prohibition of activities and encroachment in their habitats

2-3 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Pollution Control)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Noise	Construction	Temporary noise level might be increased due to operation of construction equipment.	Advance notice of construction activities to neighbors Nagare maintenance of construction equipment
	Operation	Noise level might be increased due to daily train operation.	Introducing temporary noise barriers during construction and permanent noise barriers during operation, wherever necessary.
Vibration	Construction	Vibration level might be increased temporarily due to operation of construction equipment.	Advance notice of construction activities to neighbors Finishing ground work gradually by advanced method.
	Operation	Vibration level might be increased permanently due to train operation.	

2-3 Major Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures (Pollution Control: Continued)

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Air Pollution	Construction	Particulate matter would be suspended pollutant affecting air quality in vicinity of construction site.	Plantation along the DFC and proper storage of construction material Covering loaded area of the trucks to prevent dust spillage Use of water Low speed construction equipment and vehicles Regular on quality monitoring
Water Pollution	Construction	Contamination of water quality such as turbidity by the earth work.	Prohibiting the discharge of pollution from trucks Prohibiting the discharge of waste water Maintenance cleanliness of work area and dump material Prohibition of discharge of garbage such as during all works

2-4 Major Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Type	Phase	Impact Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Land Acquisition & Livelihood	Before Construction	Loss of land and livelihoods due to land acquisition.	Provision of proper compensation and livelihood assistance Have details to be presented at district level and state level
Social Infrastructure	Construction	Disrupted accessibility to local social infrastructure such as religious places, health centers, etc.	Securing passage to local infrastructure and religious places during construction
	Operation	Disrupted accessibility to local social infrastructure such as religious places, health centers, etc.	Securing accessibility to local infrastructure and religious places by providing more bridges, access roads, etc. if necessary Arrangement of other through routes such as through, etc.

3-3. Environment & Social Monitoring Plan (Summary)
Clearly communicate a monitoring process, environmental & social impacts and mitigation measures to be followed by DFCO, PMU & Departmental representatives (Ref: EIS/2011/22)

Type	Phase	Monitoring Activity
Archaeology, Historical, Fauna & Flora	Construction	Monitoring of archaeological and historical sites and fauna & flora
Water & Wetlands	Operation	Monitoring of water quality and wetlands
Water quality	Construction	Monitoring of water quality and wetlands
Air quality	Construction	Monitoring of air quality and wetlands
Land Acquisition & Livelihood	Planning	Monitoring of land acquisition and livelihood
Access to Social Infrastructure	Construction	Monitoring of access to social infrastructure

3-4. Further Information Disclosure of the Draft ESIA Report and Your Comments
Draft and Final ESIA Report will be available for public viewing in the following locations:

Draft ESIA

- Summary of Draft ESIA in Gujarati will be available in Sangach offices of all the project affected villages from late December, 2011 for 10 days.
- Full report of Draft ESIA will be available in English at DFCO Head Office, Chief Project Manager (CPM) Ahmedabad, and Agency major stations along the proposed DFC alignment, and respective District Offices from late Dec. 2011 for 10 days.
- Comments can be submitted to the DFCO, Head Office or respective CPM offices either by post or through email at dfc_package3@gmail.com from late Dec. 2011 for 10 days.

Final ESIA

- Final ESIA report will be available in the same locations from late September, 2012 (planned).



1. Objectives of the RRP Study

- To identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of the Project and potential negative impacts by the Baseline Survey and Census.
- To minimise the negative impacts as much as possible by considering alternatives.
- To prepare the compensation policy, namely the Entitlement Matrix to mitigate expected negative impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- To collect opinions/suggestions from PAPs and stakeholders via PCMs and information disclosure to incorporate them into the Final RRP.

2. Relevant Legislations

2-1. Basic Legislation & Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement for DFC Project

- Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008**
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.
- National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007**
In DFC project, a narrow stretch of Land is to be acquired.
Para 7.19 of NRSP 2007 is basically applicable to DFC project.
- State Legislation**



2-3. 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.

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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 delay on disputed property etc. for more.
- Acquisition Declaration not challengeable 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 protest lapse, if no awarded is made in a year after the declaration (20E), but a month-extension shall be available notification.
- In case of delay, additional 1% (one) per cent shall be paid for each month delay.

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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 RAR due to severance of land from other land (8(b), Section 20F)
- Damage of RAR due to the acquisition affecting other immovable property in any manner or his savings (8(c), Section 20F)
- Expenses incurred by RAR 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 addition of 60% on said market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

2-3. Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008 (continued)

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.

3. Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project (Summary)

3-1. Compensation for Land

3-2. Compensation for Assets

3-3. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

3-1. 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 maximum 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 same 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% addition on the compensation determined in the above (Section 20F(3) of RAA 2008).

3-1. 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.

3-2. 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.

3-2. 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.

3-3. 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.
- Particulture Department for perennial trees.

3-3. 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.

3-3. 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 irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an un-irrigated land holding up to five hectares, 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.

3-3. 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).

3-3. 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 families with particular attention to those below poverty line by the project masterplan during construction, to the extent possible.
- House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of habitable house, Village Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under MGNREGS for urban areas.
- NRRP 2007 defines vulnerable persons as disabled, disabled, 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 by any of policy (para 6.4 (v), NRRP 2007).

3-3. 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).

3-4. Grievance Redressal

Chief Project Manager (CPM), CA or DFCCIL Head Office (SEMU-Social & Environmental Management Unit) can be contacted for grievance redressal.

CPM Office Ahmedabad
SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office
Complaint Authority (One per District)

For contact details, see the last page of the Handout.

3-5. Further Information Disclosure of RRP Report and Your Comments

For further detailed information, the RRP will be disclosed following places:

- Draft RRP Report:**
Summary of Draft RRP will be available in Gujarati at each (other study area) affected village office from late Dec. 2011 for 10 days.
- For Gandhinagar Draft RRP will be available from late July 2012 for 10 days.
- Full report of Draft RRP will be available in English at CPM Ahmedabad and Ajmer Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from late Dec. 2011 for 10 days.
- Comments can be submitted to the DFCCIL Head Office or respective CPM offices either by post or through email at dfcc_packages3@gmail.com from late Dec. 2011 for 10 days.
- Final RRP Report:**
Final RRP report will be available in the same locations from late September 2012 (planned).

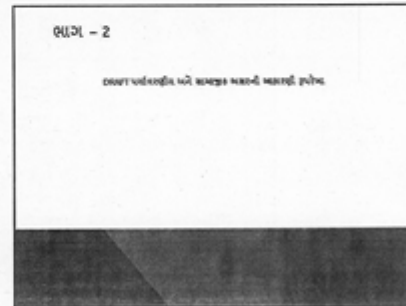
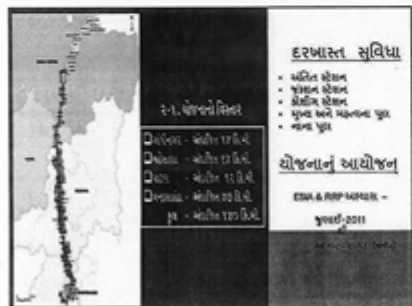
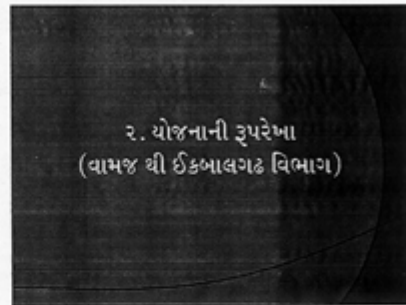
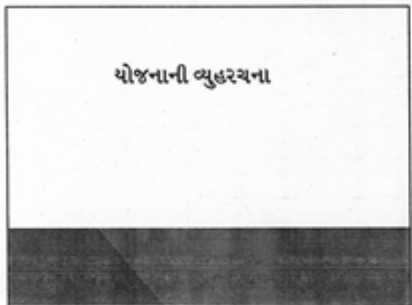
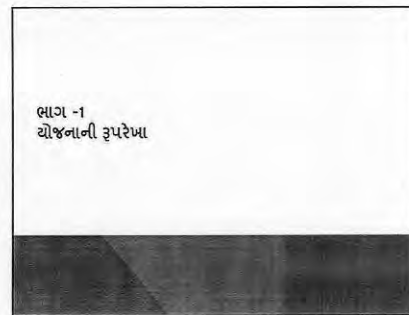
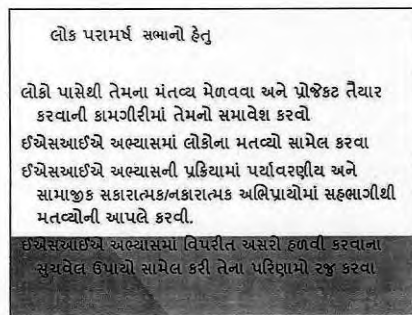
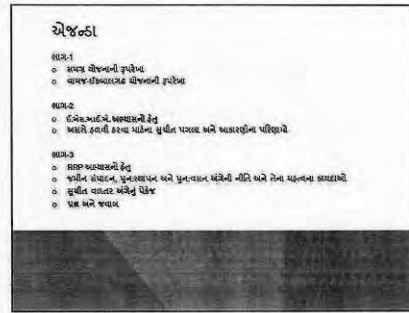
For further inquiries and comments, please contact:

DFCCIL Headquarters
Add: 5th Floor, Pragati Mahan, Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi-110001

Chief Project Manager (CPM), Ahmedabad
Add: 1st Floor, Old DDM Office Building, Kalupat, Ahmedabad-380002



Presentation at PCM for Draft ESIA and RRP in Gujarati for July 2012



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2-6. આ ફાઉન્ડ ઇમાઇએ રિપોર્ટ અને તમારી ટિપ્પણીઓ વધુ માહિતી જાહેર

ફાઉન્ડ અને અંતિમ ઇમાઇએ રિપોર્ટ નીચેના સ્થળોએ જાહેર જોવા માટે ઉપલબ્ધ હશે:

ફાઉન્ડ ESIA

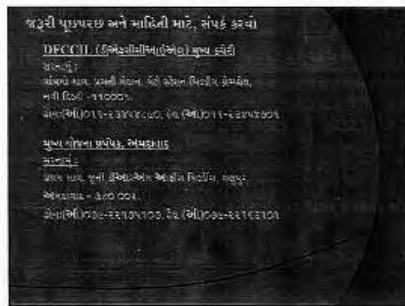
- જુલાઈ 2012 ESIA સારાંશ અંતમાં ડિસેમ્બર તમામ પોરેક્ટ અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામોમાં
- ઓફ Sarpanch ફેરીની ઉપલબ્ધ થશે. 2011 10 દિવસ માટે.

ફાઉન્ડ ESIA મુખ્ય બેઠક બેઠકની ઉપલબ્ધ 10 દિવસ માટે DFCCI, હેડ ઓફિસ અથવા સંબંધિત સીપીઆમ ફેરીની માટે 8મી કક્ષાએ એ dnepanage@3 અંતમાં ઉમેરો માંગી @ gmail.com પર સબમિટ. 2011 10 દિવસ માટે.

અંતિમ ESIA

- અંતિમ ઇમાઇએ રિપોર્ટ સાર્ટેમન્ટના અંતમાં જ સ્થળોએ ઉપલબ્ધ હશે. 2012 (આપોથી)

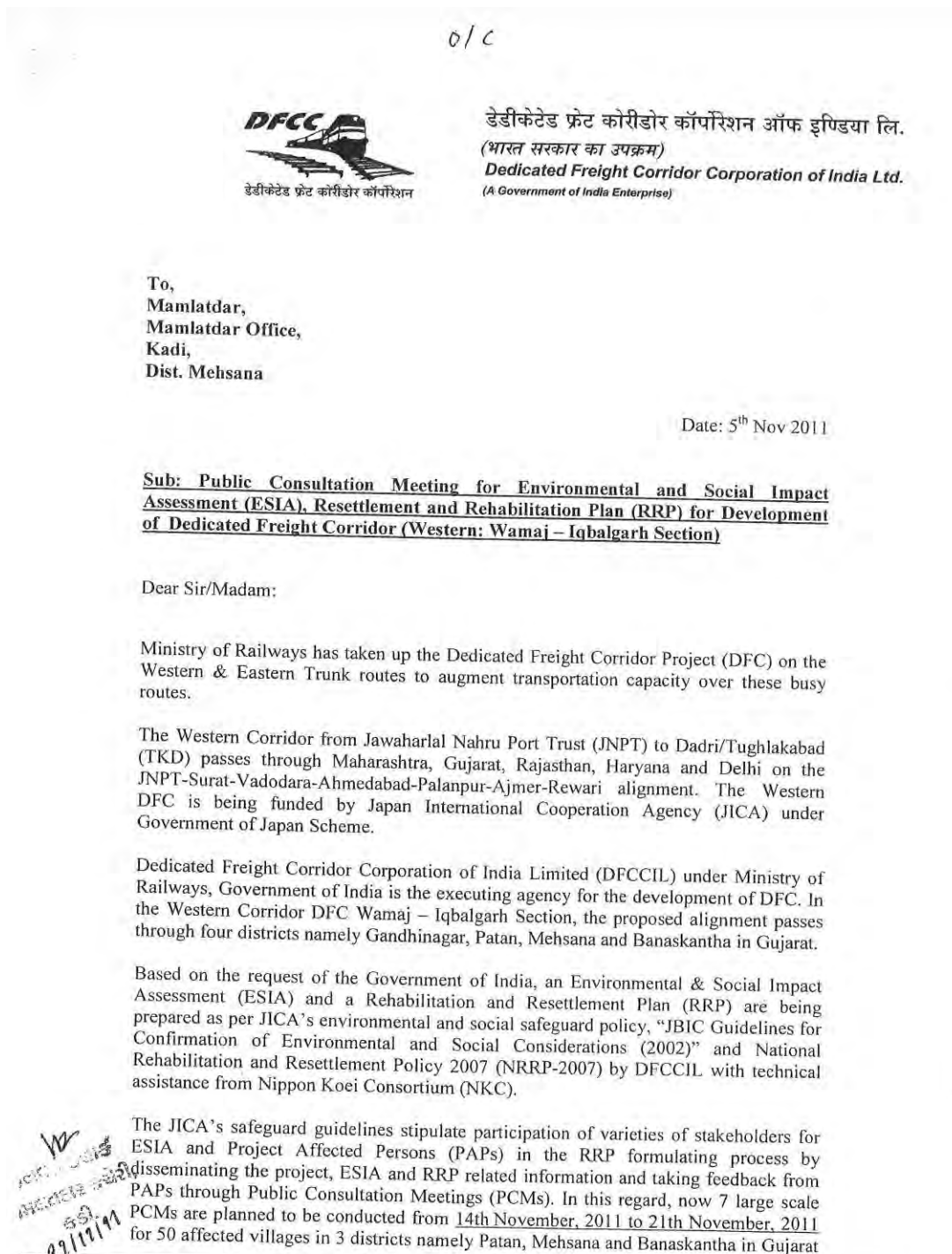
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Attachment 10-5
PCM Invitation Letters & Notices

(a) PCM on Draft ESIA and RRP in November 2011 (Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha Districts)

Invitation Letter to Government Officials for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in English for November 2011



state. In addition, a PCM will be held in Gandhinagar later. The detail programme including venues and time & date is enclosed in Attachment I and II.

In the PCMs, a presentation regarding the project information, ESIA and rehabilitation and resettlement provisions as per extant Government of India Policies viz. NRRP-2007 would be given to the PAPs. A handout in a Gujarati would also be distributed to the stakeholders including PAPs. DFCCIL would coordinate for organizing these PCMs with the assistance of NKC.

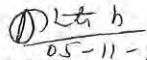
Considering the high priority assigned to this project by the Government of India, it would be highly appreciated if you could attend the PCMs or send your Representative to them as per the programme. The representative from DFCCIL/NKC would be contacting your office shortly in this regard.

Suitable action in this regard may please be taken.

Looking forward to your participation.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,



05-11-11
Chief Project Manager

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
Ahmedabad

Encl: Attachment -I (Schedule of PCMs)
Attachment-II (Program of PCM)

Attachment-I

Schedule of PCMs for Draft ESIA and RRP

	Date	Venue	Targeting Taluka	Targeting Village
1	14th Nov. 2011 (Mon)	Ajmata Mnadir	Palanpur	Jaselani, Sedarsana, Jagana, Palanpur, Sadarpur
2	15th Nov. 2011 (Tue)	To be confirmed	Vadgam	Dharewada, Manpura, Pasvadal, Kotadi, Chhapi, Majadar, Malosana,
3	16th Nov. 2011 (Wed)	Hotel Siddharth	Sidhpur	Khali, Lalpur, Sidhpur, Sujanpur
4	17th Nov. 2011 (Thu)	To be confirmed	Unjha	Bhandu, Jethal Vasna, Ithor, Unjha, Maktupur, Kamali
5	18th Nov. 2011 (Fri)	Vigyan Bhavan Hall	Mehsana	Moti Dau, Hebova, Punasan, Shobhasan, Kukas, Hedua Hanumant, Mehsana, Ramosana, Taleti, Nani Daue, Palodara
6	19th Nov. 2011 (Sat)	Oxford University	Mehsana	Navi Sedhavi, Jornang, Ambliyasana, Chaluva, Dholasan, Geeratpur, Ditasan, Jagudan,
7	21st Nov. 2011 (Mon)	To be confirmed	Kadi	Julasan, Ghumasan, Dangarava, Anadpura, Tankiya, Kaial, Mevad, Wamaj, Vansajara (k)
8	22nd Nov. 2011 (Tue)	Agresen Bhavan	Banaskantha	Sadarpur, Karjoda, Surajpura, Hebatpur, Chitrasani, Jaspuriya, Rajpuriya, Jethi, Iqbalgarh

Attachment-2

Program of PCM

Session	Time	Themes/Topics
Registration	9.30 - 10.00	Registration of Participants
Inauguration	10.00 – 10.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of the PCM • Purpose of the PCM
Presentation of Study Results	10.15 – 12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project description [ESIA] • Important findings of the ESIA • Mitigation measures [RRP] • Compensation policies and Entitlements • Grievance Redressal
Question and Answer	12.00-13:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question and answer
Valediction	13.50 – 14.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal closing

Invitation Letter to Village Sarpanch for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in Gujarati for November 2011



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

પ્રતિ,
સરપંચશ્રી, તંપા શ્રેષ્ઠજી સામાજિક ન્યાય સમિતી,
...ગામ પંચાયત,
તા. (કાંચ)
જ. મહેસાણા.

તારીખ

વિષય : સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ માટે સમર્પિત માર્ગ (Corridor) પરિયોજના (પશ્ચિમ : વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગ) તૈયાર કરવા, પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક અસરના મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) અને પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસન આયોજન (RRP) માટે લોક પરામર્શ માટેની બેઠક

શ્રીમાન/સુશ્રી:

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયએ પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વ વિસ્તારમાં સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ માટે સમર્પિત માર્ગ (Corridor) પરિયોજના (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC)) હેઠળ માર્ગ (Corridor) તૈયાર કરવાનું કામ હાથ પર લીધું છે, જેથી આ વિસ્તારની વ્યસ્ત રહેતી પરિવહન વ્યવસ્થામાં સરળતા આવે.

જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) થી દાદરી/તુગલખાવાદ (TKD) નો પશ્ચિમ કોરીડોર જે મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા અને દિલ્હી, JNPT-સુરત, વડોદરા, અમદાવાદ, પાલનપુર, અજમેર, રેવરીની લાઇન પરથી પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ (DFC) ને જાપાન ઇન્ટરનેશનલ કો-ઓપરેશન એજન્સી (JICA) તરફથી જાપાન સરકારની યોજના હેઠળ ફંડ આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

ભારત સરકારના રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળના Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ (DFC) તૈયાર કરનાર એજન્સી છે. સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ (DFC) ના પશ્ચિમ કોરીડોરમાં વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગમાં, સૂચિત માર્ગ/ગુજરાતના ચાર જિલ્લાઓ, ગાંધીનગર, પાટણ, મહેસાણા અને બનાસકાંઠામાંથી પસાર થાય છે. ભારત સરકારની વિનંતીના આધારે, પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક અસરના મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) અને પુનઃસ્થાપન તેમજ પુનર્વસન આયોજન (RRP) જાપાન ઇન્ટરનેશનલ કો-ઓપરેશન એજન્સી (JICA) ની પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક સુરક્ષા નીતિ મુજબ પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક બાબતોને પુષ્ટિ આપવાની JICA ની માર્ગદર્શિકા (૨૦૦૨) અને રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનઃ સ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસન નીતિ ૨૦૦૭ (NRRP 2007) જે Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) દ્વારા તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે, અને Nippon Keoi Consrtium (NKC) ની ટેક્નિકલ સહાયથી તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

જાપાન ઇન્ટરનેશનલ કો-ઓપરેશન એજન્સી (JICA) ની સુરક્ષા માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ વિવિધ હિત ધરાવનારાઓ દ્વારા પ્રોજેક્ટના અમલીકરણની કામગીરીમાં સહભાગી થવું જરૂરી છે, જેમકે સામાજિક અસરના મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) અને પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસન આયોજન (RRP) કામગીરીમાં પરિયોજનાથી અસર પામતા લોકો (PAPs) માં, પરિયોજનાનો પ્રચાર કરીને, સામાજિક અસરના મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) અને પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસન આયોજન

(RRP) સંબંધિત જાણકારી આપીને, પરિયોજનાથી અસર પામતા લોકો (PAP) પાસેથી તેમના પ્રતિભાવ, લોક પરામર્શ બેઠકો (PCMs) દ્વારા મેળવીને, તેના આધારે કામગીરી કરવાની રહે છે.

લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક(PCMs)માં પરિયોજનાની માહિતી, સામાજિક અસરના મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) અને પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસન આયોજનની જોગવાઈઓ (ભારત સરકારની RRA ૨૦૦૮ અને NRRP-2007 મુજબની નીતિના આધારે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ) પરિયોજનાથી અસર પામતા લોકો(PAPs)ને આપવામાં આવશે. હિત ધરાવનારાઓને અને અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો(PAPs)ને ગુજરાતીમાં પણ હસ્તપત્રિકા વહેંચવામાં આવશે. Nippon Keoi Consrtium (NKC)ની સહાયથી Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) આ લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક(PCMs)નું આયોજન કરવા માટે સંકલનની કામગીરી કરશે.

આ પરિયોજનાને ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા ઉચ્ચ અગ્રતા આપવામાં આવેલ છે, તે જોતાં લોક પરામર્શની બેઠકોમાં હાજરી આપવા આપને વિનંતી છે, જેથી આપ તેમાં આપના મૂલ્યવાન સૂચનો આપી શકો અને આયોજકો (Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), Nippon Keoi Consrtium (NKC)ના સહકારમાં લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક(PCMs)ના સરળ આયોજન (execution)માટે સમર્થન આપી શકો.

આપને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે કે આ પરામર્શ બેઠકમાં આપના ગામની મહિલાઓ ભાગ લઈ શકે તેવા પ્રયત્ન કરવા વિનંતી. જેથી બેઠકમાં તેઓ ભાગ લઈ તેના પ્રતિભાવો ઘણા ઉપયોગી થઈ શકશે તેવી અમને આશા છે. આપની કક્ષાએ આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

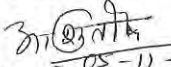
લોક પરામર્શ બેઠકની વિગત:

બેઠકની તારીખ : ૧૭/૧૧/૨૦૧૨

બેઠકનો સમય : ૧૦:૦૦ બાક

સ્થળ : કુમિયા, મંદિર બેસ, ઉંચી

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,


મુખ્ય પ્રયોજના પ્રબંધક,

ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરિડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લીમિટેડ,
અમદાવાદ

ફોન નં.: ૯૧૧-૨૨૧૭૫૧૦૧
૯૧૧૨૩૩૧૭૬૩૫.

Public Notice to PAPs for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in English for November 2011



Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Undertaking)
42A/3 Civil Lines, Ajmer (Raj.) - 305001

Phone: - 0145-2630360, 0145-2625548 Fax: - 0145-2630360

Date: 9th Nov 2011

NO Awt / EN / PCM / 62 / Iqbalgarh

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.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in the Western Corridor, the proposed alignment passes through four districts namely Gandhinagar, Patan, Mehsana and Gandhinagar in Gujarat. Ministry of Railways aims to implement the project in a participative manner with a people centric approach.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Project was conducted and the draft ESIA report has been prepared for consultation with different stakeholders including the Project Affected Persons through Public Consultation Meeting (PCM).

In addition to ESIA, a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) has been prepared by DFCCIL together with the Government of India following the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007). The Project funding guidelines require participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in preparation of RRP through Public Consultations.

DFCCIL is organising a PCM to discuss with PAPs and other stakeholders on details of i) DFC Project, ii) outcome of the ESIA and suggested mitigation measures, and iii) resettlement and rehabilitation provisions as per extant Government of India policies viz. NRRP-2007. A handout in Gujarati would also be distributed to the participants.

In this regard, persons interested in the Project and representatives of Project Affected Families 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 as per the details given below:

Date: 22nd November 2011

Time: 9.30 am

Venue: Agresen Bhavan, Iqbalgarh
Taluka – Palanpur
District - Banaskantha

Chief Project Manager
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
Ajmer

For further information, please contact

CPM Office in Ajmer
Phone No – 0145 – 2630360

APM Office in Abu Road
Phone No – 02974 - 226514

Public Notice to PAPs for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in Gujarati for November 2011



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

જાહેર નોટિસ

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયએ પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વ રેલ માર્ગ પર, જે અતિ વ્યસ્ત રહે છે, તેના પર પરિવહનની સેવાઓમાં સરળતા લાવવામાટે Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) પરિયોજના હાથ ધરી છે.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) દ્વારા પરિયોજનાને અમલમાં મૂકી રહી છે, જેમાં Multiple High Axle Load Freight Corridorનું નિર્માણ કરવાનું સામેલ છે, તેમાં કમ્પ્યુટરાઇઝડ કંટ્રોલ હશે અને તે ઉત્તરપ્રદેશમાં દાદરીને મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં સ્થિત જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ (JNPT)ને જોડશે. આ લાઇન હરિયાણા, રાજસ્થાન અને ગુજરાત રાજ્યોમાંથી પસાર થશે. રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય આ પરિયોજનાનો અમલ ભાગીદારીથી લોક કેન્દ્રિત અભિગમ અપનાવીને કરવાનો લક્ષ્ય રાખે છે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળના Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) આ Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) પરિયોજનાના અમલીકરણમાટેની એજન્સી તરીકે કામ કરશે. પશ્ચિમ વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગમાં, સૂચિત રેલમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ અનુક્રમે ગાંધીનગર, પાટણ, મહેસાણા અને બનાસકાંઠામાંથી પસાર થાય છે.

પશ્ચિમ Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) પરિયોજનામાં વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગમાં પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું હતું, અને સામાજિક અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) નો અહેવાલનો એક મુસદ્દો તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. ફંડ આપનાર એજન્સીએ આપેલ માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ, વિવિધ હિત ધરાવનારાઓની સહભાગિતા દ્વારા, તેમને પ્રોજેક્ટની વિગતોની જાણકારી આપીને સામાજિક અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન(ESIA)ના અહેવાલના મુસદ્દાની વિગતોની માહિતી આપીને, સામાન્ય જનતા અને વિવિધ હિત ધરાવનારાઓ પાસેથી અભિપ્રાય અને સૂચનો મેળવવાના રહે છે અને તેમાટે લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક (PCMs) બોલાવવા પર ભાર મૂકવામાં આવેલ છે.

પશ્ચિમ DFC પરિયોજના (વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગ) સામાજિક અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન (ESIA) ઉપરાંત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન આયોજન (RRP), પણ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)એ તૈયાર કરવાનું છે, જે NRRP 2007ના આધારે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવશે. પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન આયોજન (RRP) તૈયાર કરતી વખતે, ફંડ આપનાર એજન્સીની માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ, પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન આયોજન(RRP)માં અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો(PAP)ની સહભાગીદારીથી કામગીરી કરવાની રહે છે. આ સહભાગીદારી, અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો(PAPs)ને પરિયોજનાની વિગતોની જાણકારી આપીને અને જેમની જમીન અથવા માળખાને અસર થાય તેમ છે, તેમને પ્રોજેક્ટ દ્વારા તેની જાણકારી આપવાની રહે છે.

ઉપરની વિગતોએ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), લોક પરામર્શ બેઠક(PCM)ના આયોજન માટે સંકલનની કામગીરી કરશે. બેઠકમાં (૧) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project(DFC)ની વિગતો પર, (૨) સામાજિક અસરનું મૂલ્યાંકન(ESIA)ના પરિણામો અને સૂચવવામાં આવેલા ઉપાયો, અને (૩) પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન આયોજન અને રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનઃ સ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન નીતિ ૨૦૦૭

(NRRP 2007) મુજબની જોગવાઈઓની વિગતો પર પ્રેઝન્ટેશન આપવામાં આવશે. ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં આ વિગતોની હસ્તપ્રતિકા પણ વહેંચવામાં આવશે.

આ સંદર્ભે આ પરિયોજનામાં રસ ધરાવતા અને પરિયોજનાથી અસરગ્રસ્ત કુટુંબના એક એવા પ્રતિનિધિ જેમના મકાન, જમીન અથવા અન્ય મિલકતને જે તેમની માલિકીની હોય કે કે મેળવી હોય તેને અસર થતી હોય અને તેમના હક, માલિકી અથવા હિત/અધિકારને અંશતઃ અથવા પૂરેપૂરી અસર થતી હોય, (મુખ્યત્વે એવા લોકો જેઓ બેઝલાઇન સર્વે અથવા વસ્તી ગણતરી અથવા સંયુક્ત માપણી સર્વે વખતે સામેલ કરવામાં આવ્યા હોય); અથવા જેમના ધંધા, વ્યવસાય, કામ અથવા રહેઠાણની જગ્યાને વિપરીત અસર થવાની હોય (ખાસ કરીને એવા લોકો જેમને પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુર્નવસન આયોજન (RRP) લાગુ પડતું હોય તેમને આ બેઠકમાં હાજર રહેવા વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

આપને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે કે આ પરામર્ષક બેઠકમાં આપના ગામની મહિલાઓ ભાગ લઈ શકે તેવા પ્રયત્ન કરવા વિનંતી. જેથી બેઠકમાં તેઓ ભાગ લઈ તેના પ્રતિભાવો ઘણા ઉપયોગી થઈ શકશે તેવી અમને આશા છે. આપની કક્ષાએ આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

લોક પરામર્ષક બેઠકની વિગત: નં. ૧૪ - ૧૪/૧૨/૨૦૧૧

બેઠકની તારીખ: આજમાતા મંદીર પાસે : દૂધ મંડળી બાજુમાં : ગામઃ એકામકા : તા. પાલકુર, જિ. બથકોડા,

બેઠકનો સમય: ૧૦:૦૦ વાગે

સ્થળ: આજમાતા મંદીર પાસે, સદેશવા

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,

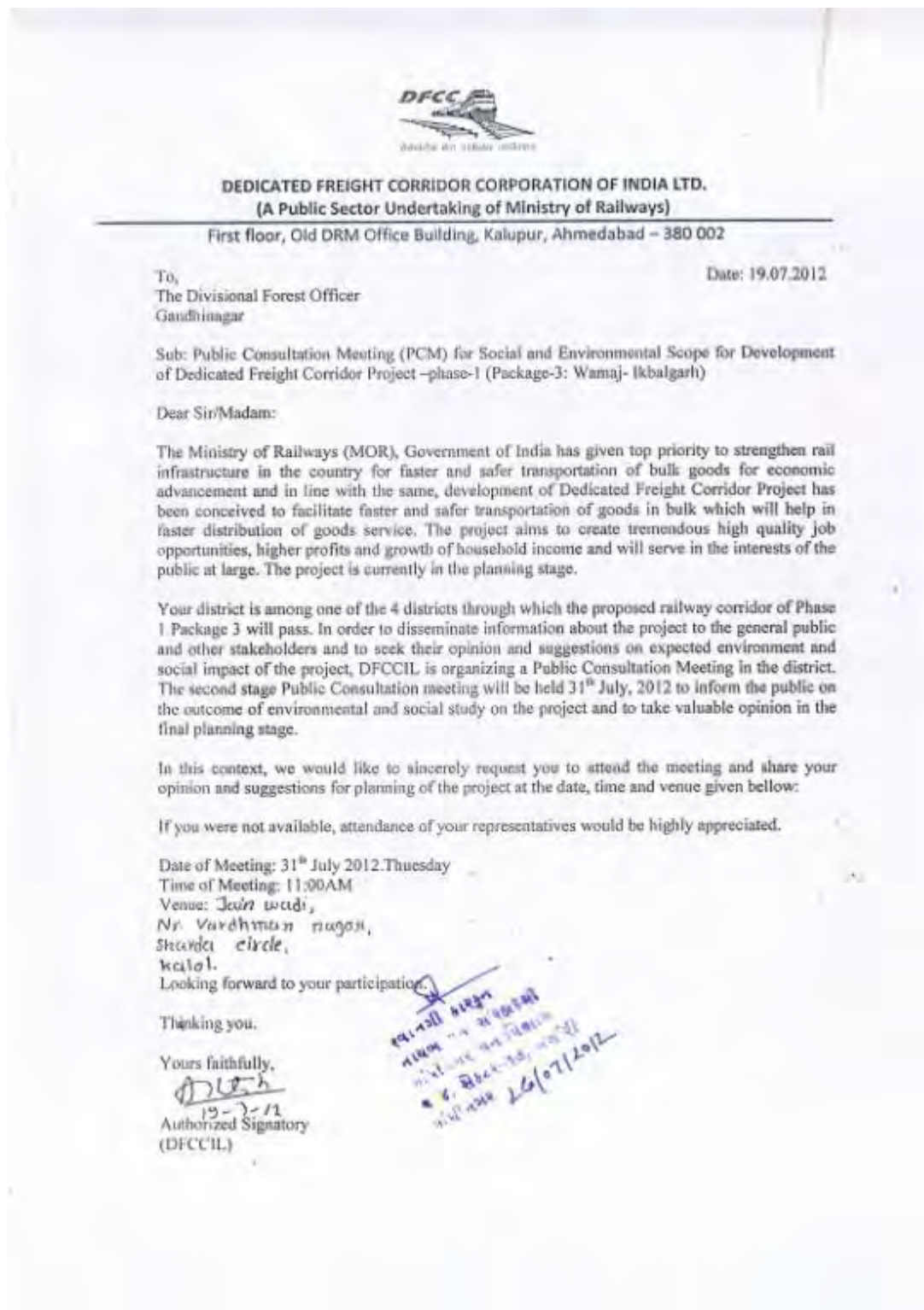
૦૬-૧૧-૧૧
મુખ્ય પ્રયોજના પ્રબંધક,

ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરિડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ,
અમદાવાદ

ફોન નં.: ૦૭૯-૨૨૧૭૬૧૦૭ ૨૧ ૯૪૨૩૧૭૬૩૪,

(b) PCM on Draft ESIA and RRP in July 2012 (Gandhinagar District)

Invitation Letter to Government Officials for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in English for July 2012



Attachment -1

31st July 2012, Kalol, Gandhinagar District

Date and Time: 11.00 am -2.00 pm

Venue: Jainwadi, Vardhman Nagar, Near Sharda Circle, Kalol, Gandhinagar

Schedule of PCM

Session	Time	Themes/Topics
Registration	11.00 - 11.30 am	Registration of Participants
Inauguration	11.30 – 11.45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of the PCM • Purpose of the PCM
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP)	11.45 am – 12.45 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline of DFC in general and details of 140 km in specific • Important findings of the draft ESIA • Mitigation measures • Environment and social monitoring plan • Outline of draft RRP • Process of land acquisition • Land acquisition and resettlement policies and entitlements • Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan • Grievance redressal mechanism • Information disclosure: ESIA and RRP
Open discussion	12.45 – 2.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question and answer session: information sharing, clarifications on issues, and suggestions of PAPs
Valediction	2.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal closing

Invitation Letter to Village Sarpanch for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in Gujarati for July 2012

જા નં. ડીએફસીસીઆઈએલ/પીસીએમ/ ૨૦૧૨
તા. ૧૬-૦૭-૨૦૧૨

પ્રતિ
સરપંચશ્રી
પ્રોજેક્ટ - ગ્રામ પંચાયત
તા. કલોલ, જિ. આંધીનગર

વિષય : ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર પ્રોજેક્ટ - ભાગ-૧ (પેકેજ-૩ : વામજ - ઈકબાલગઢ)
માટેની કામગીરી માટે સામાજિક અને પર્યાવરણીય શક્યતા ચકાસવા બાબત.

સાહેબશ્રી,
ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લી. (DFCCIL) દ્વારા ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર (DFC)
પ્રોજેક્ટ અમલીકરણ કરવામાં આવનાર છે. જેમાં કોમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝ્ડ કંટ્રોલથી ભારે માલગાડી માટેની રેલ્વે લાઈન
પરશીમ ઓલોમિક કોરીડોર સાથે જોડણ કરવામાં આવનાર છે. જે ઉપર પ્રદેશના-દાદરીથી જેએનપીટી-
મહારાષ્ટ્ર સુધી બનનાર છે. જે હરીયાણા, રાજસ્થાન અને ગુજરાતમાંથી પસાર થનાર છે. સમગ્ર યોજનાનું
અમલીકરણ લોકભાગીદારીના અભિગમથી લોકકેન્દ્રીત બની રહે તેવો રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયનો હેતુ છે.

આપની ગ્રામ પંચાયત ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોરના ભાગ-૧ના પેકેજ-૩માં સમાવિષ્ટ ૪ જિલ્લાઓ પૈકીની એક ગ્રામ
પંચાયત છે, જેમાંથી સદર યોજનાની લાઈન પસાર થઈ રહી છે. આ યોજનાના અમલીકરણ દરમિયાન
થનાર પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક અભિવિત અસર માટે લોકોના સલાહ સુચન અને પ્રતિભાવો માટે એક
બેઠકનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવેલ છે. ઉપરોક્ત હેતુને ધ્યાને રાખીને યોજનાના આયોજન અને અમલીકરણ
માટે આપના સલાહ, સુચનો, પ્રતિભાવો આપવા માટે આપને આમંત્રીત કરવામાં આવે છે.

નીચે દર્શાવેલ વિગતે પ્રમાણે આપને આ જાહેર મીટિંગમાં હાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

તારીખ : ૩૧.૦૭.૨૦૧૨ સમય : ૨૧:૦૦ થી ૧૨:૦૦ કલાકે
સ્થળ: જીલ્લા પાલિકા, વામજ-૩, ઈકબાલગઢ, ગામડા, ૩૮૬૦૧૨,
આબાર સેક,

આપનો વિશ્વસુ
(આમંત્રીત સંભવત)
મુખ્ય યોજના પ્રબંધક
ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન
ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લી.
અમદાવાદ

સરપંચ
પાલિકા ગ્રામ પંચાયત
તા. કલોલ

વધુ વિગત માટે સંપર્ક કરવો
૧) ૮૧૨૨૬ ૮૮૨૨૩
ડિપોઝીટ કામગીરી

૨)

Attachment I

જાહેર પરામરશ બેઠક માટે કાર્યક્રમ

૩૧ જુલાઈ ૨૦૧૨, કલોલ, ગાંધીનગર જિલ્લા

તારીખ અને સમય : ૧૧:૦૦ થી ૩:૦૦ જુલાઈ ૨૦૧૨

સ્થળ : જૈન વાડી, વર્ધમાનનગર પાસે, સારદા સર્કલ, કલોલ, ગાંધીનગર જિલ્લો.

જાહેર પરામરશ બેઠક ની સૂચિ :-

સૂચિ	સમય	વિષયો
નોંધણી	૧૧:૦૦ - ૧૧:૩૦	સહભાગીઓ નોંધણી
ઉદ્ઘાટન	૧૧:૩૦ - ૧૧:૪૫	જાહેર પરામરશ બેઠકના ઉદ્ઘાટન આ જાહેર પરામરશ બેઠકના હેતુ
પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક અસર (ઈ.એસ.આઈ.એ) આકારણી અને પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન યોજના.	૧૧:૪૫ - ૩:૦૦	સામાન્ય ડી.એફ.સી. ની રૂપરેખા અને ચોક્કસમાં ૧૪૦ કિ.મી. વિગતો. આ ડ્રાફ્ટ ઈ.એસ.આઈ.એ. મહત્વની તારણો. શમન પગલા પર્યાવરણ અને સામાજિક ડેમરેજ તથા સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન યોજના ની રૂપરેખા. જમીન સંપાદન પ્રક્રિયા. જમીન સંપાદન અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન નીતિઓ અને ઉમેદવારીઓ. પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન યોજના. કરિયાદ નિવારણ તંત્ર. માસિતી જાહેર ઈ.એસ.આઈ.એ. અને આર.આર.પી.
ખુલ્લી ચર્ચા	૩:૦૦ - ૩:૩૦	પ્રશ્ન અને જવાબ સહ માસિતી શેરિંગ મુદ્દાઓ પર ખુલાસાઓ, અને પી.એ.પી.એસ. ની સૂચના.
સમાપન કરવું	૩:૩૦ - ૩:૪૦	સામાન્ય બંધ.

આભાર.

Public Notice to PAPs for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in English for July 2012

Date

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.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) is implementing the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project, which involves development of Multiple High Axle Load Freight Corridor with Computerized Control on the Western Industrial Corridor connecting from Dadri in Uttar Pradesh to JNPT in Maharashtra passing through Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat states. Ministry of Railways aims to implement the project in a participative manner with a people centric approach.

DFCCIL under Ministry of Railways is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in the Western Corridor, the proposed alignment passes through four districts namely Gandhinagar, Patan, Mehsana and Gandhinagar in Gujarat.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in the Western DFC Project was conducted, and the draft ESIA report has been prepared. The funding guidelines require participation of varieties of stakeholders by way of disseminating the project outline and the outcome of the draft ESIA report and seek opinion and suggestions on the report from general public and stakeholders of the project through Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs).

In addition to ESIA, a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Western DFC Project (Wamaj – Iqbalgarh Section) is to be prepared by DFCCIL together with the Government of India based on the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007). In the course of RRP preparation, 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.

DFCCIL will coordinate for organising a PCM from the above viewpoints. In the Meeting, a presentation on details of; i) DFC project, ii) outcome of the ESIA and suggested mitigation measures, and iii) resettlement and rehabilitation provisions as per extant Government of India policies viz. NRRP-2007 will be given. A handout in Gujarati would also be distributed.

In this regard, a person interested in the Project and 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 as per the details given below:

Date:

Time:

Venue:

.....

Signed by (DFCCIL)

For further information, please contact

CPM Office in

Phone No.....

Public Notice to PAPs for PCM on Draft ESIA & RRP in Gujarati for July 2012

તા. 26.09.2012

જાહેર નોટીસ

પ્રતિ
તમામ ગ્રામ જનો
જિલ્લા

આથી આપને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લી. (DFCCIL) દ્વારા ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર (DFC) પ્રોજેક્ટ અમલીકરણ કરવામાં આવનાર છે. જેમાં કોમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝ્ડ કન્ટ્રોલથી ચોટા માર્ગે માલગાડી માટેની રેલ્વે લાઈન પાશ્વિય આધોનિક કોરીડોર સાથે જોડણ કરવામાં આવનાર છે. જે ઉત્તર પ્રદેશના-દાકરીથી જેએનપીટી-મહારાષ્ટ્ર સુધી બનનાર છે. જે હરીયાણા, રાજસ્થાન અને ગુજરાતમાંથી પસાર થનાર છે. સમગ્ર યોજનાનું અમલીકરણ લોકાન્ગાનીદારીના અભિગમથી લોકેન્દ્રીત બની રહે તેવો રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયનો નેતુ છે.

આપની ગ્રામ પંચાયત સ્થિત ફાઈટ કોરીડોર યોજનાના જિલ્લાઓ પૈકીની એક ગ્રામ પંચાયત છે, જેમાંથી સદર યોજનાની લાઈન પસાર થઈ રહી છે. આ યોજનાના અમલીકરણ દરમિયાન થનાર પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક સંબંધિત અસર માટે લોકોના સલાહ સૂચન અને પ્રતિભાવો માટે એક બેઠકનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવેલ છે. ઉપરોક્ત હેતુને ધ્યાને રાખીને યોજનાના આયોજન અને અમલીકરણ માટે આપના સલાહ, સૂચનો, પ્રતિભાવો આપવા માટે આપને આમંત્રીત કરવામાં આવે છે.

નીચે દર્શાવેલ વિગતે પ્રમાણે આજ ગ્રામજનોને જાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

તારીખ : 22/09/2012 સંજગત ૨
સ્થળ : મોંઠા ટાણે, વાલજાલ જગર સામી,
જામડાં મર્કા, કલોલ.
આભાર સહ,

અમર ૨૨.૦૦ કલાક

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ
૩૧/૯/૧૨
(આશુતોષ સંઘવત)
મુખ્ય યોજના પ્રબંધક
ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રાઈટ કોરીડોર કોર્પો રેશન
ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લી.
અમદાવાદ

વધુ વિગત માટે સંપર્ક કરવો
૧) 02266540223 ૨)
પ્રિવેટી જાણકાર

Attachment 10-6

PCM Photos



Venue: Palanpur, Ajmata Mandir Village,
Dated: Nov. 14, 2011



Venue: Ramapir Mandir, Majadar, Vadgam, Banaskantha
Dated: 15th Nov. 2011



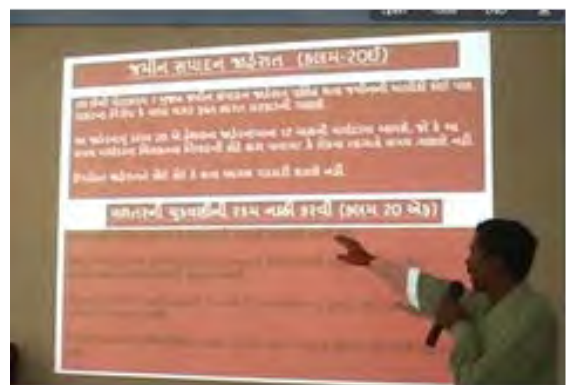
Venue: Hotel Siddharth, Tavadia Cross Road, Sidhpur Highway, Sidhpur, Patan
Date: 16th Nov. 2011



Venue: Umiya Mata Mandir, Unjha, Mehasana
Date: 17th November 2011



Venue: Urban Bank Science College, Mehsana
Date: 18th Nov 2011



Venue: Oxford School of Management, Near Shanku Water Park, Mehsana-Ahmedabad Highway
Date: 19th Nov 2011



Venue: Community Hall (Maniklal Smruti), Julasan village, Taluka – Kadi, District - Mehsana
Date: 21st Nov 2011



Venue: Agrasen Bhavan, Iqbalgarh, District – Mehsana
Dated: 22nd November 2011

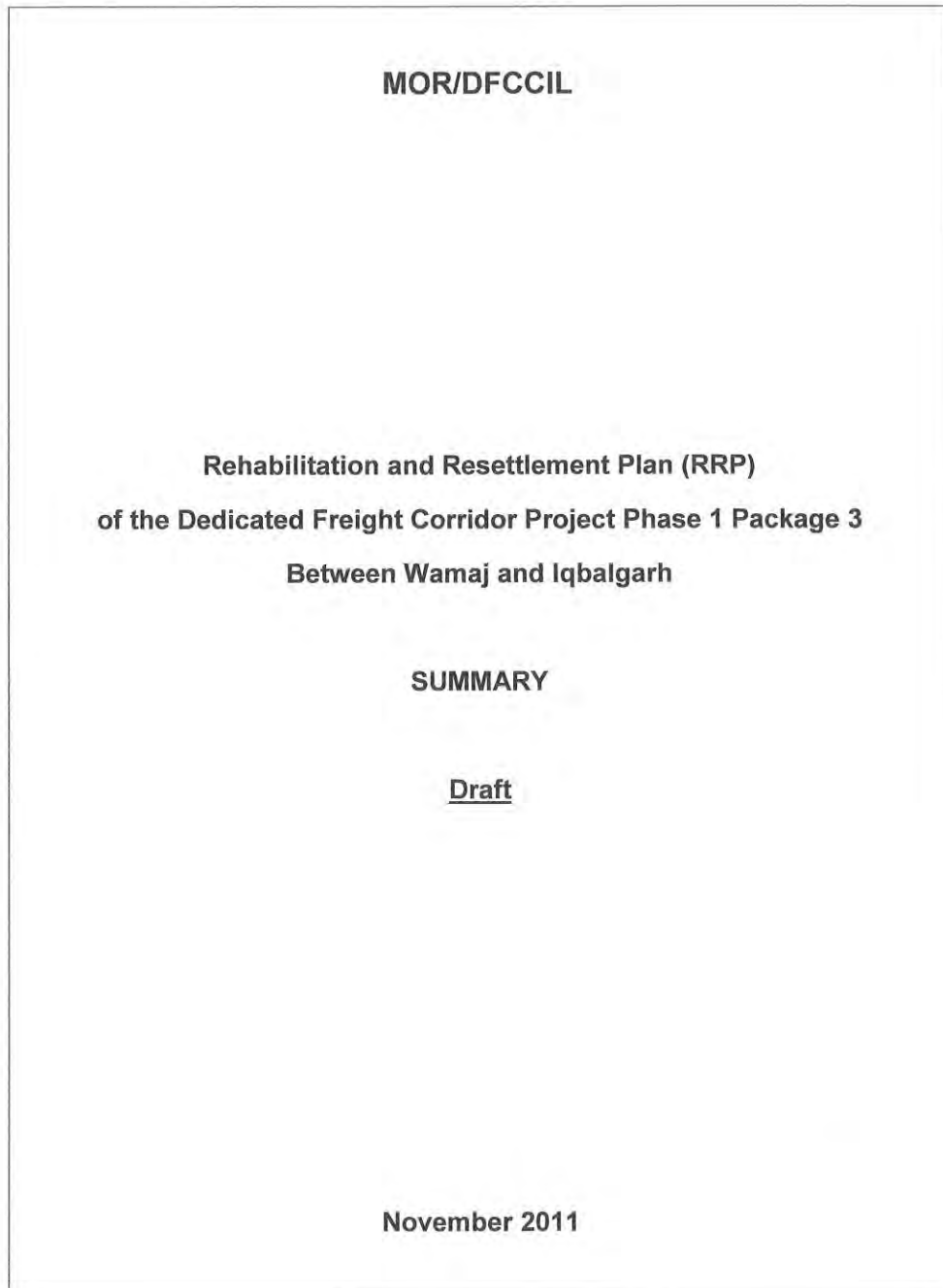


Venue: Jainwadi, Kalol, District – Gandhinagar
Dated: 31st July 2012

Attachment 10-7
Information Disclosure – Summary of Draft RRP

(a) Information Disclosure of RRP in Decemebr 2011 and August 2012

Summary of Draft RRP in English



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project at a Glance

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 hinterland 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 2033-2034. 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.

General Features (Provisional)

- Length of Corridor for Phase 1 Package 3: approx. 140 km between Iqbalgarh, Banaskantha district and Wamaj, Gandhinagar district, Gujarat State
- Junction Stations: 2, Crossing Stations: 3
- Important Bridges: 1
- Major Bridges: 36
- Rail Flyovers: 4
- Minor Bridges: 79
- Road Over Bridges (ROBs): 1
- Road Under Bridges (RUB): 152
- Alignment Passes through: Gujarat State
- District involved: 4 (Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha districts)
- Villages covered: 68 (provisional)
- Width of ROW: average 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section
- Maximum Speed: 100 km/hr

Benefit of the Project

DFC Project aims to help boosting the present trends of growth of the economy in India as well as improve the environment:

- Acceleration of nationwide economic development due to improvement of freight transportation system in India.
- Increase of industrial development along the DFC will bring about increase of employment opportunity in the region.
- 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.
- Less energy use for transport of goods compared to transportation by truck.
- No gaseous emission to local community along the DFC alignment (i.e. Reduction of gaseous emission from truck along the road).

Land Acquisition Pattern of DFC Project in Phase 1 Package 3 Western Corridor

DFC Alignment passes through Iqbalgarh, Banaskantha district and Wamaj, Gandhinagar district - 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 and a wildlife sanctuary along the project right-of-way, the use of existing railway ROW is maximised and additional land acquisition along the existing alignment was minimized. Basically, the alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line, while it takes a detour between Vansjara village and Panasar village in Gandhinagar district,

between Jagudan village and Mevad village, between Hedua Hanumant village and Mahesana village, and in Taleti and Nani Daue village of Mehsana district. However, some land acquisition will be required in both parallel and detour sections.

Executing Agency (EA)

Dedicated Freight corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)

Basic Legislation & Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement for DFC Project

- ✓ **Railways Amendment Act, 2008**
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.
- ✓ **National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007**
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.
- ✓ **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 to DFC notification.

Person Interested as per RAA 2008

1. All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act;
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;
3. A person interested in an easement affecting the land; and
4. Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws.

Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for entitlement as per RAA2008/NRRP 2007 is the date on which notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA, 2008 for title holders and non title holders. In the village where the 20A Notification was issued more than 1 time, the latest 20A Notification issue date is the cut-off date.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (RRP)

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation 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.

Objective of RRP

- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives.
- 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.
- Special care for weaker sections/vulnerable groups such as the poor, Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), the women, the elderly and the handicapped.
- 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.

Basis Compensation Policy

- Land acquisition will be responsibility of the Competent Authority nominated by Ministry of Railways.
- 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 20F(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.
- 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 20D (1), RAA 2008).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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.
- Nothing in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to acquisition under this Act.
- 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 ex-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).
- 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.

General Principles for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the Project

- ✓ Project-affected persons/families (PAPs/PAFs) will be categorized as titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, users of the land plot including kiosk, vendors, etc.
- ✓ The compensation and assistance will be provided as per the "Entitlement Matrix" for different categories of PAPs/PAFs.
- ✓ PAPs/PAFs will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living at project cost.

- ✓ Vulnerable PAPs/PAFs will be eligible for additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as provided in entitlement matrix.
- ✓ PAPs/PAFs will receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost.
- ✓ However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
- ✓ 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/PAFs 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.

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. (iv) 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 doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				award. Detailed procedure in this regard is in note B (vii) Policy for acquisition/compensation for residual land will be 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. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
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.

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<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 & 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 Yojna Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNNURM for Urban Areas.</p>
5.	Structure on the Project	Tenants/Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation	(i). Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
	Right of Way		Assistance	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.
C. Loss of Trees & Crops				
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
D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures by Non Title Holders				
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

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p>assistance as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(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)</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 JNNURM for Urban Areas.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood				
8.	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/share-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (NRRP para 7.14) <i>(land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 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,</p>

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				to the extent possible
E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) & those Below Poverty Line				
9.	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages
E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families				
10.	Affected Scheduled Tribes	Households affected by ROW	Rehabilitation Assistance	(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) (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)
F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
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
G. Temporary impact during Construction				
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	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

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
			due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL

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 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.

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, DFCCIL is over all responsible for successful implementation of the RAP as head of the Organisation. DFCCIL has already set up Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) at Vadodara, Surat and Mumbai and Noida 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:

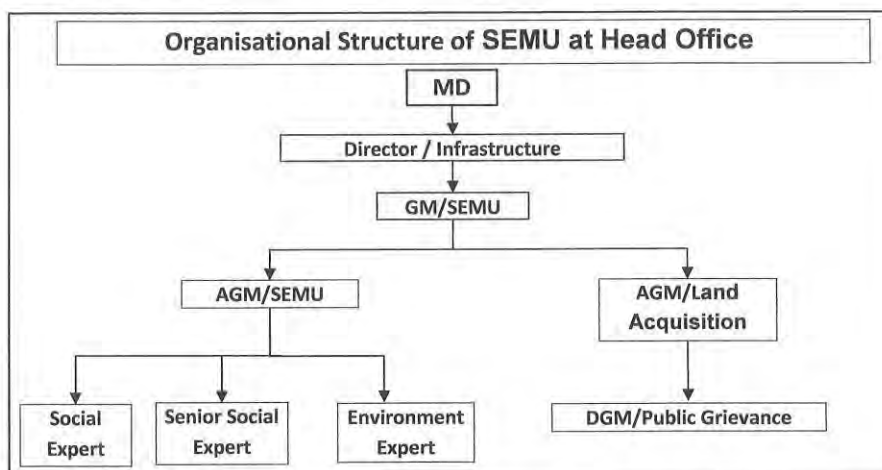


Fig. 1 Organizational Structures for Corporate Office

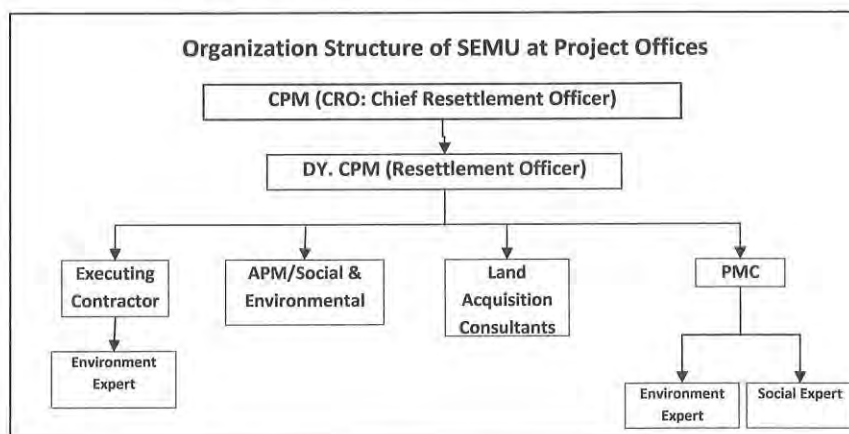


Fig. 2 Organizational Structures for Field Office

Implementation Schedule

No.	Actions	2011				2012				2013				2014			
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
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 20F 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	PCM's for Draft RRP																
11	Finalization of Entitlement Matrix																
12	Preparation of Final RRP																
13	Disclosure of Final RRP																
14	Preparation of Compensation for Land and R&R																
15	Award of Compensation as per Section 20F 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 Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation & Resettlement (Internal)																
21	Monitoring of Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation & Resettlement (External, bi-annual)																
22	Grievance Redressal																

Fig 3 Resettlement Timetable (Provisional)

Grievance Redress Mechanism

There shall be R&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.

- (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:
 - a. District Collector of the concerned District, or his nominee (Chair);
 - b. Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator (R&R) (Invitee);
 - c. Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social (only to provide for secretarial service);
 - d. Zillah Parishad Chairperson/his or her nominee; and
 - e. Representative from civil society/a reputed local NGO.
- (2) Grievance Redress at Project Level: There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMU), which will comprise the following:
 - a. Director (Infrastructure);
 - b. Deputy General Manager-Grievance;
 - c. Social Specialist; and
 - d. Representative of the MOR.
- (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.
- (4) An Ombudsman will be appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances not addressed by the R&R Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned PAPs/PAFs upon receipt of request from him/her.

Complaint Handling System in DFC Corporate Level

(1) Field Level Complaint Handling System

1. The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural, residential & 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.

(2) Corporate Level Complaint Handling System

1. 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.
2. Complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR & CVC guidelines.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.
7. Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site (<http://www.dfccil.org>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.
8. Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to

management.

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.

Cost Estimate

Estimated budget is described in the main report of the Phase 1 Package 3 RRP.

Distribution of RRP report

For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed following places.

- ✓ Summary of RRP Report (this summary report): available in a vernacular language (Gujarati) at each affected villages.
- ✓ Full RRP Report: available in English at relevant CPM offices, DFCCIL Head Office, Major Railway Stations and District Collectorate office.

Contact of Relevant Organizations

CPM Office Ahmedabad: 1st Floor, Old DRM Office Bldg., Kalupur, Ahmedabad-380002, Gujarat

Competent Authority: Gandhinagar district: Special Land Acquisition Officer, Gandhi Nagar, Multi Storied Building, D-Block, First Floor, Sector 11, Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382011

SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office: Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building, New Delhi – 110001

Summary of Draft RRP in Gujarati

MOR/DFCCIL

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય/ડેડીકેટડ ફ્રેઈટ કોરિડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લિમીટેડ

**સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના ફેઝ-૧
પુનર્વસન તેમજ પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)**

વામજ અને ઈકબાલગઢ વચ્ચે

સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ

સૂચિત

નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧

પરિયોજના પર એક નજર

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય, દિલ્હી અને મુંબઈ મહાનગર સુધી તેમજ આસપાસ ના સ્થળો પરથી ઓછા સમયમાં માલસામાનનો અવરોધ રહિત (જડપી)સરળ અને ઓછા ખર્ચે પરિવહન થઈ શકે તે હેતુથી કોમ્પ્યુટર સંચાલિત બહુ આયામી ઉચ્ચ એક્સલ લોડ વાહન ક્ષમતા ધરાવતી સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (માહ) નું આયોજન તેમજ અમલીકરણ કરી રહ્યો છે. આ પરીયોજનાને વર્ષ ૨૦૧૩-૨૦૧૪ માં ૩૭.૭ મિલિયન ટન માલ પરિવહન માટે ડિઝાઈન તૈયાર કરવા માં આવેલ છે. જે ૨૦૩૩-૨૦૩૪ સુધીમાં ૧૪૦.૪ માં મિલિયન ટન થઈ જશે. પરિયોજના અત્યારે યોજનાના તબક્કે છે. તેની શરૂઆત ૨૦૦૬માં કરવામાં આવી હતી અને વર્ષ ૨૦૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૬ વચ્ચે)પૂર્ણ થશે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬ના ડિસેમ્બર થી યોજનાનું વ્યાપારીક ધોરણે પ્રારંભ થશે.

સામાન્ય વિશેષતાઓ :

- કર્ણાટકની લંબાઈ ફેઝ -૧ માટે (પેકેજ-૩) લગભગ ૧૪૦ કી.મી.ઈકબાલગઢ બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા અને વામજ મહેસાણા જિલ્લા વચ્ચે, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય
- જંકશન સ્ટેશન : ૨, ક્રોસિંગ સ્ટેશન-૩
- મહત્વના પુલો : ૧
- મુખ્ય પુલ:-૩૬
- રેલ ફ્લાય ઓવર્સ-૪
- નાના પુલ ૭૯
- રસ્તા ઉપરના પુલ (ROB) :-૧
- રસ્તા નીચેના પુલ (RUB)-૧૫૨
- પ્રસારિત રેલ માર્ગ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય
- અસરગ્રસ્ત જિલ્લા -૪(ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ અને બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા)
- અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામો -૬૮ (હંગામી)
- (ROW) ની પહોળાઈ : સમાંતર યુભાગમાં સરેરાશ ૩૫ મીટર અને બાઈપાસ વિભાગમાં ૬૦ મીટર
- અધિકતમ ગતિ મર્યાદા : ૧૦૦ કિમીટર/પ્રતિકલાક

પરિયોજનાથી થનાર લાભ :

સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (માહ) નો ઉદ્દેશ્ય ભારતના વિકાસ દરને ઝડપી બનાવવાનો અને પર્યાવારણ માં સુધાર લાવવાનો છે.

- ભારતમાં માલસામાન પરિવહન માં સુધારા કરી દેશની આર્થિક ઉન્નતીમાં વધારો કરવો.
- સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC)સમાંતર ઔદ્યોગીક વિકાસ થવાના કારણે આર્થિક ઉન્નતી અને રોજગારીની નવી તકો ઉભી થશે.
- (DFC) દ્વારા કરી અને ગતિમાં સુધારા /વધારા અને નવા કારણે કૃષિ ઉત્પાદનોના પરિવહન ઝડપ લાવી આ ક્ષેત્રના ખેડુતો તેમ જ વન્ય ઉત્પાદનો અને મત્સ્ય પાલનના બજારમાં વિસ્તાર તેમજ સુધારો કરી આર્થિક ઉન્નતીમાં વધારો કરવો.
- ટ્રકો દ્વારા પરિવહન ના પ્રમાણ માં (DFC) દ્વારા ઓછી ઉર્જાની ઉપયોગ.
- સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC) માર્ગથી નજીક રહેતા સ્થાનિક રહેવાસીઓની કોઈ પણ પ્રકારે વાયુ પ્રદુષણ થશેનહી. (આ માર્ગની સાથે સાથે ટ્રકો દ્વારા ઉત્પન્ન થવા પ્રદુષણો થી બચાવ.)

સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC)માટે જમીન સંપાદનનો ફેઝ-૧ પેકજ -૩ પરિચય રેલ માર્ગ.

સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC) માર્ગ ઈકબાલગઢ બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લા અને વામજ મહેસાણા જિલ્લા વચ્ચે, પસાર થાય છે. પરિયોજનાના અમલીકરણ વ્યવસ્થા અને સંચાલન માટે પટ્ટી સ્વરૂપનું જમીન સંપાદન તેમજ પુનર્વાસ જેવા મહત્વના પરીબળોની આવશ્યકતા પડશે. સ્થાનિક મકાનોની તોડ-ફોડ, શહેરી સ્થાનિક સમુદાય અભ્યારણ, શહેરી યોજના ક્ષેત્ર, આબાદી ક્ષેત્રો વગેરેની તોડફોડને બચાવવા તેમજ ન્યુનતમ જમીન સંપાદન થાય તે હેતુથી હાલની રેલ ROW નો મહત્તમ ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. અને હાલના રેલ માર્ગ પર જમીન સંપાદન ઓછામાં ઓછો કરવામાં આવેલ છે. જો કે આ રેલ માર્ગ હાલના રેલ માર્ગની સમાંતર ચાલે છે. તેમ છતાં ગાધીનગર જિલ્લાના વાસજડા ગામ અને પાનસર ગામ વચ્ચે, જગુદણ ગામ અને મેવડ ગામ હેડુવા હનુમંત ગામ અને મહેસાણા ગામ વચ્ચે અને મહેસાણા જિલ્લાના તળેટી અનેનાની દાઉ વચ્ચે ગામ ડીટુર (ફેરવાળો રાસ્તા) લે છે. સમાંતર અને ડીટુર (ફેરવાળો રાસ્તા) બંને વિભાગોના વચ્ચે કેટલીક જમીન સંપાદનની જરૂર પડશે.

અમલીકરણ સંસ્થા : ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટકોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા લિમિટેડ:

પરીયોજનાની જમીન સંપાદન અને પૂનર્વાસ તેમજ પુનઃસ્થાપનની આધારભૂત નીતિ અને વિધાન:-

- **રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ (RAA2008)**

આ અધિનીયમથી સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના(DFC) જાહેર વિશેષ રેલ પરિયોજનાના માટે જમીન સંપાદન કરવામાં આવી રહી છે. આ અધિનીયમમાં જમીન સંપાદન અધિનીયમ ૧૮૮૪ લાગુ પડતો નથી.

- **રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતિ ૨૦૦૭**

સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC) માટે જમીનનું ઓછી પહોળાઈ અને લાંબી પટ્ટી ઓમાં સંપાદન કરવામાં આવનાર છે. સમર્પિત માલવાહક પરિયોજના (DFC) એન.આર.આર. પી ૨૦૦૭ ના ખંડ ૭.૧ ૮ માં ઉલ્લેખિત અનુરેખીય જમીન સંપાદન નિયમ મુલતઃ લાગુ પડે છે.

- **સક્ષમ અધિકારી**

સક્ષમ અધિકારી એવી વ્યક્તિ છે, કે જેને કેન્દ્રીય સરકાર દ્વારા એ ક્ષેત્રમાં સંદર્ભમાં સક્ષમ અધિકારીના કર્યોનું પાલન કરવા માટે અધિકૃત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. જેના જાહેરનામામાં જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.

- **રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ (RRA 2008) અનુસાર હિતધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ**

૧. આ અધિનીયમ હેઠળ જમીન સંપાદન બાબતે. વળતરનો દાવો કરનાર વ્યક્તિ

૨. અનુસૂચિત જનજાતી અને પરંપરાગત વન નિવાસી જેઓ અનુસૂચિત જનજાતી અને અન્ય પરંપરાગત વન નિવાસી (વન અધિકારોની માન્યતા) અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૬ હેઠળ માન્ય અધિકાર ગુમાવતા હોય.

૩. એવી વ્યક્તિ કે જમીન સંપાદિત થવાથી જેના સુખાધિકાર (easement) પ્રભાવિત થાય છે.

૪. રાજ્યના કાયદાઓ અધિન ગણોત્ત અધિકાર ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ.

- **નિદેશિત તારીખ :**

રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ RAA2008/NRRP2007 પ્રમાણે) માલિકી હકક ધરાવનાર કે ન ધરાવનાર માટે કલમ ૨૦(એ) હેઠળ જાહેરનામું બહાર પડાયાની તારીખ એ હકકની નિર્ધારિત તારીખ ગણાશે, જે ગામોમાં કલમ ૨૦(એ) હેઠળનું જાહેરનામું એકથી વધુ વખત બહાર પાડવામાં આવ્યું હોય તો છેલ્લે બહાર પાડવામાં આવેલ જાહેરનામાની તારીખ નિદેશિત તારીખ ગણાશે.

પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતી (RRP)

પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતી (RRP) એવા સિધ્ધાંતો પર આધારિત છે કે પરિયોજના પ્રભાવિત વ્યક્તિની (PAPS) સ્થિતિ, પરિયોજના પહેલાવની સ્થિતિ કરતા સારી રહેશે.

નીતી અનુસાર પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજનાના ઉદ્દેશ્ય :

- જમીન સંપાદન અને અનૈચ્છિક પુનર્વાસની અસરો ટાળવા કે ઘટાડવા શક્ય તેટલા બધા વિકલ્પ તપાસવા.

- એવી ખાતરી કરવું કે પ્રોજેક્ટ અસર ગ્રસ્ત પરિવારોની સક્રિય ભાગીદારી વડે પર્યાપ્ત પુનર્વસન પેકેજ અને પુનર્વસન પ્રક્રિયાનું અમલીકરણ થાય.
- સમાજના નબળા વર્ગ/નબળા વર્ગો(વલ્નરેબલ ગ્રુપ)વિશેષ રૂપથી અનુસુચીત જાતીઓ અનુસુચીત જનજાતિઓ તેમજ આશ્રીતો અને મહિલાઓ વૃદ્ધો તેમજ અપંગોના પુનર્વાસનુવિશેષ/ધ્યાન રાખવું.
- પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોને સુવ્યવસ્થીત જીવન ધોરણ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવી, સતત આવક મળી રહે તેનું આયોજન કરવું.
- જમીન સંપાદન કરવા વાળા સંપાદન સંસ્થા તેમજ પ્રભાવિત પરિવારો વચ્ચે આપસી સહયોગ દ્વારા મૈત્રી પૂર્ણ સંબંધ બની રહે.
- જમીનનો કબજો લેતા અને કોઈ પણ નિર્માણ કાર્ય શરૂ કરતા પહેલા વળતર તેમજ પુનઃસ્થાપન રાશીની ચુકવણી સુનિશ્ચિત કરવી.

વળતરની નીતી :

- જમીન સંપાદન કરવાની જવાબદારી રેલ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા નિયુક્ત સક્ષમ અધિકારીની રહેશે.
- જમીન આપનાર વ્યક્તિઓને વળતરની રકમ, રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૮ (આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮) અનુસાર આપવામાં આવશે. બજાર કિંમત આર.એ.એ.૨૦૦૮ ના અનુસાર નિર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવશે. જમીન સંપાદન કરવાની અનીવાર્યતાને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને દરેક નિયત કિસ્સામાં જમીનની બજાર કિંમત કરતા તેની કિંમતના ૬૦ %ટકા વધુ આપવામાં આવશે. (સેક્શન ૨૦ એફ, (૯) રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૮) આર.એ.એ.૨૦૦૮માં નિર્દેશિત જોગવાઈ પ્રમાણે) અન્યથા સક્ષમ અધિકારી એવા કિસ્સામાં જ્યાં રાજ્ય સરકારે, કોઈ અધિનીયમ અથવા ગેઝેટ નોટિફિકેશન અથવા રાજ્ય સરકારના કોઈ અન્ય સત્તાધિકારી (જેમને આ બાબતે સત્તાધિકાર મળ્યો હોય)એયોગ્ય પ્રક્રિયા દ્વારા ભૂમિ સંપાદન માટેની કિંમત /દર નક્કી કરેલ હોય, તો તે પણ ભૂમિ સંપાદનનું વળતર નક્કી કરવા, રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ (RAA2008) ની નિર્દેશિત જોગવાઈ ના બદલે અપનાવી શકે છે.
- જમીનમાં હિત ધરાવતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ જમીન સંપાદન જાહેરનામાની પ્રસિધ્ધીની તારીખથી ત્રીસ દિવસની અંદર જમીન સંપાદનબાબતે વાંધો જાહેર કરી શકે છે. (સેક્શન ૨૦ ડી(૧).રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૮ (આર.એ.એ.૨૦૦૮)

- મકાનો અને અન્ય અચલ સંપત્તિ, ઝાડ તેમજ તે જમીન પર ઉભા પાક જે સંપાદિત કરવામાં આવશે તેની બજાર કીમત સંબંધિત ક્ષેત્રમાં કોઈ વિશેષજ્ઞ દ્વારા નક્કી કરવામાં આવશે. (સેક્શન ૨૦ જી(૪,૫,૬,) રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૮ (આર.એ.એ.૨૦૦૮)
- વળતરની રકમની ચુકવણી જમીન સંપાદન કર્યાના જાહેરનામાની પ્રસિધ્ધ પછી એક વર્ષ માં કરવામાં આવશે. અનિવાર્ય પરિસ્થિતિ આ મુદત છ મહિના સુધી વધારવામાં આવશે (જો વધારેલ મુદતમાં એવોર્ડ બનાવવામાં આવે તો) હકક ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિ ને એડવોર્માં મોડું થવાથી વધારાની મુદત માટે દરેક મહિને નક્કી કરવામાં આવેલ વધારાના વળતરની ચુકવણી કરવામાં આવશે. (સેક્શન ૨૦ એફ (૧,૨,)રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનીયમ ૨૦૦૮ (આર.એ.એ.૨૦૦૮)
- જો હિત ધરાવનાર કોઈ વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા વળતરની રકમ પર અધિકાર મેળવવા માટે વળતર મેળવવાની સુચના ના એક વર્ષ માં દાવો નહી કરવામાં આવે તો આવા કીસ્સામાં અમલીકરણ સંસ્થા દ્વારા વળતરની રકમ જુદા ખાતામાં જમા કરાવવામાં આવશે હિત ધરાવનાર પક્ષકારો પોતે સીધા કે પોતાના કાયદેસર ના વારસો દ્વારા દસ્તાવેજો ના સંતોષકારક તપાસ પછી પોતાના વળતરની રકમનો દાવો કરી શકે છે.
- આ અધિનીયમ દ્વારા જમીન સંપાદન પ્રક્રિયા માં જમીન સંપાદન અધિનીયમ ૧૮૮૪ લાગુ પડતો નથી.
- અનુરેખીય જમીનના સંપાદન બાબતે જેમ કે રેલ્વે લાઈનમાં ફક્ત ઓછી પહોળાઈ વાળી પટ્ટીમાં પરિયોજના માટે જમીન સંપાદન કરવામાં આવે છે. પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોના પ્રત્યેક ખાતેદારોને એટલી રકમ આપવામાં આવશે કે જે યોગ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા નિર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવશે આ નિર્ધારિત રકમ રૂ.૨૦૦૦૦/- વળતર ઉપરાંત અન્ય લાભો, જે જમીન, ધર અથવા અન્ય સંપત્તિનું સંપાદન માટે લાગુ અધિનીયમ /નીતીને આધીન કેમ છે . તે મળવા પાત્ર છે. (NRRP 2007)
- પરંતુ જો આવી જમીનમાં સંપાદનથી કિસાનો જમીન વગરના બની જાય છે. અથવા નાના તેમજ સીમાંત ખેડુતોની શ્રેણીમાં આવીજાય છે. તો તે પુન :સ્થાપન સહાયતાના રૂપમાં ૭૫૦ દિવસનું ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ વેતન મેળવવા પાત્ર છે.

પરીયોજના માટે પુનર્વાસ અને પુન:સ્થાપન માટેના મુખ્ય સિધ્ધાંતો

- પરીયોજના પ્રભાવિત વ્યક્તિ /પરીવારો (PAPS/PAFS)ને હિત ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિઓ ન ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિઓ ભાડૂઆત જમીનનો પ્લોટ વાપરનાર બુથ (કાચા માલસામાન નથી બનાવેલ દકુાનો) ફેરીયા વેપારીઓ વગેરે વર્ગી કૃત કરવામાં આવશે.

- વિભિન્ન વર્ગના (PAPS/PAFS) પરિયોજના પ્રભાવીત પરિવારોને પાત્રતા કોઠા અનુસાર વળતર તેમજ સહાયતા અપાવવામાં આવશે.
- (PAPS/PAFS) પરિયોજનાના પ્રભાવિતે પરિવારો જીવનન ધોરણમાં સુધારાઓ લાવવા માટે અથવા તેમનું જીવનધોરણ અગાઉ જેવું થાય તે માટે આ પરિયોજના મારફત સહાયત આપવામાં આવેશ.
- પાત્રતા કોઠા અનુસાર પરિયોજના પ્રભાવિત પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન માટે વધારાની સહાયતા આપવામાં આવશે.
- પરિયોજના પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોની નુકશાની પામેલ સંપત્તિની ક્ષતિપૂર્તિમાટે પરિયોજના પ્રભાવિત વ્યક્તિ ઓને પુનઃસ્થાપન માટે વળતર આપવામાં આવશે.
- નિર્દેશિત તારીખ પછી જો કોઈ પરિયોજના ક્ષેત્રમાં આવે તો તે આ સહાયતા માટે હકકને પાત્ર રહેશે નહીં.
- આ પરિયોજનામાં પુનઃસ્થાપન માટે અલગથી બજેટ હશે.
- પુનર્વાસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતીને સંબંધિત સમસ્યાઓ હળવી કરવાના ઉપાયો, પુનઃસ્થાપનની યોજના તૈયાર કરવી અને અમલીકરણ સંબંધી જાણકારી હીત ધરાવનાર અને સંભવિત અસરગ્રસ્ત(PAPS/PAFS) ને આપવામાં આવશે.
- લોકોની ભાગીદારી માટે ગામો/ જિલ્લા સ્તર જમીન માલિકો સાથે લોક સંવાદ બેઠકો યોજવામાં આવેશ.
- ફરીયાદો ના જલ્દી સમાધાન માટે ઉપર્યુકત ફરીયાદ નિવારણકેન્દ્રોની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવશે.
- જમીન માલિકો તેમજ પરિયોજના પ્રભાવીત સાથે થયેલ વિચાર વિમર્શોને દસ્તવોજીત કરવામાં આવેશે. એવી ખાતરી કરવામાં આવેલ કે આ અર્થપૂર્ણ વિચાર વિર્મશ પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજના દરમિયાન જળવાય રહે.
- નિદિષ્ટ તારીખ પછી જમીનની માલિકી /ગણોત અધિકારમાં કોઈ ફેરફાર પર વિચારણા કરવામાં નહીં આવે.

વળતર સહાયતા અને પુનર્વાસ માટેની યોગ્યતા :

પાત્રતા માટેની નિદેશીત/અંતિમ તારીખએ તારીખ છે કે જયારે પ્રભાવીત ક્ષેત્રમાં કાયદાકીય માલીકો એને હીત ધરાવનારા માટ રેલ્વે સુધારા અધીનયમ (RAA2008) ની કલમ ૨૦/એ ને આધીન જાહેરનામું અનુસાર અધિસુચના જાહેર કરવામાં આવે છે.

- પરીયોજના પ્રભાવીતોની વિવિધ શ્રેણીઓની પાત્રતા/યોગ્યતા નીચે દર્શાવેલ અનુવર્તીત સેક્શન માં બતાવામાં આવેલ પાત્રતાકોઠા (entitlement matrix) અનુસાર કરવામાં આવશે.
- પાત્રતા/યોગ્યતા માટેનું એકમ પરીવાર હશે.
- પ્રભાવીત પરીવાર વળતરની સાથે સાથે સહાય માટે પણ પાત્ર છે.
- એવા પરીવારો કે જેઓના દ્વારા ઉપયોગ માં લેનાર ભુમી પર હકક નથી ધરાવતા તેવા પરીવારો વળતર માટે હકકદાર નથી. પરંતુ જો અતીક્રમણ/ દબાણ કરનારાઓ (પાત્રતા કોઠા ની નોટ F ની વ્યાખ્યા અનુસાર) ને ત્રણ માસ આગોતરી નોટીસ આપવામાં ન આવી હોય તો તેઓને મકાનો અથવા પાક અથવા સંપત્તીઓ ની સ્થાપનાની કીમત અનુસાર વળતર મળશે પુનર્વાસ અને પુન : સ્થાપન અનુસાર મૌલિક હકકપાત્રતા મુજબ પ્રભાવિત વ્યક્તિઓ વિવરણ એફ મુજબ સહાયતાને પાત્ર છે.
- જો કોઈ પરીવાર યોજના ક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રભાવીત પરીવારોની ગણના મુજબ જો કોઈ પરિવારની ગણના કરવામાં આવી ન હોય તો અન તેની પાસે પ્રભાવીત ક્ષેત્રમાં તેની ઉપસ્થિતિ અંતિમ તારી પહેલા ફરીયાદ નિવારણ સમીતી દ્વારા ખરાઈ કરીને તેને પ્રભાવીત પરીવારોની ગણનામાં સામેલ કરવામાં આવશે.
- નબળા વર્ગોમાંથી આવતા અસરગ્રસ્ત/(PAPS/PAFS) ને વધારાની સહાય પાત્રતા કોઠા (entitlement matrix) માં બતાવ્યા મુજબ મળવા પાત્ર રહેશે.
- પ્રભાવીત વ્યક્તિઓ તોડવામાં આવેલ માળખાના કાટમાળને કોઈ બાધા વગર પરીયોજનાને વીલંબીત કર્યા વગર જઈ શકે છે.
- જો કોઈ વ્યક્તિ અથવા પરીવારને અંતિમ તારીખ પહેલા નોટીસ આપવામાં આવેલ છે. અને જો તે કોર્ટ કેસ ચાલુ હોય તો આવી સ્થિતિમાં ન્યાયલ દ્વારા કાયદાકીય સ્થિતિ નિર્ધારિત કાર્ય અનુસાર કરવામાં આવશે તેમજ RRPના પ્રાવધારો અનુસાર (PAPS/PAFS) ની યોગ્યતા માટે કોર્ટ દ્વારા નિર્ધારિત કાયદાકીય સ્થિતિ ગણમાન્ય રહેશે. પરીયોજના પ્રભાવીત વ્યક્તિ અથવા પરિવારને વળતર તેમજ સહાયતાને ગણાશે.

RAA 2008 NRRP ના ઉપર આધારિત ડી.એફ.સી.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટનાં સાંચા.

નં.	પ્રકાર	પ્રભાવીત	યોગ્યતા વ્યક્તિઓની વ્યાખ્યા	વિવરણ/માહિતી
ક) પ્રાઈવેટ લાયક ભૂમી રહેણાકની ભૂમી અને ધંધા માટેની ભૂમીને થતી નુકશાની				
૧.	પરીયોજના ના રસ્તામાં આવનારા ભૂમી	કાયદાકીય અને પરંપરાગત જમીન હકકો ધરાવનાર તેમજ માલીકો ધરાવનાર પ્રભાવીત વ્યક્તિઓ	નવીનીકરણ કરવા માટે થયેલ ખર્ચ માટે વળતર. ૨. પુનર્વાસ અને પુનર્સ્થાપન	૧. એવી જમીન માટે બજાર કમીત પર રોકડમાં વળતર જે નોટ (ક) રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ(RAA2008)કલમ ૨૦ જી) મુજબ નિર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવશે. બજાર કીમત આપવામાં આવશે. ૨. ઉપરોક્ત (૧) રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RAA2008)ની કલમ ૨૦ એફ (૮)માં નીર્ધારિત વળતર પર ૬૦% સોલીશીયમ. ૩. રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ(RAA2008) માં નિર્દેશિત જોગવાઈ પ્રમાણ રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારાનીયુક્ત સક્ષમ અધીકાર દ્વારા જમીનના વળતર સબંધી રાજ્ય સરકારના જાહેર નામા દ્વારા પ્રસિધ્ધ જોગવાઈ પ્રમાણે યોગ્ય પ્રક્રિયા રકમને ૧ એન ૨ માટે સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે. ૪. વધારાનું વળતર રકમ ૨૦૦૦૦/- રૂપિયા ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી. સુધીના સંપાદન માટે અને ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી. થી ઉપર વધુ સંપાદન માટે પેરા ૭.૧૮ (NRRP૨૦૦૭) અનુસાર રૂપિયા ૧૫ પ્રતી ચો.મી. ના દરથી સંપાદનની ચુકવણી થશે. ૫. જમીન સંપાદનથી જો જમીનવાળા ખેડુત જમીન વગરના બની જાય છે. અથવા નાના તેમજ સીમાંત ખુડુતની શ્રેણીમાં આવી જાય છે. તો તે પુનઃસ્થાપન સહાયતાના રૂપમાં ૭૫૦ દિવસનું ન્યુનતમ કૃષિ વેતન મળવાને પાત્ર છે.

				<p>૬. સંદેહ/વિવાદના કિસ્સામાં સક્ષમ પ્રાધિકારીના વળતર નક્કી કર્યા પહેલા કોઈ સ્વતંત્ર મુલ્યાંકનકર્તા ની મદદ લઈ શકે છે. આ સંદર્ભમાં બંધીત વિસ્તૃત પ્રક્રિયા નોટ બી માં દર્શાવેલ છે.</p> <p>૭. સંપાદીત /બાકી રહેલ જમીન માટેને વળતર ની નીતી સી અનુસાર કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>૮. સ્થાપન ભુમી કમાટે કરવામાં આવનાર દસ્તાવેજનું રજીસ્ટ્રેશન ખર્ચ તેમજ સ્ટેમ્પ ડ્યુટી પરીયોજન દ્વારા પાછી (રીફન્ડ) આપવામાં આવશે. રેલ્વે સુધારા અધીનયમ (RAA 2008) ની કલમ ૨૦ (એચ) મુજબ પુનર્વાસ માટેની જમીન પ્રભાવીત પરીવારોને આપવા માં આવેલ વળતરના એક વર્ષમાં ખરીદવામાં આવશે.</p>
૨		નોંધાયેલ ભાડુઆત કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ દ્વારા ખેતી કરનાર ખેડુતો	બજાર કિંમતથી ખેતરમાં ઉભા પાકના નુકશાનનું વળતર	માન્યતા પ્રાપ્ત ભાડુ આત કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર તેમજ પટ્ટા ધારકો જમીન ના વળતર માટે યોગ્ય વ્યક્તિઓથી નથી તેઓને વળતર માટે ત્યારે યોગ્ય ગણવામાં આવશે કે જ્યારે ઉભા પાક માટે (અમલીકરણ સંસ્થા) ઈએ દ્વારા ઉમડિના પહેલા નોટીસ આપેલ ન હોય.
૩		માન્યતા પ્રાપ્ત નથી તેવા ભાડુઆત કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ દ્વારા ખેતી કરનાર ખેડુતો પટ્ટા ધારકો સેયર કોપર્શ	બજાર કિંમત થી ખેતરમાં ઉભા પાકના નુકશાનનું વળતર	માન્યતા પ્રાપ્ત નથી તેવા ભાડુઆત કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર દ્વારા ખેતી કરનાર ખેડુતો પટ્ટા ધારકો ખેત ભાગદાર જમીન વળતર માટે હકકદાર નથી તે ખેતરમાં ઉભા પાકના વળતર માટે ત્યારે જ હકકદાર છે જ્યારે તેઓને ઈએ દ્વારા ૩ મહીના ની નોટીસ આપવામાં આવી ન હોય. પાક ભાગીદારી (Sharecroppers) ના મામલામાં પાકની વળતર માટે જમીન માલિકો અને પાક ભાગીદાર વચ્ચે સમજુતી થાય ના પ્રણામાં રહેશે.
(ખ) ખનગી માળખા/બાંધકામોની નુકશાની (રહેણાંક/વ્યવસાય માટે)				
૪	પરીયોજના	માલિકી ધરાવનાર	નવીનીકરણ	૧. સ્ટ્રેકચર (માળખા) ના વિસ્થાપન પર થયેલ

	<p>ના રસ્તામાં આવનાર માળખાઓ</p>		<p>કરવામાં માટે થયેલ ખર્ચ માટે વળતર તેમજ પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃ સ્થાપનની સહાયતા</p>	<p>ખર્ચનું વળતર જે નોટડી અનુસાર નક્કી કરવા માં આવે તે.</p> <p>૨. તોડવામાં આવેલ માળખામાંના કાટમાળ/સામગ્રીનો અધિકાર.</p> <p>૩. મકાનો/ઢાંચાઓને ખાલી કરાવવા માટે ત્રણ મહીનાની નોટીસ.</p> <p>૪. ઉપર મુજબ નીર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવેલ બજાર કીમતના દર પર નવા વૈકલ્પિક મકાનો /દુકાનોની ખરીદી પર માટે સ્ટેમ્પ ડ્યુટી અને દસ્તાવેજો માટે થયેલ ખર્ચનો રિફન્ડ: વૈકલ્પિક મકાનો / દુકાનો રેલ્વે સંઘના અધિનીયમ (RAA2008) ની કલમ ૨૦ (એચ) મુજબ પ્રભાવીત પરીવારોને આપવામાં આવેલ વળતરના એક વર્ષમાં ખરીદવાના રહેશે.</p> <p>૫. પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન સહાય નીચે મુજબ લાગુ કરવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>i. રૂપિયા ૪૦૦૦/- ની દરેક પરીવારને સહાય.</p> <p>ii. પ્રત્યેક વિસ્થાપિત /પ્રભાવીત પરીવારને સ્થળાંતર માટે એક વખત માટે રૂપિયા ૧૦,૦૦૦/-ની નાણાકીય સહાયની જોગવાઈ (NRRP2007)પેરા ૭.૧૦)</p> <p>iii. પ્રત્યેક પ્રભાવીત પરીવારને કે જેમની પાસે પશુ છે તેઓને વિસ્થાપન થયા છે. પશુઓ માટે તેમના પશુઓની ગમાણ માટેની વ્યવસ્થા માટે વિતીય / નાણાકીય સહાયના રૂપમાં રૂપિયા ૧૫૦૦૦/- ની સહાય (NRRP2007) પેરા ૭.૧૦)</p>
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				<p>IV. પ્રત્યેક પ્રભાવીત વ્યક્તિ જે ગ્રામીણ કારીગર ગામમાં નાનો રોજગાર અથવા સ્વરોજગાર ધરાવતો વ્યક્તિ છે અને જો તેને વિસ્થાપત થવું પડે તો તેને વર્કિંગ શેડ તેમજ દુકાનના નિર્માણ માટે રૂપિયા ૨૫૦૦૦/- ની આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે. (NRRP 2007)પેરા૭.૧૦).</p> <p>V . ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના અસરગ્રસ્તોને ઈન્દિરા આવાસ યોજના પ્રમાણેની અદ્યતન આવસ યોજના પ્રમાણેની અદ્યતન (વર્તમાન) નિર્માણ ખર્ચ પ્રમાણેની આર્થિક સહાયતા આપવામાં આવશે. તેમજ શહેરીઅસર ગ્રસ્તોને JNURM અનુસાર થતા નિર્માણ ખર્ચ પ્રમાણેની કિંમત મુજબ મકાન બાંધકામ માટેની આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે.</p>
પ	પરીયોજનાના રસ્તામાં આવનાર માળખાઓ	ભાડુઆત/ પટ્ટાધારકો	પુનર્સ્થાપના અને પુનર્વાસ સહાયતા	<p>૧.રજીસ્ટર્ડ પટાધારી સ્થાનિક કાયદા મુજબ માળખાના માલીકને આપવામાં આવેલ વળતર માં ભાગીદાર ગણાશે.</p> <p>૨.ભાડેથી રહેનારની બાબતમાં મહીનાના ૧૦૦૦૦/- રૂપિયા સ્થળાંતરના ભથ્થારૂપે આપવામાં આવશે.(NRRP2007) ૭.૧૧)</p> <p>૩. સ્ટ્રક્ચર ખાલી કરવા ઉ મહિનાની લેખીત નોટીસ આપવી જો નોટીસ ન આપી હોય તો ત્રણ મહિનાનું ભાડુ નોટીસ ના બદલામાં આપવામાં આવશે.</p>
(ગ) વૃક્ષો એન પાકની નુકશાની				
૬.	પરીયોજનાના રસ્તામાં આવનાર ઉભા વૃક્ષો	ભુમીના માલીકો અને હિત બૃધ્ધ વ્યક્તિ	બજાર કિંમત મુજબ વળતર	<p>૧.ફળો.ઉભા પાકોને લણવા વૃક્ષોને કાપવા થી પ્રભાવિત વ્યક્તિઓને ઉ મહિના આગળથી નોટીસ આપવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>૨. આ નુકસાનીનું વળતર નીચેના વિભાગો</p>

				<p>દ્વારા અંદાજીત કર્યા મુજબ આપવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>i. વૃક્ષો તેમજ લાકડા માટે વન વિભાગ.</p> <p>ii. પાક તેમજ ફળો માટે રાજકીય કૃષિ વિભાગ</p> <p>iii. પેરેનિયમ (સદાબહાર)વૃક્ષો માટે હોટિકલ્ચર વિભાગ.</p> <p>iv. વૃક્ષો પાક અને બાગાયતી પાકની નુકસાની માટે માલીકો ઉપરાંત દરજજા વગર રહેતા લોકો બજાર કીમત પર વળતર આપવામાં આવશે.</p>
(ધ) અનધિકૃત લોકો દ્વારા રહેણાક તેમજ કામકાજ ના માળખાંને થતી નુકસાની				
પરિયોજના ના રસ્તામાં આવનાર માળખાં	અધિસૂચના (૨૦ (એ) દરમિયાન જાણવામાં આવેલ માળખાંન માલીકો	નવીનીકરણ કરવા માટે થયેલ લાગત માટે વળતર પુન વાસ અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન સહાયતા		<p>૧. અનધિકૃત તેમજ દરજજા વગર રહેતા લોકો(જે નોટ એફમાં દર્શાવેલ છે)ને ત્રણ મહિના ની નોટીસ આપવામાં આવશે અને પાકો તેમજ માળખાંની નુકસાની માટે વળતર આપવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>૨. સ્કેટરર્સ(નોટ-એફમાં આપેલ વ્યાખ્યા અનુસાર)ને આર્થિક સહાય રૂપે તેમના સ્ટ્રક્ચરનું વિસ્થાપન ખર્ચનોટીસમાં દર્શાવ્ય અનુસર આપવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>i. ૪૦૦૦/- રૂપિયા પ્રત્યેક પ્રભાવીત પરીવારોને સ્થળાંતર ભથ્થાંતરીકે.</p> <p>ii. ૧૦૦૦૦/- રૂપિયા પ્રત્યેક પ્રભાવીત પરીવારો વિસ્થાપન હેતુ સ્થળાંતર માટેની જોગવાઈના ભથ્થા તરીકે પેરા ૭.૧૧ એન. આર.આર.આર.પી.૨૦૦૭)</p> <p>iii. પશુઓ માટે કે તેઓના રહેણાંકની હાનિ માટે ૧૫૦૦/- રૂપિયાની સહાય (પેરા ૭.૧૦</p>

				<p>એન.આર.પી.૨૦૦૭)</p> <p>iv. પ્રત્યેક પ્રભાવીત વ્યક્તિ જે ગ્રામીણ કારીગર ગામમાં નાનો રોજગાર અથવા સ્વરોજગાર ધરાવતો વ્યક્તિ છે અને જો તેને વિસ્થાપીત થવું પડે તો તેને વર્કિંગ શેડ તેમજ દુકાનના નિર્માણ માટે રૂપિયા ૨૫૦૦૦/- ની આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે. (NRRP 2007) પેરા ૭.૧૨)</p> <p>v. ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતા ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના અસરગ્રસ્તોને ઈન્દિરા આવાસ યોજના પ્રમાણે ની અધતન (વર્તમાન)નિર્માણ ખર્ચ પ્રમાણેની આર્થિક સહાયતા આપવામાં આવશે. તેમજ શહેરી અસરગ્રસ્તોને જે.એન. એન.યુ.આર. એમ. (JNNURM)અનુસાર થતા નિર્માણ ખર્ચ મુજબ મકાન બાંધકામ માટે આર્થિક સહાય આપવામાં આવશે.</p>
(ડ) આજીવિકા પર થતું નુકશાન				
૮.	પરિયોજનાના રસ્તામાં આવનાર પરીવારો	માલીકી/ગૈર માલીકી/ પાક ભાગીદાર ભુમી મજૂરો નોકરી કરનાર લોકો	પુનર્વાસ સહાયતા	<p>૧. આજીવીકા ગુમાવનાર પરિવારને પુનર્વાસ સહાયતા રૂપે ૭૫૦ દિવસની ન્યુતમ ખેત મજૂરી આપવામાં આવશે. (NRRP2007) પેરા ૭.૧૪) જમીન માલીકો જેઓ ઉપરોક્ત સેક્શન ૧ (પ) અંતર્ગત સહાયતા પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે. તેર આ સહાયતા મળવાને પાત્ર નથી.</p> <p>૨. તાલીમ મેળવવા માટે પ્રત્યેક પરિવાર દીઠ રૂ.૪૦૦૦/- ની સહાયતા.૩. પરિવારજનોના નિર્માણ દરમિયાન જ્યાં સુધી શક્ય છે ત્યાં સુધી પરીયોજનાના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો દ્વારા પ્રભાવિત પરીવાર ખાસ કરીને ગરીબ રેખાનીચે આવનાર (બી.પી.એલ.)પરીવારના લોકોને નિર્માણ કાર્યમાં હંગામી રોજગારી આપવી.</p>

(ચ)૧. નબળા વર્ગ (વલ્નરેબલ ગ્રુપ) નોટ-ઈમાં બતાવ્યા મુજબ) અને ગરીબી રેખાનીચે જીવન ગુજારનાર લોકો માટે વધારાની સહાયતા				
૯	પરિયોજનાના રસ્તામા આવનાર પરિવારો	પરિયોજનાના રસ્તામાં આવનાર પરિવારો	પુનર્વાસ અને પુનર્સ્થાપનાની સહાયતા	એક વખત માટે વધારે માં વળતર માટે ઓછા માં ઓછી ૩૦૦ દિવસ બરાબરની મંજૂરીની જોગવાઈ મુજબ ૩૦૦ની ન્યુનતમ વેતનની શક્યતા મેળવતા બી. પી. એલ. પરિવારો આ સહાયતાનો લાભ લઈ શકે નહીં.
(ચ)૨. અનુસુચિત જનજાતિના પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોને વધુમાં સહાયતા				
૧૦	પ્રભાવિત અનુસુચિત જન જાતિના પરિવારો	પરિયોજનાના રસ્તામાં આવનાર પરિવારો	પુનર્વાસ સહાયતા	૧. પરંપરાગત અધિકારો તેમજ વન ઉત્પાદન મેળવવાના હકકની હાર્નિ માટે અનુસુચિત જનજાતિના પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોને ખેત મજૂરી ના ઓછા માં ઓછા ૫૦૦ દિવસના વેતન બરાબર એક વખત માટે વધુ વળતર આપવા માં આવશે. પેરા ૭.૨૧.૫ એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭) ૨. જમીન સંપાદનના કિસ્સામાં પ્રત્યેક અનુસુચિત જન જાતિના પ્રભાવિત પરિવારોને નુકશાનીના વળતરની રકમમાંથી ત્રીજો ભાગ ની રકમ પહેલા હપ્તાના રૂપમાં શરૂઆતમાં આપવામાં આવશે. જ્યારે બાકી રકમ જમીન નો કબજો લેતી વખતે આપવામાં આવશે. (પેરા ૭.૨૧.૪) (NRRP2007)
(છ) સામુદાયિક સંપત્તિ સંસાધનોને થતું નુકશાન				
૧૧	પરિયોજના માર્ગમાં ઢાંચાઓ અને અન્ય સંસાધનો (જેમ કે જમીન પાણી સામાજીક સેવાઓ)	પ્રભાવિત સમુદાય અને સમુહ	સામુદાયિક માળખાં અને સામૂહિક સંપત્તિ સંસાધનોનું પુનઃનિર્માણ	સમુદાય સાથે વાતચીત કરીને જે ઉચિત હશે તે મુજબ સામૂહિક સંપત્તિ સંસાધનોને પુનઃ નિર્માણ અને પુનઃ સ્થાપિ કરવા.

(જ) નિર્માણ સમયે હંગામી રીતે અસર				
૧૨	નિર્માણ સમયે ભૂમિ અને સંપત્તિને થતું નુકશાન	ભૂમિ અને અસ્થાઈ સંપત્તિના માલિકો	નિર્માણ સમયે અસ્થાયી પ્રભાવ માટે નુકશાની જેમ કે સાધનોની અવર જવર ભારે મશિનરી ઓ અને પ્લાન્ટ સ્થળના સંચાલનના કારણે જમીન સંપત્તિનું નુકશાન	નિર્માણ સમય દરમિયાન મશિનરીઓના સંચાલન તેમજ નિર્માણ પ્લાન્ટની સ્થાપનાને કારણે માળખાં તેમજ જમીન પર પ્રભાવની નુકશાનીનું વળતર કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર દ્વારા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રસ્તાવિત માર્ગની બાજુની જમીન અસ્થાયી ઉપયોગ માટે ભૂમી માલિકો અને કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો વચ્ચે લેખીતમાં અનુમોદન હોવું જોઈએ. કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરો DFCCILની સલાહ લઈને કરીને કરવામાં આવશે.

નોટ – એ

(૧) સક્ષમ અધિકારી દ્વારા વળતરનું નિર્ધારણ રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RAA2008) કલમ ૨૦ (જી)માં આપવા માં આવેલ જોગવાઈઓ અનુસાર આપવામાં આવશે. જે જમીનની બજાર કીમત નિર્ધારણ કરવા માટે નિમ્નલિખિત માપ દંડોનો ઉલ્લેખ કરે છે.

- I. ઓછામાં ઓછી જમીન કિંમત ક્ષેત્ર માં વેચાણદસ્તાવેજો માટે ભારતીય સ્ટેમ્પ અધિનિયમ ૧૮૯૯ માં ઉલ્લેખિત જયા જમીન હોય અથવા
- II. ગામ અથવા તો તેની હદમાં એજ સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાશ વેચાણ કિંમત કે જેની ખાત્રી છેલ્લા ૩ વર્ષમાં નોંધાયેલ દસ્તાવેજો તેના આધારે કરવામાં આવશે.

(૨) જયા ઉપર્યુક્ત જોગવાઈ લાગુ નથી પડતી ત્યાં રાજ્ય સરકાર તે જમીન માટેની તળીયાની કિંમત આસપાસ ના વિસ્તારમાં તે પ્રકારની જમીનની સરેરાશ કિંમત આધારે નિયત કરશે. જે છેલ્લા ૩ વર્ષ દરમિયાન વેચાણ દસ્તાવેજ ના ઉચી કીમતના ૫૦ % દસ્તાવેજોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને સક્ષમ અધિકારી તે મુજબ જમીનની કિંમત નક્કી કરશે રેલ્વે (RAA2008) કલમ ૨૦ (જી) નું પાલન કરવામાં આવશે.

(૩) વળતરની રકમ નિયત કરતી વખતે સક્ષમ અધિકારી તેમજ મધ્યસ્થીઓ/લવાદે આર પે.એ. ૨૦૦૮ ની કલમ ૨૦ એફ (૮)માં આપવામાં પ્રાવધાનો અનુસાર બાબતોનું ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવશે.

- I. ભુમી પર કબજો મેળવતી વખતે હિત ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિ ઓને કોઈ નુકશાન થયું હોય, જમીનના અન્ય જમીનોથી ભાગલા પડવાના કારણે થયું હોય.
- II. ભુમી પર કબજો મેળવતી વખતે હિત ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિ ઓને કોઈ નુકશાન થયું હોય જેના કારણે તેઓની અન્ય અચલ સંપત્તિ તેમની આતમાં કોઈ પણ પ્રકારે પ્રભાવિત થઈ હોય.
- III. જો જમીન સંપાદન ના કારણે હિત ધરાવનારને તેઓના નિવાસ તેમજ ધંધાના સ્થાનો બદલવા મજબૂર થાય છે. તો આવા સંજોગોમાં તે ખર્ચ અંગેનું અનુવંશિક વ્યાજબી ખર્ચ.

(જ)સંપાદન કરવામાં આવનાર જમીનની બજાર કીમત નિર્ધારણ કરતા પહેલા સક્ષમ અધિકારી નીચેની બાબતો ની ખાતરી કરશે.

- I. આવી ભુમીનો ઉપયોગ તેમજ તેના પ્રકાર જાણવા
- II. આજુબાજુ ના ક્ષેત્રમાં આ પ્રકારની જમીનની કિંમત તેમજ શ્રેણી જાણવી.

(પ)કોઈ વ્યક્તિ જો તે ભૂમી સંખ્યાધિકાર નો હકક તેમજ સંપત્તિનો ઉપયોગ કરતા હોય અને જો તે ભૂમી/ સંપત્તિને કરવામાં આવે છે. તો તે ની ક્ષતિ પૂર્તિ માટે રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RRA2008)ની કલમ ૨૦ (એફ(૧) મુજબ નિર્ધારણ કરવામાં આવેલ વળતરના ૧૦% રકમનું ચુકવણું ઈએ દ્વારા માલિક અને અન્ય વ્યક્તિ જે ભૂમીનો ઉપયોગ કરનાર વ્યક્તિ / પરિવાર છે તેને આપવામાં આવશે ઉપર મર્યાદિત હકક ધરાવતો હોય .

નોટ –બી

DFCCIL સરકાર માન્ય એવા સ્વંત્ર મુલ્યાંકન કર્તાની નિમણૂક કરશે કે જે નીચે બતાવેલ પરિબળોના મુલ્યાંકન કરવા માટે જરૂર માહિતી અને સહાય સક્ષમ અધિકારીએ જણાવશે.

- I. તાજેતરના વેચાણ કરેલ દસ્તાવેજો નું મુલ્યાંકન કરવું તેમજ આજુબાજુમાં ગ્રામ્ય અથવા શહેરી ક્ષેત્રમાં આવેલ સમાન પ્રકારની જમીનના તાજેતરના વેચાણ દસ્તાવેજ ભૂમી માલિકી ટ્રાન્સફર કરાર અને દસ્તાવેજ પ્રમાણ પત્રોનું મુલ્યાંકન કરવું.
- II. જિલ્લાના શહેરી તેમજ ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રના સર્કલ ભાવ નક્કી કરવા
- III. ગયા ૨૦ વષમાં કૃષિભુમીની ઉત્પાદકતા નક્કી કરવી.

નોટ – સી

જો બાકી બચતા પ્લોટો જે આર્થિક રીતે ઉપર્યુક્ત નથી તો EA રાયમાં લાગુ કાયદાઓ તેમજ ઉપધારાઓનું પાલન કરીને તે અનુસાર ક્ષતિ પૂર્તિ કરશે. જો ઈએની ખરીદી બાદ તે જિલ્લા માં રહેલ ભુમિની સરેરાશ ઓછી થઈ જાય છે.

અને આ સંદર્ભમાં રાજ્યની ધારાઓ અને ઉપધારાઓ સ્પષ્ટ નથી તો પ્રભાવિત પક્ષકારોની સાથે કરાર કરતી વખતે નીચેનામાંથી કોઈ એક નિયમનું પાલન કરવામાં આવશે.

- I. EA દર્શાવેલ હકકની પાત્રતા (entitlementmatrix) ના નિયમો નું પાલન કરતા પરિયોજનાના માટે સંપાદન કરાયેલ ભૂમીની બાકી રહેતી ભુમીનું સંપાદન કરશે .
- II. EA દ્વારા પ્રભાવિત પક્ષકારોને જે બાકી પડી રહેલ જમીનની પ્રતિકુળ માટે રપ ટકા વળતર પ્રભાવિત પક્ષકારોને જમીન ખરીદ્યા વગર આપવામાં આવશે.

નોટી – ડી

મકાનો ભવનો તથા અન્ય અચલ સંપત્તિનું વળતર માટે વળતરનું નિર્ધારણ ધસારા વગર દરોની મૂળભૂત સુનિયત દ્વારા ધ્યાને લઈ વિસ્થાપન (ધસારાવગર) માટે થયેલ ખર્ચના આધાર પર કરવામાં આવશે. આધારભૂત સુચિના દર નક્કી કરતી વખતે સરકાર માન્ય એક સ્વતંત્ર મુલ્યાંકન કર્તાને રાખીને શહેર તેમજ ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોના રહેણાકના તેમજ ધંધાના માળખાઓ માટેના છેલ્લામાં મૂળભૂત સુનિયત દરને માલિકો સાથે પરામર્શ કરીને અમલવામાં લેશે.

નોટ – ઈ

NRRP2007અસુરક્ષિત (વલનેરેબલ) વ્યક્તિઓની પરીભાષા બતાવે છે. વિકલાંગ, આશ્રય વિનાના, અનાથ, વિધવા ,અવિવાહિત કન્યાઓ, તજવું મહિલાઓ યા એવી વ્યક્તિઓ કે જેમની ઉંમર ૫૦ વર્ષથીવધુ છે જેઓને વૈકલ્પિક આજીવિકા ઉપલબ્ધ નથીઅને જેઓને કોઈ પરિવાર નથી તેઓની પરિભાષીત કરવામાં આવ્યા છે (પેરા ૬.૪(૫)NRRP2007)

નોટ – એફ

વ્યાખ્યા : (Definition)

સીમાંત ખેડૂત

સીમાંત ખેડૂત એવો ખેડૂત કે જેની પાસે એક હેક્ટર બિનપિયત અથવા અધડા હેક્ટર જેટલી પિયત જમીન હોય.

નાનો ખેડૂત

નાનો ખેડૂત નાનો ખેડૂત એવો ખેડૂત કે જેની પાસે બે હેક્ટર સુધી બિન પિયત જમીન અથવા એક હેક્ટર સુધી પિયત જમીન પરંતુ સીમાંત ખેડૂત કરતા વધારે જમીન હોય.

દબાણ કર્તાઓ :

કોઈ એવી વ્યક્તિ / પરિવાર સાર્વજનિક ભૂમિમાં કબજો કર્યો છે (નીચત તારીખ પહેલા) તથા પોતાનું આશ્રય સ્થાન તેમજ પોતાની આજીવિકાનું ગુજરાત ચલાવતો હોય.

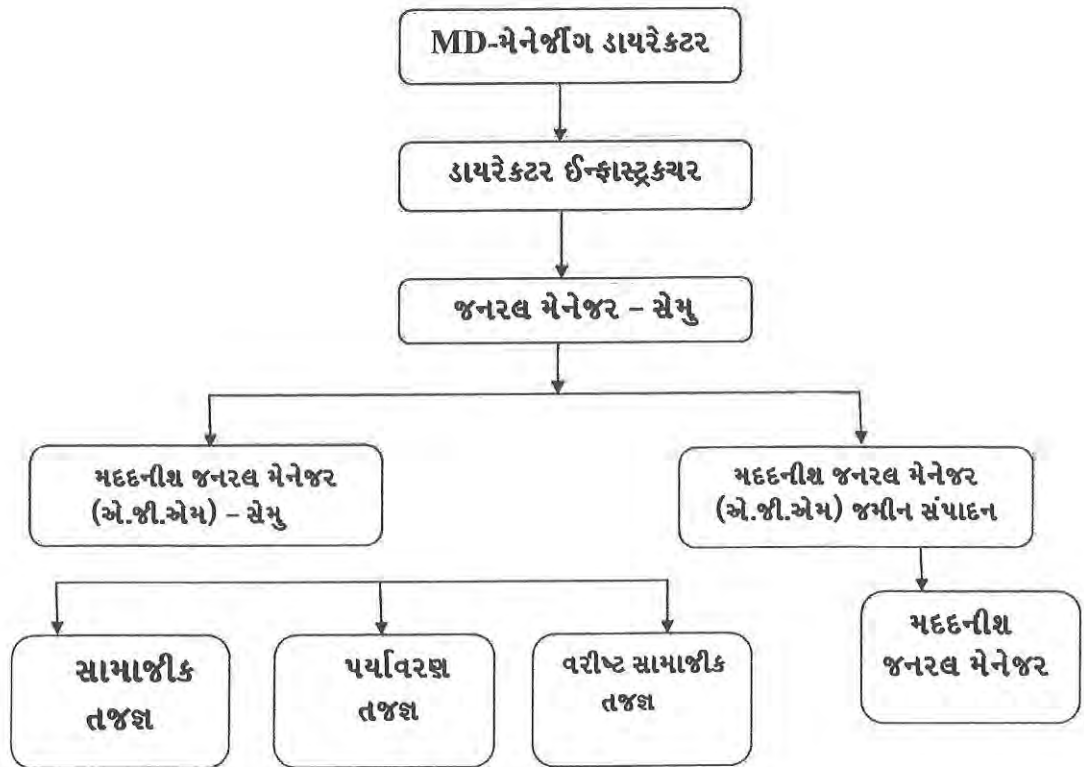
અનાધિકૃતદબાણ કર્તાઓ :

કોઈ એવી વ્યક્તિ/પરિવાર જે કોઈને અનુમતિ વગર સાર્વજનિક ભૂમી પર રહે છે. તેમજ નિયત તારીખ પહેલા કોઈ અધિકાર વગર સાર્વજનિક ભવનોનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. અને તેના તથા પોતાનું આશ્રય/ જીવન નિર્વાહ માટ બીજો કોઈ સાધન નથી.

સંસ્થાકીય વ્યવસ્થા : પ્રાયોજના અમલીકરણ સંસ્થા તરીકે માહલયી યોજનાના સમગ્ર તાત્ત્વિક પાસાઓ અને અમલ માટે જવાબદાર છે. અને સમગ્ર અમલીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા તથા ધિરાણ નાણાના ઉપયોગની દેખભાળ કરશે. સંસ્થાના વડા તરીકે ડી.એફ. સી.સી.આઈ.એલ.દ્વારા વડોદરા સુરત મુંબઈ અને નોઈડા ખાતે પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજમેન્ટ યુનિટ (PMU) તરીકે કામ કરવા મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજરના કાર્યાલય(SEMU) ની રચના કરી દેવાઈ છે જેનું નેતૃત્વ જનરલ મેનેજર કક્ષાના અધિકારી કરે છે. જે જમીન સંપાદન પુનર્વાસ તથા પુનઃસ્થાપન પ્રક્રિયા નું ધ્યાન રાખશે. મુખ્ય કાર્યાલય તથા પ્રોજેક્ટ ઓફીસનું વહિવટી / સંસ્થાકિય માળખું નીચે આકૃતિ ૧ અને ૨ માં આપેલ છે.

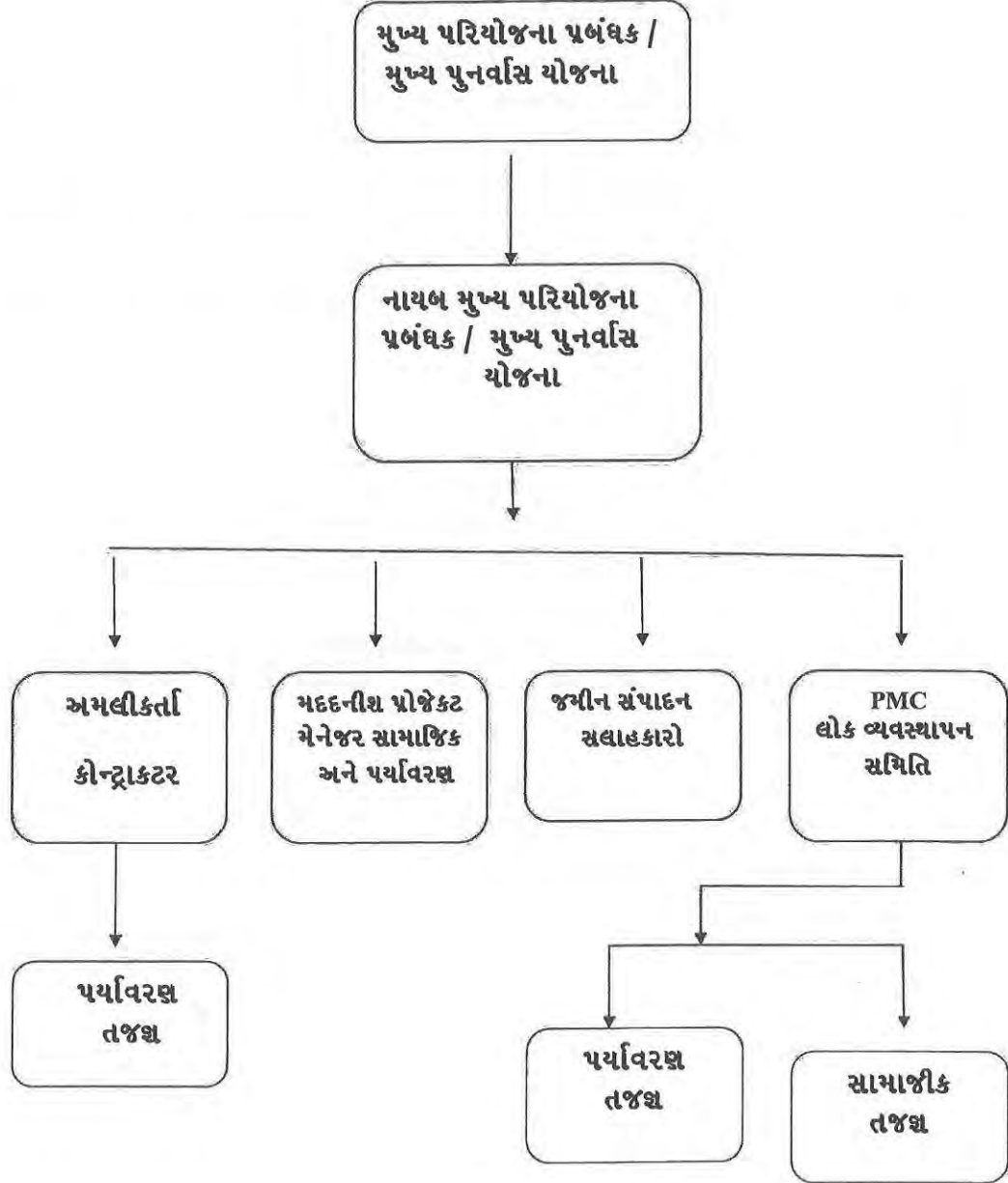
મુખ્ય કાર્યાલયે 'સામાજીક અને પર્યાવરણીય વ્યવસ્થાપન એકમ' (SEMU) નું માળખું

આકૃતિ: ૧ સંસ્થાકિય માળખું મુખ્ય કાર્યાલય



આકૃતિ: ૨ ક્ષેત્રીય કાર્યાલય સંસ્થાકિય માળખું.

પ્રોજેક્ટ ઓફિસોએ 'સેમુ' સંસ્થાકિય માળખું



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (અમલીકરણ સમય પત્રક)

	પ્રવૃત્તિ	૨૦૧૧				૨૦૧૨				૨૦૧૩				૨૦૧૪			
		૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪
૧	જમીન આયોજનની તૈયારી																
૨	RAA - ૨૦૦૮ નું ૨૦ એ જાહેરનામું																
૩.	વાંધાઓની સુનાવણી																
૪	જમીન માલિકની ઓળખ																
૫	RAA - ૨૦૦૮ નું ૨૦ એ જાહેરનામું																
૬	સંયુક્ત તપાસ (સંયુક્ત માપનું સર્વેક્ષણ)																
૭	પાયાનું સર્વેક્ષણ તથા વસ્તી ગણતરી																
૮	ડ્રાફ્ટ RRP ની તૈયારી																
૯	ડ્રાફ્ટ RRP નું સુચન / સ્પષ્ટતા																
૧૦	RRP માટે લોક સંવાદ બેઠકો																
૧૧	કલમ હકક ધરાવનાર અંગુઠા નું અંતિમ સ્વરૂપ																
૧૨	અંતિમ RRP ની તૈયારી																

	પ્રવૃત્તિ	૨૦૧૧				૨૦૧૨				૨૦૧૩				૨૦૧૪			
		૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪	૧	૨	૩	૪
૧૩	અંતિમ RRP ની ઘોષણા																
૧૪	જમીન, પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ માટે વળતરની તૈયારી																
૧૫	RAA 2008 ના સર્વેશન 20F પ્રમાણે વળતરની ચુકવણી																
૧૬	સક્ષમ અધિકારી પાસે નાણા જમાં કરવા																
૧૭	અસરગ્રસ્તોને નાણાની વહેંચણી																
૧૮	જમીનનો કબજો મેળવવા																
૧૯	કાર્યનો પ્રારંભ અમલ																
૨૦	પુનર્વાસની RRP આંતરિક મોનીટરીંગ દેખરેખ																
૨૧	RRPની અસરકારકતા દેખરેખ(બાળ) (વર્ષમાં બે વાર)																
૨૨	વિવાદની પતાવટ																

ફરિયાદ નિવારવાની પદ્ધતિ

NRRP2007ની કલમ ૮.૧ પ્રમાણે મુખ્ય અને ક્ષેત્રીય કક્ષાઓ યોજના અસર ગ્રસ્ત લોકો અને પરિવારો માટે તથા ડી.એફ.સી.પ્રોજેક્ટના અમલીકરણની પ્રક્રિયાની હિતધારક સ્થાનિક નિવાસ ની ફરીયાદ સાંભળવા અને નિવારણ કરતા પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન સમિતિ ના રચના કરવામાં આવશે.

(૧) ક્ષેત્રીય સ્તરે વિવાદોની પતાવટ : મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજરના આયોજન હેઠળ પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન સમિતી હશે જેમાનીચેનાનો સમાવેશ થશે.

અ. જે તે જિલ્લા કલકેટર અથવા તેના પ્રતિનિધી (અધ્યક્ષ)

બ. સંબંધિત સક્ષમ અધિકારી /વહીવટકર્તા (R&R) આમંત્રિત :

- ક. સબંધીત મદદનીશ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર સામાજીક (માત્ર કાર્યલય સેવા પૂરી પાડવા માટે)
- ડ. જિલ્લા પંચાયતના પ્રમુખ અથવા તેના પ્રતિનિધી
- ઈ. સામાજીક પ્રતિનિધી / સ્થાનિક પ્રતિષ્ઠિત બિન સરકારી સંગઠન (સંસ્થા)

(ર) યોજના કક્ષાએ ફરિયાદ નિવારણ: જનરલ મેનેજર (સેમુ:SEMU) ના આયોજન હેઠળ પુનર્વાસ અને પુનઃ સ્થાપન સમિતી હશે જેમાનીયેનાનો સમાવેશ થશે.

- અ. ડાયરેક્ટર (ઈફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર) ફરીયાદ :
- બ. ડેપુટી/નાયબ જનરલ મેનેજર ફરીયાદ :
- ક. સામાજીક નિષ્ણાત :
- ડ. રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય પ્રતિનિધી :

(૩) લવાદની મધ્યસ્થી ભૂમીકા રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RAA2008) હેઠળ મળવા પાત્ર વળતર અંગેની યોજના અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારોની ફરીયાદ નિવારણ માટે જુલાઈ ૧૫, ૨૦૧૦ ગેઝેટમાં નિયુક્ત કરાયેલ મહેસુલ વિભાગ ના કમિશનર કામ કરશે.

(૪) DFCCIL દ્વારા નિયુક્ત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ સમિતી દ્વારા સંતોષ ન સંભળાયેલ વિવાદોની પતાવટ માટે જો અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો કે પરિવારો વિનંતી કરશે તો રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય તે માટે તટસ્થ વ્યક્તિની નિમણૂક કરશે.

ડી.એફ .સી. કોર્પોરેટ સ્તરે ફરીયાદ નીકાલ વ્યવસ્થા

ક્ષેત્રિય કક્ષાએ ફરીયાદ નીકાલ વ્યવસ્થા.

- I. ખેતી નિવાસ કે વ્યવસાયીક અને અન્ય અસ્કયામતોના વળતર અંગેની ફરીયાદો માટે પ્રારંભિક તબક્કામાં મુખ્ય પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (ડો.) દ્વારા ઉકેલ લાવવામાં આવશે. જો ક્ષેત્રિય કક્ષાએ ઉકેલ નહી આવે તો મુખ્ય કાર્યલયને મોકલાશે.
- II. કોર્પોરેટ કક્ષાએ ફરીયાદ નીકાલ વ્યવસ્થા
- ૧. DFCCIL દ્વારા પ્રત્યેક પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ ફરીયાદની નોંધણીથી તેની સ્થિતિ અને નિકાલ સુધી દેખરેખ રહે તે પ્રકારની કેન્દ્રીત ફરીયાદ નીવારણ વ્યવસ્થા માં આવશે.
- ૨. રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય તથા હાઇ માર્ગદર્શિકાઓની જોગવાઈ મુજબ ફરીયાદ નીવારણ વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવામાં આવી છે.
- ૩. દરેક ક્ષેત્રિય કાર્યાલય અને કોર્પોરેટ દરેક FFM/GM પાસે ફરીયાદ નોંધણી પત્રક શરૂ કરાયુ છે. લાગતા વળગતા દરેક અધિકારીને મળતી પ્રત્યેક ફરીયાદ નોંધવામાં આવશે. તપાસ તકેદારી માંગી લેતી પ્રત્યેક ફરીયાદને સબંધીત અધિકારી દ્વારા CVO તરીકે નોંધવામાં આવશે.
- ૪. મળેલ ફરીયાદ સમાધાન માટે (GM/IT) મહાપ્રબંધક/સુચના પ્રાદ્યોગીકી ફરીયાદ નીવારણ મુખ્ય અધિકારી તરીકે નિમવામાં આવ્યા છે, જે દર મહિને મળેલ ફરીયાદોના નિકાલાની સ્થિતિ બોર્ડ ઓફ ડિરેક્ટર સમક્ષ રજુ કરશે.

૫. માહયી દ્વારા મળેલ પ્રત્યેક ફરીયાદને સ્વયં સંચાલીત ચોકકસ સંદર્ભિત અહેવાલના સ્વરૂપમાં નોંધી યોગ્ય રીતે નિકાલ માટે કાર્યવાહી કરાશે. પ્રત્યેક કેસનો સ્વચાલીત પ્રમાણભૂત બંધારણ અહેવાલ પેદા થશે.
૬. ડી.એફ.સી. (DFC) પ્રત્યેક ફરીયાદમાં જવાબ ૧૫ દિવસની અંદર આવશે.
૭. ટિપ્પણીઓ મંતવ્યો તેમજ ફરીયાદોને નિવારણ સહીત વેબસાઈડ <http://www.dfccil.org> પર મુકવામાં આવશે. આમા દરેક મહિને સુધારા કરવામાં આવશે. ફરીયાદ કર્તાઓની ફરીયાદોની સ્થિતિ ઓન લાઈન જાણવા.
૮. તપાસ અને લીધેલા પગલાઓની સ્થિતિ જાણવા માટે માસીક અહેવાલ તૈયાર કરી મુખ્યાલયે મોકલાશે.
૯. ફરીયાદ વ્યવસ્થાપનની કાર્યક્ષમતા માટે સંબંધિત ફરીયાદોને સુચનાના વિવિધ માધ્યમો જેવા કે વેબ સાઈટ કામકાજના સ્થળો અને ક્ષત્રિય કાર્યોલયોના નોટીસ બોર્ડો પર વિસ્તારથી પ્રકાશીત કરવામાં આવશે.

ખર્ચનો અંદાજ:

ફેઝ ૧, પેકેજ ૩ ના RRP ને અંતિમ રૂપ આપ્યા બાદ ખર્ચનો અંદાજ તૈયાર કરાશે.

પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજના વિતરણ

- વધુ વિગતવાર જાણકારી માટે, પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજના પ્લાનની નીચેના સ્થળોએ ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવશે.
- દરેક અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામ ખાતે સ્થાનિક ભાષા(ગુજરાતી) માં ઉપલબ્ધ છે. પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજના (આ સાર અહેવાલની)અહેવાલ સારુ.
- સંપૂર્ણ પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન યોજના અહેવાલ ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર સંબંધિત કચેરીએ DFCCIL મુખ્ય કચેરી, મુખ્ય રેલ્વે સ્ટેશન અને જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર-કચેરી ઓફિસ પર ઈગલિસ ઉપલબ્ધ.

સંબંધિત સંસ્થાઓનો સંપર્ક કરવો.

- I. ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર ઓફિસ એહમદાબાદ: પહેલો માળ, જુની ડી.આર.એમ. આફિસ બિલ્ડીંગ, કાલુપુર, એહમદાબાદ- ૩૮૦૦૦૨, ગુજરાત.

II. સક્ષમ અધિકારી:

૧. ગાંધીનગર જિલ્લા: ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી, ગાંધીનગર, મલ્ટી સ્ટોરેજ બિલ્ડીંગ, ડી-બ્લોક, પહેલા માળે, સેક્ટર-૧૧, ગાંધીનગર, ગુજરાત ૩૮૨૦૧૧.
૨. મહેસાણા જિલ્લા: ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી, ઓફિસ નં.૧, મહેસાણા બ્લોક ૩, ત્રીજો માળ, મલ્ટી સ્ટોરેજ બિલ્ડીંગ, મહેસાણા, ગુજરાત ૩૮૪૦૦૧.
૩. પાટણ જિલ્લા: પ્રાંત ઓફિસર, પાટણ, આર્ટ એન્ડ કોર્મસ કોલેજ રોડ, પાટણ, ગુજરાત ૩૮૪૨૬૫.

૪. બનાસકાંઠા જીલ્લા: નાયબ કલેક્ટર, પાલનપુર, ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, જોરાવર પેલેસ, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ,
પાલનપુર, બનાસકાંઠા, ગેજરાત ૩૮૫૦૦૧.

III. એસ.ઈ.એમ.યુ. ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઈ.એલ મુખ્ય ઓફિસ: પ્રગતિ મેદાન, મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન બિલ્ડિંગ,
ન્યુ દિલ્લી-૧૧૦૦૦૧.

૪. બનાસકાંઠા જીલ્લા: નાયબ કલેક્ટર, પાલનપુર, ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, જોરાવર પેલેસ, કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ,
પાલનપુર, બનાસકાંઠા, ગેજરાત ૩૮૫૦૦૧.

- III. એસ.ઈ.એમ.યુ. ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઈ.એલ મુખ્ય ઓફિસ: પ્રગતિ મેદાન, મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન બિલ્ડિંગ,
ન્યુ દિલ્લી-૧૧૦૦૦૧.

Attachment 10-8
Information Disclosure – Distribution List

1. DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN REPORT AND SUMMARY

A set of Draft RRP report (Main and Appendix) and its summary were distributed in two phases.

During first phase in December 2011 the draft RRP was distributed at DFCCIL HQ, CPM office (Ahmedabad and Ajmer), main railway stations coming within CPM Ahmedabad and Ajmer, competent authorities and 57 affected villages from Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha. During this phase draft RRP was not distributed to competent authorities and 11 affected villages of Gandhinagar district due to public protest.

During second phase in August 2012, the draft RRP was once again distributed to CPM office, Ahmedabad, Kalol railway station, competent authority, and 11 villages of Gandhinagar district.

The details of distribution of draft RRP during first phase are as under:

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary			
				Total	English	Gujarati	Delivered date
DFCCIL 1 Head Office & 4 CPM/AGM Office	1	Head Office	1	2	1	1	14/12/11
	2	CPM-Ahmedabad	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	3	CPM-Ajmer	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	Sub Total		3	42	11	31	
Main Station Total: 6 Main Stations (Stations 1-5 are under CPM- Ahmedabad and Station 6 is under CPM- Ajmer)	1	Pansar	1	20	5	15	13/12/11
	2	Mehsana	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	3	Unjha	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	4	Sidhpur	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	5	Palanpur	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	6	Chitraseni	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	Sub Total		6	120	30	90	
District Total: 4 Districts	1	Banaskantha	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	2	Patan	1	20	5	15	16/12/11
	3	Mehsana	1	20	5	15	15/12/11
	Sub Total		3	60	15	45	
Competent Authorities Total: 4 Districts	1	Banaskantha	1	15	5	10	15/12/11
	2	Patan	1	15	5	10	16/12/11
	3	Mehsana	1	15	5	10	15/12/11
	Sub Total		3	45	15	30	
Affected Village* Total – 57	Affected village under CPM - Ahmedabad			980	245	735	See Next Table
	Affected village under CPM - Ajmer			160	40	120	See Next Table
	Sub Total			1140	285	855	
Total			15	1407	356	1051	

Note: * 20 sets of the Summary were distributed to each village: 5 in English and 15 in Gujarati.

2. DELIVERY STATUS OF DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN REPORT

The final status of delivery of Draft RRP report (Main and Appendix) in 2 CPM offices, District Collectorate Offices and main stations is as per the following:

ESIA Report	CPM Office	Delivery date	Major Sta.	Delivery date	District Office	Delivery date
Draft RRP report -Main report -Appendix -Summary	CPM-Ahmedabad	13/12/11	1. Pansar	13/12/11	Banaskantha	15/12/11
			2. Mehsana	15/12/11	Patan	16/12/11
			3. Unjha	15/12/11	Mehsana	16/12/11
			4. Sidhpur	16/12/11		
			5. Palanpur	15/12/11		
	CPM-Ajmer	13/12/11	6. Chitraseni	16/12/11		

3. 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:

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
Total District					
1.	Mehsana	Unjha	1.	Unjha	16/12/11
2.			2.	Maktupur	16/12/11
3.			3.	Kamli	16/12/11
4.			4.	Ithor	16/12/11
5.		Visnagar	1.	Bhandu	16/12/11
6.			2.	Jetal Vasna	16/12/11
7.		Mehsana	1.	Mehsana	16/12/11
8.			2.	Nani Dau	16/12/11
9.			3.	Moti Dau	16/12/11
10.			4.	Taleti	16/12/11
11.			5.	Hebuva	16/12/11
12.			6.	Palodara	16/12/11
13.			7.	Punasan	16/12/11
14.			8.	Shobasan	16/12/11
15.			9.	Jornang	16/12/11
16.			10.	Ambliyasana	16/12/11
17.			11.	Navi Sedhavi	16/12/11
18.			12.	Dholasan	16/12/11
19.			13.	Chaluva	16/12/11
20.			14.	Geeratpur	16/12/11
21.			15.	Ditasa	16/12/11
22.			16.	Jagudan	16/12/11
23.			17.	Kukas	16/12/11
24.			18.	Ramosana	16/12/11
25.			19.	Hedua Hanumant	16/12/11
26.		Kadi	1.	Julasan	16/12/11
27.			2.	Ghumasan	16/12/11
28.			3.	Dangarva	16/12/11
29.			4.	Tankiya	16/12/11
30.			5.	Anandpura	16/12/11
31.			6.	Kaial	16/12/11
32.			7.	Wamaj	16/12/11
33.			8.	Mevad	16/12/11

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
Total District			33		33
34	Patan	Sidhpur	1.	Sidhpur	16/12/11
35		Sidhpur	2.	Khali	16/12/11
36		Sidhpur	3.	Lalpur	16/12/11
37		Sidhpur	4.	Sujanpur	16/12/11
Total District			4		4
38	Banaskhantha	Palanpur	1.	Sedrasana	15/12/11
39			2.	Jagana	15/12/11
40			3.	Palanpur	15/12/11
41			4.	Jasleni	15/12/11
42			5.	Sadarpur	15/12/11
43			6.	Surajpura	15/12/11
44			7.	Chitraseni	16/12/11
45			8.	Karjoda	15/12/11
46			9.	Jaspuriya	15/12/11
47			10.	Hebatpur	15/12/11
48			11.	Rajpuriya	15/12/11
49	Amirgarh		1.	Jethi	15/12/11
50			2.	Iqbalgarh	16/12/11
51	Vadgam		1.	Majadar	15/12/11
52			2.	Manpura	15/12/11
53			3.	Malosana	15/12/11
54			4.	Dharewada	15/12/11
55			5.	Chhapi	15/12/11
56			6.	Pasvadal	15/12/11
57			7.	Kotadi	15/12/11
Total District			20		20
Total State			57		57

Source:NKC

4. DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN REPORT AND SUMMARY

During second phase in August 2012, the draft RRP was once again distributed to CPM office, Ahmedabad, Kalol railway station, competent authority, and 11 villages of Gandhinagar district.

The details of distribution of draft RRP during second phase are as under:

Distribution Place			(A) Main report	(B) Summary			
				Total	English	Gujarati	Delivered date
DFCCIL 4 CPM/AGM Office	1	CPM-Ahmedabad	1	4	2	2	13/08/12
	Sub Total		1	4	2	2	
Main Station	1	Kalol	1	20	5	15	13/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
District Gandhinagar	1	Gandhinagar	1	20	5	15	12/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
Competent Authorities Total: 1 District	1	Gandhinagar	1	20	5	15	12/08/12
	Sub Total		1	20	5	15	
Affected Village* Total – 11	Affected villages under CPM - Ahmedabad			220	55	165	See Attachme nt 10-8
	Sub Total			220	55	165	
Total			4	284	72	221	

Note: * 20 sets of the Summary were distributed to each village: 5 in English and 15 in Gujarati.

5. DELIVERY STATUS OF DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN REPORT

The final status of delivery of Draft RRP report (Main and Appendix) in 2 CPM offices, District Collectorate Offices and main stations is as per the following:

ESIA Report	CPM Office	Delivery date	Major Sta.	Delivery date	District Office	Delivery date
Draft RRP report -Main report -Appendix -Summary	CPM-Ahmedabad	13/08/11	Kalol	13/08/12	Gandhinagar	12/08/12

6. DELIVERY STATUS OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUMMARY OF DRAFT ESIA

The final status of delivery of Summary of Draft ESIA report to Sarpanches of all project affected villages is as per the following:

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village	Delivery date
District					
1.	Gandhinagar	Kalol	1.	Vansajara (K)	13/08/12
2.			2.	Ramnagar	13/08/12
3.			3.	Piyaj	13/08/12
4.			4.	Borisana	13/08/12
5.			5.	Kalol	12/08/12
6.			6.	Pratapura	13/08/12
7.			7.	Chhatral	12/08/12
8.			8.	Ola	12/08/12
9.			9.	Isand	12/08/12
10.			10.	Vadavswami	13/08/12
11.			11.	Pansar	13/08/12
Total State			11		11

Source:NKC

Note: R-Refused; A-Accepted

n/a: Not available

Attachment 10-9

Information Disclosure – Invitation letters and Notices

Public Notice and Letter for Information Dissemination of Draft RRP Report

[Letter]



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि.
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

District Collector
Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha District

dated 14th Dec., 2011

**Sub: Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) Report
and Summary of RRP for Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)
Project (Western: Wamaj – Iqbalgarh Section)**

Dear Sir/Madam,

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-Palanpur-Ajmer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), under Government of Japan Scheme. Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in Western Corridor starts from Gandhinagar to Banaskantha in Gujarat.

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 Wamaj to Iqbalgarh alignment passes through 4 districts, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha in 1 state namely Gujarat.

Based on the request of the Government of India, an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) are being prepared as per JICA's environmental and social safeguard policy, "JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (2002)" by DFCCIL with technical assistance from Nippon Koei Consortium (NKC). 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).

The JICA's safeguard guidelines stipulate participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the RRP formulating process by disseminating the project & RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs.

In this regard, 1) the draft RRP report in English and the summary in a vernacular language and English will be distributed from 13th to 16th December, 2011 and 2) comments and opinions will be collected from 26th to 27th December, 2011.

AB
१५/१२/११
०८/१२/११
१५/१२/११, ०८/१२/११



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि.
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

The objectives of disclosure of the draft RRP are as follows:

To disseminate information about potential RRP framework including the entitlement matrix of project affected families (PAFs) in the DFC Project.

To collection comments and opinion from the PAFs which will be reflected to the final RRP.

The summary of the draft RRP reports in a vernacular language as well as in English will be distributed to the affected villages, and a full set of RRP report will be available in the respective CPM office of DFCCIL, District Collectorate Office, Competent Authority Office and nearby major stations and Headquarter of DFCCIL. The distribution list is enclosed as Annexure A.

Comments from PAPs will be received via email and through direct delivery, fax or post till 24th December, 2011 by the DFCCIL CPM Office listed in the last part of the Draft RRP report.

In order to facilitate proper disclosure of the draft RRP report, the District Collectorate Office is requested to accept these reports and take necessary action for public viewing.

The representative of NKC would contact to your office shortly on behalf of DFCCIL for distribution of reports.

Considering the high priority assigned to this project by Govt. of India and urgent need to complete the study in time, all necessary assistance may be rendered to NKC in order to facilitate the disclosure of the draft RRP reports without any delay including receipt of the draft RRP reports by your office and making arrangements for public viewing.

Suitable action in this regard may please be taken.

For
14/12/11
Chief Project Manager,
DFCCIL/Ahmedabad

Attachment:

- Annexure-A: Distribution List of the Draft RRP Report and its Summary

[Letter to Government Officials in Gujarati]



ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

તા. 14.12.2011

પ્રતિ
સરપંચશ્રી/તલાટીશ્રી, ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર
ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર

વિષય : સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન
(RRP) અને પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)ના સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલના
વહેંચવા બાબત

શ્રીમાન/ સુશ્રી,

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયે, પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વના અતિ વ્યસ્ત રેલ્વે માર્ગ ઉપર પરિવહનની સુવિધામાં વધારો કરવા
માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) હાથ પરી છે.

આ પશ્ચિમ રેલમાર્ગ જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT)થી દાદરી/ તુઘલખાબાદ (TKD) થઈ મહારાષ્ટ્ર,
ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા અને દિલ્હીના જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) - સુરત -વડોદરા-
અમદાવાદ-પાલનપુર-અજમેર-રેવારી માર્ગ ઉપર પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના
(DFC)નો ખર્ચ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) જાપાન સરકારની યોજના હેઠળ જાપાન
એજન્સી ઉપાડશે. વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વે માર્ગ પરના વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢથી ગુજરાતમાં
ગાંધીનગરથી શરૂ થઈ બનાસકાંઠા સુધી પસાર થશે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળની DFCCIL, સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC)ના વિકાસ માટેની અમલીકરણ
એજન્સી છે. વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વેમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ, ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ અને
બનાસકાંઠામાં થઈને પસાર થશે.

[Signature]
16.12.11
સરપંચશ્રી/તલાટીશ્રી
ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર, ગામડાં સરકાર



ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

ભારત સરકારની વિનંતી અનુસાર ESIA અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક નીતિ "JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environment and Social Considerations (2002)" અનુસાર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. અને તે માટે Nippon Kei Consortium (NKC) એ ટેકનિકલ સહાય પૂરી પાડેલ છે. આ પરિયોજના માટેનું પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) (રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RRA) 2008) હેઠળ તૈયાર થયેલ છે અને NRRP અને Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની સુરક્ષા માર્ગદર્શિકા અનુસાર પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ તૈયાર કરવામાં અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAPs)ના મંતવ્યોને પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAP)ને જાણકારી આપી તેમના મંતવ્યો પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. આ સંદર્ભમાં પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં અને સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં સંક્ષિપ્ત ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજીમાં 13 થી 16 ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ વચ્ચે વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને (૨) તે ઉપર મંતવ્યો અને અભિપ્રાયો ૨૬ થી ૨૭ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ વચ્ચે એકત્ર કરવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) જાણકારી આપવાના ઉદ્દેશ્યો નીચે મુજબ છે.

- (૧) અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારો અને કુટુંબોને માલિક પાત્રતા (entitlement matrix) સહાય માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) ના સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)ના માળખાની જાણકારી આપવા માટે
- (૨) અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓ/ કુટુંબો પાસેથી તેમના અભિપ્રાયો, મંતવ્યો અને ટિપ્પણીઓ એકત્ર કરી તેમને આખરી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલમાં સમાવવા

સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં (ગુજરાતી) અને અંગ્રેજીમાં સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામોને વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)નો સંપૂર્ણ અહેવાલ સંબંધિત DFCCIL ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM), જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરી, સક્ષમ અધિકારીઓની કચેરી અને નજીકના મુખ્ય સ્ટેશનો અને DFCCIL ના મુખ્ય મથકો પર જોવા મળશે. કચેરીઓની યાદી આ સાથે 'પરિશિષ્ટ-એ' તરીકે સામેલ છે.



ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

અસરગ્રસ્તો પાસેથી મળેલ ટિપ્પણી અને મતવ્યો ઇમેલ (dfc.package3@gmail.com) દ્વારા અને ડુબરુ, કેક્સ અથવા ટપાલથી ૨૪ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ સુધી સંબંધિત DFCCIL ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM), ઓફીસમાં અને અહેવાલના અંતમાં આપવામાં આવેલ યાદીમાં જણાવેલ કચેરીઓમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલની જાણકારી યોગ્ય રીતે મળે તે માટે બધી ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે અને લોકોની જાણકારી માટે મુકવા, જરૂરી કાર્યવાહી કરવા ગ્રામ્ય ઓફીસને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

NKC ના પ્રતિનિધિ DFCCIL વતી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ આપવા આપનો સંપર્ક કરશે. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા આ પ્રોજેક્ટને આપવામાં આવેલ ઉચ્ચ અગત્ય જોતાં અને આ અહેવાલના અભ્યાસની કાર્યવાહી સમયમર્યાદામાં પૂરી કરવા NKCને જરૂરી સહકાર આપવા વિનંતી છે. જેથી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ કોઇ પણ વિલંબ વગર ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં પહોંચે અને લોકો તે જોઇ શકે તે માટેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવા વિનંતી છે.

આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

વતિ ૧૫/૧૨/૧૧
આપનો વિશ્વાસુ
મુખ્ય પરિયોજના પ્રબંધક,
ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઇ.એલ/અમદાવાદ

બિડાણ : પરિશિષ્ટ-એ, સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ મોકલવા માટેની કચેરીઓની યાદી

[Letter to Village Sarpanches in Gujarati]



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि.
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

तल. 14.12.2011

प्रति

सरपंचश्री/तवादीश्री,
ग्राम पंचायत कचेरी,

Chilodh Gram Panchayat

विषय : समर्पित रेल मार्ग परियोजना (DFC) सूचित पुनर्वसन અને पुनःस्थापन आयोजन
(RRP) અને पुनर्वसन અને पुनःस्थापन आयोजन (RRP)ના સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલના
વહેંચવા બાબત

શ્રીમાન/ સુશ્રી,

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયે, પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વના અતિ વ્યસ્ત રેલ્વે માર્ગ ઉપર પરિવહનની સુવિધામાં વધારો કરવા
માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) હાથ ધરી છે.

આ પશ્ચિમ રેલમાર્ગ જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT)થી દાદરી/ તુઘલખાબાદ (TKD) થઈ મહારાષ્ટ્ર,
ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા અને દિલ્હીના જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) - સુરત -વડોદરા-
અમદાવાદ-પાલનપુર-અજમેર-રેવારી માર્ગ ઉપર પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના
(DFC)નો ખર્ચ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) જાપાન સરકારની યોજના હેઠળ જાપાન
એજન્સી ઉપાડશે. વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વે માર્ગ પરના વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢથી ગુજરાતમાં
ગાંધીનગરથી શરુ થઇ બનાસકાંઠા સુધી પસાર થશે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળની DFCCIL, સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC)ના વિકાસ માટેની અમલીકરણ
એજન્સી છે. વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વેમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ, ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ અને
બનાસકાંઠામાં થઇને પસાર થશે.



ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

ભારત સરકારની વિનંતી અનુસાર ESIA અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક નીતિ "JICA Guidelines for Confirmation of Environment and Social Considerations (2002)" અનુસાર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. અને તે માટે Nippon Keoi Consortium (NKC) એ ટેકનિકલ સહાય પૂરી પાડેલ છે. આ પરિયોજના માટેનું પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) (રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RRA) 2008) હેઠળ તૈયાર થયેલ છે અને NRRP અને Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની સુરક્ષા માર્ગદર્શિકા અનુસાર પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ તૈયાર કરવામાં અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAPs)ના મંતવ્યોને પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAP)ને જાણકારી આપી તેમના મંતવ્યો પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. આ સંદર્ભમાં પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ અંગ્રેજીમાં અને સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં સંક્ષિપ્ત ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજીમાં 13 થી 16 ડિસેમ્બર, 2011 વચ્ચે વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને (2) તે ઉપર મંતવ્યો અને અભિપ્રાયો 25 થી 29 ડિસેમ્બર, 2011 વચ્ચે એકત્ર કરવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) જાણકારી આપવાના ઉદ્દેશ્યો નીચે મુજબ છે.

(1) અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારો અને કુટુંબોને માલિક પાત્રતા (entitlement matrix) સહાય માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) ના સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)ના માળખાની જાણકારી આપવા માટે

(2) અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓ/ કુટુંબો પાસેથી તેમના અભિપ્રાયો, મંતવ્યો અને ટિપ્પણીઓ એકત્ર કરી તેમને આખરી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલમાં સમાવવા

સ્થાનિક ભાષામાં (ગુજરાતી) અને અંગ્રેજીમાં સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામોને વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)નો સંપૂર્ણ અહેવાલ સંબંધિત DFCCA ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM), જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરી, સહાય અધિકારીઓની કચેરી અને નજીકના મુખ્ય સ્ટેશનો અને DFCCA ના મુખ્ય મથકો પર જોવા મળશે. કચેરીઓની યાદી આ સાથે 'પરિશિષ્ટ-એ' તરીકે સામેલ છે.



ડેડિકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

અસરગ્રસ્તો પાસેથી મળેલ ટિપ્પણી અને મંતવ્યો ઇમેલ (dfc.package3@gmail.com) દ્વારા અને ડુબરુ, ફેક્સ અથવા ટપાલથી ૨૪ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ સુધી સંબંધિત DFCCના ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM), ઓફીસમાં અને અહેવાલના અંતમાં આપવામાં આવેલ યાદીમાં જણાવેલ કચેરીઓમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલની જાણકારી યોગ્ય રીતે મળે તે માટે બધી ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે અને લોકોની જાણકારી માટે મુકવા, જરૂરી કાર્યવાહી કરવા ગ્રામ્ય ઓફીસને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

NKC ના પ્રતિનિધિ DFCCના વતી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ આપવા આપનો સંપર્ક કરશે. ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા આ પ્રોજેક્ટને આપવામાં આવેલ ઉચ્ચ અગ્રતા જોતાં અને આ અહેવાલના અભ્યાસની કાર્યવાહી સમયમર્યાદામાં પૂરી કરવા NKCને જરૂરી સહકાર આપવા વિનંતી છે. જેથી સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ કોઇ પણ વિલંબ વગર ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં પહોંચે અને લોકો તે જોઇ શકે તે માટેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવા વિનંતી છે.

આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

14/12/11
આપનો વિશ્વાસુ
મુખ્ય પરિયોજના પ્રબંધક,
ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઇ.એલ/અમદાવાદ

બિડાણ : પરિશિષ્ટ-એ, સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ મોકલવા માટેની કચેરીઓની યાદી

[Public 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 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. Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in Western Corridor starts from Gandhinagar to Banaskantha in Gujarat.

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 Wamaj to Iqbalgarh alignment passes through 4 districts, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha in 1 state namely Gujarat.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Western DFC Project (Western: Wamaj-Iqbalgarh Section) 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 RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs whose land and/or structure will be affected by the project.

The Summary of Draft RRP reports in a vernacular language and in English will be distributed from 13th to 16th December 2011 to village offices of the affected villages. A full set of draft RRP reports will be available in the respective CPM office and Headquarter of DFCCIL, major stations along the proposed DFC alignment and district offices as mentioned below.

Comments from people will be received only at the CPM office of DFCCIL through direct delivery, fax or post. Interested persons can also send comments via e-mail (dfc.package3@gmail.com) by 27th December 2011

Comments/opinions will be received up to 27th December 2011

Draft RRP report is available and Comments are received

At the following Offices of DFCCIL

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)
(Under Ministry of Railways), Fifth Floor, Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi – 110 001
(Tel: 91-11-23454890; Fax: 91-11-23454701)❖ CPM Office Ajmer
42/A3, Civil Lines Ajmer-305001, Rajasthan
(Tel and Fax (0) 0145-2630360)❖ CPM Office Ahmedabad
1st Floor, Old DRM Office Bldg., Kalupur, Ahmedabad-380002, Gujarat
(Tel: (0)79-22175107, Fax: (0)79-22163101) |
|--|

Draft RRP report is available at the following major stations:

Gandhinagar District
Pansar

Mehsana District
Mehsana, Unjha

Patan District
Sidhpur

Banaskhantha District
Palanpur, Chitrasani

At the following District Collectrate offices in Gujarat State:

Gandhinagar
Mehsana
Patan
Banaskhantha

[Public Notice in Gujarati]



ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

જાહેર નોટિસ

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયે, પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વના અતિ વ્યસ્ત રેલ્વે માર્ગ ઉપર પરિવહનની સુવિધામાં વધારો કરવા માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) હાથ ધરી છે.

આ પશ્ચિમ રેલમાર્ગ જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT)થી દાદરી/ તુઘલખાબાદ (TKD)થઈ મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા અને દિલ્હીના જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) - સુરત -વડોદરા-અમદાવાદ-પાલનપુર-અજમેર-દેવારીમાર્ગ ઉપર પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC)નો ખર્ચ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) જાપાન સરકારની યોજના હેઠળ જાપાન એજન્સી ઉપાડશે.વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વે માર્ગ પરના વામજથી ઇકબાલગઢથી ગુજરાતમાં ગાંધીનગરથી શરૂ થઇ બનાસકાંઠા સુધી પસાર થશે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળની DFCCIL, સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC)ના વિકાસ માટેની અમલીકરણ એજન્સી છે. વામજ-ઇકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વેમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ, ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ અને બનાસકાંઠામાં થઇને પસાર થશે.

સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ (પશ્ચિમ વામજ - ઇકબાલગઢ વિભાગ)નો પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ, ભારત સરકારના DFCCIL દ્વારા રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RRA) 2008 અને રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતિ (NRRP) 2007ના આધારે તૈયાર કરવાનું છે.

આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ફંડ આપનાર એજન્સીની માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)માં અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAP)ની ભાગીદારી જરૂરી છે અને તે માટે અસરગ્રસ્તો(PAP)ને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)ને લગતી જાણકારી આપવાની રહેશે તેમજ તેમના જમીન અને મકાનોને અસર કરતી બાબતોની જાણકારી આપવાની રહેશે અને આ અંગે તેમની પાસેથી તેમના મંતવ્યો/ અભિપ્રાયો મેળવવાના રહેશે.



ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસરગ્રસ્ત ગામોની કચેરીઓ ઉપર ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં અને અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં 13 થી 16 ડિસેમ્બર, 2011 વચ્ચે વહેંચવામાં આવશે. અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)નો સંપૂર્ણ અહેવાલ સંબંધિત DFCCના ના CPM ઓફીસમાં અને મુખ્ય મથકો પર જોવા મળશે. DFCC ઉપર આવતા મુખ્ય રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનો અને નીચે બતાવવામાં આવેલ કચેરીઓ ઉપર આ અહેવાલ જોવા મળશે.

દિખણી/મંતવ્યો તા. ૨૪ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૧ સુધીમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ અને તેના પરના મંતવ્યો નીચેની DFCCના નીસંબંધિત CPM કચેરીઓમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

- * Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) મુખ્ય મથકો (ભારત સરકારના રેલ મંત્રાલય) સરનામું : પાંચમો માળ, પ્રગતિ મેદાન, મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન બિલ્ડીંગ કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, નવી દિલ્હી - ૧૧૦૦૦૧, ટેલીફોન : (0) 11- 2345890, ફેક્સ: (0) 11- 23454701
- * ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર, અમદાવાદ, સરનામું : પ્રથમ માળ, જૂની ડી.આર.એમ. બિલ્ડીંગ, કાલુપુર, અમદાવાદ - ૩૮૦ ૦૦૨. ટેલીફોન : (0) 79- 22175107, ફેક્સ: (0) 79- 22163101
- * ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર, અજમેર, સરનામું : ૪૨ એ/૩, સિવિલ લાઇન્સ, અજમેર- ૩૦૫ ૦૦૧. રાજસ્થાન. ટેલીફોન/ફેક્સ: (0) 145- 2630360

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ નીચેના સ્થળોએ ઉપલબ્ધ છે.

- મહેસાણા જિલ્લો - મહેસાણા, ઉઝા
- પાટણ જિલ્લો - સિદ્ધપુર
- બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લો - પાલનપુર, ચિત્રાસણી



ડેડીકેટેડ ફ્રેટ કોરીડોર કોર્પોરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા લિ.
(ભારત સરકાર કા ઉપક્રમ)
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની નીચેની જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર કચેરીઓ ઉપર ઉપલબ્ધ છે.

- ☞ મહેસાણા જિલ્લો
- ☞ પાટણ જિલ્લો
- ☞ બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લો

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ ગુજરાત રાજ્યના નીચેના સક્ષમ અધિકારીઓની કચેરીઓ ઉપર ઉપલબ્ધ છે.

સક્ષમ અધિકારીઓ :

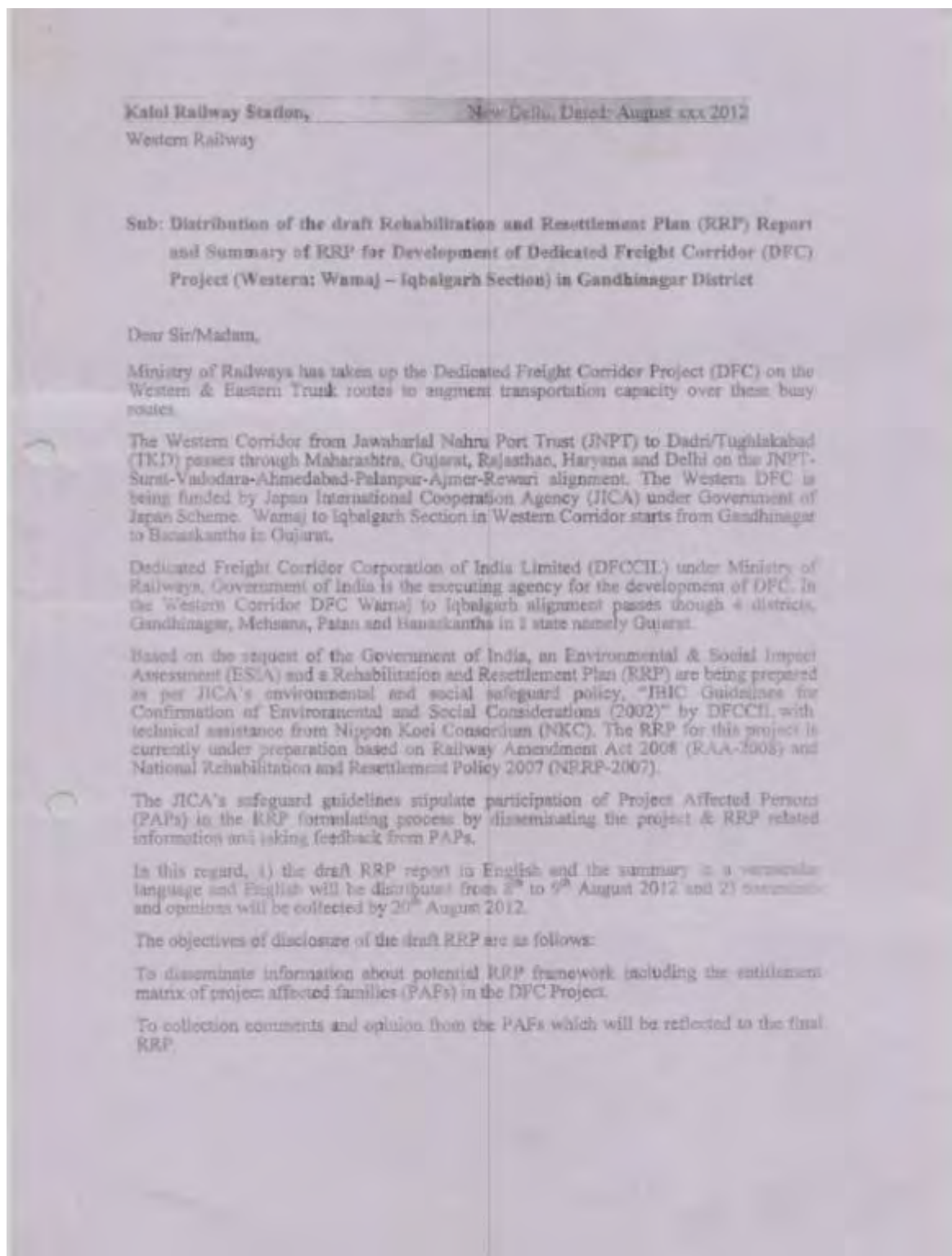
મહેસાણા જિલ્લો: ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી, ઓફીસ નં. ૧, મહેસાણા બ્લોક ૩, ત્રીજો માળ, બહુમાળી બિલ્ડીંગ, મહેસાણા, ગુજરાત ૩૮૪ ૦૦૧

પાટણ જિલ્લો: પાટણ અધિકારી, આઈ એન્ડ કોમર્સ કોલેજ રોડ, પાટણ, ગુજરાત ૩૮૪ ૨૬૫

બનાસકાંઠા જિલ્લો: ડેપુટી કલેક્ટર, પાલનપુર, ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, જોરાવર પ્લેસ, કલેક્ટર ઓફીસ, પાલનપુર, બનાસકાંઠા, ગુજરાત ૩૮૫ ૦૦૧

૧૫/૧૨/૧૧
આપનો વિશ્વાસુ
મુખ્ય પરિયોજના પ્રબંધક,
ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઈ.એલ/અમદાવાદ

[Letter to Government Officials in English]



To collection comments and opinion from the PAFs which will be reflected to the final RRP.

The summary of the draft RRP reports in a vernacular language as well as in English will be distributed to the affected villages, and a full set of RRP report will be available in the respective CPM office of DFCCIL, District Collectorate Office, Competent Authority Office and nearby major stations and Headquarter of DFCCIL. The distribution list is enclosed as Annexure A.

Comments from PAPs will be received via email and through direct delivery, fax or post till 20th August 2012 by the DFCCIL CPM Office listed in the last part of the Draft RRP report.

In order to facilitate proper disclosure of the draft RRP report, the station master may be directed to accept these reports and take necessary action for public viewing.

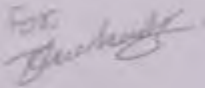
The representative of NKC would contact to your office shortly on behalf of DFCCIL for distribution of reports.

Considering the high priority assigned to this project by Govt. of India and urgent need to complete the study in time, all necessary assistance may be rendered to the above consulting firm in order to facilitate the disclosure of the draft RRP reports without any delay including receipt of the draft RRP reports by station master offices and making arrangements for public viewing.

Suitable action in this regard may please be taken.

Yours sincerely,

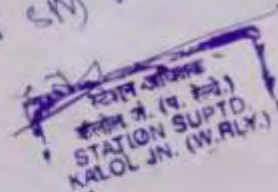
.....Signing Authority

For


Attachment:

> Annexure-A: Distribution List of the Draft RRP Report and its Summary

COPY Recd at
KALOL Rly Stan
for SM use



13.08.2012
Material Submitted

Attachment of the letter:

**Information Dissemination of the Draft RRP Report and its Summary for DFC Phase 1
(Western: Wamaj – Iqbalgarh Section)
(11 Villages in Gandhinagar District)**

1. Distribution of Full Set of the Draft RRP Report

Full set of draft RRP report will be distributed to each of the following locations.

Distribution of Full Set of Draft RRP report

RRP Report	CPM Office	DFCCIL HQ	Major Station	District Collectorate Office	Competent Authority
Draft ESIA report -Main report -Summary	CPM-Ahmedabad Office	DFCCIL Head Quarter (New Delhi)	Kalol Railway Station	1) Gandhinagar	1) Gandhinagar

2. List of Villages where the Summary of the Draft RRP Report Distributed Gujarat State

Total Sl. No.	District	Sub-district	No. per Sub-district	Name of Village
1	Gandhinagar	Kalol	1	Vansjara (K)
2			2	Ramnagar
3			3	Piyaj
4			4	Borisana
5			5	Kalol
6			6	Pratapura
7			7	Chhatral
8			8	Ola
9			9	Isand
10			10	Vadavswami
11			11	Pansar
Total Village Gandhinagar 11				

[Letter to Government Officials in Gujarati]

પ્રતિ

તા. 10/10/2012

વિષય:-

સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અને પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) ના સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલના વહેંચવા બાબત.

શ્રીમાન/સુશ્રી,

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય, પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વના અતિ વ્યસ્ત રેલ્વે માર્ગ ઉપર પરિવહનની સુવિધામાં વધારો કરવા માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) હાથ ધરી છે.

આ પશ્ચિમ રેલમાર્ગ જવાહરલાલાનેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) થી દાદરી/તુધલખાબાદ (TKD) થઈ મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા, અને દિલ્હી ના જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) સુરત, વડોદરા, અમદાવાદ, પાલનપુર, અજમેર, રેવારી માર્ગ ઉપર પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) નો ખર્ચ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) જાપાન સરકારી રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના એજન્સી ઉપાડશે. વામજ ઈકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વે માર્ગ પરના વામજથી ઈકબાલગઢથી ગુજરાતમાં ગાંધીનગર શરૂ થઈ બનાસકાંઠા સુધી પસાર થશે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળની DFCCIL સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (માહ)ના વિકાસ માટેની અમલીકરણ એજન્સી છે. વામજ-ઈકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વેમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ, ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ, અને બનાસકાંઠામાં થઈને પસાર થશે. ભારત સરકાર ની વિનંતી અનુસાર ESIA અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની પર્યાવરણીય અને સામાજિક નીતી . JBIC Guidelines for confirmation of Environment and Social Considerations (2002) અનુસાર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. અને તે માટે Nippon Koei Consortium (NKC) એ ટેકનિકલ સહાય પૂરી પાડેલ છે. આ પરિયોજના માટેનું પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) (રેલ્વે સુધારા અધિનિયમ (RAA 2008) હેઠળ તૈયાર થયેલ છે. અને NRRR અને Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ની સરક્ષા માર્ગદર્શિકા અનુસાર પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ તૈયાર કરવામાં અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAPS) ના મંતવ્યોને પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. અસરગ્રસ્તો (PAP) ને જાણકારી આપી તેમના મંતવ્યો પણ સામેલ કરવાના રહેશે. આ સંદર્ભમાં પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજી માં અને 8-9 ઓગસ્ટ 2012 વચ્ચે વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને (ર) તે ઉપર મંતવ્યો અને અભિપ્રાયો 20 ઓગસ્ટ 2012 સુધી એકત્ર કરવામાં આવશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન એન પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (ચય.) જાણકારી આપવાના ઉદ્દેશીયો ની નીચે મુજબ છે.

(૧) અસરગ્રસ્ત પરિવારો અને કુટુંબોને માલીક પાત્રતા (Entitlement Matrix) સહાય માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) ના સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) ના માળખાની જાણકારી આપવા માટે.

(ર) અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓ/ કુટુંબો પાસેથી તેમના અભિપ્રાયો મેતવ્યો અને ટિપ્પણીઓ એકત્ર કરી તેમને આખરી સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલમાં સમાવવા.
સ્થાનિક ભાષમાં (ગજરાતી) અને અંગ્રજી માં સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસર ગ્રસ્ત ગામોને વહેંચવામાં આવશે અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) નો સંપર્ષ અહેવાલ સંબંધીત DFCCIL ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM) જિલ્લા કલકેટર કચેરી, સક્ષમ અધિકારીઓની કચેરી અને નજીકના મુખ્ય સ્ટેશનો એન DFCCIL ના મુખ્ય મથકો પર જોવા માટે કચેરીઓની યાદી આ સાથે પરિશિષ્ટ-એ તરીકે સામેલ છે.

અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો પાસેથી મળેલ ટિપ્પણી અને મંતવ્યો ઇમેલ (dfc.package3@gmail.com) દ્વારા અને રૂબરૂ ફેક્સ અથવા ટપાલથી ૨૦ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૨ સદી સંબંધીત DFCCIL ના ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM) ઓફીસમાં અને હેવાલના અંતમાં આપવામાં આવેલ યાદીના જણાવેલ કચેરીઓમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે. સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલની જાણકારી યોગ્ય રીતે મળે તે માટે બધી ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે અને લોકોની જાણકારી માટે મુકવા કાર્યવાહી કરવા ગ્રામ્ય ઓફીસને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

NKC ના પ્રતિનિધી માહલયી વતી સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ આપવા આપનો સંપર્ક કરશે ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા આ પ્રોજેક્ટ આપવમાં આવેલ ઉચ્ચ અગ્રતા જોતા વિનંતી અને આ અહેવાલના અભ્યાસની કાર્યવાહી સમયમર્યાદામાં પૂરી કરવા NKC ને જરૂરી સહકાર આપવા વિનંતી છે. જેથી સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ કોઈ પણ વિલંબ વગર ગ્રામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં પહોંચે અને લોકો તે જોઈ શકે તે માટેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવા વિનંતી છે.

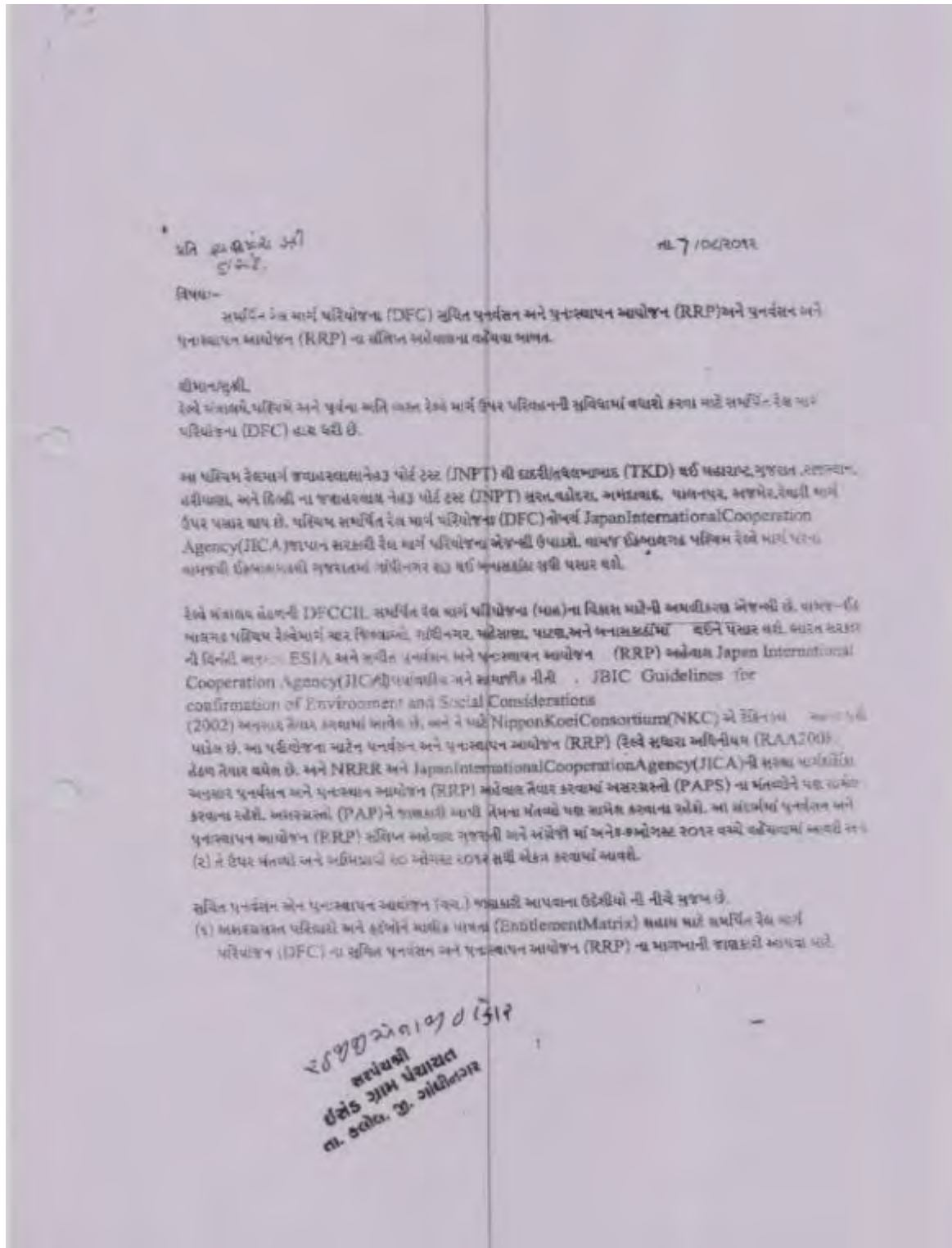
આ અંગે યોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

આપનો વિશ્વાસ.

મુખ્ય પરિયોજના પ્રબંધક,
ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઈ.એલ./અમદાવાદ

બિડાણ : પરિશિષ્ટ-ર સૂચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ મોકલવા માટેની કચેરીઓની યાદી

[Letter to Sarpanches in Gujarati]



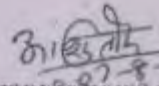
(૨) અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓ/કુટુંબો પાસેથી લેવાના અભિપ્રાયો મેલબો અને ટિપ્પણીઓ એકત્ર કરી તેમને આખરી સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલમાં સમાવવા.
આનૈક ભાષામાં (ગુજરાતી) અને અંગ્રેજી માં સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસર ગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓને સહાયતામાં આવશે અને સુચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) નો સંપર્ક અહેવાલ સંબંધિત DFCCIL ના વીક પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM) જિલ્લા કલકેટર કચેરી, સહાય અધિકારીઓની કચેરી અને નજીકના મુખ્ય સ્ટેશનો એન DFCCIL ના મુખ્ય મથકો પર જોવા માટે કચેરીઓની યાદી આ સાથે પરિશિષ્ટ-એ તરીકે સામેલ છે.

અસરગ્રસ્ત લોકો પાસેથી મળેલ ટિપ્પણી અને મેલબો ઈમેલ (dfcc-package3@gtarail.com) દ્વારા અને ડાઉન લેન્ડ અથવા ટપલથીરોડ બેન્ડર ૨૦૧૨ સુધી સુચીત DFCCIL ના વીક પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર (CPM) એકીસમાં અને સેવાઓ અંતમાં આપવામાં આવેલ યાદીના જવાબમાં કચેરીઓમાં લીકારવામાં આવશે. સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલની જાણકારી ધોગ્ય રીતે મળે તે માટે બધી સામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ સહીકારવામાં આવશે અને લોકોની જાણકારી માટે મુકવા કાર્યવાહી કરવા સામ્ય ઓફીસને વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

NKC ના પ્રતિનિધી માહત્તથી વધી સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ આપવા આપનો સંપર્ક કરશે અથવા સરકાર દ્વારા આ પ્રોજેક્ટ વ્યાપકમાં આવેલ ઉચ્ચ અગ્રતા જોવા વિનંતી અને આ અહેવાલના સંબંધમાં કાર્યવાહી સમયમર્યાદામાં પૂરી કરવા NKCC ને જરૂરી સહકાર આપવા વિનંતી છે. જેથી સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ કોઈ પણ સંકેત વગર સામ્ય કચેરીઓમાં પહોંચે અને લોકો તે જોઈ શકે તે માટેની વ્યવસ્થા કરવા વિનંતી છે.

આ અને ધોગ્ય કાર્યવાહી કરવા વિનંતી છે.

આપનો વિશ્વાસ.


મુખ્ય પરિચરિત્રા સંબંધિત
ડી.એક.સી.સી.આઈ.એલ/સપડાવાર

વિશ્લેષ : પરિશિષ્ટ-૨ સુચીત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ મોકલવા માટેની કચેરીઓની યાદી

૧૨.૦૪.૨૦૧૨
સરપંચશ્રી
ઇસંડ ગ્રામ પંચાયત
તા. કલોલ. જી. ગાંધીનગર

[Public Notice in English]

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 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. Wamaj to Iqbalgarh Section in Western Corridor starts from Gandhinagar to Banaskantha in Gujarat.

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 Wamaj to Iqbalgarh alignment passes through 4 districts, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha in 1 state namely Gujarat.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Western DFC Project (Western: Wamaj-Iqbalgarh Section) 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 RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs whose land and/or structure will be affected by the project.

The Summary of Draft RRP reports in a vernacular language and in English will be distributed from 8th to 9th August 2012 to village offices of the affected villages. A full set of draft RRP reports will be available in the respective CPM office and Headquarter of DFCCIL, major stations along the proposed DFC alignment and district offices as mentioned below.

Comments from people will be received only at the CPM office of DFCCIL through direct delivery, fax or post. Interested persons can also send comments via e-mail (dfc.package3@gmail.com) by 20th August 2012.

Comments/opinions will be received up to 20th August, 2012.

Draft RRP report is available and Comments are received

At the following Offices of DFCCIL

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)
(Under Ministry of Railways), Fifth Floor, Pragati Maidan, Metro Station Building Complex, New Delhi – 110 001
(Tel: 91-11-23454890; Fax: 91-11-23454701)❖ CPM Office Ahmedabad
1st Floor, Old DRM Office Bldg., Kalupur, Ahmedabad-380002, Gujarat
(Tel: (0)79-22175107, Fax: (0)79-22163101) |
|--|

[Public Notice in Gujarati]

જાહેર નોટીસ

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલયે પશ્ચિમ અને પૂર્વના અતિ વ્યસ્ત રેલ્વે માર્ગ ઉપર પરિવહનની સ્વીધામાં વધારો કરવા માટે સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) હાથ ધરી છે.

આ પશ્ચિમ રેલમાર્ગ જવાહરલાલાનેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) થી દાદરી/તુઘલખાબાદ (TKD) થઈ મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરીયાણા, અને દિલ્હી ના જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (JNPT) સુરત, વડોદરા, અમદાવાદ, પાલનપુર, અજમેર, રેવારી માર્ગ ઉપર પસાર થાય છે. પશ્ચિમ સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) નોખર્ચ JapanInternationalCooperationAgency(JICA) જાપાન સરકારી રેલ માર્ગ પરિયોજના એજન્સી ઉ પાડશે. વામજઈકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વે માર્ગ પરના વામજથી ઈકબાલગઢથી ગુજરાતમાં ગાંધીનગર શરૂ થઈ બનાસકાંઠા સુધી પસાર થશે.

રેલ્વે મંત્રાલય હેઠળની માહલથી સમર્પિત રેલમાર્ગ પરિયોજના (DFC) ના વિકાસમાટેની અમલીકરણ એજન્સી છે. વામજ-ઈકબાલગઢ પશ્ચિમ રેલ્વેમાર્ગ ચાર જિલ્લાઓ ગાંધીનગર, મહેસાણા, પાટણ, અને બનાસકાંઠામાં થઈને પસાર થશે.

સમર્પિત રેલ માર્ગ (પશ્ચિમે વામજ-ઈકબાલગઢ વિભાગ)નો પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ ભારત સરકારના DFCCIL દ્વારા રેલ્વે સંધારા અધિનિયમ (RRP2008)ને રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતી (NRRP) ૨૦૦૭ ના આધારે તૈયાર કરવાનું છે.

આ પ્રોજેક્ટ ફંડ આપનાર એજન્સીની માર્ગદર્શિકા મુજબ સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) માં અસર ગ્રસ્તો (PAP) ની ભાગીદારી જરૂરી છે. અને તે માટે અસરગ્રસ્તો (.બ.) ને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) ને લગતી જાણકારી આપવાની રહેશે. તેમજ તેમના જમીન અને મકાનોને અસર કરતી બાબતોની જાણકારી આપવાની રહેશે. તેમજ તેમના જમીન અને મકાનોનો અસર કરતી બાબતોની જાણકારી આપવાની રહેશે અને આ અંગે તેમની પાસેથી તેમના મંતવ્યો/ મેળવવાના રહેશે.

સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) સંક્ષિપ્ત અહેવાલ અસરગ્રસ્ત ગ્રામીણો કચેરીઓ ઉપર ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં અને અંગ્રજી ભાષામાં વહેંચવામાં વચ્ચે(૮ અને ૯ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૨ આવશે અને સૂચિત પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP)નો સંપૂર્ણ અહેવાલ સંબંધિત DFCCIL ના CPM ઓફીસમાં અને મુખ્ય

મથકો માહ ઉપર આવતા મુખ્ય રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનો અને નીચે બતાવવામાં આવેલ કચેરીઓ ઉપર આ અહેવાલ જોવા મળશે.

ટિપ્પણી/મંતવ્યો તા.૨૦ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૨ સુધીમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

સૂચીત/પુનર્વસન અને પુનઃસ્થાપન આયોજન (RRP) અહેવાલ અને તેના પરના મંતવ્યો ૨૦ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૨ સુધી નીચેની DFCCIL નીસબંધીત CPM કચેરીઓમાં સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે.

1. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited
(DFCCIL) મુખ્ય મથકો (ભારત સરકાર રેલ મંત્રાલય) સરનામું પાંચમો માળ, પ્રગતિ મેટ્રો સ્ટેશન
બિલ્ડિંગ કોમ્પ્લેક્સ, નવી દિલ્હી -૧૧૦૦૦૧
ટેલીફોન નં. 011-23454890, ફેક્સ 011-23454701

2. ચીફ પ્રોજેક્ટ મેનેજર ઓફિસ એહમદાબાદ:
પહેલો માળ, જૂની ડી.આર.એમ. આફિસ બિલ્ડિંગ,
કાલુપુર, એહમદાબાદ-૩૮૦૦૦૨,
ગુજરાત.
ટેલીફોન નં. 079-22175107, ફેક્સ. 079-22163101.

3. રેલ્વે સ્ટેશન: Kalol

4. જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર ઓફિસ, ગાંધીનગર

5. સક્ષમ અધિકારી: ગાંધીનગર.

ગાંધીનગર જિલ્લા: ખાસ જમીન સંપાદન અધિકારી, ગાંધીનગર, મલ્ટી સ્ટોરેજ બિલ્ડિંગ, ડી-બ્લોક, પહેલા માળે, સેક્ટર-૧૧, ગાંધીનગર, ગુજરાત ૩૮૨૦૧૧.

આપનો વિશ્વાસ,

મુખ્ય પરિયોજના પ્રબંધક,
ડી.એફ.સી.સી.આઈ. એલ./અમદાવાદ.

Attachment 11-1
Sample Monitoring Forms

(a) Village-wise Land Acquisition Monitoring Form under CPM -xxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)

[illegible]

References

Page
A-24[illegible]

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SAC Team

(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) 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	<u>Rs.XY lacs</u> XX/YY/ZZ	XX/YY/ZZ	<u>Rs.AX lacs</u> XX/YY/ZZ	X%	<u>XYZ Months</u>	Type of grievance
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

(e) Record Form for Public Consultation under CPM xxxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Monthly)

Serial No:

Date:

Prepared by

Sl 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	

(f) 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)

(g) Sample Form for External Periodical Monitoring under CPM xxxxx as of DD.MM.YYYY (Periodical)

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
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 1: Post-resettlement Period

(h) Monitoring Form 2: Post-Resettlement Period

Name of village:				
Date:				
Monitoring period:				
Name of person in charge of filling this form (name of agency):				
1. Status of livelihood				
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:				
2. Living condition				
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.

Attachment 11-2

Draft TOR for the External Monitoring

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

Monitoring Type	Frequency	Duration	Specific Timeline	Responsible Organisations
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
	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
Overall Process/Output Indicators			
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
Overall Impact Indicators			
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.	

Attachment 12-1
Appointment of Arbitrators

List of Arbitrators

Vadodara - Rewari Section			
SI No.	State	Name of the Arbitrator	Concerned Districts
7	Gujarat	Fisheries Commissioer	Anand, Vadodara
6	Gujarat	Commissioer Tribal Development*	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kheda
5	Gujarat	Development Commisioner*	Banaskantha, Mehasana, Patan
4	Rajasthan	Divisional Commisioner, Jodhpur	Pali, Sirohi
3	Rajasthan	Divisional Commisioner, Ajmer	Ajmer, Nagaur
2	Rajasthan	Divisional Commisioner, Jaipur	Jaipur, Alwar, Sikar
1	Haryana	Divisional Commisioner, Gurgaon	Rewari, Mahendergarh

Note: * denotes that these Arbitrators are responsible for arbitration cases between Wamaj and Iqbalgadh Section.

Source:- Gazette No. 1380 dated 08 July 2010; No.1881 dated 30 August 2010; No.1279 dated 21 June 2012.

Attachment 12-2

Appointment of Compentent Authorities

List of Competent Authorities

Vadodara - Rewari Section		
Sl No.	Name of Districts	Name of Competent Authority and Address
1	Vadodara	Land Acquisition Officer, Unit No. 1, Vadodara Sixth Floor, Kuber Bhawan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara, Gujarat
2	Anand	Deputy Collector Anand, Gujarat
3		Prant Officer, Anand, Gujarat
4	Kheda	Land Acquisition Officer, Kheda, Old Collectorate Office, At Kheda, Distt Kheda, Distt Kheda, Gujarat
5	Ahmedabad	Second Additional Special Land acquisition Officer, First Floor, Jilla Sewa Sadan, Colectorate Office, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
6	Gandhinagar#	Special Land Acquisition Officer, Gandhi Nagar, Multistoreyed Building, D-Block, First Floor, Sector 11, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
7	Mahesana#	Special Land Acquisition Officer, Officer No. 1, Mahesana Block 3, Third Floor, Multi Storeyed Building, Mahesana, Gujarat
8	Patan#	Prant Officer, Patan, Art and Commerce College Road, Patan, Gujarat
9	Banaskantha#	Deputy collector, Palanpur, Ground Floor, Jorawar Place, Collectorate Office, Banaskantha, Palanpur, Gujarat
10	Sirohi	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Abu Parvat
11	Pali	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Sumerpur
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Bali
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Sojat
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Jaitaram
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Desuri
12	Ajmer	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Ajmer,
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Bewar,
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Kishangarh,
		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Masuda,
13	Nagaur	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Nawal,
14	Jaipur	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Sambhar
15		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Dudu
16		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Chomu
17	Alwar	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Behord
18	Sikar	Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Neem Ka Thana
19		Sub Divisional Officer (Upkhand Adhikari), Sri Madhopur
20	Mahendragarh	Executive Magistrate, Mahendragarh
21	Rewari	District Revenue Officer

Note : # denotes that these Competent Authorities are responsible for Land Acquisition between Wamaj and Iqbalgadh Section.

Attachment 12-3

Appointment of Ombudsman



डिडीकेटिड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.

डिडीकेटिड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.
Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited
(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम)

5th 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.


(Jaywanti 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.



**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