

MOR/DFCCIL

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan
of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project
for Vadodara - Rewari**

(RRP)

December 2009
Updated in August 2012

Explanatory note for the Addendum incorporated in the RRP of Phase-I in August 2012

After public disclosure of RRP Phase-I some slight changes have emerged which were necessary to be added in the existing RRP. However, since the said RRP has already been disseminated among the masses and any subsequent change in the same may create duality leading to confusion among the PAPs it was thought prudent that without disturbing the previous RRP the changes may be incorporated as Addendum to the existing one at the end of the document. It implies that notwithstanding the chapters being into the main body in case there is any change the entire revised chapter or some particular item as the case may be has been added as Addendum at the end of the document without disturbing the main body of previous RRP. Description of the Addendum is as follows:

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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 the cut-off date will be the date on which the census is carried out in the affected zone. The cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which the Notification is issued as per Section 20A of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 to the titleholder.

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

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

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

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

"Grievance Redress procedures": set out the time frame and mechanisms for resolutions of complaints about resettlement from PAPs. Grievance 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 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

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"

increase in number of trains that can operate on the network (line capacity). Transport capacities of the network need to be upgraded by introducing automatic signalling and railway traffic control systems. In addition, the operation of freight train services is not based on scheduled timetables. In order to improve the quality of freight train services, it is imperative to introduce a modernised train operation management system that would facilitate transport services by scheduled freight trains.

1.1.2 Project Objectives

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

1.1.3 Project Scope

As phased implementation of the DFC project, DFC section between Vadodara and Rewari was determined as first priority section under the Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana - Sonnagar in India, supported by JICA in 2007.

Location map of the project area is shown in Figure 1-1. Total length of the Section between Vadodara and Rewari is approximately 939.4 km. It covers from Section 5 to Section 15 in the western corridor of the DFC. Total number of section is 11. The area consists of three states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana with 17 districts in total. Location Map of whole sections is presented in Figure 1-2.

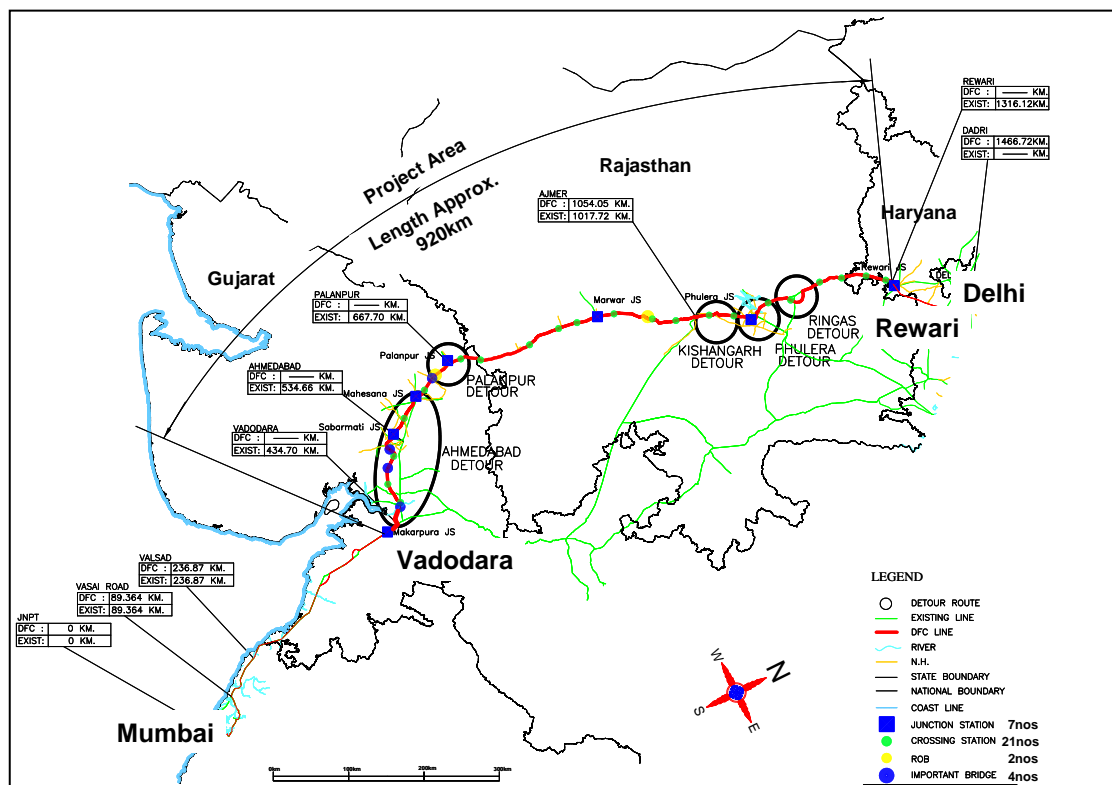


Figure 1-1 Project Location Map

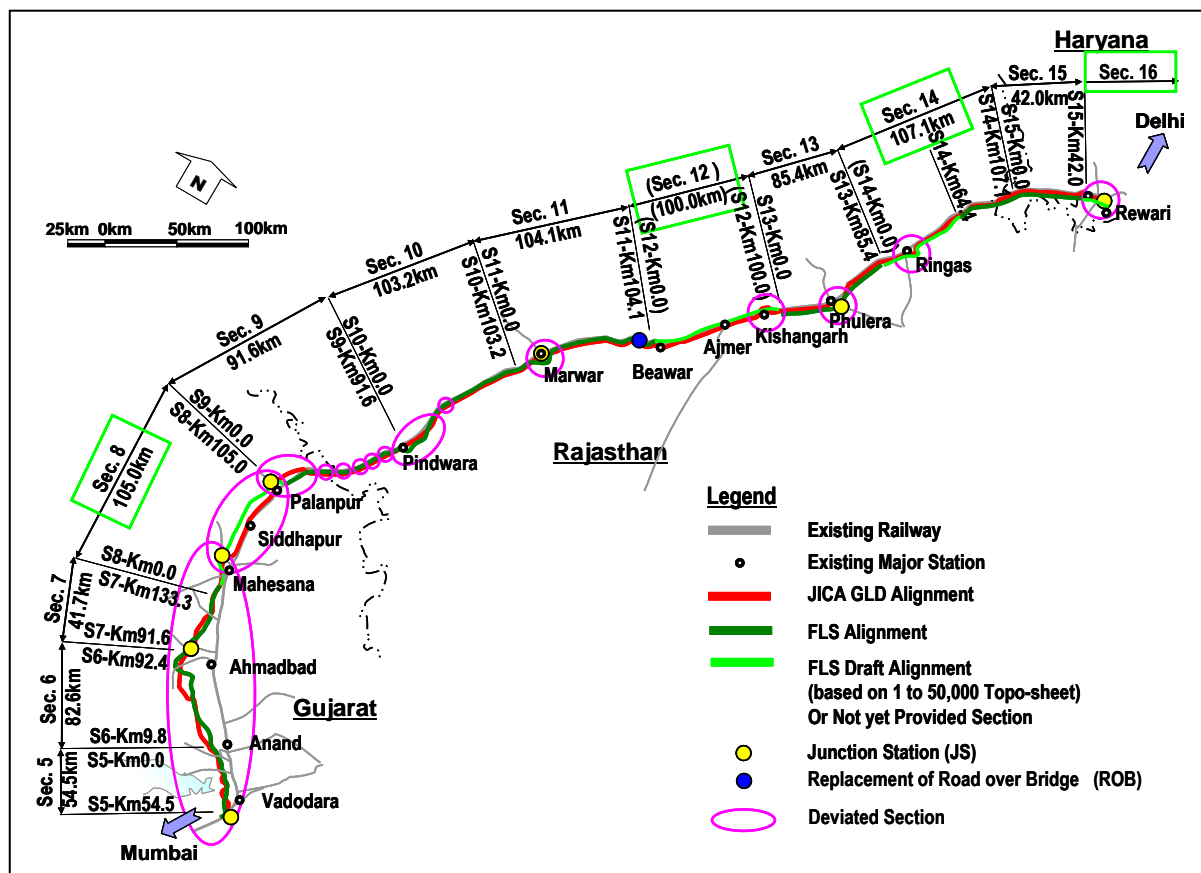


Figure 1-2 Location Map of Whole Sections

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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

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

The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) has been formulated for a priority stretch of the western corridor of DFC between the Rewari (Haryana) to Vadodra (Gujarat). It 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, and 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 (Ex-JBIC Environmental

Guideline). This draft RRP will govern all cases of rehabilitation and resettlement due to DFC project from Rewari to Makarpura near Vadodara. The draft RRP may also be adopted as it is, for the remaining sections of the DFC project and any other projects whatsoever as it is or with modifications by the executive agency.

1.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Applicable laws on land acquisition and resettlement for the DFC project are mainly the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. In addition, the JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, 2002 (Ex-JBIC guidelines) 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 as well as examining the gap between Indian laws and Ex-JBIC guidelines to be filled in preparation of the RRP policy for the project.

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 31 st 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.

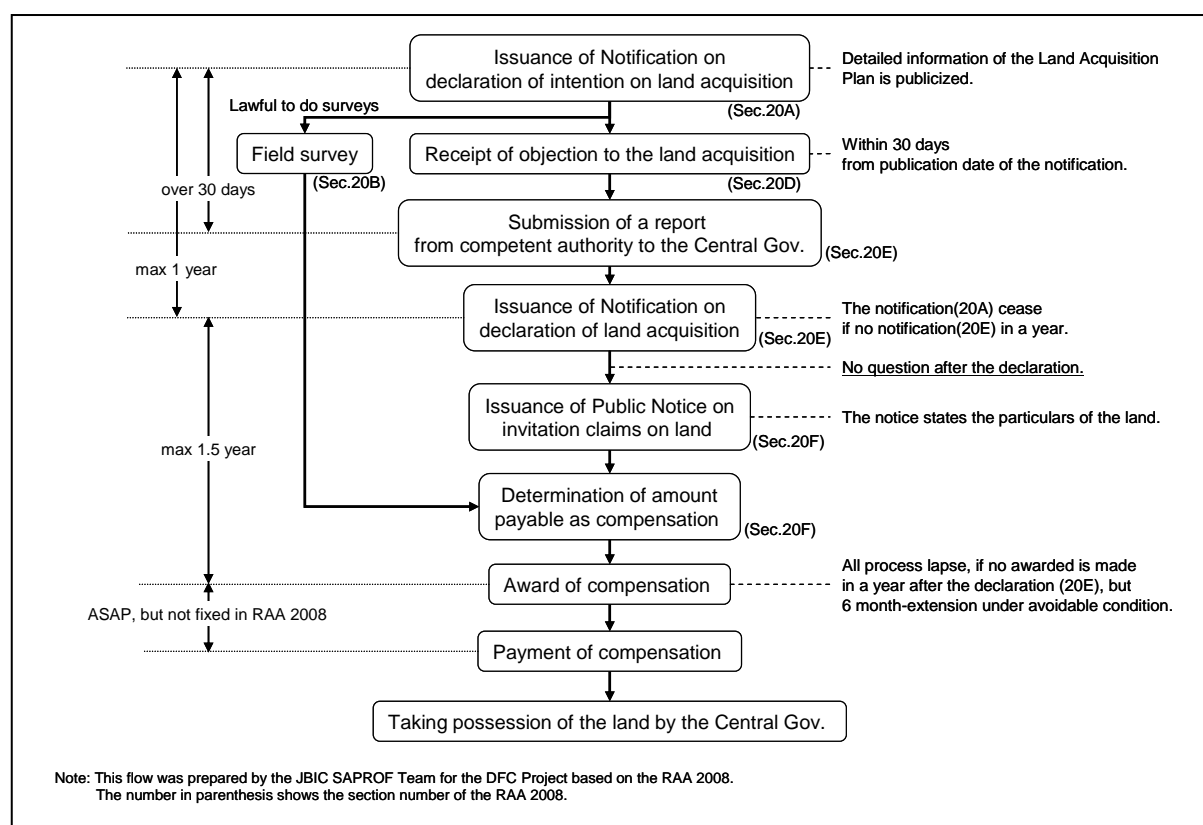


Figure 1-3 Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

1.3.2 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

As per Section 20O 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:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (c) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (d) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between DFCCIL/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).

1.3.3 JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, April 2002 (Ex-JBIC Guidelines) apply commonly to Ex-JBIC's International Financial Operations and Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations. 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.

1.3.4 Gaps between RAA 2008/NRRP 2007 and Ex-JBIC Guidelines

Gaps between RAA 2008/ NRRP 2007 as national laws in India to be applied for the DFC project and Ex-JBIC Guidelines are examined by comparing the clauses in these documents as shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** In order to bridge some gaps found here, compensation and rehabilitation/resettlement policy for the DFC project are examined and determined in the subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 LAND ACQUISITION

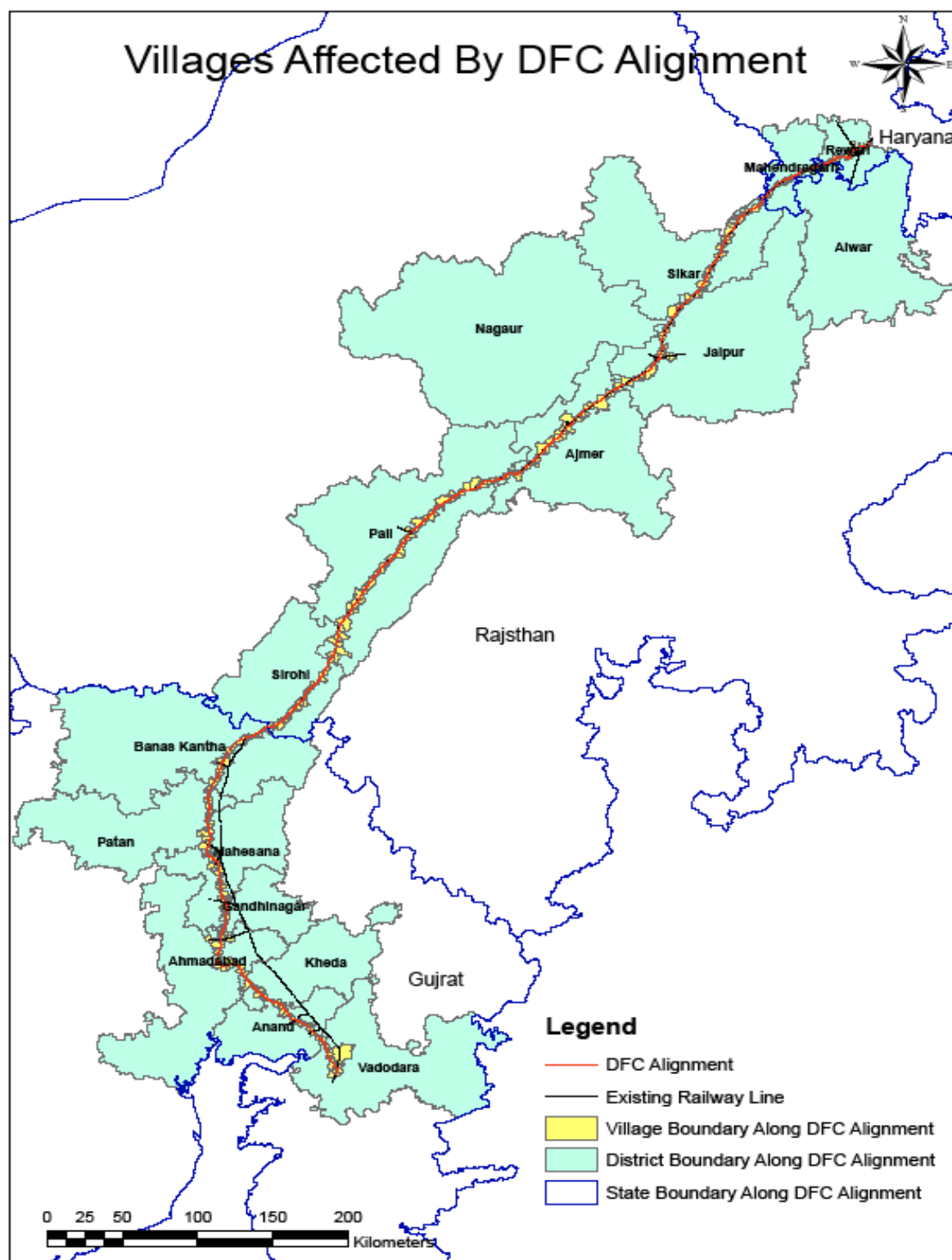
Alignment for the Western Corridor of DFC Project between Vadodara and Rewari has been narrowed down 3 states and 17 districts with 470 villages. The land acquisition is required for construction of the Project in full stretch of length which is approximately 920 km. Broadly, two kinds of land will be required for this project, one within ROW and two, in detour area. Detailed Land Acquisition Plan for this area is under preparation. Therefore, total land area to be required for the Project has been calculated based on approximate boundaries of ROW based on the available FLS drawing overlaying on the GIS. Total land to be required for the Project is around 4,880 ha. Since the total land area calculated includes both private and public lands, total land to be acquired for the Project which is mainly private laden will be less land area than that of total land area to be required. The land area to be acquired for the Project will be known, when the detailed Land Acquisition Plans become available. District-wise land acquisition details are given in Table 2-1 and villages affected by the Project is shown in Figure 2-1.

Table 2-1 District-wise Land Details for the Project

	Villages alignment through	DFC passes	Length of the Parallel Section (km)	Length of the Detour Section (km)	Total Length (km)	Total Land Area (ha) *
GUJARAT						
Vadodara		16	0.0	28.3	28.3	190
Anand		29	0.0	45.5	45.5	277
Kheda		18	0.0	26.4	26.4	135
Ahmedabad		20	0.0	43.7	43.7	221
Gandhinagar		16	0.0	27.0	27.0	116
Mahesana		43	0.0	54.5	54.5	374
Patan		13	0.0	34.1	34.1	244
Banaskantha		34	16.0	44.0	60.0	379
Sub-total		189	16.0	303.5	319.5	1,936
RAJASTHAN						
Sirohi		27	65.5	0.0	65.5	305
Pali		73	195.8	0.0	195.8	954
Ajmer		42	95.3	3.9	99.2	380
Jaipur		39	86.8	4.7	91.5	468
Nagaur		2	3.3	0.0	3.3	10
Sikar		35	78.9	0.0	78.9	461
Alwar		2	2.5	0.0	2.5	9
Sub-total		220	528.1	8.6	536.7	2,587
HARYANA						
Mahendragarh		34	46.4	0.0	46.4	175
Rewari		27	17.6	19.5	37.1	180
Sub-total		61	64.0	19.5	83.5	355
Total		470	608.1	331.6	939.7	4,877

Note: * - within ROW

** - It includes existing Ministry of Railway's Land within ROW.



Source: JICA SAPROF Study, 2008

Figure 2-1 Villages Affected By DFC Alignment

2.2 PROJECT-AFFECTED STRUCTURE SURVEY

A Project-Affected Structure Survey was carried out between July and September 2008 to identify structures to be relocated as well as identify the Project-Affected Families to be resettled

in the land acquisition for the Project, based on design of the alignment prepared by DFCCIL. A structured questionnaire as shown in Attachment 2-1 was used to collect basic information on project-affected structure and families for adequate understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and basic resettlement action plan for the PAPs. The objective of the survey was to generate an inventory of project-affected structures and families with basic socio-economic information such as type of affected structure, type of ownership, market value of land and/or structure, social profile of the affected people, and poverty status. The major findings and magnitude of impacts are shown in the following.

2.2.1 Survey Method

The survey method of the Project-Affected Structure Survey is explained as follows:

(1) Identification of administrative units

As a first step, all administrative units such as districts, sub-districts and villages through which proposed alignment of the DFC project traverses were identified.

(2) Identification of Structures

During the survey, some sections of the DFC alignment were still under examination and boundaries of the right-of way (ROW) have not been fixed. Therefore, the following rule was applied to identify the project-affected structures.

1) Parallel Section

Broadly, sections between Khorī station in Haryana (Section 15) and Iqbalgarh in Gujarat (Section 9) are parallel section. In these sections, land will be acquired on eastern side of the existing track. Therefore, in the parallel sections, all structures which are located on the 50 m-width stretch from centerline of existing last track to eastern side were identified as project-affected structures.

2) Detour section

In detour sections, width of ROW was considered at 70 m for survey with 35 m-width from centre of both sides of the alignment.

2.3 CATEGORIES OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED WITHIN ROW

Based on results of the survey, number of residential and commercial structures as well as affected community and religious properties and squatters structures built within the ROW of FLS drawing for both parallel and detour sections are identified as more actual project-affected structures. On the other, in some sections where the FLS drawings are not available as Section 15 (910 km to 939.4 km) and Section 9 (278.2 km to 302.2 km) and Section 8 (230.2 km to 278.2 km), 70 m for the detour section and 50 m for parallel section were applied for width of the ROW. Due to change in the alignment near Madar area in Ajmer district, and as well as Patan district, additional survey has been carried out in the month of March 2009 and the survey results are also included in the following subsections.

District-wise of impacted properties under various categories are shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Number of Project-Affected Structures to be Relocated

	Residential	Commercial	Residential -cum- commercial	Community	Religious	Government	Others	Total
Gujarat								
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Anand	23	0	1	0	2	0	4	30
Kheda	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Mahesana	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Patan	23	0	0	0	1	0	4	28
Banaskantha	52	0	1	0	2	0	1	56
Sub-total	111	2	2	0	5	0	11	131
Rajasthan								
Sirohi	9	0	0	0	2	24	6	41
Pali	92	18	4	1	23	114	30	282
Ajmer	281	51	17	7	24	58	44	482
Jaipur	55	33	16	2	9	7	23	145
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	113	56	30	5	22	15	32	273
Alwar	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sub-total	557	158	67	15	80	218	135	1,230
Haryana								
Mahendragarh	178	69	19	12	14	22	26	340
Rewari	16	22	8	5	3	3	4	61
Sub-total	194	91	27	17	17	25	30	401
Total	862	251	96	32	102	243	176	1,762

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Residential cum commercial structures means that some people have their residential structures close to the road and use the front part for business purpose.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

Various types of structures are being affected due to the DFC project. Out of total 1,762 structures, 862 (48.9%) are of residential type followed by 251 (14.2%) are commercial type such as shops Kiosks, and hotels and 96 (5.4%) are of residential cum commercial structures¹. Some people have their residential structures close to the road and use the front part for business purpose. Other than these, 32 community property resources and 102 religious structures will be affected.

Project affected Families (PAFs) are calculated from the residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures which are getting affected by the project. In Gujarat, the proportion of structures getting affected based on their present use as residential, commercial, and residential cum commercial is 96.5%, 1.7%, and 1.7%, respectively. For Rajasthan the proportion is 71.2%, 20.2%, and 8.6%, and in Haryana is 62.2%, 29.2%, and 8.6%, respectively.

2.4 PERCENTAGE OF TYPE OF AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AND CONSTRUCTION TYPE

Due to the implementation of Project, the residential structures getting affected are comprised of 97 % houses and 3% huts. State-wise distribution shows that in Gujarat 97 % affected residential structures are houses and 3% are huts. In Rajasthan, 93 % affected residential structures are houses and 7% are huts. In Haryana, 98 % affected residential structures are houses and 2 % are huts.

Similarly, due to the Project, permanent at 81% and semi-permanent structures at 19 % will be affected. Likewise, 31% and 69%, respectively in Gujarat, 88% and 12%, respectively in Rajasthan, and 90.9% and 9%, respectively in Haryana.

District-wise house types to be affected are given in Table 2-3.

¹ Residential cum commercial structures means that some people have their residential structures close to the road and use the front part for business purpose.

Table 2-3 District-wise House Type to be Affected

	House Appearance (%)		Construction Type (%)	
	House	Hut	Permanent	Semi-permanent
Gujarat				
Vadodara	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anand	21%	0%	5%	15%
Kheda	7%	0%	0%	7%
Ahmedabad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gandhinagar	2%	3%	0%	2%
Maheana	0%	0%	0%	3%
Patan	21%	0%	3%	18%
Banaskantha	47%	0%	23%	24%
Sub-total	97%	3%	31%	69%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	2%	0%	1%	1%
Pali	16%	0%	14%	3%
Ajmer	46%	4%	46%	6%
Jaipur	8%	2%	8%	1%
Nagaur	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sikar	20%	0%	19%	1%
Alwar	1%	0%	1%	1%
Sub-total	93%	7%	88%	12%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	89%	2%	84%	7%
Rewari	9%	0%	7%	2%
Sub-total	98%	2%	91%	9%
Total	95%	5%	81%	19%

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

2.5 NUMBER OF AFFECTED PERSONS

Based on the Project-Affected Structure Survey, 1,351 families with 8,820 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 4,632 (52.5%) are male and 4,188 (47.5%) are female, due to the land acquisition of the Project. The average household size is 6 persons/household. The details of project-affected persons are summarized in the Table 2-4 and Table 2-5.

In Gujarat, 120 families with 793 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 421(53%) are male and 372 (47%) are female. The average household size is 6 persons / household. In Gujarat, 771 residential, 9 commercial and 13 residential-cum-commercial PAPs will be affected. In Vadodara and Ahmedabad Districts, no structures will be affected.

In Rajasthan, 812 families with 5,625 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 2,970 (52.8%) are male and 2,655 (47.2%) are female. The average household size is 7 persons/household. In Rajasthan, 3,960 residential, 997 commercial and 668 residential-cum-commercial PAPs will be affected. In Nagaur District, no structures will be affected.

In Haryana, 414 families and 2,402 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 1,241 (52%) are male and 1,161 (48%) are female. The average household size is 6 persons/household. In Haryana, 1,436 residential, 744 commercial, and 222 residential-cum-commercial structures will be affected.

Since the above figures are based on the number of structures to be affected. Therefore, other kinds of PAPs such as agricultural land owner and user are not included. Those other kinds of PAPs will be known after the Baseline Survey and Census is conducted as per the NRRP 2007.

Table 2-4 Number of Project-Affected Families

	Number of PAF			Total
	Residential (1)	Commercial (2)	Residential -cum- Commercial (3)	
Gujarat				
Vadodara	0	0	0	0
Anand	28	0	1	29
Kheda	8	1	0	9
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	2	1	0	3
Mahesana	3	0	0	3
Patan	23	0	0	23
Banaskantha	56	0	2	58
Sub-total	120	2	3	125
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	9	0	0	9
Pali	94	18	4	116
Ajmer	286	51	18	355
Jaipur	56	33	16	105
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Sikar	121	61	38	220
Alwar	7	0	0	7
Sub-total	573	163	76	812
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	262	73	28	363
Rewari	16	27	8	51
Sub-total	278	100	36	414
Total	971	265	115	1,351

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

Table 2-5 Number of Project-Affected Persons

	Number of PAP				Male				Female			
	Residential (1)	Commercial (2)	Residential -cum- Commercial (3)	Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total
Gujarat												
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	153	0	6	159	74	0	3	77	79	0	3	82
Kheda	43	5	0	48	26	3	0	29	17	2	0	19
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	11	4	0	15	8	2	0	10	3	2	0	5
Mahesana	15	0	0	15	8	0	0	8	7	0	0	7
Patan	147	0	0	147	82	0	0	82	65	0	0	65
Banaskantha	402	0	7	409	211	0	4	215	191	0	3	194
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>372</u>
Rajasthan												
Sirohi	69	0	0	69	39	0	0	39	30	0	0	30
Pali	615	112	26	753	342	62	12	416	273	50	14	337
Ajmer	1,708	248	103	2,059	890	129	50	1,069	818	119	53	990
Jaipur	525	255	197	977	288	118	109	515	237	137	88	462
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	999	382	342	1,723	526	212	169	907	473	170	173	816
Alwar	44	0	0	44	24	0	0	24	20	0	0	20
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,960</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>2,109</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>1,851</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>2,655</u>
Haryana												
Mahendragarh	1,332	567	169	2,068	704	281	86	1,071	628	286	83	997
Rewari	104	177	53	334	54	89	27	170	50	88	26	164
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>1,436</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>2,402</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>1,161</u>
Total	6,167	1,750	903	8,820	3,276	896	460	4,632	2,891	854	443	4,188

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

2.6 LAND PLOT OWNERS AS PER 20A NOTIFICATION.

The total length of the Western Corridor between Rewari and Vadodara is approximately 920 kms. It covers from section 5 to section 15 in the Western Corridor of the DFC. Total number of section is 11 (Eleven). The areas consist of three states like Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat with 17 districts in total. As per 20A Notification, the total number of land plot owners of this stretch is approximately 14030. However, the details of the PAPs (Title holder/Non Title holder, lessee etc.) will be provided in the final RRP after conducting Baseline census survey as per NRRP 2007 from April 2010 to November 2010. The details of the Land owners of this area is presented in the Table No: 2-6

Table 2-6 Status of Land Acquisition of DFC Project between Rewari – Vadodara (Phase 1 Section)

S.No.	State	District	Area to be Acquired (Ha)	Length (Km)	Affected Villages under one district as per notification of 20A	Number of Land Plots to be Affected as per 20A Notifications
1.	Gujarat	Vadodara*	214.9	28.3	19	940
		Anand	278.7	43.4	31	1,433
		Kheda	186.2	28.7	16	667
		Ahmedabad	347.5	44.1	15	***
		Gandhinagar	138.9	23.1	12	334
		Mahesana	437.3	64.2	31	1,273
		Patan	186.2	29.1	16	444
		Banaskantha	401.9	61.3	33	625
		Sub-total	2,191.6	322.2	173	5,716
2	Rajasthan	Sirohi	161.9	65.0	28	711
		Pali	607.8	195.0	69	1,769
		Ajmer	360.2	100.8	45	2,157
		Jaipur	461.1	95.8	42	1,162
		Nagaur	6.0	4.6	2	30
		Sikar	328.4	79.1	39	1,224
		Alwar	6.1	2.3	1	53
		Sub-total	1,931.4	542.7	226	7,106
		3	Haryana	Mahendragarh	92.7	46.1
Rewari**	19.5			7.9	4	221
Sub-total	112.2			54.0	33	1,208
		Total	4,235.1	918.9	432	14,030

Note : As per information from DFCCIL on 30th October, 2009

* Vadodara Area under DFC Phase – I Study.

**Rewari Area before Rewari Junction under DFC Phase – I Study.

*** Due to Alignment changes in Ahmedabad Area, New 20 A notification has been issued later.

2.7 NUMBER OF AFFECTED SQUATTERS

Due to the land acquisition for the Project, 186 squatters will be affected in Rajasthan & Gujarat; they are mainly Kiosks having semi permanent structures. In Haryana there is no squatter to be affected. District wise position of Squatters is as under:-

Table 2-7 Number of Squatters

S.No.	District	Tehsil	Village	Detail of PAPs (No persons)	Area in Sq meter	Encroachment since (Year)
1.	Banaskantha	Amirgadh	Amirgadh	4	72.76	4
				7	48.92	20
				1	166.34	15
				13	219.09	15
2.	Sirohi	Aburoad	Tartoli	10	92.48	20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	15	347.91	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	6	39.18	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	7	78.18	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	11	221.87	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	0	69.39	20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	1	112.42	20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	17	68.05	15
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	5	79.58	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	7	93.01	>20
3.	Pali	Desuri	Rani Khurd		75.37	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	2	106.35	>20
		Desuri	Rani Khurd	21	487.26	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	4	4.21	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	11	45.66	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	5	10.72	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	10	14.25	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	6	11.12	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	3	4.38	>20
		Marwar Jn.	Marwar Jn.	5	5.69	12
4.	Ajmer	Ajmer	Dauraj	15	17	10
			Total	186	2491.19	

CHAPTER 3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND LOSSES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for railway project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures in a densely populated urban area along the project right-of-way, the alignment was examined as follows.

3.2 ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

3.2.1 Guideline Design under the JICA F/S

(1) Alignment

Western route of DFC subject to implement with a priority is traversing Vadodara – Ahmedabad – Palanpur – Rewari as double track as shown in Figure 3-1. Although Final Location Survey (FLS) of the DFC alignment consists of eleven sections from Section 5 to Section 15 has been carried out by DFCCIL, it was not available at the time of the JICA F/S. Therefore the conceptual alignment was made available as a Guideline Design (GLD) in the JICA F/S. The engineering design for the structures and facilities were also made available as General Arrangement Drawing (GAD). GLD has been drawn taking into the following issues:

- 1) The plan is made such that the social/natural environmental impacts are as minimum as possible.
- 2) The plan is made based on the technical principle of the railway alignment parameters such as the minimum curve radius is about 700 m, with the maximum gradient of 5‰, considered compensation due to the affect of vertical curve, etc.
- 3) Existing ROBs in parallel section are basically to be replaced. For considerably difficulty in ROBs replacement and a large scale/size of ROBs and/or for the ones located in congested area, detour of DFC is considered.
- 4) The route is considered on the presumption that the level crossings in parallel section are to be grade separated, and all crossing roads along DFC detour section are to be RUBs.

In the case of sections that comprise of many level crossings which have to be grade separated such as for $TVU \geq 900,000$, and the total number of level crossing are more than one in every 2 km in between DFC stations, it will be an objective decision to consider elevating DFC. It will be decided whether or not to do so, by considering the surrounding topographical features, soil conditions and locations, etc.

- 5) When crossing a river, a highway, etc. (Important Bridges), it should cross at right-angle as far as possible. Even when it is unavoidable, in order to prevent designing a structure with an extreme angle of skew, the crossing angle shall be maintained at least 60 degrees or more, in principle.
- 6) Each Crossing Station of DFC is constructed on ground level in principle, however in case of detour section, it may have to be constructed on embankment or viaduct.

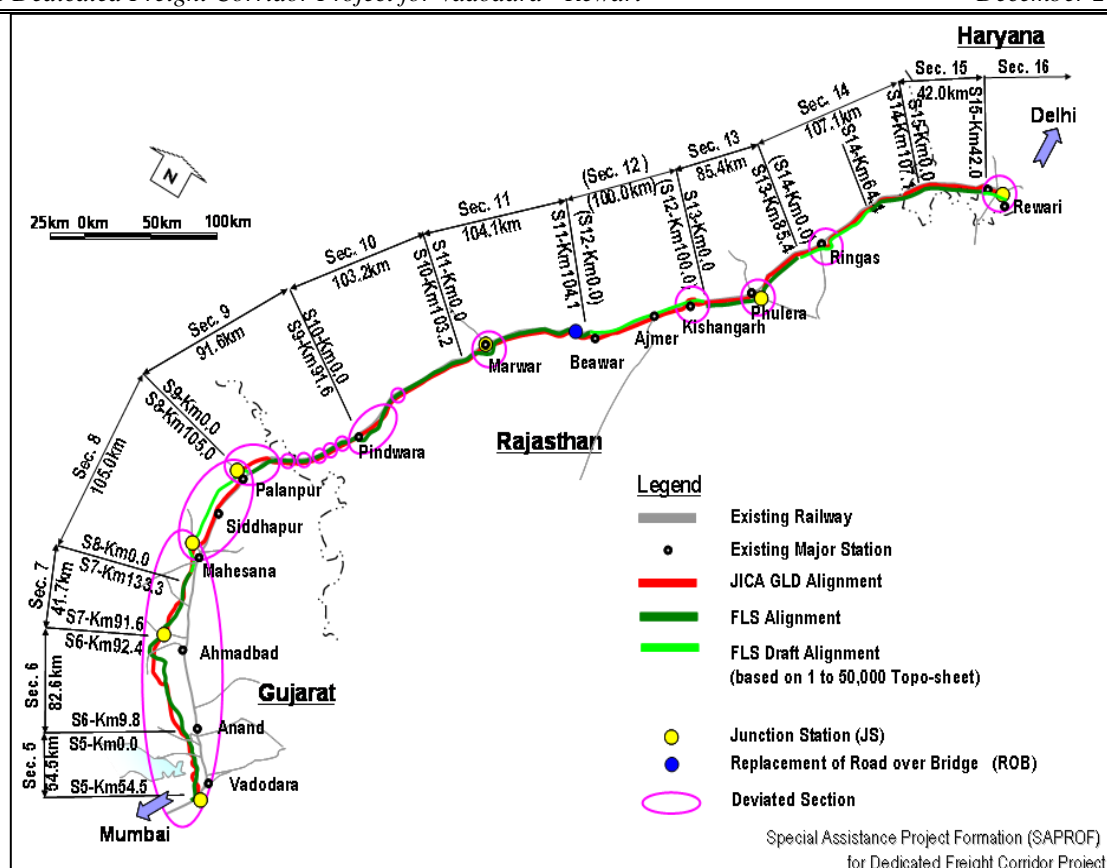


Figure 3-1 Western Route of DFC between Vadodara and Rewari

The conceptual alignments of GLD which have been considered in the JICA F/S are presented below:

a) Vadodara - Ahmedabad Detour (Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3)

This section was modified into a lengthy detour, because the city areas are fully developed, with many built-up areas and also due to the existence of 20 ROB's along the existing line. The detour route has been proposed bypasses the city area of Vadodara, and runs parallel for about 10 km with the existing line near Vasad, and further takes a large detour route which avoids the city areas of Anand, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Kalol, and Mahesana.

There is an existing ROB in this parallel section near Vasad, local communities exist, and the line also crosses the Mahi River by an acute angle. The length of the proposed detour line is about 211.4 km, while the existing line length of this section is about 189.5 km.

b) Palanpur Detour (Figure 3-4)

The detour route with about 18.1 km which avoids the existing city area and reverts back is made to the parallel section with existing line, since a wildlife sanctuary exists between Chitrasani-Jethi of the existing line. As shown in the figure, although the existing line is running through the wildlife sanctuary for only about 2.5 km, there is no other option except for taking a detour route through the northern side of the Ghats because the area is blocked by the Ghats and Dry Valleys. Therefore the length of the detour route became 34.6 km, while the length of the existing line of this section is about 29.1 km.

c) Kishangarh Detour (Figure 3-5)

The higher resolution satellite images to examine the on ground situation of this area, and it became clear that the 13.3 km detour route proposed runs through a marble stone processing

facility, and on different sections the alignment passes through mountain area requiring deep excavation along the existing line.

d) Phulera Detour (Figure 3-6)

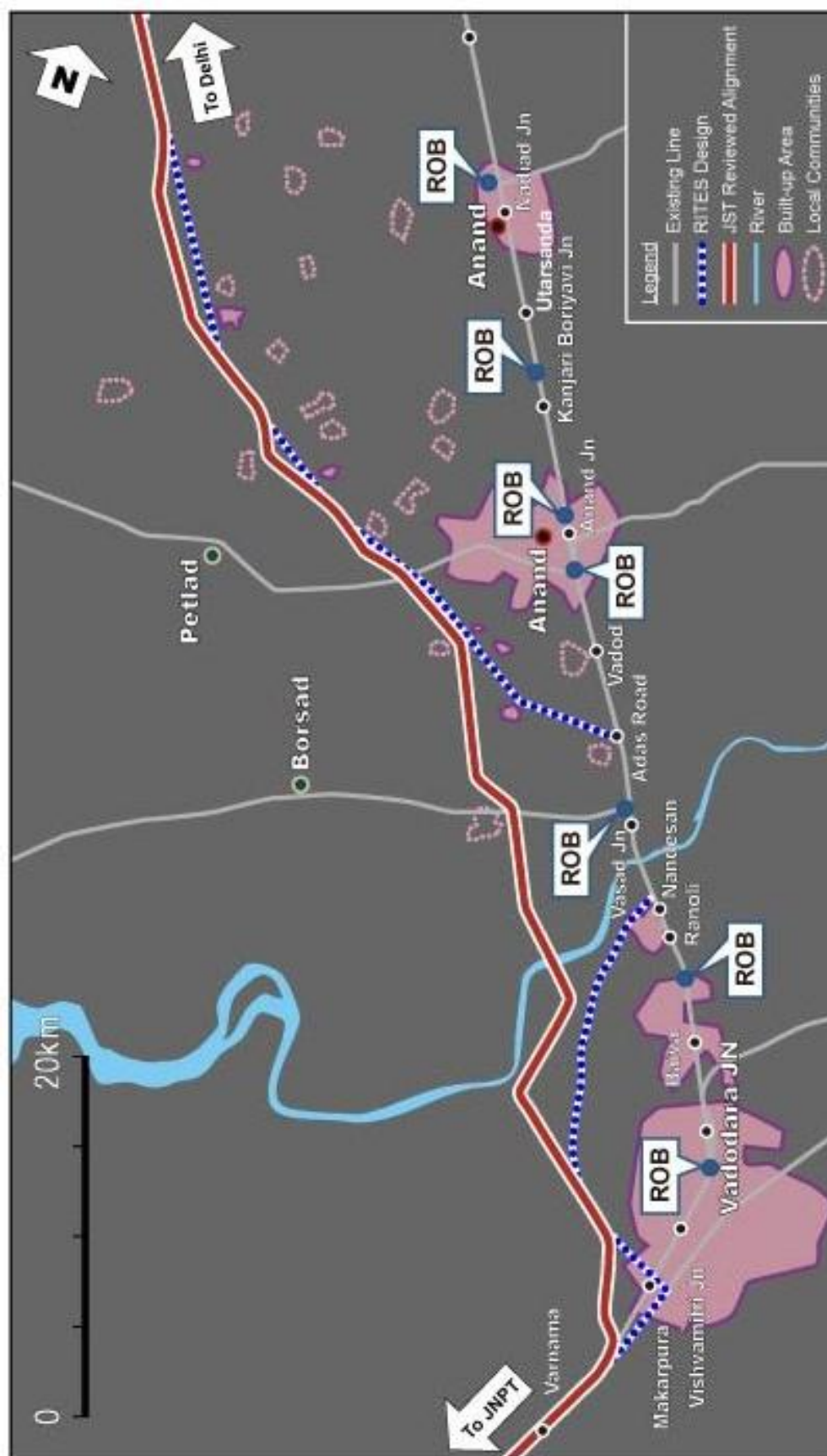
The 23.6 km detour route proposed passes through a few built-up areas. A route which avoids this was proposed. The length of the detour route is approximately 19.4 km while the existing line length of this section is about 16.3 km.

e) Ringas Detour (Figure 3-7)

36.7 km detour route proposed crosses a 'Wadi' (Dry Valley) which turns into a river during the rainy season at three places, which results as a requirement of a bridge having a total length of more than 3 km. The construction costs for this bridge is likely to become prohibitive, which would make the parallel route alternative an optimal alternative which requires replacement of the existing ROB. A shorter detour is proposed since the parallel route requires an extensive rail flyover, having an embankment height over 20 m, to cross over the existing branch line and the adjacent existing ROB. The length of the detour is about 11.4 km, while the length of the existing line of this section is about 10.4 km.

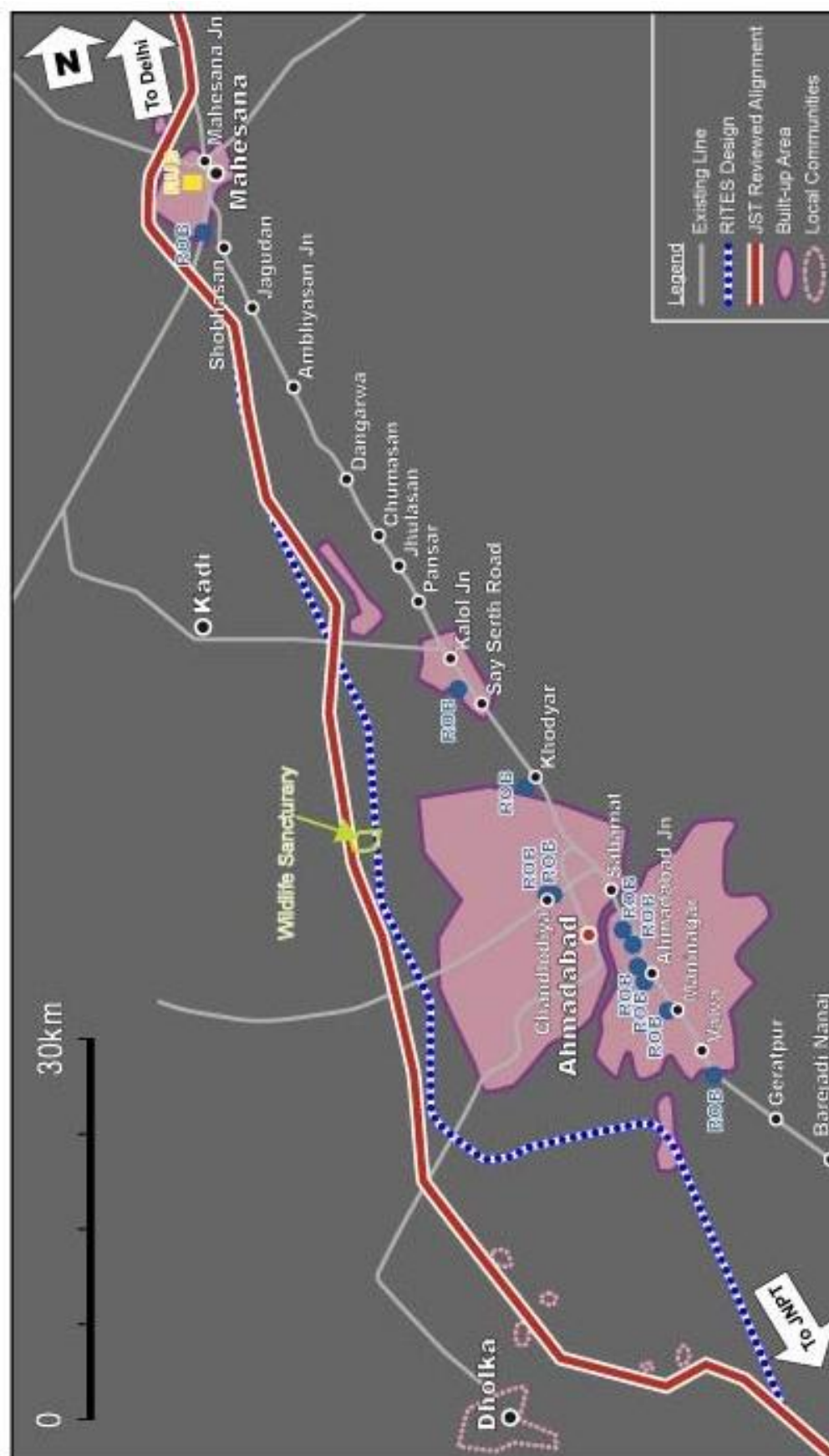
f) Rewari Alignment (Figure 3-8)

Since the connection of container traffic to Delhi Metropolitan Area is an important component of the DFC project, it is necessary to provide transportation route from Rewari towards Gurgaon, in the direction of Delhi. For this reason, a connecting line linking Rewari Junction Station and the existing line towards Gurgaon is proposed. This line avoids planned facilities indicated on the Rewari City Master Plan, and over-passes three existing lines, and also to the existing track towards Hisar.



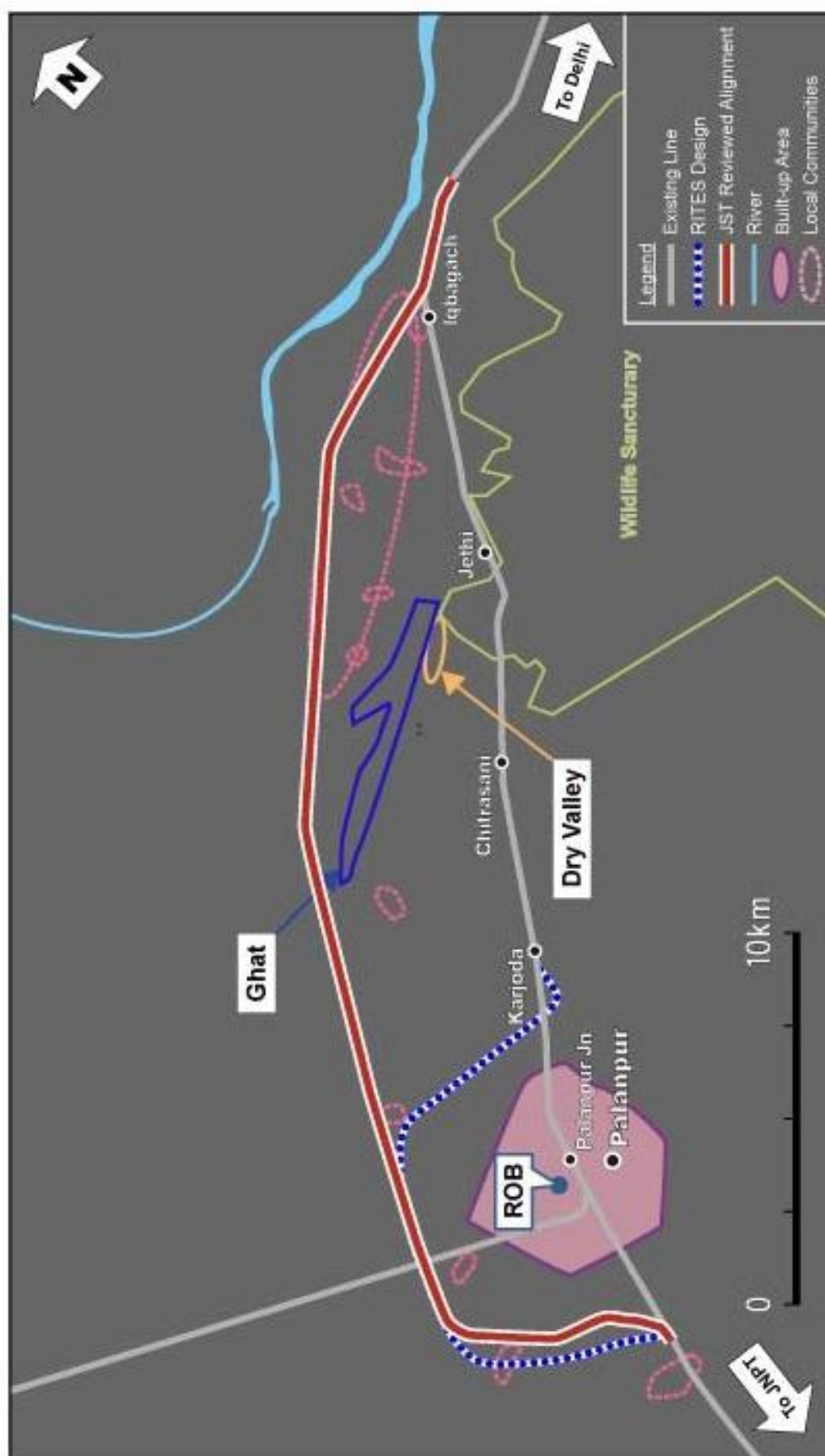
Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-2 Vadodara-Ahmedabad Detour (South) of GLD



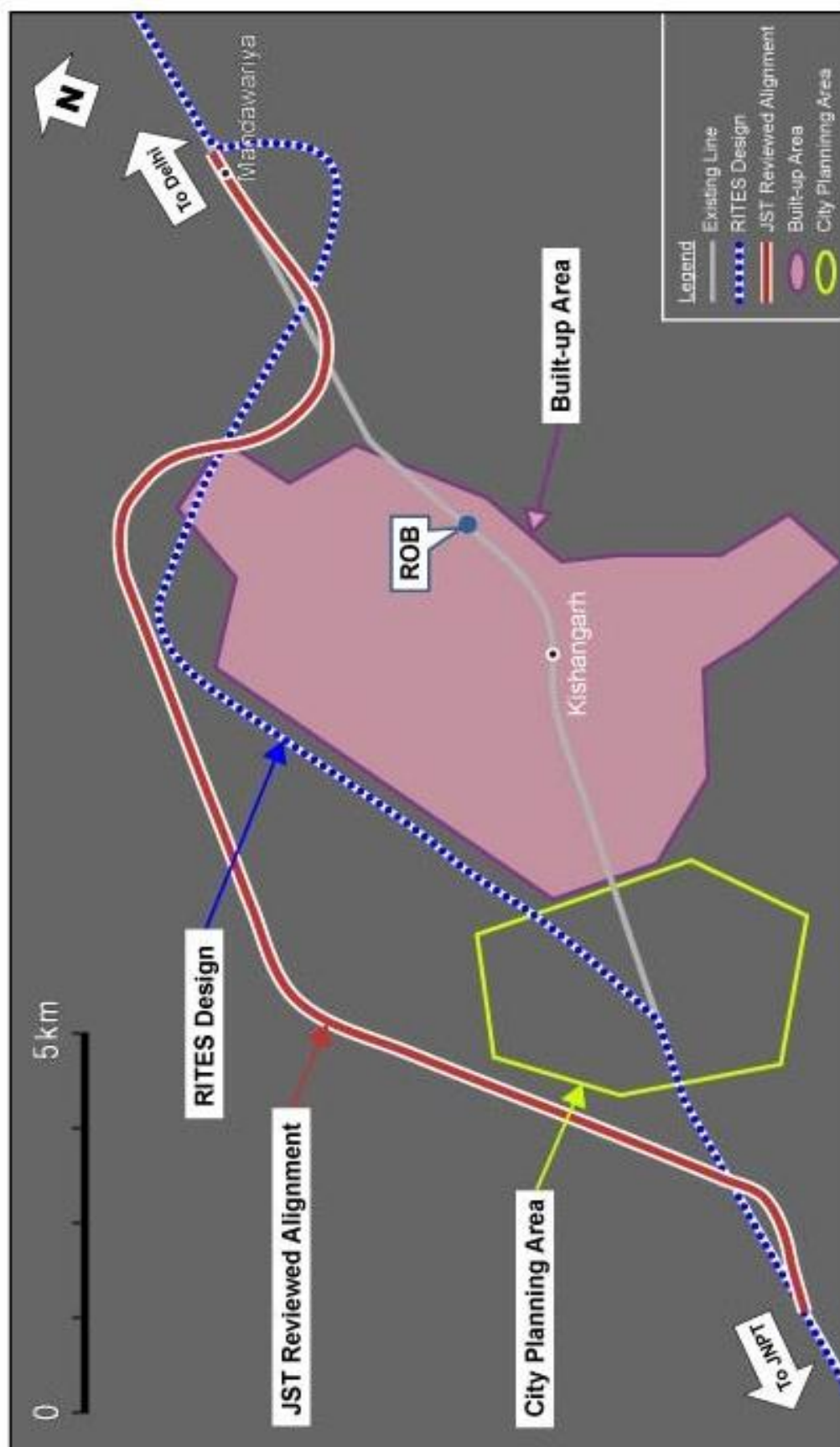
Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-3 Vadodara-Ahmedabad Detour (North) of GLD



Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-4 Palanpur Detour of GLD



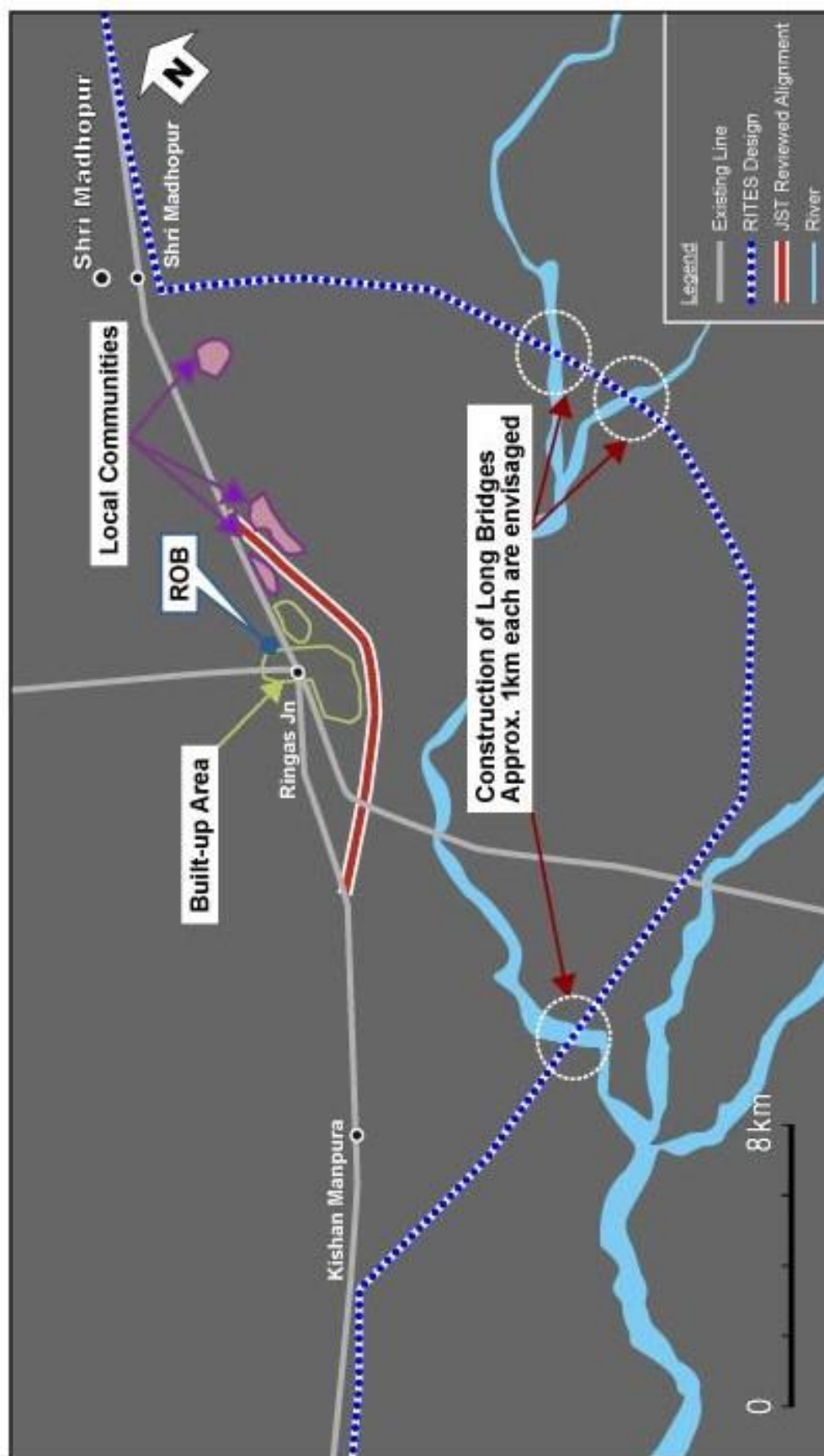
Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-5 Kishangarh Detour of GLD



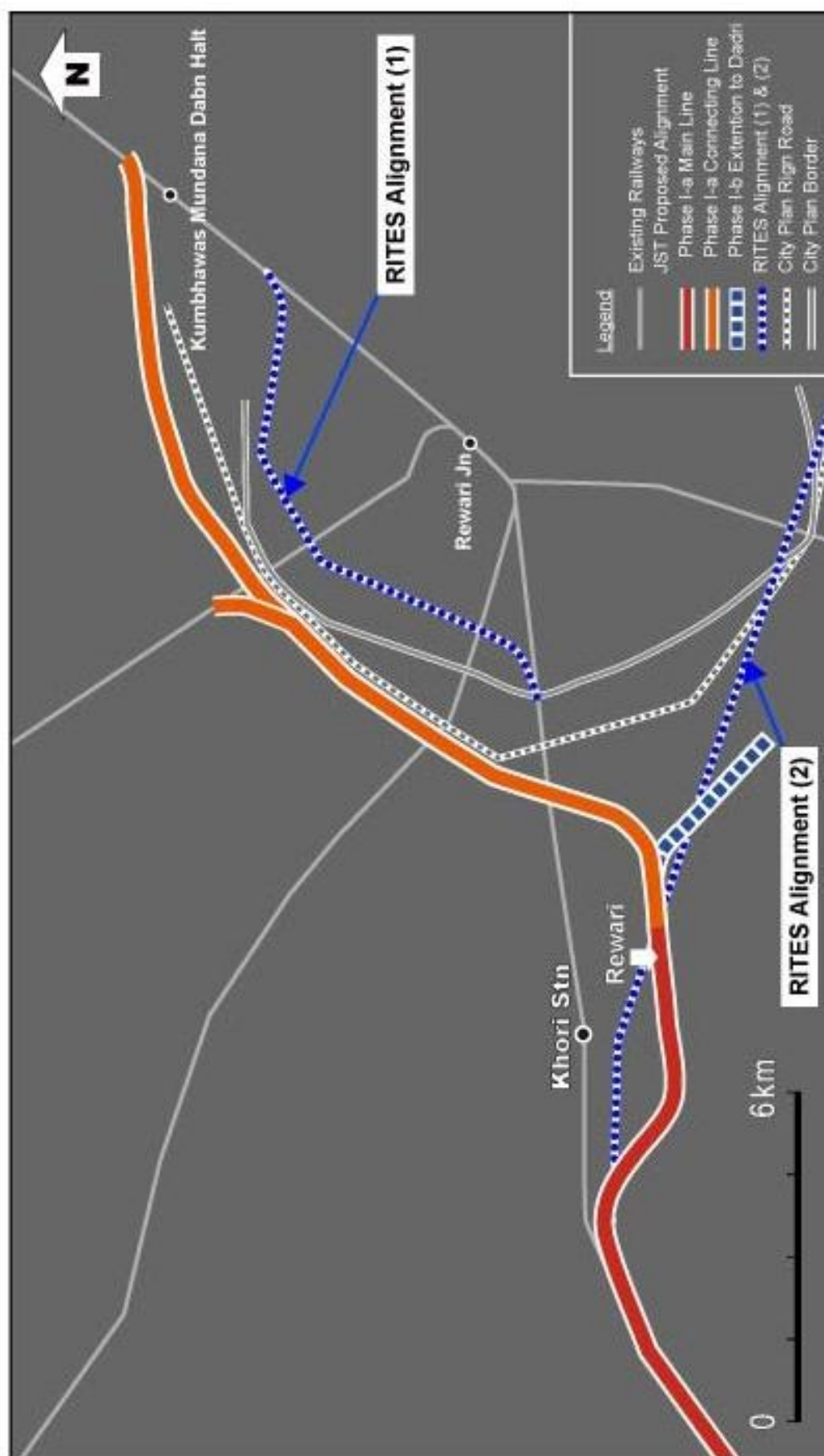
Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-6 Phulera Detour of JICA GLD



Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-7 Ringas Detour of JICA GLD



Source: Figure contained in the JICA Feasibility Study Report redrawn by the SAPROF Study Team

Figure 3-8 Rewari Alignment of JICA GLD

Alignment of the project is summarized in the Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Summary of DFC Alignment Considered in the JICA F/S

Route Description	Total Length	Detour Length	Remarks
Vadodara – Ahmedabad	136.0	136.0	Ahmedabad Detour
Ahmedabad - Mahesana – Palanpur	123.6	71.5	Ahmedabad Detour
Palanpur – Ajmer	366.0	36.2	Palanpur Detour
Ajmer – Rewari	290.3	48.8	Kishangarh Detour, Phulera Detour, Ringas Detour
Total Length	915.9	292.5	

(2) Junction Station

The basic policy of planning Junction Station is described as follows:

- 1) Layout of station yards are planned based on the forecasted number of trains in 2031 for through traffic and entry/exit by direction as calculated in the demand forecast.
- 2) At-grade crossing is planned in case the number of trains entering and leaving the station is low (less than 10 trains per day crossing the main tracks). In this case departure/arrival tracks between both main tracks are provided.
- 3) In case that the number of trains entering/leaving is less than 6 trains per day for the total of switch-back operation, switch-back operation is adopted and an engine turn-around track is provided. If the number of train is assumed to be very few, the main line can be used for engine turn-round.
- 4) In order that the trains entering and leaving do not interfere with the smooth operation on the main tracks as they wait for clearing of the forward route, a departure/arrival track is provided for each direction. In addition, at least one refuge track is provided to accommodate malfunctioning trains.
- 5) At junction stations where the crew of almost all trains change, necessary stopping times are considered in calculating the required number of loops. (In such stations the main tracks can be used for trains to stop for crew change, since almost all trains stop at this station.)
- 6) In case that a part from the main yard area turnouts are installed for entry /exit between the DFC line and a crossing feeder line, a waiting track at the entry side is provided (A signal station under the junction station).
- 7) Effective track length is considered to be 1,500 m. At stations where at-grade crossing is planned, a loop for uncoupling is provided out of the DFC main yard so that two uncoupled trains will not cross the main track.
- 8) Track layout for grade separation at the station yards is to be planned to minimise outstanding. For this purpose the crossing axes angle is to be minimized. If both tracks are to be newly constructed, the angle should be 15 degrees using reinforced concrete tunnel-like structures seen from the track below. If the track is constructed over operating tracks, the angle should be 30 degrees using through-type steel girders/trusses. For both cases the structures of upper tracks to be designed should be as low as possible.
- 9) In order to prevent lengthening of approach banks due to curve compensation for maximum gradient and exclusion of coexistence of a vertical curve with a transition curve, curves are to be applied to the tracks on the ground as far as possible to make the alignment of the tracks on the flyover suitable for steeper gradient. Vertical curves are to be located on the over bridge in order to shorten approach banks, although this will make the highest point even higher.
- 10) Prevention of degradation of road traffic situation is considered.

- 11) Width of formation of yard is considered as 100 m for space for various works and for locating buildings. At some junction stations located on detour route and elevated, buildings are to be constructed on the existing ground if suitable based on their purpose.
- 12) The planning is to be carried out with due consideration to future grade separation of the at-grade crossings with roads of existing lines.
- 13) Possibility of future construction of crossing roads in long sections is considered.
- 14) Even though station yards are planned following the above principles, station yard require vast acquisition of land, and therefore selection of the sites for junction stations requires serious examination. Locations which will result in resettlement of the whole community or dividing a village is to be avoided.

3.2.2 Finalized Project Plan

(1) Alignment

In the SAPROF Study, the DFC alignment has been checked for considerations such as avoiding resettlement of local communities, wildlife sanctuary, city planning area, marble stone factories, residential area, large excavation etc. The DFC alignment has been also reviewed with considerations to design conditions (Gradient, Minimum Curve Radius, Maximum Gradient etc) and location gaps between GLD and FLS. The finalized alignment is summarized in the Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of Alignment for Yen Loan Parts (SAPROF Study)

Sec No.	Section Length	Detour Length	Total Length	Detour Total
Sec5 (Makarpura – Anand)	59.4 km	59.4 km	922.6 km	338.5 km
Sec6 (Anand – Sabarmati)	82.7 km	82.7 km		
Sec7 (Sabarmati – Mahesana)	39.6 km	39.6 km		
Sec8 (Mahesana – Palanpur)	95.0 km	95.0 km		
Sec9 (Palanpur – Shirohi Rd)	98.9 km	36.9 km		
Sec10 (Shirohi Rd – Bhinwaliya)	101.4 km	2.7 km		
Sec11 (Bhinwaliya – Amarpura)	102.2 km	0 km		
Sec12 (Amarpura – Gehlota)	98.4 km	11.8 km		
Sec13 (Gehlota – Badhal)	85.4 km	7.2 km		
Sec14 (Badhal – Amarpur)	106.8 km	0 km		
Sec15 (Amarpur – Rewari)	52.8 km	3.2 km		

Major changes from GLD are that section between Mahesana and Palanpur which was parallel in GLD has been made detour. Therefore, the section between Vadodara to Palanpur has totally become detour section. Deviations between GLD and FLS and the finalized alignment are further detailed in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Deviations Identified in the FLS and Alignment Determined

Sec.	Chainage (km)		Character of Alignment	Final. Alignment	Remarks
	FLS	GLD			
5-9	-	Ex. 420 - 675	-	-	Vadodara – Iqbal Gadh (Perspective)
5-6	-	420 – 520	Extensive Detour	FLS	Figure 3-9 Vadodara-Mahesana (1/2)
6-7	-	515 – 615	Extensive Detour	FLS	Figure 3-10 Vadodara- Mahesana (2/2)
8	-	590 – 675	Extensive Detour	Pre-FLS	Figure 3-11 Mahesana-Palanpur
9	-	595 – 675	Extensive Detour	GLD	Figure 3-12 Palanpur-Iqbal Gadh
9	40.2 - 42.4	712 – 714	Small Detour	FLS	Figure 3-13 Near Maval St.
9	45.9 - 47.7	717 – 720	Small Detour	FLS	Figure 3-14 Near Abu Road St.
9	50.6 - 53.5	722 – 725	Small Detour	FLS	Figure 3-15 Near Morthala St.
9	58.0 - 59.5	730 – 732	Small Detour	FLS	Figure 3-16 Near Kivarli St.
9	78.8 - 83.0	750 – 755	Parallel	GLD	Figure 3-17 Banas St.
10	0.20- 14.6	762 – 775	Parallel	GLD	Figure 3-18 Sirohi Rd. & Keshavganj St.
10	38.4 - 41.1	798 – 802	Small Detour	FLS	Figure 3-19 Jawai Bandh St.
11	17.0 - 25.5	879 – 888	Parallel	GLD	Figure 3-20 Marwar Stn.
12	10.4-14.4	976 – 980	Parallel	FLS	Figure 3-21 Bangurgram Stn.
12	-	1041 – 1056		Parallel	Figure 3-22 Kishangarh Stn.
12	39.4 - 40.9	1005 – 1007	Parallel	FLS	Figure 3-23 Near Makrera Stn.
12	61.7 - 65.0	1027 – 1030	Parallel	FLS	Figure 3-24 Madar Stn.
13	32.8 - 40.0	1097 – 1104	Detour	FLS	Phulera JS
14	6.9 - 8.8	1156 – 1158	Parallel	FLS	Kishan Manpura Stn.
14	12.6 - 18.0	1161 – 1173	Parallel	Parallel	Figure 3-25 Ringas Stn.
15	-	-	Parallel	FLS	Figure 3-26 Rewari JS



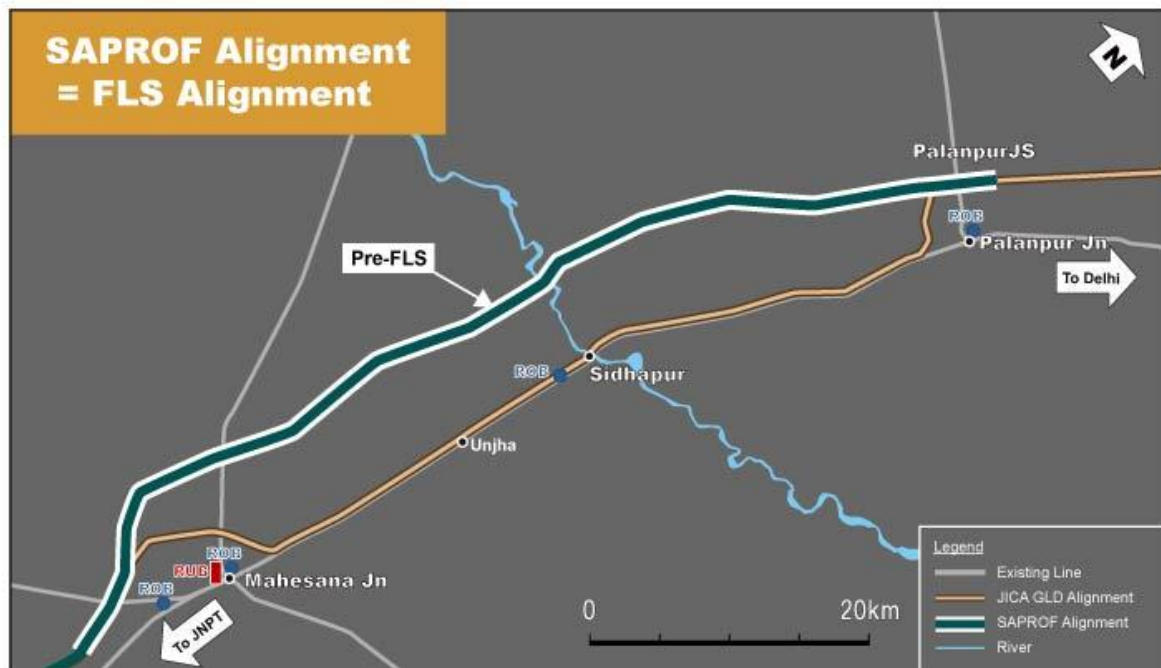
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-9 Extensive Detour in Vadodara-Mahesana (1/2)



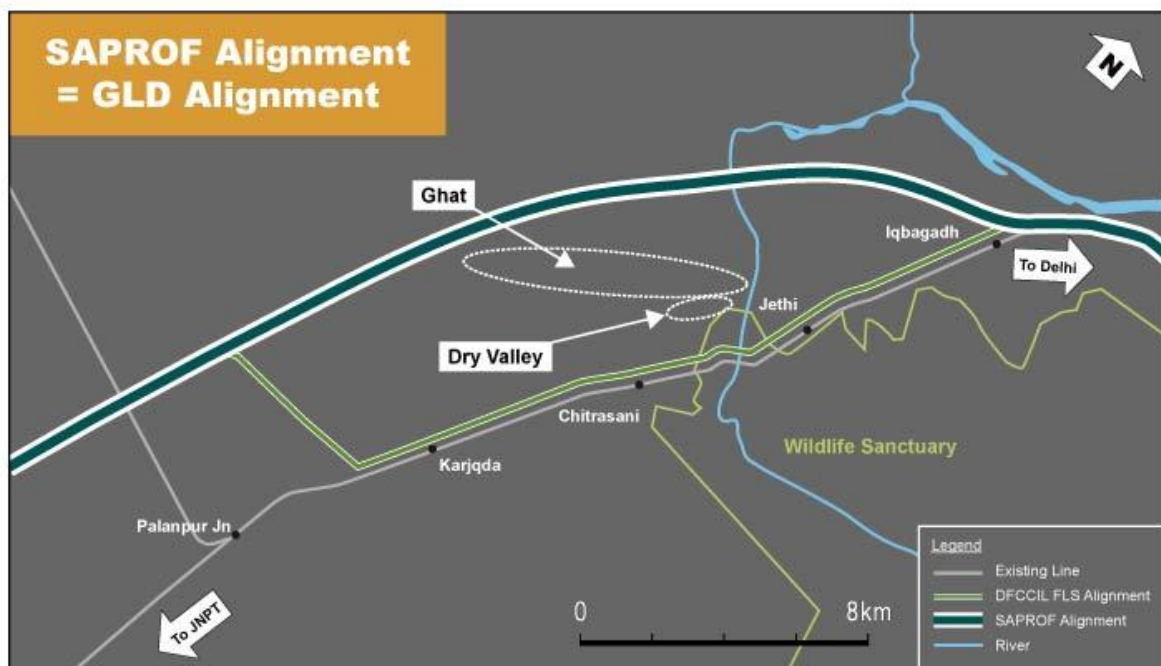
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-10 Extensive Detour in Vadodara-Mahesana (2/2)



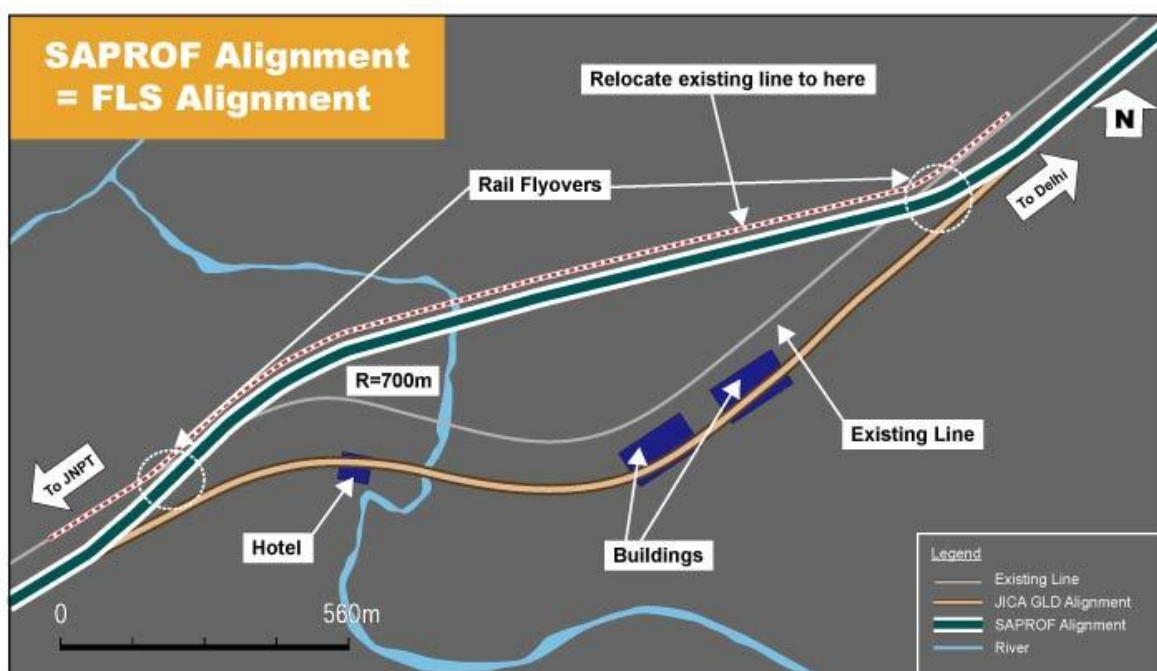
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-11 Detour in Mahesana-Palanpur



Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-12 Detour in Palanpur-Iqbal Gadh



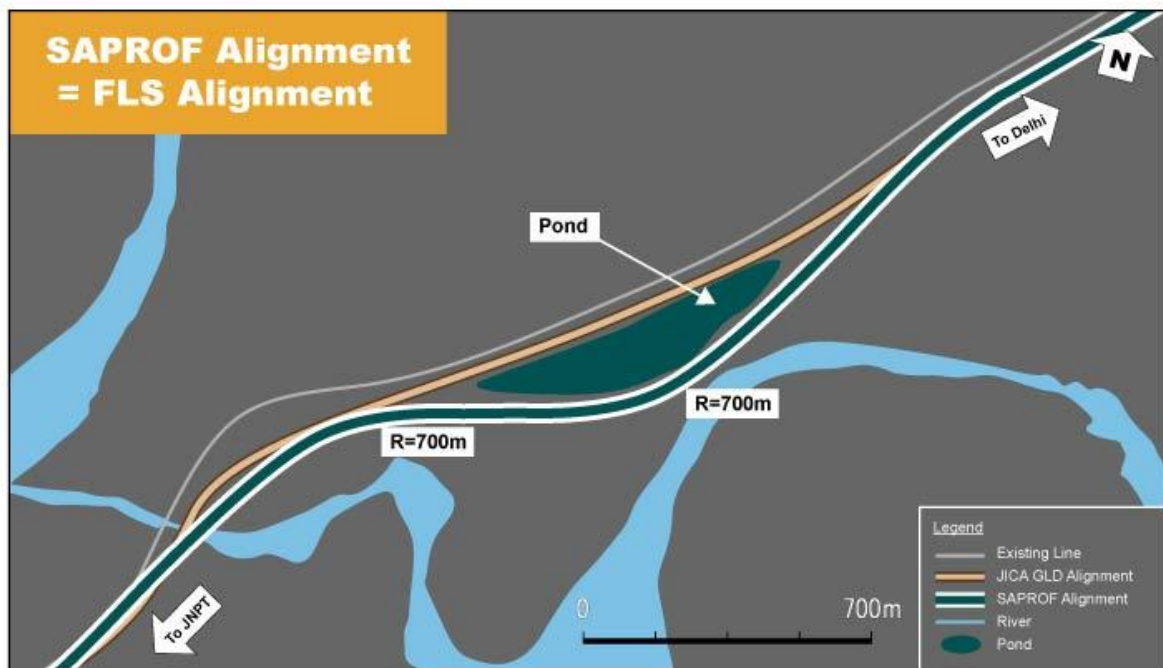
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-13 Small Detour in Maval Station



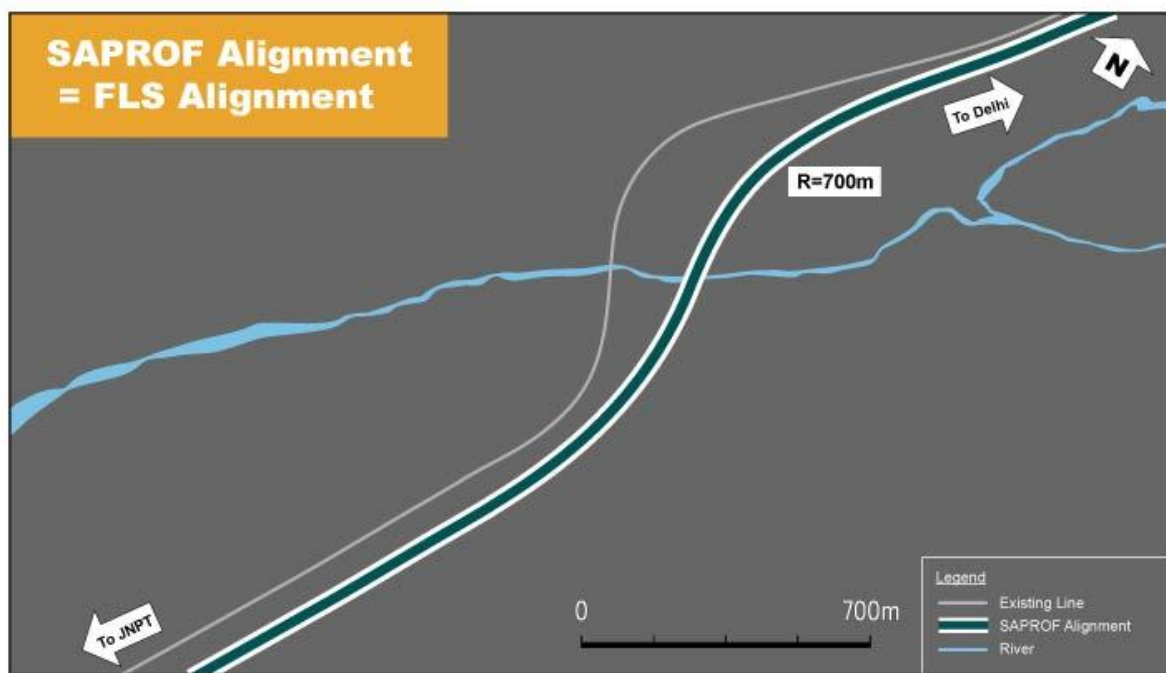
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-14 Small Detour in Abu Road Station



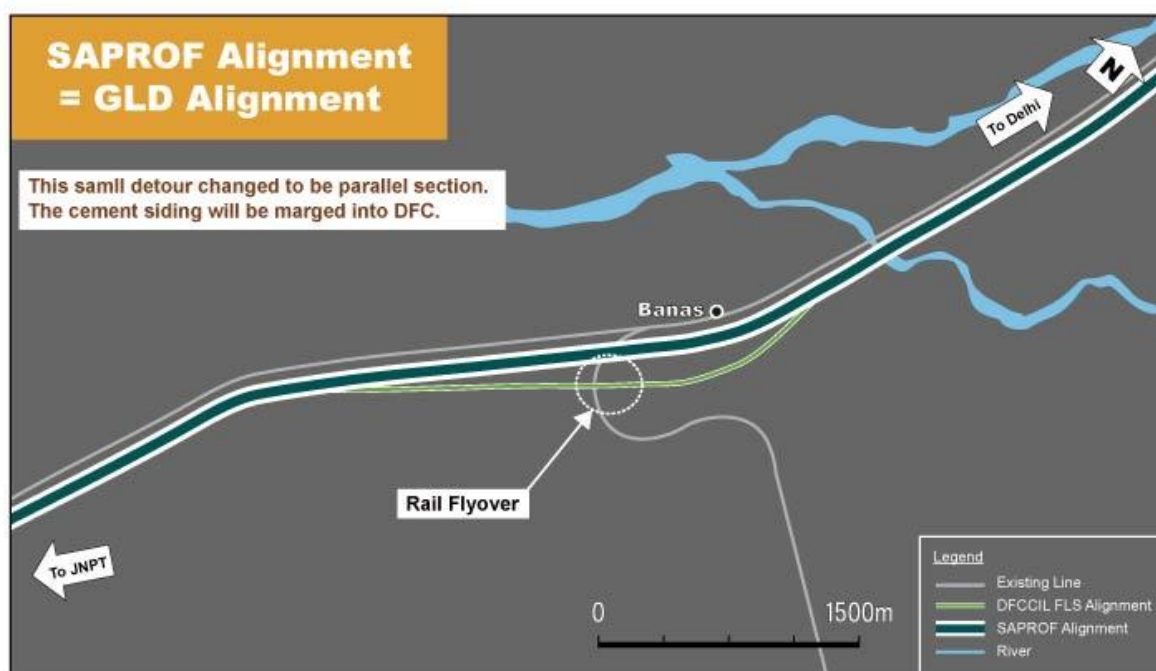
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-15 Small Detour in Morthala Station



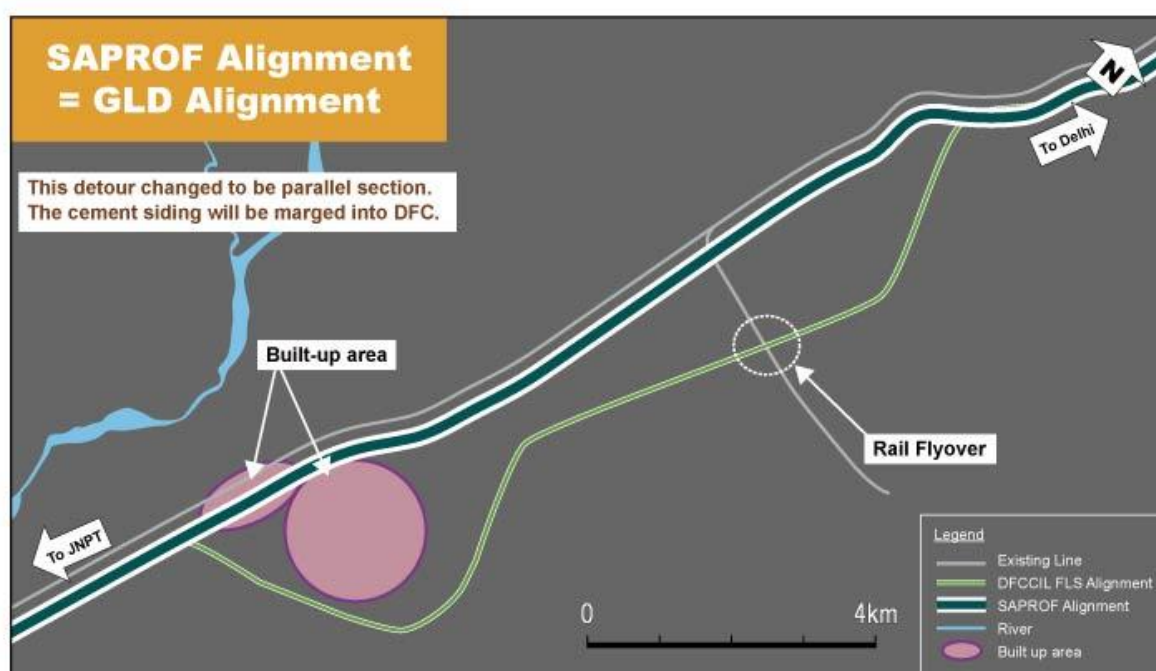
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-16 Small Detour in Kivarli Station



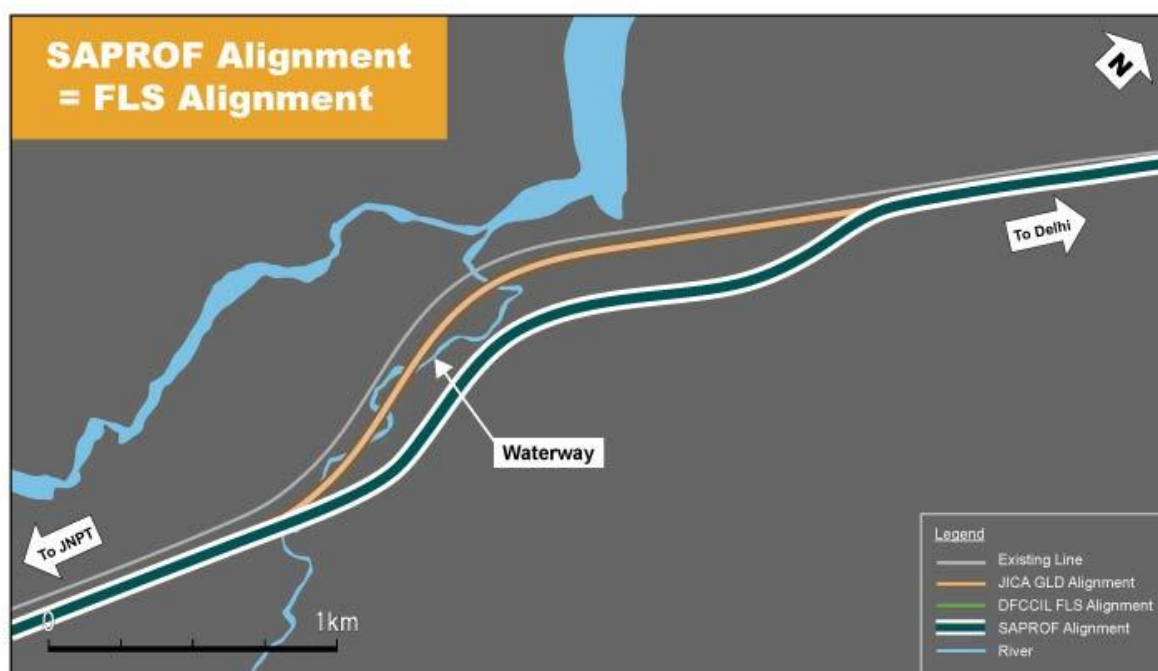
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-17 Small Detour in Banas Station



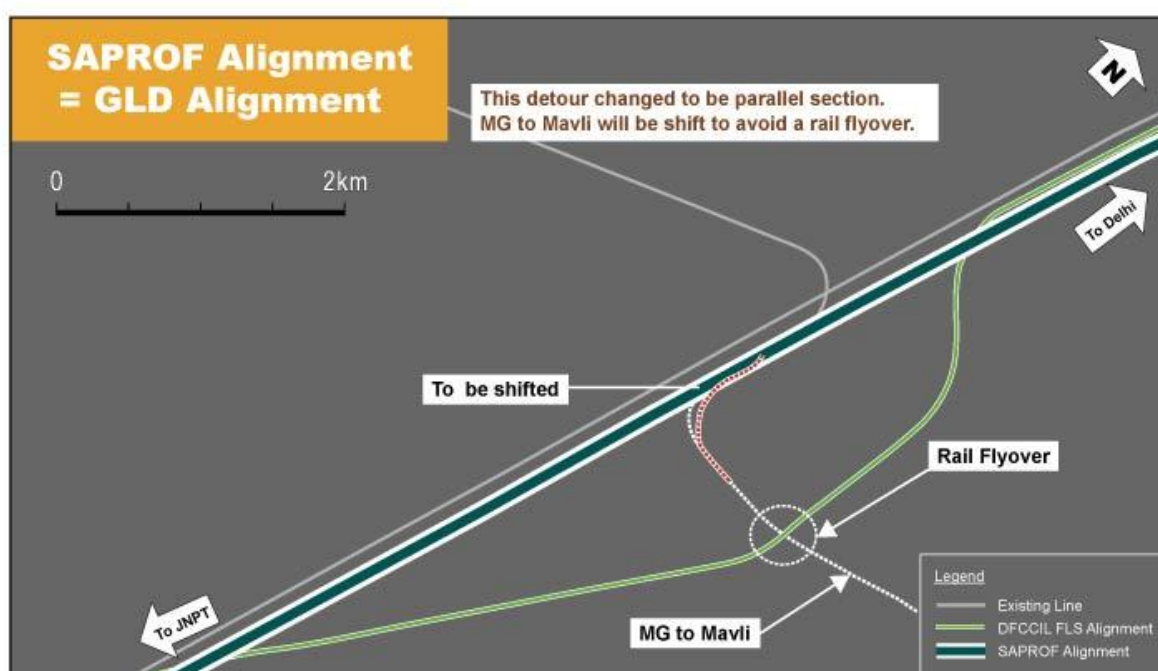
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-18 Detour in Sirohi Road Station



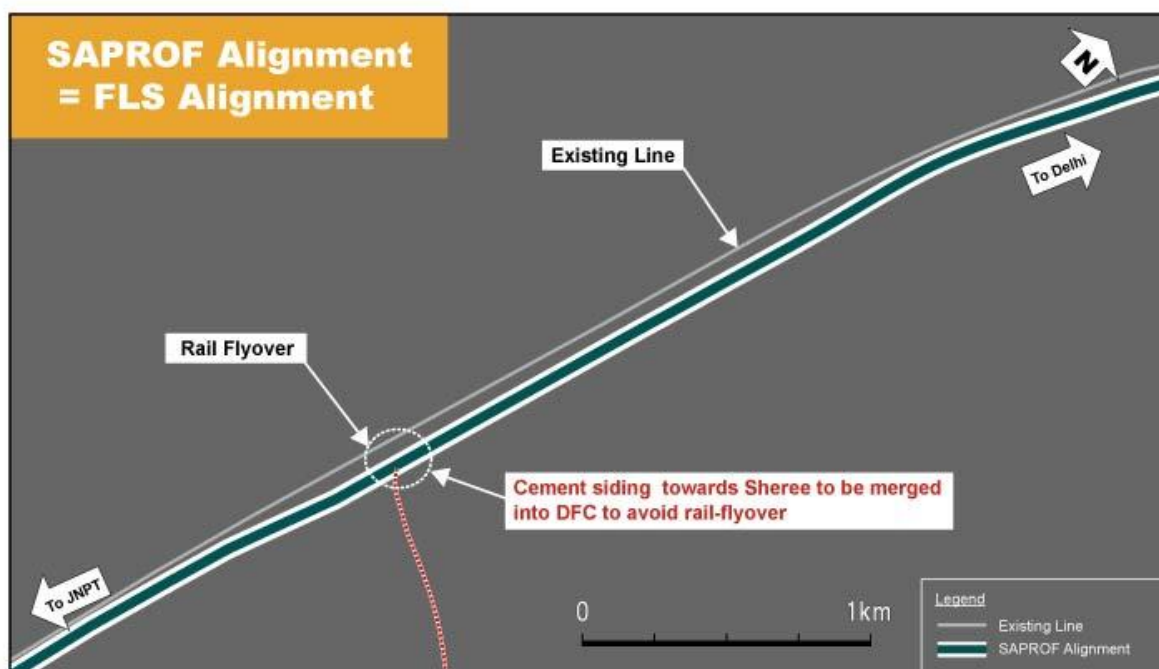
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-19 Small Detour in Jawai Bandh Station



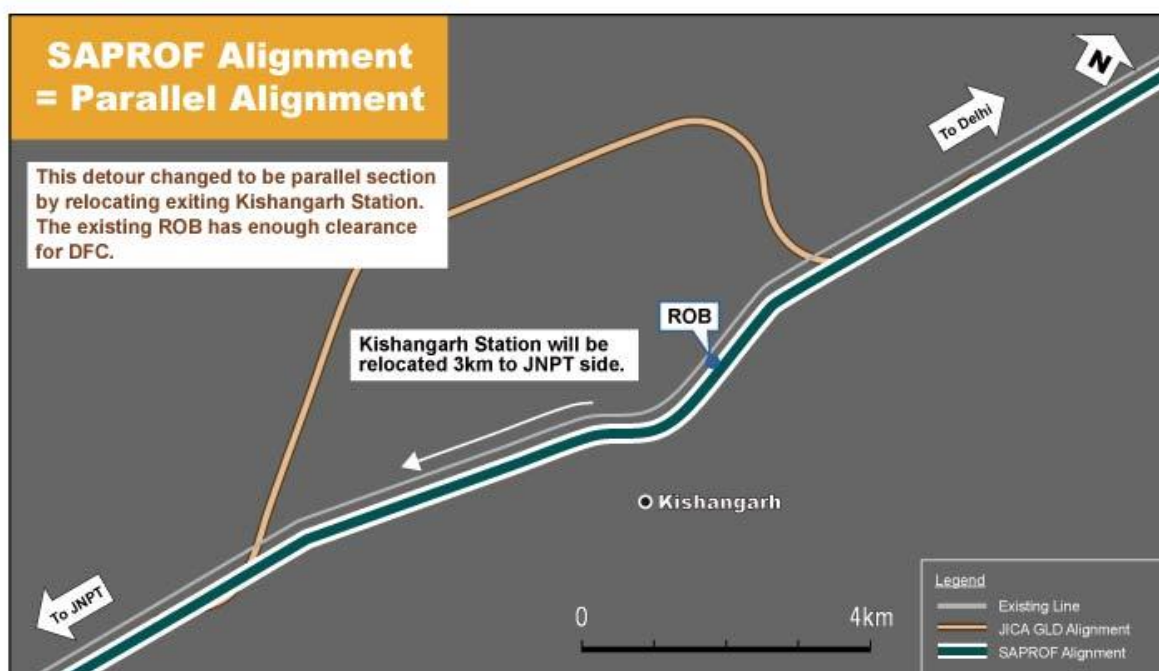
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-20 Marwar Station



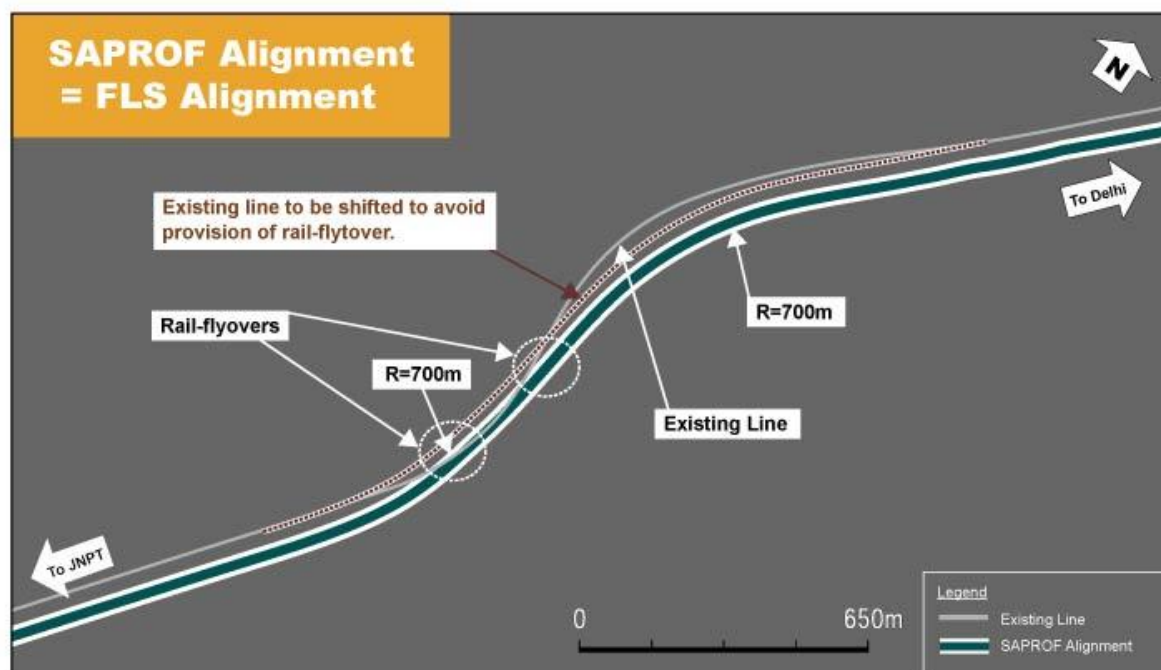
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-21 Bangurgram Station



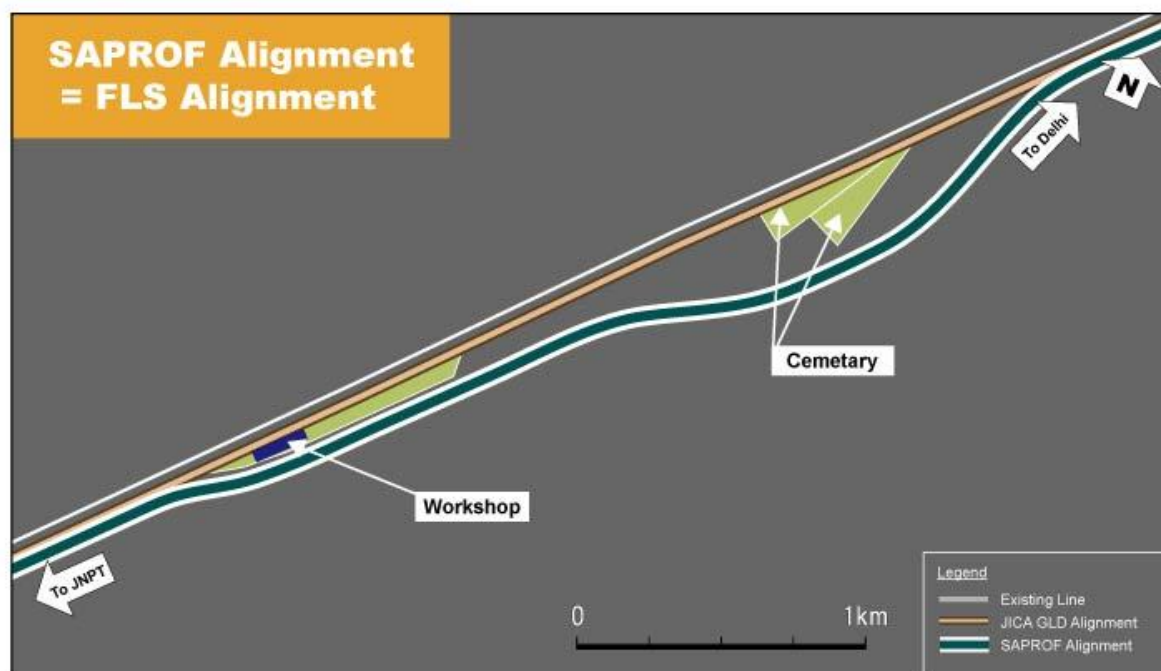
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-22 Detour in Kishangarh Station



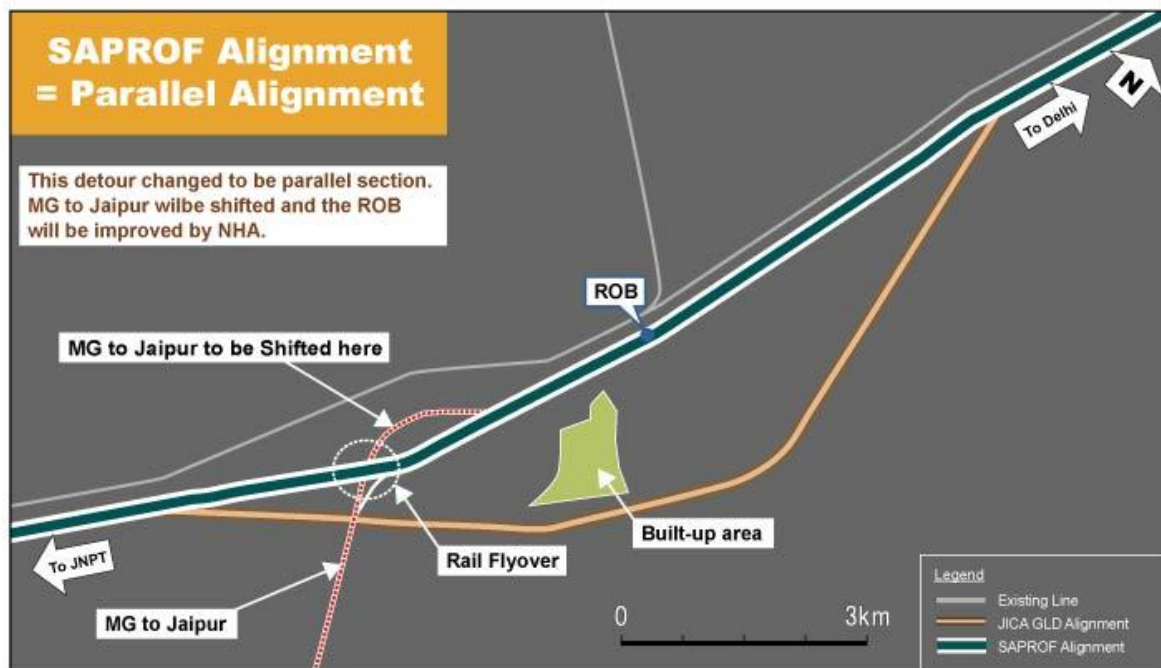
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-23 Near Makrera Station



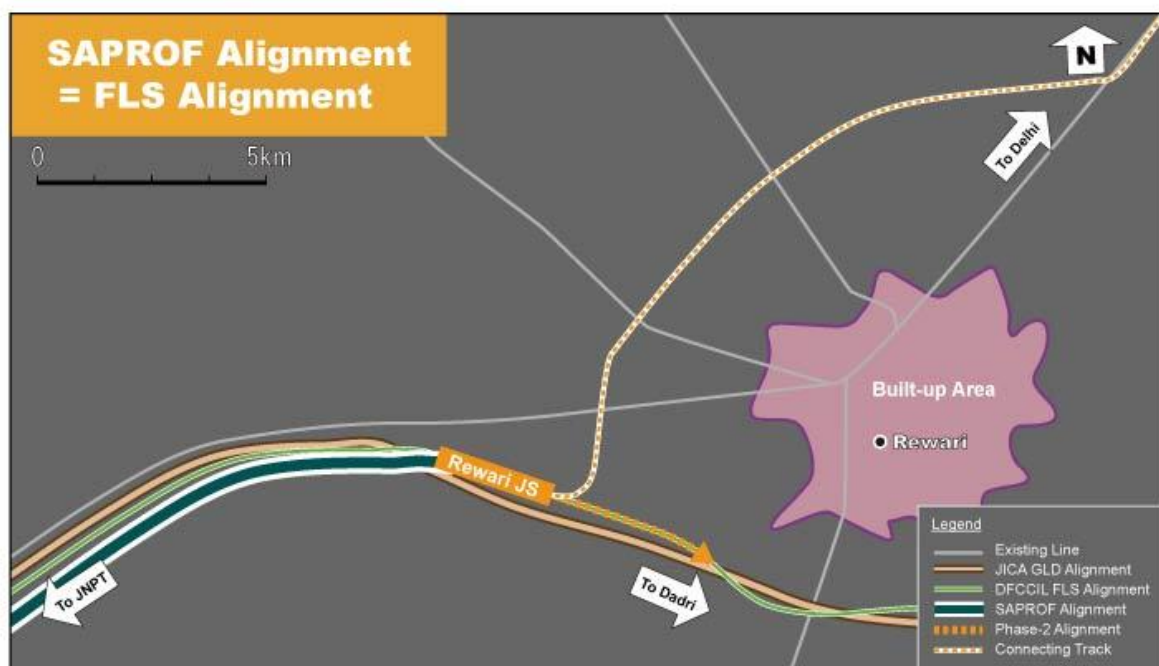
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-24 Small Detour in Madar Station



Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-25 Ringas Stn.



Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-26 Rewari JS

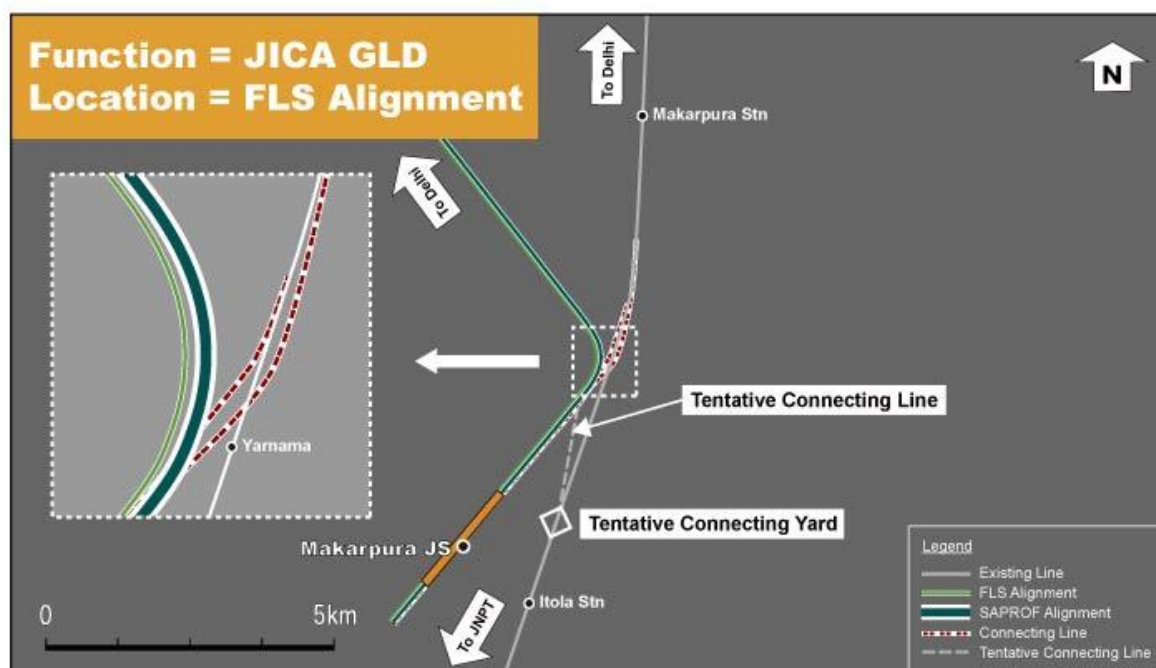
(2) Junction Station

The location of the junction stations and its connectivity to existing IR lines depend on the existing operation of the IR lines, natural and social environmental constraints on site, as well as topographical conditions on site. The finalised junction station plans are shown in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Conceptual Design of Junction Station Determined

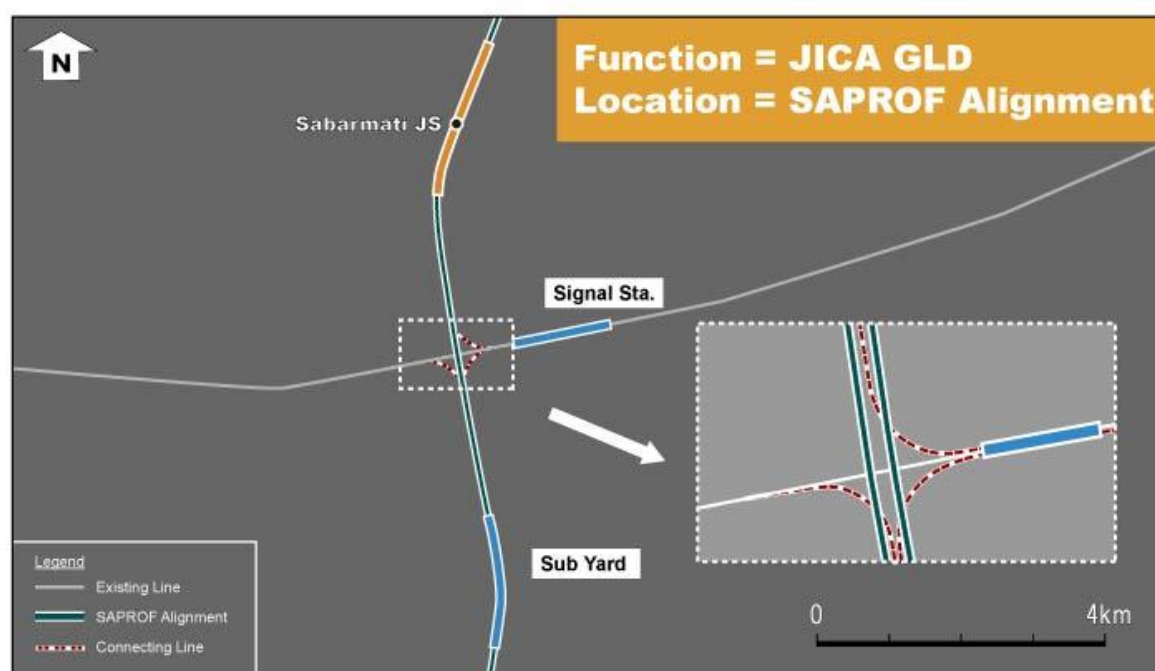
Figure No. /Junction Station	FLS Sec.	GLD Chainage (km)	Remark
Figure 3-27 Makarpura	5	420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connection point of JS at JNPT side to follow the FLS alignment. - DFCCIL will provide connectivity to the existing IR line. - Information on profile of Makarpura JS will be provided by DFCCIL – i.e. whether it is at Grade or not. - Function = GLD; Location = FLS Alignment
Figure 3-28 Sabarmati	6&7	560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route is shifted towards west. - Clover-type layout is rationalised into compact scale preserving the connectivity and function of the JS enclosed by track, as well as minimising land enclosed by track. - Provision of connecting line from JNPT to Viramgam is made. - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment
Figure 3-29 Mahesana	7&8	611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of waiting track is made as a buffer for at-grade crossing. - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment
Figure 3-30 Palanpur	8	673	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of waiting track is made as a buffer for at-grade crossing. - Southbound connection is provided. - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment
Figure 3-31 Marwar	11	881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MG line is shifted to accommodate the waiting track and DFC line. - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment
Figure 3-32 Phulera	13	1,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Layout improved to avoid enclosing broad area and reflect the principle of GLD - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment
Figure 3-33 Rewari	15&16	1,310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logistic park needs to be planned separately along the existing line. - Function = GLD; Location = Finalized Alignment

Finalised Conceptual Design of Junction Station



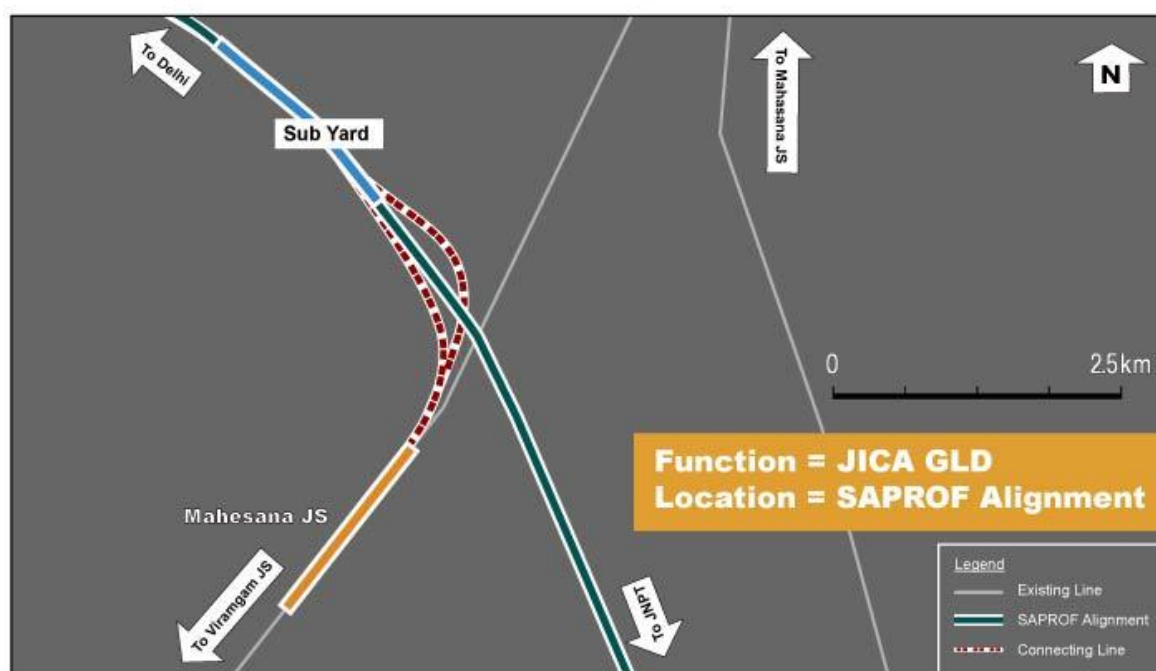
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-27 Makarpura JS



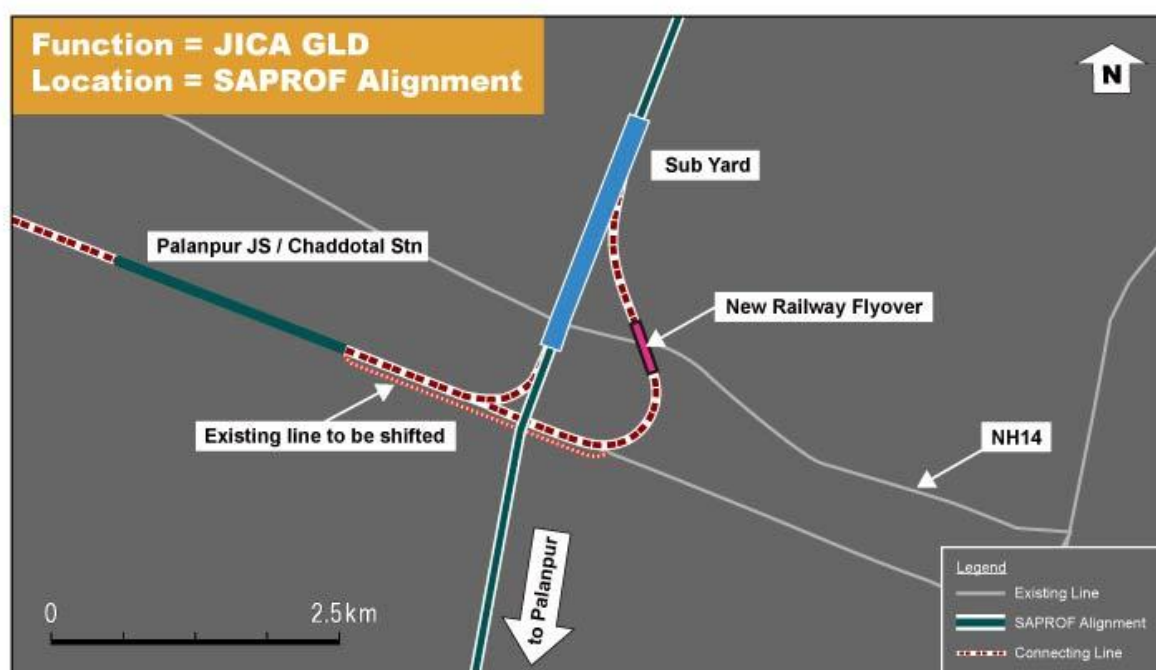
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-28 Sabarmati JS



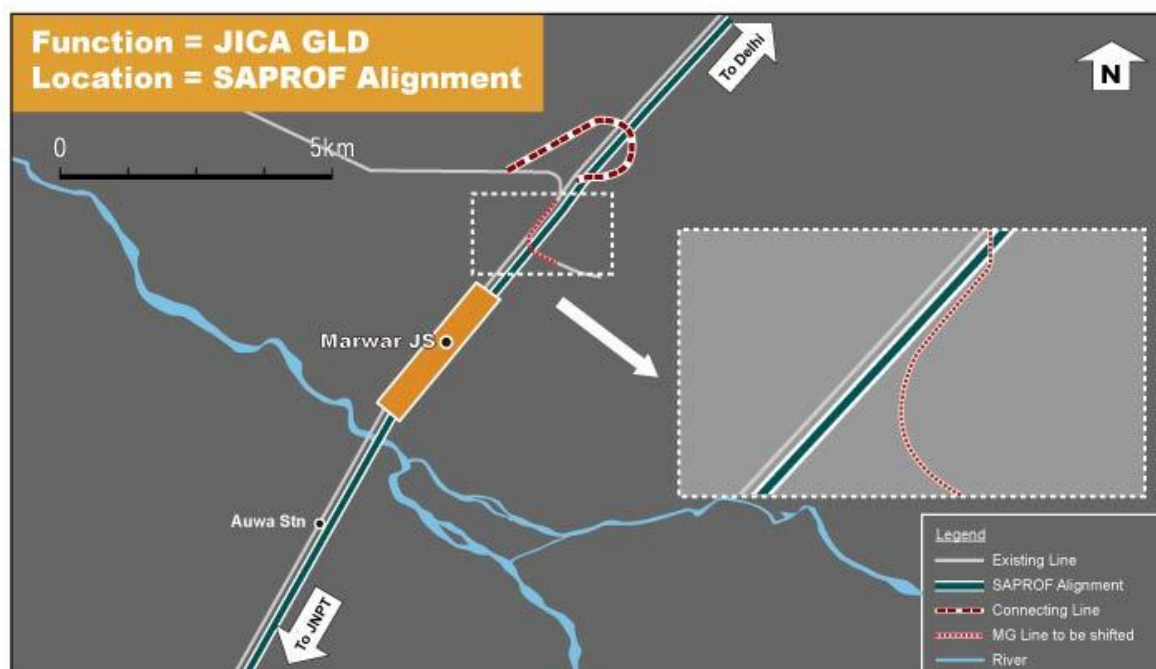
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-29 Mahesana JS



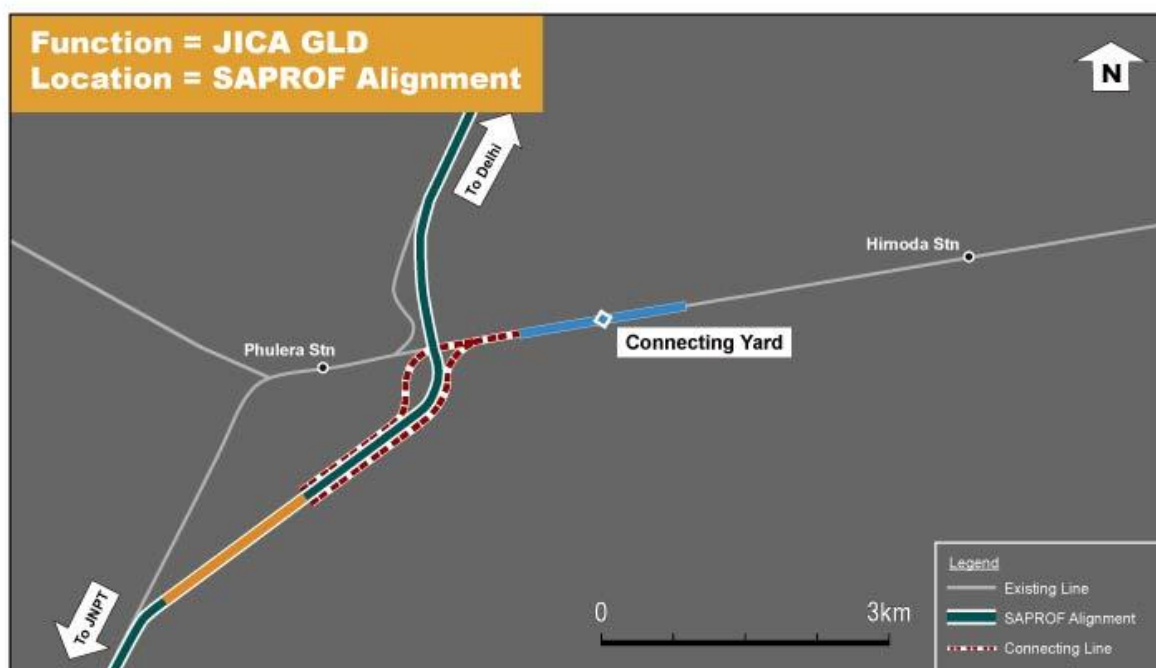
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-30 Palanpur JS



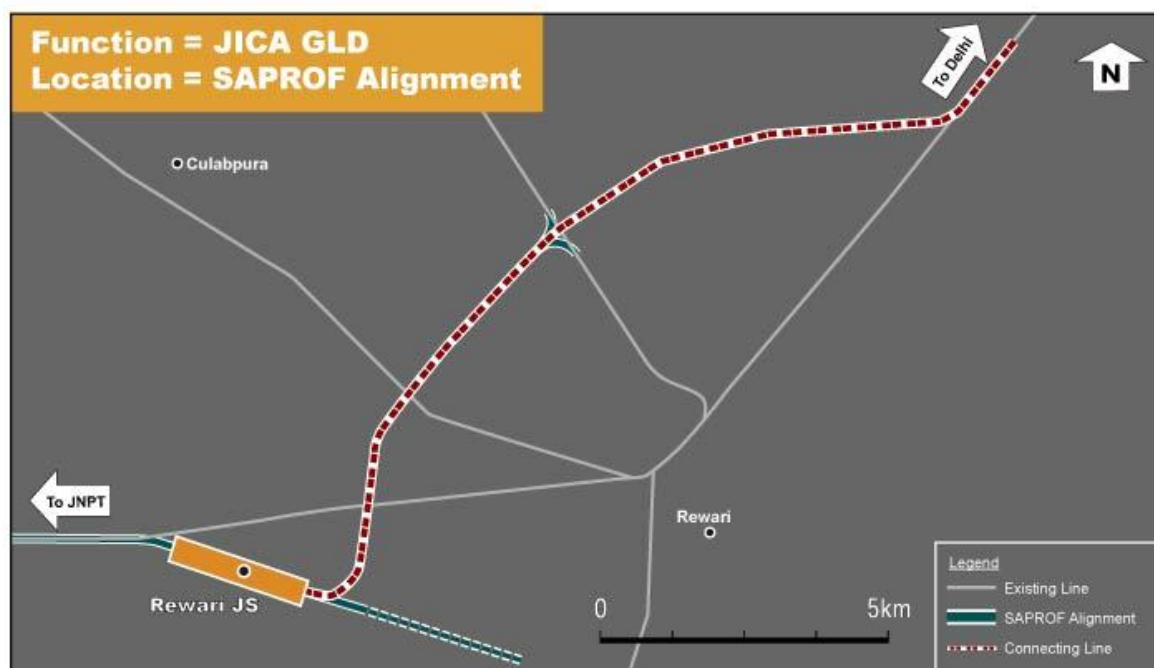
Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-31 Marwar JS



Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-32 Phulera JS



Source: JICA SAPROF Study

Figure 3-33 Rewari JS

(3) Reviewing of Critical Affected Structure Area

Near the existing Kishangarh Station, large number of structures is getting affected by the proposed alignment. The alignment has been reviews including shifting of the existing line to reduce number of affected structures.

CHAPTER 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURE OF THE PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAPS

In addition to the demographic and social data collected through structure identification survey additional socio-economic information was collected from PAFs through a structured socioeconomic questionnaire. This socio-economic questionnaire as shown in Attachment 4-1 was administered in the project area covering 20% of the Project Affected Families (PAFs). This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of PAFs in two separate sections based on two different surveys, i.e. structure and socio-economic survey.

4.1.1 Components of the Socio-economic Questionnaire

Major questions of socio-economic survey questionnaire are as follows:

- 1) Occupation, household members, education level, religion, social categories of the PAF;
- 2) House type and land ownership of PAFs;
- 3) Income source, assets including livestock, agricultural equipment, household goods, savings and loans;
- 4) Employment type if farmers;
- 5) Problems on livelihoods;
- 6) Access to public facilities, markets, farmland, and religious buildings;
- 7) Access to basic infrastructures; and
- 8) Comments on the expected social impacts on residents, resettlement and compensation of the DFC Project

4.2 SOCIAL PROFILE OF PAFS

Based on findings of the Project-Affected Structure Identification Survey, the social profile of the affected persons such as religion, social stratification and socio-economic characteristics etc. are presented in the following sections.

4.2.1 Social Category of PAFs

The social stratification of the whole project area shows that the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) family with 38.4%. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of General Caste family (38.1%) followed by Scheduled Caste (18.7%). The presence of Schedule Tribe (ST) family in the project area is 4.7% as there are 64 household from the ST community is enumerated by the Survey. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Table 4-1.

In Rajasthan and Haryana, percentages of OBC are predominant which are 39.7% and 42.3%, respectively. In Haryana, there is no ST population which will be affected.

Table 4-1 Social Features of Project-Affected Families

	Social Category			
	General	SC	ST	OBC
GUJARAT				
Vadodara	0	0	0	0
Anand	15	14	0	0
Kheda	0	0	0	9
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	1	0	0	2
Mahesana	0	0	0	3
Patan	21	0	0	2
Banaskantha	38	1	13	6
Sub-total	75	15	13	22
RAJASTHAN				
Sirohi	2	0	5	2
Pali	41	25	8	42
Ajmer	120	96	26	113
Jaipur	21	28	7	49
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Sikar	78	23	5	114
Alwar	5	0	0	2
Sub-total	267	172	51	322
HARYANA				
Mahendragarh	170	66	0	127
Rewari	3	0	0	48
Sub-total	173	66	0	175
Total	515	253	64	519
1,351				

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

4.2.2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

The project area is dominated by Hindu community as they form 94.9% (1,282) of the PAFs. Among others, 3.5% (46) are Muslim community. The religious categories of PAFs are presented in the Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Sikh	Buddhist
GUJARAT						
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	23	6	0	0	0	0
Kheda	9	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	3	0	0	0	0	0
Patan	21	2	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha	53	5	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	112	13	0	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN						
Sirohi	7	2	0	0	0	0
Pali	89	21	0	6	0	0
Ajmer	330	8	8	7	2	0
Jaipur	103	2	0	0	0	0
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	220	0	0	0	0	0
Alwar	7	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	756	33	8	13	2	0
HARYANA						
Mahendragarh	363	0	0	0	0	0
Rewari	51	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	414	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,282	46	8	13	2	0
1,351						

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008 and 2009

4.2.3 Vulnerable Families

In the project area there are many families falling below poverty line (BPL).

Woman headed families and disabled families are also considered vulnerable. Some of the women headed families and disabled families belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and therefore either way they are vulnerable.

According to the Project-Affected Structure Identification Survey, a total of 50 families have been identified as socially and economically vulnerable in Gujarat. In vulnerable category, there are 89% (45) such families falling under BPL category and vulnerable group. There are 9 % (4) women headed families and 2% (1) family headed by physically handicapped people being affected.

In Rajasthan, a total of 308 families have been identified as socially and economically vulnerable. 92.5% (285) of the total vulnerable families belong to BPL family. It is observed that most of BPL families are found in Ajmer District. There are 6.5% (20) women headed family and 1% (3) family headed by physically handicapped people being affected.

In Haryana, vulnerable families likely to be affected have been identified a total of 85 families have been identified as socially and economically vulnerable. It is observed that about 68% (58) of the total vulnerable families belong to BPL family followed by BPL with woman-headed household at 14.1% (12) and only women-headed house hold 12.9% (11) has been observed during time of survey.

4.2.4 Distribution of Family Income

In Gujarat, 77% of the families are having income level less than or equal to Rs. 5,000/month and most of the families whose monthly income are less than equal to Rs. 5,000/month are concentrated at Banaskantha and Mahesana District. 7.5% of total families surveyed are having income level at Rs. 10,000/month.

In Rajasthan, 70.6% of the families are found whose income level is less than and equal to Rs. 5,000/month and 12.4% of the total families surveyed whose income level is Rs. 10,000/month. Most of the families whose monthly income are less than and equal to Rs. 5,000/month are concentrated at Ajmer, Pali and Sikar Districts.

In Haryana, 59% of the families are having income level less than and equal to Rs. 5,000/month and 16% of the total families surveyed whose income level is Rs. 10,000/month.

4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS BASED ON SAMPLE SURVEY

In addition to the social profile of PAFs based on the findings of the Project-Affected Structure Identification Survey, the socioeconomic profile of the PAFs is presented based on the Socio-economic Survey with 20% sample of the total PAFs in the following sections.

4.3.1 Occupation of Surveyed PAPs

In the overall project area, there percentage of business people, daily wage labour, is dominant.

In Gujarat, Major income source is agriculture and daily wage labour. 69% people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture and daily wage labour.

In Rajasthan, major income source is private service and wage employee. 41.2% people do business. Other than this 18.5% people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture, daily wage labour and other occupations.

In Mahendragarh District of Haryana, business is the dominant occupation. In Rewari, since the total number of structures surveyed is only 16, no dominant occupation type emerges.

Table 4-3 Occupational Status of Surveyed PAPs

	Occupation (20% of PAFs)*							
	Agriculture	Business	Daily Wage Labour	Govt. Service	Others	Pvt. Service	Wage Employee	Total
GUJARAT								
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	6	0	7	0	0	1	0	14
Kheda	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	6	0	3	5	1	0	0	15
Patan	8	0		0	0	0	1	9
Banaskantha	1	1	4	2	0	4	0	12
Sub Total	21	1	15	8	1	5	1	52
Percentage	40%	2%	29%	15%	2%	10%	2%	100%
RAJASTHAN								
Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pali	0	4	1	0	1	16	14	36
Ajmer	9	12	8	5	10	42	23	109
Jaipur	6	3	1	0	3	11	4	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	4	19	2	3	0	16	11	55
Alwar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sub-total	20	39	12	8	14	85	55	233
Percentage	9%	17%	5%	3%	6%	36%	24%	100%
HARYANA								
Mahendragarh	5	28	12	7	8	5	6	71
Rewari	3	5	3		4	0	1	16
Sub-total	8	33	15	7	12	5	7	87
Percentage	9%	38%	17%	8%	14%	6%	8%	100%
Average	19%	19%	17%	9%	7%	17%	11%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.2 Educational Status of PAPs

Education level of Project affected districts are presented in Table 4-4.

In Gujarat, there is only 8.0% people are illiterate. Most of the people are literate among them 10.0% people are graduate. In Rajasthan, there is only 6.0% people are illiterate. Most of the people are literate among them. 34% people are graduate.

In Mahendragarh of Haryana, maximum people surveyed are high school standard/completed education up to 12th standard, meaning moderately educated. 30% of the people surveyed are illiterate. This indicates that in case these people are affected, they would need appropriate training for their restoration of livelihood as most of them are either illiterate or education level is low.

Table 4-4 Educational Status of PAPs

	Educational Status (20%)							
	Can Read	Can Write	Graduate	High School (12th Std)	Illiterate	ITI	Primary (5th Std)	Total
GUJARAT								
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	0	10	1	1	2	0	0	14
Kheda	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	0	4	1	7	1	1	1	15
Patan	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	9
Banaskantha	0	3	2	6	0	1	0	12
Sub Total	1	21	5	17	4	2	2	52
Percentage	2%	40%	10%	33%	8%	4%	4%	100%
RAJASTHAN								
Sirohi	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Pali	0	21	15	0	0	0	0	36
Ajmer	6	51	32	8	7	0	5	109
Jaipur	0	9	11	4	4	0	0	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	3	10	21	12	4	0	5	55
Alwar	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Sub-total	9	93	79	26	15	0	11	233
Percentage	4%	40%	34%	11%	6%	0%	5%	100%
HARYANA								
Mahendragarh	1	3	10	29	17	0	11	71
Rewari	0	2	0	5	9	0	0	16
Sub-total	1	5	10	34	26	0	11	87
Percentage	1%	6%	11%	39%	30%	0%	13%	100%
Average	2%	23%	11%	36%	19%	2%	8%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.3 Distribution of Assets

Distribution of assets is presented in Table 4-5. Assets are indicators of the socio-economic conditions of people. Livestock are mostly cow, buffalo, sheep, ox, goat etc. Agricultural equipments are mainly tractor, power triller, thresher, harvester, Consumer durables are TV, fridge, mixer etc.

In Gujarat, Banaskantha District the number of livestock and number of two wheelers are maximum which indicating the better economic condition of majority of families likely to be affected by the project. In Rajasthan, Ajmer District the number of livestock and consumer durables are maximum which indicating the better economic condition of majority of families likely to be affected by the project. In Haryana, consumer durables and livestock are proportionately more in Mahendragarh than that in Rewari.

Table 4-5 Distribution of Assets

	Distribution of Assets				
	Livestock	Agricultural Equipments	Consumer durables	2 Wheelers	4 wheelers
GUJARAT					
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	41	1	4	47	1
Kheda	3	0	0	7	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0
Maheana	14	2	0	51	0
Patan	26	6	9	10	0
Banaskantha	51	0	3	52	0
Sub-total	135	9	16	167	1
RAJASTHAN					
Sirohi	0	0	8	0	0
Pali	4	0	134	11	0
Ajmer	116	4	358	29	4
Jaipur	54	10	127	8	1
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	53	12	295	27	11
Alwar	6	12	9	1	0
Sub-total	233	38	931	76	16
HARYANA					
Mahendragarh	131	8	349	65	13
Rewari	35	7	62	19	0
Sub-total	166	15	411	84	13
Total	534	62	1,358	327	30

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.4 Drinking Water Source

Drinking water source are presented in Table 4-6. Most of the population in overall area depends from private pump well for drinking water source. In Gujarat, most of the population depends from public supply for drinking water source. In Rajasthan, most of the families have their private pump well. 47% of populations depend upon private pump well. In Haryana, private pumps dominate in Mahendragarh while in Rewari dug wells too are important with private pumps.

Table 4-6 Drinking Water Source of the Area

	Drinking Water Source					
	Common Dig well	Common Pump well	Private Dig well	Private Pump well	Public Supply	Total
GUJARAT						
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	2	3	6	2	1	14
Kheda	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	0	0	0	1	14	15
Patan	0	6	0	2	1	9
Banaskantha	4	2	0	2	4	12
Sub Total	6	11	6	8	21	52
Percentage	12%	21%	12%	15%	40%	100%
RAJASTHAN						
Sirohi	0	2	0	1	0	3
Pali	2	21	0	5	8	36
Ajmer	3	11	4	57	34	109
Jaipur	0	5	0	21	2	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	4	18	1	24	8	55
Alwar	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sub-total	9	57	5	110	52	233
Percentage	4%	24%	2%	47%	22%	100%
HARYANA						
Mahendragarh	1	6	3	57	4	71
Rewari	0	0	5	9	2	16
Sub-total	1	6	8	66	6	87
Percentage	1%	7%	9%	76%	7%	100%
Total	16	74	19	184	79	372

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.5 Toilet Facility

Toilet facilities are presented in Table 4-7. Maximum PAFs have their own toilet facilities at their own house. In Gujarat, 79% of the PAFs have their own toilet facilities at their own house. There are some few villages where there is no toilet facility. In Rajasthan, maximum PAFs have their toilet facilities at their own house (75%). In Haryana, 50.6% of PAFs have not their toilet facilities at their own house and 43.7% of the families have toilet facilities.

Table 4-7 Toilet Facility of the Project Area

	Toilet Facilities				
	Indoor	Pvt Outdoor	Common Outdoor	Not Available	Total
GUJARAT					
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	10	0	1	3	14
Kheda	1	0	0	1	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	13	0	0	2	15
Patan	6	1	0	2	9
Banaskantha	11	1	0	0	12
Sub-total	41	2	1	8	52
Percentage	79%	4%	2%	15%	100%
RAJASTHAN					
Sirohi	2	0	0	1	3
Pali	27	2	5	2	36
Ajmer	82	2	18	7	109
Jaipur	25	1	1	1	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	38	0	12	5	55
Alwar	1	0	0	1	2
Sub-total	175	5	36	17	233
Percentage	75%	2%	15%	7%	100%
HARYANA					
Mahendragarh	31	5	0	35	71
Rewari	7	0	0	9	16
Sub-total	38	5	0	44	87
Percentage	44%	6%	0%	51%	100%
Total	254	12	37	69	372

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.6 Power Supply

Power supply facilities are presented in Table 4-8. In Gujarat, 96% villages have electric connections. Some peoples have their private generator set. In Rajasthan, 96.5% project affected villages have electric connections. Only 3.5% of the respondents reported that power supply is not available. Considering power supply, toilet facilities and access to drinking water as development index, the villages in Rajasthan may be considered as moderately developed. In Haryana, 86.2% villages have electric connections.

Table 4-8 Power Supply of Study Area

	Power Supply			
	Not available	Power line	Pvt Generator	Total
GUJARAT				
Vadodara	0	0	0	0
Anand	1	12	1	14
Kheda	0	2	0	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	0	15	0	15
Patan	2	7	0	9
Banaskantha	0	12	0	12
<u>Sub-total</u>	3	48	1	52
<u>Percentage</u>	6%	92%	2%	100%
RAJASTHAN				
Sirohi	0	3	0	3
Pali	1	35	0	36
Ajmer	4	105	0	109
Jaipur	0	28	0	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Sikar	7	48	0	55
Alwar	0	2	0	2
<u>Sub-total</u>	12	221	0	233
<u>Percentage</u>	5%	95%	0%	100%
HARYANA				
Mahendragarh	8	63	0	71
Rewari	4	12	0	16
<u>Sub-total</u>	12	75	0	87
<u>Percentage</u>	14%	86%	0%	100%
<u>Total</u>	27	344	1	372

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.7 Women in Economic Activities

Women members of the affected household in the project area are engaged in various economic and non-economic (household) activities. As result of the Socio economic Survey, it shows that the numbers of female member engaged in economic activities in Banaskantha District of Gujarat are more than that in the others project affected districts. In Rajasthan, the numbers of female member engaged in economic activities in Sikar District are more than that in the others project affected districts. Ajmer takes second position in this matter. In Haryana, the number of female member engaged in economic activities in Rewari District are more than that in the others project affected districts.

4.3.8 Awareness and Envisaged Benefits about DFC project

The awareness of DFC Project is presented in Table 4-9. People are conscious about the DFC Project at 87% in Gujarat, 72% in Rajasthan, and 98% in Haryana. People have got the basic information about the Project mainly from newspaper and TV. Most of the people of the project area at 80% are conscious about the Project and they agree that this project will bring the economic benefit in their areas. People at Mahendragarh District accept as true that this project will bring business opportunity while people at Rewari agreed with industry development.

Table 4-9 Awareness about DFC Project

	Awareness about DFC Project		
	Yes	No	Total
GUJARAT			
Vadodara	0	0	0
Anand	14	0	14
Kheda	2	0	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0
Mahesana	14	1	15
Patan	3	6	9
Banaskantha	12	0	12
Sub Total	45	7	52
Percentage	87%	13%	100%
RAJASTHAN			
Sirohi	2	1	3
Pali	29	7	36
Ajmer	71	38	109
Jaipur	22	6	28
Nagaur	0	0	0
Sikar	41	14	55
ALWAR	2	0	2
Sub Total	167	66	233
Percentage	72%	28%	100%
HARYANA			
Mahendragarh	70	1	71
Rewari	15	1	16
Sub Total	85	2	87
Percentage	98%	2%	100%
Total	297	75	372

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.9 Choice of Place for Relocation and Resettlement

While asked about relocation options if required, it is noted that majority of the people preferred to be relocated in the same village.

Table 4-10 Choice of Place for Relocation and Resettlement

	Compensation	Doesn't matter	Same State	Same district	Same sub-district	Same village	No answer	Total
GUJARAT								
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	1	0	0	0	2	9	0	12
Kheda	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Patan	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	8
Banaskantha	0	0	0	2	1	9	0	12
Sub Total	1	2	0	2	4	40	0	49
Percentage	2%	4%	0%	4%	8%	82%	0%	100%
RAJASTHAN								
Sirohi	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Pali	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	36
Ajmer	0	12	1	0	5	91	0	109
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	0	0	0	0	7	48	0	55
ALWAR	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sub Total	0	12	1	0	15	205	0	233
Percentage	0%	5%	0%	0%	6%	88%	0%	100%
HARYANA								
Mahendragarh	0	3	0	1	0	62	5	71
Rewari	0	1	0	1	0	14	0	16
Sub Total	0	4	0	2	0	76	5	87
Percentage	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	87%	6%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.10 Anticipated Loss of Income

Anticipation of difficulty during resettlement is presented in Table 4-11. Most of the respondents have anticipated the major difficulty in finding a new house and finding new income source.

Table 4-11 Anticipated Loss of Income

	Acclimatization	Finding Income Source	Finding new farmland	Finding new house	Security issues	Finding New School	Total
GUJARAT							
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	0	6	2	6	0	0	14
Kheda	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana	0	8	0	7	0	0	15
Patan	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Banaskantha	2	3	1	5	1	0	12
Sub-total	2	17	6	20	1	0	46
Percentage	4%	37%	13%	43%	2%	0%	100%
RAJASTHAN							
Sirohi	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Pali	0	10	0	26	0	0	36
Ajmer	2	7	0	100	0	0	109
Jaipur	1	4	0	23	0	0	28
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	1	23	1	29	0	1	55
Alwar	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sub-total	4	44	1	183	0	1	233
Percentage	2%	19%	0%	79%	0%	0%	100%
HARYANA							
Mahendragarh	2	14		52	3	0	71
Rewari	0	4	1	10	1	0	16
Sub-total	2	18	1	62	4	0	87
Percentage	2%	21%	1%	71%	5%	0%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.3.11 Preference for Type of R&R Assistance

In Gujarat, 54.3% of the respondents have requested for newly constructed house. 17.4% of the respondents have requested for self relocation. In Rajasthan, 17.6% of the respondents has requested for newly constructed house. While 63% of the respondents agreed for self relocation. Only a few the respondents has requested for replaceable value of their structures. In Haryana, 49.4% of the respondents has requested for newly constructed house. Only a few respondents has requested for replaceable value of their structures.

4.3.12 Requesting to Implementing Authority about R&R

In Gujarat and Rajasthan, the respondents have requested for provision and disbursement of proper compensation to the project proponent 98% and 52.3%, respectively. In Haryana, 51.4% of the respondents have requested for compensation and R&R.

4.4 ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL PAFS

To identify socio-economic situation of Agricultural PAFs (Agri-PAFs) whose agricultural land are likely to be affected by the land acquisition for the Project, the socio-economic

survey of 25 Agri-PAFs of each district has been conducted throughout 17 districts of 3 states. The survey results of each district are presented below.

4.4.1 Possession of Legal Documents

It is observed in Table 4-12 the surveyed Agri-PAFs have legal documents at 96.5% in Gujarat, 64.8% in Rajasthan, and 84% in Haryana. In Rajasthan, it was found that a large number of PAFs are traditional owners of the land, however, have either not obtained the legal papers from the government or lost those papers over the years. The legal documents mainly comprises of registration certificates (Pattas) issued by local government. Other legal documents include the sale deed, lease agreements, etc.

Table 4-12 Possession of Legal Documents of Agri PAFs

	Yes	No	Total
GUJARAT			
Vadodara	24	1	25
Anand	22	3	25
Kheda	25	0	25
Ahmedabad	22	3	25
Gandhinagar	25	0	25
Mahesana	25	0	25
Patan	25	0	25
Banaskantha	25	0	25
Sub-total	193	7	200
Percentage	96.5%	3.5%	100%
RAJASTHAN			
Sirohi	25	0	25
Pali	28	7	35
Ajmer	38	2	40
Jaipur	10	21	31
Nagaur	0	13	13
Sikar	11	19	30
Alwar	2	0	2
Sub-total	114	62	176
Percentage	64.8%	35.2%	100%
HARYANA			
Mahendragarh	19	6	25
Rewari	23	2	25
Sub-total	42	8	50
Percentage	84.0	16.0	100
Average Percentage	81.8%	18.2%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.2 Religion-wise Distribution of Agri-PAFs

Religious distribution of Agri-PAFs of project affected districts is presented in Table 4-13. It shows that overall area dominant religion is Hinduism. In Gujarat, majority of the population (91%) are Hindu. Maximum number of PAFs from religious minority community is reported from Patan, Banaskantha, Mahesana, and Vadodara Districts.

In Rajasthan, 97.7% of Agri-PAFs are Hindu. Only 3 PAFs in Ajmer District belong to Muslim community, while 1 PAF in Pali District practices Jainism.

In Haryana, majority of the Agri-PAFs (98.0%) are Hindu. No religious minority community is found to be affected in Rewari and Mahendragarh Districts.

Table 4-13 Religion-wise Distribution of PAFs

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Boudh	Jain	Total
GUJARAT						
Vadodara	23	2	0	0	0	25
Anand	24	1	0	0	0	25
Kheda	22	3	0	0	0	25
Ahmedabad	25	0	0	0	0	25
Gandhinagar	25	0	0	0	0	25
Mahesana	21	4	0	0	0	25
Patan	21	4	0	0	0	25
Banaskantha	21	4	0	0	0	25
Sub Total	182	18	0	0	0	200
Percentage	91.0	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
RAJASTHAN						
Sirohi	25	0	0	0	0	25
Pali	34	0	0	0	1	35
Ajmer	37	3	0	0	0	40
Jaipur	31	0	0	0	0	31
Nagaur	13	0	0	0	0	13
Sikar	30	0	0	0	0	30
Alwar	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sub Total	172	3	0	0	1	176
Percentage	97.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	100%
HARYANA						
Mahendragarh	24	0	0	0	1	25
Rewari	25	0	0	0	0	25
Sub Total	49	0	0	0	1	50
Percentage	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
Average Percentage	95.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.3 Social Category

In Gujarat, 56.5% of the Agri-PAFs belong to General Castes while 13.5% and 29.0% belong to the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST), respectively. Mehasana has maximum number of Agri-PAFs belonging to ST, while Ahmedabad has maximum PAFs from SC Community. In Rajasthan, 65.3% of the Agri-PAFs belong to OBC, while 18.8% belong to ST. Population of Scheduled Tribes among the surveyed agricultural PAPs is found to very low. In Haryana, 60% of the Agri-PAFs belongs to OBC, while remaining 40% belongs to General Category.

Table 4-14 Social Category distribution of Agri PAFs

	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total
GUJARAT					
Vadodara	21	0	1	3	25
Anand	23	0	1	1	25
Kheda	13	0	3	9	25
Ahmedabad	2	0	20	3	25
Gandhinagar	11	0	0	14	25
Mahesana	7	0	0	18	25
Patan	15	1	2	7	25
Banaskantha	21	1	0	3	25
Sub-total	113	2	27	58	200
Percentage	56.5%	1.0%	13.5%	29%	100%
RAJASTHAN					
Sirohi	1	14	7	3	25
Pali	6	14	14	1	35
Ajmer	4	30	6	0	40
Jaipur	1	27	1	2	31
Nagaur	0	13	0	0	13
Sikar	9	16	5	0	30
Alwar	1	1	0	0	2
Sub-total	22	115	33	6	176
Percentage	12.5%	65.3%	18.8%	3.4%	100%
HARYANA					
Mahendragarh	8	17	0	0	25
Rewari	12	13	0	0	25
Sub-total	20	30	0	0	50
Percentage	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Average Percentage	36.3%	42.1%	10.8%	10.8%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.4 Distribution of Assets

Assets are indicators of the socio-economic conditions of people. Livestock are mostly cow, buffalo, sheep, ox, goat etc. Agricultural equipments are mainly tractor, thresher, harvester. Consumer durables are TV, fridge, mixer etc. In Banaskantha District, the number of livestock and consumer durables are maximum which indicating the better economic condition of majority of families likely to be affected by the Project.

Table 4-15 shows that Agri-PAFs belong to all of the districts of Rajasthan have a good number of livestock and consumer durables but only a few numbers of vehicles. In Haryana, both Rewari and Mahendragarh Districts have a number of livestock and consumer durables which indicating the better economic condition of majority of families likely to be affected by the Project.

Table 4-15 Distribution of Assets of Agri PAFs

	Livestock	Agri Equipments	Consumer Durables	2-Wheelers	4-Wheelers
GUJARAT					
Vadodara	98	21	97	19	0
Anand	69	14	105	6	2
Kheda	144	7	71	5	0
Ahmedabad	72	53	135	7	0
Gandhinagar	154	12	65	13	1
Mahesana	110	48	128	8	1
Patan	81	19	92	11	0
Banaskantha	174	62	164	17	5
Sub-total	902	236	857	86	9
RAJASTHAN					
Sirohi	114	20	50	6	0
Pali	132	30	164	15	2
Ajmer	235	14	105	10	7
Jaipur	354	17	87	10	2
Nagaur	78	12	28	8	0
Sikar	191	24	88	11	2
Alwar	9	0	6	0	0
Sub-total	1,113	117	528	60	13
HARYANA					
Mahendragarh	73	17	115	10	2
Rewari	58	47	127	22	6
Sub-total	131	64	242	32	8
Grand Total	2,146	417	1627	178	30

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.5 Average Landholding Size

Table 4-16 shows that average land holding capacity of overall project area is maximum in Ahmedabad and minimum in Sirohi of Rajasthan. In Gujarat, the average land holding size is maximum at 4.6 ha in Ahmedabad District, while in Anand it is only 1.0 ha. In Rajasthan, the average land holding size is highest in Pali District at 5.1 ha and lowest is Sirohi District at 0.9 ha. In Haryana, the average land holding size is maximum at 3.5 ha in Mahendragarh District, while it is 3.3 ha in Rewari.

Table 4-16 Average Size of Landholding of Agri PAFs

	Average of Land holding (ha)
GUJARAT	
Vadodara	1.3
Anand	1
Kheda	1.9
Ahmedabad	4.6
Gandhinagar	2.8
Mahesana	2.1
Patan	1.2
Banaskantha	1.9
RAJASTHAN	
Sirohi	0.9
Pali	5.1
Ajmer	2.7
Jaipur	1.6
Nagaur	1.9
Sikar	1.4
Alwar	2.6
HARYANA	
Mahendragarh	3.5
Rewari	3.3

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.6 Requirement of Accessibility Envisaged

It may be noted that all of the Agri-PAFs of three states have demand for a provision of RUB to ensure easy accessibility to their agricultural fields because in parallel section land may be bifurcated due to the proposed alignment. In Rajasthan, 2.3% of PAFs have demand for service road also.

4.4.7 Drinking Water Sources

Table 4-17 shows that PAFs of all over project area depend upon public water supply.

In Gujarat, only 40% of the Agri-PAFs depend on public water supply for drinking water. Almost equal number of people depends on their own pump well for water while 36% depends on common pump well.

In Rajasthan, only 32.4% of the Agri-PAFs depend on public water supply for drinking water. 19.3% have on their own pump well for water while another 22.2% of Agri-PAFs own dig well. About 24.4% depend on common pump well for drinking water.

In Haryana, only 62% of the Agri-PAFs depend on public water supply for drinking water. 24% depend on their own pump well for water while 10% depends on common pump well.

Table 4-17 Drinking Water Sources of Agri PAFs

	Brought from Water Vendors	Dig Well (Common)	Dig Well (Private)	Public Water Supply	Pump Well (Common)	Pump Well (Private)	Total
GUJARAT							
Vadodara	0	2	2	6	10	5	25
Anand	0	0	0	8	15	2	25
Kheda	0	0	1	11	8	5	25
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	19	1	5	25
Gandhinagar	0	0	0	9	2	14	25
Mahesana	0	0	0	9	0	16	25
Patan	0	0	0	13	0	12	25
Banaskantha	0	0	0	5	0	20	25
Sub-total	0	2	3	80	36	79	200
Percentage	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	40.0%	18.0%	39.5%	100%
RAJASTHAN							
Sirohi	0	0	3	7	11	4	25
Pali	3	0	11	9	6	6	35
Ajmer	0	0	15	16	9	0	40
Jaipur	0	0	2	2	11	16	31
Nagaur	0	0	0	4	3	6	13
Sikar	0	0	8	17	3	2	30
Alwar	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sub-total	3	0	39	57	43	34	176
Percentage	1.7%	0.0%	22.2%	32.4%	24.4%	19.3%	100%
HARYANA							
Mahendragarh	0	0	1	19	2	3	25
Rewari	1	0	0	12	3	9	25
Sub-total	1	0	1	31	5	12	50
Percentage	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	62.0%	10.0%	24.0%	100%
Average Percentage	1.9%	0.3%	8.6%	44.8%	17.5%	27.6%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.8 Toilet Facility

Table 4-18 shows that, 76.5% of Agri-PAFs have indoor facilities for toilet in Gujarat, while 22.5% of them have toilets outside of their house. It is common practice throughout rural India that people construct toilets separately from their residential building but within their

own courtyard. In Rajasthan, majority of the Agri-PAFs at 89.2% have their own toilet as indoor facility, while 4% have outdoor toilets. Only 1.1% of them do not have any toilets. In Haryana, 62% of Agri-PAFs have no toilet facility. Only 36% of them have toilets inside their house.

Table 4-18 Toilet Facility of Agri-PAFs

	In-door Toilet	Out-door Toilet(Common)	Out-door Toilet (Private)	Not Available	Total
GUJARAT					
Vadodara	9	1	15	0	25
Anand	25	0	0	0	25
Kheda	11	0	14	0	25
Ahmedabad	25	0	0	0	25
Gandhinagar	20	0	5	0	25
Mahesana	20	0	5	0	25
Patan	21	0	4	0	25
Banaskantha	22	1	2	0	25
Sub-total	153	2	45	0	200
Percentage	76.5%	1.0%	22.5%	0.0%	100%
RAJASTHAN					
Sirohi	22	0	2	1	25
Pali	30	4	1	0	35
Ajmer	38	1	1	0	40
Jaipur	28	1	2	0	31
Nagaur	11	2	0	0	13
Sikar	27	2	1	0	30
Alwar	1	0	0	1	2
Sub-total	157	10	7	2	176
Percentage	89.2%	5.7%	4.0%	1.1%	100%
HARYANA					
Mahendragarh	9	0	1	15	25
Rewari	9	0	0	16	25
Sub-total	18	0	1	31	50
Percentage	36.0%	0.0%	2.0%	62.0%	100%
Average Percentage	67.2%	2.2%	9.5%	21.0%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.9 Power Supply

In Gujarat at 99.9%, Rajasthan at 94.3% and Haryana at 98% of Agri-PAFs have power supply but in Rajasthan and Haryana, 5.7% and 2% have no electric connections, respectively.

4.4.10 Women Involved in Economic Activity

In Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, about 4.5%, 30.1%, and 2% of families belonging to Agri-PAFs who have women economic active, respectively. In Gujarat, 6 families in Anand District, 24 families of Jaipur District, Rajasthan and 1 family from Rewari in Haryana have reported that women members are engaged in economic activities.

4.4.11 Awareness about DFC Project

In Gujarat at 94 %, Rajasthan at 90.3% and Haryana at 92%, people are conscious about the DFC project. People have got the basic information about the Project mainly from newspaper and TV. In Rajasthan, majority of the Agri-PAFs (who are aware about DFC) acknowledged Television as the prime source of information. 29.6% of the respondents have obtained the information from newspapers while only 3.8% of PAFs learnt about the Project by word of mouth.

4.4.12 Intension to Change of Occupation

Table 4-19 shows that overall 40% of Agri-PAFs want to change their occupation. In Gujarat, only 12.5% of Agri-PAFs wished to change their occupation while 87.5% wanted to remain farmers. In Rajasthan, 86.4% of the Agri-PAFs expressed their desire to continue farming in future. Only 13.6% of the Agri-PAFs wished to change their present occupation to business. In Haryana, Only 94.0% of Agri-PAFs wished to change their occupation, while 6.0% wanted to remain farmers.

Table 4-19 Intension to Change of Occupation of Agri PAFs

	Change of occupation	Work as farmer
GUJARAT		
Vadodara	1	24
Anand	4	21
Kheda	3	22
Ahmedabad	1	24
Gandhinagar	3	22
Mahesana	2	23
Patan	6	19
Banaskantha	5	20
Sub-total	25	175
Percentage	12.5%	87.5%
RAJASTHAN		
Sirohi	11	14
Pali	8	27
Ajmer	1	39
Jaipur	1	30
Nagaur	0	13
Sikar	3	27
Alwar	0	2
Sub-total	24	152
Percentage	13.6%	86.4%
HARYANA		
Mahendragarh	24	1
Rewari	23	2
Sub-total	47	3
Percentage	94.0%	6.0%
Average Percentage	40.0%	60.0%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.13 Preferences for Future Occupation

Table 4-20 shows preferences for future occupations of PAFs Overall project area 39.4% Agri-PAFs have preferences of rice cultivation followed by vegetable production which is 29.2%. In Gujarat, rice is the most favored crop of the farmers who wanted to continue the farming occupation i.e (48%). In Rajasthan, 42.1% of the surveyed PAFs, who wished to retain their status as farmers chose to cultivate vegetables, while 34.2% preferred rice cultivation. Higher rate of return of the investment amount in case of vegetable farming have influenced the choice of the people. In Haryana, 36% Agri-PAFs wanted to continue the rice cultivation farming occupation. 20% and 12% of the Agri-PAFs are interested vegetable and livestock raising farming, respectively. Almost all over project area of the agricultural PAFs did not express any choice for alternative farming land.

Table 4-20 Preferences for Future Occupation of Agri PAFs

	Livestock raising	Orchard	Rice cultivation	Vegetable	No Answer	Total
GUJARAT						
Vadodara	2	2	15	5	1	25
Anand	3	1	10	7	4	25
Kheda	3	0	13	6	3	25
Ahmedabad	0	1	17	6	1	25
Gandhinagar	1	0	16	5	3	25
MAHESANA	0	3	12	8	2	25
Patan	3	1	4	11	6	25
Banaskantha	8	0	9	3	5	25
Sub-total	20	8	96	51	25	200
Percentage	10.0%	4.0%	48.0%	25.5%	12.5%	100%
RAJASTHAN						
Sirohi	2	0	6	6	0	14
Pali	6	0	12	9	0	27
Ajmer	8	0	14	17	0	39
Jaipur	6	0	11	13	0	30
Nagaur	6	0	1	6	0	13
Sikar	8	0	8	11	0	27
Alwar	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sub-total	36	0	52	64	0	152
Percentage	23.7%	0.0%	34.2%	42.1%	0.0%	100%
HARYANA						
Mahendragarh	2	3	13	2	5	25
Rewari	4	0	5	8	8	25
Sub-total	6	3	18	10	13	50
Percentage	12.0%	6.0%	36.0%	20.0%	26.0%	100%
Average Percentage	15.2%	3.3%	39.4%	29.2%	12.8%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

4.4.14 Request to Implementing Authority about R&R

Table 4-21 shows that all of the Agri-PAFs wanted proper distribution of compensation against acquisition of their agricultural land in Gujarat. In Rajasthan, almost all of the Agri-PAFs requested for disbursement of compensation (at market price of their land). Only 1 person in Alwar District has requested for both compensation and assistance in R&R. In Haryana, all of the PAPs wanted proper distribution of compensation and assistance for R&R against acquisition of their agricultural land.

Table 4-21 Request to Implementing Authority about R&R of Agri PAFs

	Both compensation & assistance for R&R	Compensation	Total
GUJARAT			
Vadodara	-	25	25
Anand	-	25	25
Kheda	-	25	25
Ahmedabad	-	25	25
Gandhinagar	-	25	25
Mahesana	-	25	25
Patan	-	25	25
Banaskantha	-	25	25
Sub-total	-	200	200
Percentage	-	100%	100%
RAJASTHAN			
Sirohi	0	25	25
Pali	0	35	35
Ajmer	0	40	40
Jaipur	0	31	31
Nagaur	0	13	13
Sikar	0	30	30
Alwar	1	1	2
Sub-total	1	175	176
Percentage	0.6%	99.4%	100%
HARYANA			
Mahendragarh	21	4	25
Rewari	24	1	25
Sub Total	45	5	50
Percentage	90.0%	10.0%	100%

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Agri-PAFs, 2008 and 2009

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 including non-title holders for lost assets at replacement value;
- 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 (optional) etc.
- 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 5-1 General Principles for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the Project

1)	Project-affected persons/families (PAPs/PAFs) will be categorized as titleholders, non-titleholders; wage earners, kiosk, 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 compensation for lost assets at replacement cost.
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 census which serves as a cut-off date.
- 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.
- After the cut-off date, if any person enters into the proposed ROW and DFCCIL fails to evict these people as per the existing law within six (6) months, then the new illegal occupant will be treated at par with other illegal occupants as available under the RRP framework.

5.3 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE/REHABILITATION

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

Table 5-2 Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation

- 1) The cut-off date for entitlement is the date (i) on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA 2008 for legal owners and (ii) the census date for non-titleholders in affected zone.
- 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 compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. 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 5-3 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 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 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 5-5. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and socio-economic status of PAPs.

Table 5-5 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) 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</p> <p>(iv) 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>(v) 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>(vi) Policy for acquisition/compensation for residual land will be as per note C</p> <p>(vii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008</p>

2		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.
3		Un-registered tenants, 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</p>

				<p>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>
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				
5	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				
6	Structures on the Project	Owners of structures identified as on date of	Compensation at replacement cost	(i) Encroachers (as defined in Note F) shall be given three

	ROW	notification (20A).	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>months' notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures if notice is not given</p> <p>(ii) 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> <p>(iii) 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 JNURM for Urban Areas</p> <p>(f) Subsistence allowance for those living below poverty line equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood				
7	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)</p> <p><i>(land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 1 (iv) above would not be eligible for this assistance)</i></p> <p>(ii) Training Assistance of Rs 4,000/- for income generation per household</p>

				(iii) Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible
E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) & those Below Poverty Line				
8	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages (<i>BPL household availing 300 days minimum wages, subsistence allowance under section 6 (f) above would not be eligible for this compensation</i>)
E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families				
9	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				
	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				
	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to	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

			adjacent parcel of land/ assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL
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Note A

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RAA 2008, section 20 (G) which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:

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

(ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.

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

3. While determining the compensation amount, competent authority or arbitrator shall also take into account the following, as per provisions in section 20 F (8) of RAA 2008 :

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

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

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

4. Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:

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

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

5. In case where the right of the user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired, an amount calculated at ten percent of the compensation amount determined under section 20 F(1) of RAA 2008, shall be paid by the EA to the owner and any other person whose right in enjoyment of the land has been affected.

Note B

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

(i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity

(ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district

(iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

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

Note C

If the residual plot(s) is (are) not economically viable, the EA will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available 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.

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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, but small proportion of village members under one village. Therefore, PAPs to be relocated tend to prefer to move to within or nearby their original village in general according to the result of socio-economic survey and public consultation meetings for RRP. Under such situation, the Project will not plan to prepare the resettlement site.

On the other, 54.3% of the respondents of the Socio-economic Survey in Gujarat have requested for newly constructed house, 17.6% in Rajasthan and 49.4% in Haryana, respectively. Provision of alternative house/land will not be considered as an option to the PAPs as they will be compensated with cash compensation as per replacement cost and other benefits also.

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 programme under RRP should be proceed 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.

Table 7-1 shows due to DFC project, livelihood of 265 families will be affected due to loss of commercial structures and 114 families will be affected due to loss of residential cum commercial structures.

Table 7-1 Distribution of Families Losing Commercial Properties

	Project-Affected Structures			Project-Affected Families		
	Commercial	Residential -cum- commercial	Total	Commercial	Residential -cum- commercial	Total
Gujarat						
Vadodara	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anand	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kheda	1	0	9	1	0	1
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar	1	0	1	1	0	1
Mahesana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha	0	1	1	0	2	2
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pali	18	4	22	18	4	22
Ajmer	51	17	68	51	18	69
Jaipur	33	15	48	33	15	48
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikar	56	30	86	61	38	99
Alwar	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>238</u>
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	69	19	88	73	28	101
Rewari	22	8	30	27	8	35
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>136</u>
Total	251	95	346	265	114	379

Note: The above figures are related to both fully and partially affected structures.

Source: Project-Affected Structure Survey, 2008

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through small business, trading or cultivation and therefore it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. The NGO may be engaged for R&R implementation if required otherwise, the work shall be done by a team of CPMs representatives and Social Consultants attached with Social Environmental Management Unit. 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 ONGOING POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

CPMs and their unit, Social Scientist of Social and Environmental Management unit 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 CPMs 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 IR activity PAPs will be available from the census and socio economic survey. Information from baseline surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz,

- Land Based Economic activity
- Non Land Based Economic activities
- 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,
- 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 (Squatters)

- 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

Following Measures for income restoration will be taken to recover PAPs livelihood as per approved Entitlement Matrix based on RAA 2008 & NRRP 2007.

1. 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).
2. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (NRRP para7.14)
3. Training Assistance of Rs.4, 000/- for income generation per household.
4. 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.
5. 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 is responsible for the overall technical aspects and execution of the Project. Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) as field office have been already established at Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, and Jaipur 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. DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for 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 will set up a Project Management Unit (PMU) in its different 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**, DFCCIL is over all responsible for successful implementation of the project. In respect of Social Management, the specific responsibilities include the following:

- Interact regularly with SEMU and other DFCCIL engineers,
- Participate in the policy related meetings in Railway Board on LA and R&R,
- Ensure timely release of money to Competent Authority offices for activities included in RAP.

b) **Director, (Project and Planning)**, DFCCIL, is the Chief Executive of the project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including RAP. In respect of RAP, 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 RAP 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 RAP 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 General Manager, Additional General Manager & Joint General Manager (LA). This Unit is responsible for smooth implementation of RAP. During the course of the project implementation, the SEMU will be responsible for the following

- Report to MD and Dir. (PP) about the progress in LA and R&R,
- Coordinate with the CPM offices, on the implementation of RAP,
- 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

8.3 R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

The Chief Project Manager Assisted by Deputy Project Managers, Project Manager, Assistant Project Managers (Social and Environment) & 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 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 LA, 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 Head quarter.

- Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redress of grievances of PAPs.

8.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

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

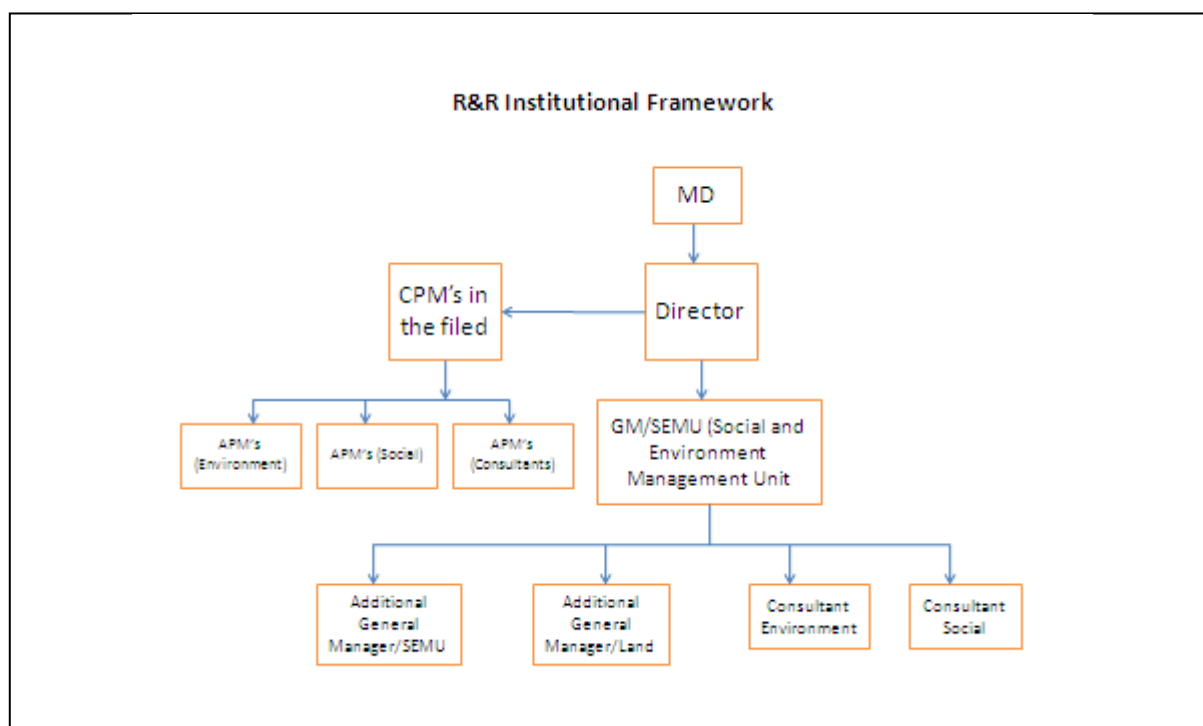


Figure 8-1 Overall Organizational Frame work of R&R Institutions

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 PMU and CPM offices will receive training and orientation for implementation of RRP. The NGO will be trained to upgrade their skills to deliver the R&R components more effectively over time. This training and orientation will be conducted by the consultant who prepared the RRP. The following components will be covered in the training:

- Understanding of the JICA policy guidelines and requirements;
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Project;
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step;
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism; and
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

9.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

The proposed R&R activities are divided in to 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;
- Verification of Properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses;
- Issues regarding compensation of award by DFCCIL; payment of all eligible assistance;

- Preparations of affected persons for relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons,
- Initiation of economic rehabilitation measures and Relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons;
- Site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work

9.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

The internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, CPM office and implementing NGO (if required) and will start early during the project when implementation of RRP starts and will continue till the complementation of the subproject. The independent monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the project.

9.3 R&R IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be prepared in further design stage of the project. 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.

	Actions	2009		2010				2011				2012				2013			
		3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
1	Preparation of Land Plan	completed																	
2	Identification of Plot owner	completed																	
3	Notification Under Section 20A of RAA - 2008	completed																	
4	Hearing of objections	completed																	
5	Joint Verifications																		
6	Notification under section 20E of RAA-2008																		
7	Preparation of RRP																		
8	Disclosure of RRP																		
9	PCM's for RRP	Completed *																	
10	Finalization of Entitlement Matrix																		
11	Base Line Survey																		
12	Preparation of Final RRP																		
13	Disclosure of Final RRP																		
14	Preparation of Compensation																		
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 Resettlement Impact																		
21	RAP performance Monitoring																		
22	Grievance Redressal																		

Figure 9-1 Resettlement Timetable

*Additional PCMS will be conducted, if required.

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

CHAPTER 10 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Public Consultation Meeting for RRP (PCM for RRP) was planned to be held in the all villages to be affected due to land acquisition and resettlement for the DFC Project. Therefore, participants of the PCM were basically limited to the project-affected persons (PAPs). Approximately 450 villages were subject to the PCM. Methodology of the PCM for RRP and meeting results are shown below.

10.2 METHODOLOGY

10.2.1 Criteria on Selection of Venues

Since it is infeasible to conduct the PCM in each village under the limited time and resources, several villages were clubbed efficiently, considering various conditions such as physical locations and area under jurisdiction of one competent authority. Main criteria for particular venue selection for conducting PCMs are described below:

- 1) Several villages were clubbed efficiently under one venue, considering maximum distance from far-away villages was 10-12 km, so that people from distant villages also can attend these meetings.
- 2) Since 25 Competent Authority are working for land acquisition process for DFC Project in the section between Rewari and Vadodara, selection of venue under jurisdiction of only one CA.
- 3) Area where more structures are going to be affected also considered selecting one venue.
- 4) These are remote villages. Therefore, availability of meeting hall and other logistic facility were also considered.

10.2.2 Participation from the Project Side

Participation of representatives from the CPM office of DFCCIL, who can appropriately explain about the project and RRP issues and answer to question, was secured to keep adequate initiative of the project proponent for implementation of the PCM for RRP.

In addition, all of the Chief Secretaries of the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana along the Competent Authority of the concerned districts were informed about the schedule of the meeting with a request for their honoured presence in the meeting. All the dignitaries were invited 7 to 15 days before the meeting.

The concerned railway division heads, general managers and stations superintendents were intimated about the schedule of the meeting with a request for their presence.

10.2.3 Distribution of Invitation Letters and Notice

Invitation letters and notice in English from Ministry of Railways (MOR) and translated Hindi and Gujarati versions were distributed among the village heads and targeted PAPs. Though all of the PAPs to be affected due to the land acquisition and resettlement are targeted for the PCM for RRP, it was almost impossible to identify all of the PAPs based on the information under the Notification 20A only, since the Census and Baseline Survey under the NRRP 2007 has not been conducted yet. Therefore, invitation letter was distributed to the village head/panchayat offices and it was also put on the notice board in the respective village administrative offices. However, another effort was made to invite persons whose structures are going to be affected in each affected villages by distributing invitation letters personally. The notice contained the date, venue and time of the meetings. The participants were invited for the meeting at least one week before the meeting.

10.2.4 Registration of the Participants

General information of the participants such as name, name of the village, and affected survey number were recorded at the entrance of the PCM.

10.2.5 Contents of Disclosed Information

In principle, current policies in India on land acquisition and resettlement were disclosed and explained in the PCM, which are the Railways Amendment Act 2008 (RAA 2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

The presentation material is shown in **Attachment 10-1**. Handout was prepared and distributed in the PCM as shown in **Attachment 10-2**. Both materials were prepared in English, in Gujarati for the PCM in Gujarat, and in Hindi for the PCM in Haryana and Rajasthan.

10.2.6 Program Schedule and Agenda

The program schedule and agenda of the PCM is shown below:

- 1) Registration of the participants
- 2) Distribution of handouts, survey questionnaire and writing pad and pen to the participants
- 3) Distribution of soft drinks in the waiting time
- 4) Welcome address to the participants on behalf of MOR & DFCCIL
- 5) Introduction of the DFCCIL and Railway officials present in the PCM to the participants
- 6) Introduction of Competent Authority, wherever present to the participants
- 7) PowerPoint presentation on Draft RRP using laptop and projector.
- 8) Tea Break
- 9) Question-Answer Session where the questions raised by the participants were answered directly by the DFCCIL officials and the Competent Authority
- 10) Assistance in filling up of the questionnaire upon request by the participants and Collection of distributed questionnaire
- 11) Vote of Thanks

10.2.7 Discussions, Questions and Answers

A session for question and answer was prepared after completion of the major information dissemination on the Project in the PCM. A session for discussion of taking questions from the participants and answering to the questions where correct information was available, was appropriately held in order to disseminate full information of the Project at the time of holding the PCM.

10.2.8 Record of the Meeting

(1) Record the Participants:

Name, gender, occupation, age, name of the village the participants belong to and other appropriate features was recorded at the entrance of PCM and reproduced in the report.

(2) Record of the Contents of Meeting

The contents of the discussion of the PCM were recorded by electronically recordable device and reproduced by transcribing the contents in the report.

(3) Questionnaire Survey

Elaborate questionnaire survey was conducted but not limited to the questionnaire as follows in order to illustrate representation of the participants of each meeting. The results were analyzed statistically and reproduced in the report. A questionnaire is less than one sheet of A4 size paper with major points of concern as follows:

- Origin of the participant (native/ not native to the state, majority/minority of native tribe)
- Name of the village
- Age
- Occupation
- Level of education
- Household income
- Whether the property of the participant is affected as per Notification 20A
- Type of the affected property (land and/or structure)
- Percentage of the property affected
- Nature of the property (Own/rented)
- Whether livelihood will be affected due to acquisition of the said property.

10.3 RESULTS OF THE PCM FOR RRP

10.3.1 Actual Schedule of the PCM for RRP

The schedule of the PCM for RRP along with the venue and time of the meeting is presented in the following table. Although the duration of the PCM was planned for 2 hours, some of the PCMs extended for more than 2 hours due to many questions and discussions.

Table 10-1 Schedule of the PCMs for RRP

	Venue	District	Date of PCM	Starting Time	Venue	CPM
1	Kund Station	Rewari	10.08.09	10:00	Sansad Hall	Jaipur
2	Ateli Station Area	Mahendergarh	11.08.09	10:00	Radha Krishna Temple	Jaipur
3	Kathoowas ¹	Alwar	11.08.09	15:00	Panchayat Bhawan-Kathoowas	Jaipur
4	Pithrawas	Rewari	21.10.09	11:00	Navjyoti Vidyalaya, Pithrawas	Delhi
5	Narnaul	Mahendergarh	13.08.09	10:00	Jain Hall	Jaipur
6	Neejampur	Mahendergarh	13.08.09	16:00	Senior Secondary School-Neejampur	Jaipur
7	Bihar	Sikar	17.08.09	10:00	Govt Secondary School	Jaipur
8	Neem Kathana	Sikar	17.08.09	16:00	Hotel Gangees Garden	Jaipur
9	Sri Madhopur	Sikar	19.08.09	10:00	Annapurna Hall	Jaipur
10	Ringus	Sikar	19.08.09	16:00	Shri Shyam Bhawan Mandir	Jaipur
11	Kishan manpura	Jaipur	20.08.09	12:00	Senior Secondary School-Kishan Manpura	Jaipur
12	Renwal	Jaipur	24.08.09	16:00	Agarwal Seva Sadan	Jaipur
13	Bhainslana	Jaipur	24.08.09	10:00	Panchayat Bhaban	Jaipur
14	Minda	Nagaur	25.08.09	16:00	Govt Secondary School	Jaipur
15	Narayana	Jaipur	27.08.09	10:00	Dadu Sampraday Hall, Narayana	Jaipur
16	Tilonia	Ajmer	27.08.09	16:00	Senior Secondary School	Jaipur
17	Madar	Ajmer	29.08.09	9:00	Daya Sukh Bhawan	Ajmer
18	Mangaliyawas	Ajmer	29.08.09	16:00	Chummalisa Jat Samaj	Ajmer
19	Peeplaj	Ajmer	31.08.09	10:00	Senior Secondary School, Peeplaj	Ajmer
20	Sarmaliya	Ajmer	31.08.09	16:00	Panchayat Bhaban Sarmaliya	Ajmer
21	Sendra/Jharli	Pali	01.09.09	16:00	Senior Secondary school	Ajmer
22	Bagri Nagar	Pali	03.09.09	11:00	Ashapura Marriage Hall	Ajmer

	Venue	District	Date of PCM	Starting Time	Venue	CPM
23	Banta	Pali	04.09.09	11:00	Panchayat Baban - Banta	Ajmer
24	Bhagawanpura Station	Pali	07.09.09	16:00	Upper Primary School, Bhagwanpura Village	Ajmer
25	Falna Station	Pali	08.09.09	16:00	Shri Naminath Jain SitambarTirth, Ambuja Nagar	Ajmer
26	Balwana	Pali	08.09.09	10:00	Community Hall, Balwana	Ajmer
27	Pindwara Jn	Sirohi	10.09.09	11:00	Banarshi Mohan Seva Sadan	Ajmer
28	Abu Road	Sirohi	11.09.09	10:00	Agrawal Vishnu Dharamsala	Ajmer
29	Iqbal garh	Banaskantha	18.09.09	10:00	Agrasen Dharamsala	Ajmer
30	Palanpur	Banaskantha	18.09.09	16:00	Hotel Cappal, Ahmedabad Palanpur Highway, Palanpur	Ahmedabad
31	Nandotri	Patan	17.09.09	11:00	Reliance Community Hall, Nandotri village	Ahmedabad
32	Linch	Mahesana	15.09.09	16:00	Jain wadi hall	Ahmedabad
33	Nandasan	Mahesana	15.09.09	10:00	M P Patel School	Ahmedabad
34	Dhanot	Gandhi Nagar	14.09.09	16:00	Gujarati Primary School	Ahmedabad
35	Hajipur	Gandhi Nagar	14.09.09	10:00	Maha Kali Mandir Hall	Ahmedabad
36	Sanand	Ahmedabad	22.09.09	10:00	Saurashtra Sthanakwasi Jain Wadi	Ahmedabad
37	Bhat	Ahmedabad	22.09.09	16:00	Bhat Dharamsala	Ahmedabad
38	Vasna Bujarg	Kheda	23.09.09	10:00	Swami Narayan Temple-Vasna Bujaarg	Ahmedabad
39	Pimpara	Kheda	23.09.09	16:00	Pimpara Primary School	Ahmedabad
40	Changa	Anand	07.10.09	12:00	Patelwadi Hall,near Ambe Mata temple	Vadodara
41	Khandhali	Anand	06.10.09	16:00	Community Hall, Panchayat Office	Vadodara
42	Khadol	Anand	06.10.09	11:00	Sri Madhovanand Ashram, Behind Ranchod Rai Temple	Vadodara
43	Chapad	Vadodara	05.10.09	11:00	Satkeival Temple, Patelwadi Hall	Vadodara
44	Samiyala	Vadodara	05.10.09	16:00	Kshtriya Samaj, Rajput Panchniwadi	Vadodara

Source: SAPROF Study

10.3.2 Attendance of the PCM for RRP

Summary Results of Attendances for RRP-PCM are shown in Table 10-2. Out of total 453 villages to be affected as per information in the Notification 20A, 307 villages (67.8%) attended the PCMs in total. In addition, out of total 14,030 landowners as per information in the Notification 20A, 4,386 persons attended the PCMs. However, the attendants are not only landowner, but also non-landowner such as leaseholder and non-titleholder. More detailed results of the PCM for RRP are shown in Table 10-3, Table 10-4, Table 10-5, and Table 10-6.

Table 10-2 Summary Results of Attendances for RRP-PCM

	Total PCMs	Total Villages Affected	Number of Village Attended	(%)	Total Landowners	Number of Participants	(%)
		(a)	(b)	=(b)/(a)	(c)	(d)	=(d)/(c)
CPM Jaipur	16	146	110	75.3%	3,875	1993	51.4%
CPM Ajmer	13	154	97	63.0%	4,707	918	19.5%
CPM Ahmedabad	11	110	77	70.0%	3,480	1185	34.1%
CPM Vadodara	4	43	20	46.5%	1,968	290	14.7%
Total	44	453	304	67.1%	14,030	4386	31.3%

Source: SAPROF Study

Table 10-3 Results of the RRP-PCM under Jurisdiction of CPM Jaipur

	Venue	Date of PCM	District	Number of Affected Village	Number of Attended Village	Land to be Acquired		Affected Private structures #	Number of Participants	Attendance of MOR/DFCCIL	Attendance of CA
						Area (ha)	Number of Land Owner***				
1	Kund Station ¹⁾	10.08.09	Rewari	4	4	19.5	221	2	100	3	0
2	Ateli Station Area ¹⁾	11.08.09	Mahendergarh	9	9	28.3	316	91	360	4	0
3	Kathoowas ¹⁾	11.08.09	Alwar	1	1	6.1	53	7	18	3	0
4	Pitharawas	21.10.09	Rewari	21	15				130	2	1
5	Narnaul ¹⁾	13.08.09	Mahendergarh	12	10	39.2	382	151	238	3	0
6	Neejampur	13.08.09	Mahendergarh	8	8	25.2	289	50	80	3	0
7	Bihar	17.08.09	Sikar	10	5	102.2	352	0	26	2	0
8	Neem Kathana ¹⁾	17.08.09	Sikar	13	13	110.5	282	57	250	2	0
9	Sri Madhopur ¹⁾	19.08.09	Sikar	9	6	56.1	346	51	90	2	0
10	Ringus ¹⁾	19.08.09	Sikar	7	4	59.6	244	57	11	2	0
11	Kishan manpura ¹⁾	20.08.09	Jaipur	4	4	21.8	121	11	100	3	0
12	Renwal	24.08.09	Jaipur	10	9	91.1	236	71	210	2	0
13	Bhainslana ¹⁾	24.08.09	Jaipur	11	10	100.3	278	13	80	3	0
14	Minda ¹⁾	25.08.09	Nagaur	2	2	6.0	30	0	15	2	0
15	Narayana ¹⁾	27.08.09	Jaipur	17	5	247.9	527	21	85	2	1
16	Tilonia	27.08.09	Ajmer	8	5	68.2	198	9	200	4	0
Total				146	110	982.0	3,875	591	1,193	-	-

1) denotes villages under 20A Notification

2) denotes villages under SAPROF Study and 20A not Notified

* As per information from DFCCIL upto 25.08.2009

*** As per survey number of 20A Notification

As per SAPROF Survey

Source: SAPROF Study

Table 10-4 Results of the RRP-PCM under Jurisdiction of CPM Ajmer

	Venue	Date of PCM	District	Number of Affected Village	Number of Attended Village	Land to be Acquired		Affected Private structures #	Number of Participants	Attendance of MOR/DFCCIL	Attendance of CA
						Area (ha)	Number of Land Owner**				
1	Madar ¹⁾	29.08.09	Ajmer	11	10	125.1	838	0	50	11	0
2	Mangaliya was ¹⁾	29.08.09	Ajmer	12	8	92.1	672	5	80	7	2
3	Peeplaj ¹⁾	31.08.09	Ajmer	4	2	35.7	135	25	45	3	0
4	Sarmaliya ¹⁾	31.08.09	Ajmer	10	6	39.1	314	0	130	5	3
5	Sendra/Jhar li ¹⁾	01.09.09	Pali (Jaitran)	17	17	191.7	675	39	140	5	3
6	Bagri Nagar ¹⁾	03.09.09	Pali (Sojat)	9	7	63.8	229	11	50	5	0
7	Banta ¹⁾	04.09.09	Pali (Sojat)	14	5	140.0	293	7	55	4	0
8	Bhagawanpura Station ¹⁾	07.09.09	Pali (Desuri)	11	7	45.4	177	22	60	4	1
9	Falna Station ¹⁾	08.09.09	Pali (Bali)	17	7	155.9	362	4	50	4	1
10	Balwana ¹⁾	08.09.09	Pali (Sumerpur)	1	1	10.9	33	0	20	4	1
11	Pindwara Jn ¹⁾	10.09.09	Sirohi	18	9	94.5	387	13	50	2	1
12	Abu Road ¹⁾	11.09.09	Sirohi	10	8	67.4	324	2	48	4	1
13	Iqbal garh ¹⁾	18.09.09	Banaskantha	20	10	188.3	268	0	140	4	2
Total				154	97	1,250.0	4,707	128	918	-	-

1) denotes villages under 20A Notification

2) denotes villages under SAPROF Study and 20A not Notified

* As per information from DFCCIL upto 25.08.09

*** As per survey number of 20A Notification

As per SAPROF Survey

Source: SAPROF Study

Table 10-5 Results of the RRP-PCM under Jurisdiction of CPM Ahmedabad

	Venue	Date of PCM	District	Number of Affected Village	Number of Attended Village	Land to be Acquired		Affected Private structures #	Number of Participants	Attendance of MOR/DFCCIL	Attendance of CA
						Area (ha)	Number of Land Owner***				
1	Hajipur ¹⁾	14.09.09	Gandhi Nagar	6	3	70.0	164	0	70	4	1
2	Dhanot ¹⁾	14.09.09	Gandhi Nagar	6	5	68.9	170	2	50	4	1
3	Nandasan ¹⁾	15.09.09	Maheana	15	9	195.3	526	0	60	4	1
4	Linch	15.09.09	Maheana	16	9	242.0	747	3	140	4	3
5	Nandotri	17.09.09	Patan	16	11	186.2	444	0	160	3	1
6	Palanpur ¹⁾	18.09.09	Banaskantha	13	13	210.6	357	12	240	3	2
7	Sanand ¹⁾	22.09.09	Ahmedabad	8	5	347.5			140	3	1
8	Bhat ¹⁾	22.09.09	Ahmedabad	7	7				120	4	1
9	Vasna Bujarg ¹⁾	23.09.09	Kheda	8	4	83.7	275	9	50	3	2
10	Pimpura ¹⁾	23.09.09	Kheda	8	6	102.5	392	0	80	7	1
11	Khandali ¹⁾	06.10.09	Anand	7	5	49.7	405	9	75	7	1
Total				110	77	1,556.3	3,480	30	1,185	-	-

1) denotes villages under 20A Notification

2) denotes villages under SAPROF Study and 20A not Notified

* As per information from DFCCIL upto 25.08.2009

*** As per survey number of 20A Notification

As per SAPROF Survey

Source: SAPROF Study

Table 10-6 Results of the RRP-PCM under Jurisdiction of CPM Vadodara

	Venue	Date of PCM	District	Number of Affected Village	Number of Attended Village	Land to be Acquired		Affected Private structures #	Number of Participants	Attendance of MOR/DFCCIL	Attendance of CA
						Area (ha)	Number of Land Owner***				
1	Changa ¹⁾	07.10.09	Anand	12	5	121.1	613	7	75	6	1
2	Khadol	06.10.09	Anand	12	6	107.9	415	12	90	6	1
3	Chapad ¹⁾	05.10.09	Vadodara	12	5	410.0	634	0	65	7	2
4	Samiyala ¹⁾	05.10.09	Vadodara	7	4		306	1	65	8	2
Total				43	20	639.0	1,968	20	295		

1) denotes villages under 20A Notification

* As per information from DFCCIL upto 25.08.09

*** As per survey number of 20A Notification

As per SAPROF Survey

Source: SAPROF Study

10.3.3 Analysis of Participants

Notification 20A has been published for 453 villages, and all the villages have been covered during the invitation process. Out of the total of 453 villages, PAPs from 304 villages attended the meeting. As mentioned in the preceding chapters, many of the participants avoided registration and questionnaire survey due to the following prime reasons:

- 1) Protest against the land acquisition
- 2) Protest against the compensation policy
- 3) Fear factor, that DFCCIL may forcibly acquire land without paying compensation by using the signature from the registration list, etc.

The summary of participants in the 44 PCMs is shown in the following table.

Table 10-7 Summary of Participants in the PCMs for RRP

Number of 20A notified villages	453
Invited villages for PCM	453
20A notified villages attended (as per estimation)	304
Total number of participants (as counted in the PCMs)	4,386

Source: SAPROF Study

10.3.4 Key Issues discussed in the PCM for RRP

Key issues discussed in the PCM for the RRP are summarized below.

- The participants, irrespective of their location across various districts and type of proposed alignment (detour or parallel) expressed the view that the offered compensation is inadequate for maintaining their livelihood after the proposed land acquisition. The participants were unanimous that the gap between the market price of the land and the compensation to be given as per RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007 is too wide to accept; the DLC rate has not been revised for many areas for years and in places where it has been revised recently, the rate is far from actual market prices of land.
- The participants worried that they cannot purchase similar type of agricultural land in same area from the offered compensation amount and asked the officials for replacement costs.
- The participants raised objection over conversion of agricultural land for commercial purposes by DFCCIL while the compensation is being paid on the basis of agricultural rates. They demanded that the compensation should be provided at commercial rate.
- Reacting sharply on the compensation for only the acquired portion of the land, the participants said in case the piece of land becomes unusable due to small size, compensation must be provided for the entire portion of the land, keeping in view of the involuntary nature of the acquisition.
- Many of the participants expressed that one-time payment of compensation is not sufficient for maintaining their livelihood for those families who will be rendered landless due to the project. Jobs must be provided to at least one member of such families as per the qualification of the candidates.
- In the state of Gujarat, participants said the present alignment being close to major cities and highways have higher land costs; therefore the alignment should be considered on further west of the present alignment, where lower land can be attributed to inaccessibility and infertility (also increased salinity in South Gujarat) of the soil.
- The non-availability of information regarding the Notification 20A readily has affected the villagers badly in the state of Rajasthan while compensation for disputed property and unregistered land plots remained the 'most frequently asked questions' across all the 3 states.
- Participants of Kishangarh-Tilonia area protested heavily against the proposed parallel section and demanded to detour the area to avoid large scale demolition of residential structures and Tilonia Railway Station, which according to the local is historical and worth preserving.
- Compensation for standing crops, utilities and private trees rocked the meetings time to time.

Those comments and opinions were reflected in the relevant policies and Entitlement Matrix as assistances in addition to the provisions as per RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007 as shown in Chapter 5.

10.3.5 Key Analysis Results from Questionnaire Survey to the Participants

The key findings from the analysis of questionnaire survey to the participants of the PCMs are presented in this section. The word 'respondents' used in this section refers to those participants who choose to participate in the questionnaire survey.

- 100% of the respondents are native in origin.
- The affected household are mostly headed by male members of the family; only 5% of the respondent belongs to women headed households and are vulnerable.
- The family size of the respondents varies widely. Majority of the respondents (49%) belong to mid-sized family (6-10 members), followed by small (27%) family having 1 to 5 members. Only 4% of the respondents belong to large families having more than 20 members.
- Majority of the respondents (43%) belong to general caste, followed by respondents from other backward castes (42%). The respondents from SC and ST community are 11% and 3%, respectively.
- 95% of the respondents are Hindu and 4% are Muslims. Rest of the 1% participants belong to

Jain and Sikh religion.

- Educational Status of the respondents shows 80% of the participants are literate.
- Occupational Profile: 65% respondents are farmers while 16% of them are daily wage labours. 6% of the respondents belong to each businessman and self employed category and 7% respondents belong to service class (Government & Private jobs).
- Monthly income of the 81% of respondents is less than 5,000 rupees per month.
- 96% of the respondents are getting affected as per the Notification 20A. This implies that the intended participants attended the PCM.
- 59% of the respondents are losing their agricultural land, while 18% respondents are losing their structure due to land acquisition. 17% of the respondents are getting affected in terms of both land and structures.
- 86% of the respondents said that the land or structure, which is getting affected due to land acquisition for the project, is owned by them.
- 66% of the respondents said that their livelihood will be affected due to the project. The livelihood of the rest of the respondents is not linked with the proposed land acquisition.

10.4 FURTHER ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Base line Survey as per NRRP, 2007

In subsequent stage of the Project, further activities and arrangements have to be done based on the RRP, especially preparation of the RRP by conducting detailed survey for all the PAPs, which is called as "Baseline Survey and Census" under the NRRP 2007, as basis for the compensation and assistance for the land acquisition and resettlement for the Project. Main items required for the further activities and arrangements are explained below.

As per the NRRP 2007, a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) has to be prepared before the project-affected area is declared for transferring the title, which means that the timing before the notification under the Section 20E of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 is issued as declaration of transferring the title for the Project. The RRP has to be prepared based on the draft RRP. In the preparation of the RRP, a Baseline Survey and Census has to be conducted as per the NRRP 2007. Purposes of the Baseline Survey and Census are to prepare the list of likely PAPs within the proposed ROW and also make an inventory of properties and other assets affected. It shall cover all (100%) of PAPs.

The Baseline Survey and Census will be conducted using questionnaire by the consultant appointed by the DFCCIL. Broad information to be collected would include demography of family members, religion, caste, sources of income, occupation, land holdings, ownership and type of structures, other property and assets owned, livestock size, details of losses of assets to the project, etc. The extent of impact on Common Property Resources shall also be covered during census. In addition, individuals and group consultations would be carried out to understand the needs and concerns of PAPs with regard to various issues such as alternatives, compensation, assistance, resettlement options, etc. Based on results of the survey, PAPs will be suitably categorized as titleholders, encroachers, squatters, tenants, vulnerable, etc. The disclosure of RRP will be done to the PAPs.

Disclosure of RRP Report

The RRP will be disclosed all over the Project affected area.

Objectives

The objectives of disclosures are as follows:

1. Disseminate information on the draft rehabilitation and resettlement policy including Entitlement Matrix of Project Affected families in the Project Affected Area.
2. Collection of comments and opinions from Project Affected people on the RRP which will be reflected in the final RRP report.

Methodology of Information disclosure of RRP.

The process of information disclosure will be arranged in a systematic time bound and transparent manner ensuring widest possible public participation of the project. Methodology of the process is given below:

- The distribution of the RRP will be started from February 2010 and it will be kept for one month for Public comments.
- RRP report will be distributed for CPMs offices of DFCCIL, 17 District Collectorate offices, 28 Major Stations including junction stations along with the proposed DFCC alignment as shown in Table 10.8. These reports will be available there for public viewing.
- Summary of RRP especially Entitlement Matrix in vernacular languages in Hindi and Gujarati will be distributed to all the project affected villages including gram panchyat office, 17 district collector ate offices and all stations and CPMs offices.
- In order to facilitate proper information dissemination of availability of RRP, the public notice in vernacular languages Hindi and Gujarati will be put in the notice board of Gram Panchyat offices, 17 District Collectorate offices and all stations and CPMs offices.
- Comments and opinion will be collected within one month.
- Comments and opinion will be accepted on RRP report only in writing through direct delivery, fax, post and emails to the respective CPMs offices. After collection of all comments from the CPMs offices it will be sorted out and summarized then final RRP report will be finalized by reflecting comments and opinions.

Disclosure of the RRP Report

Table 10- 8 Distribution of RRP report

CPM offices	Major Sta.	District Office
CPM/Jaipur CPM/Ajmer CPM/Ahemdabad & CPM/Vadodara	1) Rewari (Jn)	1) Mahendragarh
	2) Narnaul	2) Rewari
	3) Dabla (Jn)	
	1) Alwar (Jn)	1) Jaipur
	2) Kund	2) Nagaur
	3) Neem Ka Thana	3) Sikar
	4) Sri Madhopur	4) Alwar
	5) Ringus (Jn)	5) Sirohi
	6) Jaipur (Jn)	6) Pali
	7) Phulera (Jn)	7) Ajmer
	8) Kishangarh	
	9) Ajmer (Jn)	
	10) Beawar	
	11) Sojat Road	
	12) Marwar Jn	
	13) Falna	
	14) Sirohi Road	

	15) Abu Road	
	1) Palanpur (Jn)	1) Vadodara
	2) Siddhapur	2) Anand
	3) Unjha	3) Kheda
	4) Mahesana(Jn)	4) Ahmedabad
	5) Sabarmati (Jn)	5) Gandhinagar
	6) Ahmedabad (Jn)	6) Mahesana
	7) Nadiad (Jn)	7) Patan
	8) Anand(Jn)	8) Banaskantha
	9) Vasad (Jn)	
	10) Vadodara (Jn)	

Disclosure of the RRP Report

Final RRP will be disclosed after incorporating of census survey data and the comments from Public from December 2010. Methodology for disclosure will be same as per discloser of RRP report as well as the final RRP will be disclosed in website of DFCCIL for Public viewing.

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;
- Resettlement of PAPs;

(2) Output indicators

Output indicators are as follows:

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

(3) Impact indicators

Impact indicators are the factors related to the long-term effect of the project not only on PAFs 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;
- Key informant interviews and

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 Reporting System

DFCCIL Headquarter 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.

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. It will report on quarterly yearly basis to DFCCIL and funding agency. DFCCIL should select and hire this consulting firm within one month of loan approval.

The monitoring will be carried out every year during the RRP implementation.

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 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. Therefore, it is suggested that second impact evaluation will be carried out three to five years of project conclusion.

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.

The external agency will report on quarterly yearly basis to DFCCIL and funding agency.

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:

- Conduct of baseline survey;
- 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 Stage

Since land vs land is not provided as per the Entitlement Matrix still 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;
- Delivery of entitlement;
- Grievance handling;
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity);
- Consultations;
- Relocation;
- Payment of compensation; and
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures.

11.4.3 Rehabilitation Stage

Once PAFs have settled down, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by PAFs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be the following:

- Initiation of income generation activities;
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area;
- Consultations; and
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life.

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 11-1 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 Land Purchase committee 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) Area and type of house and facility
2) Morbidity and mortality rate
3) Communal harmony
4) Taken care of displacement of SC, ST, Women and Vulnerable people.
5) Date and number of times of district level committee meet
6) Number of appeals placed before DFCCIL and grievance redress cell
(3) Economic Indicators
1) Entitlement of PAP's land/cash
2) Number of business re-established
3) Utilization of Compensation
4) Extent of agricultural land/ house sites/business sites purchased
(4) Grievance
1) Cases of LA referred to court pending and settled
2) Number of the Grievance Cell meting
3) Number of village level meeting
4) Number of field visit of Rehabilitation Resettlement Officer
5) Number of cases disposed by district level and state level committee to the satisfaction of PAP's
(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
6) Consultancy fee paid to consultant
7) Establishment cost
8) Staff Salary
9) Vehicle Maintenance

11.6 MONITORING PROJECT INPUT AND OUTPUT

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the R&R coordinator 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, 11-2 & 11-3

CHAPTER 12 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

12.1 NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAFs in all aspects relating to Land Acquisition and payment of compensation in Rehabilitation Action Plan. There is a field level grievance committee that caters to complaint made by local residents on various aspects of grievances on DFC project. Similar grievance redresses system at Central level also exists. This committee will take care any grievances addresses to DFC Project. This committee should hold a meeting a fixed date of every month to hear the grievance and quick disposal of cases of affected persons. Chief Project Manager shall head the Grievance Redressal in his respective jurisdiction. GM/SEMU shall head the Grievance Redressal in the head quarter office.

The grievance redress mechanism will be a three tier system comprising of a (i) Field Level Cell (FLC) headed by CPMs Offices, and (ii) Headquarter Level Cell (HLC) headed by GM/SEMU and (iii) Central Level Cell (CLC) headed by Director/Project and Planning.

12.1.1 Members of Committees

(1) Field Level Cell (FLC)

The FLC shall address grievances pertaining to eligibility and entitlement filed by affected individuals or families as the case may be. The FLC consist of Chief Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, Project Manager, Assistant Project Manager (Environment & Social) and Consultants.

(2) Headquarter Level Cell (HLC)

The Headquarter Level cell will comprise of GM/SEMU and assisted by AGM/SEMU, AGM/Land and Consultant (Environment & Social).

(3) Central Level Cell (CLC)

Director/ Project and Planning will head the committee.

12.1.2 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 escalated to the FLC for forwarding the same to 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, then the FLC level will try to resolve the case with support by Competent Authority. If it will not be solved by FLC level, then it would be escalated to 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 CLC.

It is suggested that Grievance Cell at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government shall meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a prefixed date (preferably on first 7th 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. District Magistrate or Competent Authority of the area shall hear appeal against the decision of the grievance redress committee.

12.2 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIELD LEVEL CELL AT CPM LEVEL

After finalization of RRP, Field Level Committee will conduct the Programme of Information dissemination in the Project Area in respect of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan. It is a part of social environment monitoring plan of the resettlement and rehabilitation of PAFs. The following tasks will be done by the Field Level Committee.

- a) Prepare information materials in local language explaining resettlement and rehabilitation plan such as project brochures and pamphlets to be used for disclosure of information regarding the project objectives, entitlement, compensation principles and procedures, and implementation schedules;
- b) Work in close cooperation with relevant state and central government departments and district administration involved in the valuation of assets acquired and payment of compensation;
- c) Ensure that the PAFs are paid their full entitlements due to them;
- d) Assist the PAFs in redressing of their grievances through the grievance redress mechanism set up for the Project, if required.
- e) Disseminate information for all the PAFs about the functional aspects of the various level committees set up for the Project and assist the PAFs in benefiting from such institutional mechanism;
- f) Participate in monitoring system and prepare progress reports.

12.3 FUNCTION OF THE COMMITTEE

The function of the grievance committee shall be as follows;

- To provide support for the PAFs on problems arising out LA/property acquisition.
- To record the grievance of the affected families, categories and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- To inform DFCCIL and JICA for serious cases within appropriate time frame.
- To report to PAF about developments regarding their grievance and decision of DFCCIL.
- To prioritize the cases based on following criteria:
 - i. Cases pertaining to the land and structure of displaced persons
 - ii. Cases pertaining to the land and structure of adversely affected families.
 - iii. Cases pertaining to the land and structures of partially affected families.

It is important that any grievance address to DFC project is solved basically at Field level with Competent Authority. Otherwise, it will be escalated to Headquarter Level Cell (HLC) or Central Level Cell (CLC). District Magistrate of the area will have the final decision and the decision will not be contested in any other forum except in the Courts of Law.

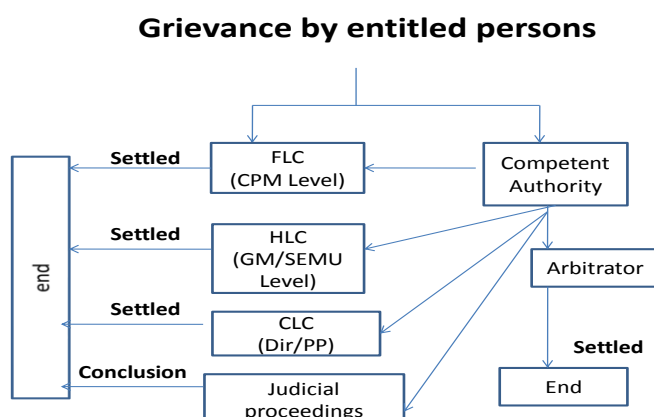


Figure 12-1 Flow Chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism

12.4 Complaint Handling System in DFC Corporate Level

1. A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints and grievances, will be established by the DFCCIL. As a first step, complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR & 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 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.
2. 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.
3. A 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.
4. Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to management.
5. 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.

12.5 Strengthening preventive vigilance to deter fraud and corruption.

- (i) As the first step, CVO (Chief Vigilance Officer) has already been appointed for DFCC. Contact details of CVO shall be publicized widely through the DFCC website and also on bulletin boards at appropriate locations in the corporate and regional offices.

(ii) An exclusive vigilance cell shall be set up by 2010, which, under the direction of CVO, shall act as a watchdog to handle fraud and corruption complaints/cases in coordination with Vigilance Directorate, Ministry of Railways, CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation). In this context, two posts have already been created-(i) Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer, (ii) Asst. Vigilance officer. Vacancy notices have been circulated to fill up these posts.

(iii) It would take some time to man the Vigilance cell, therefore as a temporary Measures, one AM/Engg. & one AM/Fin. have also been deployed to assist CVO in conducting preventive check & complaint investigation in addition to their current duties.

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 got 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

Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all Land including resettlement costs as per NRRP 2007 & RAA 2008 including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies is approximately RS.11952 million. Contingency provisions are also available to take into account variations from this estimate. The budget will be indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories.

These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of PAPs during implementation, and unit costs will also be updated when necessary. The budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation component of the project has been determined based on the anticipated impacts, entitlement options as defined in the approved entitlement matrix and the requirements to be fulfilled as per the directives under the NRRP 2007, RAA, 2008 and guidelines prescribed by JICA.

Below mentioned cost component will be taken care for estimated budget for R&R including land cost after conducting Baseline social survey and shall be provided in final RRP.

Component of Cost

Sl No.	Item
A. Land Acquisition Cost	
1.	Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land
2.	Compensation for Acquisition of Govt. Land
3.	Compensation for Acquisition of Forest Land
B. Compensation for Structures and other Assets	
4	Replacement cost of Structures
5	Replacement cost of other assets like temporary structures (wells, cattle sheds, work shed) etc.
C. Assistance to PAPs	
6	Assistance to Land Less ,Small and Marginal Farmers
7	Transition Allowance
8	Shifting Allowance
9	Training Assistance
10	Special Support for Vulnerable People
11	Rehabilitation Assistance for ST
D. Compensation for Trees and Crops	
12	Compensation for Trees
13	Compensation for Crops
E.Compensation for Common Property Resources	
14	Relocation of CPR
15	Construction and Damage Charges of Public Utilities
F	Supporting Cost for Implementation of RRP and Monitoring
G	Public Consultation Cost
H	Others
Sub Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	
17	Contingency (10% of R&R Cost)
Total	

Sources of Funding

As agreed upon the project financing proposal and provision made in the RRP , all R&R cost will be borne by the MOR. MOR will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities.

CHAPTER 14 FURTHER ACTIVITIES

In subsequent stage of the Project, further activities and arrangements have to be done based on the RRP, especially preparation of the RRP by conducting detailed survey for all the PAPs, which is called as "Baseline Survey and Census" under the NRRP 2007, as basis for the compensation and assistance for the land acquisition and resettlement for the Project. Main items required for the further activities and arrangements are explained below.

The final RRP has to be prepared based on the RRP. In the preparation of the final RRP, a Baseline Survey and Census has to be conducted as per the NRRP 2007. Purposes of the Baseline Survey and Census are to prepare the list of likely PAPs within the proposed ROW and also make an inventory of properties and other assets affected. It shall cover all (100%) of PAPs.

The Baseline Survey and Census will be conducted using questionnaire by the consultant appointed by the DFCCIL. Broad information to be collected would include demography of family members, religion, caste, sources of income, occupation, land holdings, ownership and type of structures, other property and assets owned, livestock size, details of losses of assets to the project, etc. The extent of impact on Common Property Resources shall also be covered during census. In addition, individuals and group consultations would be carried out to understand the needs and concerns of PAPs with regard to various issues such as alternatives, compensation, assistance, resettlement options, etc. Based on results of the survey, PAPs will be suitably categorized as titleholders, encroachers, squatters, tenants, vulnerable, etc. The disclosure of RRP will be done to the PAPs.

After the base line census survey and approval of Entitlement Matrix, village-wise compensation award has been prepared and the following procedures shall be followed for distribution of compensation.

- The competent Authority shall make a village wise award. The award shall have a Performa annexed to it which will have the item wise details of compensation to be paid for the village "Annexure I".
- After the declaration of the award the compensation for each and every beneficiary shall be worked out and shall be complied as per "Annexure- II"
- All the affected PAPs shall be sent a notice as per "Annexure-III" for collecting the compensation award by the Competent Authority.
- The compensation shall be distributed as per the Performa "Annexure-IV".
- The compensation shall be disbursed when the Khatedars delivers the possession on land as per "Annexure-V".
- The Competent Authority after making a payment to the PAPs shall compile the details of the acquired land as per "Annexure-VI" and submit a report to the District Collector for his approval for mutation in the Revenue records, in the name of the acquiring agency.
- Once the District Collector approves the mutation the Competent Authority shall send a report as per "Annexure-VII" to the Tehsildar of the concerned sub-division for incorporating the mutation in the revenue records.

(These are the Performa's which has been collected from the State of Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and are being used their similar Performa's are in vogue in other states i.e. Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat in their vernacular language these Performa's are for guidance; State-wise Perform shall be used.)

Annexure-I 91

प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णय

- 1 वाद संख्या 1/1/2006
- 2 ग्राम का नाम डासना
- 3 परगना व तहसील डासना व गाजियाबाद ।
- 4 जनपद गाजियाबाद (उ०प्र०)
- 5 अधिग्रहण हेतु प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रफल 470008.00 वर्ग मीटर
- 6 भूमि अधिग्रहण का परियोजन भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (ईस्टर्न पैरिफेरल एक्सप्रेस-वे) के निर्माण हेतु ।
- 7 अध्याप्ति निकाय का नाम सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय(भारत सरकार) द्वारा प्रबन्धक(एन-1) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, जी-5 एव 6 सेक्टर-10 द्वारका नई दिल्ली ।
- 8 क्या जमींदारी बिनाश क्षेत्र है हाँ
- 9 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 1956 के अन्तर्गत धारा-3ए की अधिसूचना प्रकाशन का दिनांक अधिसूचना संख्या-का.आ.1247(अ) भारत का राजपत्र असाधारण भाग-11 खण्ड-3 उप खण्ड-(11) दिनांक 02.08.2006
- 10 धारा-3ए की उपधारा-(3) के प्राविधानानुसार स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशन की तिथि

अमर उजाला	दैनिक जागरण
23.08.06	24.08.06
- 11 उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-3डी की उप धारा-(1) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि अधिसूचना संख्या-का.आ. 2050 भारत का राजपत्र असाधारण भाग-11 खण्ड-3, उप खण्ड-11 दिनांक 30.11.2006
- 12 उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-3जी की उप धारा-3 के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशन की तिथि एवं दर निर्धारण हेतु सार्वजनिक सूचना की विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशन तिथि

अमर उजाला	राष्ट्रीय सहारा	दैनिक जागरण
07.06.07	07.06.07	---
---	07.09.07	08.09.07
- 13 अभिनिर्णय की तिथि ---
- 14 अधिकार की तिथि ---
- 15 अभिनिर्णय की धनराशि

भूमि के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु० 37,72,34,546.48
भवनों के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु० 8,64,038.00
वृक्षों के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु० 28,620.00
फलदार वृक्षों की धनराशि:-	रु० 5,031.00
ट्यूबवेल एवं बोरिंग के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु० 27,163.00
योग :-	रु० 37,81,59,398.48
10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धनराशि:-	रु० 3,78,15,939.85
सम्पूर्ण योग:-	रु० 41,59,75,338.33
- 16 कुल प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णित धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत भूमि अर्जन व्यय
- 17 पूँजीकृत मूल्य की धनराशि (1631.41x150.00) रु० 2,44,711.50

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अभिनिर्णय का औचित्य

भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग(ईस्टर्न पैरिफेरल एक्सप्रेस-वे) के निर्माण हेतु जिला गाजियाबाद के ग्राम डासना, परगना डासना, तहसील गाजियाबाद में भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु भू-अर्जन का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय(अधिशासी निदेशक, स्पेन कन्सलटेन्ट्स प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, 92-सी गुरुद्वारा मार्ग, मदनगिर नई दिल्ली-110062 कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-एस.सी.पी.एल./सी.-676/जी/94 दिनांक 23.05.06 द्वारा सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0), गाजियाबाद को प्राप्त कराया गया इस प्रकरण में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा-3(ए)(1) के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार का असाधारण राजपत्र गजट में अधिसूचना दिनांक 02.08.06 तथा स्थानीय समाचार पत्र "अमर उजाला" व "दैनिक जागरण" में क्रमशः दिनांक 23.08.06 व 24.08.06 को प्रकाशित कराया गया । इस भूमि अर्जन प्रस्ताव के सन्दर्भ में भू-स्वामियों द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-सी के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त 11 आपत्तियों के निस्तारण उपरान्त धारा-3डी की कार्यवाही हेतु प्रबन्धक(एन-1) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण जी-5 एवं 6 सैक्टर-10 द्वारका नई दिल्ली को इस कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-815 दिनांक 30.10.06 द्वारा सन्दर्भित किया गया ।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम की धारा-3डी के अन्तर्गत ग्राम डासना में क्षेत्रफल 470008.00 वर्ग मीटर भूमि अधिग्रहण की सूचना भारत का असाधारण राजपत्र गजट में दिनांक 30.11.06 को प्रकाशित किया गया है जिसका प्रकाशन समाचार पत्र "राष्ट्रीय सहारा" एवं "अमर उजाला" में दिनांक 07.06.07 को अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कराई जा चुकी है । जिसमें से ग्राम समाज क्षेत्रफल 56767.00 वर्ग मीटर भूमि एवं अधिक गजट क्षेत्रफल 11389.00 वर्ग मीटर बहिष्कृत कर कृषिक भूमि क्षेत्रफल 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर भूमि का अभिनिर्णय घोषित करने हेतु तैयार किया गया है । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा-3डी के अन्तर्गत प्रतिकर से सम्बन्धित दावों के प्रस्तुतिकरण हेतु समाचार पत्र "राष्ट्रीय सहारा" एवं "दैनिक जागरण" में दरों के निर्धारण हेतु क्रमशः दिनांक 07.09.07 व 08.09.07 को सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी हेतु सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशित की गई । उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-3जी के अन्तर्गत ग्राम के भू-स्वामी एवं हितबद्ध आपत्तियों के निराकरण निम्नवत है:-

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-3जी के अन्तर्गत समयबद्ध दिनांक 11.09.07 को श्री ममरेज पुत्र हबीब खां निवासी डासना, परगना डासना, तहसील व जिला गाजियाबाद द्वारा आपत्ति प्रस्तुत की गयी थी । इस आपत्ति के निस्तारण हेतु कार्यालय के पत्र संख्या-517/आठ-अ0जि0अ0/भू0अ0/सं0सं0/गाजियाबाद दिनांक 24.09.07 द्वारा आपत्ति सुनवाई हेतु नियत दिनांक 29.09.07 निश्चित करते हुए नोटिस जारी की गयी नियत तिथि पर हितबद्ध भूस्वामी श्री ममरेज पुत्र हबीब खां उपस्थित हुए तथा उनके द्वारा खसरा नम्बर 564 रकबा 4-13-4 बीघा भूमि का मालिक व काबिज बताया गया । साक्ष्य के रूप में प्रस्तुत जोत चकबन्दी आकार पत्र 41 के खसरा नम्बर 1564 से 1570 तक भू-चित्र की छाया प्रति प्रस्तुत करते हुए 18 लाख रुपया प्रति कच्चा बीघा अथवा वर्तमान स्टाम्प दर के आधार पर प्रतिकर की मांग की गयी है । दिनांक 29.09.07 को उनकी आपत्ति को सुना गया प्रतिकर की दरों के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में जिलाधिकारी गाजियाबाद के आदेश दिनांक 28.09.07 द्वारा नामित संयुक्त समिति द्वारा नियमानुसार विचार किया जायेगा ।

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उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत श्री हाजी कुंवर अयूब अली एडवोकेट द्वारा दिनांक 28.09.07 को आपत्ति प्रस्तुत की गयी कि जनपद गाजियाबाद में किसानों की जमीनों में से ईस्टर्न पैरिफेरल एक्सप्रेस-वे बनना प्रस्तावित है जिसके लिये अखबार में गजट भी हो चुका है तथा मौकों पर निर्माण करने वाली संस्था ने निशान भी लगा दिये हैं, डासना तथा आस-पास तेजी से विकसित हो रही कालोनियों व बढ़ती आबादी के कारण बाजार भाव काफी ऊँचे हैं एन.सी.आर. का गजट होने तथा मौकों पर निशान लगने की वजह से किसानों को जल्द से जल्द बाजारी भाव का मुआवजा मिलना आवश्यक है। जमीन का मुआवजा बाजारी भाव से जल्द से जल्द दिलाये जाने की मांग की गयी है, परन्तु यह प्रार्थना पत्र समाचार-पत्र "राष्ट्रीय सहारा" व "दैनिक जागरण" में प्रकाशित सार्वजनिक सूचना क्रमशः दिनांक 07.09.07 व 08.09.07 के प्रकाशन की तिथि से सात दिन की अवधि के बाद प्रार्थना-पत्र दिनांक 28.09.07 को प्रस्तुत करने तथा कोई साक्ष्य न प्रस्तुत करने के अभाव में निक्षेपित किया जाता है।

ग्राम डासना, परगना डासना तहसील व जिला गाजियाबाद में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग(ईस्टर्न पैरिफेरल एक्सप्रेस-वे) के निर्माण हेतु अधिग्रहित कृषिक भूमि क्षेत्रफल 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर के अभिनिर्णय हेतु प्रतिकर दर निर्धारण के लिये जिलाधिकारी द्वारा नामित कमेटी दिनांक 28.09.07 द्वारा स्थलीय एवं अभिलेखीय जाँच की गयी।

ग्राम डासना की अर्जित भूमि के सम्बन्ध में बाजार दर के निर्धारण हेतु उप निबन्धक, गाजियाबाद के कार्यालय से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा-3ए की अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि 02.08.06 से एक वर्ष पूर्व अवधि के विक्रय पत्रों का संकलन किया गया। इस अवधि में निष्पादित कुल 507 विक्रय पत्र प्राप्त हुए जिन्हें अनुसूची-2 में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

अनुसूची-2 के क्रमांक 119, 259, 341 एवं 452 अर्जित क्षेत्रफल के अन्दर के विक्रय पत्र हैं। यह विक्रय पत्र क्रमशः दिनांक 25.09.05, 28.11.05, 12.12.05 एवं 22.03.06 को निष्पादित किये हैं, जिनकी दर प्रति वर्ग मीटर क्रमशः ₹0 375.00, 142.25, 472.22, 363.64 आती है। यह विक्रय पत्र समान उपयोगिता एवं उपादेयता की दृष्टि में उचित नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वर्तमान समय जनपद गाजियाबाद एन.सी.आर. सिटी होने के कारण एवं कृषक गण द्वारा दर निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्टाम्प दर के आधार पर प्रतिकर की मांग की जा रही है, इसके अतिरिक्त इन विक्रय पत्रों की दर बहुत कम है। ऐसी स्थिति में इन विक्रय पत्रों में से किसी विक्रय पत्र को प्रतिकर निर्धारण हेतु प्रतिनिधि विक्रय पत्र के रूप में चयन किया जाना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

अनुसूची-2 के विक्रय पत्र संख्या-1 से 13 तक, 15, 16, 18 से 22 तक, 25 से 55 तक, 57 से 60 तक, 64, 69 से 75 तक, 78, 79, 81 से 95 तक, 98 से 107 तक, 109, 111 से 118 तक, 120 से 122 तक, 124 से 145 तक, 148 से 152 तक, 156 से 168 तक, 171 से 176 तक, 178 से 185 तक, 187 से 197 तक, 199 से 201 तक, 204, 207, 209 से 217 तक, 220, 222, 223, 225 से 232 तक, 234, 236, 237, 239 से 245 तक, 247, 249 से 253 तक, 257, 258, 262, 264, 265, 272, 275, 277, 280, 282 से 284 तक, 286 से 294 तक, 297 से 300 तक, 302 से 310 तक, 312 से 319 तक, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327 से 330 तक, 332 से 335 तक, 337 से 340 तक, 344 से 357 तक, 359 से 361 तक, 364, 366, 368 से 370 तक, 374 से 377 तक, 382, 383, 386 से 388 तक, 390 से 402 तक, 404 से 425 तक, 427 से 437 तक, 439, 441 से 451 तक, 453 से 485 तक, 487, 488, 490 से 507 तक आवासीय विक्रय पत्र हैं। इनका क्षेत्रफल भी

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बहुत ही कम है तथा यह विक्रय पत्र अधिक मूल्य देकर क्रय किये गये हैं, जो समान उपयोगिता एवं उपादेयता की दृष्टि से वर्तमान बाजार दर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित नहीं करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन विक्रय पत्रों में से किसी को भी प्रतिनिधि विक्रय पत्र के रूप में प्रतिकर निर्धारण हेतु चयन करना उपयुक्त नहीं है।

विक्रय पत्र संख्या-14, 17, 23, 24, 56, 61 से 63 तक, 65 से 68 तक, 76, 77, 80, 96, 97, 108, 110, 123, 146, 147, 153, 155, 169, 170, 177, 186, 198, 202, 203, 205, 206, 208, 218, 219, 221, 224, 233, 235, 238, 246, 248, 254, 255, 256, 260, 261, 263, 266 से 271 तक, 273 से 274 तक, 276, 278, 279, 281, 285, 295, 296, 301, 311, 320, 323, 326, 331, 336, 342, 343, 358, 362, 363, 365, 367, 371 से 373 तक, 378 से 381 तक, 384, 385, 389, 403, 426, 438, 440, 486 एवं 489 पर अंकित विक्रय पत्र कृषिक भूमि के विक्रय पत्र हैं। इन विक्रय पत्रों की भूमि अर्जित क्षेत्रफल से काफी दूर स्थित है तथा समान उपयोगिता तथा उपादेयता की दृष्टि से इनकी भौगोलिक स्थिति समरूप नहीं है। व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु भूमि का क्रय विक्रय किया गया है, जो वर्तमान बाजार भाव को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित नहीं करते हैं और अधिकांशतः इन विक्रय पत्रों की भूमि समान स्थिति में न होने एवं अर्जित क्षेत्रफल से दूर स्थित होने के कारण इन विक्रय पत्रों में से किसी को भी प्रतिकर निर्धारण हेतु प्रतिनिधि विक्रय पत्र के रूप में चयन किया जाना न्यायोचित नहीं है।

अनुसूची-2 में अंकित विक्रय पत्रों का विक्रय मूल्य अर्जित भूमि के वर्तमान बाजार दर के लिये उपयुक्त न पाये जाने के कारण कार्यालय उप निबन्धक-प्रथम, गाजियाबाद, जनपद गाजियाबाद के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों के लिये पुनरीक्षित न्यूनतम सर्किल रेट सूची जो जिलाधिकारी के आदेश दिनांक 16.06.06 से प्रभावी है प्राप्त की गयी, जो भूमि अर्जन पत्रावली पर उपलब्ध है। ग्राम के सर्किल रेट के अवलोकन एवं स्थलीय निरीक्षण के समय प्रभावित भूस्वामियों एवं अन्य ग्रामवासियों से पूछताछ करने पर ज्ञात हुआ कि प्रश्नगत ग्राम में भूमि का क्रय विक्रय जिलाधिकारी द्वारा स्टाम्प ड्यूटी अदायगी हेतु निर्धारित न्यूनतम बाजार दर के अनुसार ही हो रहा है। ग्राम डासना की भूमि सभी सुखाधिकार से परिपूर्ण होने के कारण जिलाधिकारी द्वारा स्टाम्प ड्यूटी अदायगी हेतु निर्धारित बाजार दर को अर्जित भूमि प्रतिकर निर्धारण हेतु लागू करना उचित होगा जिसके आधार पर विवरण निम्नवत है:-

भूमि की श्रेणी	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग मीटर में	स्टाम्प ड्यूटी प्रति वर्गमी० मुख्य मार्ग पर निर्धारित दर	कुल निर्धारित प्रतिकर की धनराशि
कृषिक भूमि	401852.00	938.74	37,72,34,546.48

अतः ग्राम डासना में अर्जित की जा रही भूमि कृषिक भूमि 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर के लिये क्रमशः रू० 938.74 की दरों को स्वीकृत कर प्रतिकर निर्धारण एवं अभिनिर्णय घोषित करने हेतु संस्तुति की जाती है।

अतएवं उपरोक्त के आधार पर कमेटी द्वारा संस्तुत उक्त दरों को स्वीकार करते हुए ग्राम डासना में अर्जित की जा रही सम्पूर्ण कृषिक भूमि 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर के प्रतिकर जैसा कि अनुसूची-3 में अंकित है, नियमानुसार निर्धारित किया गया है। उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त अध्याप्ति इकाई द्वारा अर्जित भूमि पर स्थित वृक्षों का प्रतिकर वन क्षेत्राधिकारी

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गाजियाबाद एवं फलदार वृक्षों का मूल्यांकन जिला उद्यान अधिकारी गाजियाबाद, भवनों के निर्माण का प्रतिकर अधिशासी अभियन्ता सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग निर्माण खण्ड-द्वितीय गाजियाबाद, ट्यूबवेल एवं बोरिंग का मूल्यांकन अधिशासी अभियन्ता लघु सिंचाई गाजियाबाद द्वारा कराया गया है। उक्त सम्बन्धित विभागों द्वारा मूल्यांकन आख्या प्राप्त हो गयी है, जो भूमि अर्जन पत्रावली में उपलब्ध है। जिसके आधार पर अर्जित भूमि एवं उस पर स्थित परिसम्पत्तियों का प्रतिकर निम्न प्रकार निर्धारित किया जाता है:-

1	भूमि के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु0 37,72,34,546.48
2	भवनों के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु0 8,64,038.00
3	वृक्षों के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु0 28,620.00
4	फलदार वृक्षों की धनराशि:-	रु0 5,031.00
5	ट्यूबवेल एवं बोरिंग के प्रतिकर की धनराशि:-	रु0 27,163.00
	योग :-	रु0 37,81,59,398.48
	10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धनराशि:-	रु0 3,78,15,939.85
	सम्पूर्ण योग:-	रु0 41,59,75,338.33

अतएवं उपरोक्त निर्धारित दर के अनुसार अर्जित कृषिक भूमि क्षेत्रफल 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर का प्रतिकर रु0 37,72,34,546.48 और इस पर स्थित वृक्षों का प्रतिकर रु0 28,620.00, फलदार वृक्षों का प्रतिकर रु0 5,031.00, भवनों का प्रतिकर रु0 8,64,038.00 तथा बोरिंग एवं ट्यूबवेल का प्रतिकर रु0 27,163.00, इस प्रकार कुल निर्धारित धनराशि पर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा-3जी(2) के अनुसार 10 प्रतिशत की दर से रु0 3,78,15,939.85 अतिरिक्त प्रतिफल देय होगा। इस प्रकार कुल अर्जित भूमि तथा इस पर स्थित परिसम्पत्तियों का प्रतिकर रु0 37,81,59,398.48 निर्धारित किया जाता है।

अध्याप्ति व्यय:- कुल प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णत धनराशि रु0 41,59,75,338.33 पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से रु0 4,15,97,533.83 अध्याप्ति निकाय से वसूल करके राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग के सम्बन्धित लेखाशीर्षक में जमा किया जायेगा।

पूँजिकृत मूल्य:- अर्जित भूमि के भू-राजस्व रु0 1636.41 का 150 गुना रु0 2,44,711.50, अध्याप्ति निकाय से वसूल करके राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग के सम्बन्धित लेखाशीर्षक भू-राजस्व 0029 में जमा किया जायेगा।

अतः मैं सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0) संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद ग्राम डासना की कृषिक भूमि क्षेत्रफल 401852.00 वर्ग मीटर एवं उस पर स्थित परिसम्पत्तियों की मूल्यांकित धनराशि एवं 10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त प्रतिफल सहित प्रश्नगत ग्राम का प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णय रु0 41,59,75,338.33 सन्दर्भित किया जा रहा है। प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णय की धनराशि राजस्व अभिलेख ग्राम डासना परगना डासना, तहसील व जिला गाजियाबाद के खतौनी के अभिलेखानुसार भू-अर्जन से प्रभावित भू-स्वामियों के नाम भूमि अर्जन प्रपत्र-11 में अंकित की जायेगी।

दिनांक:-

(डॉ० आभा गुप्ता)

सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0)
संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद।

(8)

परिशिष्ट-3

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम 1956 की धारा-3ए अधिसूचना संख्या-का.आ. 1247(अ) भारत का राजपत्र असाधारण भाग- II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड- II दिनांक 02.08.2006 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों के लिये पुनर्निर्मित न्यूनतम सर्किल रेट की सूची जो जिलाधिकारी, गाजियाबाद के आदेश दिनांक 16.06.06 से प्रभावी है के आधार पर प्रतिकर निर्धारण की प्रणाली निम्नवत की जाती है:-

ग्राम का नाम:- डासना	परगना:- डासना	तहसील:- गाजियाबाद	जिला:- गाजियाबाद
अजित क्षेत्रफल वर्ग मीटर में	सर्किल रेट की दर प्रति वर्ग मीटर में	निर्धारित प्रतिकर	धनराशि
401852.0	938.74	1. भूमि का प्रतिकर	37,72,34,546.48
		2. भवनों का प्रतिकर	8,64,038.00
		3. वृक्षों का प्रतिकर	28,620.00
		4. फलदार वृक्षों का प्रतिकर	5,031.00
		5. ट्यूबवेल एवं बोरिंग का प्रतिकर	27,163.00
		योग:-	37,81,59,398.48
		10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धनराशि	3,78,15,939.85
		कुल योग:-	41,59,75,338.33
		(अ) कुल प्रस्तावित अभिनिर्णित धनराशि पर 10 प्रतिशत भूमि अर्जन व्यय	4,15,97,533.83
		(ब) पूँजीकृत मूल्य (1631.41X150)	2,44,711.50
		योग (अ+ब):-	4,18,42,245.33
		सम्पूर्ण योग:-	45,78,17,583.66

ह0 अमीन(भू0अ0)

ह0 अधिकारी
4/12/07

ह0 अहलमद

सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अवर जिलाधिकारी (भू0अ0)
संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद।

भूमि अर्जन प्रपत्र - 11 (नक्शा 11)

Annexure - II

[illegible]

10

85.

Ref. No. : 28-2009 01:03PM P1 84

FRN : 4371244

FRN :

Annexure III

कार्यालय, सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी (भू0अ0) संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद।

पत्रांक / आठ-आठ/जि0अ0/भू0अ0/सं0स0/गाजियाबाद दिनांक

नोटिस

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (इंस्टर्न पैरिफेरल एक्सप्रेस-वे) के रथाई निर्माण हेतु अर्जन से प्रभावित ग्राम परगना पिपडा तहसील पुणे जिला गाजियाबाद अधिग्रहीत भूमि का अभिवर्णन दिनांक 01.12.08 को घोषित किया जाने के तत्पश्चात अर्जित भूमि का प्रतिकर वितरण हेतु दिनांक 02.12.08 नियत की जाती है तथा एतद द्वारा आपको सूचित किया जाता है कि वर्तमान स्वामी की उपस्थिति, तहसीलदार द्वारा हिरसा प्रमाण पत्र, 4 स्वयं के फोटो, बैंक एवं सहकारी समिति के अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ दिनांक 02.12.08 को प्रतिकर प्राप्त करने हेतु अवसरवादी के कार्यालय में उपस्थित होकर आप अपनी अर्जित भूमि के प्रतिकर का सुप्तान प्राप्त कर ले, अन्यथा आपकी प्रतिकर धनराशि आपके नाम से आर0अ0 भद में जमा कर दी जायेगी।

खता संख्या	कृषक का नाम गय बन्धित/ पता सहित	हिरसा संख्या	अर्जित रकमा अर्ग मीटर में	हस्ताक्षर/निशानी अंगूठा
237	ना. जगन्नाथ सिंह पुत्र शशी नि. पुणे	676	306.2	
		678	22.00	
			676.2	

सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0)
संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद।

83

Consolidate voucher for payment made during 20. in accordance with award Statement
ondated..... of land acquired for
in the district of Tehsil..... Mauza.....

(12)

82

F. H. B. Vol. V. Appendix XI, Form CC

Consolidate voucher for payment made during 20, in accordance with award Statement
ondated..... of land acquired for
in the district ofTehsil.....Mauza.....

[illegible]

in cash
Paid in my presence _____ of the above persons the total sum of Rupees.....
by cheque
.....and paise.....only.

Dated.....20

Place.....

● In words in handwriting of the drawing officer.

Signature of Officer
ADM (Land Acquisition)
(J. O.) Ghaziabad

(13)

81

FROM :

FAX NO. : 4371244

Apr. 28 2009 04:09PM P1

Annexure-V

कार्यालय, सक्षम प्राधिकारी/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0) सं0सं0, गाजियाबाद।

अधिकार-पत्र (कब्जा परिवर्तन)

- राजस्थान ग्राम : राजस्थान जिला
- प्राधिकार : भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, जे-6 एवं 6, सेक्टर-10, द्वारका नई दिल्ली।
- अर्जन निकाय का नाम : भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के स्थायी निर्माण हेतु।
- अर्जन का नाम : अधिकृत संख्या का.आ.1247(अ) भारत का राजपत्र अध्यादेश-11, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड-(11) दिनांक 02.03.2008
- राजस्थान अधिनियम 1955 की धारा-3ए की विधि लागू है किनासा : अधिकृत संख्या का.आ. 2050 भारत का राजपत्र अध्यादेश नं-11-3 उपखण्ड-(11), दिनांक 02.03.2008
- कब्जा परिवर्तन की तिथि :

प्रश्नगत ग्राम के अर्जन से प्रभावित निम्न संलग्न अनुसूची के स्वराज नमस्तरान ग्राम एवं उस पर स्थित सम्पत्ति का कब्जा अध्यादेश भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण, जे-6 एवं 6, सेक्टर-10 द्वारका नई दिल्ली को निम्नलिखित भू-स्वामियों द्वारा अर्जित भूमे एवं उस पर स्थित सम्पत्तियों का कब्जा हस्तान्तरण उपर्युक्त अर्जन निकाय के समित प्रतिनिधि को दिया गया।

क्रमिक संख्या	श्राल शैल्या	कृषक का नाम	उत्तर संख्या/रकबा वर्गों में	सम्पत्ति का विवरण	कृषक के हस्ताक्षर एवं अंगुठा निशानी
1	21	अर्जुन सिंह मल्लिक मुकेश मनमूल निवासी मुकेश चौधरी पुत्र सहनसरपाल दिल्ली दीवानपुर	515/17470.5	वॉरिंग 2 खण्ड-1	3-11-2018 मल्लिक 2018
2	42	फकरुद्दीन पुत्र इस्माईल खॉ नजरा बेगम पति फकरुद्दीन मि ग्राम	387/262.3		फकी 25 अर्जुन-राजस्थान
3	84	जगदश मुनेश पुत्र राम सताराम मि ग्राम	421/13439.0	शहपुत-1 शीशम-1 कोरिन-1	जगदश जगदश
4	106	जयकरम समकरम धर्मपाल पुत्र राम हरीकिशन छजनी पत्नी हरीकिशन मि मिल्क गुजरान	552/241.6		जयकरम जयकरम
5	121	दत्तलाल पुत्र मलखान मि ग्राम	426/1110.0 506/1710.0	शीशम-1	दत्तलाल

14

80

COM :

FAX NO. : 4371244

Apr. 28 2009 04:09PM P2

19.	351	अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र	546/31/49711		अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र
20.	355	अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र	546/31/49711		अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र
21.	362	अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र	546/31/49711		अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र
22.	373	अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र	546/31/49711		अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र
23.	392	अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र	546/31/49711		अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र अशोक पुत्र

अशोक पुत्र नानाचंद के हस्ताक्षर

नाम :-

पदनाम :-

दिनांक :-

हस्ताक्षरित

(हैंड आमा गुप्ता)
सहयोजक/अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0)
संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद ।

15

रूप पत्र-2

Annexure VII

79

तहसीलदार

तहसील

जिला-गाजियाबाद।

चूँकि अपर जिलाधिकारी(भू0अ0) संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद की रिपोर्ट दिनांक के अनुसार भूमि अध्याप्ति वाद संख्या सन् में विभाग 6(1) की विज्ञप्ति संख्या दिनांक के अनुसार निम्नलिखित कृषक की भूमि पर दिनांक को उत्तर प्रदेश भारत सरकार(.....) विभाग को कब्जा दिया जा चुका है। अब भू-अभिलेख आदि में उपरोक्त राजकीय सम्पत्ति का अमलदरामद होना आवश्यक है।

जिला

तहसील

परगना

तप्पा

ग्राम:-

कृषक का नाम बल्लियत के साथ	नम्बर खाता खतौनी	खसरा नम्बर	अध्याप्ति भूमि का क्षेत्रफल	मलगुजारी जो कम की जायेगी	फसल व सन जब आदेश लागू होगा	अन्य विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

स्तम्भ 1 में उल्लिखित व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों (का/के) नाम स्तम्भ 2,3 व 4 में उल्लिखित भूमि के खरिज करके उत्तर प्रदेश भारत सरकार(विभाग) के नाम खतौनी में दर्ज की जायें बाद अमलदरामद एक प्रति मय तामील रिपोर्ट के तीन सप्ताह में सम्मिलित करने हेतु सम्बन्धित अपर जिलाधिकारी (भू0अ0) संयुक्त संगठन, गाजियाबाद को वापस भेजा जायें ।

कलेक्टर,
भूमि अध्याप्ति प्रयोजनार्थ,
गाजियाबाद।

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कलेक्टर,

अध्याप्ति की हुई भूमि का विवरण

ग्राम:-

(16)

**Attachment 2-1
Questionnaire for Project-Affected Structure Survey**

LOCATION	State:	District:	Village/Town:	Panchayat / Ward No:	
	Section No.:	Type of the Village: A. Revenue B. Settlement C. SC Village D. ST village		Location A. Rural B. Urban C. Semi urban D. Forest	
	Nearest Station	1)	2)	Station Location:	A. Immediate B. In between

GPS	Serial No. of Affected Structures					
	GPS Value	N	N	N	N	N

TYPE OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES	Residential Structure					
	A. House B. Hut C. Multi storied Building (apartment) D. Other					
	Commercial Structure					
	A. Shops B. Hotel C. Restaurant D. Kiosk E. Petrol Pump F. Clinic G. STD Booth H. Work Shop I. Vendors J. Commercial complex K. Industry I. Other					
	Mixed Structure (Residential cum Commercial)					
	Community Structure					
	A. Club B. Trust C. Memorial D. Grave Yard E. Crematorium F. Community Pond G. Panchayat Ghar H. Cooperative Society I. Seed/ fertilizer storage J. Health Centre K. Community centre L. School/College (Private) M. Training Institute N. Others (Specify)					
	Religious Structure					
	A. Temple B. Church C. Mosque D. Gurudwara F. Shrines G. Religious platform H. Others					
	Government Structures					
A. Government Offices B. Hospital C. School D. College E. Railway Staff House F. Railway yard G. Post Office H. Others						
Others						
A. Boundary Wall B. Cattle shed C. Oil extraction field D. Historical Monuments (Specify) E. Others						

STATUS OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE	Type of Construction of the Structure									
	A. Temporary B. Semi Permanent C. Permanent									
	No of Floors									
	Area of the affected structure (m x m) EYE ESTIMATION									
	Distance of Structure (m)									
	Category: A. From last track of parallel line (m) B. From centre of detour line (m)									
	Status of the Structure									
	A. Legal Titleholder B. Lease Holder C. Encroacher D. License from local Government E. Squatters									
	People associated with the structure									
	A. No of Tenant B. No of Employee/Wage earner									
Number of project affected family (PAF)										
Number of family members (PAPs) (Male + Female)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scale of Impact	A. 25% B. 50% C. 75% D. 100%									

VALUATION	Market Value of structure (in Rs)	A. Government				
		B. Private				
	Current Land Price	A. Circle rate/Government Rate (Rs)				
	B. Private Rate (Rs)					

SOCIAL STATUS	Name of Owner /Father's Name				
	Religion: A. Hindu B. Muslim C. Jain D. Boudh E. Christian F. Sikh G. Other				
	Social Status: A. General B. SC C. ST D. OBC				
	Monthly Income of Family (in Rs.):				
	Vulnerability: A. BPL Family B. Woman Headed Family C. Disabled Head of Family D. Schedule Caste E. Schedule Tribe				
	Photograph number of Affected Structure				

**Attachment 4-1
Questionnaire for Socio-Economic Survey**

101 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION	
1	ROW – 1; ROB-2; Squatter-3
102 BASIC PROFILE OF PAP	
2	A. Name of Interviewee (only adult members):
	B. Address of the Interviewee (only adult members)
3	i State:
4	ii District :
5	iii Panchayat :
6	iv Village:
7	C. Location (choose one) 1: Rural 2: Semi Urban 3: Urban
8	D. Type of Location (choose one) 1: Parallel to railways, 2: Near Diversion, 3: Near ROB (for ROB only) 4: Others
9	E. Specific Location: If parallel or diversion, specify the given section No. and GPS data If ROB, specify nearest station name(s) where ROB are located FOR ROB ONLY (1: Right-hand side from Mumbai, 2: Left-hand side from Mumbai)
10	F. Relation to Head of Family 1: Myself, 2: Wife, 3. Child, 4. Parent, 5: Other (specify)
11	G. How many years have you been living here?
12	H. Is there any tenant in this house? If Yes, number of tenants?
13	I. How many years has (have) the tenant(s) resided?
14	J. What is the market value of this structure in current condition?
15	K. Do you have any legal documents for structures? If yes, please mention the document is.
16	L. Do you have any legal documents? If yes , 1: ration card, 2: Voter I.D card, 3: others (specify)
17	M. How long are you planning to live here (in years)? (for Squatters only)
Profile of Head of Family:	
18	N. Head of Family (Name)
19	O. Sex 1: Male, 2: Female
20	P. Age
21	Q. Marital Status 1: Married, 2: Unmarried
22	R. Occupation (choose all that apply) 1: Govt. Service 2: Private Service 3: Business 4:Wage Employee 5: Agriculture 6: Daily wage labour 7: Unemployed 8: Others (specify)
23	S. Attainment Level of Education (choose one) 1: Illiterate 2: Can Read only 3: Can read and write both 4: Upto Class 5 5: Upto Class 12 6: Graduate & above 7: ITI, Diploma/Degree, CA, ICWA, MBA, etc; 8: Others (specify)
24	T. Religion (choose one) 1: Hindu 2: Muslim 3: Christian 4: Jain 5: Sikh 6: Buddhist 7: Other (specify)
25	U. Social Category (choose one) 1: General 2: SC 3: ST 4: OBC
26	V. Total number of family members (including infants and children)
103 TYPE OF IMPACT	
27	A. Type of Social Impact Related to the Land Acquisition under the Project (choose all that apply) 1: loss of housing 2: loss of agricultural plots 3: Losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets 4: loss of businesses or enterprises 5: loss of incomes and livelihoods 6: Loose access to facilities, services or natural resources

104 STRUCTURES LIKELY TO BE LOST															
28	A. Type of Structure (chosed all that apply) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: Residential</td> <td>2: Commercial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Residential + Commercial</td> <td>4: Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5: Health Facility</td> <td>6: Cattle Shed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7: Farm House</td> <td>8: Boundary Wall/Fencing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9: Shrine</td> <td>10: Well</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11: Hand Pump</td> <td>12: School,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13: Graveyard/Crematorium ground</td> <td>14: Others (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	1: Residential	2: Commercial	3: Residential + Commercial	4: Office	5: Health Facility	6: Cattle Shed	7: Farm House	8: Boundary Wall/Fencing	9: Shrine	10: Well	11: Hand Pump	12: School,	13: Graveyard/Crematorium ground	14: Others (specify)
1: Residential	2: Commercial														
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9: Shrine	10: Well														
11: Hand Pump	12: School,														
13: Graveyard/Crematorium ground	14: Others (specify)														
29	F. Ownership of the structure: (chosed one) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: Self-owned</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: State-owned structure for rental</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Group- or Community-owned</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5: Uncertain ownership, 6: Illegal Occupants</td> </tr> </table>	1: Self-owned	2: State-owned structure for rental	3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow	4: Group- or Community-owned	5: Uncertain ownership, 6: Illegal Occupants									
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2: State-owned structure for rental															
3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow															
4: Group- or Community-owned															
5: Uncertain ownership, 6: Illegal Occupants															
	G. What is (are) the market value of the structure(s) in current condition?														
	H. If rented, how much do you pay per month?														
105 HOUSING LIKELY TO BE LOST															
30	A. What is the type of house likely to be affected? <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: Single detached one-storey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Single detached two-storey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Single detached three-storey or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Apartment/Row house duplex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5: Shanties connected to each other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6: Tents or tentative simple hut</td> </tr> </table>	1: Single detached one-storey	2: Single detached two-storey	3: Single detached three-storey or more	4: Apartment/Row house duplex	5: Shanties connected to each other	6: Tents or tentative simple hut								
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3: Single detached three-storey or more															
4: Apartment/Row house duplex															
5: Shanties connected to each other															
6: Tents or tentative simple hut															
31	B. Please write the description of the house appearance/housing. (Take photo)														
32	C. Roof (chosed one) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: G.I. sheets</td> <td>2: Tiles</td> <td>3: Nipa or other natural materials</td> <td>4: Concrete</td> <td>5: Others (specify)</td> </tr> </table>	1: G.I. sheets	2: Tiles	3: Nipa or other natural materials	4: Concrete	5: Others (specify)									
1: G.I. sheets	2: Tiles	3: Nipa or other natural materials	4: Concrete	5: Others (specify)											
33	D. Walls (chosed one) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: All concrete</td> <td>2: Concrete and wood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: All wood</td> <td>4: Nipa or other natural materials</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5: Others (specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1: All concrete	2: Concrete and wood	3: All wood	4: Nipa or other natural materials	5: Others (specify)									
1: All concrete	2: Concrete and wood														
3: All wood	4: Nipa or other natural materials														
5: Others (specify)															
34	E. Housing Ownership (chosed one) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1: Self-owned</td> <td>2: State-owned house for rental</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow</td> <td>4: Group- or Community-owned</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5: Uncertain ownership</td> <td>6: Illegal Occupants</td> </tr> </table>	1: Self-owned	2: State-owned house for rental	3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow	4: Group- or Community-owned	5: Uncertain ownership	6: Illegal Occupants								
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3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow	4: Group- or Community-owned														
5: Uncertain ownership	6: Illegal Occupants														
35	F. What is the market value of the house in current condition?														
36	G. If rented, how much do you pay per month?														
37	H. Living Area / Floor Area (m ²)														
38	I. Number of bedrooms														

39	106 HOUSEHOLD BUDGET	INCOME			
	Source of Income ↓	Avg Income (INR)→	Daily	Monthly	Yearly
	a. Agriculture				
	b. Wage Labour				
	c. Business/Trading				
	d. Service				
	e. Livestock & Animal Husbandry				
	f. Fishing & Aquaculture				
	g. Cottage Craft				
	h. Forestry				
	i. Other (specify)				
	Total Income				

B. Livestock holding of the family (unit in nos.)	No.
1. Cow	
2. Ox	
3. Buffalo	
4. Sheep	
5. Goat	
6. Camel	
7. Donkey	
8. Horse	
9. Pig	
10. Chicken	
11. Duck	
12. Others livestock (specify)	

C. Agricultural implements owned by the family		No.
1. Tractor		
2. Power Trailer		
3. Thresher		
4. Harvester		
5. Genset Sprayer		
6. Pump Set		
7. Electric Pump		
8. Others (specify)		

D. Household items owned by the family		No.
1. TV		
2. Fridge		
3. Mixer		
4. Electric Cooker		
5. Geyser		
6. Electric Fan		
7. OTG		
8. Toaster		
9. Microwave		
10. Radio		
11. Others (specify)		

E. Other assets owned by the family		No.
1. Scooter/Motorcycle		
2. Jeep/Car		
3. Truck		
4. Bus		
5. Bullock/Camel Cart		
6. Others (specify: _____)		

F. Total Annual Saving (Rs.)		
G. Have you taken any loan?	1: Yes, 2: No, 3: Don't Know	
H: If yes , then please tell us the following:		

Name of the loan provider	Amount (in Rs.)	Re-paid (in Rs.)	Balance (in Rs.)
1. Bank			
2. Relative/Friend			
3. Mahajan			
4. Other (specify -----)			

107 COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES		
40	A. Have you availed any benefit under any govt. scheme? 1: Yes, 2: No	
41	B. If 'Yes' , please specify name of the scheme 1. National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme 2. Jawar Rojgar Yojna 3. PM Rojgar Yojna 4. Integrated Rural Development Programme 5. Indira Awas Yojana 6. Others	
42	C. If 'Yes' , when did you receive the help?	
43	D. If 'Yes' , please tell kind of help. 1: Loan, 2: Training, 3: Employment	
44	E. If '1' , kindly indicate the amount. (Rs.)	
45	F. If '2' , kindly indicate the type of training.	
46	G. After availing this scheme did your annual income increase? 1: Yes 2: No	
47	H. If 'Yes' , how much? (Rs)	
48	I. If 'No' , Why? Please specify	

108 HEALTH STATUS					
49	A. Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?				1: Yes, 2: No
50	B. If 'Yes', please specify type of diseases.				
51	C. If 'Yes', please specify treatment taken				
109 LAND HOLDING AND LIVELIHOOD					
52	A. Land Ownership 1: Self-owned 2: State-owned land for rental 3: Private-owned land for rental or borrow 4: Group- or Community-owned 5: Uncertain ownership 6: Illegal land occupation				
53	B. What is the market value of the land in current condition?				
54	C. Do you have agricultural land? 1: Yes 2: No				
55	D. If Yes, please tell us the total land owned by you (in local unit).				
	Type of Land	Sq m.	Bigha	Biswa	Hectare
	1. Agricultural land				
	2. Orchard				
	3. Others (specify -----)				
	Total Area				
56	E. In case of farmers, list names of your 3 major products				
57	F. In case of other occupations, specify main income source?				
58	G. Select the observed type of squatters (only for Squatters) (chose one) 1: Illegal residents with station-related occupation 2: Shops of illegal occupancy 3: Seasonal labour (Agriculture) 4: Seasonal labour (Factory/Construction) 5: Gangmen's colony 6: Migrant Tribe				
59	I. What is the most serious problem on your livelihood at present?				
110 ACCESSIBILITIES (DFC Related Issues)					
60	A. If Land is divided in two parts, what kind of accessibilities is required? i). ROB ii) RUB iii) Road Crossings iv) Service Road v)Others				
61	B. What is distance? (in km)				
62	C. If schools, colleges, market, religious centre, hospital, office, factory, tube well is separated from your near area due to DFC project, then what kind of arrangements should be made for your transportation? Pls. specify with alternatives.				
63	D. How often do you cross ROB's? Specify the number. (Only for ROB's)				
64	E. How often do you cross ROB's with Non-motorized Vehicles (NMVs)? (Only for ROB's)				
111 ACCESS TO UTILITIES					
65	A. Potable Water 1: Dig Well (Private) 2: Dig Well (Common) 3: Pump Well (Private) 4: Pump Well (Common) 5: Piped Public Water Supply 6: Bought from Water Vendors 7: Other Facilities (specify) 8: Others (specify)				
66	B. Toilet Facilities 1: In-door Toilet 2: Out-door Toilet (Private) 3: Out-door Toilet (Common) 4: Not Available				
67	C. Electricity 1: Power line 2: Generator (Private) 3: Generator (Common) 4: Car Battery 5: Not Available				
112 WOMEN STATUS					
68	A. No of female family members engaged in economic/ non-economic activities				
69	B. If, engaged in economic activities total income of the year: (Rs.)				
70	C. Do your female member have any say, in decision making of household matters? If 'Yes', give the details?				

113 SURVEY FOR COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE			
71	A. How old is the Structure?		
72	B. Is your business self owned?	1: Yes	2: No
73	C. If no, how many partners are there?		
74	D. Usage of Structure?	1: Shop 4: Factory	2: Godown 5: Office 3: Workshop 6: Others (specify)
75	E. What type of business you are doing? Please specify.		
76	F. Do you have license of the business?		
77	G. How many workers are there?		
78	H. What is the market value of the structure as per Govt. registration?		
114 PERCEPTION OF THE PROJECT			
79	A. Are you aware of the DFC Project?	1: Yes	2: No (If No, go to C.)
80	B. If Yes, what has been your source of information for DFC Project? 1: TV 2: Radio 3: News Paper 4: Word of Mouth 5: Friend/Relative 6: Others (specify)		
81	C. Will the project bring economic benefit in the area?	1: Yes	2: No 3: No comment
82	D. What kind of economic benefit would take place? 2: Business opportunity 3: Industry establishment 1: Wage employment 4: Others (specify)		
115 INTENTION ON REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT			
83	A. Anticipation of loss of income source by PAPS. 1: Income source will not be lost 2: Loss of all or large part of the farmland 3: Becoming too far to commute working place after the resettlement 4: Loss of working place such as loss of market 5: Others (specify)		
84	B. Anticipation of difficulty during resettlement? 1: Find new income source 2: Find new house 3: Find new suitable farmland in the resettlement site 4: Find suitable school for child (children) 5: Acclimatizing in the resettlement site, 6: Security in the resettlement site 7: Access to utilities, 8: Others (specify)		
85	C. Choice of House affected People 1: Self relocation 2: Project assisted resettlement 3: Protest displacement 4: Conditional 5: Can't say now 6: only replaceable value 7: Shifting Expenses 8: Constructed Houses 9: House site, 10: In another city/town/village/ or same city/town/village 11: Others (specify)		
86	D. Where would you like to resettle? (chosed one) 1: In the same village 2: In the same sub-district 3: In the same district, 4: In the same state 5: Does not matter the resettlement location		
87	E: Please specify reason of the above answer.		
88	F: If already secured resettlement place, please specify name of place.		
89	G. Which way do you prefer to resettle? 1: Resettling with village members 2: Resettling individually		
90	H. Choice of Livelihood affected People. 1: Provision of new shop 2: Employment during construction 3: Training for self employment 4: Cash grant 5: Provision of land 6: Others(specify)		
91	I. Intention of future occupation of farmers. 1: Wish to continue to work as a farmer 2: Wish to change the occupation		
92	J. If 2 is selected in the above answer; please specify kind of occupation (if any).		
93	K. Choice for types of farming in the future. 1: Rice cultivation 2: Vegetable 3: livestock raising 4: Orchard 5: Flower garden, 6: Others (specify)		
94	L. Choice for alternative farming land: 1: Yes 2: No		
95	M. If yes, preferred alternative land 1: Newly established farmland 2: Already established farmland 3: Wish to look for farmland by yourself		
96	N. Request to the Project Implementing Authority regarding R&R? 1: Compensation 2: Assistance for resettlement and rehabilitation 3: Both compensation & assistance for R&R 4: Other (specify)		

Attachment 11-1 Sample Forms of Monitoring Form

Monitoring Form 1: Preparation and Implementation Period

Name of village:	
Date:	
Monitoring period:	
Name of person in charge of filling this form (name of agency):	
1. Consultation with PAP	
Planned period:	Implemented period:
a) Describe the consultation activities conducted during the monitoring period:	
b) Result of the consultation (reactions, opinions, objections, etc.):	
c) Main reason(s) for delay of progress (if delayed):	
2. Agreement from PAP	
Planned period:	Implemented period:
a) Number of households who agreed to be resettled: households	
b) Main reason(s) for delay of the negotiations (if delayed):	
3. Compensation payment	
Planned period:	Implemented period:
a) Number of households who received compensation: households	
b) Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed):	
4. Relocation of PAP	
Planned period:	Implemented period:
a) Number of households already relocated: households	
b) Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed):	

Note: Monitoring for these items should be implemented from the start of the resettlement procedure to the end of all procedures of the physical resettlement with frequency of monthly base.
This monitoring form should be prepared for each village.

Attachment 11-2

Monitoring Form for Land Acquisition and Resettlement For DFC Project **(Rewari-Vadodara)**

Preparation and Implementation Period

Jurisdiction	Date	Land to be acquired (Ha)	No of affected Household /Commercial Structures/Common Property	Land already acquired (Ha)	Household/Commercial Structures/. CP already relocated	Land remaining to be acquired (Ha)	Household/Commercial Structures/. CP to be relocated	Payment Status	Expected date of completion
CPM Jaipur									
CPM Ajmer									
CPM Ahmedabad									
CPM Vadodara									

1. Land acquisition	
Planned completion date:	Actual completion date:
Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed):	
2. Relocation Status of Common Property Resources	
Planned period:	Actual completion date
a) Water facilities b) School c) Health centre d) Social hall e) Access road f) Cultural Centre g) Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed)	
3. Compensation payment	
Planned completion date:	Actual completion date:
Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed):	
4. Relocation of PAPs	
Planned completion date:	Actual completion date:
Main reason(s) for delay (if delayed):	

Monitoring Form 3: 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)/% (Previous 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: (Previous 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.

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 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

¹ The section referred to the "Volume 1, Executive Summary of the Final Report for the Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated 9 Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana - Sonnagar in India, JICA, October 2007"

increase in number of trains that can operate on the network (line capacity). Transport capacities of the network need to be upgraded by introducing automatic signalling and railway traffic control systems. In addition, the operation of freight train services is not based on scheduled timetables. In order to improve the quality of freight train services, it is imperative to introduce a modernised train operation management system that would facilitate transport services by scheduled freight trains.

1.1.2 Project Objectives

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

1.1.3 Project Scope

As phased implementation of the DFC project, DFC section between Vadodara and Rewari was determined as first priority section under the Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana - Sonnagar in India, supported by JICA in 2007.

Location map of the project area is shown in Figure 1-1. Total length of the Section between Vadodara and Rewari is approximately 939.4 km. It covers from Section 5 to Section 15 in the western corridor of the DFC. Total number of section is 11. The area consists of three states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana with 17 districts in total. Location Map of whole sections is presented in Figure 1-2.

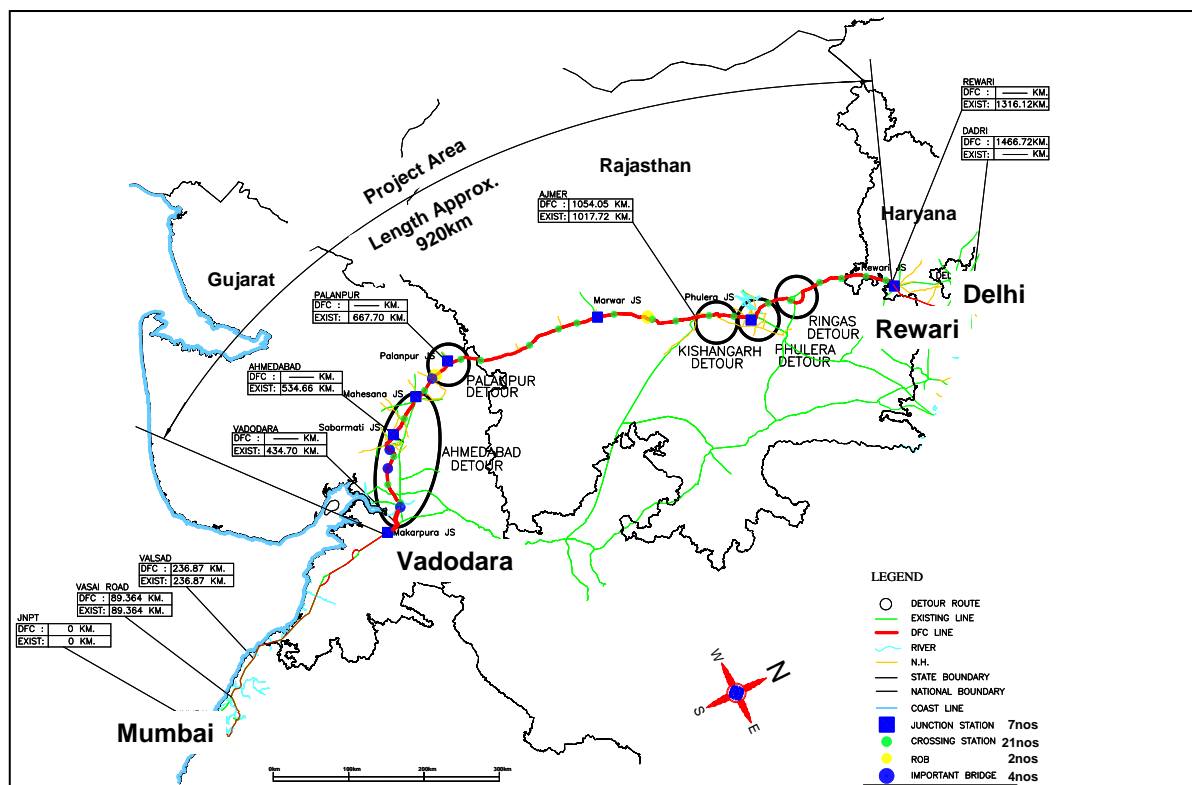


Figure 1-1 Project Location Map

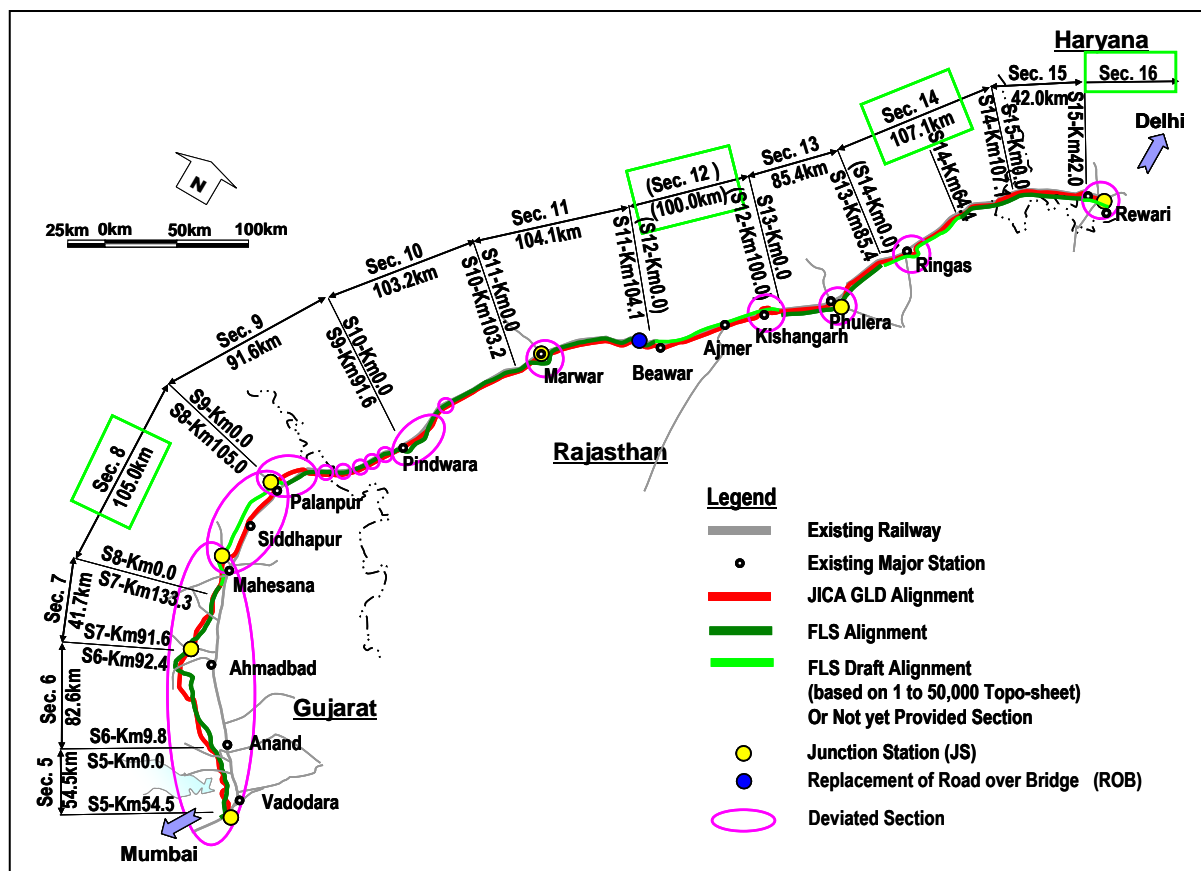


Figure 1-2 Location Map of Whole Sections

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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

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

The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) has been formulated for a priority stretch of the western corridor of DFC between the Rewari (Haryana) to Vadodara (Gujarat). It 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, and 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 (Ex-JBIC Environmental Guideline)

1.3 DFCCIL'S UPDATE OF RRP AFTER SAPROF STUDY

1.3.1 After Completion of SAPROF Study in January 2010

The RRP of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project for Vadodara – Rewari for Western DFC (WDFC) Phase-1 (December 2009) was initially prepared based on the results of the Project Affected Structure Survey conducted in the Special Assistance for Project Formation Study (SAPROF) between 2008 and 2009.

The main RRP report and its summary in English and vernacular languages such as Hindi and Gujarati were disclosed to public at DFCCIL Corporate Office at New Delhi, 4 Chief Project Manager (CPM) offices (i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Vadodara), 28 major stations and 17 District Collectorate (DC) offices in the study area from February 2010 to March 2010 by DFCCIL after the SAPROF study. The DC offices and stations where the RRP was disclosed are shown in **Table 10.8**. In addition, the summary of the RRP in vernacular languages, namely Hindi and Gujarati was distributed to all affected villages along the DFC alignment together with a public notice which informed of the disclosure places of the main RRP report.

1.3.2 After Commencement of Engineering Consultancy Services in June 2010

It was agreed between JICA and DFCCIL that the Baseline and Census Survey needs to be completed in the Engineering Consultancy Services and the RRP (2009) shall be updated with the results of the Baseline and Census Survey for the loan effectuation. To update the RRP, the Baseline and Census Survey was started for Phase 1 section from July 2010 by a sub-contractor, CES under the supervision of Nippon Koei Consortium (NKC). However, in June 2011, the alignment was partially reviewed and officially changed for 140 km between Wamaj village (Mehsana district) and Iqbalgarh village (Banaskantha district). Therefore, the Baseline and Census Survey was completed in the field for Phase 1 section without the realignment section by May 2011.

More specifically, it covers 2 districts in Haryana state (e.g. Rewari and Mahendergarh districts), 7 districts in Rajasthan state (e.g. Alwar, Sikar, Nagaur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali and Sirohi districts) and 6 districts in Gujarat state (e.g. Vadodara, Kheda, Anand, Ahmedabad districts, and partially Gandhinagar and Banaskantha districts).

In August 2012, the RRP report was updated by SEMU/DFCCIL with the latest results of the Baseline and Census Survey without the realignment section for 140 km. After DFCCIL's official approval, it is expected that the final RRP and its summary will be disclosed to PAPs of the relevant affected villages. The disclosure methodology of the final RRP report will be the same as for information disclosure of the RRP report (2009).

The rest of the Phase I section, namely the realignment section for 140 km between Wamaj village and Iqbalgarh village has been surveyed for the ESIA and RRP study including the Baseline and Census Survey since July 2011 and it is expected to be completed in August 2012. Therefore, another RRP will be prepare for the realignment section and disclosed separately.

1.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Applicable laws on land acquisition and resettlement for the DFC project are mainly the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. In addition, the JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, 2002 (Ex-JBIC guidelines) 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 as well as examining the gap between Indian laws and Ex-JBIC guidelines to be filled in preparation of the RRP policy for the project.

1.4.1 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 31 st 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.

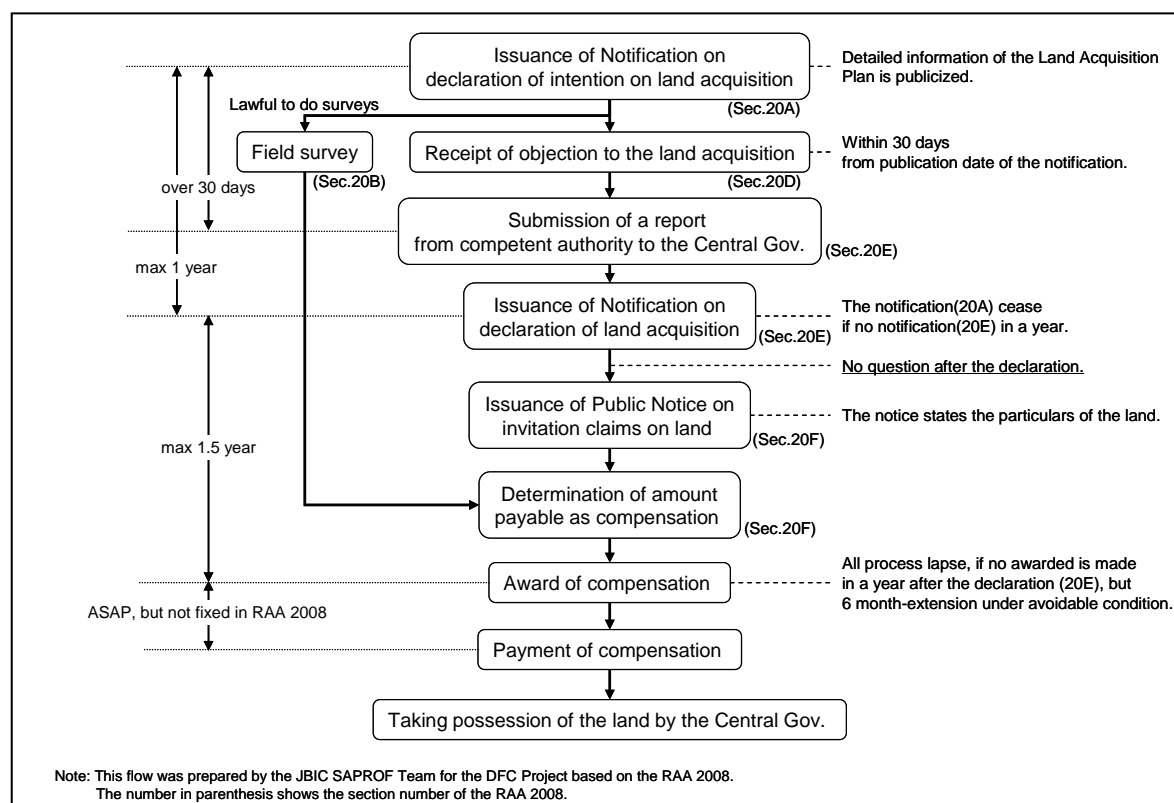


Figure 1-3 Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

1.4.2 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:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (c) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (d) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between DFCCIL/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).

1.4.3 JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

The JBIC Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations, April 2002 (Ex-JBIC Guidelines) apply commonly to Ex-JBIC's International Financial Operations and Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations. 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

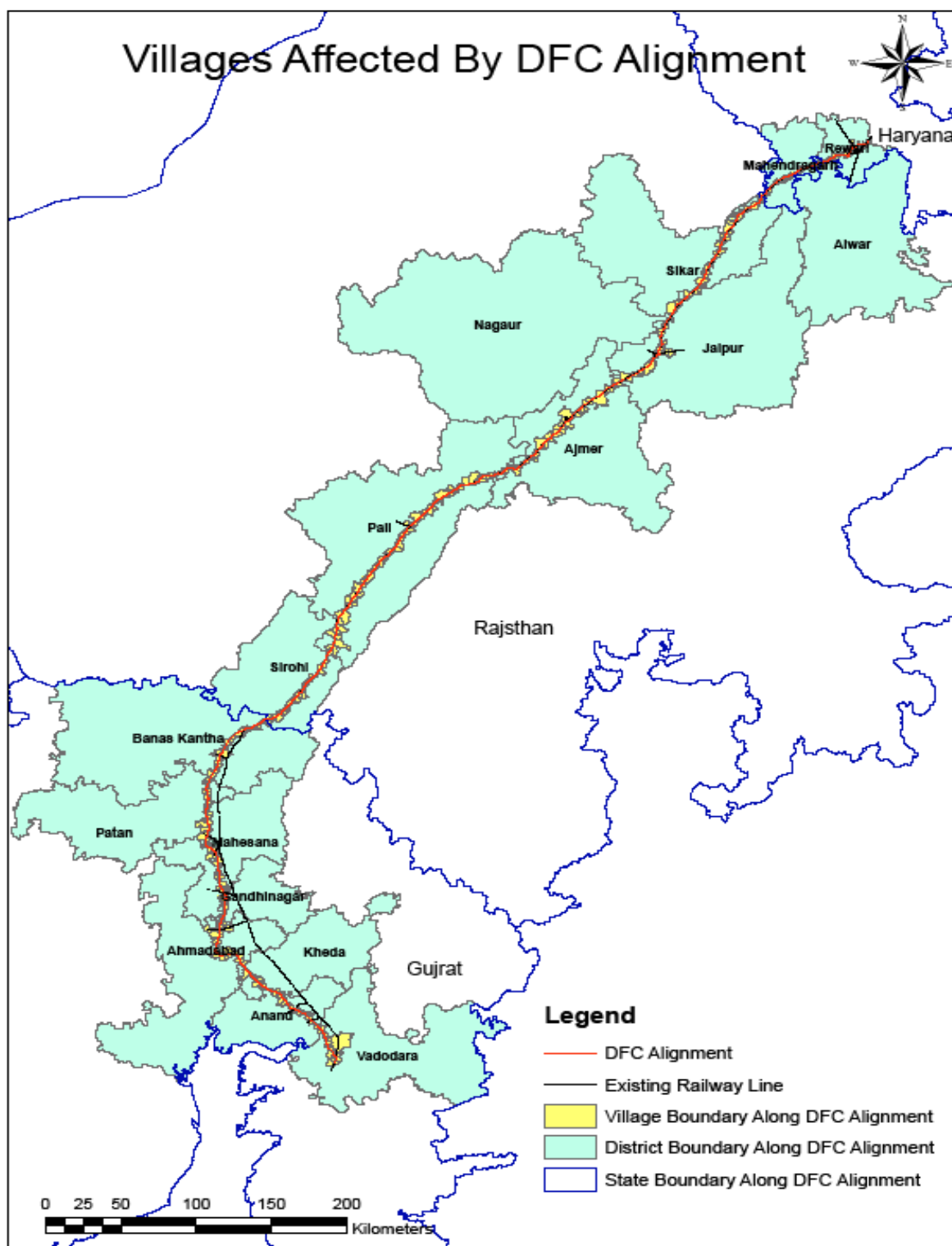
2.1 LAND ACQUISITION

The alignment for the Western Corridor of DFC Project Phase-I between Vadodara and Rewari has been narrowed down to 3 states and 17 districts with 451 villages. The land acquisition is required for construction of the Project in full stretch of length which is approximately 930 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 3,607.75 ha which consists of 83% of private land and 17% of government land. District-wise land acquisition details are given in Table 2-1, and villages affected by the Project are shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 2-1 District-wise Land Details for the Project

District	No. of Villages	Length (km)	Area (ha)	Pvt. Area (ha)	Govt. Area (ha)
Gujarat					
Vadodara	20	31.52	284.34	245.42	38.92
Anand	31	44.11	274.58	252.76	21.82
Kheda	16	27.40	164.04	143.91	20.13
Ahmedabad	15	35.22	279.89	253.33	26.56
Gandhinagar	18	29.87	181.26	168.79	12.47
Mahesana	33	64.10	188.93	165.24	23.69
Patan	4	11.00	21.72	18.45	3.27
Banaskantha	28	63.66	150.24	126.96	23.28
Sub Total	165	306.88	1,545.00	1,374.86	170.14
Percentage	-	-	-	89%	11%
Rajasthan					
Sirohi	28	65.01	136.50	82.59	53.91
Pali	73	195.84	524.28	312.27	212.01
Ajmer	46	97.72	366.37	312.20	54.17
Jaipur	42	98.16	461.07	392.01	69.06
Nagaur	2	4.63	5.97	5.82	0.15
Sikar	40	79.13	328.40	288.70	39.70
Alwar	1	2.34	6.12	5.88	0.24
Sub Total	232	542.83	1,828.71	1,399.47	429.23
Percentage	-	-	-	77%	23%
Haryana					
Mahendergarh	25	46.12	92.72	71.84	20.88
Rewari	29	34.41	141.32	136.19	5.13
Sub Total	54	80.53	234.04	208.03	26.01
Percentage	-	-	-	89%	11%
Grand Total	451	930.24	3,607.75	2,982.36	625.38
Percentage	-	-	-	83%	17%

Source: 20A & 20E Notification and land acquisition information from DFCCIL HQ as of June 2012.



Source: JICA SAPROF STUDY, 2008.

Figure 2-1 Villages Affected By DFC Alignment

2.2 BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

The Baseline and Census Survey 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.

In the previous SAPROF Study between 2008 – 2010, the Project Affected Structure Survey which covers only the land plots with the affected structure(s) was conducted for the RRP (December 2009). To update the RRP (December 2009), the Baseline and Census Survey was carried out to cover the affected land with the affected structure(s) and without the structures as per the agreement between DFCCIL and JICA.

The Baseline and Census Survey was carried out from late July 2010 to December 2010, and the re-survey was carried out in January 2011 and from April 2011 to May 2011. Additionally, the another Baseline and Census Survey was carried out for Rewari Electrical Maintenance Depot (ELMD) and additionally acquired land for Rewari-Hisar line from 20th February 2012 to 11th March 2012.

The rest of the Phase I section, namely the realignment section for 140 km between Wamaj village (Mahesana district) and Iqbalgarh village (Banaskantha district) has been surveyed for the ESIA and RRP study including the Baseline and Census Survey since July 2011 due to the alignment change from the detour to the parallel section. It is currently expected to be completed in August 2012, and the RRP of the realignment section will be prepared and disclosed separately.

2.2.1 Survey Method

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

(1) Identification of PAFs

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

(2) Questionnaire Survey

Unlike the previous Project Affected Structure Survey conducted in 2009, the Baseline and Census Survey was conducted not only for the land plots with the affected structure(s) but also for the land plots without affected structures and also covered the affected common properties as per the NRRP 2007. Additionally, the survey was conducted for all the land plots to be acquired and the PAFs unless the respondents/titleholders refused to answer the questions, deceased or migrated.

A structured questionnaire as shown in Attachment 2-1 was used to collect basic information on PAFs.

(3) Preparation of the Baseline and Census Survey Report

The draft final report of the Baseline and Census Survey was submitted to DFCCIL in February 2011 with the available survey data, and the updated report was submitted to DFCCIL in November 2011. The final report is to be submitted to DFCCIL in August 2012.

Since the Baseline and Census Survey was carried out for Rewari Electrical Maintenance Depot (ELMD) and additionally acquired land of Rewari-Hisar line area separately from 20th February 2012 to 11th March 2012, a separate report for ELMD and Rewari-Hisar line was submitted in March 2012.

2.3 COVERAGE OF THE BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

The findings of the Baseline and Census Survey reflect the survey results of 384 villages in the 790 km stretch between Rewari and Vadodara under Phase-I section.

The following data was excluded from Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 of this report:

- (i) The Baseline and Census Survey data of the realignment section for approximately 140 km in Patan, Mahesana, partial Banaskantha and partial Gandhinagar districts where the Baseline and Census Survey has been in progress since July 2011 to date (as of August 2012);
- (ii) The Baseline and Census Survey data of 3 villages in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts where the survey could not be carried out at all despite of repeated attempts upto May 2011 due to localized public unrest. Those villages are Sanand in Ahmedabad district, and Nasmed and Vansjada Dhediya villages in Gandhinagar district; and
- (iii) The primary field survey data of affected structures, trees and crops in Vadodara district which could not be collected due to public protest.

The major findings and magnitude of impacts are shown in the following sections.

2.4 CATEGORIES OF LAND & PROPERTIES AFFECTED WITHIN ROW

Based on the survey results, district-wise land use category of surveyed plots is shown in Table 2.2. The census identified that a total number of affected plots is 14,373. Out of this, 79.9% is agricultural land without affected private structures, 11.7% land under common property resources, 4.3% agricultural land with affected private structures, 2.3% vacant land, and 1.5% residential/commercial land with affected private structures.

Table 2-2 District-wise Land Use Category of the Project Area

State / District	Total No. of Affected Plot	No of Affected Plots Surveyed	Agricultural Land w/o Affected Private structures	Agricultural Land with Affected Private Structures (Mixed Use)	Agricultural Land with affected CPR	Residential /commercial land with Affected Private Structure	Residential/ Commercial land with Affected Private Structure & CPR	Vacant Land	Common Property Resources (CPR)
Gujarat									
Vadodara#	1,410	791	747	43	0	0	0	0	1
Anand	1,481	1,221	1,092	116	0	2	0	0	11
Kheda	804	627	613	14	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad#	985	646	629	17	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	351	209	208	1	0	0	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	137	129	74	7	0	1	0	17	30
Sub Total	5,168	3,623	3,363	198	0	3	0	17	42
Rajasthan									
Sirohi	734	734	509	17	0	11	0	47	150
Pali	1,799	1,724	1,169	57	17	17	5	55	404
Ajmer	2,192	2,086	1,519	80	3	76	2	61	345
Nagaur	35	35	29	2	0	0	0	0	4
Jaipur	1,177	1,177	946	75	0	16	0	0	140
Sikar	1,243	1,243	950	73	0	41	3	12	164
Alwar	56	56	51	1	0	0	0	1	3
Sub Total	7,236	7,055	5,173	305	20	161	10	176	1,210
Haryana									
Mahendragarh	987	987	734	16	0	24	0	65	148
Rewari	221	221	166	7	0	1	0	18	29
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	761	756	664	16	0	2	0	21	53
Sub Total	1,969	1,964	1,564	39	0	27	0	104	230
Total	14,373	12,642	10,100	542	20	191	10	297	1,482
Percentage	-	-	79.9%	4.3%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	2.3%	11.7%

Note: 1.Common Property Resources consists of common land with common assets.

2.# partially surveyed.

3.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

Affected structures under various categories are shown by district in Table 2-23 A-D.

Table 2-3 A Number of Project-Affected Structures

State/ Districts	Residential	Commercial	Residential Cum Commercial	Religious	Common Asset	Others	Total
Gujarat							
Vadodara#	71	0	0	0	0	6	77
Anand	222	4	0	10	5	41	282
Kheda	11	0	0	3	0	5	19
Ahmedabad#	8	1	0	0	0	28	37
Gandhinagar#*	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bansakantha#*	16	1	0	4	24	8	53
Sub Total	328	6	0	17	29	90	470
Percentage	69.9%	1.3%	0.0%	3.6%	6.0%	19.2%	100.0%
Rajasthan							
Sirohi	23	4	0	5	86	31	149
Pali	78	0	0	21	210	67	376
Ajmer	152	9	0	14	141	97	413
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Jaipur	105	31	0	7	67	92	302
Sikar	164	21	2	3	115	41	346
Alwar	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Sub Total	523	65	2	50	626	330	1,596
Percentage	32.8%	4.1%	0.1%	3.1%	39.2%	20.7%	100.0%
Haryana							
Mahendragarh	66	4	1	2	121	10	204
Rewari	9	5	0	0	28	4	46
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	11	9	1	1	46	19	87
Sub Total	86	18	2	3	195	33	337
Percentage	25.6%	5.4%	0.6%	0.9%	57.7%	9.8%	100.0%
Total	937	89	4	70	850	453	2,403
Percentage	39.0%	3.7%	0.2%	2.9%	35.3%	18.9%	100.0%

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

2. Residential cum commercial structures mean that the residential structures close to the road which are also used for business purpose.

3. #partially surveyed.

4. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

Various types of structures are being affected due to the DFC project. Out of total 2,403 structures, 937 structures (39.0%) are of residential, followed by 850 (35.3%) of common assets (structures). 89 commercial structures (3.7%) and 70 religious structures (2.9%) will be affected. Only 4 structures (0.2%) are found as residential cum commercial structures.

Table 2-3 B Breakdown of Affected Common Assets (Common Buildings)

State/District	School	Community Centre	Panchayat Building	Charita ble Guest House	Health Centre	Abandoned Govt. Building	Shelter	Sub-total of Community Buildings	Total of Community Assets
Gujarat									
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Kheda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

State/District	School	Community Centre	Panchayat Building	Charitable Guest House	Health Centre	Abandoned Govt. Building	Shelter	Sub-total of Community Buildings	Total of Community Assets
Banaskantha#*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Sub Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Rajasthan									
Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
Pali	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	210
Ajmer	6	1	2	0	3	2	0	14	141
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jaipur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	67
Sikar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	115
Alwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sub Total	12	3	2	1	3	2	0	23	626
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Haryana									
Mahendragarh	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	121
Rewari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	1	0	1	0	0	0		2	46
Sub Total	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	195
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Total	16	5	5	1	3	2	0	32	850
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%

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

2. Residential cum commercial structures mean that the residential structures close to the road which are also used for business purpose.

3. #partially surveyed.

4. * Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

Table 2-3 C Breakdown of Affected Common Assets (Water-related Facilities)

State/District	Irrigation & Drainage Channel	Water Sewage Line	Common Pond	Wells/Tube Wells/Hand Pumps/Pump House/Water Tank	Livestock Watering Point	Bathing & Washing Platform	Sub-total of Water-related Facility	Total of Community Assets
Gujarat								
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	5
Kheda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	24
Sub Total	11	0	2	1	0	0	14	29
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	48%	100 %
Rajasthan								
Sirohi	35	1	0	3	0	0	39	86
Pali	30	1	0	6	2	1	40	210
Ajmer	31	0	0	6		1	38	141
Nagaur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Jaipur	2	0	1	3	0	0	6	67
Sikar	32	0	0	5	0	0	37	115
Alwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sub Total	131	2	1	23	2	2	161	626
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%	100%
Haryana								
Mahendragarh	6	3	1	4	0	0	14	121
Rewari	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	28
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	46
Sub Total	18	4	1	4	0	0	27	195

Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	100%
Total	160	6	4	28	2	2	202	850
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	23%	100%

- Note: 1. The above figures include both fully and partially affected structures.
2. Residential cum commercial structures mean that the residential structures close to the road which are also used for business purpose.
3. # partially surveyed.
4. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

Table 2-3 D Breakdown of Affected Common Assets (Road and Others)

State/District	Road	Others			Sub-total of Others	Total of Community Assets
		Boundary Wall	Seed cum Fertilizer Storage	Milk Collection Centre		
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand	0	0	0	1	1	5
Kheda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	13	0	0	0	13	24
Sub Total	13	0	0	1	14	29
Percentage	44%	-	-	-	48 %	100%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	46	1	0	0	1	86
Pali	166	0	0	0	0	210
Ajmer	87	2	0	0	2	141
Nagaur	3	0	0	0	0	4
Jaipur	56	0	1	0	1	66
Sikar	77	0	0	0	0	115
Alwar	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sub Total	438	3	1	0	4	625
Percentage	70%	-	-	-	70%	100%
Mahendragarh						
Rewari	26	0	0	0	26	28
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	33	0	0	0	33	46
Sub Total	160	0	0	0	160	195
Percentage	82.1%	-	-	-	82.1%	100.0%
Total	611	3	1	1	616	850
Percentage	71%	-	-	-	72%	100%

- Note: 1. The above figures include both fully and partially affected structures.
2. # partially surveyed.
3 Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

2.5 PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION TYPE OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Affected structures are summarised by the structure type and construction type for each district in Table 2-4 A-E.

Due to implementation of the Project, 937 residential structures will be affected, and it consists of 41% of permanent, 43% of semi-permanent and 16% of temporary structures as shown in Table 2-4A. In Haryana, 29% of the affected residential structures are permanent, 51% semi-permanent structures and 20% temporary structures. Likewise, in Rajasthan, 51% permanent, 39% semi-permanent and 10% temporary structures, and in Gujarat, 28%, 46% and 26% respectively.

Table 2-4 A Construction Types of Affected Residential Structures

State/Districts	Residential Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	71	27	34	10
Anand	222	53	94	75
Kheda	11	3	8	0
Ahmedabad	8	4	4	0
Gandhinagar#	0	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-
Maheana*	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	16	4	12	0
Sub Total	328	91	152	85
Percentage	-	28%	46%	26%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	23	12	7	4
Pali	78	43	32	3
Ajmer	152	111	41	0
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	105	36	57	12
Sikar	164	66	67	31
Alwar	1	0	1	0
Sub Total	523	268	205	50
Percentage	-	51%	39%	10%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	66	16	33	17
Rewari	9	3	6	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	11	6	5	0
Sub Total	86	25	44	17
Percentage	-	29%	51%	20%
Total	937	384	401	152
Percentage	-	41%	43%	16%

Note: 1. The above figures include both fully and partially affected structures.
2. # partially surveyed.
3.* Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Maheana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

As for the commercial structures, 89 commercial structures will be affected, and it consists of 46% of permanent, 46% of semi-permanent and 8% of temporary structures as shown in Table 2-4B. In Haryana, 39% of the affected commercial structures are permanent, 56% semi-permanent structures and 6% temporary structures. Likewise, in Rajasthan, 45% permanent, 46% semi-permanent and 9% temporary structures, and in Gujarat, 83%, 17% and 0% respectively.

Table 2-4 B Construction Types of Affected Commercial Structures

State/Districts	Commercial Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0
Anand	4	4	0	0
Kheda	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	1	1	0	0
Gandhinagar*#	0	0	0	0
Patan*	0	0	0	0
Mahesana*	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha#	1	0	1	0
Sub Total	6	5	1	0
Percentage	-	83%	17%	0%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	4	2	2	0
Pali	0	0	0	0
Ajmer	9	4	5	0
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	31	11	15	5
Sikar	21	12	8	1
Alwar	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	65	29	30	6
Percentage	-	45%	46%	9%
Haryana				
Rewari	4	0	3	1
Rewari – Hisar Section & ELMD	5	1	4	0
Mahendragarh	9	6	3	0
Sub Total	18	7	10	1
Percentage	-	39%	56%	6%
Total	89	41	41	7
Percentage	-	46%	46%	8%

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

As for the residential cum commercial structures, 4 residential cum commercial structures will be affected, and it consists of 75% of permanent and 25% of semi-permanent structures as shown in Table 2-4C. In Haryana, 100% of the affected residential cum commercial structures are permanent. Likewise, in Rajasthan, 50% permanent and 50% semi-permanent, and in Gujarat, no residential cum commercial structure will be affected.

Table 2-4 C Construction Types of Affected Residential cum Commercial Structures

State/Districts	Residential cum Commercial Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0
Anand	0	0	0	0
Kheda	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar*#	0	0	0	0
Patan*	0	0	0	0
Mahesana*	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha#	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	0	0	0	0
Percentage	-	0%	0%	0%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	0	0	0	0
Pali	0	0	0	0
Ajmer	0	0	0	0
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	0	0

State/Districts	Residential cum Commercial Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Sikar	2	1	1	0
Alwar	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	2	1	1	0
Percentage	-	50%	50%	0%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	1	1	0	0
Rewari	0	0	0	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	1	1	0	0
Sub Total	2	2	0	0
Percentage	-	100%	0%	0%
Total	4	3	1	0
Percentage	-	75%	25%	0%

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

As for the religious structures, 70 religious structures will be affected, and it consists of 77% of permanent, 20% of semi-permanent and 3% of temporary structures as shown in Table 2-4D. In Haryana, 100% of the affected religious structures are permanent. Likewise, in Rajasthan, 80% of the affected religious structures are permanent, 20% are semi-permanent and 0% temporary, and in Gujarat, 65%, 24% and 12% respectively.

Table 2-4 D Construction Types of Affected Religious Structures

State/Districts	Religious Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	0	0	0	0
Anand	10	5	3	2
Kheda	3	2	1	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
Gandhinagar*#	0	0	0	0
Patan*	0	0	0	0
Mahesana*	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha#	4	4	0	0
Sub Total	17	11	4	2
Percentage		65%	24%	12%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	5	3	2	0
Pali	25	23	2	0
Ajmer	15	12	3	0
Nagaur	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	4	1	3	0
Sikar	1	1	0	0
Alwar	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	50	40	10	0
Percentage	-	80%	20%	0%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	2	2	0	0
Rewari	0	0	0	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	1	1	0	0
Sub Total	3	3	0	0
Percentage	-	100%	0%	0%
Total	70	54	14	2
Percentage	-	77%	20%	3%

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

As for the other structures, 453 structures will be affected, and it consists of 88% of permanent, 10% of semi-permanent and 2% of temporary structures as shown in Table 2-4E. In Haryana, 79% of the affected other structures are permanent and 21% semi-permanent structures. Likewise, in Rajasthan, 94% permanent, 6% semi-permanent structures and 0% temporary structures, and in Gujarat, 72%, 18% and 10% respectively.

Table 2-4 E Construction Types of Affected Other Structures

State/Districts	Other Structures	Type of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	6	5	1	0
Anand	41	19	13	9
Kheda	5	5	0	0
Ahmedabad	28	26	2	0
Gandhinagar*#	2	2	0	0
Patan*	0	0	0	0
Mahesana*	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha#	8	8	0	0
Sub Total	90	65	16	9
Percentage	-	72%	18%	10%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	31	30	0	1
Pali	67	65	2	0
Ajmer	97	92	5	0
Nagaur	2	2	0	0
Jaipur	92	86	6	0
Sikar	41	34	7	0
Alwar	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	330	309	20	1
Percentage	-	94%	6%	0%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	10	6	4	0
Rewari	4	1	3	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	19	19	0	0
Sub Total	33	26	7	0
Percentage	-	79%	21%	0%
Total	453	400	43	10
Percentage	-	88%	10%	2%

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012 and the secondary information from CPM office.

2.6 NUMBER OF AFFECTED PERSONS

Based on the Baseline and Census Survey, 14,334 families with 87,196 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 47,263 (54 %) are male and 39,933 (46%) are female, due to the land acquisition of the Project. The average family size is 6 persons /family. The details of PAFs are summarized in Table 2-5 and Table 2.6.

In Gujarat State, 3,911 families/23,082 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 12,093(52%) are male and 10,989 (48%) are female. The average family size is 6 persons /family. 22,239 titleholders and 843 non-titleholders including 1,819 resettlers will be affected. In Gandhinagar District, no structures will be affected.

In Rajasthan State, 8,545 families/52,724 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 28,970 (55%) are male and 23,754 (45%) are female. The average family size is 6 persons /family. 49,235 titleholders and 3,489 non-titleholders including 3,141 resettlers will be affected. In Nagaur District, no structures will be affected.

In Haryana, 1,878 families/11,390 persons are likely to be affected, out of which 6200 (54%) are male and 5,190 (46%) are female. The average family size is 6 persons /family. 10,693 titleholders and 697 non-titleholders including 520 resettlers will be affected.

Additionally, the number of the affected titleholders should be the maximum number of the affected titleholder households but is not equivalent to the actual affected titleholder households in practice in many cases. First of all, in Table 2-5, 13,532 is the number of the affected titleholder families with only affected land (13,044 titleholders) & titleholder families with affected residential structure(s) identified in the field survey (488 titleholders), but not exactly the same number of all the titleholders listed in the notification 20E. There are mainly 4 reasons for the discrepancies between the affected titleholder families identified by the field and the titleholders listed in 20E: (1) The titleholders in 20E include the deceased titleholders; (2) the titleholders in 20E does not include the latest titleholders who are the natural descendents of the titleholders; (3) the titleholders listed in 20E sometimes include the migrated titleholders (such as those who migrated to a big city or out of country (Non-Resident Indians); and (4) it does not mean that each titleholder listed in 20E forms one family, and sometimes they can be in the same family such as a brother and sister or a father/mother and a son/daughter.

Table 2-5 Number of Project-Affected Families (PAFs) - Family and Population

State/ 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										
Vadodara#	730	4106	57	294	9	48	0	0	796	4448
Anand	1144	7381	173	1089	56	347	31	259	1404	9076
Kheda	865	4542	8	53	15	106	0	0	888	4701
Ahmedabad	531	2977	7	43	7	26	0	0	545	3046
Gandhinagar#*	133	837	0	0	2	7	0	0	135	844
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahešana *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	125	872	6	39	3	14	9	42	143	967
Sub Total	3,528	20,715	251	1,518	92	548	40	301	3,911	23,082
Percentage	90%	90%	6%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%	100%	100%
Rajasthan										
Sirohi	688	4,114	8	50	22	133	15	60	733	4357
Pali	2,248	13,443	18	126	33	193	53	253	2352	14015
Ajmer	1,433	9,074	36	269	86	504	109	702	1664	10549
Nagaur	102	581	0	0	2	19	0	0	104	600

State/ 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
Jaipur	1,391	8,827	53	361	77	468	35	224	1556	9880
Sikar	1,731	10,888	82	584	80	429	75	504	1968	12405
Alwar	167	910	1	8	0	0	0	0	168	918
Sub Total	7,760	47,837	198	1,398	300	1,746	287	1,743	8,545	52,724
Percentage	91%	91%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	100%	100%
Haryana										
Mahendragarh	1,132	6,355	26	172	70	352	37	201	1265	7080
Rewari	159	1,063	8	62	1	10	0	0	168	1135
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	425	2990	5	51	10	100	5	34	445	3175
Sub Total	1,716	10,408	39	285	81	462	42	235	1,878	11,390
Percentage	91%	91%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	100%	100%
Total	13,004	78,960	488	3,201	473	2,756	369	2,279	14,334	87,196
Percentage	91%	91%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	100%	100%

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3.* Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

Table 2-6 Number of Project-Affected Persons (PAFs) – Population by Gender

District/State	Total Population			Titleholders Population			Non-Titleholders Population			Project Affected Structure Population (Resettlers)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gujarat												
Vadodara#	4,448	2,331	2,117	4,406	2,305	2,101	42	26	16	294	161	133
Anand	9,076	4,733	4,343	8,470	4,423	4,047	606	310	296	1,348	697	651
Kheda	4,701	2,462	2,239	4,595	2,410	2,185	106	52	54	53	28	25
Ahmedabad#	3,046	1,609	1,437	3,020	1,596	1,424	26	13	13	43	24	19
Gandhinagar#*	844	445	399	837	440	397	7	5	2	0	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bansakantha#*	967	513	454	911	481	430	56	32	24	81	41	40
Sub Total	23,082	12,093	10,989	22,239	11,655	10,584	843	438	405	1,819	951	868
Percentage	100%	52%	48%	100%	52%	48%	100%	52%	48%	100%	52%	48%
Rajasthan												
Sirohi	4,357	2,389	1,968	4,164	2,284	1,880	193	105	88	110	59	51
Pali	14,015	7,591	6,424	13,569	7,358	6,211	446	233	213	379	192	187
Ajmer	10,549	5,768	4,781	9,343	5,117	4,226	1,206	651	555	971	524	447
Nagaur	600	335	265	581	325	256	19	10	9	0	0	0
Jaipur	9,880	5,397	4,483	9,188	5,022	4,166	692	375	317	585	325	260
Sikar	12,405	7,000	5,405	11,472	6,474	4,998	933	526	407	1,088	601	487
Alwar	918	490	428	918	490	428	0	0	0	8	3	5
Sub Total	52,724	28,970	23,754	49,235	27,070	22,165	3,489	1,900	1,589	3,141	1,704	1,437
Percentage	100%	55%	45%	100%	55%	45%	100%	54%	46%	100%	54%	46%
Haryana												
Mahendragarh	7,080	3,891	3,189	6,527	3,580	2,947	553	311	242	373	198	175
Rewari	1,135	595	540	1,125	589	536	10	6	4	62	31	31
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	3,175	1,714	1,461	3,041	1,645	1,396	134	69	65	85	45	40
Sub Total	11,390	6,200	5,190	10,693	5,814	4,879	697	386	311	520	274	246
Percentage	100%	54%	46%	100%	54%	46%	100%	55%	45%	100%	53%	47%
Total	87,196	47,263	39,933	82,167	44,539	37,628	5,029	2,724	2,305	5,480	2,929	2,551

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing of these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

2.7 LAND PLOT OWNERS AS PER 20E NOTIFICATION

As per 20E Notification, the total number of land plot owners of this stretch is approximately 31,592 for 12,689 affected plots as per 20A and 20E Notification. The number of affected land plot owners without deceased owners is 28,861. The details of the land owners and families are presented in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 LAND PLOT OWNERS AS PER 20E NOTIFICATION

District/ Section	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 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					
Vadodara#	816	2,290	2,205	796	9
Anand	1,336	4,182	3,756	1,404	87
Kheda	531	1,590	1,403	888	15
Ahmedabad	636	1,773	1,681	545	7
Gandhinagar*#	286	693	659	135	2
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*#	127	183	171	143	12
Sub Total	3,732	10,711	9,875	3,911	132
Rajasthan					
Sirohi	734	1,113	1,021	733	37
Pali	1,722	3,644	3,221	2,352	86
Ajmer	2,065	4,179	3,730	1,664	195
Nagaur	32	151	140	104	2
Jaipur	1,162	2,766	2,592	1,556	112
Sikar	1,237	3,526	3,243	1,968	155
Alwar	54	495	471	168	0
Sub Total	7,006	15,874	14,418	8,545	587
Haryana					
Mahendragarh	983	2,993	2,755	1,265	107
Rewari	221	762	687	168	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	747	1252	1126	445	15
Sub Total	1,951	5,007	4,568	1,878	122
Total	12,689	31,592	28,861	14,334	841

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

2. # partially surveyed.

3. * Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), the ESIA & RRP Study was commenced from July 2011. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

2.8 NUMBER OF AFFECTED NON-TITLEHOLDERS

Due to the land acquisition for the Project, 842 non-titleholder PAFs/5,035 persons will be affected in Haryana, Rajasthan & Gujarat. The district-wise distribution of non-titleholders is as follows:

Table 2-8 Number of Non-titleholders

State/ District	No. of Non-titleholder PAFs w/only affected land (Non-Resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder PAFs w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)	
	PAFs	Pop	PAFs	Pop
Gujarat				
Vadodara#	9	48	0	0
Anand	56	347	31	259
Kheda	15	106	0	0
Ahmedabad	7	26	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	2	7	0	0
Patan*	-	-	-	-
Mehesana*	-	-	-	-
Banskantha#*	3	14	9	42
Sub Total	92	548	40	301
Percentage (Out of Total PAFs & PAPs)	2%	2%	1%	1%
Rajasthan				
Sirohi	22	133	15	60
Pali	33	193	53	253
Ajmer	86	504	109	702
Nagaur	2	19	0	0
Jaipur	77	468	35	224
Sikar	80	429	75	504
Alwar	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	300	1,746	287	1,743
Percentage (Out of Total PAFs & PAPs)	4%	3%	3%	3%
Haryana				
Mahendragarh	70	352	37	201
Rewari	1	10	0	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	10	100	5	34
Sub Total	81	462	42	235
Percentage (Out of Total PAFs & PAPs)	4%	4%	2%	2%
Total	473	2,756	369	2,279
Percentage (Out of Total PAFs & PAPs)	3%	3%	3%	3%

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

2. In this chapter, the non-titleholders mean any person who are not listed in the 20E Notification or draft 20E Notification and include the natural descendents who are not registered in the land record, tenants and informal occupiers such as encroachers and squatters. For more details, please see the Baseline Survey and Census Report.

3. # partially surveyed.

4.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

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/PAPs through the Baseline and Census Survey. This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of PAFs/PAPs.

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

Major questions of the Baseline and Census Survey 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 and Census Survey, 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 Caste (OBC) family (6,910 families/65%). The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of General Caste family (2,635 families/25%) followed by Scheduled Caste (729 families/7%). The presence of Schedule Tribe (ST) family in the project area is (322 families/3%) identified by the Survey. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in Table 4-1.

In Rajasthan and Haryana, percentages of OBC are predominant which are 71% and 77%, respectively. In Haryana, there is no ST population which will be affected.

Table 4-1 Social Features of PAFs

State/ District	Total Respondent PAFs	General	OBC	SC	ST
Gujarat					
Vadodara#	493	421	43	17	12
Anand	1027	457	524	13	33
Kheda	579	232	320	21	6
Ahmedabad#	347	170	147	18	12
Gandhinagar*#	84	19	65	0	0
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*#	101	16	41	44	0
Sub Total	2,631	1,315	1,140	113	63
Percentage	-	50%	43%	4%	2%
Rajasthan					
Sirohi	565	242	151	100	72
Pali	1751	315	1260	112	64
Ajmer	1263	110	923	217	13
Nagaur	72	1	71	0	0
Jaipur	1249	93	1044	57	55
Sikar	1583	271	1158	99	55
Alwar	73	0	73	0	0
Sub Total	6,556	1,032	4,680	585	259
Percentage	-	16%	71%	9%	4%
Haryana					
Mahendragarh	850	191	630	29	0
Rewari	133	40	92	1	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	57	368	1	0
Sub Total	1409	288	1090	31	0
Percentage	-	20%	77%	2%	0%
Total	10,596	2,635	6,910	729	322
Percentage	-	25%	65%	7%	3%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase I covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

The project area is dominated by Hindu community as they form 96% (10,172 families) of the PAFs. Among others, 3.9% (411 families) is Muslim community. Additionally, 0.04% (5 families) is Christian, 0.03% (4 families) is Jain, and 0.03% (4 families) is Sikh. The religious categories of PAFs are presented in the Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Religious Categories of the PAFs

State/ District	Total Respondent PAFs	Hindu PAFs	Muslim PAFs	Christian PAFs	Jain PAFs	Sikh PAFs
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	493	491	2	0	0	0
Anand	1027	940	86	1	0	0
Kheda	579	562	17	0	0	0
Ahmedabad#	347	330	17	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	84	66	18	0	0	0
Mahesana *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	98	3	0	0	0
Sub Total	2,631	2,487	143	1	0	0
Percentage	-	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	565	564	1	0	0	0
Pali	1751	1551	199	0	1	0
Ajmer	1263	1203	49	4	3	4
Nagaur	72	72	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	1249	1236	13	0	0	0
Sikar	1583	1577	6	0	0	0
Alwar	73	73	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	6,556	6,276	268	4	4	4
Percentage	-	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	850	850	0	0	0	0
Rewari	133	133	0	0	0	0
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	426	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	1,409	1,409	0	0	0	0
Percentage	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	10,596	10,172	411	5	4	4
Percentage	-	96%	3.9%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 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 and Census Survey, in Gujarat, there are maximum 2,377 vulnerable families (61%). The majority is the PAFs with the elderly over 50 years old which is 2,117 families (54%) followed by the widow-headed families (297 families/8%).

In Rajasthan, there are maximum 5,223 vulnerable families (61%). The majority is the PAFs with the elderly over 50 years old which is 4,069 families (48%) followed by the widow headed families (1,057 families/12%).

In Haryana, there are maximum 1,375 vulnerable families (73%). The majority is the PAFs with the elderly over 50 years old which is 1,234 families (66%) followed by the women-headed families (75 families/4%) and widow-headed families (75 families/4%).

Table 4-3 Vulnerability Status of PAFs

District/ Section	Total No of Respondent PAFs	PAFs with Disabled	BPL PAFs	Women Headed PAFs	PAFs with Elderly over 50 Years	Widow Headed PAFs	PAFs with Unmarried Girl	PAFs with Abandoned Women	PAFs with Orphans	Total Vulnerable PAFs
Gujarat										
Vadodara#	796	13	8	26	501	0	0	0	0	531
Anand	1404	29	37	1	778	261	2	4	0	962
Kheda	888	9	8	2	450	0	0	0	0	465
Ahmedabad#	545	4	0	0	265	5	0	0	0	271
Gandhinagar#*	135	1	0	1	61	8	0	0	0	67
Mahešana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bansakantha#*	143	0	0	0	62	23	0	0	0	81
Sub Total	3,911	56	53	30	2,117	297	2	4	0	2,377
Percentage	-	1%	1%	1%	54%	8%	0%	0%	0%	61%
Rajasthan										
Sirohi	733	0	3	0	272	139	0	0	0	441
Pali	2352	22	25	3	1193	379	0	0	0	1,525
Ajmer	1664	37	7	2	782	298	0	0	37	1,036
Nagaur	104	0	0	17	56	0	0	0	0	61
Jaipur	1556	6	9	2	567	225	0	0	0	872
Sikar	1968	55	21	7	1113	0	0	0	0	1,191
Alwar	168	1	0	0	86	16	0	0	0	97
Sub Total	8,545	121	65	31	4,069	1,057	0	0	37	5,223
Percentage	-	1%	1%	0%	48%	12%	0%	0%	0%	61%
Haryana										
Mahendragarh	1,265	10	7	75	811	4	0	0	10	877
Rewari	168	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	107
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	445	3	1	0	316	71	0	0	0	391
Sub Total	1,878	13	8	75	1,234	75	0	0	10	1,375
Percentage	-	1%	0%	4%	66%	4%	0%	0%	1%	73%
Total	14,334	190	126	136	7,420	1,429	2	4	47	8,975
Percentage	-	1%	1%	1%	52%	10%	0%	0%	0%	63%

1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahešana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

3. The number of the total vulnerable families is the accumulated total of the families under each vulnerable category and the maximum number of the vulnerable families since there are families which are under multiple vulnerable categories.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.4 Distribution of Family Income and Debt

According to the Baseline and Census Survey, the average monthly income per family is INR10,060 for Gujarat state, INR8,603 for Rajasthan state, and INR15,108 for Haryana state as shown in Table 4-4A. Additionally, the annual average saving per family varies from INR3,138 in Jaipur district to INR39,434 in Sirohi district as shown in Table 4-4B.

Table 4-4A Average Annual Family Income by Source (INR)

State/District	Respondent PAFs	Agriculture	Wage Labour	Business/ Trading	Service	Livestock & Animal Husbandry	Cottage Craft	Average Annual Income per PAFs	Average Monthly Income per PAFs
Gujarat									
Vadodara#	493	103,233	13,273	67,925	115,736	1,500	0	150,002	-
Anand	1027	108,759	43,215	100,428	114,441	15,273	0	118,254	-
Kheda	579	68,690	11,485	58,429	83,953	1,977	0	91,108	-
Ahmedabad#	347	97,301	18,338	249,973	85,457	1,777	0	148,833	-
Gandhinagar#*	84	57,465	18,178	120,000	122,364	2,759	0	96,246	-
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	101,979	40,480	75,000	88,286	0	0	96,259	-
State wise Average	2,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,060
Rajasthan									
Sirohi	565	49,685	56,744	105,284	147,351	96,000	36,000	109,685	-
Pali	1751	39,850	49,821	65,799	81,237	36,000	24,000	64,962	-
Ajmer	1263	53,950	57,585	161,226	198,961	21,000	0	119,706	-
Nagaur	72	24,593	30,200	33,000	112,000	1,435	0	67,274	-
Jaipur	1249	47,831	55,089	85,497	192,992	58,000	78,000	105,301	-
Sikar	1583	32,674	18,617	126,855	182,090	901	0	127,897	-
Alwar	73	51,632	2,677	83,429	243,164	858	0	152,190	-
State wise Average	6,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,603
Haryana									
Mahendragarh	850	42,346	6,571	87,970	186,262	1,948	72,000	119,626	-
Rewari	133	48,746	10,380	100,377	166,240	5,551	16,833	127,922	-
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	79055	56218	153016	528738	12000	0	293781	-
State wise Average	1409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,108
Overall Average	10,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,739

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

Table 4-4B Average Annual Saving and Loan Status

Villages	No. of Respondent PAFs	PAF Average Annual Saving (INR)	No of PAFs having Loan	Loan Provider			No. of Persons Repaid Loans
				Bank	Relative/ Friend	Mahajan	
Gujarat							
Vadodara#	493	9,902	156	134	36	3	23
Anand	1027	39,180	268	209	78	4	27
Kheda	579	5,453	188	174	20	13	30
Ahmedabad#	347	10,203	113	93	18	15	21
Gandhinagar#*	84	13,681	13	10	2	1	4
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*#	101	11,289	21	20	1	0	6
Sub Total	2,631	-	759	640	155	36	111
Percentage	-	-	-	84%	20%	5%	15%
Average	-	14,951	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan							
Sirohi	565	39,434	130	121	9	11	26
Pali	1751	-	489	407	101	21	70
Ajmer	1263	25,908	427	308	155	25	70
Nagaur	72	8,250	13	13	1	0	1
Jaipur	1249	3,138	464	446	59	10	35
Sikar	1583	6,699	509	436	111	45	91
Alwar	73	Not disclosed	32	32	1	0	3
Sub Total	6,556	-	2,064	1,763	437	112	296
Percentage	-	-	31%	85%	21%	5%	14%
Average	-	16,686	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana							
Mahendragarh	850	24,583	111	104	4	9	31
Rewari	133	5,279	12	12	0	0	4
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	6,570	113	101	12	5	16
Sub Total	1409	-	-	217	16	14	51
Percentage	-	-	-	92%	7%	6%	22%
Average	-	12,144	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,596	-	3,059	2,620	608	162	458
Percentage	-	-	-	86%	20%	5%	15%
Average	-	43,781	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.5 Occupation of Surveyed PAPs

In the project area, the major sector engaged by PAPs is agriculture, and 4,464 PAPs/73% in Gujarat, 8,847 PAPs/56% in Rajasthan, and 2,399 PAPs/60% in Haryana engaged in the agriculture sector as shown in Table 4-5A. As for the employment type, overall, the majority of PAPs is self-employed, followed by wage employee in the project area as shown in Table 4-5B. For example, according to the PAF representatives, in Gujarat, 3,505 PAPs are self-employed (57%) and 2,191 PAPs are wage employees (36%). In Haryana, 2,333 PAPs are self-employed (58%) and 560 PAPs are wage employees (14%). However, in Rajasthan, 6,680 PAPs are wage employees (42%) and 5,512 PAPs are self-employed (35%).

Focusing on the women in the business activities, in the project area, the major sector engaged by female family members is agriculture, and 180 female members/61% in Gujarat, 702 female members/67% in Rajasthan, and 415 female members/70% in Haryana engaged in the agriculture sector as shown in Table 4-5C.

Table 4-5A Sectors Engaged by Surveyed PAPs

State/ District	Total PAPs Employed	Agriculture	Govt. Service	Manufacturing	Pvt. Service	Misc
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	1,317	822	64	1	162	268
Anand	2,241	1,790	65	9	159	218
Kheda	1,300	1,025	29	4	80	162
Ahmedabad#	807	553	42	6	82	124
Gandhinagar**	224	151	11	0	11	51
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha**	238	123	7	26	5	77
Sub Total	6,127	4,464	218	46	499	900
Percentage	-	73%	4%	1%	8%	15%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	1,347	681	164	25	302	175
Pali	4,020	2,028	297	64	270	1361
Ajmer	3,263	1,867	450	25	134	787
Nagaur	169	155	6	0	0	8
Jaipur	3,037	2,256	313	8	158	302
Sikar	3,726	1,697	768	25	695	541
Alwar	302	163	64	0	44	31
Sub Total	15,864	8,847	2,062	147	1,603	3,205
Percentage	-	56%	13%	1%	10%	20%
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	2,779	1,725	529	7	261	257
Rewari	345	209	50	19	44	23
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	896	465	232	1	82	116
Sub Total	4,020	2,399	811	27	387	396
Percentage	-	60%	20%	1%	10%	10%
Total	26,011	15,710	3,091	220	2,489	4,501
Percentage	-	60%	12%	1%	10%	17%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

Table 4-5B Employment Type of Surveyed PAPs

State/ District	Total PAPs Employed/R etired	Employed and Retired PAPs						Unemployed Members
		Permanent Employee	Self Employed	Wage Employee	Small Trader	Rural Artisan	Retired	
Gujarat								
Vadodara#	1,317	63	647	582	7	1	17	3,131
Anand	2,241	187	1,391	630	10	0	23	6,835
Kheda	1,300	16	729	534	4	0	17	3,401
Ahmedabad#	807	43	490	257	9	0	8	2,239
Gandhinagar#*	224	6	136	74	0	0	8	620
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

State/ District	Total PAPs Employed/R etired	Employed and Retired PAPs						Unemployed Members
		Permanent Employee	Self Employed	Wage Employee	Small Trader	Rural Artisan	Retired	
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*#	238	11	112	114	0	0	1	729
Sub Total	6,127	326	3,505	2,191	30	1	74	16,955
Percentage	-	5%	57%	36%	0%	0%	1%	73%
Rajasthan								
Sirohi	1,347	372	374	23	512	12	54	3,010
Pali	4,020	352	1,721	1,837	36	4	70	9,995
Ajmer	3,263	354	1,117	1,605	47	14	126	7,286
Nagaur	169	5	82	80	0	2	0	431
Jaipur	3,037	334	1,748	862	16	32	45	6,843
Sikar	3,726	980	319	2,233	79	16	99	8,679
Alwar	302	89	151	40	0	0	22	616
Sub Total	15,864	2,486	5,512	6,680	690	80	416	36,860
Percentage	-	16%	35%	42%	4%	1%	3%	70%
Haryana								
Mahendragarh	2,779	646	1,797	251	7	3	75	4,301
Rewari	345	62	208	70	0	0	5	790
Rewari – Hisar ELMD	896	230	328	239	6	0	93	2,228
Sub Total	4,020	938	2,333	560	13	3	173	7,319
Percentage	-	23%	58%	14%	0%	0%	4%	65%
Total	26,011	3,750	11,350	9,431	733	84	663	61,134
Percentage	-	23%	58%	14%	0%	0%	4%	70%

Note: 1. #partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

3. Percentage of the unemployed families out of PAFs identified in the field.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

Table 4-5C Sectors Engaged by Female Family Members

State/ District	Total Female PAPs Employed	Agriculture	Govt. Service	Manufacturing	Pvt. Service	Misc
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	72	41	3	0	1	27
Anand	108	59	13	2	7	27
Kheda	58	45	1	2	1	9
Ahmedabad#	40	25	3	2	4	6
Gandhinagar#*	10	8	2	0	0	0
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*#	9	2	1	0	1	5
Sub Total	297	180	23	6	14	74
Percentage	-	61%	8%	2%	5%	25%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	217	136	17	2	4	58
Pali	217	136	17	2	4	58
Ajmer	198	129	21	4	3	41
Nagaur	3	3	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	160	138	13	0	5	4
Sikar	244	158	45	3	11	27
Alwar	10	2	4	0	0	4
Sub Total	1,049	702	117	11	27	192
Percentage	-	67%	11%	1%	3%	18%
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	498	356	41	0	18	83
Rewari	53	42	4	2	4	1
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	43	17	10	0	5	11
Sub Total	594	415	55	2	27	95
Percentage	-	70%	9%	0%	5%	16%
Total	1,940	1,297	195	19	68	361
Percentage	-	67%	10%	1%	4%	19%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.6 Educational Status of PAPs

Education levels of PAPs are presented in Table 4-6. In Gujarat, according to the Baseline and Census Survey, 3,365 PAPs are illiterate (15%). The majority of PAPs completed high school (6,817 PAPs/30%) followed by those who completed primary school (6,389 PAPs/28%).

In Rajasthan, the majority of PAPs is illiterate (16,704 PAPs/32%) followed by those who completed high school (14,889 PAPs/28%).

In Haryana, the majority of PAPs is those who completed high school (4,316 PAPs/38%) followed by those who are illiterate (2,507 PAPs/22%).

Table 4-6 Educational Status of PAPs

State/ District	Surveyed PAPs	Only Can Read	Can Read & Write	Primary (5th Std)	High School (12th Std)	Graduate	Professional Education	Illiterate	Below 6 years
Gujarat									
Vadodara#	4,448	108	179	1,494	1,423	261	279	390	314
Anand	9,076	322	1,013	2,032	2,919	470	215	1,335	770
Kheda	4,701	197	419	1,508	1,196	146	112	703	420
Ahmedabad#	3,046	93	182	819	946	182	68	475	281
Gandhinagar#*	844	37	61	303	157	22	8	166	90
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	967	45	71	233	176	30	4	296	112
Sub Total	23,082	802	1,925	6,389	6,817	1,111	686	3,365	1,987
Percentage	-	3%	8%	28%	30%	5%	3%	15%	9%
Rajasthan									
Sirohi	4,357	126	126	942	1,205	255	60	1,274	369
Pali	14,015	599	534	2,956	3,157	442	152	4,772	1,403
Ajmer	10,549	262	441	2,041	2,801	651	240	3,185	928
Nagaur	600	7	19	74	192	44	8	248	8
Jaipur	9,880	133	260	1,603	2,797	746	143	3,481	717
Sikar	12,405	175	361	2,000	4,424	978	257	3,497	713
Alwar	918	26	17	169	313	71	26	247	49
Sub Total	52,724	1,328	1,758	9,785	14,889	3,187	886	16,704	4,187
Percentage	-	3%	3%	19%	28%	6%	2%	32%	8%
Haryana									
Mahendragarh	7,080	140	239	1,192	2,591	668	200	1,781	269
Rewari	1,135	42	37	275	386	98	40	204	53
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	3,075	82	90	510	1,339	349	84	522	199
Sub Total	11,290	264	366	1,977	4,316	1,115	324	2,507	521
Percentage	-	2%	3%	18%	38%	10%	3%	22%	5%
Total	87,096	2,394	4,049	18,151	26,022	5,413	1,896	22,576	6,695
Percentage	-	3%	5%	21%	30%	6%	2%	26%	8%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.7 Distribution of Assets

Distribution of assets is presented in the following tables. Assets are indicators of the socio-economic conditions of people/families, and it will be also used for the future post-land acquisition/resettlement monitoring. Surveyed livestock are cow, buffalo, sheep, ox, goat, etc., and the average livestock ownership varies from 0.00-0.57 livestock/family in the overall project area. Additionally, in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana states, the average livestock ownership varies from 0.00-0.63, 0.00-0.52, and 0.00-0.70 livestock/family respectively.

As for the agricultural implements and equipments, the ownership status of a tractor, power trailer, thresher, harvester, gen-set sprayer, pump set, electric pump, etc. was surveyed, and the average ownership of agricultural implements & equipments varies from 0.00-0.15 item/family in the overall project area. Additionally, in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana states the average ownership of agricultural implements & equipments varies from 0.01-0.58, 0.00-0.20, and 0.00-0.17 item/family respectively.

Surveyed consumer durables consist of a TV, radio, fridge, electric fan, electric cooker, mixer, etc., and the average ownership status varies from 0.00-0.78 item/family in the overall project area. Additionally, in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana states, the average ownership status of consumer durables items varies from 0.00-0.91, 0.00-0.71, and 0.00-0.88 item/family respectively.

Table 4-7A Livestock Owned by PAFs

State/ District	Respo nded PAFs	Cow	Ox	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Came l	Donkey	Horse	Pig	Chick en	Duck
Gujarat												
Vadodara#	493	100	130	252	6	8	0	0	5	0	1	0
Anand	1,027	170	91	664	5	15	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kheda	579	99	13	388	5	12	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ahmedabad#	347	47	9	230	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	84	13	8	70	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	35	22	61	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	2,631	464	273	1,665	26	49	2	0	6	0	4	1
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.18	0.10	0.63	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan												
Sirohi	565	217	41	236	1	49	0	0	1	0	3	0
Pali	1,751	580	100	680	48	627	8	1	5	0	1	0
Ajmer	1,263	576	72	582	26	472	4	0	0	0	6	0
Nagaur	72	58	0	54	1	62	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	1,249	681	31	804	26	809	17	1	0	0	5	0
Sikar	1,583	347	70	1,024	24	695	33	0	1	0	2	0
Alwar	73	29	1	38	3	17	5	1	2	0	0	0
Sub Total	6,556	2,488	315	3,418	129	2,731	68	3	9	0	17	0
State wise Ownership of Family	-	0.38	0.05	0.52	0.02	0.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana												
Mahendergarh	850	251	69	588	51	53	12	1	3	1	23	1
Rewari	133	78	20	100	1	19	6	0	0	0	3	1
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	123	18	302	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0
Sub Total	1,409	452	107	990	55	73	22	1	3	1	27	2
State wise Ownership of Family	-	0.32	0.08	0.70	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

State/ District	Respo nded PAFs	Cow	Ox	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Came 1	Donkey	Horse	Pig	Chick en	Duck
Grand Total	10,596	3,404	695	6,073	210	2,853	92	4	18	1	48	3
Average Ownership by Family in the Project Area	-	0.32	0.07	0.57	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

Table 4-7B Agricultural Implements Owned by PAFs

State/ District	Responded PAFs	Tractor	Power Trailer	Thresher	Harvester	Gen set Sprayer	Pump Set	Electric Pump
Gujarat								
Vadodara#	493	100	130	252	6	8	0	0
Anand	1,027	170	91	664	5	15	0	0
Kheda	579	99	13	388	5	12	0	0
Ahmedabad#	347	47	9	230	1	2	0	0
Gandhinagar#*	84	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bansakantha#*	101	11	5	5	0	0	17	22
Sub Total	2,631	429	248	1,539	17	37	20	25
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.16	0.09	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rajasthan								
Sirohi	565	29	2	5	1	1	85	145
Pali	1,751	77	11	16	0	2	176	172
Ajmer	1,263	71	5	9	4	1	305	240
Nagaur	72	4	0	0	0	0	0	31
Jaipur	1,249	112	1	7	5	6	380	201
Sikar	1,583	57	1	10	4	8	342	90
Alwar	73	1	0	0	0	0	12	15
Sub Total	6,556	351	20	47	14	18	1,300	894
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14
Haryana								
Mahendergarh	850	50	10	12	3	5	104	141
Rewari	133	18	0	7	2	1	29	13
Rewari - Hisar & ELMD	426	56	14	6	1	1	51	85
Sub Total	1,409	124	24	25	6	7	184	239
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.17
Grand Total	10,596	904	292	1,611	37	62	1,504	1,158
Average Ownership of Family in the Project Area	-	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.11

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

Table 4-7C Consumer Durables Owned by PAFs

State/ District	Responded PAFs	TV	Fridge	Mixer	Electric Cooker	Geyser	Electric Fan	OTG	Toaster	Micro-wave	Radio
Gujarat											
Vadodara#	493	342	201	106	18	2	459	0	3	0	12
Anand	1,027	584	278	142	4	3	913	0	0	1	5
Kheda	579	316	103	66	11	5	539	4	2	0	9
Ahmedabad#	347	266	120	72	7	6	341	0	3	0	8
Gandhinagar#*	84	52	9	6	3	2	77	0	0	0	0
Maheana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	46	10	10	0	0	66	0	0	0	4
Sub Total	2,631	1,606	721	402	43	18	2,395	4	8	1	38
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.61	0.27	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Rajasthan											
Sirohi	565	298	100	50	8	3	476	1	5	0	14
Pali	1,751	814	203	210	16	4	1,284	0	11	2	84
Ajmer	1,263	796	280	118	44	21	1,068	1	4	2	29
Nagaur	72	21	2	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	10
Jaipur	1,249	490	148	48	12	9	775	0	4	4	21
Sikar	1,583	493	195	70	21	11	996	8	3	4	50
Alwar	73	29	21	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	3
Sub Total	6,556	2,941	949	496	101	48	4,666	10	28	12	211
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.45	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Haryana											
Mahendergarh	850	493	303	85	42	19	690	3	5	0	53
Rewari	133	119	72	58	11	9	126	1	1	1	61
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	317	202	90	8	5	419	1	1	1	10
Sub Total	1,409	929	577	233	61	33	1,235	5	7	2	124
State wise ownership of Family	-	0.66	0.41	0.17	0.04	0.02	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Grand Total	10,596	5,476	2,247	1,131	205	99	8,296	19	43	15	373
Average Ownership by Family in the Project Area	-	0.52	0.21	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Maheana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.8 Accessibility to Social Facilities

Current accessibility to social facilities is shown in Table 4-8. According to the respondents, the average distance to school varies 0.7-4.0 km, 1.9-10.5 km for the market, 0.6-4.1 km for the religious centre, 4.3-13.5 km for the hospital, 4.3-11.7 km for the office, and 0.2-1.8 km for the drinking water source.

Table 4-8 Average Distance to Social Facilities (in km)

State/ District	Responded PAFs	School	Market	Religious Centre	Hospital	Office	Drinking Water Source
Gujarat							
Vadodara#	493	2.5	7.3	3.2	9.8	8.9	0.7
Anand	1,027	1.3	5.8	1.3	6.4	11.1	0.5
Kheda	579	0.8	5.6	1.5	5.6	9.8	0.6
Ahmedabad#	347	0.8	6.4	0.8	7.2	10.1	1
Gandhinagar#*	84	0.9	7.8	0.6	6.1	7.6	0.8
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	1.8	4.6	1.1	5.1	4.3	0.9
Sub Total	2,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-wise Average Distance	-	1.3	6.2	1.4	6.7	8.6	0.8
Rajasthan							
Sirohi	565	1.6	4.8	1.4	5.4	11.7	0.7
Pali	1,751	1.6	5	1.8	5.2	6.1	0.4
Ajmer	1,263	1.1	5.7	1.4	5.6	6.2	0.6
Nagaur	72	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.3	5.5	1.8
Jaipur	1,249	2.6	5.5	1.7	8.5	11.3	1
Sikar	1,583	3.3	10.5	1.8	13.5	9.9	0.7
Alwar	73	4.0	7.5	2.4	5.8	4.7	1.8
Sub Total	6,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-wise Average Distance	-	2.4	6.4	1.9	6.9	7.9	1.0
Haryana							
Mahendergarh	850	1.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.5	1.3
Rewari	133	0.7	1.9	1	6.1	7.7	0.7
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	2.2	6.1	2.1	6.7	7.7	0.2
Sub Total	1,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
State-wise Average Distance	-	1.53	4.07	2.40	6.03	6.97	0.73
Total	10,596	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overall Average Distance	-	1.8	5.9	1.8	6.7	8.0	0.9

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

4.2.9 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced

Anticipated difficulties after resettlement are presented in Table 4-9. In Gujarat, most respondents have anticipated the major difficulties in finding new income source (90%) and finding a new suitable farmland (80%). In Rajasthan, most respondents have anticipated the major difficulties in finding access to utilities (64%) and new income source (60%) and new suitable farmland (59%). In Haryana, most of the respondents have anticipated the major difficulties in finding new income source (72%) and finding a new house (70%).

Table 4-9 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by PAFs to be Displaced

State/ District	Responded PAFs (Resettlers)	New Income Source	New House	New Suitable farmland	Suitable School	Access to Utilities
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	57	34	10	24	6	22
Anand	204	204	166	190	95	161
Kheda	8	6	4	6	2	4
Ahmedabad#	7	7	2	5	1	5
Gandhinagar#*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahešana *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	15	12	13	7	13	11
Sub Total	291	263	195	232	117	203
Percentage	-	90%	67%	80%	40%	70%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	23	13	13	10	5	7
Pali	71	50	31	41	17	39
Ajmer	145	126	100	64	36	88
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	88	43	31	32	11	27
Sikar	157	60	21	138	38	148
Alwar	1	1	1	0	0	1
Sub Total	485	293	197	285	107	310
Percentage	-	60%	41%	59%	22%	64%
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	63	44	43	21	12	26
Rewari	8	5	6	7	6	7
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	10	9	8	8	4	9
Sub Total	81	58	57	36	22	42
Percentage	-	72%	70%	44%	27%	52%
Grand Total	857	614	449	553	246	555
Percentage	-	72%	52%	65%	29%	65%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahešana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

4.2.10 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected by the PAFs during Construction

Over all, in 3 states, out of the total number of respondents, the maximum respondents (61%) expected that the major positive impact during construction is wage employment, followed by generation of business opportunity (51%) and industry establishment (45%).

On the other hand, the maximum number of respondents (60%) anticipated that the major negative impact during construction is income loss followed by temporary loss of land (57%).

The district-wise expected positive and negative impacts are shown in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Anticipated Positive and Negative Impacts during Construction

State/ District	Respon ded PAFs	Positive Temporary Impacts			Negative Temporary Impacts				
		Wage Employment	Busines s Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Income Loss	Tempor ary Loss of Land	Access to Social infra.	Security Problem	Communi cable Diseases [#]
Gujarat									
Vadodara#	493	382	290	198	304	294	309	322	0
Anand	1,027	847	561	524	857	741	646	671	766
Kheda	579	383	237	212	526	529	372	411	20
Ahmedabad#	347	239	142	111	290	282	193	224	81
Gandhinagar# *	84	54	22	18	79	66	66	67	26
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha# *	101	51	11	11	70	75	60	58	58
Sub Total	2,631	1,956	1,263	1,074	2,126	1,987	1,646	1,753	951
Percentage	-	74%	48%	41%	81%	76%	63%	67%	36%
Rajasthan									
Sirohi	565	367	310	318	355	397	321	320	187
Pali	1,751	1,068	790	702	1,112	1,164	911	392	832
Ajmer	1,263	883	900	728	893	908	816	878	923
Nagaur	72	72	44	30	9	12	5	29	33
Jaipur	1,249	962	978	936	661	711	620	441	326
Sikar	1,583	130	22	35	248	68	42	67	211
Alwar	73	13	3	9	5	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	6,556	3,495	3,047	2,758	3,283	3,260	2,715	2,127	2,512
Percentage	-	53%	46%	42%	50%	50%	41%	32%	38%
Haryana									
Mahendragarh	850	652	646	587	534	459	454	444	425
Rewari	133	104	97	62	68	79	70	61	62
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	296	342	257	345	291	267	297	278
Sub Total	1,409	1,052	1,085	906	947	829	791	802	765
Percentage	-	75%	77%	64%	67%	59%	56%	57%	54%
Grand Total	10,596	6,503	5,395	4,738	6,356	6,076	5,152	4,682	4,228
Percentage	-	61%	51%	45%	60%	57%	49%	44%	40%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

4.2.11 Positive and Negative Impacts Expected by the PAFs during Operation

Overall, in 3 states, the respondents expected that the major positive impact during operation is overall economic development (95% for Gujarat, 83% for Rajasthan and 78% for Haryana) followed by wage employment (61% for Gujarat, 69% for Rajasthan and 62% for Haryana) as shown in Table 4-11A.

Table 4-11A Anticipated Positive Impacts during Operation

State/ District	Responded PAFs	Positive Permanent Impacts			
		Wage Employment	Business Opportunity	Industry Establishments	Overall Economic Development
Gujarat					
Vadodara#	493	305	210	252	476
Anand	1,027	755	685	672	1,004
Kheda	579	304	320	383	541
Ahmedabad#	347	147	173	192	319
Gandhinagar#*	84	61	63	69	83
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	34	28	36	73
Sub Total	2,631	1,606	1,479	1,604	2,496
Percentage	-	61%	56%	61%	95%
Rajasthan					
Sirohi	565	356	387	382	512
Pali	1,751	836	949	1,005	1,541
Ajmer	1,263	900	926	984	1,207
Nagaur	72	36	30	33	64
Jaipur	1,249	946	928	927	1,075
Sikar	1,583	1,460	909	165	1,034
Alwar	73	14	0	1	32
Sub Total	6,556	4,548	4,129	3,497	5,465
Percentage	-	69%	63%	53%	83%
Haryana					
Mahendragarh	850	527	470	477	679
Rewari	133	75	68	64	102
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	270	312	299	320
Sub Total	1,409	872	850	840	1,101
Percentage	-	62%	60%	60%	78%
Grand Total	10,596	7,026	6,458	5,941	9,062
Percentage	-	66%	61%	56%	86%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012.

On the other hand, overall in 3 states, the maximum respondents (77%) anticipated that the major negative impact during operation is loss of income source followed by total loss of farmland (69%) as shown in Table 4-11B.

In Gujarat state, the maximum respondents (85%) anticipated that the major negative impact during operation is loss of income source followed by total loss of farmland (83%). Similarly, in Rajasthan state, the maximum respondents (74%) anticipated that the major negative impact during operation is loss of income source followed by total loss of farmland (66%). On the other hand, in Haryana state, maximum respondents (73%) anticipated that the major negative impact during operation is loss of income source followed by partial loss of farmland (70%).

Table 4-11B Anticipated Negative Impacts during Operation

State/ District	Responded PAFs	Negative Permanent Impacts					
		Loss of Income Source	Total Loss of Farmland	Partial Loss of Farmland	Commute to Work Place	Loss of Working Place	Split of Community
Gujarat							
Vadodara#	493	350	348	116	242	243	280
Anand	1,027	924	865	862	468	470	260
Kheda	579	526	516	63	257	303	151
Ahmedabad#	347	295	314	85	126	148	163
Gandhinagar#*	93	79	80	29	25	45	40
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha*##	114	74	87	83	44	40	33
Sub Total	2,653	2,248	2,210	1,238	1,162	1,249	927
Percentage	-	85%	83%	47%	44%	47%	35%
Rajasthan							
Sirohi	565	462	245	202	311	348	297
Pali	1,751	1,301	1,040	1,160	687	818	738
Ajmer	1,263	1,133	893	1,029	538	577	224
Nagaur	72	35	46	41	6	12	1
Jaipur	1,249	980	540	681	676	665	668
Sikar	1,583	911	1551	130	72	76	253
Alwar	73	53	11	61	0	2	12
Sub Total	6,556	4,875	4,326	3,304	2,290	2,498	2,193
Percentage	-	74%	66%	50%	35%	38%	33%
Haryana							
Mahendragarh	850	558	377	607	448	461	473
Rewari	133	95	86	58	63	71	38
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	379	352	326	216	205	159
Sub Total	1,409	1,032	815	991	727	737	670
Percentage	-	73%	58%	70%	52%	52%	48%
Grand Total	10,596	8,148	7,338	5,525	4,172	4,484	3,775
Percentage	-	77%	69%	52%	39%	42%	36%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2.*Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

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

Overall, in 3 states, the maximum number of respondents (55%) anticipated that the major negative environmental impact during construction phase are the increased dust level followed by the increased noise level (54%), and the increased vibration level (50%). Additionally, the maximum number of respondents (77%) expected that the increased noise level would be the major permanent environmental impact during operation phase followed by the increased vibration level (64%) as shown in Table 4-12.

It was observed that respondents in Gujarat would be more concerned with the environmental impacts, since more respondents in Gujarat identified that the major negative permanent environmental impacts (69-91%) compared to those in Rajasthan state (40-74%) and Haryana state (60-71%).

Table 4-12 Anticipated Negative Environmental-related Impacts during Construction and Operation

State/ District	Responded PAFs	Temporary (Construction)			Permanent (Operation)	
		Increased Noise Level	Increased Vibration Level	Increased Dust	Increased Noise Level	Increased Vibration Level
Gujarat						
Vadodara#	493	316	315	351	444	407
Anand	1,027	747	742	720	919	936
Kheda	579	432	402	430	555	543
Ahmedabad#	347	228	211	207	319	314
Gandhinagar#*	84	70	68	65	79	83
Mahesana*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patan*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banaskantha#*	101	70	66	65	83	67
Sub Total	2,631	1,863	1,804	1,838	2,399	2,350
Percentage	-	71%	69%	70%	91%	89%
Rajasthan						
Sirohi	565	398	396	339	266	500
Pali	1,751	1,033	596	1,097	1,116	479
Ajmer	1,263	850	878	916	1,091	1,083
Nagaur	72	5	4	6	72	65
Jaipur	1,249	711	714	694	662	933
Sikar	1,583	70	55	98	1,569	250
Alwar	73	0	0	0	60	72
Sub Total	6,556	3,067	2,643	3,150	4,836	3,382
Percentage	-	47%	40%	48%	74%	52%
Haryana						
Mahendragarh	850	461	473	471	558	647
Rewari	97	71	73	78	74	76
Rewari – Hisar & ELMD	426	286	304	270	269	254
Sub Total	1,373	818	850	819	901	977
Percentage	-	60%	62%	60%	66%	71%
Grand Total	10,560	5,748	5,297	5,807	8,136	6,709
Percentage	-	54%	50%	55%	77%	64%

Note: 1. # partially surveyed.

2. *Due to the change in the alignment from the detour section to the parallel section between Wamaj - Iqbalgarh Section of Phase 1 covering Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Patan and Bansakantha districts (approximately 140 km), ESIA and RRP Study is ongoing for these areas. It is expected to be completed in August 2012.

Source: Baseline and Census Survey, 2010-2011 & 2012

Table 5.5 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> <p>(viii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008</p>
2		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.

S.No	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
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.

CHAPTER 8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

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

8.2 R&R INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL AT THE HEADQUARTER LEVEL:

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

- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RRP; and
- Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the higher authority.

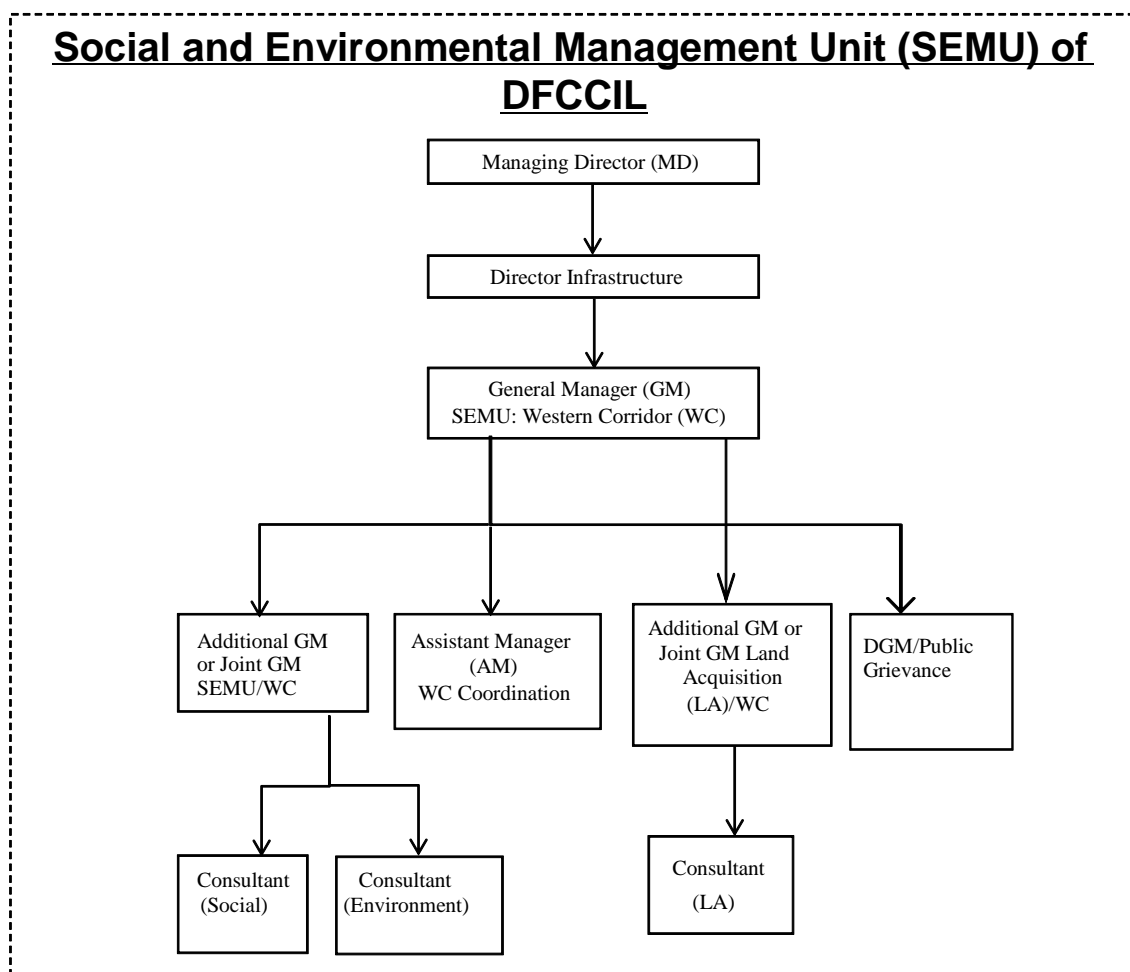


Figure 8.2.1 SEMU's Organizational Structures for WC at Corporate Office

8.3 R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

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

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- To have a regular interaction with the local communities to develop good working relationship;
- Disclosure of information in field offices;
- Supervise implementation of RRP. NGO(s) may be engaged, if required;
- Ensure meetings on resettlement and rehabilitation policy and RRP and intensive information dissemination;
- Ensure inclusion PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs;

- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization;
- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for;
- Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAPs;
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner;
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues;
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R;
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RRP;
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for start of construction work;
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism;
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme;
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the their staffs and CA to review the progress of R&R;
- Sending progress report of land acquisition and R&R to Corporate Office; and
- Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs.

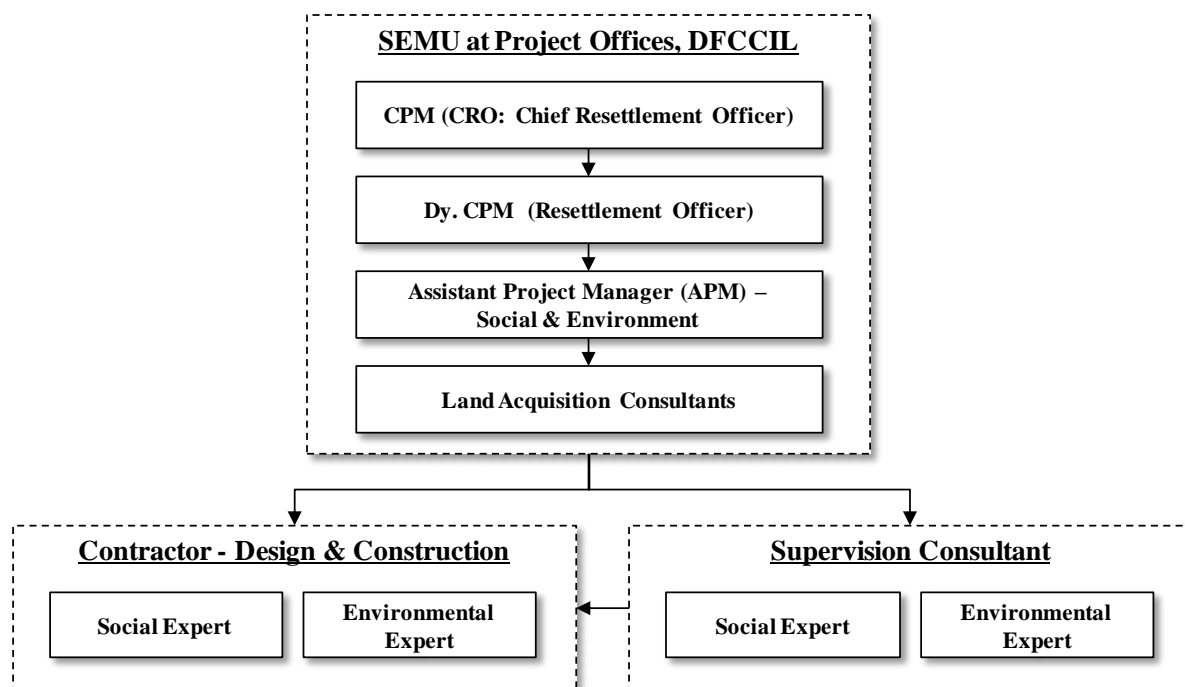


Figure 8.3.1 Organizational Structures for Field Office

8.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

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

Disclosure of the RRP Report

Table 10- 8 Distribution of RRP report

CPM offices	Major Sta.	District Office
CPM/Jaipur CPM/Ajmer CPM/Ahemdabad & CPM/Vadodara	1) Rewari (Jn) 2) Narnaul 3) Dabla (Jn)	1) Mahendragarh 2) Rewari
	1) Alwar (Jn) 2) Kund 3) Neem Ka Thana 4) Sri Madhopur 5) Ringus (Jn) 6) Jaipur (Jn) 7) Phulera (Jn) 8) Kishangarh 9) Ajmer (Jn) 10) Beawar 11) Sojat Road 12) Marwar Jn 13) Falna 14) Sirohi Road 15) Abu Road	1) Jaipur 2) Nagaur 3) Sikar 4) Alwar 5) Sirohi 6) Pali 7) Ajmer
	1) Palanpur (Jn) 2) Siddhapur 3) Unjha 4) Mahesana(Jn) 5) Sabarmati (Jn) 6) Ahmedabad (Jn) 7) Nadiad (Jn) 8) Anand(Jn) 9) Vasad (Jn) 10) Vadodara (Jn)	1) Vadodara 2) Anand 3) Kheda 4) Ahmedabad 5) Gandhinagar 6) Mahesana 7) Patan 8) Banaskantha

Disclosure of the RRP Report

Final RRP will be disclosed after incorporating of census survey data and the comments from Public from October 2012. Methodology for disclosure will be same as per discloser of RRP report as well as the final RRP will be disclosed in website of DFCCIL for Public viewing.

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 and C.A.s is at Addendum-58).

12.5 AN OMBUDSMAN

An ombudsman has been appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances (except those emanating under RAA 2008) not addressed by the R&R/Grievance Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned project affected person/ family upon receipt of request from him/her (Appointment order of Ombudsman at Page Addendum 52-56).

12.6 MEETING AND DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

It is suggested that R&R/Grievance Committee at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government (list of CAs is at Addendum 58) 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 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 mechanism of unsurveyed/ redressal surveyed title holders will be the same.

Cost Estimation for DFC WC-Phase-1 RRP

SI No.	Item	CPM-Noida INR million	CPM-Jaipur INR million	CPM -Ajmer INR million	CPM-Ahmedabad* INR million	CPM-Vadodara INR million	Total INR million
A. Land Acquisition Cost							
1	Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land	1,136.40	1,592.70	825.96	4,978.00	2,297.60	10,830.66
2	Compensation for Acquisition of Govt. Land	29.00	110.60	250.79	410.00	250.00	1,050.39
3	Compensation for Acquisition of Forest Land	0.00	0.00	6.40	0.00	0.00	6.40
B. Compensation for Structures and Other Assets							
4	Replacement Cost of Structures	8.00	271.40	472.58	100.00	65.80	917.78
5	Replacement cost of other assets like temporary structures (wells, cattle sheds, work shed) etc.	2.00	14.30	1.06	30.00	12.00	59.36
C. Assistance to PAPs							
6a	Exgratia amount of INR 20,000/- per Khatedar	--	248.80	--	--	--	248.80
6b	Assistance to Land Less ,Small and Marginal .Farmers	77.90	5.20	259.84	35.00	85.10	463.04
7	Transition Allowance	17.30	3.50	3.02	20.00	10.00	53.82
8	Shifting Allowance	1.73	0.80	7.55	30.00	25.00	65.08
9	Training Assistance	1.70	0.00	7.00	15.00	5.00	28.70
10	Special Support for Vulnerable People	--	3.00	4.72	6.00	40.00	53.72
11	Rehabilitation Assistance for ST	--	0.00	9.00	1.00	0.00	10.00
D. Compensation for Trees and Crops							
12	Compensation for Trees	0.50	22.00	30.21	40.00	1,441.40	1,534.11
13	Compensation for Crops	--	0.00	4.24	5.00	478.50	487.74
E. Compensation for Common Property Resources							
14	Relocation of CPR	--	20.00	19.60	50.00	146.00	235.60
15	Construction and Damage Charges of Public Utilities	--	0.00	6.23	50.00	36.00	92.23
F. Supporting Cost for Implementation of RRP and Monitoring		10.00	0.00	27.54	50.00	47.00	134.54
G. Public Consultation Cost		0.30	0.00	2.00	5.00	25.00	32.30
H. Others		0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H) in INR million		1,284.83	2,292.30	1,947.75	5,825.00	4,964.40	16,314.28
I. Contingency (10% of Total Cost)		128.48	229.23	194.77	582.50	496.44	1,631.43
Grand Total		1,413.31	2,521.53	2,142.52	6,407.50	5,460.84	17,945.71
* It includes the total Land Acquisition and R&R Cost under CPM Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.							



डेडीकेटेड 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.


(Jaswant Rai)
GGM/HR

Email to:

1. Secretary to MD – for information of MD.
2. Dir(Fin.), Dir(OP&BD), Dir(Infra), Dir(PP) & CVO.
3. All GGMs/GMs/ AGMs/CPMs/ACPMs/Dy.CPMs – for information.
4. Shri Manoj Kumar, Under Secretary, E(O)II, Railway Board – along with copy of Service Contract Agreement entered with Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar.
5. GGM/Fin., GM/Admn., GGM/Fin.&IT and GM/S&T – for arranging facilities for the Ombudsman, as per the agreement (copy enclosed).
6. Shri Pradeep Bhatnagar, Ombudsman/DFCCIL.



**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.

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.

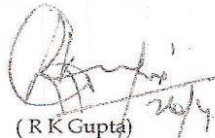
1.7.4 No complaint shall be made to the Ombudsman on an issue which has been or is a subject matter of any proceeding in an appeal, revision, reference or writ before any Court.

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

Name of Competent Authority		
SI 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), Sumer Pur
		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), Nawa,
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

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS DFC PHASE-I

SI No.	State	Name of the Officer	Concerned Districts
1	Haryana	Divisional Commissioner, Gurgaon	Rewari, Mahendragarh
2	Rajasthan	Divisional Commissioner, Jaipur	Jaipur, Alwar, Sikar
3	Rajasthan	Divisional Commissioner, Ajmer	Ajmer, Nagaur
4	Rajasthan	Divisional Commissioner, Jodhpur	Pali, Sirohi
5	Gujarat	Development Commissioner	Banaskantha, Mahesana, Patan
6	Gujarat	Commissioner Tribal Development	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kheda
7	Gujarat	Fisheries Commissioner	Anand, Vadodara