

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
OF
REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN (RAP)
OF
765/400/220 KV INDORE S/S (MADHYA PRADESH)**



ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENTERPRISE)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A/C Payee	Accounts Payee
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDW	Community Development Work
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ESSP	Environment and Social Policy & Procedures
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
LA Act	Land Acquisition Act
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
NMR	Non Muster Roll
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RA	Rehabilitation Assistance
RAP	Rehabilitation Action Plan
S/s	Substation
SC	Scheduled Caste
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
SLO	Special Land Acquisition Officer
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UTI	Unit Trust of India

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Project Background

Development of a country is directly related to ability of the country to produce power. Electricity is the basic requirement of any industrial sector and its uninterrupted supply spurs industrial development. However, construction of infrastructure projects such as power project requires acquisition of land. In absence of suitable government land, private land needs to be acquired. Construction of substations may result in adverse social impact on the people whose land is acquired. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is essential for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to mitigate adverse impacts arising out of land acquisition and to restore / improve the living standard of PAPs. In recognition of the same, POWERGRID has incorporated 'preparation and implementation RAP' as an integral part of social assessment process described in Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP), 2009. It is in this context that ex-post evaluation and assessment of effects of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of POWERGRID assumes importance.

Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. has established 765/400/220 kV sub-station at Indore for the transmission of power beyond Bina of Madhya Pradesh to the load centres of Western region as a part of Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project. The sub-station is located in Hatunia Village under Sanver Tehsil in the District Indore of Madhya Pradesh. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has acquired about 39 hectares of land (36.435 hectares of Private land and 2.541 hectares of Govt. land) to create its sub-station and other infrastructure.

Acquisition of private land for the sub-station at Indore did not cause any physical displacement but people faced 'economic impact' as their livelihood was partly affected either directly or indirectly. POWERGRID undertook Socio-Economic Survey (SES) in the area and implemented Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) as per its Environment and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP).

2.0 Impact Assessment of RAP

POWERGRID has entrusted the task to undertake Impact Evaluation and Assessment of RAP implementation for Indore substation to a third party NGO, i.e. Development Alternative for Wider Network (DAWN).

3.0 Objectives of the Study

The broad objectives of the present study are to assess the long-term effects of project induced losses of land & livelihood and effectiveness of the corresponding mitigation measures listed in the RAP.

4.0 Methodology of data collection

4.1 Primary source of data collection:

The study was conducted holistically by using quantitative as well as qualitative methods of social science research. The instrument of quantitative method is the survey questionnaires administered at the household level. The instrument of qualitative method is the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods, focus group discussion and public consultation to check the implementation of RAP and find out issues related to the implementation of safeguard (if any).

4.2 Collection and analysis of secondary documents

The secondary data has been collected from both the local administration as well as from POWERGRID's office, Indore. The major source of secondary data included POWERGRID's Environment and Social Policy & Procedure (ESPP), RAP of Indore S/s, Census details etc.

5.0 Sampling and Coverage

A total of 68 Project Affected Households (PAHs) were affected because of land acquisition for Indore S/s. Of the total 68 PAHs, 55 households (80.9 %) have been included in study through stratified random sampling for interview. PAHs have been stratified on the basis of severity of land loss. The different categories are : a) those who lost entire land, b) lost part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer, c) lost part land & consequently becoming a small farmer, d) big farmers or lost part/negligible amount of land and but left with sufficient land to sustain is family, e) vulnerable group (women headed household/SC/ST/Physically challenged persons) and f) Occupants.

6.0 Process of Land Acquisition and Timeline

Land for Indore S/s has been acquired by State govt. by invoking provisions of Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894) and was then handed over to POWERGRID by State authorities. The process of land acquisition for the proposed substation was started by Section-4 notification in March, 2009 followed by Section-6 notification on 05-04-2009. After the joint measurement and marking of the land under section 7 and 8 the Section-9 notification along with individual notices to interested persons were issued. Inspection/spot verification by Land Acquisition Officer was completed in August, 2009 for fixing the rate of compensation. Final award through Section-11 by Land Acquisition Officer was issued in February, 2010.

7.0 Magnitude of Impact

The State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh acquired 36.435 hectares of Private land to create 765/400/220 kV Substation and other infrastructure by invoking provisions of LAA, 1894 and handed it over to POWERGRID. Through the land acquisition, 90 PAPs/Titleholders and 11 occupants were affected. As per the definition of "family" in ESPP, considering adult married sons of affected persons as a separate family, the total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 155. There are 55 number of

persons identified under vulnerable group (women, SC/ST, Physically challenged persons) according to R&R Policy of POWERGRID.

8.0 Payment of Compensation

The compensation for the affected PAPs of the Indore Sub-station was paid at prevailing market price based on three years sales and purchase reports of the sub-registrar office. All the affected land is considered as un-irrigated and land price offered is Rs 3,02,159 per hectare. Besides the land compensation solatium @ 30 percent on land compensation and interest @ 12% for 55 days, addition interest for 285 days @ 9% is also paid for the remaining compensation amounts (from the date of possession till final award date) to the land owners. Compensation for loss of other assets such as irrigation pipelines and trees is calculated and offered to the affected persons. An amount of Rs1,69,93,908/-is paid towards compensation for land and others assets including solatium and interest for all the affected persons including the land owned by temple trust, which was submitted to concerned government authorities as per the demand note for acquisition of land.

This acquired land was allotted to POWERGRID for construction of its grid sub-station. However, in line with provisions in ESSP, POWERGRID took initiative to improve the conditions of the people of the project area. This included both RAP (for directly affected people) as well as community development activities for local communities in the vicinity of the project area.

9.0 Rehabilitation Assistance (RA)

The categorization of PAFs was made according to their entitlement category based on the land holding size after acquisition of the affected land. As per the definition of “family” in ESPP, total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 155. Of the total, 55 are eligible for assistance under vulnerable group. The total rehabilitation assistance amount including assistance under vulnerable category is around Rs 83, 09,464/-, which is about 52% of the total compensation amount.

All the PAFs received RA in the form cash through A/C payee cheque.

10.0 Community Development Works and CSR Activities

RAP for Indore S/s provisioned for community development work amounting to Rs. 64,72,615.3/- to augment community infrastructure and institutions in the affected villages. POWERGRID constructed one number of community centre building, boundary wall, additional room for library, two nos. of toilets in the primary school and waiting shed in Hatunia Village, supply of 10 numbers computers for primary and middle school, installation of 4 (four) numbers of hand pumps (2 numbers in Hatunia village and 2 numbers in Kadwa village), construction of multi-purpose shed at the road side of Kadwa village, furniture in govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa & distribution of solar lantern and solar home system to all the PAF at Village Kadwa.

Under CSR activities, health check up, supply of school furniture at Hatunia village, installation of RO, water cooler and pump set at community health centre and supply of ambulance for health care center at Sanver, district Indore were undertaken with a financial implication of Rs. 26,06,541/-.

These initiatives have enhanced community's living standard and resulted in enhanced positivity in community towards POWERGRID.

11.0 Evaluation and Impact Assessment of RAP Implementation

The present Socio- economic data of the PAPs were collected through the both qualitative and quantitative tools and techniques. Parameters for impact assessment are:-

- Demographic Profile
- Literacy Rate
- Family Type
- Land Holding
- Occupational Pattern
- Annual Income
- Poverty Level
- Utilization of Land Compensation
- Utilization of Rehabilitation Assistance
- Consumption Pattern of PAHs
- Indebtedness
- 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 socio-economic indicators presented in the baseline survey were compiled for comparison with the impact evaluation results.

The data collected from the sample PAHs indicate that the overall living standard of the families has improved. It is found that changes on the above parameters are noteworthy, indicating a positive development in the following areas;

- After land acquisition in 2009, a significant 45.6% of the PAHs had become land less. During the impact assessment year, the landless families have reduced from 45.6% to 12.7%. It is due to the utilization of compensation money for the purpose of land purchase.

- The households having up to 1 hectare of land dramatically increased from 38.2% to 69.1% in the same period. It was noticed that after land acquisition the number of families having 1-2 hectares of land decreases from 11.8% to 10.9%. The families having more than 2 hectares land increased from 4.4% to 7.3%.
- The average income of the PAHs has increased from Rs. 113468/- in 2018 price (Rs. 58320.75/- in 2009) to Rs.143, 693/-.
- In 2009 (base year), 69.12% PAHs were under BPL category. In 2018 (Impact assessment year) 18.18% PAHs are under BPL category. It shows that RAP implementation helped PAHs in improving their economic condition.
- The maximum number i.e. 61.8% of affected households has spent the compensation money for purchase of agriculture land, while the second highest number of households has spent compensation in house construction/repair.
- Most of the PAHs utilized rehabilitation assistance amount for social functions like expenses on marriage (daughter/son) & domestic consumption (83.6%) followed by house construction/repair (25.5%). It is found 23.6% utilized some portion of the RA for land purchase and the same percentage for medical expenses.
- The data on expenditure on food and non-food items indicate that expenditure on education & clothing marginally increased whereas expenditure on health decreased in assessment year compared to base year. However, savings for future has gone up to Rs. 1,881/- (saving per PAHs) whereas before land acquisition it was nil. The data clearly indicates a move towards better life style.
- There is a major change in the quality of housing of the PAHs as compared to their situation in 2009. Now, 50.9% of the PAHs possess pucca houses whereas only 27.94% possessed pucca houses before land acquisition.
- The housing facilities (electricity, sanitation, separate kitchen, LPG connection, toilets, piped water etc.) among the PAHs have improved considerably.
- Indebtedness has been decreased from 36.7% to 12.7% among the PAHs.
- With regard to the possession of assets, the ownership of two wheelers has increased from 23.57 percent to 30.9 percent, four wheeler increased from 2.94 percent to 9.1 percent and tractor from 7.35 percent to 18.2 percent during assessment year.
- Employment opportunities have been created directly and indirectly. Direct employment opportunities have been created through the contractors as electrician, gardener, housekeeping, driving, daily wage earner etc. Establishment of substation has increased

demands in local economy manifold and has created several business avenues indirectly.

- As is evident from figures given in chapter on ‘Impact on Ecology’, extensive plantation in and around Indore substation has been undertaken. This has significant impact on soil conservation and environment sustainability in the locality.
- Community Development work has by and large added/supplemented the existing community resources which have made the PAHs life comfortable.
- A functional and responsive organizational and institutional mechanism was established by POWERGRID, which monitored the implementation of RAP for Indore S/s.

It is observed from the empirical data that there is noticeable improvement in the living standard of the PAHs. The objectives of Rehabilitation by implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan have been achieved. POWERGRID has been successful in compensating and rehabilitating the PAHs affected by the Indore Substation.

12.0 Conclusion

On the basis of the impact assessment study, we arrived at the following conclusions with regards to the implementation of RAP of Indore Substation and on the extent to which the project has been successful in compensating and rehabilitating the project affected persons for better standard of living.

- There is an increase in land holdings and also in annual income.
- Literacy rate has increased from 55.33 per cent to 67.05 per cent.
- There is an increase in PAFs living in pucca houses (50.9% as compared to 27.04% earlier).
- There is an increase in expenditure on education & clothing.
- There is an increase in livestock possession and other asset possession.
- There is an increase in the quality of houses, electricity facility and provision of sanitation, LPG connection and separate kitchen in the houses.
- Each stage of the project were undertaken in a transparent manner with the local people’s participation, which have expedited the process of identifying PAFs easily and carry out the R&R without any flaw. Further, this has enhanced POWERGRID’s rapport in local community.
- All the PAFs, whose lands were acquired by POWERGRID, have received monetary compensation and rehabilitation assistance in lieu of their land. More ever, 11 occupants are given rehabilitation assistance and 55 number of vulnerable group received additional RA.

13.0 Lessons Learnt

- The participatory approach adopted in finalization of RAP, implementation and involvement of PAPs has been a tremendous success.
- 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.
- Dovetailing development schemes of the Government with the development works proposed under RAP/ CSR activities yields more benefit to overall population.
- A detailed benchmark survey with a computerized database of various indicators is essential for post-project evaluation.
- When cash compensation is monitored and the R&R Policy is ventilated to the PAFs, PAFs are likely to spend compensation money on productive assets such as land purchase of land.
- A well design public consultation process, as detailed in the report, leads to building a good rapport among the affected community. This helps both the company and local population to mutually benefit from each other and curtails any potential conflict.

14.0 Recommendation

- Measures can be initiated by POWERGRID to help the poor women of Hatunia PAFs 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.
- POWERGRID should organize health camps in Hatunia and Kadwa villages.
- POWERGRID can further invest in augmenting the infrastructure of various government schools in locality under CSR.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Development of a country is directly related to ability of the country to produce power. Electricity is the basic requirement of any industrial sector and its uninterrupted supply spurs industrial development. Because of its quintessential role in development process, it is one of the eight core industries. However, construction of infrastructure projects such as power project requires acquisition of land. In absence of suitable government land, private land needs to be acquired. Construction of substations may result in adverse social impact on the people whose land is acquired. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is essential for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to mitigate adverse impacts arising out of land acquisition and to restore / improve the living standard of PAPs. In recognition of the same, POWERGRID has incorporated 'preparation and implementation RAP' as an integral part of social assessment process described in Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP), 2009. It is in this context that ex-post evaluation and assessment of effects of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of POWERGRID assumes importance.

Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. has established 765/400/220 kV sub-station at Indore for the transmission of power beyond Bina of Madhya Pradesh to the load centers of Western region as a part of Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has acquired about 39 hectares (36.435 hectares of Private land and 2.541 hectares of Govt. land) to create its sub-station and other infrastructure.

Acquisition of private land for the Substation at Indore did not cause any physical displacement but people faced 'economic impact' as their livelihood was partly affected either directly or indirectly. The adverse impacts inherent in land acquisition can be controlled when robust Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policies are framed for safety nets and risk reversal. In line with its established policy, POWERGRID employed M/S Centre for Management & Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad to undertake Socio-Economic Survey (SES) in the area and to formulate Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP), which included Compensation, Rehabilitation Assistance(RA), livelihood restoration initiatives and Community development work. RAP for Indore S/s was approved by 'The World Bank'. The present report will deal with impact assessment of implementation of RAP for Indore S/s.

1.2 Project Area and People

The sub-station is located in Hatunia Village under Sanver Tehsil in the District Indore of Madhya Pradesh. A total of 155 families from 68 households of major 2 villages (Hatunia and Kadwa Village) are affected by the land acquisition activities for POWERGRID. The villages of the study area comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Sanver Tehsil in the District Indore of Madhya Pradesh. It is located 27 KM towards North from District head quarters Indore, 10 KM from Sanver, and 184 KM

from State capital Bhopal. The area is characterized by vast open cultivable lands interspersed with village settlements connected by metalled roads. The villages are agricultural villages in which most of the inhabitants depend on agriculture and agricultural related economic pursuits.

1.3 Impact Assessment of RAP

The impact evaluation and assessment study of Social Impact in the project area is an in-built component of the project. The ESPP of POWERGRID envisages that “Third party evaluation and assessment of RAP shall be undertaken by an external agency to evaluate and assess the result of RAP and other measures taken for betterment of PAFs”. It is in this context that POWERGRID has entrusted an independent agency, Development Alternative for Wider Network (DAWN), Bhubaneswar, an NGO to undertake Impact Evaluation and Assessment of RAP implementation for Indore Substation.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The broad objectives of the present study are to assess the long-term effects of project induced losses of land & livelihood and effectiveness of the corresponding mitigation measures proposed in the RAP for Indore S/s. The specific objectives of the study are given below:

- i. To establish whether, after the land acquisition and rehabilitation activities are completed, the socio economic conditions of those affected were restored/improved and reasons / measures if it has not been restored / improved.
- ii. To assess the overall efficiency, effectiveness, impact (including behavioral response) and sustainability of the policy and practice of land acquisition and R & R program.
- iii. To study the social issues and impacts on vulnerable groups which have been identified and addressed through the RAP.
- iv. Extent to which a participatory approach has been followed, along with adequate stakeholder’s consultations and involvement.
- v. To study whether the project has contributed positively to local economic growth and development in the surrounding areas, and the extent to which poorer groups are able to benefit from this.

1.5 Scope of the Study

- Prepare a detail methodology, including survey tools and techniques, 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 assess 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, material asset, debt, housing, demographic characteristics etc.
- Assess whether the compensation amount were sufficient to replace lost assets and identify how the recipients have utilize the compensation to conclude whether such compensation has been used for productive purposes or not.
- Identify lessons learned, any follow-up measures required for realization of objectives and prepare impact assessment report describing the results of the above mentioned aspects.

CHAPTER II

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 The Study Focus

The present evaluation study assesses impact of project on living standards of the PAFs using various socio-economic indicators. The key socio-economic variables such as demographic details (family size and women headed household, type of family, occupation, annual income of the family etc.), size of land holding, housing conditions, standard of living, material assets, livestock, pattern of expenditure, indebtedness etc. were collected using various data collection tools. Further, the compensation utilization, Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) utilization, level of satisfaction and perception of the PAFs were studied in order to get a more in-depth insight into socio-economic conditions of PAFs and their expectations from the project. In addition to above, opinion of the PAFs on impact and suitability of R & R measures, created community assets under Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) & Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and implementation outcomes were also taken.

2.2 Methodology for Data Collection

2.2.1 Primary Source of Data Collection

The study was conducted holistically by utilizing both quantitative as well as qualitative methods.

- The instrument of quantitative method utilized in the study is the survey questionnaires administered at the household level. A filled interview schedule is annexed at **Annexure-I**.
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods have been extensively used to check the effectiveness of implementation of RAP & to identify lacunas and gaps in the process.
- Community consultation meetings, group discussion and in-depth interview has been extensively used to obtain a holistic opinion from the community as a whole. Participants of the group discussions comprise local authorities & households living in the project areas, with representation from project affected households, severely affected households & vulnerable groups (women, elder, physically challenged persons, SC/STs etc).
- Besides the above-mentioned tools and techniques of data collection, observation method has also been utilized to compliment the data collected.
- Consultative meeting with POWERGRID officials were conducted to understand the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, their understanding and learning, issues while conceptualization or implementation of RAP etc.

2.2.2 Collection and analysis of secondary documents

The secondary data has been collected from both the local administration as well as from POWERGRID’s office, Indore. The major source of secondary data included POWERGRID’s Environment and Social Policy & Procedure (ESPP), RAP of Indore S/s, Census details etc.

2.3 Sampling and Coverage

A total of 68 Project Affected Households (PAHs) were affected because of land acquisition for Indore S/s. These 68 PAHs includes 90 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/Titleholders/Occupants and 155 Project Affected Families (PAFs). Out of 90 PAPs, 79 PAPs are the titleholders of their land and hence have received compensation as well as rehabilitation assistance. 11 PAPs were occupants and have received rehabilitation assistance only. In totality, RA was given to 155 eligible PAFs as per provisions enshrined in ESPP of POWERGRID (details given in following chapters). 55 PAFs were paid additional RA as they belonged to vulnerable group. RA was provided on the basis of severity of land loss. Different categories as per ESPP are: a) Those who lost entire land, b) Lost part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer, c) Lost part land & consequently becoming a small farmer, d) Big farmers or lost part/negligible amount of land and but left with sufficient land to sustain is family, e) Vulnerable Group (Women headed household/SC/ST/Physically challenged persons).

Out of these 68 PAHs, we have included 55 PAHs (80.9 %) comprising 67 PAPs/119 PAFs in study through ‘stratified random sampling’ for interview. In order to select a truly representative sample, PAHs has been stratified based on basis of ‘farmer category’ of PAHs. Out of 55 PAFs belonging to vulnerable group, 38 vulnerable PAFs are included in the sample. The numbers of different categories of PAHs/PAPs/PAFs surveyed in the study are given in table below:

Table-2.1 Category wise number of sample households surveyed in the study

Sl. No	Description of Sample	Land holding Category					Sample Size
		A	B	C	D	E	
		Landless	Marginal Farmer	Small Farmer	Big Farmer	Occupant	
1	Project Affected Household (PAHs)	23	17	10	1	4	55(80.9%)
2	PAPs/Titleholders	29	20	13	1	4	67(74.4%)
3	PAFs	49	39	25	1	4	119(76.7%)
4	No of persons under vulnerable group						38(69.09%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable group include Women headed/SC/ST/Physically challenged persons 						

The individual survey interviews and focused group discussions were held in the affected villages. The required secondary data and reports on payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance have

been obtained from the project records. For comparison purposes, required data from the base line survey for the year 2010 have been used. When such data was not available, the same have been collected on recall basis. The field survey was conducted in the month of July, 2018.

2.4 Data Investigation

The data investigation started with a pilot visit to the field area of the affected Hatunia and Kadwa village, sitting at common places, grocery shops and tea stalls with an objective of primarily getting acquainted of the problem on hand. This involved a few short duration meetings with the leaders and people of different age group that were ‘opinion leaders’ of the community.

The Social Assessment Report and Rehabilitation Action Plan report was the base to identify list of project affected persons. The household is the unit of interview and observation. The data for the Evaluation study was collected at three levels i.e. Household level, Community level and at Project level. Socio- economic data were collected from sampled 55 PAHs, which are then compared with the baseline socio-economic parameters collected and documented in the RAP for Indore Substation.

2.5 Data Analysis

2.5.1 Data analyzing: The collected data and information will be analyzed according to the indicators of standard of living of PAPs.

2.5.2 Database saving: The Consultant will save the information in such a way that it can be compared with the bench mark survey. The instrument for analyzing and processing data will be the software SPSS.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN MEASURES

3.1 POWERGRID'S R&R Policy

The POWERGRID's policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) is framed to provide "people, who are displaced or otherwise affected by the 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 rehabilitation of the project affected persons is participatory with an emphasis on the need to "ensure that development fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness."

3.2 Review of relevant project documents

The baseline survey i.e. Socio-Economic Survey and Rehabilitation Action Plan of 765/400/220 kV Substation was completed in 2009 and the major observations made are stated below:-

3.2.1 Development of RAP

The RAP for Indore Substation contains reliable data about the number of PAHs/PAPs/PAFs; document the legal basis of land acquisition, details of land & other assets affected, common infrastructure, common property resources, socio-economic situation of the affected community (including their education, occupation, income & skill etc.), the basis of people's livelihood, expectations and concerns of community. RAP proposes an action plan to mitigate adverse impacts associated with land acquisition along with set of Community Development Works to augment community resources.

3.2.2 Implementation of RAP

POWERGRID implemented Rehabilitation Action Plan for the PAFs of 400/220 kV Substation at Indore with an objective of improving the living standards by providing suitable entitlements and rehabilitation assistance. The primary objective of RAP is to rehabilitate PAFs and transform the rehabilitation as an opportunity for development. RAP consists of a number of measures for attaining the above mentioned objective, which includes provision of rehabilitation assistance, compensation, community development activities etc. All the measures envisaged in RAP have been completed at ground. Further, community development works proposed in RAP have been handed over to the community, which shall ensure its maintenance in long run.

3.2.3 Livelihood and Restoration

This involves all the activities around restoring people’s livelihood and income earning activities, skilling people through training, creating opportunity for employment and assisting them to undertake an economic activity that enhances their livelihood.

3.3 Process of Land Acquisition and Timeline

State government acquired land for Indore S/s by invoking provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and handed over land possession to POWERGRID. Acquisition under this law is a comprehensive process and involved issuance of various notifications informing affected persons as well as general public regarding impending acquisition of private land/assets etc. for public purpose. Various activities along with its date are presented below:-

Table 3.1 Time line of Land Acquisition & R&R Activities for 765/400/220 kV Indore Substation

S. N.	Activity	Date
1	Gazette notification under Section-4(1)	March, 2009
2	Gazette notification under Section-6 (1)	5th April, 2009
3	Section-7 and 8 the Section-9 notifications along with individual notices to interested persons were issued. Inspection/spot verification by Land Acquisition Officer was completed.	August, 2009
4	Final award under Section-11	February, 2010
5	Date of Possession	05.06.2009
6	Public Consultation on draft RAP	03.06.2010
7	Management Approval of RAP	30.09.2010
8	Date of distribution of RA	16.12.2010
9	Completion of Development Project work	15.05.2015

3.4 Magnitude of Impact

Construction of 765/400/220 kV Substation at Indore involved acquisition of 39 hectares of land, out of which 36.435 hectares is Private land (34.325 ha of Private land and 2.110 ha temple land). Details of impact of land acquisition are summarized below:-

Table 3.2 Magnitude of Impact 765/400/220 kV Indore Substation

Sl. No	Item	No.	Remarks
1	Total Private land acquired	39 ha	Private land- 36.435 ha (2.110 ha-Temple Land) Government-2.541ha

2	Total number of project affected persons/titleholders/occupants	90	Private Land Owners -79 Occupants-11
3	Total number of affected families as per ESPP	155	As per the definition of “family” in ESPP considering adult married sons of affected persons as a separate family the total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 155.
4	Affected Residential Structure	Nil	
5	Total number of persons losing Trees	10	They have lost trees mostly non-fruit bearing trees
6	Total number of persons losing pipelines	14	They have lost pipelines used for irrigation purpose.

(Source: Social Assessment & Rehabilitation Action Plan for 765/400/220 kV Substation at Indore, RP-1079)

3.5 R & R Entitlement Matrix

POWERGRID has prepared a social entitlement framework under ESPP, which has been accepted by ‘The World Bank’ under use of country system. The R&R entitlement under **ESPP** are as follows:-

POWERGRID’S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK *

TABLE 3.3 POWERGRID’S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
1.	Loss of land		
a)	<i>Homestead land</i> 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)	<i>Agricultural Land</i>		
(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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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

TABLE 3.3 POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
			or Cash compensation at replacement cost ¹ (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance ² as follows: a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing entire land/rendered landless. OR option for opting IGS of equivalent amount for regular income; b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and becoming marginal farmer; c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and after loss of land may be categorised as small farmers. d) 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/- whichever is higher to re-establish residence
(iii)	Squatters	Household /	Cash compensation for structure

(1) ¹ Replacement cost will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and interest + Rehabilitation Assistance

(2) ² Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation

TABLE 3.3 POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
		Family	+ 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. 15,000/- for re-construction of cattle shed.
b)	Shop/ Institutions		
(i)	with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Individual	Cash compensation plus Rs. 25,000/- 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 (Rs. 10,000/- minimum) for shifting of material/ cattle from existing place to alternate place

TABLE 3.3 POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
7.	Losses to Host Communities/ Amenities/ Services	Community	Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs
8.	Additional benefits for Tribals	Tribals	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

3.6 Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP)

The socio-economic survey report of the project affected households was conducted by M/S Centre for Management & Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad in 2009 and proposed Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) was implemented. As established by the socio-economic survey report, total of 68 PAHs consisting of 90 PAPs (79 titleholders & 11 occupants)/155 PAFs are getting affected due to acquisition of agricultural land. No homestead land was acquired. Rehabilitation Action Plan proposed rehabilitation assistance to 155 eligible PAFs and additional rehabilitation assistance to 55 persons under vulnerable group as per ESPP.

The Rehabilitation Action Plan was submitted to the World Bank by POWERGRID and the same was approved for further implementation.

3.6.1 Process of RAP Implementation

POWERGRID had adopted participatory approach in order to implement RAP. As part of this consultation process various meetings were organized between district collector, special land acquisition officer etc. During the implementation process PAPs/PAFs, members of Gram Panchayat of Hatunia & Kadwa, land purchase committee, bank officials and functionaries of POWERGRID were actively involved to ensure democratic mean of decision making and participatory RAP implementation.

3.6.2 Payment of Compensation

As the POWERGRID's policy provides for compensation at prevailing market price/replacement value, District Land Acquisition Officer, Indore and Sub-Divisional Officer, Sanver Tehsil for the project were approached by POWERGRID with a request to take all possible steps for calculation of land cost at market price.

In order to assess the market price, many meetings/discussion were held in the presence of SLO/Tehsildar/ Dy. Tehsildar, Sanver for finalization of the land market price. The entire exercise of calculation of land price was done by the concerned revenue officials on the basis of the type of land, irrigated/un-irrigated status, the sale statistics in the last three years and the guidelines for the land values for year 2008-09.

It is derived from the final award list published on 15.02.2010 that the compensation offered for land is Rs. 3, 02,159/- per hectare for un-irrigated land. The total land acquisition for substation is 39.0 hectares and is treated as un-irrigated land by the Revenue Officials. Of the total land acquisition, 34.325 ha of private land, 2.110 ha temple land and 2.541ha Govt. land was acquired for Substation.

Accordingly, the total compensation offered for the Private land and different assets is Rs. 14515963/- which includes Rs. 11009163/- offered exclusively for land. Besides the land compensation, solatium @ 30 percent on land compensation and interest @ 12% for 55 days is also paid to the land owners (from the date of Section 4(1) and till the date of interim award & possession) and additional interest @ 9% for 285 days (from the date of possession till date of final award). Compensation for loss of other assets such as irrigation pipelines and trees is calculated and offered to the affected persons. So, Rs. 1.45 crore was deposited by POWERGRID to the State Government for distribution of compensation to the PAPs.

The land losers are compensated by the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. This acquired land was allotted to POWERGRID for construction of its grid sub-station. However, adopting the provisions laid down in ESSP, POWERGRID took initiative to improve the conditions of the people of the project area by offering additional assistance over and above compensation. This included both RAP (for people directly affected by land acquisition) as well as community development activities for local communities in the vicinity of the project area.

3.6.3 Rehabilitation Assistance

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected families are assisted with rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses. Based on the severity of losses the ESPP details the following categories for rehabilitation assistance.

- a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to families loosing entire land thus rendered landless or option for Income Generating Scheme (IGS) of equivalent amount for regular income;
- b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer;
- c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer;

d) 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families losing part /negligible amount of land but left with sufficient land to sustain its family.

3.6.3.1 Rehabilitation Assistance Criteria

The categorization of PAFs was made according to their entitlement category based on the land holding size after acquisition of the affected land. As per ESPP, all adult married sons of landowners/titleholders shall be considered as separate family for availing benefits from RA. The total number of such Project Affected Families (PAFs) in subject case is 155.

Table 3.4 presents the categorization of PAFs according to their entitlement category, which is based on land holding after acquisition of the affected land.

Table 3.4: Details of number of project affected families across different categories as per ESPP							
Sl. No	Item	Description					Total
1	Entitlement Category name	A	B	C	D	E	
2	Land holding category	Land less	Marginal Farmer	Small Farmer	Big Farmer	Occupant	
3	Titleholders/affected persons	34	38	6	1	11	90
4	Total no of PAFs	64	66	13	1	11	155
5	No of PAFs eligible for RA	64	66	13	1	11	155
6	No of Vulnerable* affected persons/title holders						55
	* Vulnerable group include women headed/SC/ST/ physically handicapped/disabled families						

(Source: Rehabilitation Action Plan for 765/400/220 kV Substation at Indore, RP-1079)

As mentioned, RA for PAFs is calculated as a multiple of prevailing ‘minimum agricultural wage’ depending on PAF’s categorization.

3.6.3.2 Land for land

As per the ESPP, the person losing entire land is entitled for land for land within the same village or panchayat depending upon the availability of land. 34 PAFs were rendered land less. PAFs have not opted land for land option. They intend to purchase land according to their own choice/deal in the vicinity of the village through their own relatives. So, they opted for cash assistance in lieu of land for land.

3.6.3.3 Payment of RA

Most of the land owner desired to purchase alternate land by using the compensation & RA. Most of landowners, hence, have opted to receive RA in cash. Some of them are into dairy activity and they wish to augment the existing business and agricultural activities. Hence they too preferred cash as mode of assistance. Further, some PAFs have preferred RA in the form of Fixed Deposit / UTI to ensure a steady income. Rehabilitation Assistance was provided to 155 PAFs and 55 no. of persons under vulnerable group. The total rehabilitation assistance amount including assistance under vulnerable category is Rs. 83,09,464/-, which is about 52% of the total compensation amount.

The category of PAFs was finalized & final RA for various category of land is provided in following table:-

Sl. No.	Type & Category	No. of PAFs	RA provided (In Rs.)
1	Landless Farmer	64	33,84,146/-
2	Marginal Farmer	52	25,61,899/-
3	Small Farmer	25	9,44,419/-
4	Big Farmer	03	66,000/-
5	Occupants	11	2,42,000/-
	Total	155	71,98,464/-
6	Vulnerable group	55 (Women PAFs 15)	11,11,000/-
Grand Total			83,09,464/-

(Source: Rehabilitation Assistance provided to each PAF & RAP, 2010, POWERGRID)

The mode of payment of RA to PAFs is given in the following table:-

Sl. No.	Mode of payment of RA to PAFs	No.	%
1	FD & UTI	18	11.6
2	Cash	137	88.4
	Total	155	100.0

3.7 Implementation of Community Development Works (CDW) & CSR activities

The study also analyses the extent of benefit incurred to community & utility of community development works carried on under RAP. Following community development Works under RAP & Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) were undertaken by POWERGRID in consultation with the community, village leaders and District Administration. The photograph of the completed community development works and CSR activities along with their current status is presented herein:

Table 3.7: Completed Projects at Indore Substation

S. N.	Detail of Community Development Works	Estimated Cost (approved in RAP) (in Rupees)	Actual Cost (in Rupees)	Status	Remark
1	01 No Community Hall of size 2000 Sq. Ft area comprising of one hall, stage with both side rooms and one kitchen at Hatuniya	2000000	2125779	executed	
2	Construction of a boundary wall, additional class room, two no toilets at High School at Hatuniya	1200000	1322589	executed	
3	Construction of building for Library of size 12'x15' at Hatuniya	200000	353616.3	executed	
4	10 Nos Personal Computers to School children at High School, Hatuniya & Primary School, Kadwa	400000	235000	executed	
4	04 Nos of Hand Pumps for drinking water 2 each at Hatuniya and Kadwa Patwa	200000	227160	executed	
6	Renovation of waiting shed at Hatuniya	100000	120696	executed	
7	Construction of a multipurpose shed at Kadwa	150000	167869	executed	
8	Furniture in govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa supplied	2000000	1617306	executed	Community Hall comprising of one hall, stage with both side rooms and one kitchen at Kadwa, which was approved in RAP could not be executed

					due to unavailability of land. After discussion with World Bank, the above CDW was replaced with furniture in govt. middle and primary school at village kadwa supplied
9	Distribution of solar lantern and solar home system to all the PAF at Village Kadwa	200000	302600	executed	Building for Library of size 12'x15' at Kadwa could not be completed owing to unavailability of land. After discussion with World Bank, above CDW was replaced with proposal for distribution of solar lantern and solar home system to all the PAFs at Village Kadwa provided
Total Budget		64,50,000	64,72,615.3		

Table 3.8 CSR Activities		
S. N.	CSR Activities	Budget (in Rupees)
1.	Health Check up at Hatunia Village	30,000.00
2.	Supply of School Furniture of Nanded	5,48,000.00
3.	Supply of School Furniture at Hatunia, Indore	7,60,000.00
4.	Installation of RO, Water Cooler and Pump Set at Community Health Centre, Sanver of Indore District.	5,10,000.00
5.	Supply of Ambulance for Health Care Center at Sanver, Dist: Indore	7,58,541.00
Total		26,06,541.00

3.8 Relocation of water pipe lines

A total of 14 owners lost their temporary water pipeline used for irrigation purpose due to land acquisition for Indore substation. RAP of Indore substation provided for relocation of these water pipelines at cost of Rs. 6 lakhs, which is over and above the compensation amount. The above mentioned work has been completed to the satisfaction of affected owners.

A. Completion of Community Development Works

1. Construction of Community Hall

Community halls are one basic requirement of any village community. Community hall enhances the quality of life of the villagers and provides them space for performance of their social ceremonies. Community Hall includes two rooms, kitchen and toilet facilities at a cost of Rs. 21, 25,779/- as mentioned above. Approximately, 4000 people have been benefitted by the initiative. In long run, the



Community Hall



Gathering of people outside the Community Hall

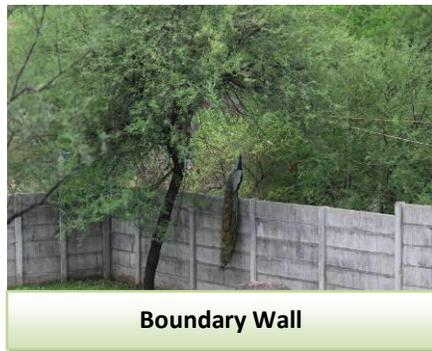
initiative has helped in substantially reducing the financial cost in various social ceremonies to the villager as they do not need hire tents and other arrangements, which normally constitute a substantial proportion in any social ceremony.

The following picture of community members utilizing the community hall for performing a social function of Nukta (11th day) ceremony of a dead person were captured during impact assessment study.



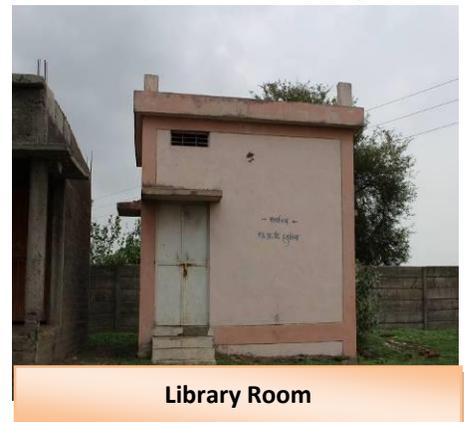
Women preparing vegetables inside

2. Construction of boundary wall, additional Class room, room for Library and two nos. of toilets in the Primary School of Hatunia Village



Boundary Wall

In words of Nelson Mandela “Education is the most powerful which one can use to change the world”. The statement becomes much more relevant in the context of developing society like India. In a third world



Library Room

country, education can be only way to crawl one’s way out of poverty trap. POWERGRID understands

the importance of investing in education for nation building and hence has invested in educational infrastructure heavily. This is true in the case of Indore S/s too. POWERGRID has constructed a building for library in Hatuniya at an actual cost of Rs. 3, 53,616.3/-. The initiative shall benefit 150 students in the school. Further, a boundary wall, additional classroom and two number toilets at High School at Hatuniya has also been built. The combined cost of this initiative is Rs. 13, 22,589/-. The intervention has substantially augmented the educational infrastructure in the village that has benefitted 200 students per day and shall benefit more students every year in long run. Further, this has enhanced the attendance in concerned schools.



Two Toilets

3. Supply of 10 numbers Computers for Primary and Middle School



Computers installed in Primary School

Within less than two decades, face of world economy has changed like never before. Scholars rightly point out that like industrial revolution, which has changed the very mode of production, world is witnessing ‘digital revolution’. As the industrial revolution changed the very nature of business roughly two centuries back, digital revolution is changing it today. Sadly many of our schools are not yet equipped to prepare the outgoing

student for this new economic order. Tough small, POWERGRID has tried to play its part in preparing the students for the ‘digital era’ they are going to witness at their work place. POWERGRID, apart from development of other infrastructure in school, has contributed 10 nos. personal computers at High School in Hatuniya & primary school in Kadwa, with the cumulative actual budget of Rs. 2,35,000/-.

The initiative shall benefit a total of around 400 students.



Interaction with the Primary School Teacher

The initiative has helped in connecting the students with vast knowledge accumulated at cyber spaces and has also helped them to make informed career choices. In a way, the intervention has negated the impact of geographical and social barrier being faced by students to some extent. It has also enhanced their confidence and made them prepared to face outside world.



Computers installed in High School

4. Furniture in Govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa

In addition to above, furniture were provided in Govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa. The furniture were provided in place of Community Hall comprising of one hall, stage with both side rooms and one kitchen at Kadwa, which was approved in RAP could not be executed due to unavailability of land. After discussion with WB, the above CDW was replaced with furniture in govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa. The total financial implication of the above initiative shall be Rs. 16, 17,306/-. The initiative has benefitted 250 students per day and shall benefit more students every year in the long run.



The initiative has resulted an increase in educational attainment and attendance of students as better infrastructure in school infuses a sense of seriousness in attaining educational outcomes.

5. Construction of Waiting shed & Tube well at the road side of Hatunia Village and Reconstruction of Waiting shed & Tube well at the road side of Kadwa Village



Infrastructure is one sector which can't be ignored by any developing society. Indian development, in line with the trends in many other developing societies, has taken place in urban pockets. This leads to a typical trend in societal structure, i.e. either huge youth migration from the villages to these urban pockets or increase in daily commuters utilizing public and private transportation. Urban migration is not only expensive but also leads to many of new urban problems i.e. sanitation, health, drinking water, safe residence etc. On the other hand, if any village is close to urban center, it might see a spike in daily commuter.

Economists say that one should promote second option as this infuses capital in rural economy without adding to urban woes. Villages of Hatuniya & Kadwa are located in close proximity to rapidly growing Indore district.



In line with the above, POWERGRID has made an attempt to augment infrastructure associated with the transportation network in the region. Activities like Reconstruction of Waiting shed at the road side of Hatunia Village, Construction of Multi-purpose shed at the road side of

Kadwa Village, Installation of 4 (four) numbers of Hand pumps (2 numbers in Hatunia Village and 2 numbers in Kadwa Village) were carried out at a financial cost of Rs. 5,15,725 /- to ease the commuters distress. The initiative shall roughly benefit 400 people per day.

The initiative has resulted in easing the commuter's waiting period, both in hot summer days or rainy days. Students and wage earners have greatly been benefitted from the initiative.

6. Distribution of solar lantern and solar home system to all the PAF at Village kadwa



The above mentioned community development work was carried on as Building for Library of size 12'x15' at kadwa could not be completed owing to unavailability of land.

The following initiative was considered apt to replace building for library at Kadwa. As the availability of round the clock electricity is still not available, most of students (for their studies) and family for

the night lightening depend on dirty sources of lightening like kerosene lit candles, lamps etc. They are not only straining to eyes but also result in many diseases. In light of this, it was considered apt to offer the villagers with alternate source of lightening, which should not cost them on recurring basis and will not be hazardous to environment.



A total of 400 people have been benefitted from the initiatives and this will ensure that they do not suffer from diseases cause by dirty sources of energy.

B. CSR Activities

1. Supply of School Furniture Primary & Middle School at Hatunia, Indore

In line with our philosophy to invest in education of its surrounding area, POWERGRID continued its support to the education institute while framing its CSR intervention. At a total cost of Rs. 7, 60,000/-, two govt. schools in Hatunia have been provided with class and office furniture. The initiative is expected to benefit at least 300 students studying in these schools.

a) Supply of School Furniture in Middle School at Hatunia, Indore



b) Supply of School Furniture in Middle School at Hatunia, Indore



2. Installation of RO, Water Cooler and Pump Set at Community Health Centre, Sanver Tehsil of Indore District.

A chunk of any economy's share goes into managing health requirements of its community. POWERGRID has invested in bolstering government health infrastructure in the region in an attempt to reduce the burden. POWERGRID has invested a total of Rs. 5, 10,000/- to augment the resources in Public Health Center (PHC), Sanver.



3. Supply of Ambulance for Health Care Center at Sanver Tehsil of Indore District

Further to our endeavor to augment resources in Primary Health Centers (PHCs), POWERGRID has tried to fill the geographical gulf between PMCs/Hospitals and distant settlements. POWERGRID has donated one ambulance to the Health Center at Sanver at a budget of Rs. 7, 58,541/-. The initiatives have already helped villagers and also help them in long run as they can be carried to PHCs/hospital in time to treat their critical illness. Further, during emergency, primary health facilities may be provided by the ambulance. The initiative shall benefit estimated population of 5000 people.



CHAPTER IV

EVALUATION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Parameters of Impact Assessment

The Socio- economic data of the PAHs were collected in line with methodology detailed above for comparison with the baseline socio-economic parameters collected and documented in the Resettlement Action Plan for 765/440/220 kV Indore Substation. The following key indicators have been used to assess the impact of the rehabilitation measures:

- Demographic Profile
- Literacy Rate
- Family Type
- Land Holding
- Occupational Pattern
- Annual Income
- Poverty Level
- Utilization of Land Compensation
- Utilization of Rehabilitation Assistance
- Consumption Pattern of PAHs
- Indebtedness
- 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

4.2 Impacts on Socio-Economic Condition

4.2.1 Demographic profile of the households under study

The total number of households evaluated during impact assessment is 55, having a total population of 512. There are 149 persons below the age group of 18 and 363 adult persons who are ≥ 18 of age. The average family size of the surveyed PAHs is 9.3. Among the surveyed families 18.2% household are women headed. The following table illustrates the comparison of population of 68 PAHs before land acquisition and 55 PAHs in impact assessment year.

4.2.2 Changes in demographic profile of affected population

Change in demographic profile of the affected area has been given herein:-

S.No.	Age Group	Population Before Land Acquisition (2009)		Population Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	% to total	No	% to total
1	Children & Students age group (Below 18 years)	256	42.45	149	29.1
2	Workers age group (18 – 50 years)	268	44.44	271	52.9
3	Above 50	79	13.11	92	18.0
Total		603	100.00	512	100.0
4	Family Size	Average	8.87	Average	9.3
5	Women Headed Household	11	16.2	10	18.2

Table 4.1 illustrates that there is an increase in the number of ‘working age group’ when compared to the baseline. This is partially due to shifting of the members from students’ age group to workers’ age group. As the total number of workers i.e. 52.9% in the project affected families remained higher than the initial figure, it has a greater potential for productivity and development.

The survey shows that the family size has increased from an average of 8.87 to 9.3 and the women headed households have increased from 16.2 to 18.2. The women headed households identified during socio-economic survey are included in impact assessment study.

4.2.3 Change in literacy profile of affected adult population

The change in literacy level of the affected HHs have been summarized below:-

S.No.	Literacy Level	Before Land Acquisition, 2009		Impact Assessment Year, 2018	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1	Illiterate	155	44.67	116	32.95
2	Literate but no formal education	58	16.71	49	13.92
3	Primary	38	10.95	48	13.64
4	Middle	44	12.68	52	14.77
5	High School	31	8.93	67	19.03
6	Intermediate	14	4.03	13	3.69
7	Graduate	2	0.6	3	0.85
8	Post Graduate	5	1.44	2	0.57

9	Technical (ITI)	0	0.0	2	0.57
	Total	347	100.0	352	100.0

It is observed from the above table that literacy has increased from 55.33% to 67.05% among the affected population. There is an increasing trend in the sample population to send their children for primary, middle and high school education.

4.2.4 Change in Family Type of affected households

The change in family type of the affected households has been summarized below in table 4.3:-

Table 4.3 : Change in Family Type before and Impact Assessment year					
Sl. No.	Type of Family	PAHs After Land Acquisition (2009)		PAHs Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Joint	30	44.12	22	40.0
2	Nuclear	36	52.94	32	58.2
3	Individual	2	2.94	1	1.8
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0

It can be seen from the above table that 44.12 percent PAFs were living in joint families during the socio-economic survey. However, during Impact assessment year, their percentage came down to 40.0 percent. Similarly, percentage of PAFs living in nuclear family has gone up from 52.94 to 58.2 percent in impact assessment year. The marginal change in the percentage of joint family, despite trends of urbanization penetrating into the villages of Hatunia and Kadwa of Indore District, can be attributed to the fact that in an agrarian society, people still try to withhold to the joint family as this provides them with much needed social security.

4.2.5 Change in Land Holding Size of PAHs

Absolute change in land holding size during land acquisition and Impact Assessment year has been presented herein:-

Table 4.4 : Land holding size before and Impact Assessment year					
Sl. No.	Land Holding Size	PAHs After Land Acquisition (2009)		PAHs Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	0	31	45.6	07	12.7

2	Up to 1 hectare	26	38.2	38	69.1
3	1 to 2 hectares	08	11.8	06	10.9
4	>2 hectares	03	4.4	04	7.3
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0

Table-4.4 shows post-acquisition and impact assessment year agricultural landholding scenario of the PAHs. After land acquisition, 45.6% PAHs had become landless. This is reduced to 12.7% in Impact assessment year. List of families who have bought land is annexed at **Annexure-II**. The families having up to 1 hectare of land increased from 38.2% to 69.1% in the same period. It can be noticed that number of families having 1-2 hectares of land decreased from 11.8% to 10.9%. Also, the families having more than 2 hectares land increased from 4.4% to 7.3%.

This means that a positive change has occurred in the land holding status of the PAHs. The use of compensation amount and rehabilitation assistance was done in a productive way.

4.2.6 Change in Occupational Pattern

The change in occupation pattern of the working age population (18 & above) of the PAHs has been summarized in table 4.5 below:-

Table 4.5 : Changes in Occupational Pattern					
Sl. No.	Occupation	Number of adult members (18 & above) in pre-acquisition period (2009)		Number of adult members (18 & above) in Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Cultivation	145	41.8	126	34.7
2	Agriculture Labour	23	6.6	15	4.1
3	Non agriculture labor	43	12.4	57	15.7
4	Govt. Service	5	1.4	5	1.4
5	Pvt. Service	13	3.7	18	5.0
6	Business	13	3.7	14	3.9
7	Housewife, Student, Old age, others	105	30.3	128	35.3
	Total	347	100.0	363	100.0

The occupational pattern reveals that about 41.8 percent were engaged in cultivation in 2009, while this proportion has decreased to 34.7 percent in 2018. Earlier, 12.4% were engaged in non agriculture wage labour, whereas at present 15.7 % are engaged in such labour. There is same percentage in the number of family members who are Govt. Service. A change has been found in the Pvt. Service category from 3.7% to 5.0%. The PAFs who are engaged in electrician, housekeeping, gardening and security guard under the contractor of POWERGRID are included in the Pvt. Service. R&R program has helped PAFs to cope up with the impact of land acquisition. It may be concluded people display an increasing trend of productive activities. This is one of the intended outcomes of the project.

4.2.7 Change in Annual Income (Household)

The average income of the PAHs has increased from Rs. 1,13,468/- in 2018 price (Rs. 58,320.75/- in 2009) to Rs1,43,693/- The increase in household income is mainly due to the efforts by the PAHs to engage in employment opportunities in private sector, non-farm wage labour, use of electrified pump sets, use of tractor etc. Proximity of the affected villages with city of Indore have resulted in opening of multiple job avenues in both formal and informal sectors, which in turn has resulted in enhancement of income of PAHs. Also, the increase in PAH's income is an outcome of change in demographic structure, wherein more people have moved into productive age group.

Comparative information gathered in this connection is presented below in table 4.6 after taking the inflation rate into consideration.

Table 4.6 : Income of PAHs					
Sl. No.	Income Group in Rs.	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Up to 50000	23	33.8	7	12.7
2	50001-150000	28	41.2	29	52.7
3	>150000	17	25.0	19	34.5
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0

The above show that before land acquisition 33.8% of the PAHs had an annual income of up to Rs. 50,000/- and 41.2% had income between Rs. 50,001/- and Rs. 150,000/-. After land acquisition, number of PAHs under category of Rs.50, 001-150,000/- has increased to 52.7% and PAHs under the category of Rs.>150,000 has increased from 25.0% to 34.5%. This is one of the concrete indicators of the success of R&R measures, which is substantiated with other variables also.

4.2.8 Changes in Poverty Level (Household)

The change of poverty level of PAHs between 2009 (SES year) and 2018 (impact assessment year) has been given in following table:-

Table 4.7 : Poverty level					
Sl. No.	Type	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		Impact Assessment Year (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Below Poverty Level (BPL)	47	69.12	10	18.18
2	Above Poverty Level (APL)	21	30.88	45	81.82
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0

In 2009 (base year), 69.12% PAHs were ration card holders under BPL category. In 2018 (Impact assessment year), only 18.18% PAHs are ration card holders under BPL category (Card issued by

Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India). It shows that RAP implementation helped PAHs in improving their economic condition.

4.2.9 Utilization of Land Compensation

A detail of utilization of compensation has been summarized in the table given below:-

Table 4.8 Land Compensation Utilization			
S.No.	Usage Pattern	Number of HHs*	Percentage of HHs*
1	Bank Deposit	6	10.9
2	Agriculture Land Purchased	34	61.8
3	House construction/Repair	28	50.9
4	Social activities like expenses on marriage(Daughter/Son) & domestic consumption	5	9.1
5	Loan Repayment	6	10.9
6	For Medical purpose	3	5.5

*Number non-additive

In Table 4.8, we have made an attempt to quantify the pattern of utilization of the compensation money received by the land loser in the study area. All the families have utilized the compensation money in more ways than one. The maximum number i.e. 61.8% of affected households has spent the compensation money for purchase of agriculture land, while 50.9% HHs (second highest number) have spent compensation in house construction/repair. Besides these, in this table, it is also clear that 10.9% families deposited compensation money in the bank. The utilization of compensation money in land purchase shows that the affected families' gives priority for food security and livelihood restoration measures, which is also the intended objective of R&R policy.

4.2.10 Utilization of Rehabilitation Assistance (RA)

Table 4.9 below presents the summary of utilization of RA. Most of the PAHs utilized rehabilitation assistance amount for Social functions like expenses on marriage (Daughter/Son) & domestic consumption (83.6%) followed by house construction/repair (25.5%). It is found 23.6% utilized some portion of the RA for land purchase and the same percentage for medical expenses. The reason behind the spending of RA for domestic consumption by a greater number of households was mainly to satisfy their basic needs as they treat it as extra assistance.

Table 4.9 - Rehabilitation Assistance Utilization			
S.No.	Usage Pattern	Number*	Percentage of HHs*
1	Bank Deposit	14	25.5
2	Agriculture Land Purchased	13	23.6
3	House construction/Repair	14	25.5
4	Social welfare like expenses on marriage(46	83.6

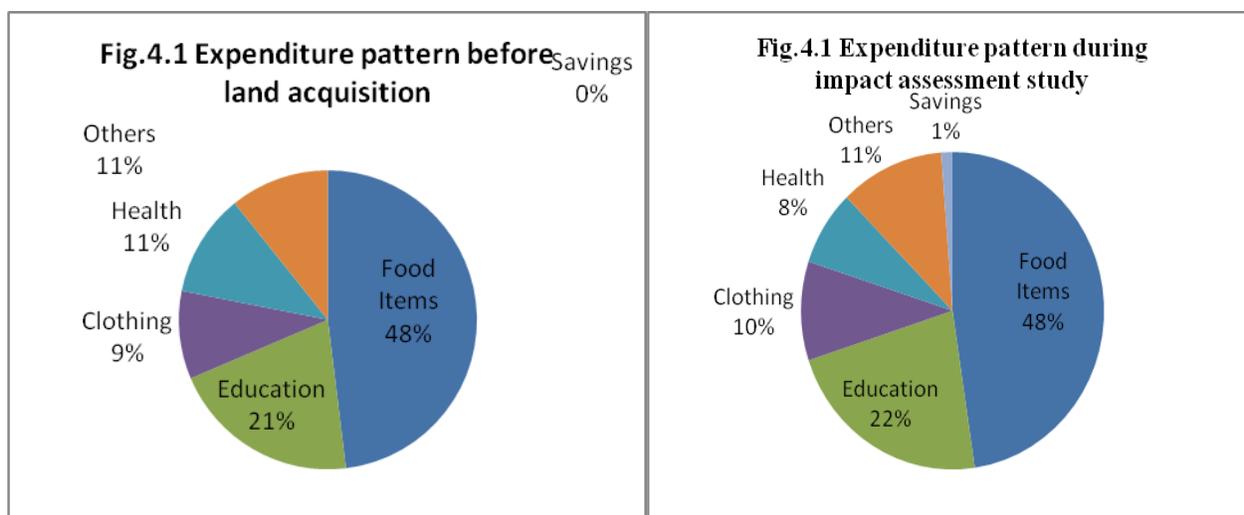
	Daughter/Son) & domestic consumption		
5	Loan Repayment	8	14.5
6	For Medical purpose	13	23.6

*Number non-additive

4.2.11 Change in Consumption Pattern of PAHs

Table 4.10 and Fig. 4.1 below present expenditure pattern of the PAHs before land acquisition and during impact assessment year. From the table, it is evident that expenditure on education, clothing marginally increased where as expenditure on health decreased in assessment year compared to base year. However, savings for future has gone up to Rs. 1,881/- whereas before land acquisition it was nil. The data clearly show an indication of a move towards a better life style.

Table 4.10 Average Annual PAH's Expenditure before and after land acquisition			
Sl. No.	Major Areas of Expenditure	Expenditure Before Land Acquisition 2009 (In Rs.)	Impact Assessment Study 2018 (In Rs.)
A.	Food Items	59436	74582
B.	Non-Food Items		
I.	Education	25399	34890
ii.	Clothing	11772	15770
iii.	Health	13762	11965
iv.	Others (Social/Cultural function, recreation & communication etc.)	13304	17416
v.	Savings for future	0	1881



4.2.12 Change in Indebtedness of PAHs

Indebtedness is an important criterion to evaluate the success of RAP. An analysis of indebtedness of PAHs has been given herein:-

Table 4.11 Change in Indebtedness of PAHs					
Sl. No.		Indebtedness before Land Acquisition		Indebtedness during Impact Assessment Year	
		No.	%	No.	%
	Item				
1	Have outstanding loans	25	36.76	7	12.73
2	Do not have outstanding loans	43	63.24	48	87.27
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0
	Total Amount taken on loan	Rs. 21,88,000/-		Rs.1,53,000/-	

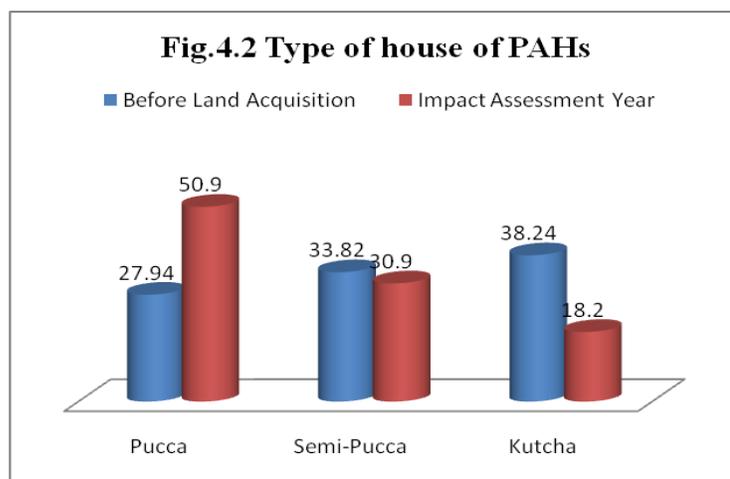
As it can be seen from table, the percentage of indebtedness among the PAHs has decreased from 36.76% to 12.7% during the years, which shows a change in the economic condition of the PAHs.

4.2.13 Change in Housing Conditions of PAHs

Following table details the housing condition of PAHs before and after land acquisition:-

Table 4.12 Housing Condition before and after land acquisition					
Sl. No.	House Type	Expenditure Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Pucca	19	27.94	28	50.9
2	Semi-Pucca	23	33.82	17	30.9
3	Kutcha	26	38.24	10	18.2
	Total	68	100.0	55	100.0

The changes in residential facilities of the PAHs show that they are better off as compared to their situation in 2009. Now, 50.9% of the PAHs live in permanent pucca houses as compared to 27.94% before. It is observed that the housing pattern of the PAHs has changed significantly during the Impact assessment period since they have utilized the land compensation and RA amount for construction/improvement of their houses.

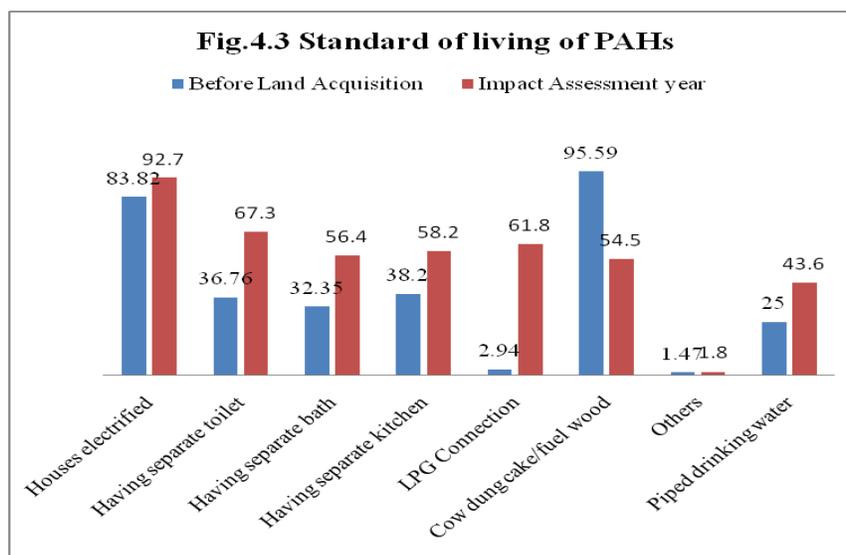


4.2.14 Change in Facilities in House

Living condition of PAHs before and after land acquisition has been compared in the table 4.12:-

Table 4.13 : Standard of Living of PAHs

Sl. No.	Facilities in house	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Houses electrified	57	83.82	51	92.7
2	Having separate toilet	25	36.76	37	67.3
3	Having separate bath	22	32.35	31	56.4
4	Having separate kitchen	26	38.2	32	58.2
5	Cooking Facility				
5.1	LPG Connection	2	2.94	34	61.8
5.2	Cow dung cake/fuel wood	65	95.59	30	54.5
5.3	Others	1	1.47	1	1.8
6	Piped drinking water	17	25.0	24	43.6



The electric connections and use of electricity increased from 83.82% to 92.7% for PAHs. The provision of separate bath, kitchens and piped drinking water has significantly increased compared to their earlier situation. 36.76% PAHs had sanitary facilities in 2009 where as the percentage has increased to 67.3% in 2018. Most significant increase is seen in LPG connections, which has increased from 2.94% to 61.8%. It may be noted that the project has dovetailed the Govt. Schemes of “Swachh Bharat Mission” for sanitation which led to achieve universal sanitation coverage and “Ujjwala Scheme” for LPG connection enabling rural women to escape the drudgery & negative health effects of firewood. This is also an intended consequence of RAP.

4.2.15 Change in Asset Possession of PAHs

Change in asset possession of PAHs has been given herein:-

Sl. No.	Assets	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Bicycle	19	27.84	13	23.6
2	Proportion of households having two wheelers	16	23.53	17	30.9
3	Proportion of households having four wheelers	2	2.94	5	9.1
4	Electric Fan	39	57.35	47	85.5
5	Households having Television	23	33.82	40	72.7
6	Telephone & Mobile	19	27.94	42	76.4
7	Refrigerator	2	2.94	8	14.5
8	Tractor	5	7.35	10	18.2

Total of 76.4 percent of the PAHs are having telephone & cell phones, in contrast to only 27.94 percent of the PAHs during RAP study. The increase in possessing cell phones more than two times after the project period, may act as an indication towards increasing prosperity among PAHs.

It can be derived from the table that the possession of motorcycles among PAHs has increased from 23.53 percent to 30.9 percent and in contrast, possession of bicycles is decreased from 27.84 percent to 23.6 percent. There is an increase of the possession of four wheelers from 2.94 percent to 9.1 percent and tractor from 7.35 percent to 18.2 percent during this period. This clearly shows that the purchasing power of PAHs has increased.

4.2.16 Change in Ownership of Livestock

Details of livestock owned by PAHs have been given herein:-

Table 4.15 : Livestock Ownership of PAHs					
Sl. No.	Name of Livestock	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No*	%	No*	%
1	Buffaloes	28	41.2	30	54.5
2	Cows	24	35.3	24	43.6
3	Bullocks/Ox	15	22.1	5	9.1
4	Poultry/hen ,Goat/Sheep	10	14.7	7	12.7

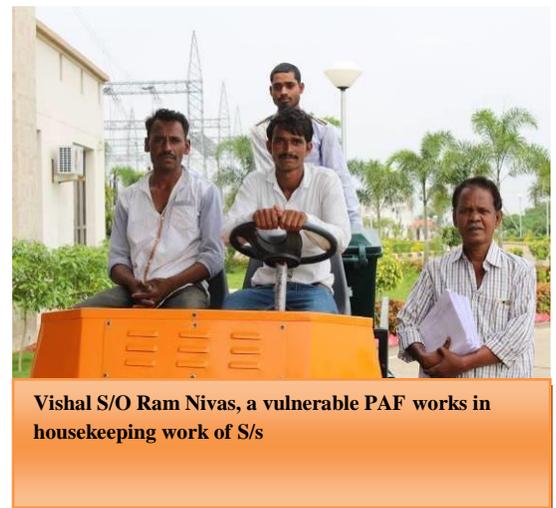
*Number non-additive

With regard to ownership of livestock, there is a decrease in the percentage of Bullocks/Ox & Poultry/hen, Goat/Sheep owned during the impact assessment year. This may be largely due to the use of technology of tractors, power tillers in the agriculture. This is in line with the findings in table 4.13, where now about 18 % of PAHs have their own tractors as against 7% in 2009. This is sign of development in agriculture sector. There is an increasing trend found in the possession of buffaloes and cows due to dairy development in the area.

4.3 Employment Opportunities

During the consultations with the PAHs, it was captured that the establishment of sub-station at Indore has created number of temporary employment opportunities to the families residing in the surrounding areas. Many people got temporary employment as welders, technicians, drivers, taxi / auto drivers, electrical wiring, NMR works, machine operators and casual labors in construction works.

As part of creating employment opportunities to PAPs and villages POWERGRID has provided employment (skilled,



semi-skilled and un-skilled) on contractual basis in various sections such as security guard, electrician, horticulture maintenance, cleaning and housekeeping, maintenance etc. List of PAFs as well as other villagers who have been provided employment is annexed at **Annexure-III**.

4.4 Training under CSR

In order to create employment opportunities under the training program of RAP, ITI training was imparted to 15 young persons of the PAHs in Indo German Tool Room situated at Indore. The training program was sponsored by POWERGRID.

4.5 Impact on Women

Women’s issues loomed large on development agenda because women play important roles and contribute significantly to the impact and sustainability of development project.

In order to understand the impact of the project on women, the study has used both primary and secondary data. Tools used for collecting primary data were household survey, public consultation through individual consultation and focused group discussion, discussion (which included all stake holders) and oral narration. Census survey & RAP of Indore S/s were used as source of secondary data.

The details on status of women at village level, Tehsil level, District level and State levels are in the Table 4.16-

Table 4.16 : Status of Women					
Description	Village Hatunia	Village Kadwa	Tehsil Sanver	District Indore	State Madhya Pradesh
Total population	1860	1510	197835	3276697	72626809
No. of females	920	750	97416	1577070	35014503
% of females	49.5	49.7	48	48.12	48.21
Sex Ratio	979	987	952	928	931
Female literacy rate (%)	19.02	21.9	54	57	59.24

(Source: Census survey, Govt. of India, 2011)

Total population of female members is 920 in Hatunia village & 750 in Kadwa village. Sex ratio is 979 & 987 in villages Hatunia & Kadwa respectively. Literacy rate among female folks is not very encouraging. It stands at meager 19.02% & 21.9% respectively.

Focus Group Discussion with women and analysis of their Socio-economic conditions

It is revealed from the consultation with women-only meeting that generally, women do not receive compensation payment, the compensation awards and the rehabilitation and resettlement allowances offer is made to individual land owners /household level, who are authorized to submit claims and receive payment. Although, women lack formal land rights, they were consulted by the head of the household with regard to the decisions of land and utilization of land compensation. As a result, it is

often the case that women do not assert their land rights, but things happen mutually which upholds the family cohesion.

In the affected Hatunia and Kadwa Village, women perform all kinds of domestic work, like cooking, cleaning of the house, washing utensils and clothes, feeding the domestic animals, caring for the children and the old age persons. These women also help their men in the storage and processing of agricultural products after harvest.

With regard to involvement in village level institutions, they opined that they are not involved in Panchayat institutions but their involvement is present in 3 Anganwadis (2 in Hatunia & 1 in Kadwa) and 8 Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Women expressed that their work is not affected by the construction of sub-station. Most of the women opined that positive changes are found in housing condition and facilities in the house such as, toilet, water supply and separate kitchen room due to the compensation and RA amount provided by POWERGRID. Addition of these amenities has made their life more comfortable.

The meaningful participation of women in all community consultations and public hearings by POWERGRID has been increased by considering cultural barriers, literacy issues and time & mobility constraints, including the holding of women-only meetings or focus group discussions and scheduling meetings on days and times that are convenient to women.

A total of 15 Women PAFs have been affected owing to land acquisition for Indore S/s. They have been offered additional vulnerability assistance between 100-200 days based on extent of their loss. The socio economic analysis of impact of women along with other vulnerable group has been given in following paragraph.

4.6 Impact on the vulnerable group

Vulnerable group such as women headed households, SCs; STs etc. have been provided additional Rehabilitation Assistance apart from the general rehabilitation assistance as per the POWERGRID's R&R policy. Under this category 55 PAFs (out of 155 PAFs) were provided assistance irrespective of the size of their land loss.

Out of 55 PAFs, 40 PAFs (consisting of 40 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe affected families and OBC affected family) were given rehabilitation assistance in form of cash and 15 women PAFs in shape of Bank Fixed Deposit or UTI Monthly Income Plan.

The changes in occupational pattern of the vulnerable PAFs are given below:-

Table 4.17: Changes in Occupational pattern of Vulnerable PAFs

S. No.	Occupation	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Cultivation	24	43.64	07	18.4
2	Farm wage Labour+ Dairy Development	03	5.45	04	10.5
3	Artisan	01	1.82	01	2.6
4	Housewife	08	14.55	03	7.9
5	Non-Farm Wage Labour+ Dairy Development	13	23.64	18	47.4
6	Old age	05	9.09	04	10.5
	Total	55	100	38	100

It is found from the table 4.18 that the household income of vulnerable group has also increased due to dairy work, utilization of compensation money and rehabilitation assistance.

Table 4.18: Changes in the Income of Vulnerable PAHs

Sl. No.	Income Range (In Rs.)	Before Land Acquisition (2009)		During Impact Assessment (2018)	
		No	%	No	%
1	Up to 25000	05	9.8	0	0.0
2	25001-50,000	20	36.6	07	18.8
3	50,001-100,000	23	41.5	18	46.9
4	100,001-150,000	04	7.3	06	15.6
5	150,000-200,000	03	4.9	07	18.8
	Total	55	100.0	38	100.0

4.7 Impact on Ecology

In order to restore and improve the environment in and around the Indore sub-station, POWERGRID has carried out plantation work consisting of fruit bearing trees, timber trees and ornamental plants in consultation with local forest department. The ecology of the area has been improved due to plantation of new plants about 1500 by project authority. Details of trees planted have been given herein:-

Table 4.19 List of Plantation of different types of Trees

S.N.	Description	After Substation	
		Name of the Tree	Nos.
01	Fruit Bearing Trees	Mango	75
		Lichi	90
		Guava	80

02	Green Belt	Teak	100
		Mohogini	100
		Popular	125
03	Ornamental Plants	Palm	20
		Thuja	150
		Bottle Palm	50
		China Palm	60
		Arica Palm	150
		Arhul	75
		Ficus	100
		Bogenvalia	50
		Others	300



Site Before

Plantation



Plantation around Indore Substation



Flora & Fauna nearby Indore Substation

Site After Construction – Substation View



Plantation around Indore Substation



Plantation around Indore Substation

4.8 Impact of community development works and CSR activities

The following table narrates the different community development work, CSR activities and their impact on community of the project area:-

Table 4.20 : Impact of Community Development Work and CSR activity			
Sl. No	Name of Work	Output	Impact
1	Construction of one number of Community Centre Building at Hatunia Village	Community Hall constructed with two rooms, kitchen and toilet facilities available	People are happy because they get enough space for organizing community activities, perform social functions and rituals.
2	Construction of boundary wall, additional room for Library and two nos. of toilets in the Primary School of Hatunia Village	Additional class room, Library room and two toilets (both for boy & girl) were constructed in the existing school.	Space is available for running different classes of the School, more reference books; magazines can be better stored in library room. It is very easy for the girls to manage with separate toilets in the school.
3	Reconstruction of Waiting shed at the road side of Hatunia Village	Waiting shed constructed and utilized by the villagers.	Availability of waiting place. Further, its utility increases many-folds during rain and summer days.
4	Supply of 10 numbers Computers for Primary and Middle School	Computers installed in High School and Primary School.	Computers are quintessential in modern education eco systems. Working knowledge of computers open children's world to much bigger platform for knowledge sharing and prepare them towards a brighter future.
5	Installation of 4 (four) numbers of Hand pumps (2 numbers in Hatunia Village and 2 numbers in Kadwa Village)	Two hand pumps installed in the villages and the rest are installed near the sheds.	Availability of safe drinking water near the habitat.
6	Construction of Multi-purpose shed at the road side of Kadwa Village	Waiting shed constructed and utilized by the commuters of Kadwa Village.	Waiting place available for the commuters of Kadwa Village. Further, its utility increases many-folds during rain and summer days.
7	Furniture in govt. middle and primary school at village Kadwa supplied	Supply of furniture	Enhanced infrastructure in schools of locality resulting in better educational outcomes
8	Distribution of solar lantern and solar home system to all the PAF at Village Kadwa	Distribution of Solar Lantern	Most of students (for their studies) and family for the night lightening depend on dirty sources of lightening like

			kerosene lit candles, lamps etc. Distribution of lamp will give long term health benefits.
CSR Activity			
9	Health Check up at Hatunia Village	Health camps conducted in Hatunia and Kadwa Village.	A health checkup camp was utilized by villagers, especially by those belonging to deprived section.
10	Supply of School Furniture of Nanded,	Benches, Desks for students, Chair & Table and Almirah are in place.	Better educational ecosystem in the school. The records of School could be kept safely in Almirah.
11	Supply of School Furniture at Hatunia, Indore		
12	Installation of RO, Water Cooler and Pump Set at Community Health Centre, Sanver of Indore District.	The water cooler was installed in the middle place of the health centre and accessible to all.	It is useful to many people to get cool and safe drinking water in the premises of the Health Centre.
13	Supply of Ambulance for Health Care Center at Sanver, Dist: Indore	Placed in the Health Care Centre.	Benefits to deprived section of the society as they avail the facility.

During discussion with the community members, PAPs, school teachers and Panchayat members to ascertain their satisfaction over community works and CSR activities, people opined that the works done by POWERGRID have had a positive impact in their life and their work is praiseworthy. Due to community development works and CSR activities, goodwill towards POWERGRID has increased in the locality. It has benefited different sections of the communities too.

4.9 Awareness and perceptions on implementation of RAP

The level of satisfaction regarding grievance redress process adopted during implementation was collected from the PAHs. According to the responses of the respondents, a maximum of 76.4 percent of them were satisfied with mechanism and process. About 20 percent of them are not satisfied because they made grievances for the payment of compensation at a time rather than in two installments (80% advance and the rest, 20% payment after finalization of titleholder list). 3.6% respondents have no opinion. Overall, currently all land owners are satisfied with the benefits of RAP and way it was implementation.

Table 4.21: Awareness and perceptions on implementation of RAP

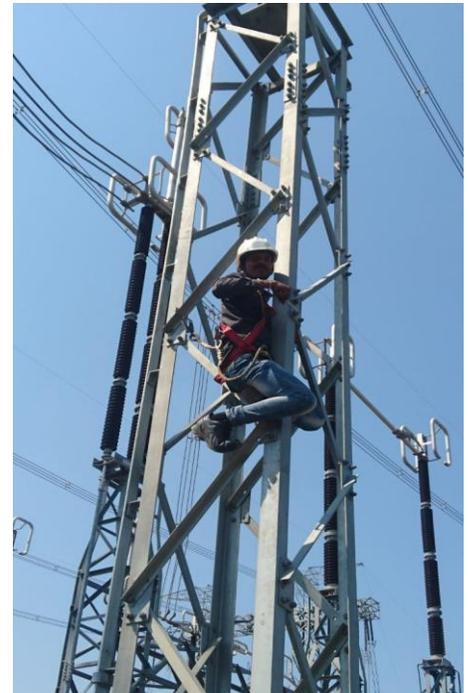
S.No.	Perception	Impact Assessment Study 2018	
		No.	Percentage
1	Satisfied	42	76.4
2	Not Satisfied	11	20.0
3	No Opinion	02	3.6
	Total	55	100

4.10 Case Study

Few case studies have been presented herein to facilitate an in-depth and qualitative analysis of extent and procedure of POWERGRID's R&R implementation in Hatunia & Kadwa villages of Indore District. *Case Study I*

Govra bai, a widow of age 50 years, belongs to the village Hatunia of Sanver Tehsil of Indore District. She has two sons who got married and lives in a joint family. She has lost land during acquisition of land for the Substation of POWERGRID at Indore and received Rs. 14,919/- as compensation amount. As there are 3 PAFs and one vulnerable person in the family, they received Rs. 14,919/- as RA and additional RA of Rs. 11,000/- . She has utilized the compensation amount for the purchase agriculture land, investing 90% of her compensation amount in the nearby village. She deposited 10% of the compensation amount in UTI. Her eldest son, Sanjay Parmar works as an electrician under a contractor in POWERGRID. Her younger son, Poppu Parmar also works as a gardener in the Substation on contract basis. The family income has been enhanced from Rs.1,10,898/- (in 2018 price) to 2, 10,000/- between land acquisition and impact assessment year. During land acquisition, they were living in kuchha house; now they live in pucca house having more than three rooms. Now they are enjoying the housing facilities of sanitation, separate bath room, water supply for the bathroom through own boring and LPG gas connection. Though, Govra bai is illiterate, now she is able to send her grandsons and granddaughter to the schools for education.

Constant encouragement to PAPs by POWERGRID during RAP implementation about productive utilization of compensation and RA money helped her to utilize compensation money productively. Her sons got the opportunities to work under the contractor of POWERGRID and have seen enhancement of their incomes as they keep on gaining experience. She expressed her views that that POWERGRID has been chief stimuli in this rapid increase in her living standard.



Sanjay Parmar at Work

Case Study II

Rafiq Khan, aged 55 years of Kadwa Village, inherited a total of 0.607 hectares of agriculture land from his father. He has lost a portion of his land during acquisition of land for the Substation of POWERGRID at Indore. He received a total of Rs.1,06,565/- as compensation amount and Rs.55,000/- as RA. While the acquisition process and RAP implementation phase, POWERGRID had ensured that



Dairy Business of Rafiq Khan

PAPs should be persuaded to invest the compensation and RA amount in productive use. In line with our efforts to convince land owners, he has invested the compensation and RA amount in augmenting his dairy business. He has added 3 more milk producing buffaloes costing Rs.1,50,000/-. He is engaged in cultivation work and his five daughters look over the milk business. As a result their family income was enhanced by Rs.1,20,000/- annually, which he saves for the marriage of his daughters. Now, they are enjoying the housing facilities of sanitation, separate bath room, water supply for the bath room and LPG gas connection. Rafiq Khan thanks POWERGRID for his enhanced social and economic status. He also requested POWERGRID to arrange some veterinary camps in the villages as it will benefit all those who are engaged in dairy business.

The data collected from the sample PAHs indicate that the overall living standard of the families has improved. It is found from the chapter that changes are noteworthy, indicating a positive development in the following areas:

- a) There is an increase in annual income and also in average land holdings.
- b) Literacy rate has increased from 55.33 per cent to 67.05 per cent.
- c) There is an increase in residence living in pucca houses (50.9% as compared to 27.04% earlier).

- d) There is enhanced expenditure on education & clothing in community.
- e) There is an increase in livestock possession and other asset possession.
- f) There is an increase in the quality of houses, electricity facility, provision of sanitation, LPG connection and separate kitchen in the houses.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

On the basis of the impact assessment study, we arrived at the following conclusions with regards to the implementation of rehabilitation action plan of Indore Substation and on the extent to which the project has been successful in compensating and rehabilitating the project affected persons/households for better standard of living.

- 5.1.1** Each stage of the project were undertaken in a transparent manner with the local people's participation, which have expedited the process of identifying PAFs easily and carry out the R&R without any flaw.
- 5.1.2** After land acquisition in 2009, a significant 45.6% of the PAHs had become land less. During the impact assessment year, the landless families have reduced from 45.6% to 12.7%. It is due to the utilization of compensation money for the purpose of land purchase.
- 5.1.3** The households having up to 1 hectare of land dramatically increased from 38.2% to 69.1% in the same period. It was noticed that after land acquisition the number of families having 1-2 hectares of land decreases from 11.8% to 10.9%. The families having more than 2 hectares land increased from 4.4% to 7.3%.
- 5.1.4** The average income of the PAHs has increased from Rs. 113468/- in 2018 price (Rs. 58320.75/- in 2009) to Rs.143, 693/-.
- 5.1.5** In 2009 (base year), 69.12% PAHs were under BPL category. In 2018 (Impact assessment year) 18.18% PAHs are under BPL category. It shows that RAP implementation helped PAHs in improving their economic condition.
- 5.1.6** The maximum number i.e. 61.8% of affected households has spent the compensation money for purchase of agriculture land, while the second highest number of households has spent compensation in house construction/repair.
- 5.1.7** Most of the PAHs utilized rehabilitation assistance amount for social functions like expenses on marriage (daughter/son) & domestic consumption (83.6%) followed by house construction/repair (25.5%). It is found 23.6% utilized some portion of the RA for land purchase and the same percentage for medical expenses.
- 5.1.8** The data on expenditure on food and non-food items indicate that expenditure on education & clothing marginally increased whereas expenditure on health decreased in assessment year compared to base year. However, savings for future has gone up to Rs. 1,881/- (saving per

PAHs) whereas before land acquisition it was nil. The data clearly indicates a move towards better life style.

- 5.1.9** There is a major change in the quality of housing of the PAHs as compared to their situation in 2009. Now, 50.9% of the PAHs possess pucca houses whereas only 27.94% possessed pucca houses before land acquisition.
- 5.1.10** The housing facilities (electricity, sanitation, separate kitchen, LPG connection, toilets, piped water etc.) among the PAHs have improved considerably.
- 5.1.11** Indebtedness has been decreased from 36.7% to 12.7% among the PAHs.
- 5.1.12** With regard to the possession of assets, the ownership of two wheelers has increased from 23.57 percent to 30.9 percent, four wheeler increased from 2.94 percent to 9.1 percent and tractor from 7.35 percent to 18.2 percent during assessment year.
- 5.1.13** Employment opportunities have been created directly and indirectly. Direct employment opportunities have been created through the contractors as electrician, gardener, housekeeping, driving, daily wage earner etc. Establishment of substation has increased demands in local economy manifold and has created several business avenues indirectly.
- 5.1.14** As is evident from figures given in chapter on ‘Impact on Ecology’, extensive plantation in and around Indore substation has been undertaken. This has significant impact on soil conservation and environment sustainability in the locality.
- 5.1.15** Community Development work has by and large added/supplemented the existing community resources which have made the PAHs life comfortable.
- 5.1.16** A functional and responsive organizational and institutional mechanism was established by POWERGRID, which monitored the implementation of RAP for Indore S/s.

It is observed from the empirical data that there is noticeable improvement in the living standard of the PAHs. The objectives of Rehabilitation by implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan have been achieved. POWERGRID has been successful in compensating and rehabilitating the PAHs affected by the Indore Substation.

5.2 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.

5.3 Lessons Learnt

5.3.1 The participatory approach adopted in finalization of RAP, implementation and involvement of PAPs has been a tremendous success.

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 Dovetailing development schemes of the Government with the development works proposed under RAP/ CSR activities yields more benefit to overall population.

5.3.4 A detailed benchmark survey with a computerized database of various indicators is essential for post-project evaluation.

5.3.5 When cash compensation is monitored and the R&R Policy is ventilated to the PAFs, PAFs are likely to spend compensation money on productive assets such as land purchase of land.

5.3.6 A well design public consultation process, as detailed in the report, leads to building a good rapport among the affected community. This helps both the company and local population to mutually benefit from each other and curtails any potential conflict.

5.4 Recommendation

5.4.1 Measures can be initiated by POWERGRID to help the poor women of Hatunia PAFs 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.

5.4.2 POWERGRID should organize veterinary camps in Hatunia and Kadwa villages as livestock is the source of livelihood for local people.

5.4.3 While planning for rehabilitation and resettlement, different age groups (Young, Middle and Aged) of land losers should be taken into consideration as they have different skills, needs and aspirations. Hence, the R&R packages should be age group specific.

5.4.4 POWERGRID can further invest in augmenting the infrastructure of various government schools in locality.

POWEGRID EVALUATION SURVEY

765/400/220KV Substation at Indore

Date of Survey : 08.07.2018
Form No. : PAH-01

1. IDENTIFICATION	
1.1 Name of the land owner	Ganva Bai
1.2 Age	50
1.3 Sex	F
1.4 Caste	SC
1.5 Village	malikhadi
1.6 Block	Sanver
1.7 Tehsil	Sanver
1.8 District	Indore
1.9 Religion	Hindu
2. INTERVIEWEE DETAILS	
1.10 Name	Sanjay Parmar
1.11 Relationship with owner	Son
1.12 Interview Date	08.07.2018

3. TYPE OF FAMILY					
Before Land Acquisition			After Land Acquisition		
Joint	Nuclear	Individual	Joint	Nuclear	Individual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

4. FAMILY PARTICULARS									
S.No	Name of PAF's	Fathers / Husbands Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Literacy Status	Education	Remarks
1	Ganva Bai	W/O - BAPU	SELF	F	50	widow	Illite rate	Illite rate	
2	Sanjay Parmar	S/O - "	Son	m	32	m	Literate	Primary	
3	Sumitra	W/O - Sanjay	D-in-law	F	28	m	"	Primary	
4	Aadesh	S/O - "	G.S	m	13	UM	"	6th	
5	Akshay	S/O - "	G.S	m	11	UM	"	4th	
6	Pappu Parmar	S/O - BAPU	Son	m	34	m	"	middle	
7	Rachana	W/O - Pappu	D-in-law	F	24	m	"	PS	
8	Aman	S/O Pappu	G.S	M	8	UM	"	3rd	
9	Rajashree	D/O Pappu	GD	F	4	UM	"	Angan- wadi	

5. OCCUPATION OF PAF'S						
S.No.	Code No.	Before Land Acquisition		After Land Acquisition		Remarks
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
1.	Agriculture ✓	✓		✓		
2.	Housewife					
3.	Student					
4.	Business					
5.	Private Service			✓		Electrician in/s
6.	Govt. Service					
7.	Others			✓		Gardener in/s

6. INCOME OF PAP'S (Land Owner)					
S.No.	Income (Yearly)	Before Land Acquisition		After Land Acquisition Income	Remarks (main cause of income change of PAP's)
1.	Agriculture Income ✓		1,09,628/-	92,736/-	
2.	Income from Primary Occ ✓				
3.	Income from Secondary Occ.		12,701/-	1,17,264/-	
		Total =	1,10,898/-	2,10,000/-	
ADDITIONAL INCOME BY RAP IMPLEMENTATION					
4.	Income From Income Generating Scheme				
5.	Income from Rehabilitation Assistance provided by POWERGRID				
6.	Total Income				

7. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD				
S.No.	Items	Before Land Acquisition Amount (in Rupees)	After Land Acquisition Amount (in Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Food	55,000/-	1,00,000/-	
2.	Non-Food	65,000/-	1,19,960/-	
i.	Education	25,870/-	51,240/-	
ii.	Clothing	11,830/-	23,160/-	
iii.	Health	13,840/-	17,520/-	
iv.	Savings for future	—	2,500/-	
v.	Others	13,460/-	25,540	
3.	Total	1,20,000/-	2,20,000/-	

8. LAND HOLDING OF PAP'S (Land Owner)/WHETHER LAND PURCHASED AFTER LAND ACQUISITION

S.No.	Type of Land	Before Land acquisition (In Acres)	Land Acquired (In Acres)	Balance Land after Land Acquisition (In Acres)	Land purchased After Acquisition (In Acres)	Total land presently as on Feb 17 July/18 (in Acres)
1.	Irrigated					
2.	Un-Irrigated	1.139 ha.	0.035 ha.	1.104 ha.		2.104 ha.
3.	Total					

9. TYPE OF FARMERS

Type of Farmer	Unirrigated land (in Acre)	Irrigated land (in Acre)	Before Land Acquisition	After Land Acquisition	Remarks
Landless	Upto 0	0			
Marginal	2.47	1.235			
Small	>2.47 - 24.7	>1.235 - 12.35	1.139	1.104	
Business	>24.7	>12.35			

Is there any tenant/Sharecropper/Agricultural wage labourer in the family? Please mention name and location.

10. LAND UTILIZATION

S.No	Particulars	Before Land Acquisition				After Land Acquisition			
		Cultivation	Yield	Barron	Income	Cultivation	Yield	Barron	Income
1.	Owned	1.139	31.32 q. a/c	—	1,09,628	1.104	26.5 q. a/c	—	92,736/-
2.	Leased								
3.	Leased Out								
4.	Under Orchard / Trees								
5.	Other								
6.	Total	1.139			1,09,628	1.104			92,736/-

11. CROPPING PATTERN & CROPS GROWN (Before Land Acquisition)

During RAP Preparation					During Impact Assessment			
Type of Land and crops grown	Area Cultivated (acres)	Yield (qtls. Per Acres)	Rate per qtl. (inRs.)	Income from Land	Area Cultivated (acres)	Yield (qtls. Per Acres)	Rate per qtl. (inRs.)	Income from Land
Single(Crops)								90,000/-
Double(Crops)								
Multiple(Crops)	1.139 ha.	27.5 q.	3520	1,09,628	1.104 ha.	24 q.	3500	92,736/-
Others								

12. IRRIGATION FACILITIES

S.No.	Type	Before Land Acquisition		After Land Acquisition		Remarks
		Owned	Rent from other for irrigation	Owned	Rent from other for irrigation	
1.	Tubewell / Pumpset		✓		✓	
2.	Canals					
3.	Manual lifting					
4.	Others		✓		✓	

13. ASSET POSSESSION (Before Land Acquisition)			
Asset Possession	Before Land Acquisition	After Land Acquisition	Remarks
1. Agricultural			
1.1 Tractor	—	—	
1.2 Pump Set / Tubewell	—	—	
1.3 Thrasher	—	—	
1.4 Plough	✓	✓	
1.5 Anyother (Mention Name)	—	—	
2. Livestock			
2.1 Cow	—	—	
2.2 Buffalo	2	4	
2.3 Camel	—	—	
2.4 Sheep	—	—	
2.5 Goat	—	—	
2.6 Poultry	—	—	
2.7 Others <i>Bullock</i> (Mention Name)	1	1	

3. Non - Agricultural			
3.1 Cycle	—	—	
3.2 TV	—	—	
3.3 Four Wheeler / Car	—	—	
3.5 Two Wheeler / Motor Bike	—	—	
3.6 Anyother <i>FAN</i> (Mention Name)		✓	

14. INDEBTEDNESS							
S.No.	Sources	Before Land Acquisition			After Land Acquisition		
		Purpose	Amount taken	Amount repaid (in rupees)	Purpose	Amount taken	Amount repaid (in rupees)
1.	Bank(Name of Bank)						
2.	Co-operative society						
3.	Private Money Lender						
4.	Village Fund						
5.	Govt. Agencies						
6.	Others						
7.	Total	<i>None</i>			<i>None</i>		

15. HOUSE									
Type of House	Before Land Acquisition (Recall method)				After Land Acquisition				Remarks (Single/ Double story/ if any changes have been done its details
	1 Room	2 Room	3 Room	More than 3rooms	1 Room	2 Room	3 Room	More than 3rooms	
Pucca House ✓				✓					✓
Semi Pucca House									
Kuchcha House ✓				✓					✓
Approx.									✓

16. FACILITY IN HOUSES			
Details	Before Land Acquisition (Recall method)	After Land Acquisition	Remarks (Date from which facilities availed)
Electricity	✓	✓	
Sanitation	✓	✓	
Bathroom	✓	✓	
Water Supply in Bathroom	✓	Boring	
Kitchen	✓	✓	
Cooking gas used / LPG	✓	✓ Ujjala	
Gobar Gas	✓		
Cow dung cake			
Fuel wood			
Any other			

17. SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
S.No.	Name	Before Land Acquisition (Data to be collected during impact)		After Land Acquisition	Remarks
		Distance from House	Ownership Self of Others		
1.	Tube well	100 mts.	Others		
2.	Hand Pump				
3.	Water Supply Municipal / Govt.				
4.	Others Boring			50 mts.	

18. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION	
1. Loss of Land (in acres)	.035
2. Plot No. / Khata / Khatauni No.	
3. Type of Land	Un-irrigated
4. Mode of Compensation - Cash / DD/Cheque/other	UTI

5. Amount of Compensation	24,919
6. Procedure of payment of compensation	A/c Payee cheque.
7. What is the amount of compensation per family	
8. Any problems faced during the distribution of amount - Yes / No	No
9. If yes, how was it resolved	
10. Whether the land purchased from the compensation amount - Yes / No	

19. UTILIZATION OF COMPENSATION AMOUNT				
S.No.	Usage Pattern	Area in Acres	Amount	Remarks
1.	Productive use			
	Bank		Rs. 1490/-	
	Business			
	Land Purchased	0.02 acre	Rs. 13429/-	
	House construction			
	Live Stock Purchased			
	Plantation			
	Other Purpose (Specify name)			

2.	Non-Productive use			
	Household expenses			
	Social welfare like expenses on marriage(Daughter/Son)			
	Loan Repayment			
	For Medical purpose			
	Other Purpose (Specify name)			

20. REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE UTILIZATION		
1.	Rehabilitation Amount received from PGCIL in CASH / CHEQUE	24,919 + 11,000 (Addl RA) = 25,919/-
2.	Difficulties faced during getting Land compensation	No
3.	Rehabilitation Assistance received for specific purpose like Cash/FD/Dairy/ Augmentation of business / Monthly Income Service etc.	
4.	Whether utilized for the same for which RA received. Yes / No	Yes

IGS scheme – Dairy -8, MIS -6 , FD-1 as per proposed RAP		
	IGS availed or not	
1.	If No, than reason for the same (Justification)	NA
2.	Reaction of PAP's for Income generating Schemes as above (Positive / Negative)	NA
3.	Suggestion	NA

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A.	Productive use	Amount	Area	Remarks
1.	Bank deposit			
2.	Business			
3.	Land Purchased			
4.	House Construction			
5.	Live stock Purchased			
6.	Plantation			
7.	Other Purpose (Specify Name)			
B.	Non-Productive use			
1. ✓	Household expenses	Rs. 15,000/-		
2.	Social welfare like expenses on marriage (Daughter / Son)			
3.	Loan Repayment			
4. ✓	For Medical Purpose	10,919/-		
5.	Other Purpose (Specify Name)			

21. DEVELOPMENT WORKS DONE BY PGCIL					
S.No.	Village	Description along with Cost	Benefit/ due to Infrastructural facilities	Loss to	Remarks (Utility to Public)
A. Under RAP					
	Hatunia	Community Hall - 21,25,779/-	Beneficial		Marriage public function
		Construction of boundary wall - 13,22,589)		Students are happy to
		class room toilet)		utilize the facilities
		Library - 35,36,163)		Safe drinking water
		Computers - 2,35,000/-)		Resting while
		Hand pump - 2,27,160/-)		Health care
B. Under Corporate Social Responsibility					
		Shed - 1,20,696/-)		Health care
		Health check-up - 30,000/-)		Health care
		School Furniture - 2,69,000/-	cleanliness of students.		
Impacts of Infra structural facilities created by PGCIL :			Life become more comfortable		
Whether Infrastructural activities were sufficient or not			Sufficient		
If not suggestions if any					

22. REACTION OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON TOWARDS THE PROJECT ?	
1. Positive (WHY).	Benefits accrued due to RA & Infrastructural facilities
2. Negative (if Negative, reasons)	

23. Impacts of the projects on environment (Details of Plantation, sanitation , awareness camps or any other activities undertaken for environment
Environment was good due to plantation,

24. Whether the project has provided jobs to the Non-project affected persons. Any direct / indirect work like Job with Contractor / Petty contract / Horticulture etc.
Yes, Work availed in gardening housekeeping, electrical work under contractor.

25. Women's issues (PAPs & Family members)	
1.	Are there are widow / divorcee / separated women in the family ?
	widow

2.	What is the role woman in	
A.	Agricultural Activities	Labour in farm work
B.	Non Agricultural activities	
C.	Wage Labour	
D.	Household work	Cooking, cleaning, house Mgt.
E.	Others	
3.	Are women's work affected by the project ? If yes, how	No
4.	What is the income of women ? Mention details of source and amount	Cultivation.
5.	What are the women's reaction towards the project ?	Positive.
6.	Women's needs and aspirations from the project.	Training on SGP

7.	If yes, How it has improved your lives ?	4
8.	If not, whether you want that these facilities should be provided by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	
9.	Whether Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) is received by you ?	Yes
10.	How much RA have you received ?	14,919/-
11.	Whether you have faced any problem in getting RA.	No.
12.	How you have utilized your RA ?	Household expenses, medical purpose
13.	Any other information	

26. Any suggestion towards payment of land compensation / rehabilitation assistance.
 Compensation amount should be given at a time.

27. Overall reaction of Project.
 A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral

- **Chapter on Women:** Based on Household survey & Women Focused Group Discussion, separate Chapter for Socio-economic condition of women shall be added. This shall include following dimensions :
 - Condition of Women in general in the affected village (e.g. sex ratio, literacy rate, representation in economic, social & political structure like Panchayats, SHGs, Anganwadis, jobs etc),
 - Socio-economic Analysis of women PAPs/PAFs(e.g. income, occupation etc.) and comparison of their condition from the intervention period
 - Paragraph on condition of widows
- **Chapter on CSR :** Separate chapter on POWERGRID CSR initiative and benefits incurred because of it shall be added
- **Details of GRC:** Details of Meetings, complain and its resolution etc. related to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) to be collected from site.

Photographs –

- Meetings during survey
- Community Development works
- IGS like Dairy provided under RAP
- CSR activities
- Plantation activities
- Any other

Sudipta K. Chatterjee
 Signature of the Investigator
 DAWN
 8/7/2018

Annexure-II

List of PAHs purchased land between baseline and impact assessment year

Sl. No.	Name of the PAP/PAF	Name of the Father/Husband	Land Acquired (in ha)	After land acquisition Land owned (in ha.)	Land Purchased between baseline & Impact Assessment Year (In ha.)	Impact Assessment Year Land owned (in ha)
1	Mangu	S/O- Amra	0.4	0	0.025	0.025
2	Mubarik	S/O-	0.4	0	0.02	0.02
3	Devi Singh	S/O- Late Hindu Singh	0.3	0.014	0.015	0.029
4	Umrao chitha	S/O- Late Chita	0.4	0	0.01	0.01
5	Kesar bai	W/O- Late Tulsi Ram	0.4	0	0.035	0.035
6	Sajan bai	W/O-Late Choga Lal	0.102	0.458	0.1	0.558
7	Choga lal	S/O- Late Bhagirath	0.084	0	0.05	0.05
8	Leela bai	W/O- Late Sitaram	0.589	0	0.025	0.025
9	Bapu	S/O- Late Munna	0.589	0	0.025	0.025
10	Babu lal	S/O- Late Ganga Ram	0.578	0	0.025	0.025
11	Shankar lal		0.498	0.079	0.25	0.329
12	Bheru	S/O- Late Mangilal	0.144	0	0.2	0.2
13	Parvathi bai	W/O- Late Baje Singh	0.745	0.469	0.035	0.504
14	Dhulji	S/O- Late Snwari	0.4	0.177	0.15	0.327
15	Laxman singh	S/O-	0.226	2.274	0.25	2.524
16	Vikram singh	S/O- Late Amar Singh	0.06	0.541	0.001	0.542
17	Bhagwathi bai	W/O- Late Kedar Balai	0.482	0.918	1	1.918
18	Shafiq khan	S/O- Late Munir	0.25	0.357	0.01	0.367
19	Rafiq Khan	S/O- Late Munir	0.25	0.357	0.01	0.367
20	Samdhar	S/O- Late Dhulaji	0.4	0	0.025	0.025
21	Mohabat	S/O- Late Sardar	0.709	0.387	0.02	0.407

22	Raisa bee	W/O- Late Ramzan Ali	0.505	0.775	0.01	0.785
23	Babu	S/O- Late ida	0.518	4.882	0.12	5.002
24	Kudrath	S/O- Late Roshan	1.026	0.864	0.5	1.364
25	Munshi	S/O- Late Roshan	0.592	0.558	0.014	0.572
26	Late Nathu ji	S/O- Late	0.098	0.902	0.05	0.952
27	Suban bai	W/O- Late Rustum	0.91	0	0.05	0.05
28	Akram bee	W/O- Late Noor Mohammad	0.693	0.517	0.25	0.767
29	Azeez patel	S/O- Late Rustum Patel	0.277	0.733	0.5	1.233
30	Sugan bai	W/O- Late Dayaram	0.541	0.541	2.0	2.541
31	Ganpath	S/O- Late	0.468	1.002	0.1	1.102
32	Tejram	S/O- Late Jairam	0.2	0	0.015	0.015
33	Devi Singh	S/O- Late Naggaji	0.589	0	0.1	0.1
34	Gobinda	S/O- Late Bapu	0.589	0	0.1	0.1

Annexure-III

List of PAFs/ villagers engaged in direct/ indirect Work at Indore S/S			
SL.NO	Name of PAFs	Fathers Name	Nature of work Assigned
1	Sanjay Parmar	S/O Late Bapu	As Electrician through contractor
2	Pappu Parmar	S/O Late Bapu	As Gardener through contractor
3	Lakhan	S/O Mangu	As Electrician through contractor
4	Dhevar	S/O Late Choga lal	Grass Cutting work under contractor
5	Pankaj *	S/O Babu lal	As Gardener through contractor
6	Nand kishore*	S/O Late Kedar Balai	Guard in Powergrid under Security Company
7	Ravi Dayma*	S/O Gobinda	Housekeeping in Indore colony, Powergrid
8	Vishal*	S/O Ram Nivas	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
9	Ram	S/O Mangilal	As Electrician through contractor
10	Shyam	S/O Mangilal	in Civil Maintenance through contractor
11	Nilesh	S/O Kailash	in Civil Maintenance through contractor
12	sher singh	S/O Dev Singh	in Civil Maintenance through contractor
13	Rajesh	S/O Vikram	in Civil Maintenance through contractor
14	Sajan singh	S/O Ashok Solanki	in Civil Maintenance through contractor
15	Sohan	S/O Badrilal	Grass Cutting work under contractor
16	Ghever singh	S/O chogalal	Grass Cutting work under contractor
17	Dharmandra	S/O Bhagwan singh	Grass Cutting work under contractor
18	Bhola	S/O Mangilal	Grass Cutting work under contractor
19	Dasrath	S/O Sardar	Grass Cutting work under contractor
20	Chandra singh	S/O Bapu singh	As Gardener through contractor
21	Santosh	S/O Kailash	As Gardener through contractor
22	Sandeep	S/O Dasrath	As Gardener through contractor
23	Kamal	S/O Tejram	As Gardener through contractor
24	Prakash	S/O Kishanlal	As Gardener through contractor
25	Deepak	S/O Suresh	As Gardener through contractor
26	Kishore	S/O Ambaram	As Gardener through contractor
27	Jitendra	S/O Madanlal	As Gardener through contractor
28	Shekhar	S/O Gangaram	As Gardener through contractor
29	Mohan	S/O Hindu singh	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
30	Mukesh	S/O Ambaram	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
31	Nitesh	S/O Bhagwan singh	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
32	Ram prasad	S/O Mangilal	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
33	Narendra	S/O Antar singh	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
34	Deepak	S/O Dasrath	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
35	Fakirchand	S/O Sajan singh	Housekeeping , Powergrid s/s, through contractor
36	Devkaran	S/O Tejram	As Electrician through contractor
37	Manoj	S/O Phulchand	As Electrician through contractor
38	Satish	S/O Laxman	As Electrician through contractor
39	Rahul	S/O Ram chand	As Electrician through contractor
40	Sunil	S/O Ram chand	As Electrician through contractor