**CHAPTER-I**

**ABOUT THE STUDY**

**AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

**1.1 About the Study**

Power is one of the major infrastructure development required for the socio-economic development of the country. Several studies put emphasis to accelerate the process to meet the adequacies in the power sector. Development in these fields involves infrastructural facilities for which land is a prime requirement. To fulfill this requirement, land is to be acquired from the local inhabitants for construction of infrastructure projects. However, acquisition of land cause social, economic, cultural environmental problem which affect the productive assets and sources of income, the habitat, families and kinship, community structure, social relations etc. Power projects also involve loss of livelihood, which causes economic instability, cultural shock and loss of social status to the affected families and individuals.

For S/s construction 10-40 Ha land is required depending on voltage. POWERGRID have flexibility for setting of S/s and careful site selection minimizes the environment and social issues. Displacement and project-related hazards are now minimized, both as an ethical and social responsibility. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans are necessities in the infrastructure development project for minimizing risks, both people-centric and community-centric, in order to improve/ at least restore pre-project standard of living. Thus, the livelihood of project affected persons in recent times has been much more systematized through the implementation and monitoring of the Rehabilitation Action Plan/Social Assessment and Management Plan.

**Impact assessment Study**

As per Environment and Social policy and procedure, socio-economic survey Report was completed by Quality Research Management (QRM), New Delhi and RAP was prepared by POWERGRID and it was approved by The World Bank. RAP was implemented at site during 2006-2007.

The present report will deal with impact assessment of PAFs. POWERGRID have provided Rehabilitation assistance to 157 eligible PAFs for their livelihood restoration and infrastructural facilities in the affected area.

## 1.2 Project Scope

The proposed project involves construction of both transmission line and substation.

#### 1.2.1 Transmission Lines

i) Ballia-Bhiwadi 500kV HVDC bipole line – 835 km.

#### 1.2.2 Substation

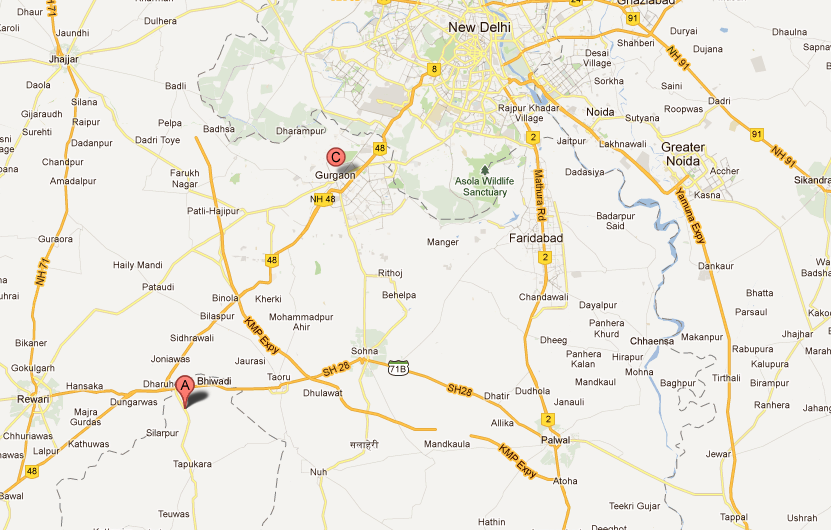
i) HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Ballia

ii) HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Bhiwadi

The present scheme involves construction of HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Ballia and HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Bhiwadi. **The present report deals impact assessment of implementation of RAP of additional Bhiwadi S/s.**

**1.3 Location of Project**

## It is situated in the north-east of Rajasthan, in the district of Alwar, where the HVDC terminal is proposed to come up, is placed between 27o4’ and 28o4’ North latitudes and 76o7’ and 77o13’ east longitudes. The proposed land is 3.8 Km. from Bhiwadi town on the left side of Bhiwadi-Tijara Khajur road. The infrastructure facilities are available in Bhiwadi town approx. 3.5 Km. away from the proposed site. Location map is as follows.



**1.4 Land Requirement**

## For the proposed HVDC S/s total land requirement was 10.53 acres. This additional land had been acquired adjacent to existing S/s and situated in the village Khanpur, Tijara Tahsil of Alwar Distt

**1.5 Timeline of Land acquisition and Rehabilitation Action Plan Implementation**  
The details of different activities of Land acquisition and RAP implementation are as given below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Details of activities** |
| 18.01.05 | Gazette Notification under section -IV. |
| 07.03.05 | Gazette Notification under section -VI |
| 05.07.06 | Date of possession of land |
| Dec’06 | Socio-Economic Survey |
| July’06 | Public consultation for Social Assessment |
| 12.02.07 | RAP approved by the Management of POWERGRID |
| 18.08.07 | Date of distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance**[[1]](#footnote-1)** |
| 08.05.08 | Work on Development Projects started |
| 01.12.10 | Development work is completed |

**1.6 Aims**

The present study aims to observe and analyse the measures taken by POWERGRID to rehabilitate people affected by the construction of the Bhiwadi sub-station. It will also assess the impact of implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of

Bhiwadi S/s.

The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has constructed ±500 KV 2500 MW HVDC Ballia – Bhiwadi Bipolar Terminal Station at 4th KM Milestone, Alwar bypass, Bhiwadi - 301018, Distt.- Alwar(Rajasthan). For construction of this substation, state Govt. had acquired land and given possession to PGCIL. Because of this 71 PAPs/141 PAFs were affected by the loss of their land.

It is an established fact that the compulsory acquisition of land for a development projects cause social, economic, cultural and environment problems which affect the productive assets and sources of income, the families and kinship, community structure, social relations etc. in the affected locality. A thorough understanding of issues related to social, economic and cultural factors of affected people is absolutely important for formulating an appropriate management plan.

The POWERGRID's policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R), which is codified in Environment and Social Procedures and Policies provides for "people displaced/ affected by POWERGRID’s projects, means to improve or at least restore their former living standards, earning capacity and production levels" through a process in which they participate through their own social and cultural institutions. Therefore, the process of resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced/affected families is developed with emphasis on the need to "ensure that the development fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness" through a participatory method. Therefore, POWERGRID had carried out the socio-economic survey as per their ESPP and implemented the rehabilitation action plan for affected persons underlining various measures for restoration of their livelihood / losses and same are implemented during project execution at site. In order to assess the effectiveness of RAP, it is proposed to carry out an impact assessment study of RAP implementation with following objectives:

* 1. **Objective of the study**

The objective of the study is to independently assess the impact of rehabilitation action plan in restoring/improving the living standard of the affected person in terms of change in pattern of income, acquiring assets, economic status etc. The study shall cover all those who have received the benefits of rehabilitation assistance for traditional and nontraditional income generation activities.

**1.8 Scope for the study**

The following tasks will be undertaken during the assessment and evaluation of RAP:

* Prepare a detail methodology including survey instruments for the evaluation study.
* Review the overall implementation of RAP and conclude whether the desired objectives of income restoration have been realized.
* Assess the process followed for the implementation of RAP.
* Find out the impact of RAP implementation in respect of improving the living standards and creating the productive assets.
* To access impact on vulnerable group & its addressal through RAP implementation.
* Assess the changes in the living standards of affected persons in terms of income, land ownership, materials asset, debt, housing, demographic characteristics etc.
* Assess whether the compensation amount were sufficient to replace lost assets and identify how the receipts have used the compensation to conclude whether such compensation has been used for productive purposes or not.
* Identify lessons learned and any follow-up measures required for realization of objectives and prepare impact assessment report describing the results of the above mentioned aspects.

**1.9 Methodology**

**1.9.1 Sampling**

To have a qualitative and quantitative data, we have taken into account 71PAPs/141 PAFs on random basis who have received Rehabilitation assistance. Out of 174 PAFs, RA was given to eligible 157 PAFs. 17PAFs (living outside or in government service) were not eligible as per ESPP of POWERGRID (R&R policy of POWERGRID given on page 12-16). The survey covered 141PAFs/71PAPs/65 households. Additional RA was provided to vulnerable PAFs (10). All vulnerable PAFs were Widow.

Data on Rehabilitation Assistance received by PAPs were collected from RAP of Bhiwadi sub-station. The information about the category of income generating activities under Rehabilitation Assistance opted during RAP as well as changes occurred were ascertained by primary data collection through interviews. PAPs were hiding information during the data collection and they were expecting that they will get more money in future if they will show that they are poor. Data was collected from PAPs using interview schedule.

**1.9.2 Data Collection instruments**

The study has used various means to collect the information, including household surveys, focused group discussions, oral narratives and interviews with the officials.

**Table No 1.1**

**Tools of primary data collection and number of participants**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tools of data collection** | **No. of participants** |
| Household Survey | 65 house hold/71PAPs/141 PAFs [[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Focused Group Discussion | 6 groups  ( Each group 10-12 persons) |
| Discussion | 3 Sessions with POWERGRID’s officials. |
| Oral Narrative | 13 PAFs |

**1.9.3 Parameters used**

The following indicators were taken up as basic reference points to locate changes as a result of land acquisition and implementation of RAP.

* Land holding
* Occupation
* Annual income
* Poverty level
* Indebtedness
* Consumption pattern of PAPs
* Annual expenditure on food
* Annual expenditure on non food
* Asset possession (agricultural, livestock and non-agricultural)
* Housing facilities
* Access to basic amenities i.e. drinking water and electricity
* Asset possession (agricultural, livestock and non-agricultural)
* Status of women
* Impact of community development work
* Impact on Ecology

The approach adopted to assess the impacts, the data collected during impact assessment (2012) with a comparison of base line information (2006). As adequate data was not available regarding the standard of living of the respondents at the time of land acquisition, information were collected on recall basis. To complete the study, both primary and secondary data are collected.

**1.9.4 Primary Data**

The primary data were collected by house hold surveys, interaction with PAPs, PAFs and village elders and officials of local administration and POWERGRID official. Primary data from PAPs were collected by using Interview schedule, a sample of which is annexed as **Annexure- I.**

**1.9.5 Secondary Data**

The secondary data is collected from local administration as well as from POWERGRID office Bhiwadi.

**1.9.6 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)**

Four focused group discussions were held in the villages. In these FGDs, we have collected information regarding the benefits accrued from the infrastructure and developmental projects created by POWERGRID. These FGDs are also utilized to find out wider socio-economic changes that have taken place in the area since the implementation of RAP by the POWERGRID.

Discussions were done with POWERGRID official (GM, Chief Mgr., Manager, Engineer and Supervisor) to know about details of implementation of RAP and difficulties faced during implementation and suggestions for future projects. These discussions were used to collect people’s perception towards the project, their suggestions, identifying the community development works and their location, churn out key lessons learnt which has been written down under the heading ‘**Lessons learnt’** in chapter IV.

**1.10 Participatory Approach**

Throughout the planning and execution stage, PAPs were involved. All the development works were decided in close consultation with PAPs. Representatives of PAPs were part of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) and were involved in addressing the grievances. POWERGRID believes that information symmetry between PAPs and executing agency is key to successful implementation of RAP. This avoids any confusion and mistrust between executing agency and affected population. That is why awareness drives were organized by POWERGRID from time to time to convey the latest development and make them aware. All the information relating to land acquisition, compensation and RA distribution were conveyed to them through Panchayats and community consultation.

Moreover, PAPs/ PAFs were actively involved in monitoring of development works to ensure quality and timely completion.

**1.11 Public Consultation**

In order to inform community about the project and the land acquisition, small group meetings and public meetings were organized. Before conducting socio-economic survey, public meetings were organized by consultant to inform the community/ PAPs about the project.

In order to finalize community development works, various meetings were held between Project Affected Persons/ Families (PAPs/PAFs), POWERGRID’s officials, Government agencies, villagers and Panchayat and Community development works were finalized after detailed consultation.

**CHAPTER-II: REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN**

**2.1 Objectives**

In recent years, projects designed and implemented for the development purpose carry with them the perspective of social inclusion of development of project affected persons. It is a challenging task to restore the living standard of the PAPs. Efforts are needed to start income generating ventures for the PAPs. For this new strategy and new techniques are to be developed. This is done by addressing particular needs and aspirations of project affected persons. This calls for planning for rehabilitation and resettlement. In order to achieve this, POWERGRID has developed its Environmental and Social Policy & Procedure (ESPP’05). The Social Assessment & Management Plan (SAMP) and the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) are prepared after conducting a detailed socio-economic survey. Social Assessment & Management Plan (SAMP) outlines the Rehabilitation & Resettlement measures for the PAFs/PAPs. These measures are necessary to ensure compensation for the land and other assets acquired for the projects. It also tries to lessen hardships to the PAPs and by developing strategies to sustain for increase their income at the level prior to land acquisition. The best option is land for land but it is not always possible to fulfill this requirement due to scarcity of land even in rural areas. As an alternative, land compensation along with rehabilitation assistance for income generation scheme and training to PAPs for adopting new way of life is generally favoured.

**2.2 POWERGRID’s Social Entitlement Frame work (Resettlement &**

**Rehabilitation Policy)**

POWERGRID has developed a social entitlement framework in its ESPP-05, which deals with the families affected by land acquisition or asset acquisition for the construction of the sub-station. Its main concern is to rehabilitate and resettle people affected by land acquisition and restore their social status. The prime objective is to lessen or avoid hardships to the PAPs and their families. It also aims at providing alternative land, if possible, and assistance in adoption of income generating schemes. It is generally observed that PAPs prefer cash compensation, however, POWERGRID prefers pay in account payee cheques instead of cash because it has been observed that liquid money does not fulfill its desired expectations. As per the requirement, a suitable Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy framework is developed for those who have been affected or displaced by the projects so that they are able to at least maintain their former living standards, earning capacity and social standing. Equally important is to ensure that development fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness.

2.3 POWERGRID’s Social Entitlement Framework[[3]](#footnote-3)

| **SN** | **TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT** | **BENEFICIARY** | **ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **Loss of land** | | |
| **a)** | ***Homestead land*** with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights | Titleholders | (i) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities  **+**  Equivalent area of land for alternate home not exceeding 150 sq.m. in rural areas and 75 sq.m. in urban areas free of cost preferably in same village/ panchayat/ area + Registration Charges |
| **b)** | ***Agricultural Land*** | | |
| (i) | With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights | Titleholders | Alternative land of equivalent production potential but not more than 1 hectare of irrigated land or 2 hectare of un-irrigated land subject to   * agriculture based PAPs (rendered landless) * availability (State Govt./ Voluntary sellers at existing rate) within same panchayat/ block * Registration Charges   **+**  Cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided  or  Cash compensation at replacement cost[[4]](#footnote-4) (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act)  +  Rehabilitation Assistance[[5]](#footnote-5) as follows:   1. 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing entire land/rendered landless. OR option for opting IGS of equivalent amount for regular income; 2. 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and becoming marginal farmer; 3. 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and after loss of land may be categorised as small farmers. 4. Minimum agricultural wages ranging between 100-200 days (depending upon the impact) for families (big farmers) losing part/negligible land and left with sufficient land to sustain them. |
| (ii) | tenants, sharecroppers, leaseholder | Individual | Reimbursement for unexpired lease  +  Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 200 days of minimum agricultural wages |
| iii | Nontitled (Encroacher) | Individual | Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 375 days of minimum agricultural wages if cultivating the acquired land continuously for last 3 years from section-4 notification |
| **2.** | **Loss of structure** | | |
| ***a)*** | ***House*** | | |
| (i) | with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights | Titleholders | Cash compensation at replacement cost (without deduction for salvaged material) plus Rs. 25,000/- assistance (based on prevailing GOI norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house plus transition benefits as per category-6 |
| (ii) | Tenant, leaseholder | Individual | Lump sum payment equivalent to 6 month rent (on production of proof) or Rs. 5000/- which ever is higher to re-establish residence |
| (iii) | Squatters | Household /  Family | Cash compensation for structure  **+**  Lump sum payment ranging between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000/- (depending on type of structure and family size) as one time payment towards disturbance  **+**  Transition benefits as per category-6. |
| (iv) | Cattle shed | Owner/  Family | Cash compensation as fixed by authorities plus Rs. 3000/- for re-construction of cattle shed. |
| ***b)*** | ***Shop/ Institutions*** | | |
| (i) | with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights | Individual | Cash compensation plus Rs. 10000/- for construction of working shed/shop plus rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits as per category-6 |
| (ii) | tenants, leaseholder | Individual | Transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6 |
| (iii) | Squatters | Individual | Cash compensation for structure plus transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits as per category-6 |
| **3.** | **Loss of livelihood/ Wage / Occupation**  Agriculture/ commercial | Individual | Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of Income Generating Scheme (IGS) or in shape of Units in joint name of spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for sustainable/ regular income  **+**  Provision for need based short training on development of entrepreneurship skills/ facilities on selected IGS |
| **4.** | **Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities** | | |
| a) | Rural common property resources | Community | Replacement/ augmentation of CPRs/ amenities or provisions of functional equivalence |
| b) | Urban Civic amenities | Community | Replacement/ access to equivalent amenities/ services |
| **5.** | **Loss of standing crops/ trees** | | |
| a) | With valid title | Family | For either category, only the cultivator will get compensation at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees |
| b) | Tenant/ lessee |
| **6.** | **Losses during transition** of displaced persons/ establishments/ Shifting / Transport | Family/unit | Provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material/ cattle from existing place to alternate place |
| **7.** | **Losses to Host Communities/ Amenities/ Services** | Community | Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs |
| **8.** | **Additional benefits for Tribal** | Tribal | Land for land option shall be preferred  Additional relocation allowance of 500 days minimum agricultural wages if land for land option is not feasible  Resettlement if involved, close to their natural habitat |

***Note: Vulnerable group like women headed/SC/physically handicap/ disabled families under categories 1-3 shall be considered for additional need based benefits.***

**2.4 Rehabilitation Action Plan of Bhiwadi S/s for livelihood restoration**

M/S Quality Research Management (QRM), New Delhi has completed socio-economic survey and submitted Socio-Economic Survey and proposed RAP. Based on the socio-economic survey RAP was prepared. The Rehabilitation Action Plan was submitted to the World Bank by POWERGRID and the same was approved for further needful action.

Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) proposed rehabilitation assistance to 157 eligible PAFs, through Income Generating Scheme (IGS) and cash. 17 PAFs were not eligible for RA as per provision of ESPP.

**2.4.1 RAP of Bhiwadi S/s consist of following components:**

1. **Rehabilitation Assistance:157 PAFs**
2. Income Generating Scheme -38

* Dairy-2
* Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)-31
* Fixed Deposit -1
* Augmentation of Business -4

b) Cash -119

c) NO RA-17 PAFs

1. **Rehabilitation Assistance to vulnerable PAFs.**

Widow PAPs/PAFs- 10 nos.

1. **Community Development Work**

1. Construction of 1 room with Baramada (for dispensary)

2. Construction of road

3. Drinking Water Supply

**2.4.2 Involvement of PAFs in RAP**

The PAFs were involved in the preparation, finalisation and implementation of RAP, for individual and community development work, through village meetings and discussions with key informants. PAFs were consulted for selecting location of drinking water points. During the meeting of the Land Purchase Committee (LPC), PAFs were involved in taking decisions regarding land for land option. Noteworthy to mention here is that involvement of PAFs in these activities was restricted to consultation and monitoring of development works. They were involved at each step of decision making. Construction of substation has created jobs for these PAPs. The list of PAPs who have been provided jobs by POWERGRID has been annexed as **Annexure II.**

**2.4.3 Rehabilitation action plan implementation**

The implementation of RAP was undertaken by POWERGRID with the help of the LPC, which included the representative of PAFs, Gram Panchayat, Local Administration as well as POWERGRID officials.

**2.4.4 Land for land**

As per the ESPP the person losing entire land are entitled for land for land within the same village or panchayat depending upon the availability. 4 PAPs were rendered land less. The project area is industrial area and the people were willing to part with their land basically due to very high rate of compensation. PAPs have not opted land for land option. One reason for this is the fact that land compensation amount, offered by POWERGRID, was attractive. The compensation amount was finalized through a negotiation meeting between DM, PAPs and POWERGRID’s representative. DM fixed higher land rate between Rs. 4.80 lacs to Rs. 5.50 lacs per acre with 30% solatium and 12% interest from the date of Section IV notification. Over and above this compensation amount, they were offered rehabilitation assistance (in the form of Income Generating Scheme) as per ESPP. Moreover, land was not available within the village. Attractive compensation (and RA) and unavailability of land within the village persuaded PAPs to choose for ‘compensation’ over ‘Land for land option’.

**2.4.5 Rehabilitation Assistance provided to PAFs**

As established by the SES a total no. of 174PAFs were getting affected due to acquisition of land. Rehabilitation assistance was provided to 157 PAFs. Rehabilitation Assistance of Rs. **50,32,395/-** was given through cash or through different Income Generation Scheme (IGS).

Category of Project affected Families & RA provided is given in following table:

**Table 2.1**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Type** | **No.of PAFs** | **Proposed RA**  **( In Rs.)** |
| 1. | Landless | 7 | 3,83250/- |
| 2. | Marginal | 157  ( No RA 17) | 43,01760/- |
| 3. | Small | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Big | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Vulnerable | 10  (All marginal) | 3,47,385/- |
|  | **Total** | **174** | **50,32395/-** |

**2.4.6 Rehabilitation assistance for IGS**

Out of 157 PAFs, 38PAFs were proposed for different IGS.

**2.4.7 Details of IGS Scheme**

The details of Income generating scheme / RA provided to PAFs are given in following table.

**Table 2.2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Scheme** | **No. of PAFs** | **Proposed RA (In Rs.)** |
| 1 | Dairy | 2 | 109500/- |
| 2 | Monthly Income Scheme | 31 | 1076865/- |
| 3 | Fixed Deposit | 1 | 54750/- |
| 4 | Aug. of Business | 4 | 133700/- |
|  | **Total** | **38** | 1374815/- |

**2.4.8 Rehabilitation assistance through cash**

Out of 174 PAFs, RA as cash was given to 119PAFs to augment their business /activities.

**2.4.9 Rehabilitation Assistance to Vulnerable groups**

In vulnerable group Widow were provided additional RA equivalent to 100 Minimum Agricultural Wage Labour (MAWL), (Rs.7300/-). They have been provided Monthly Income Scheme as Income Generating Scheme. The details are given below:

**Table 2.3**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No.** | **No. of widow PAFs** | **Proposed RA (In Rs.)** |
| 1. | 01 | 14,698/- |
| 2. | 01 | 31,512/- |
| 3. | 04 | 43,800/- |
| 4. | 01 | 25,700/- |
| 5. | 01 | 28,755/- |
| 6 | 01 | 31,838/- |
| 7 | 01 | 39,682/- |
| **Total** | **10** | **3,47,385/-** |

**2.4.10 Community Developmental works**

POWERGRID had completed developmental works in villages under Community development work. These community works were finalized after Public consultation meeting with PAFs.

1. Construction of 1 room with Baramada (for dispensary)

2. Construction of road

3. Drinking water supply

In order to develop community resources and infrastructures the following measures has been taken up by the POWERGRID.

**Table 2.4**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.N** | **Head of Expenditure** | **Total Cost (in Rs.)** | **Actual amount spent (in Rs.)** |
| 1. | Construction of 1 room with Baramada (for dispensary) | 3,00,000/- | 3,75,000/- |
| 2. | Construction of road | 20,00,000/- | 24,85,000/- |
| 3. | Drinking water supply | 21,00,000/- | 31,44,000/- |

**2.4.11 Jobs**

To give a gainful employment to PAPs, POWERGRID has decided to employ them in unskilled and semiskilled jobs in the project. The company has also made it clear to contractors engaged by it to give preference to locals in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. During the construction phase, more than 20 families of PAPs have been provided jobs/contracts either with POWERGRID or through its contractor. The details are enclosed as **Annexure-II**. The locals were given jobs in horticulture, in construction, as drivers etc.

**2.4.12 Budget**

Details of expenditure proposed for RAP implementation and actual expenditure is as follows:

**Table 2.5**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Amount proposed in RAP** | **Actual expenditure incurred** |
| Rehabilitation Assistance | Rs.50.32 lakhs | Rs.50.32 lakhs |
| Payment for cattle shed | Rs. 0.03 lakhs | Rs. 0.03 lakhs |
| Developmental Work | Rs. 44.00 lakhs | Rs. 60.04 lakhs |

**2.5 Process of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) implementation**

POWERGRID had prepared list of PAFs through a socio-economic survey of titleholders who have received cash compensation against their land and their dependants. The Rehabilitation Assistance was given to eligible 157 PAFs. POWERGRID organized a camp for distribution of Rehabilitation assistance to PAFs at Bhiwadi substation on 18.08.07. Rehabilitation assistance amount was distributed to PAFs through Account Payee cheques in presence of Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and Tehshildar. POWERGRID got verified their names from Gram Pradhan and also taken an undertaking from each beneficiary that the assistance would be utilized for the purpose it was taken.

**2.6 Payment of land compensation**

State Govt of Rajasthan acquired 10.53 Acres private land for construction of POWERGRID project. As per POWERGRID’s Policy compensation is to be paid at prevailing market price. State Government finalized the rate of land @ Rs. 8.75 Lakh per Acre. Besides this 30% Solatium and 12% interest per annum from the date of publication of section – IV notification have also been paid over and above the land rate. Total compensation Rs. 2.07 Crores were paid to State Government for disbursement to PAPs. State Government has paid 100% compensation to all 97 PAPs. ***Thus all PAPs have received land compensation.***

**2.7 Utilisation of land compensation**

PAPs have utilized land compensation for both productive**[[6]](#footnote-6)** and non productive**[[7]](#footnote-7)** purpose like house construction, livestock development, business etc. The details of land compensation utilization are given in following table.

**Table 2.6**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Usage Pattern** | **PAPs** | |
| **No. Percentage** | |
| **A.** | **Productive Use** | | |
| 1 | Business | 3 | 4.23 |
| 2 | Land Purchased | 9 | 12.68 |
| 3 | House Construction | 17 | 23.94 |
| 4 | Live Stock Purchased | 10 | 14.08 |
| 5 | Plantation | 2 | 2.82 |
| 6 | Bank deposit | 2 | 2.82 |
| 7 | Others (like education) | 3 | 4.23 |

***Figures non additive***

9 PAPs (12.68%) have utilized their compensation amount for land purchasing and 17PAPs (24%) have spent this money for house construction either changing their Kaccha house in to pacca or adding one or two pacca rooms with the existing one. Only 2 PAPs (2.82%) have deposited compensation amount in the banks and 3PAPs have invested in business activities either augmenting the existing one or starting a new business.

PAPs have utilized land compensation amount for non-productive means like household expenses, medical purposes, marriage etc. The details of non-productive expenditure are given below.

**Table 2.7**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Non Productive Use** | **PAPs** | |
| **No. %** | |
| 1 | House hold expenses | 14 | 19.72 |
| 2 | Loan repayment | 17 | 23.94 |
| 3 | Marriage | 19 | 26.76 |
| 5 | Medical | 22 | 30.99 |

***Figures non additive***

19 PAPs (27%) have done expenses on marriage of their children and 22 PAPs (31%) for medical treatment of their families.

* 1. **Economic support to PAFs/PAPs**

A total of Rs. 50,32,395/-was distributed among 157PAFs, out of which Rs.3,47,385/- paid to vulnerable PAFs (10), which has helped them in a variety of ways. Some have utilized it for productive use and a few others have spent it on household activities. For some others, it has a catalytic impact. They have augmented their traditional business/occupation. Some of the PAPs have been boosted by RA and they have taken bank loans to start new business. Having been deprived of land and their traditional livelihood these few PAPs have also utilized RA for providing higher education to their children.

**2.9 Utilization of Rehabilitation Assistance (RA)**

RA was provided to PAFs for livelihood restoration. Few PAFs have utilized it for more than one purpose. They have done expenditure on both productive and non productive purpose. The details are given below.

**Table 2.8**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | **Productive Use** | **PAFs** | |
| **No. Percentage** | |
| a. | Business | 3 | 2.26 |
| b. | Land purchased | 9 | 6.77 |
| c. | House Construction | 49 | 36.84 |
| d. | Live Stock purchased | 27 | 20.30 |
| e. | Other (opening of shop etc.) | 2 | 1.50 |
| f. | Bank/Post office Deposit | 4 | 3.01 |
| g | Plantation | 3 | 2.26 |
| h | Education | 9 | 6.77 |

***Figures non additive***

It is found that 05 PAFs (3.76%) have used the RA in Business and for augmentation of business, 49 PAFs (36.84%) have used their RA for construction of house and 27PAFs (7.58%) have purchased livestock.

PAFs have utilized RA amount for non productive purpose like loan repayment, household expenses, medical purpose etc. The details are given below.

**Table 2.9**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Non Productive Use** | **PAFs** | |
| **No. Percentage** | |
| 1 | House hold expenses | 26 | 19.55 |
| 2 | Loan repayment | 7 | 5.26 |
| 3 | Social welfare like expenses on marriage | 30 | 22.56 |
| 4 | Medical | 40 | 30.08 |

***Figures non additive***

The trend in non productive use shows that a majority of the PAFs have spent the rehabilitation assistance for social purposes like expenses on marriage, medical help and house hold expenses. In a way, it has helped these PAFs indirectly. In the absence of this help, these PAFs would have sold their land or any other household things to take care of these expenses.

**2.10 Rehabilitation assistance spent on education**

PAFs have utilized RA for their children education.

**Table 2.10**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Nos. of PAFs spent RA on Education** | **Percentage** |
| 1. | 9 | 6.77 |

9PAFs (6.77%) have invested RA for education of their children.

**CHAPTER- III: IMPACT OF REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of rehabilitation assistance and community development programmers on the socio-economic status of PAPs/PAFs. The study is designed to assess the changes in socio-economic conditions of PAPs /PAFs before and after RAP implementation.

The Indices of 2012 is compared with the baseline data of the 2006 situation. For this we have covered total 71 PAPs/141 PAFs (65 households) including landless 3 PAPs and 16 widows (Few widows added after death of their husband after receiving RA).

It is to be noted here that all figures and data come from the informants themselves. It is quantitative data based information gathered from them. The study gathers relevant information on demographic, socio-economic changes of the PAPs/PAFs after the implementation of RA and community development initiatives. The potential impacts are assessed with regard to the standard of living and livelihood of the PAPs/PAFs

The following key indicators have been used to assess the impact of the rehabilitation measures:

* Land holding
* Occupation
* Annual income
* Poverty level
* Indebtedness
* Consumption pattern of PAPs
* Annual expenditure on food
* Annual expenditure on non food
* Asset possession (agricultural, livestock and non-agricultural)
* Housing facilities
* Access to basic amenities i.e. drinking water and electricity
* Asset possession (agricultural, livestock and non-agricultural)
* Status of women
* Impact of community development work
* Impact on Ecology

The key indicators are taken into consideration to find out changes with regard to the standard of living of PAPs which will substantiate the impact analysis.

**3.1 Change in land holding size**

Average land holding of PAPs has decreased from 0.195acre (2006) to 0.132 acre (2006). However, subsequently 9 PAPs have purchased land, hence average lands holding of PAPs have increased from 0.195 acres (2006) to 0.2557 acres.

The changes in type of farmer due to land acquisition are given below:

**Table 3.0**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Type of Farmer** | **Base line Survey 2006\*** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Landless | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 4.23 |
| 2 | Marginal | 66 | 92.96 | 62 | 87.32 |
| 3 | Small | 5 | 7.04 | 6 | 8.45 |
| 4 | Big | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | **Total** | **71** | **100.00** | **71** | **100.00** |

\**This indicates the land holding status of PAPs before land acquisition, just to compare the current status of PAPs with their status before land acquisition. However, Four number of PAPs (7 PAFs) have been rendered landless due to land acquisition (see Chapter – II , subheading ‘Land for Land’).*

In 2006, 93% PAPs were marginal farmer. Due to land acquisition 4% farmers became landless PAPs (2006).

**Figure 3.0**

9 PAPs have purchased land, hence percentage of small farmer increased. Details of land purchased by PAPs are enclosed as **Annexure- III.**

**3.2 Change in occupational pattern of PAPs**

Land acquisition impacts on the occupational pattern of PAPs. PAPs have utilized Rehabilitation assistance amount in different income generating scheme like diary, augmentation of agriculture and business etc. The project area was nearer to industrial area, hence PAFs are involved in private service. Few male PAPs died after getting RA. In the present study their wife has been included in place of their husband. Hence percentage of housewife has increased after land acquisition. Photographs are enclosed as **Annexure-IV**. The changes of occupational pattern of PAPs have been given below:

**Table 3.1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Occupation** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | House wife | 8 | 5.67 | 12 | 8.51 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 119 | 84.40 | 79 | 56.03 |
| 3 | Business | 2 | 1.42 | 4 | 2.84 |
| 4 | Dairy | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 4.96 |
| 5 | Govt Service | 4 | 2.84 | 8 | 5.67 |
| 6 | Pvt. Service | 2 | 1.42 | 15 | 10.64 |
| 7 | Study | 6 | 4.26 | 4 | 2.84 |
| 8 | Wage labour | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 7.80 |
| 9 | Other | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.71 |
| **10** | **Total** | **141** | **100.00** | **141** | **100.00** |

The changes are observed in occupational pattern of PAPs between the years 2006 to 2012. It is imperative from the above table that the livelihood of the PAPs was dependant on agriculture. However, rapid industrialization of Bhiwadi, catalyzed by the RAP assistance provided by POWERGRID, has opened up many opportunities in service sector and agro allied services. Because of large influx of population, related services like diary have flourished. That development has resulted in sharp decline in people involved in agriculture and increase in people involved in services like dairy, construction activities etc. Moreover, industrialization of area has created many job opportunities. This has changed the job composition and proportion of private job has increased sharply. Though the main reason for these economic changes can be attributed to industrialization, land acquisition and opportunities of new job due to POWERGRID has helped the PAPs to grab the opportunities coming in the way.

**Figure 3.1**

It consists of more on non-farming activities than farming activities now. New trends are seen in business pattern and private services and wage labour etc.

**3.3 Change in annual Income (Household)**

In order to assess the changes occurred in income level of the PAPs, the calculation of income was done without following the rate of inflation between year 2006 and 2012 and compared with the income of 2012. The changes in annual income of PAPs have been given in following table**.**

**Table 3.2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Income range (In Rs.)** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Up to 22400 | 5 | 7.69 | 3 | 4.62 |
| 2 | 22401 to 50000 | 22 | 33.85 | 14 | 21.54 |
| 3 | 50001 to 100000 | 26 | 40.00 | 28 | 43.08 |
| 4 | 100001 to 150000 | 10 | 15.38 | 12 | 18.46 |
| 5 | 150001 to 200000 | 1 | 1.54 | 4 | 6.15 |
| 6 | >200000 | 1 | 1.54 | 4 | 6.15 |
| 7 | **Total** | **65** | **100** | **65** | **100.00** |

The average annual household income have increased from Rs.61,792/- (2006) to Rs.91,598/- (2012). The income includes income from other factors also.

**Figure 3.2**

However, before land acquisition 7.69% household were having income <Rs.22,400/- Impact assessment study (2012) shows that only 4.62% households annual income is <Rs.22,400/-.

**3.4 Changes in Income Level**

Due to change of annual income of PAPs, percentage of household in different income category has also changed. The details are given below.

**Table 3.3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Income range** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Up to Rs.22,400 | 5 | 7.69 | 3 | 4.62 |
| 2 | > Rs. 22,400 | 60 | 92.31 | 62 | 95.38 |
|  |  | **65** | **100.00** | **65** | **100.00** |

From the above data analysis, it is found that 7.69 % PAPs were earned upto Rs. 22,450 in 2006 but at present only 4.62% PAPs are in this income category. This indicates a decline in the percentage of low income households. Percentage of high income families has increased from 92.31% (2006) to 95.38% (2012). However, decrease in BPL household is also due to other factors like industrialization and increased job opportunities.

**Figure 3.3**

It shows upward trend of income of PAPs/PAFs.

**3.5 Change in indebtedness of PAPs**

A few PAPs have taken loan from bank or cooperative society which is evident from the following table.

**Table 3.4**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Details | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **Amount (in Rs.)** | **No.** | **Amount (in Rs.)** |
| 1 | Bank | 6 | 30000 to 250000 | 14 | 7000-300000 |
| 2 | Private Money vender | 2 | 30000 to 40000 |  |  |
| 3 | Village Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Government Agencies | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36000 |

Before land acquisition only 8 PAFs have taken loan from bank and private money vender whereas, after land acquisition, 15 PAFs have taken loan from Banks and Govt. agencies for different purpose like marriage of children, medical treatment and for business etc. It is important to understand that many PAPs/PAFs have utilized their compensation/ RA money to repay their old, long standing loans (as mentioned in earlier chapter) and have taken new loans mostly from formal sources like Banks, cooperatives etc to invest in new business avenues that has come up in the area due to industrial growth.

**3.6 Change in Consumption pattern of PAPs**

Consumption pattern of household is as given below:

**3.6.1 Change in annual expenditure on food**

The change of annual expenditure on food items (between 2006 to 2012) have been given in following table.

**Table 3.5**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Category (in Rs. )** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | 0 to 5000 | 3 | 4.62 | 2 | 3.08 |
| 2 | 5001 to 10000 | 11 | 16.92 | 7 | 10.77 |
| 3 | 10001 to 15000 | 15 | 23.08 | 7 | 10.77 |
| 4 | 15001 to 20000 | 20 | 30.77 | 17 | 26.15 |
| 5 | 20001 to 25000 | 9 | 13.85 | 14 | 21.54 |
| 6 | 25001 to 30000 | 4 | 6.15 | 8 | 12.31 |
| 7 | 30001 to 35000 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 3.08 |
| 8 | 35001 to 40000 | 2 | 3.08 | 5 | 7.69 |
| 9 | 40001 to 45000 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.54 |
| 10 | 45001 to 50000 | 1 | 1.54 | 2 | 3.08 |
| 11 | >50000 |  | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | **Total** | **65** | **100.00** | **65** | 100.00 |

The above table shows there is clear upward trend of expenditure on food after land acquisition. Prior to Land acquisition 75.38 % PAPs (2006) annual expenditure on food were <Rs.20000. It has decreased from 75.38% (2006) to 50.77% (2012).

**Figure 3.4**

The average house hold expenditure on food items increased from Rs.17,699/- (in 2006) to Rs. 22,646/- ( in 2012).

Out of this, 22 PAFs have spent their compensation money for health purposes whereas about 3 of them have spent compensation money on education. Similarly, 40 PAFs have spent their RA money for health purposes and 9 on education.

The money spent on food items increased due to use of better quality of food items. This indicates that living standard of PAPs/PAFs has improved.

**3.6.2 Change in annual expenditure on non food**

The change of annual expenditure on non- food items (between 2006 to 2012) have been given in following table.

**Table 3.6**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Category (in Rs.)** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | 0 to 10000 | 4 | 6.15 | 2 | 3.08 |
| 2 | 10001 to 20000 | 10 | 15.38 | 4 | 6.15 |
| 3 | 20001 to 30000 | 9 | 13.85 | 8 | 12.31 |
| 4 | 30001 to 40000 | 13 | 20.00 | 5 | 7.69 |
| 5 | 40001 to 50000 | 13 | 20.00 | 10 | 15.38 |
| 6 | 50001 to 60000 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 12.31 |
| 7 | 60001 to 70000 | 4 | 6.15 | 4 | 6.15 |
| 8 | 70001 to 80000 | 3 | 4.62 | 7 | 10.77 |
| 9 | 80001 to 90000 | 4 | 6.15 | 1 | 1.54 |
| 10 | 90001 to 100000 | 1 | 1.54 | 2 | 3.08 |
| 11 | >100000 | 4 | 6.15 | 14 | 21.54 |
|  | **Total** | **65** | **100.00** | **65** | 100.00 |

The expenditure pattern for food is being reflected on the money spent on non-food items as well. The above table shows that amount being spent by the PAPs on non-food items has increased after the acquisition of their land.

**Figure 3.5**

The average house hold expenditure on non-food increased from Rs.44,123/- (in 2006) to Rs. 68,912/- ( in 2012).

**3.7 Change in asset possession of PAPs**

PAPs were having different type of asset before land acquisition. The change of asset possession has been given below.

**Table 3.7**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. N** | **Details** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **A.** | **Agricultural** | **No** | **Percentage** | **No** | **Percentage** |
| **1** | Pump set and Tubewell | 41 | 57.75 | 43 | 60.56 |
| 2 | Plough | 1 | 1.41 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Tractor | 11 | 15.49 | 8 | 11.27 |
| 4 | Bullock cart | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Rice Mill | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| **6** | **Live Stock** |  |  |  |  |
| a. | Cow | 18 | 25.35 | 16 | 22.54 |
| b. | Bullock | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| c. | Buffalo | 54 | 76.06 | 56 | 78.87 |
| d. | Goat | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| e. | Sheep | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| f. | Poultry | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| **B.** | **Non - Agricultural** |  |  |  |  |
| a. | Cycle | 22 | 30.99 | 28 | 39.44 |
| b. | Two Wheeler | 8 | 11.27 | 34 | 47.89 |
| c. | Four Wheeler | 1 | 1.41 | 4 | 5.63 |
| d. | T.V. | 20 | 28.17 | 45 | 63.38 |

***Figures non additive***

Agricultural assets of the PAPs have slightly changed between 2006 to 2012 but non-agricultural assets/ modern assets have increased. It is a clear pointer to the fact that bolstered by their sudden increase in incomes, the PAPs have purchased modern assets like TV, two-wheeler, four-wheeler etc. PAPs mostly belong to Yadav, who are mostly involved in dairy related work. Unavailability of livestock in the form of goat, sheep and poultry can be attributed to the socio economic bringing up. Yadavs prefer cow and buffalo over other livestock. Dairy is their hereditary profession hence livestock in the form of cows and buffalos were already available.

**3.8 Change in housing condition of PAPs**

The changes in housing pattern of PAPs are given below:

**Table 3.8**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Type** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Pacca House | 24 | 33.80 | 45 | 63.38 |
| 2 | Semi Pacca House | 26 | 36.62 | 25 | 35.21 |
| 3 | Kaccha House | 21 | 29.58 | 1 | 1.41 |
|  | **Total** | **71** | **100.00** | **71** | **100** |

The housing pattern of the PAPs has changed after land acquisition. The percentage of PAPs having pacca houses has increased from 33.80 % to 63.38% between the years 2006 and 2012 respectively. Apparently, they have utilized the land compensation and RA amount for construction of their houses. PAPs/PAFs have done expenditure for addition of rooms/for improvement in houses.

**Figure 3.6**

It is found that the standards of living of the PAPs have increased after land acquisition.

**3.9 Change in facility in house**

The change in various facilities between the years 2006 to 2012 in PAPs houses are given below.

**Table 3.9**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Details** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Electricity | 29 | 40.85 | 51 | 71.83 |
| 2 | Sanitation/ Toilets | 7 | 9.86 | 35 | 49.30 |
| 3 | Bath Room | 10 | 14.08 | 38 | 53.52 |
| 4 | Water Supply in Bathroom | 7 | 9.86 | 19 | 26.76 |
| 5 | Kitchen[[8]](#footnote-8) | 19 | 26.76 | 46 | 64.79 |
| 6 | Cooking Gas LPG | 16 | 22.54 | 39 | 54.93 |
| 7 | Gobar Gas | 0 | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |
| 8 | Cow Dung Cake | 35 | 49.30 | 37 | 52.11 |
| 9 | Fuel Wood[[9]](#footnote-9) | 61 | 85.92 | 62 | 87.32 |
| 10 | Any other source | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Figures non additive***

Facilities like electricity, sanitation, bathroom and kitchen have increased within the dwelling units. In 2006, 40.85% of the PAPs were using electricity as compared to 71.83% in 2012, registering an increase of more than 30 per cent. Sanitation facilities in the houses owned by PAPs have also improved. In 2006, 9.86% PAPs were having sanitation facilities as compared to 49.30% in 2012.

* 1. **Change in source of drinking water**

The changes in source of drinking water are given in following table**.**

**Table 3.10**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Type** | **Base line Survey 2006** | | **Impact assessment study 2012** | |
| **No.** | **percentage** | **No.** | **percentage** |
| 1 | Tube Well | 24 | 33.80 | 29 | 40.85 |
| 2 | Hand Pump | 38 | 53.52 | 43 | 60.56 |
| 3 | Water Supply Municipal & Govt. | 13 | 18.31 | 8 | 11.27 |
| 4 | Others | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |

Most of the PAPs of the affected village have installed their individual tube well/ motorized water pumps/hand pumps. They had to pay for Government water supply. Relative apathy towards the service has resulted in gradual shrinking of Municipal / Govt. water supply.

**3.11 Impact on women (Vulnerable)**

The study has used both primary and secondary data. Tools used for collecting primary data were household survey, focused group discussion, discussion (which included all stakeholders) and Oral narration. Census survey was used as source of secondary data.

Details on status of women at village level, Tehsil level, District level and State levels are as under:-

**Table 3.11**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Village Khanpur | Tahsil Tijara | Distt. Alwar | Rajasthan |
|
| Total population | 1892 | 280772 | 2992592 | 56507188 |
| No. of females | 887 | 126802 | 1405840 | 27087177 |
| % | 47 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| Sex Ratio | 883 | 824 | 886 | 921 |
| Female literacy rate (%) | 40 | 29 | 33 | 35 |

(Source: Census survey, Govt. of India, 2001)

Total population of female members in village Khanpur is 887. They comprise 47% of total population. Sex ratio of the village is 883. Literacy rate among female folks is not very encouraging. It stands at meager 40%.

In between 2005-09, one woman, named Savitri Yadav, was Surpanch of the village. She established two Silai Katai Center for women in village with the help of Sri Ram fiber and SHARDS, an NGO. These two centers were active in between 2006-2010. In the two centre 150 women got training, 100 among them were young girls. At present one Silai Katai centre is running in village, only for SC women, where 30 young girls are getting trained. There is one women working as ANM (BNM). Six women are working in village Anganwadi. Out of these 6, 3 are widows. At present Bhiwadi has come under Bhiwadi Nagar Nigam on 23rd Nov., 2009. One women from village is member of this Nagar Nigam.

There is one SHG running in village having membership of 20 women (from last six weeks). Girl’s education depends on economic situation of her parents. Poor families generally do not send their daughter to schools. Only the well off families sent their daughters for higher studies too.

There are 40 girls at present studying at graduation level and 10 girls are doing B.Ed. There are two girls who are teaching at primary school.

Lot of residential colonies has come up in Bhiwadi, resident of these colonies depend on milk from this village only. Precisely due to this, diary profession is flourishing.

**3.11.1 Vulnerable PAPs/PAFs income**

Few PAPs/PAFs have died after getting compensation and Rehabilitation assistance and their household is headed by their wives now. The household income of Widow PAPs/PAFs have also increased due to dairy work, utilization of compensation money and rehabilitation assistance in FD, MIS and business for their children and few is getting widow pension from Govt. The comparative details of income are given below:

**Table 3.12**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Income range (In Rs.) | Base line Survey 2006 | | Impact assessment study 2012 | |
| No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 | Up to 22400 | 3 | 20.00 | 2 | 13.33 |
| 2 | 22401 to 50000 | 3 | 20.00 | 3 | 20.00 |
| 3 | 50001 to 100000 | 4 | 26.67 | 3 | 20.00 |
| 4 | 100001 to 150000 | 4 | 26.67 | 4 | 26.67 |
| 5 | 150001 to 200000 | 1 | 6.67 | 1 | 6.67 |
| 6 | >200000 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 13.33 |
| 7 | Total | 15 | 100.00 | 15 | 100.00 |

Income of all vulnerable PAFs increased except one PAFs (Indravati W/o Hanshraj), her husband died who was doing business, After death of her husband she could not continued business.

**3.11.2 Socio Economic conditions of Widows**

Despite an increase in income, social conditions of widows are deplorable. The Project Affected People (PAP) predominantly belongs to the Ahir caste hence the cattle-rearing is practiced as the primary profession in household which have comparatively smaller landholdings. Animal wealth includes cow, buffalo etc.

Womenfolk in the affected villages are generally deprived of independent decision making powers, and still tend to remain under various socio-cultural constraints. The purdah [veil] system is very much in vogue here, and women generally tend to be reticent in sharing public places equally with men folk.

In the affected village, women are confined within the four walls of home, fear of violence lurks their mind and it’s a stumbling block in women's lack of participation in activities beyond the home, as well as inside it.

Widows living in the village are most neglected. Widowed mothers, as sole supporters of their offspring, are forced to withdraw their children from school and rely on their labour. The daughters of widows suffer multiple deprivations, increasing their vulnerability to abuse. Majority of the widows are disowned by their near and dear ones and thrown out of their homes in the context of land and inheritance disputes.

Widows’ deprivation and stigmatization are exacerbated by ritual and religious symbolism. Khanpur, like other rural milieu, where patriarchy is strong, confers social status on a woman through a man; hence, in the absence of a man, she herself becomes a nonentity and suffers a social death. Widow re-marriage is not only forbidden in the upper castes but also in intermediary caste like Ahirs living in the affected villages and remarriage, if permitted, is restricted to a family member. Further, a widow, upon remarriage, is required to relinquish custody of her children as well as any property rights she may have. If she keeps her children with her, she may fear they will be ill-treated in a second marriage. Widows, in the village are often regarded as “evil eyes”, the purveyors of ill fortune and unwanted burdens on poor families.

Women have been adversely affected by the acquisition of land. Being primarily an agricultural community, they used to work on their fields and assist their spouses and other family members in agricultural activities. They have control over the agricultural output and participate in the decision making process regarding agriculture

**3.12 Impact of Community Development Work & CSR activity**

Due to community development work, positive attitude of people towards POWERGRID have increased. Approach roads in the village khanpur have improved. Water tank of capacity 90,000 Litres has been constructed for solving the water problem in the area. However, some people have taken the connection from main pipeline. Panchayati Raj Institutions refused to take the responsibility of maintenance of water tank. Urban Improvement Trust (UIT) has been contacted to take over the maintenance of water tank and drinking water supply (**Annexure V**). As mentioned in table 3.13, around 75% PAFs are of the view that development works carried on by POWERGRID have had a positive impact on their life and they are satisfied with the development works and CSR activities carried on by PGCIL. CSR activities are decided through consultation with Panchayats, villagers and Govt. officials.

POWERGRID is dedicated for the up-liftment of the society near their Sub-station with a philosophy that the first step for prosperity of nation starts with the prosperity of the society near you.

With this philosophy, POWERGRID is spending approximately 1% of the profit after tax in the up-liftment of the society under CSR Policy. POWERGRID is repairing the drains in the village of Khanpur with an approximate amount of Rs.1.50 Lakhs. We are also extending the existing boundary wall of the government school at Khanpur with an approximate amount of 2.5Lakhs.Village school have been provided with bench, desks and shelf. Photographs of the same have been annexed as **Annexure VI**.

POWERGRID is also taking following initiatives under the thematic area of ‘Women empowerment’ and ‘Health’ on national level for financial year 2013-14:-

1)    Women empowerment – Total amount spent under this head for financial year 2013-14 is 286.66 Lakhs. Major activities undertaken were: -

  Maternal and Child health

  Training (livelihood oriented)

  Toilet in girl’s school

  Furniture in girl’s school

 2)    Health initiatives – Total amount spent under this head in financial year 2013-14 is 178.88 Lakhs. Major activities undertaken were:-

  Medical Camp

  Ambulance

  Medical Equipments in Hospital

  Cataract surgeries

These are some of the activities under the head of Women empowerment and health which POWERGRID is carrying across India.

**3.13 Impact on Ecology**

Project area is situated in Rajasthan and during land acquisition trees were not available in plenty. Only few trees were available in project area. POWERGRID has planted different verities of plants in the project area, which includes decorative plants as well as fruits bearing plants like mango, guava etc. The Ecology of the area has been improved due to plantation of new plants about 1300 by project authority (**Annexure VII**).

**3.14 Reaction of the people towards infrastructure created by POWERGRID**

**Table 3.13**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Type** | **Base line Survey 2006** | |
| **No.** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Positive | 53 | 74.65 |
| 2 | Negative | 18 | 25.35 |
| **3** | **Total** | **71** | 100 |

74.65 % PAPs have positive view and 33.88 % PAPs have negative view about the project and infrastructure created by the project. RA money was distributed among PAPs/PAFs through account payee cheque (Photos annexed as **Annexure VIII**). During our focused group discussions it was found that the locals who are directly not benefited from these developmental works are against. A clear majority is having positive view about the project and infrastructure created by POWERGRID. On our focused group discussions it is found that the locals who are directly not benefited from these works are against the project

***The impact assessment study indicates that an improved living standard is noticeable among the PAPs. They are showing determination and resilience for having a better future. This confirms that the objectives of Rehabilitation by implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan have been achieved.***

**CHAPTER-IV: CONCLUSION, LESSONS LEARNT AND**

**ADDITIONAL MEASURES SUGGESTED**

**For the proposed HVDC S/s total land requirement was 10.53 acres. This additional land had been acquired adjacent to existing S/s and situated in the village Khanpur, Tijara Tahsil of Alwar Distt.** POWERGRID deposited land compensation Rs. 2.07 Crores to State Government for disbursement to PAPs. State Government has paid 100% land compensation to all 97 PAPs. As per Environment and Social Policy and Procedure, socio-economic survey report and proposed RAP was completed by Quality Research Management (QRM), New Delhi. POWERGRID prepared RAP based on Socio economic survey & proposed RAP. It was approved by The World Bank. The RAP was implemented at site during 2006-2007.

POWERGRID has provided Rehabilitation assistance to 157 eligible PAFs for their livelihood restoration and infrastructural facilities in the affected area. The impact assessment study includes a sample survey (on random basis) of 71PAPs/ 141 PAFs belongs to 65 households.

The study was undertaken in 2012 and compared with the status of 2006.

**4.1 Conclusion**

The implementation of RAP has triggered significant changes among the villagers in general and the PAPs in particular. Before land acquisition, villagers were content with their life despite being small landholders. In a way, it was a stagnant economy centered around agricultural activities. However, post land acquisition era has seen a diversification of village economy. There were many external factors too, like rapid industrialization of Bhiwadi, which catalyzed the process of diversification of economy. Villagers have shown the capacity to take risk and have availed loan facilities from other financial institutions (mostly from formal financial institutions like banks). Some PAFs have utilized the loan amount to repay their older loans and have taken fresh loans on better terms. These loans along with financial assistance from POWERGRID (in the form of compensation and RA) have provided many PAPs/PAFs with opportunity to venture in new arenas of business opportunities or to augment their traditional business. Industrial growth in Bhiwadi has offered ready market for such initiatives.

The participatory approach adopted by POWERGRID, in which villagers were not only involved in decision making (regarding the community development works to be carried out under RAP and CSR) but also as an active monitoring agent of quality and timely completion of community development works , boosted the morale of the villagers. All these factors have led to a perceptible change in their economic conditions. These changes are clearly visible and their results will bear fruit in the long run. In other words, the agricultural economy of the past is giving way to non-agricultural activities. Now there is more emphasis on education, acquisition of modern gadgets and adapting to a new way of life.

Though there are many socio economic factors which have contributed to enhancement of living standard of PAPs/PAFs but the effective implementation of RAP has been one of the most important factors which have accelerated change in the standard of living of the PAPs/PAFs.

As detailed in section 3.3, average annual household income has increased from Rs. 61,792/- to Rs. 91,598/-. Apart from this, there are many other indicators to show that the living condition has improved. Number of PAFs living in pakka house has gone up to 45% from just 24 % earlier. More impressive is the fact that there is only one kaccha house now as against 21 earlier. Increase in personal tubewells and handpumps is again an indicator of betterment in living standard. Expenditure on food has gone up. Average household expenditure on non food item has shooted up from Rs. 44,123 to Rs. 68,912 (refer para 3.6). One disturbing trend is increased expenditure on luxury/non productive items like TV and motorcycles. However, they may or may not be unproductive in totality. TV is important for bringing ‘information symmetry’, so important in this knowledge economy. Two wheelers, being a quicker mode of commutation, can also have business implications like selling of milk products.

Sanitation facility in houses has increased from 10% to around 50 %. In house Bathrooms have increased from 14% to 54%, water supply is now in 27% bathrooms, an increase of around four times. 46% households have individual kitchen now, up from 19 % earlier. These developments show that living condition of PAPs/PAFs has improved.

*An improvement in living standard is noticeable among the PAPs. They are showing determination and resilience for having a better future. This confirms that the objectives of Rehabilitation & Resettlement have been achieved.*

**4.2 Communication Strategy**

POWERGRID ensured the usage of all available routes of communication. Pamphlets for land acquisition, printed in regional language, were distributed. Awareness generating camps were organized to instill confidence in affected people. Established institutions like Panchayat, govt. offices etc. were utilized effectively to dispel information asymmetry and mistrust. Apart from this, various small group meetings were carried on by POWERGRID’s official as well as consultant. Government offices and Panchayat institutions were also utilized for communication with PAPs and villagers.

**4.3 Lessons Learnt**

1. The participatory approach (as detailed in section 1.9.7) adopted in finalization of RAP, implementation and involvement of PAPs has been a tremendous success.

2. The procedure adopted by POWERGRID to provide Rehabilitation Assistance to PAPs through A/c payee cheque is a transparent system. It has directly helped PAPs since no middleman was involved for payment.

3. A detailed base line survey and computerized data base on various indicators has been essential for the project monitoring and evaluation.

4. Public consultations and involving the leaders (Section 1.9.8) helped in developing infrastructure facilities in the area.

5. Identifying community need and planning through their involvement helped in the success of community development work.

6. Awakening people regarding the use of RA helped them to put their money on productive areas. Communication strategy adopted by POWERGRID, as detailed in Section 4, has been rated as satisfactory.

7. Community development work should be people centric. But it should be planned keeping future requirement of people in mind and not only present requirement of people of the area.

**4.4 Additional Measures suggested**

Based on the community consultation and field visits, following additional measures are suggested: -

1. Measures can be initiated by POWERGRID to help the poor women through the formation of Self Help Groups, imparting training on income generation activities and providing them a revolving fund to meet the credit need for entrepreneurship and emergency need.

2. To meet the dissatisfaction of the people, provision for electricity through street lighting can be given a careful thought by POWERGRID.

3. POWERGRID should organize Health Camps for PAPs as a social and ethical responsibility.

1. RA amount is disbursed by POWERGRID through account payee check using POWERGRID’s own institutional mechanism. POWERGRID deposited the compensation money with State Govt. and State Govt. disbursed it over a period of time. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. For definition of PAPs/PAFs please see chapter on abbreviation and definitions. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The proposed entitlement framework will be applicable only in the case of land acquisition for substation. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Replacement cost will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and interest + Rehabilitation Assistance [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Productive Utilization - Use of money in a way where it yields direct benefit and further multiplication of money. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Non productive Utilization – Use of money in way where it yields indirect benefit or no benefit. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Number of kitchen has increased significantly due to construction of new houses and separation of families. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Use of both LPG cylinders as well as cow dunk & fuel wood has increased. Cow Dunk & Fuel wood is still a cheap source of energy and is abundantly available in area. PAPs have purchased LPG connection but they utilize it occasionally because they continue using cow dung and fuel wood which is cheaper and is domestically produced. On the other hand, LPG is expensive. That is why increase in LPG connection has not decreased use of fuel wood. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)