**Executive Summary**

**A. About the Study**

POWERGRID had established Bhiwadi HVDC terminal adjacent to existing Bhiwadi sub-station to cater to the demand of Power in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi, ±500kV HVDC Bi-pole line between Balia Pooling Station (where Power is being transmitted from ER) to Bhiwadi (one of the major hubs in the Northern India). From here electric Power is being dispersed to further North and Western region. For the proposed HVDC S/s, 10.53 acres land had been acquired. This additional land had been acquired adjacent to existing S/S and is situated in the village Khanpur, Tijara Tahsil of Alwar Distt**.** The project was funded by the World Bank under PSDP-III & IV.

POWERGRID had paid the land compensation amount of Rs. 2.07crores as per the LA Act, 1984. The Socio-economic survey Report was completed by Quality Research Management (QRM), New Delhi QRM and RAP was prepared by POWERGRID and it was approved by The World Bank. The RAP was implemented at site during 2006-2007. POWERGRID provided Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) to PAFs and completed development works as per the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

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.

The objective of the study is to assess the impact of RAP implementation, including Rehabilitation Assistance (RA), provided to the PAPs and Community development initiatives undertaken by POWERGRID.

The impact assessment study includes a sample survey (on random basis) of 71PAPs/ 141 PAFs belonging to 65 households. Their socio-economic status, pertaining to occupation, annual income, land ownership, family size, productivity, asset possession and type of house, was obtained from the baseline socio-economic study of 2006[[1]](#footnote-1) and compared with the primary data collected representing the situation in 2012. As comparative data on electricity, sanitation, separate kitchen, expenditure on food and non-food etc. were not available in the base-line data of 2006 this information was elicited from the respondents on a recall basis. To record this data even on recall basis is important because they constitute measurable indicators of livelihood status.

The study used a variety of means to collect the information, including household surveys, focused group discussions, oral narratives and review of documents available with POWERGRID. Tools of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology such as trend change (before and after), sub-group meetings were used to generate information regarding the benefits received from public utilities and community assets created under the project by POWERGRID.

The significant improvement has been given under: -

* Improvement in income level
* Increase in expenditure in both food and non-food (luxury) items
* Increase in sanitation facilities, which indicates an increase in level of awareness too
* Increase in number of separate kitchens

**B. Rehabilitation Action Plan**

M/S Quality Research Management (QRM), New Delhi had carried out socio-economic survey and submitted Socio-Economic Survey and proposed RAP. Based on the above, RAP was prepared. The Rehabilitation Action Plan was approved by The World Bank.

**1. Payment of Rehabilitation Assistance (RA)**

As established by the SES a total no. of 174 PAFs were getting affected due to acquisition of land. Rehabilitation assistance provided to 157 PAFs. Rehabilitation Assistance Rs.50,32,395/- was given through cash or through different Income Generation Scheme (IGS). 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 the names of beneficiaries from Gram Pradhan and also taken an undertaking from each beneficiary that the assistance would be utilized for the purpose it was taken.

**2. Community Developmental works**

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

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

2. Construction of road

3. Drinking water supply

**3. Utilization of RA**

RA was provided to PAFs for specific purposes but few PAFs utilized it for more than one purpose. They have used it on both productive and non productive purpose. 05 PAFs (3.76%) used the RA in business and for augmentation of business, 49 PAFs (36.84%) used their RA for construction of house and 27 PAFs (7.58%) utilized for purchase of livestock.

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

**C. Impact of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) Implementation**

The effective implementation of RAP has accelerated a change in the standard of living of the PAPs. The socio-economic profile of the PAFs (2012) and its comparison with base line data (2006) is summarised and given in table:

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|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Indicator** | **Base line survey, 2006 (In %)** | **Impact assessment study of PAFs,2012 (In %)** |
| **1.** | **Landholding Size( In Ha)** | | |
| a. | Landless | 0.00 | 4.23 |
| b. | Marginal (Up to 0.5) | 92.96 | 87.32 |
| c. | Small (>0.5-4) | 7.04 | 8.45 |
| d. | Big (>4) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **2.** | **Occupation** | | |
| 1 | House wife | 5.67 | 8.51 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 84.40 | 56.03 |
| 3 | Business | 1.42 | 2.84 |
| 4 | Dairy | 0.00 | 4.96 |
| 5 | Govt Service | 2.84 | 5.67 |
| 6 | Pvt. Service | 1.42 | 10.64 |
| 7 | Study | 4.26 | 2.84 |
| 8 | Wage labour | 0.00 | 7.80 |
| 9 | Other | 0.00 | 0.71 |
| **3** | **Income and poverty (Household)** | | |
| a. | Up to Rs.22,400 | 7.69 | 4.62 |
| b. | > Rs. 22,400 | 92.31 | 95.38 |
| c. | Average annual of household Income (in Rs.) | 61792/- | 91598/- |
|
| **4** | **Consumption pattern (Household)** | | |
| a. | Annual expenses on food (<Rs.20000/-) | 75.38 | 50.78 |
| b. | Annual expenses on non-food (.<Rs.20000/-) | 21.54 | 9.23 |
| **5** | **Type of House** | | |
| a. | Pacca House | 33.80 | 63.38 |
| b. | Semi Pacca house | 36.62 | 35.21 |  |
| c. | Kaccha House | 29.58 | 1.41 |
| **6** | **Basic amenities in the houses** | | |
| a. | % of house with electricity | 40.85 | 71.832 |
| b. | % of house with sanitation | 9.88 | 49.30 |
| c. | % of house with bathroom | 14.08 | 53.52 |
| d. | % of house with water supply in bathroom | 9.86 | 26.76 |
| e. | % of house with kitchen | 26.76 | 64.79 |
| f. | % of house with LPG Gas | 22.54 | 54.93 |
| g. | % of house using cow dung cake | 49.3 | 52.11 |
| h. | % of house using fuel wood | 85.92 | 87.32 |
| **7** | **Agricultural Asset Possession** | | |
| a. | Pump set/Tube well | 57.75 | 60.56 |
| b. | Plough | 1.41 | 0 |
| c. | Tractor | 15.49 | 11.27 |
| **8** | **Livestock possession** | | |
| a. | Cow | 25.35 | 22.54 |
| b. | Buffalo | 76.06 | 78.87 |
| **9** | **Non-agricultural asset possession** | | |
| a. | Cycle | 30.99 | 39.44 |
| b. | Two Wheeler | 11.27 | 47.89 |
| c. | Four Wheeler | 1.41 | 5.63 |
| d. | T.V. | 28.17 | 63.38 |

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 & Resettlement have been achieved.

**D. Lessons Learnt**

1. The participatory approach 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 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 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.

**E. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)