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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BC	Backward Community
BOD	Board of Directors
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAMP	Environmental Assessment and Management Plan
EHV	Extra High Voltage
EMF	Electro Magnetic Field
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMC	Environmental and Social Management Cell
ESMD	Environmental and Social Management Department
ESMT	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESPP	Environmental and Social Policy Procedures
FA	Funding Agency
GOI	Government of India
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
ISO	International Standard Organization
KV	Kilo Volts
LAA	Land Acquisition Assessment
MOEF	Ministry of Environment & Forests
NO	Nodal Officer
OC	Other Caste
OD	Operational Directive
OP	Operational Policy
OM	Operation Manual
OSS	Organizational Support Systems
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Families
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Rehabilitation Action Plan
REB	Regional Electricity Board
RHQ	Regional Headquarters
SA	Social Assessment
SC	Schedule Caste
SAMP	Social Assessment and Management Plan
ST	Schedule Tribe
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1 – BASELINE DATA AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (POWERGRID), the Central Transmission Utility of the country, is one of the largest electrical power transmission utilities in the world. It constructs, owns and operates Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network in India and carries out real time supervision and monitoring of the grid, on round the clock basis. It is working towards achieving its mission of “Establishment and Operation of Regional and National Power Grids to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability, security and economy, on sound commercial principles”.

Nagapattinam / Cuddalore area of Tamil Nadu has huge potential for imported coal based generation projects. POWERGRID had received numerous applications from generation developers to setup coal based generation stations in this area. While processing the Long-term Access requests, a high capacity transmission corridor has been evolved from Nagapattinam / Cuddalore to Madhugiri/Narendra/Kolhapur/Padghe. The evolved transmission corridor has been planned to be developed in various phases. Further, the main transmission lines of the corridor are planned to be taken up through tariff based bidding process. The POWERGRID scope in this corridor is primarily establishment of 765/400 kV GIS substations and their grid connectivity which is to be taken on cost plus basis.

Construction and improvements in infrastructure projects including power projects is not purely a technical issue but has wider socio economic implications in the overall development of the economy. Acquisition of lands from people necessitated by improvements in power sector such as construction of sub- stations may result in the involuntary displacement of the people from areas where they live and work. Such a change may lead to economic and cultural disruption to the affected people. Thus to address these issues a Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is essential for the project affected persons to offset the trauma and to develop and implement programmes which are meaningful and workable such that the affected persons will not become worse off economically than before.

In recognition of this, POWERGRID has incorporated the preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP)/ Social Assessment Management Plan (SAMP) and its implementation an integral part of the Social Assessment process described in its Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP). The need for the RAP had been identified by the initial assessment and the analysis of expected social impacts which require appropriate mitigative measures for all PAPs who, on the basis of an established cut-off-date, will be losing land or other assets or livelihood, as a result of project implementation. In this context POWERGRID had invited and awarded M/s Infrastructure Management and Advisory Services (INMAAS), Chennai for undertaking a verification and socio-economic survey to obtain information on the Socio-Economic profile of PAPs/PAFs to prepare the Social Assessment Management Plan (SAMP) and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 765kV Nagapattinam Substation. This report deals with the baseline socio-

economic condition of area and people who will be affected by land acquisition for the construction of 765 kV Nagapattinam Substation in Ariyalur district of Tamil Nadu State and the plan for their rehabilitation.

1.1(a) JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

POWERGRID had received requests for Long-term Access from generation developers with installed capacity of about 7,600 MW and granted LTA of about 2100 MW. Accordingly a pooling station in the Nagapattinam / Cuddalore area and one 765 kV D/c line has been planned from Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Pooling Station to Salem and further to Madhugiri through 765 kV S/c line. The Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Pooling station is to be integrated to the grid through LILO of Neyveli – Trichy 400 kV S/c. Further, to control the short circuit level at Nagapattinam / Cuddalore, which shall get exceedingly high when all the generation projects gets pooled, a bus sectionalisation arrangement has been envisaged at Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Pooling Station. Also a bypass arrangement has also been envisaged for the LILO line to control the loading and short circuit level.

Empowered Committee on Transmission in its 25th Meeting held on 1st February'11 has decided that the trunk transmission corridor viz. Nagapattinam Pooling Station – Salem – Madhugiri – Narendra and Kolhapur – Pune/Padghe, shall be developed through Tariff based Competitive bidding and the terminal stations along with interconnection with grid shall be developed by POWERGRID on Cost plus basis. Further to above corridor under tariff based competitive bidding have been made into following packages:

Package - A

- ✓ Nagapattinam Pooling Station – Salem 765 kV D/c line
- ✓ Salem – Madhugiri 765 kV S/c

Package - C

- ✓ Madhugiri – Narendra 765 kV D/c
- ✓ Kolhapur – Padghe 765 kV D/c line (one ckt. Via Pune)

The above mentioned high capacity transmission corridor has been planned to be implemented in phases based on the physical progress of generation projects. Presently the BPTA has been signed with two nos. of IPP developers and both the developers viz. PEL Power Limited (Installed Capacity: 1050 MW, LTA quantum: 987 MW) & IL & FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Ltd. (Installed Capacity: 1200 MW, LTA quantum: 1150 MW) has submitted the requisite Bank Guarantee. Accordingly, in the Joint Co-ordination Committee meeting held on 1st April, 2011 it was decided that only Package-A as mentioned above i.e 765 kV line of Nagapattinam Pooling Station – Salem – Madhugiri (initially charged at 400 kV) may be taken up.

Accordingly the transmission system covered under common transmission system for ISGS projects of Nagapattinam / Cuddalore area of Tamil Nadu part-A1 comprises of following elements.

- a. New 765/400kV Pooling station at Nagapattinam (GIS) with sectionalisation
- b. LILO of Neyveli – Trichy 400kV S/c line at Nagapattinam Pooling Station for

- c. 2 nos. 400 kV bays each at Nagapattinam Pooling Station and Salem for
- d. 1 no. 400 kV bay each at Salem and Madhugiri for terminating Salem - arrangement to control short circuit MVA (initially charged at 400 kV) initial arrangement which later shall be bypassed terminating Nagapattinam Pooling Station – Salem 765 kV D/c line (initially charged at 400 kV) being implemented under Tariff based bidding Madhugiri 765 kV S/c line – 2 (initially charged at 400 kV) being implemented under Tariff based bidding

The transmission system has been discussed with the Southern region constituents in the 31st Meeting of Standing Committee on Power System Planning in Southern Region / 11th Meeting of Southern Region constituents regarding Long Term Access and Connectivity Applications of SR held on 16.11.2010. Further the same has been approved in the Special Meeting of SRPC held on 25th November 2010. The scheme was also approved in the 31st Meeting of Standing Committee on Power System Planning in Western Region held on 27th December, 2010 and special meeting of WRPC held on 5th January 2011.

1.1(b) EVACUATION SYSTEM

The Common Transmission Scheme Associated with ISGS projects in Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Area of Tamil Nadu – Part-A1 includes following elements:

- a. New 765/400kV Pooling station at Nagapattinam (GIS) with sectionalisation
- b. LILO of Neyveli – Trichy 400kV S/c line at Nagapattinam Pooling Station
- c. 2 nos. 400 kV bays each at Nagapattinam Pooling Station and Salem
- d. 1 no. 400 kV bay each at Salem and Madhugiri for terminating Salem -arrangement to control short circuit MVA (initially charged at 400 kV)initial arrangement which later shall be bypassedterminating Nagapattinam Pooling Station – Salem 765 kV D/c line (initially charged at 400 kV) being implemented under Tariff based bidding Madhugiri 765 kV S/c line – 2 (initially charged at 400 kV) being implemented under Tariff based bidding

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS

The objective of the project is to provide transmission arrangement so as to evacuate and transfer power from above mentioned generation projects in Nagapattinam / Cuddalore area, Tamil Nadu to beneficiaries in SR, WR & NR.

a) Project	:	Common Transmission Scheme associated with ISGS Projects in Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Area of Tamil Nadu – Part-A1
b) Location of the Project	:	Southern Region
c) Beneficiary States	:	Southern, Western & Northern Region Constituents
d) Project Cost	:	Rs.195.82 Cr at 3 rd Quarter 2011 Price Level (including IDC of Rs.11.82 Cr)
e) Monthly Fixed Charges	:	Rs.343.92 lakhs on base cost and Rs.389.33 lakhs on projected completed cost.

1.3 PROJECT SCOPE

Common Transmission System Associated with ISGS Projects in Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Area of Tamil Nadu – Part-A1 transmission system includes the following scope of work:

Transmission Line

- a. LILO of Neyveli – Trichy 400kV S/c line at Nagapattinam Pooling Station for initial arrangement which later shall be bypassed – 20 Km

Substation

- a. Establishment of 765/400 kV GIS Pooling Station at Nagapattinam with sectionalisation arrangement to control short circuit MVA (Initially charged at 400 kV) (765kV – 40kA, 400kV – 50kA)
- b. **Extension of Salem**
This substation is being constructed as part of associated transmission system of IPPs in Tuticorin area (Part-B) and owned by POWERGRID
- c. **Extension of Madhugiri**
This pooling station is to be constructed and owned by POWERGRID.

1.4 PROJECT AREA AND PROJECT VILLAGES

The proposed involves acquisition of 62.71 acres of land in Pappakudi village of Udayarpalayam Taluk, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu.

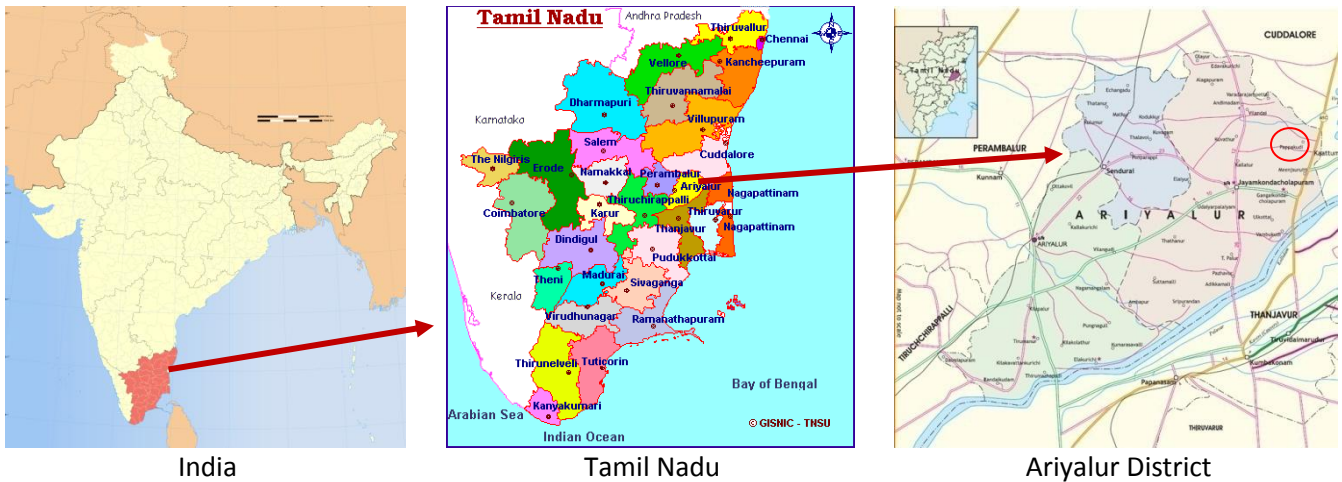


Figure 1; Project location map of Ariyalur District in Tamil Nadu

1.4.1 PROJECT DISTRICT

Ariyalur District is located in central Tamil Nadu and is 265 km away from Chennai. The District has an area of 1949 Sq.Km. It is an inland district without any coast line. The District has Vellar River in the North and Kollidam River in the South and it has no well-marked natural divisions. Ariyalur District came into existence by the bifurcation of Perambalur District as per G.O.Ms.No.683 Revenue RA1 (1) Department dated 19.11.2007. It is bounded on the North by Cuddalore, South by Thanjavur, East by Cuddalore and Thanjavur and West by Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli districts. Ariyalur has been functioning as a separate District since 23.11.07. Ariyalur District consists of two Revenue Divisions viz., Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam, three Taluks viz., Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam and Sendurai comprising of 195 Revenue Villages. The District has six blocks viz. Ariyalur, Thirumanur, Sendurai, Jayankondam, Andimadam and T.Palur comprising of 201 Village Panchayats. There are two Municipalities viz. Ariyalur & Jayankondam and two Town Panchayats viz. Udayarpalayam & Varadharajanpettai. The nearest railway station is in Kumbakonam town. Tamil is the major language spoken here.

1.4.2 PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES

The proposed involves acquisition of 62.71 acres of land in Pappakudi village of Udayarpalayam Taluk, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu. The land is adjacent to National Highway 45 connecting Kumbakonam to Chennai. Total required land is owned by 49 private land owners. There is no government land involved.

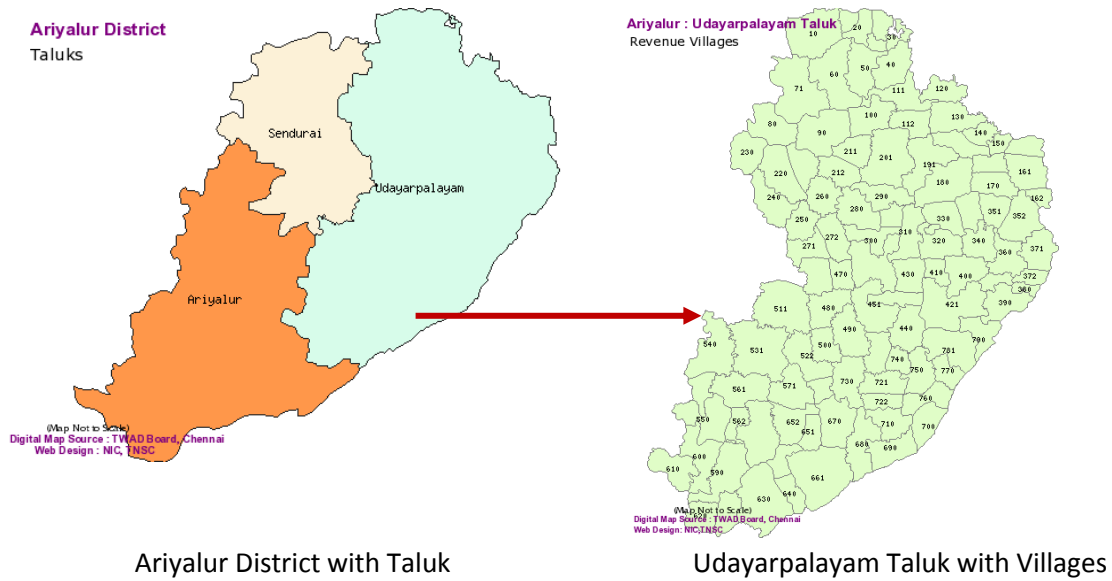


Fig: 1.2: Map showing the project villages & Taluk

1.4.3 Project area profile

The sub-station is located at village Pappakudi, district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu. The details of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given below:

Profile of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu:

The details are given as under:

Household

The household details of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu and are given in table No.1.1

Table-1.1

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu
1.	Number of Households	197090
2.	Household size	3.83

Source: Census survey 2011

Population

Population details of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given in table No .1.2

Table-1.2

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Population - Total	754894	374703	380191
2.	Population - Rural	671100	333253	337847
3.	Population - Urban	83794	41450	42344
4.	Population (0-6 years)	81187	42808	38379
5.	SC Population	176230	88076	88154
6	ST Population	10722	5274	5448

Source: Census survey 2011

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio details of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given in table No.1.3

Table-1.3

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu
1.	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	1015
2.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	897
3.	Sex Ratio (SC)	1001
4.	Sex Ratio (ST)	1033

Source:Census survey 2011

Literacy

The details of literacy district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given below:

Table-1.4

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Number of literates	480604	269582	211022
2.	Number of illiterates	274290	105121	169169

Source: Census survey 2011

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given below in table No.1.5.

Table-1.5

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Literacy Rate (%)	71.34	81.23	61.74

Source:Census survey 2011

Workers

The details of workers district Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu are given below in table No.1.6

Table-1.6

S.No.	Details	District Ariyalur-Tamil Nadu		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Total workers	359851	212547	147304
2.	Main workers	272241	173193	99048
3.	Marginal workers	87610	39354	48256
4.	Non workers	395043	162156	232887
5.	Cultivators	107312	70543	36769
6.	Agricultural labourers	166837	80380	86457

Source:Census survey 2011

Profile of Village Pappakudi:

Household

The household details of village Pappakudi is given in table No.1.7

Table-1.7

S. No.	Details	Nos.
1.	Number of Households	2374
2.	Household size	3.91

Source:Census survey 2011

Population

Population details of village Pappakudi is given in table No.1.8

Table-1.8

S.No.	Details	Total	Male	Female
1.	Population - Total	9291	4591	4700
2.	Population (0-6)	951	524	427
3.	SC Population	1635	774	861
4.	ST Population	107	49	58

Source:Census survey 2011

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio details of village Pappakudi is given in table No.1. 9

Table-1.9

S.No.	Details	Nos.
1.	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	1024
2.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	815
3.	Sex Ratio (SC)	1113
4.	Sex Ratio (ST)	1184

Source:Census survey 2011

Literacy

The details of literacy of village Pappakudi is given in table No.1.10

Table-1.10

S.No.	Details	Total	Male	Female
1.	Number of literates	6167	3359	2808
2.	Number of illiterates	3124	1232	1892

Source:Census survey 2011

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of village Pappakudi is given in table No.1.11

Table-1.11

S.No.	Details	Total	Male	Female
1.	Literacy Rate (%)	67.66 %	77.66 %	57.70 %

Source:Census survey2011

Workers

The details of workers district Pappakudi are given below in table No.1.12

Table-1.12

S.No.	Details	Village Pappakudi		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	Total workers	3896	2480	1416
2.	Main workers	2570	1865	705
3.	Marginal workers	1326	615	711
4.	Non workers	5395	2111	3284
5.	Cultivators	810	655	155
6.	Agricultural labourers	2175	1096	1079

Source:Census survey 2011

Facilities in the village

Infrastructural facilities available in the project area and nearby area is as given in table no.1.13

Table No.1.13

S. No.	Service/Amenities	Situated at	Distance from village (in Kms.)
1	Post Office	Within the village	0
2	Hospital	Minnusutti	4
3	School	Within Village 1.Panchayat School 2.SC Welfare School	0
4	Railway Station	Chidambaram Kumbakonam	38 40
5	Bus Stand	Jayamkondam	16
6	Bank	Melnilaykulli	03
7	Health Centre	Within village	0
8	Library	Within village	0
9	Anganwadi Building	Within village	0

1.5 MEASURES TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE SOCIAL IMPACTS

POWERGRID understands that land acquisition and infrastructure development is always associated with resettlement impacts which maybe temporary and permanent in nature. The project infrastructure location is such that the existing approach roads are used and laying of new approach roads is kept bare minimum to avoid private land acquisition.

It has always been the endeavour of the POWERGRID to minimize resettlement and rehabilitation by using government land wherever possible for its infrastructure development. In the absence/ non-availability of government land, private land may be selected keeping in mind to minimize the social impact association with land loss. In this project also POWERGRID had looked up for alternative sites suggested by district collector and finalized the land keeping in mind all the principles of policy to minimize the social impact. The site selection is planned on the basis of avoiding homestead land/houses, religious structures, cultural property or public infrastructure etc.

1.6 SITE SLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The site for the construction of Nagapattinam substation has been selected by POWERGRID after studying the different alternatives keeping in view its principles of avoidance and minimization of social impacts where the land acquisition has been limited to bare minimum. On the basis of data collected for the various parameters a comprehensive analysis for each alternative is carried out by a committee comprising representatives of Engg (CC), ESMD (CC), Engg (RHQ, Bangalore) and construction site. The various sites that were considered and shortlisted for the project are as follows:

- a. **ALTERNATE SITE-I (in Dharmasamudram Village):** This site is located on Kaduvetti – Andimadam State highway. The total land is dry land with minimum cultivation. The

land is owned by government and private parties (40 + 20 acres). Clear take off is available on all 4 sides. There are no structures in the site. Site is surrounded by 2 nallas, hence the site is below the HFL and requires filling. The site is classified as 'Senkalodai' (water path) as per government records and may lead to difficulty in acquisition. Hence this site is not suitable for establishment of substation.

- b. **ALTERNATE SITE-2 (in Andhimadam Village):** The site is located on Jayakondam – Andhimadam state highway. The total land is a dry land and owned by all private parties. No structures in the site. Approximate distance to Adhimadam village is 1km. Clear take off is available on south and west sides. The site is uniformly sloped with a level difference of 2 meter. No adverse environmental and social impacts, hence suitable.
- c. **Alternative Site – 3 (in Pappakudi Village):** This site is located on Dharmasamudram village 4kms from NH-45 on Chennai Kumbakonam highway. Total land is a dry land without any cultivation, as per revenue records. Land is owned by private people except for 1 acre govt land. No structures in the site. Clear take off is available on all 4 sides. Land is uniformly sloped with a level difference of 3 meter, with a minor nallha on the south east which requires diversion. No adverse environmental and social impacts, hence suitable.

Based on a detailed analysis of the examined sites the committee recommended Site-3 as preferred option, considering the techno commercial, environmental and social aspects. Advantages of selecting these sites are that most of the land is plain land without much undulation and free from structural disturbance. The environmental and social impact is also very less due to minimum number of trees at the site and comparatively lesser number of affected persons. The line take-off and termination is feasible from all sides.



Project location - Site photos



Site visit with project authorities

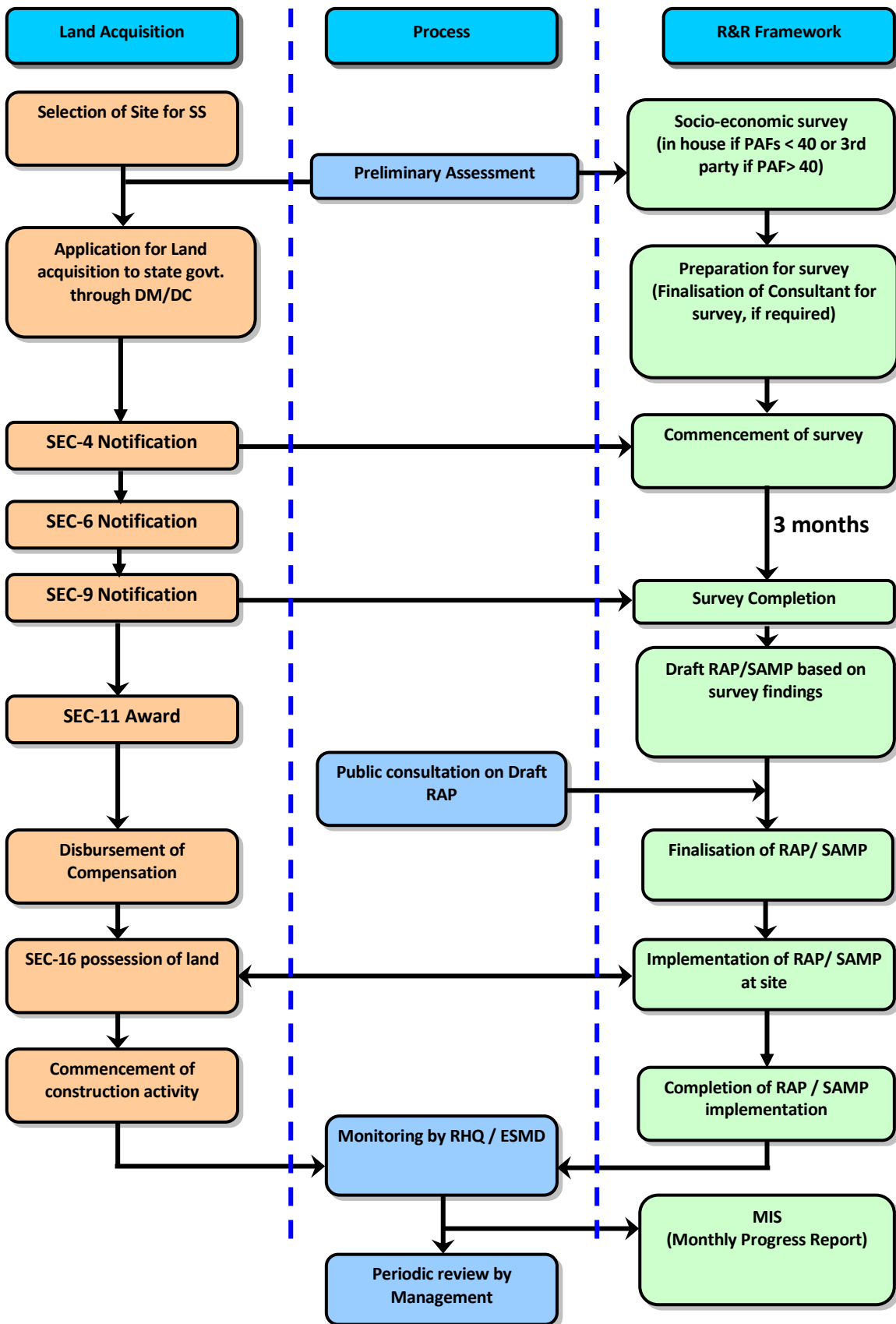
1.7 LAND ACQUISITION DETAILS

POWERGRID strictly follows the procedures laid down under the National Law for acquisition i.e. the Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894), when land is acquired for sub-stations; likewise in the present case the land was acquired invoking the urgency clause of the LA act, by the Govt of Tamil Nadu.

Accordingly, the process of land acquisition was commenced in November 2011 by submitted the application to the district administration. Based on the demand note received and amount of Rs. 3.63 crores was deposited towards the cost of the land. The LA Act, Section 4(1) preliminary notification under urgency provisions of section 17(2) of the act to acquire land for public purpose was published in Gazette of Tamil Nadu on 14.11.2012. Section 6 notification was issued on 30.11.2012. After the joint measurement and marking of the land under Section 7 and 8 the Section-9 notification along with individual notices were issued and land was taken in possession on 19.08.2013. The award enquiry was conducted on 11.01.2013 and 19.02.2013, the compensation was paid to the land owners on 05.02.2014. Subsequently, interim award was passed on 31.10.2014. Notifications under section 4 and 6 at [Annexure – I](#) and the award copy at [Annexure – II](#).

The land acquisition and social assessment is presented in [Fig 1.3](#)

Figure 1.3: Land Acquisition Process and R&R frame work of POWERGRID.



1.8 NEED FOR A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Construction or improvements of any developmental project is not purely a technical issue but has wider socio economic implications in the overall development of the economy. The acquisition of land, displacement of structures and displacement of people necessitated by improvements would cause misery to the affected individuals and families and may also result in cost and time over runs in completion of works, if not addressed properly. The baseline socio-economic survey helps to:

1. Mitigate the adverse impacts caused by this project;
2. Improve or at least restore the living standards of the PAP's; and
3. Enhance the positive impacts of the project on local communities and others.

The base line socio-economic survey also helps the project authorities to identify and verify the eligible PAFs, existing socio-economic conditions of the project affected persons, their ownership status, extent of displacement and individual losses that may arise due to project implementation. This base line information helps the project implementation authorities also to assess the loss/damage and affected families and prepares necessary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the (ESPP) R&R policy prepared for the Power Grid Corporation India Limited.

1.9 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study is to carry out a socio-economic survey among the affected persons (PAPs) in the project area, so as to generate data and collect information, which would be used for the preparation of an appropriate Rehabilitation Action Plan based on POWERGRID's policy on R&R for displaced and other adversely affected persons. In specific, the objectives are:

1. To make an inventory into the extent and nature of adverse impact to be caused by the project
2. To identify the villages and urban centres likely to be affected as a result of land acquisition for proposed substation.
3. To identify the affected persons residing in the area whose properties to be acquired for the construction activities of substation.
4. To collect baseline demographic and socio-economic characteristics of affected people residing in the affected area.
5. To categories the PAPs/PAFs under different categories for various benefits and entitlements as per POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework
6. To understand the people's reactions towards the project and ascertain their preferences for R&R and
7. To prepare an appropriate Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for improving/restoring the living standards of affected population.

1.10 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The study depends extensively on primary data with the emphasis on observations and discussions. A household survey was undertaken to collect information at family level. The relevant secondary information has been collected from revenue department, census report etc., to supplement the primary survey data. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and consultations with the community leaders, government officials involved in with R&R planning and implementation, has also been undertaken to add qualitative inputs into the study. Another important aspect of the study is participatory appraisal techniques, which involved the community to enable them to understand the process of R&R.

RESEARCH TOOLS

The study is conducted with both quantitative & qualitative tools and techniques. Quantitative instruments have been used among the PAFs and Qualitative instruments used for Focus Group Discussions. As a quantitative instrument Household Questionnaire is used for the PAFs and Guidelines and Checklists for the FGDs. The Questionnaire & Checklist are presented as [Annexure-III](#).

CHAPTER 2 – SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAP'S

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Socio-Economic survey and verification of the affected persons was undertaken to address any adverse impacts that may emerge during the course of the project implementation. The socio-economic survey carried out acts as baseline information and provides a cut-off point for eligibility to compensation or assistance for loss of assets.

This chapter discusses the key findings of the Socio-Economic survey conducted of the 49 land owners affected by the project as well as one diocese. As mentioned in the previous chapter a specific questionnaire has been prepared for socio-economic survey. In addition to the survey, focus group discussions (FGDs) with affected families and consultations were also held with the local communities and other stakeholders in an effort to identify community needs and priorities. The participatory stakeholder consultative processes involved tools such as village level open meetings, and transact walks in the village to ensure collection of quality data as well as obtain the necessary cooperation from the community.

This section has been prepared using only primary data collected through household surveys. The project site is located on 62.71 acres of land in Pappakudi village of Udayarpalayam Taluk, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu. The site is adjacent to National Highway - 45. The entire land belongs to private parties (49 title holders) without any government land. Refer [Annexure IV](#) for the Socio-Economic Data (Profile) of the Project Affected Families (PAFs).

2.2 PROJECT AFFECTED VILLAGES

The proposed involves acquisition of 62.71 acres of land in Pappakudi village of Udayarpalayam Taluk, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu. The land is adjacent to National Highway 45 connecting Kumbakonam to Chennai. Total required land is owned by 49 private land owners and one piece of land belongs to the diocese and is an un-irrigated land. There is no government land involved.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The table 2.3 shows the demographic details of the affected population covered under the socio-economic survey. Of the total population around 82 percent are males and 18% is female population. The average size of the household is around 4. Around 80 percent of the population is above 18 years of age. The remaining, 20% population is under 18 years of age. Just 2% of the total population is children and infants below 5 years of age.



Table 2.1 Demographic Particulars of the Affected Population

S.No	Particulars	No of HH	% to total
1.	Number of PAPs affected	49	3.06
2.	Total population affected	168	2.73
3.	Average household size (per HH)	4	NA
4.	Males Population	138	82
5.	Female Population	30	18
6.	Children below 18 years	34	20
7.	Adults 18 years and above	134	80
8.	Children up to 5 years	3	2

Source: INMAAS Survey

2.4 Profile of PAPs/PAFs

The Table 2.1 shows the number of affected Families identified during the survey. Total 65 Project Affected Families (PAFs) were there among these 49 were PAPs.

Table No 2.2

Description	Nos
Total Nos of PAPs	49
Numbers of PAFs	65*

***Out of 65 PAPs/PAFs, 04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available and has not been considered in the report.**

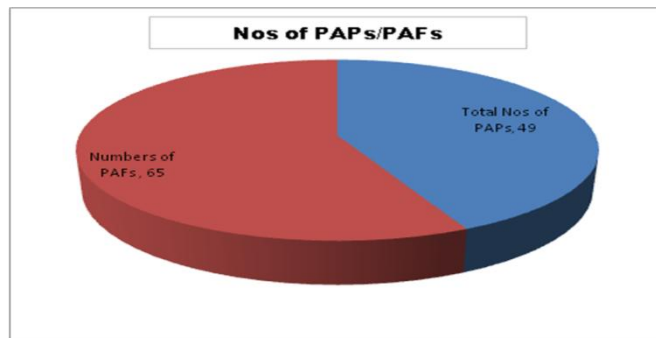


Fig 2.1

2.5 Caste of PAFs

The majority (54%) of the PAF belong to the MBC (Most Backward Classes) 33% is the BC (Backward Classes) group. However it should also be noted that 13% are SC (Scheduled Castes). There are no ST (Scheduled Tribes) families affected by the land acquisition for the project. Thus the vulnerable group is SC and landless can be considered for additional need based benefits as detailed in POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework. The details of the social group of the PAPs are shown in the **Figure 2.2**.

Table No 2.3

Types of Caste	PAPs	
	No.	Percentage
BC	20	32.79
MBC	33	54.10
SC	08	13.11
ST	00	0.00
Total	61*	100.00

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

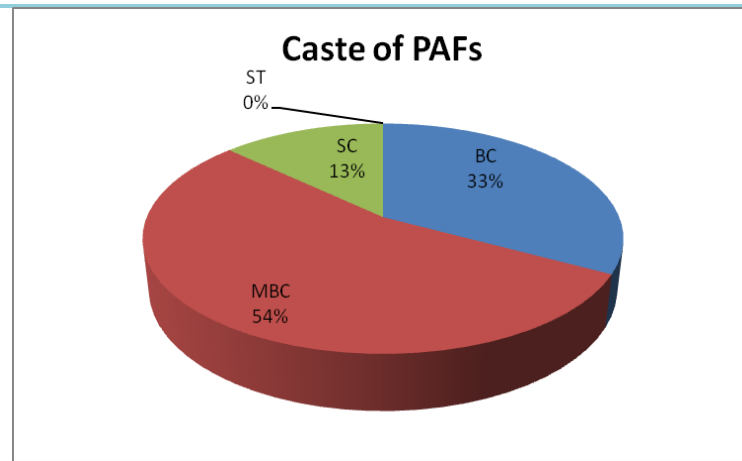


Fig 2.2

2.6 Gender of PAFs

83.08 % PAFs are Male member and 16.92% PAFs are female.

Table No 2.4

S.No.	Types of Gender	PAFs	
		No	Percentage
1	Male	54	83.08
2	Female	11	16.92
	Total	65	100.00

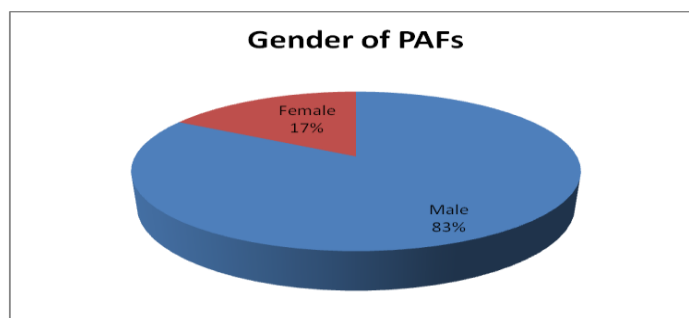


Fig 2.3

2.7 Marital Status of PAFs

Amongst the PAFs there are 04 widows reported who have been offered the RA under vulnerability.

Table 2.5

S. No.	Types	PAFs	
		No	Percentage
1	Married	54	88.52
2	Unmarried	03	4.92
3	Widow	04	6.56
4	Total	61*	100.00

*04 PAFs/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

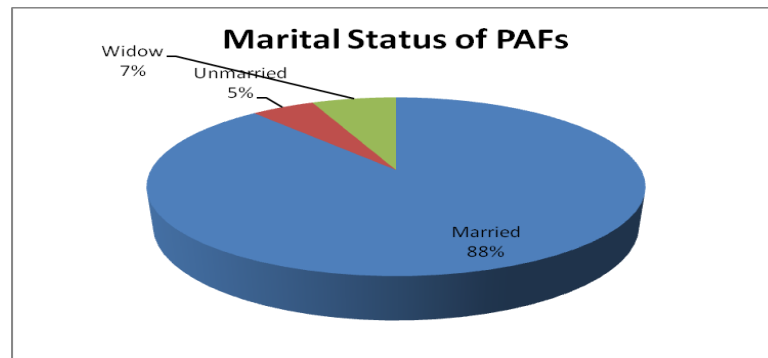


Fig 2.4

2.8 Age of PAFs

Most of the PAFs are in the middle age category which can be seen as working force of the household.

Table 2.6

S.No.	Age (in years)	PAFs	
		Nos.	Percentage
1	Up to 24	03	4.92
2	> 24-34	07	11.48
3	> 34-44	17	27.87
4	> 44-54	15	24.59
5	> 54-64	14	22.95
6	Above 64 years	05	8.20
7	Total	61*	100.00

*04 PAFs/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

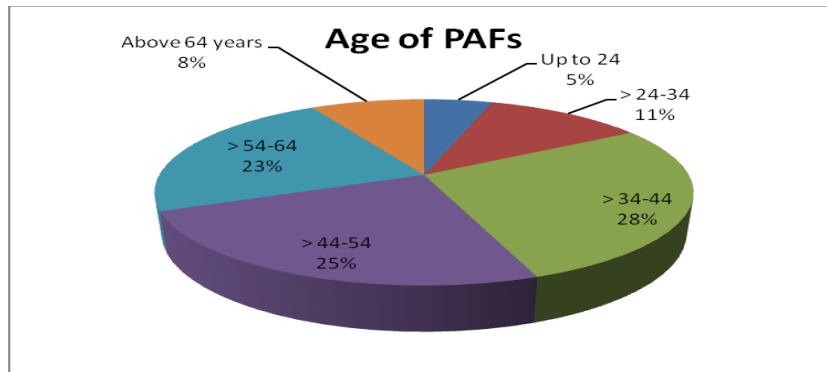


Fig 2.5

2.9 Occupation of PAFs

Another important information parameter collected is the occupation details of the PAFs. Information pertaining to the occupation of the affected PAFs is shown in the Table 2.7. Majority of PAFs are daily wage labour.

Table 2.7

S.No.	Occupation	PAFs	
		No.	Percentage
1	Business	01	1.64
2	Daily wage	28	45.90
2	Farmer	07	11.48
3	Farmer and business	03	4.92
4	Govt Servant	02	3.28
5	Housewife	06	9.84
6	Old age	01	1.64
7	Private service	11	18.03
8	Retired	01	1.64
9	Student	01	1.64
	Total	61*	100.00

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

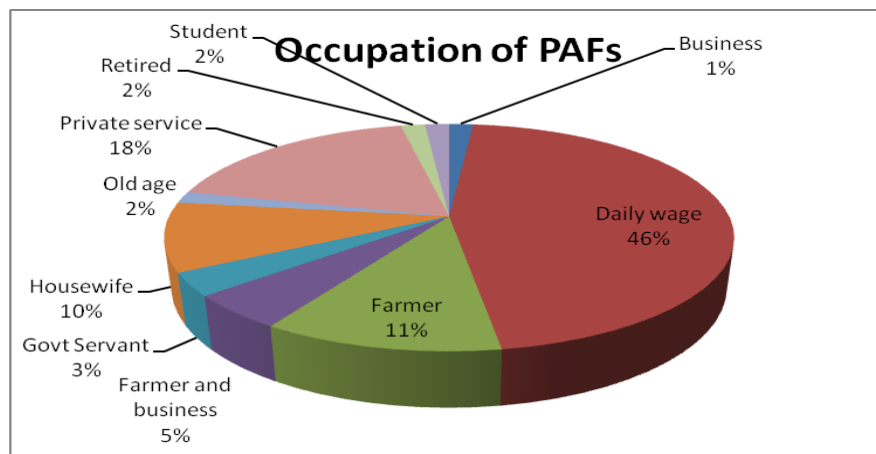


Fig 2.6

2.10 Assets of PAFs

From Fig. 2.7 on domestic asset ownership of the affected household it can be seen that almost all owns Television (100%), just 10% own radios, 6% own a car, 3% own a lorry, 19% own a two wheeler and only 3% own a bicycle. The 4 wheel vehicles were all owned by the few larger and more prosperous farmers.

Table 2.8

S. No.	Types	PAFs	
		No	Percentage
1	Radio	7	10
2	TV	65	100
3	Car	4	6
4	Lorry	2	3
5	2W	12	19
6	Cycle	2	3

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available. Figures are non additive.

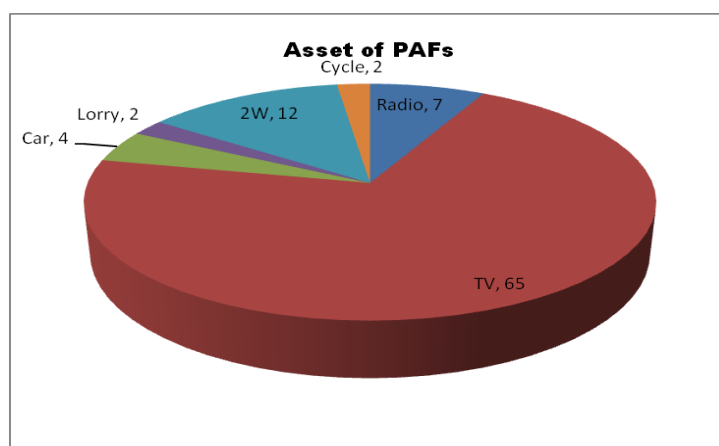


Fig 2.7

2.11 Type of houses of PAFs

Almost one third (31%) of the PAF live in Pucca houses. 35% live in semi-pucca and (33%) 16 out of 44 PAFs are living in Kucha houses. This indicates their economic status and it may be inferred that more than half of the PAF are poor.

Table 2.9

Types of houses	PAPs	
	No.	Percentage
Kucha	15	33.33
Pucca	14	31.11
Semi Pucca	16	35.56
Total	45*	100.00

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

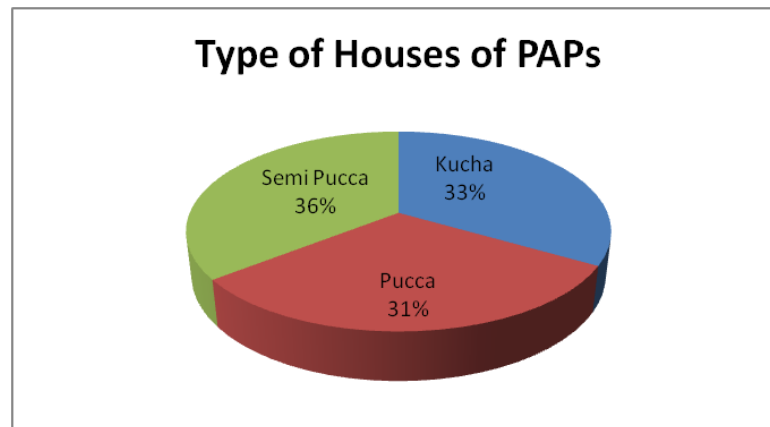


Fig 2.8.

2.12 Literacy among PAPs

There are 15 PAPs (33.33%) are illiterate. 30 PAPs (66.27%) are literate.

Table 2.10

S.No.	Types of Literacy	PAFs	
		No.	Percentage
1	Literate	30	66.67
2	Illiterate	15	33.33
	Total	45*	100.00

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

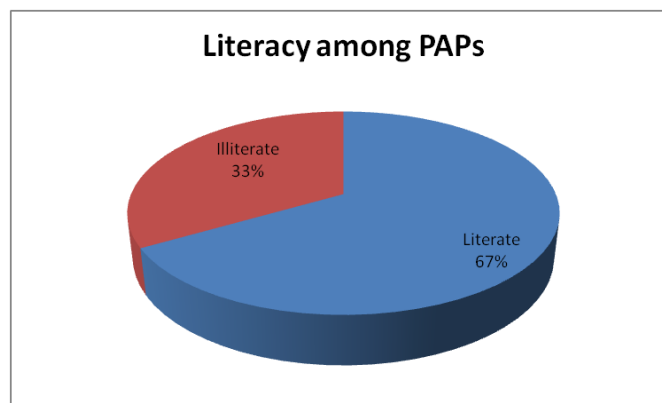


Fig 2.9.

The details of literacy of PAPs

The detail of literacy is given in the following table.

Table 2.11

S.No.	Details of Literacy	PAPs	
		No.	Percentage
1	Illiterate	15	33.33
2	Middle School	12	26.67
3	Primary School	04	8.89
4	Intermediate	09	20.00

5	High School	01	2.22
6	Graduate	04	8.89
	Total	45*	100.00

*04 PAPS/PAFs have not participated in survey hence their data is not available.

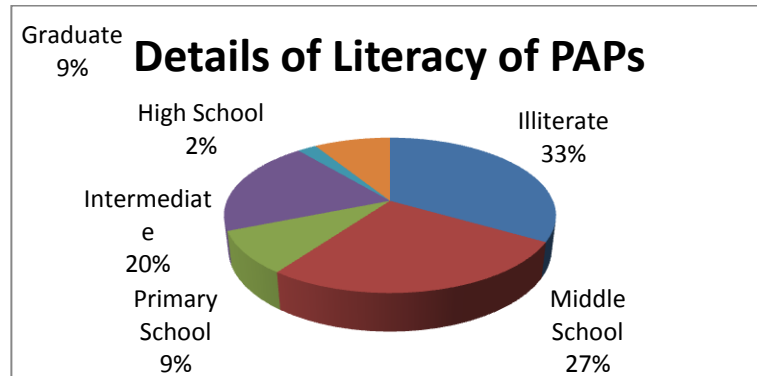


Fig 2.10

2.13 Annual income of PAPS

Of the total population, majority (66%) of the PAPS have income less than Rs. 25,000 per annum. It is shows that very few PAPS earn more than Rs. 50,000 per annum. Annual Income of PAPS is given in following Table.

Table 2.12

S.No.	Income Range	PAPS	
		No.	Percentage
1	No income	09	20.45
1	up to Rs. 25000	29	65.91
2	>Rs.25000-50000	03	6.82
3	>Rs.50000-100000	01	2.27
4	>Rs 100000-150000	01	2.27
5	>Rs. 150000-200000	01	2.27
	Total	44*	100.00

*04 PAPS have not participated in survey hence their data is not available and 01 PAPS did not disclosed his particular income.

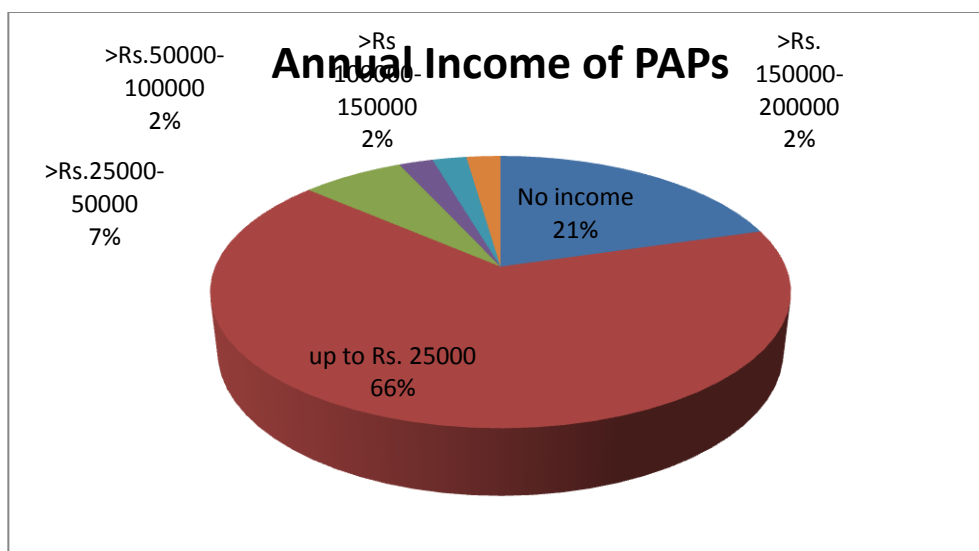


Fig 2.11

2.14 Utilization of compensation amount

On the question as to how the households would utilize the compensation amount provided for the loss of assets, multiple responses were recorded. Some of the key responses are shown in the Table 2.13 below.

Table 2.13 Utilization of Compensation Amount

S.No	Particulars	% of house hold*
1	Purchase of land	5
2	Purchase of livestock	0
3	Farm equipment	0
4	Social activities / functions	34
5	Repayment of outstanding loans	18
6	Others	24

*Multiple responses recorded

Based on multiple responses it was noted that the majority of the PAF beneficiaries (34%) would spend their compensation money on social activities or functions. Only 5% planned to buy land with the money and 18% would repay outstanding loans. 24% intended to use the money for purposes other than the purchase of land, livestock or farm equipment, primarily for their children's education

2.15 Land Holdings among PAPs

Land Holding (Before Acquisition) of PAPs

The details of land holding before acquisition from PAPs are given in following table.

Table 2.14

S. No.	Type of farmer	Range (In Ha)	PAPs	
			No.	Percentage
1	Marginal	>0-1	43	87.75
2	Small	>1-10	06	12.25
3	Big	>10	00	00.00
	Total		49	100.00

Land acquired (in Ha.) of PAPs

The details of land acquired from PAPs are given in following table.

Table 2.15

S.No	Range (in Ha.)	PAPs	
		No.	Percentage
1	>0.01 to 0.1	07	14.28
2	>0.1-0.5	30	61.22
3	>0.5-1.0	07	14.28
4	>1.0	05	10.20
	Total	49	100.00

Land Holding (After Acquisition)

The details of land holding after acquisition from PAPs are given in following table.

Table 2.16

S. No.	Type of farmer	Range (In Ha)	PAPs	
			No.	Percentage
1	Landless	0	29	59.18
2	Marginal	>0-1	20	40.82
3	Small	>1-10	00	00.00
	Total		49	100.00

CHAPTER 3 – LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY / ENTITLEMENTS

3.0 Introduction

Transmission projects generally do not require large area because land below tower/line is not acquired as per law however; land may be acquired for sub-stations where the land requirement is minimal. Even for this requirement of land for the construction of sub-stations POWERGRID as a policy imperative tries to locate the sub-station on a government/waste land as far as possible and in the absence of such land private land is selected. This section presents the legal requirements for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and entitlements for affected families.

3.1 Legal Process of Land Acquisition

POWERGRID strictly follows the procedures laid down under the National Law for acquisition of private properties i.e the Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894, when land is acquired for sub-stations. Acquisition under this law is a comprehensive process and involves issuance of various notification informing affected persons as well as general public regarding impending acquisition of private land/assets etc. for public purpose. The LA Act specifies that in all cases of land acquisition, no award of land can be made by the government authorities unless all compensation has been paid. POWERGRID follows an activity schedule for land acquisition. The whole process can be divided in three different phases for better understanding. The process is presented below.

LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR SUB STATION
<p>STAGE-I: SECTION-4(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of a preliminary notification by the Government that land in a particular locality is needed or may be needed for a public purpose or for a company. <p>SECTION-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filing of objections to the Acquisition by persons interested and enquiry by collector <p>STAGE-II: SECTION-6 (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of intended acquisition by Government <p>SECTION-7&8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector to take order from the government for land acquisition and land to be marked out, measured and planned. <p>STAGE-III: SECTION-9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Notice and individual notices to persons interested to file their claims for compensation. <p>SECTION-11</p>

LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR SUB STATION

- Enquiry into claims & Award by the Collector

SECTION-16

- Taking possession of the land by the Collector

SECTION-17: POSSESSION BEFORE AWARD IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

- Under S.17 the Government has been given special powers to acquire land without making the award. This power can be used only in cases of urgency. If the Government thinks that it is a case of urgency, it may direct the collector to take possession of the land and even though he has not given his award. The collector can acquire the land fifteen days after the publication of the notice under Sec-9(1), but not before.

3.2 Policy of Entitlement

POWERGRID has developed its corporate Environmental and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP) to address the environment and socio-economic issues arising from its activities based on the basic principles of Avoidance, Minimization and Mitigation. The ESPP outlines POWERGRID's approach and commitment to deal with environmental and social issues relating to its transmission projects, lays down the management procedures and protocols for the purpose that includes the framework for identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social concerns at both organizational and project levels.

POWERGRID has articulated a "Social Entitlement Framework" based on National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 and other progressive trends in its corporate policy – Environment and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP) applicable for the affected families.

3.3 POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework

POWERGRID's prime concern is to rehabilitate and resettle people affected by its operations. Its endeavour is always to avoid/minimise hardship to PAPs and their families through options like Land for Land as far as possible, Rehabilitation Assistance and adoption of Income Generating Scheme and training instead of cash because it has been experienced that extending cash compensation does not fully achieve the objective of rehabilitation. POWERGRID while implementing the social entitlement framework gives special attention to this fact and exhaust all options before arriving at cash compensation. POWERGRID's social entitlements within its Resettlement and Rehabilitation framework will include the following categories and compensation packages

3.3.1 Loss of Land

This impact primarily affects families' access to space for housing (homestead) and, agricultural land.

(a) **Loss of homestead land** may impact owners with valid titles, or customary and usufruct rights. The entitlement options offered to owner will include compensation finalised by revenue authorities on prevailing market rate. In addition to that, all PAFs of this category shall be provided with equivalent area of land subject to maximum 150 sq. m. in rural areas and 75 sq. m. in urban areas free of cost. The charges towards registration of such land shall also be borne by POWERGRID.

(b) **Loss of agricultural land** is the most prevalent impact and may affect wide range of people ranging from big farmers to marginal farmers. It can be classified into following two categories:

Persons with valid titles or customary or usufruct rights: The beneficiary will be the title holder who will be entitled to choose between an alternative land of equivalent productive potential subject to availability preferably within same village/panchayat but not exceeding 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectare of un-irrigated land. Registration charges for transfer of this land in the name of affected family shall also be borne by POWERGRID and cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided. Alternate land for allotment to PAFs shall be taken from the State Government or from voluntary sellers at existing land prices to avoid further impact. Since availability of sufficient land in the same area may be a limiting factor therefore the land for land option will be open only to agriculture based PAFs, rendered totally landless by project activities. If the alternate land is wasteland/ degraded land, all eligible PAFs shall be provided one time assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per hectare towards development of land. In case PAFs opt for cash compensation for loss of land or not eligible for land for land option, they will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost which will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and applicable interest plus following rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses:

- 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing entire land thus rendered landless. Since these families are losing entire land, which may adversely affect their livelihood if no other source, is available. Keeping this in view, these PAFs shall be encouraged to opt for Income Generating Scheme (IGS) of equivalent amount based on aptitude/skills of PAFS for maintaining a regular income.
- 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer (< 1 ha. of un-irrigated land).
- 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer (>1 ha. of un-irrigated land).
- 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families loosing part /negligible amount of land but left with sufficient land to sustain its family.

Tenants/sharecroppers/leaseholders or Non-titled: In Indian conditions it has been observed that such persons who do not have title or ownership right on agricultural land do take up cultivation as tenants or sharecropper to sustain their families. Acquisition of such land causes only temporarily impact on their livelihood because they can shift to some other such land in the area. However, to compensate the temporarily loss they will be entitled to reimbursement of un-expired lease amount and assistance of 200 days of minimum agricultural wages. Individual will be the beneficiary in this case.

Titleholder/owner of such land shall not be eligible for rehabilitation assistance in case of leaseholder, sharecropper and tenants. However, non-titled (encroachers) will get 375 days of minimum agricultural wages if they are cultivating the acquired land continuously for last three years from date of section-4 notification which shall be established through Govt. records (Voter list, Ration card etc.) or on the basis of socio-economic survey. If affected person with title to the land have encroached from their legitimate landholding onto land that they do not own, they will be compensated only for the legitimately occupied piece and legitimate assets.

The above mentioned value (amount) of rehabilitation assistance shall not exceed the amount of compensation fixed by competent authorities.

Availability of Land for allotment to PAPs: Availability of land for persons opting for “land for land” shall be decided as follows:

- i) POWERGRID will take up the matter with concerned State Government for release of Government land for allotment to the eligible PAPs.
- ii) If Government land is not available, POWERGRID will purchase private land on a willing buyer and seller basis keeping in mind that the purchase of land does not promote any indirect displacement. The land will be purchased from voluntary sellers at existing rates finalised through negotiations.

For purchase of private land a “Land Purchase Committee” shall be constituted by RHQ (sample as below) comprising of representatives of POWERGRID, Local Authorities PAFs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAF’s.

Nominations for land purchase committee wherever PAPs are getting landless

Nominating Agency/Committee	Designation
Local Administration	RDO
PAFs Representative	Land Owner
Gram Panchayat	President
POWERGRID CAO In charge	Chief Manager

3.3.2 Loss of Structure

This category of impact includes Individuals/families/households losing their houses or shops and other institutional structures.

(a) **Loss of houses** will impact families with valid title, customary or usufruct rights. The beneficiary unit is the individual having ownership right who will be entitled for cash compensation as finalised by revenue authorities and Rs. 25,000/- as one time assistance (based on prevailing Government of India norms for weaker section housing) for

construction of house plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In the case of **tenants and leaseholders** the beneficiary unit will be the individual who will be entitled to a lump sum payment equivalent to 6 month rent based on production of proof or Rs. 5,000/- whichever is higher as disturbance allowance to re-establish residence.

In the case of **squatters** the beneficiary unit will be the Household/ family who will be entitled to cost of structure and onetime payment ranging between Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25000/- depending on type structure and family size because family size has direct bearing on extent of impact plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material. However, to become eligible for above benefits squatters have to establish that he/she is living there continuously for last 3 years prior to section 4 notifications.

Cattle shed: It has been noticed in past that some people have erected a temporarily shed for keeping cattle in their fields which sometimes are not considered by authorities for any compensation if it is not properly build. Therefore to offset the loss owner of cattle shed shall be entitled to onetime payment of Rs. 15,000/- in addition to compensation fixed by revenue authorities.

Loss of shop/dhaba or institutional structures will affect units with **valid titles, customary or usufruct rights**. The beneficiary will be the individual/owner who will be entitled to cash compensation for structure and Rs. 25,000/- for construction of working shed/shop and rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1 year income towards disturbance plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In case of **tenants and leaseholders**, the beneficiary will be the individual who will be entitled to a transitional allowance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In case of **squatters**, the beneficiary will be the individual who will be entitled to a transitional allowance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material. However, squatters will get these benefits if they are running the acquired shop/establishment for last three years from date of section-4 notification which shall be established through Govt. records (voter list, Ration card etc.) or on the basis of socio-economic survey.

3.3.3 Loss of Livelihood/Wage/Occupation

This impact affects individual access to wage/occupation. However, in case of agricultural labour they can shift to other land since land acquired for substation is quite small in comparison to total available land in the area. But if socio-economic survey finding recognizes certain people who have lost its livelihood due to acquisition of land for substation these individuals will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of a Income Generating Scheme of equivalent amount depending upon the aptitude/skills possess by them or alternatively they may be offered units of equivalent amount in joint name of his/her spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for regular income. Apart from this short and need based training

on development of entrepreneurship skills required for successful implementation of selected IGS shall also be organised for such PAFs by POWERGRID.

Vulnerable group like women headed/SC/ST families etc. under above mentioned categories shall be considered for additional need based benefits.

3.3.4 Loss of Access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and Facilities

In this category of impacts, the beneficiary is typically community, and the losses include loss of rural common property resources or urban civic communities. POWERGRID shall try all possible measures to avoid such CPRs for setting up of substation and if it becomes completely unavoidable than it will take following measures to negate its impact:

(a) In the case of rural common property resources, the beneficiary units will be the community entitled to replacement/ augmentation of common property resources/ amenities or provisions of functional equivalence.

(b) In the case of urban civic amenities, the beneficiary units will be the community entitled to access to equivalent amenities or services.

3.3.5 Loss of Standing Crops and Trees

This category of impacts includes standing crops or trees for those with valid title and tenants or lessees.

In all cases, the family cultivating the land will be the entitlement beneficiary. In all cases again, the beneficiary family will be entitled to cash compensation at market rate for crops. For fruit bearing trees payment equivalent to 8 years' income and for other trees, compensation as fixed by concerned authorities to the owner of land. In case of tenant/leaseholder/sharecroppers payment for crop may be made to the landowner only if there is a "no objection" certificate from the actual cultivator.

3.3.6 Losses during transition of displaced persons/establishments

Losses in this category include those during shifting/transport. In all categories, the family or respective individual of commercial or institutional unit will be the beneficiary and will be entitled to provision of transport or equivalent cash (Rs. 10,000/- minimum) for shifting of material/cattle from existing place to alternate place.

3.3.7 Losses to Host Communities

In this category of impact, the host community, particularly in the resettled area, its access to amenities and services has reduced. The beneficiary host community will be entitled to augmentation of resources to sustain pressure of project affected persons moving from affected site.

Other Rehabilitation Measures:

▪ **Income Generation:** When alternate land is not available as per above procedures or in cases where a PAF is not entitled to 'land for land' i.e. eligible only for cash compensation as determined by Revenue Authorities, the PAP may exercise one of the following options for his rehabilitation. A variety of income generation enterprise will be offered on the basis of:

- (a) Consultation with PAPs and local government
- (b) Socio-economic survey establishing the need for such schemes

The following **Table 3.1** shows list of some of the income generating schemes as an illustrative examples of schemes where affected people earn their living through taking up some activity as per their capacity.

Table 3.1: List of Income Generating Schemes	
Allied agriculture Vegetable farming Fruit orchards Social forestry	Manufacture of pottery products Decorative Earthen pipes Pots and pans
Livestock rearing Dairying Poultry Piggery Goat rearing Sericulture Pisciculture	Fruit processing and preservation Canned fruits Chips and wafers Dry fruits/vegetables
Processing of cereals & pulses Dal processing Papad making Bakery products Bharbhujia, chana, dalia, manufacturing	Carpentry and blacksmith Bee Keeping - wax and honey
Ghani processing of edible oil seeds Bullock ghani Improved power ghani Portable power ghani	Fiber products Rope making Ban making
Village match Industry	Bamboo and cane products
Agarbatti Handloom Manufacture of Laundry soap	Manufacture of cane Gur &Khandasari Bullock driven Power driven

- **Shops** - also are one of the viable rehabilitation options. A limited number of shops in Substation area if available will be earmarked for allotment to PAFs after appropriate consultation regarding the PAFs capability and aptitude. Any assistance needed by PAFs in formulation of schemes for procuring loans from banks and stabilising the same will be rendered by POWERGRID if so desired.
- **Award of Petty Contracts:** All possible efforts shall be made by project authorities to award petty contracts like cleaning, horticulture, etc. on a preferential basis to eligible PAFs.
- **Jobs:** The following options are provided under this category of rehabilitation.
 - a) **Jobs with POWERGRID:** POWERGRID projects do not envisage significant job opportunities to the local residents. However, if there is any requirement of job then PAFs shall be entitled for preference, subject to their meeting of job requirement and specification.

- b) *Jobs with Contractors:* Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis where feasible.
- **Training** - If the head of the family who is eligible for RA as per entitlement frame work wants to nominate its dependant for vocational training course in lieu of rehabilitation assistance offered to them, POWERGRID may arrange for imparting suitable training. Such training will be imparted through the existing and available training institutions in the vicinity of affected villagers like Polytechnic, ITIs of the State and Central Government. The project authority may meet the cost of training of the persons who are nominated by the head of the eligible PAFs in writing selected from amongst the land oustee families.

Apart from above POWERGRID will organise need based short training for development of required skill and entrepreneurship development for the selected IGs in the affected village through state government/institutions.

- **Community Development works:** In addition to above measures, POWERGRID based on outcome of social assessment will also undertake need based developmental work like construction of road, drinking water facility, community centre etc. for overall up-liftment of surrounding, village and community. These works shall be carried out in association with local authorities.

POWERGRID will ensure that all plans are approved by competent authorities; that public consultation takes place at necessary stages; and, that grievance redressal is a priority.

3.3.8 Key Definitions

Definitions of some of the key words used in the Social Entitlement Framework of the POWERGRID are as follows.

- a) **Household:** A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen.
- b) **PAPs:** People who lose land, livelihood, homesteads, structures and access to resources as a result of project activities.
- c) **Family:** In relation to a affected person, means, such person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or sisters, father and mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood. All adult married sons in respect of title holder shall be considered as separate family for consideration/eligibility for rehabilitation assistance (Need based assistance to widow daughter separated from her family and living with parents and unmarried sons over the age of 40 may also be considered as special case) having share in the acquired property. However this will not apply to the category of big farmers who are left with sufficient land holding.
- d) **Nomination by PAP:** The head of the family, if so desired, shall be asked to nominate in writing from among the family members whom he/she will like to get the rehabilitation assistance from the company. The nomination made by the head

- of the family generally will not be allowed to change except in special circumstances. But in no case, he/she will be allowed to change the nomination more than once.
- e) **Holding:** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.
 - f) **Marginal farmer:** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated holding up to 1/2 hectare.
 - g) **Small farmers:** means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of 1 ha. or un-irrigated land holding of 2 ha.
 - h) **Big farmers:** means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of more than 5 ha.
 - i) **Agricultural family;** means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers.
 - j) **Agricultural labourer:** means a person, normally resident of the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration under Section-IV who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
 - k) **Displaced family:** means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his complete holding including land and house or other property in the affected village for the purpose of the project is displaced from such land/property.
 - l) **Existing Land Price:** Due to regional and state specific variations on productivity of land, land prices vary in different states and even in the same location, depending upon various parameters. The land purchase committee shall finalize the existing land price based on negotiations keeping in mind revenue records and other land market information.
 - m) **Customary or Usufruct Rights:** Several communities in India, including tribals, have traditionally enjoyed the benefit of using, without impairing, items like land, trees etc., which they do not own. These customary and usufruct rights vary across the country and are well documented by State Governments. However, its determination is in built in Land Acquisition Process, In case, they are not covered under the records for want of updation of records or even due to ignorance, POWERGRID through its process of Land Acquisition Assessment and Social Assessment may be able to recognize these lapses so that interest of all these person are taken care off through Gram Panchyat / local authorities during assessment and subsequent compensation. POWERGRID will adopt norms of the respective State Governments as per the provisions of LA Process.
 - n) **Non-titled (Encroacher):** Persons who have illegally extended/occupy land to which they do not have recognizable legal right or claim they are occupying/ using.

- o) **Squatter:** A person who settles on public land without title or a person who takes unauthorized possession of unoccupied premises or person who gets right of pasturage from government on easy terms.
- p) **Non-Government Organizations:** means any organization outside the Government machinery duly registered under Society Registration Act and devoted to performing socio-economic voluntary activities.
- q) **Land Purchase Committee (LPC)** shall be formed by nomination in the following steps:
- POWERGRID representative from site to be nominated by the Regional head.
 - Representative of Local Authorities to be decided by District Administration.
 - Representative of PAPs to be identified and selected by themselves.
 - Representative of Gram Panchayat or any other person of repute as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAPs.

Land Purchase Committee (Table to be filled)

As per ESPP, a land purchase committee is to be constituted for various activities such as identification of land for land. Its basic role is to identify alternate land from voluntary sellers for the PAPs, who has opted for land for land. LPC is being constituted through nomination of representatives from different agency. However, PAPs has not opted for this option as they were more interested to invest the compensation money with their own comfort in agriculture or other business activity.

S.No	Nominating Agency/Committee	Designation/Name
1	Local Admin	Revenue Divisional Officer
2	PAPs Representative	Shri.Rajadurai S/o Duraisamy Shri.Palanisamy S/o Ramalingam
3	Panchayat Institutions	Shri. M.G.Sakthivel Panchayat President
4	POWERGRID	V. Saravanan (substation incharge)

However, in the instant case PAPs has not opted for ‘Land for Land’ option during the award enquiry as they were more interested to get the compensation money for their own comfort in agriculture or other business activity or repayment of loans, etc. Hence, the committee was not constituted in the instant case and the entire land compensation amount was disbursed to all the titleholders by Revenue Department during November 2014.

- r) **Grievance/Redressal Mechanism:** A committee will be set up comprising of POWERGRID, representatives of local authorities, PAPs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAPs. This committee will address the grievances of the PAPs. A senior official will represent POWERGRID from Region/Corporate Centre. The well-reputed person will not be same as the one in the LPC.

TABLE 3.2: POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
1.	Loss of land		
a)	Homestead land with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Titleholders	(i) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities + Equivalent area of land for alternate home not exceeding 150 sq.m. in rural areas and 75 sq.m. in urban areas free of cost preferably in same village/ panchayat/ area + Registration Charges
b)	Agricultural Land		
(i)	With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Titleholders	Alternative land of equivalent production potential but not more than 1 hectare of irrigated land or 2 hectare of un-irrigated land subject to <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 or Cash compensation at replacement cost ¹ (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance ² as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

(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 3.2: POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
			of minimum agricultural wages
iii	Non-titled (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 / Family	Cash compensation for structure + Lump sum payment ranging between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000/- (depending on type of structure and family size) as onetime 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

TABLE 3.2: POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
			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
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

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

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultation is a process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is sought. Its main goals are in improving the efficiency, transparency and public involvement in large-scale projects or laws and policies. It usually involves *notification, consultation* (a two-way flow of information and opinion exchange) as well as *participation*.

In projects that involve adverse impacts and loss of assets the involvement of affected persons is imperative. Many small meetings and consultations were held prior to acquisition to inform the people about the process, the project and the compensation offered. During the socio-economic survey conducted by INMAS, efforts were also made to conduct group meetings to understand the views and opinion of the people with regard to the impact of the project.

4.2 CONSULTATION ON REHABILITATION MEASURES

General consultations were held with the affected persons during the survey and during Focus Group Discussions in the village during the survey.

4.3 MAJOR FINDINGS IN THE SURVEY AND ISSUES BROUGHT OUT BY PAP'S DURING FGD

- People have owned this land for many years.
- Most of them have become landless due to this project
- People are unhappy about the compensation received. As per them the government compensation rate is highly undervalued.
- Water is a major problem in this area and support received on this issue would be of great help to the people.
- People felt there was a need to improve the infrastructure facilities in the village.
- Most people are involved in agriculture and labour for livelihood, they also cultivate the land for subsistence.

4.4 Community Development Works

During the socio-economic survey conducted a preliminary consultation on community development works and identified some community development works by PAPs and village people. Project authorities informed villagers that after approval of the draft report final consultation will be held to finalise the community works to be developed in the village.

Focus Group Discussion was held with the PAPs and villagers on 19.9.2013 to 27.9.2013 to discuss and inform them about the POWERGRID's ESPP and also the community development plans to be taken up by POWERGRID in their area.

Some of the village development activities as suggested by PAP's and identified during FGD & SES are presented below.

- The repair of the community hall
- The improvement of available health and education facilities
- Repairs of drinking water tanks
- Construction of Bus shelter

Fig: 4.1 Consultation & Survey



During the consultation villagers have asked for following community development in the villages during the public consultation and survey. Copy enclosed as **Annexure-V**

- 1) Anganvadi Building to Pappakudi West Street.
- 2) Proper steps to West street Nondi pond.
- 3) Mud road to be replaced by Tar road from Pappakudi West Street to North Street. (1.5 Km)
- 4) A bridge required at Mannalang Kaaduvetti Street.
- 5) Mud road to be replaced by Tar road from Mannalag Kaduvetti street till main road (1Km).
- 6) A mini Water tank required near Pappakudi Big Street Bus Stand.
- 7) Mud road to be replaced by Tar road from Big Street Mariammankoli till the burial ground.

- 8) Mini water tank required to Pappadudi Kamarajar Colony street.
- 9) A measure of 1000 mtrs. Cement road required at Pappadudi Kamarajar Colony Street.
- 10) Aadithraavidar welfare school standard has to improve as primary school.
- 11) Need to build compound wall for Aadithraavidar welfare school.
- 12) Required mini water tank for Pappakudi North Street.
- 13) Required a New bore well for women health care building.
- 14) Required cement road near health care center.
- 15) Proper steps in the bank of big lake.
- 16) Required mini water tank for Raja street.
- 17) Common playground for youth -2.
- 18) Required sub healthcare center.
- 19) New Building required for Ration shop.
- 20) Required a bus stand.
- 21) A new Library required.

However there is some budgetary limitation on R&R as it is linked with project cost and has definite time framework to complete the activities. Therefore some of the above listed work may be undertaken under the CSR based on need and completion schedule. Out of these 21 mentioned activities 08 of them were decided on given priorities for work to be done. The remaining work may consider in future under CSR activities. The details of community development work are follows-

1. Providing Community Toilets
2. Repair of Community Center
3. Bus shelter in Pappakudi village
4. Provide computers, benches, desks, tables, fans and other furniture to two schools in Pappakudi village
5. Provide beds, bed sheets and other equipment in the primary health centre at Pappakudi village
6. Refurbishing the library
7. Repairing the Anganwadis
8. Repair of drinking water tanks

CHAPTER 5 – ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF PAPS

5.1 Introduction

The overall objective of the Rehabilitation Action Plan is to ensure that the persons affected by proposed construction of the Nagapattinam (GIS) Sub Station will be provided with suitable entitlements and rehabilitation assistance to improve their living standards. This RAP is based on the various procedures and principles laid down by POWERGRID in its Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures document. The RAP outlines the detailed rehabilitation assistance to the affected families as per the criteria, the implementation schedule and the cost and budget for the RAP. Apart from this it also presents the public response towards proposed project obtained through various mode of consultation for impact analysis and to work out a meaningful, effective, workable and mutually beneficial package of compensation measures for the affected families.

5.2 Impact of the Project: Assessment of Public Response

The construction of Nagapattinam 765/400 kV (GIS) Substation requires acquisition of land 62.71 acres of private land from Pappakudi village. Based on the notification the verification exercise and socio-economic survey details of the PAPS show that the land acquisition will affect 49 titleholders (including one diocese) who are private landowners with valid titles. All of them as per the project definition provided in the ESPP can be categorized as titleholders with valid title who are losing their land. The details are presented in the below **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Land acquisition and impact on affected persons

Sl. No	Item	No	Remarks
1	Total land under acquisition	62.71 acres	Total Private land most of it is not fertile and un-irrigated land.
2	Total Number of Project Affected Households	48	53 legal title holders owning 103 plots altogether
3	Total number of in-Significant affected Households	0	All of them are affected
4	Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAP's)(including one diocese)	49	These are the legal title holders
5	Total Number of Project Affected Families (PAF's) as per ESPP	65	As per the definition of ESPP, considering Adult Married Sons of affected persons as separate family, total affected families.

As mentioned above the acquisition of land will have certain adverse impacts on the local economy and the affected families initially. However this is attempted to be mitigated by the construction and other activities and social benefits accruing out of the project which will in long run outweigh the social cost associated with the local economy. The project will

create much more employment opportunities than what it is likely to affect. At the aggregate level, there may be considerable net social gains. The project authorities have the social responsibility of seeing the affected families not become worse-off due to loss of land through adequate compensation and assistance.

5.3 Compensation

The Land Acquisition Officer and Revenue Divisional Officer fixed the valuation of land at Rs.9,25,169/- per hectare excluding 30% solatium, 12 % interest for 273 days, 9% interest for 169 days from taking possession and 9% from the date of disbursement of 80% compensation to the date of completion of one year of possession (for 196 days) and 15% for the remaining 73 days i.e. till passing award. Total land compensation paid as per the award is **Rs. 3,51,46,450/-** (three crores fifty one lakhs forty six thousand four hundred and fifty only). Details presented in the award at **Annexure VI**. Subsequently the communication from RDO dated 28.10.2014 was received to pay balance amt of Rs.32,13,000. The total land compensation amounts to **Rs. 4,07,86,128/-** (Rupees four crores seven lakhs eighty six thousand one hundred and twenty eight).

5.4 Rehabilitation Assistance

5.4.1 Rehabilitation Assistance Criteria

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected families will be 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) Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 375 days of minimum agricultural wages if cultivating the acquired land continuously for last 3 years from section-4 notification
- e) 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families loosing part /negligible amount of land but left with sufficient land to sustain its family.

In addition to the ESPP criteria while exploring the possible options for Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) for the affected persons the other characteristic features that came out of the survey and considered in finalizing the RA include the following:

- The dependency on agriculture which is very high
- The nature of the land and degree of land lost and the remaining land holdings
- Their living standards in terms of other occupations such as service
- Their vulnerability status such the widows, women headed affected households etc
- Their literacy levels and skills and expertise in managing entrepreneurial activities

5.4.2 Categorization of PAFs for Rehabilitation Assistance

As mentioned above the rehabilitation assistance for the affected persons is given as per the Minimum Agricultural Wages. RA amount will not be more than land compensation. Total RA amount is **Rs. 60,21,198/-**. However vulnerable groups like widow, has been considered for additional Rehabilitation Assistance. Proposed Rehabilitation Assistance to PAPs/PAFs is enclosed. (**Annexure- VII**).

5.4.3 Minimum agricultural wage

The minimum agricultural wages in the state of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 146 including DA as per Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Tamil Nadu gazette notification No. GO (2D) No 3 dated 23.01.2015. A copy of the said notification is placed as **Annexure VIII**. (Source: <http://www.paycheck.in/main/salary/minimumwages/tamil-nadu>)

5.4.4 Economic Rehabilitation Measure

As established by the socio-economic survey and 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 65. As per the ESPP based on the above given categorization of the affected families across different groups, and the minimum wages applicable for each category rehabilitation plan is proposed for 64 PAFs. Based on the above mentioned wage rate the amount entitled by the project affected families under different categories under the ESPP is presented in the **Table 5.2** below.

Table 5.2: Entitlement has been calculated

S.No	Entitlement Category	Balance Land	Man days	Min wages	Entitled amount to PAF
A	Land less farmer	PAF is not having land	750	146	750 x 146 = 109500
B	Marginal Farmer	PAF having land >0-1 Ha	500		500 x 146 = 73000
C	Small Farmer	PAF having land >1-10 Ha	375		375 x 146 = 54750
D	Big farmer	PAF having land >10 Ha	200		200 x 146 = 29200
E	Vulnerable	PAF is ST	500		500 x 146 = 73000
		PAF is Women Headed & SC	200	200 x 146 = 29200	

Note: In all cases where land compensation is less than RA as per ESPP the amounts are restricted to amount the PAPs have received as land compensation.

5.4.5 Rehabilitation Assistance

For the PAPs who are marginally impacted having left over land and also gainfully engaged in other occupations such as services, business the RA is given as cash assistance for augmenting their existing business and agricultural activities. Here also cash assistance is distributed among the PAP and eligible PAFs of respective affected persons. For a majority of the affected families those who are losing entire land holding opted for cash assistance but INMAAS explained the differences in receiving one time assistance as cash and getting

regular income through IGS activities. Special efforts were made to the land owners who are becoming landless and convinced them for imparting training programme for Income Generating Activities for generating regular income. The assistance amount may be utilized for establishment of activity, as a capital and POWERGRID will further support in availing financial assistance or loan from bank to the affected families, if required.

a) Rehabilitation Assistance through Cash

Based on the amount of RA entitled it is recommended that the PAF of following categories be given cash compensation:

- RA amounting to less than Rs.50,000/-.
- PAF's aged below 60 years.

b) Rehabilitation Assistance through other secured financial Instruments

The PAFs, who are entitled to RA above Rs. 50,000 and are also above the age of 50 years, shall be provided RA in shape of a Bank Fixed Deposit (FD) with Monthly Income Plan (MIP). It may be seen that the instruments suggested are both economically and financially viable.

c) Training

Further to make this plan more successful a short vocational training may also be organized in the villages with the help of area's lead Bank/organisation for the rural people interested in such projects. This will cover entrepreneurial skills, financial and economic analysis, marketing, subsidies, information sources etc. Such programs will improve the skills in the operations and maintenance of the projects on commercial lines. These inputs will be extremely useful for the success of the rehabilitation schemes proposed for implementation under RAP.

Category of Project Affected Families and RA

Table 5.3

S. No.	Type of farmer	No. of PAFs		Total	Amount (in Rs.)
		RA	No RA	PAFs	
1	Landless	31	01	32	3278629.92
2	Marginal	33	00	33	2742568.13
3	Small	0	0	0	0
4.	Big	0	0	0	0
	Total	64	01	65	6021198.00

5.5 Vulnerable groups

Among the PAFs / PAPs, the following categories can be considered as vulnerable groups:

- i) Widows

- ii) The vulnerable group which consists of “Widow and SC” has been provided additional RA equivalent to 146 Minimum Agricultural Wage Labour (MAWL), (Rs.29,200 /-).

5.6 Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP)

As established by the Socio Economic Survey (SES) 65 PAFs are getting affected due to acquisition of land. The details of RA proposed to PAFs are given below.

Table: 5.4

S.No.	Details	PAFs		Amount (in Rs.)
		No.	%	
1	Cash	54	83.07	5136718.22
2	MIS/FD	10	15.38	884479.84
3	NO RA	01	1.53	0
	Total	65	100.00	6021198.00

5.7 Labour Co-operative/Petty contracts

Wherever possible POWERGRID would try and provide for employment to the local villagers, as manual labour and if any skilled persons from the village are available POWERGRID would employ them for on temporary basis after assessing their skills. As mentioned as part of the consultation findings the people of the affected village are eagerly looking forward to this project with considerable investment. Some of the identified positive impacts include from these investment include the following:

- An increase in the secondary investments on infrastructure;
- Creating new infrastructure facilities resulting in attracting further investments in the locality;
- A demand for the locally available resources ;
- Secondary employment in the services sector;
- Demand for the services from the informal sector such a weeping and cleaning, gardening, washing clothes, vegetable vending etc and
- Economic transformation with sectoral shifts and lesser dependency on agriculture for livelihood.

Some of above listed positive impact shall be there for general public as well as for PAPs like there will be a lot of requirement of unskilled workers for the construction work initially at the premises of POWERGRID. Contractors engaged by POWERGRID are bound by the general condition of contract (General Condition No.13) which stipulate local labours has to be given preference for unskilled and semiskilled job and will be informed about the same by the project authorities and would be asked to hire unskilled labour from the eligible PAPs. It is to emphasize that most of the manpower required in unskilled category and in some cases even in the skilled category shall be hired from local villages only. By the time of completion of the project or even in between other business opportunities like horticulture, sweeping, maintenance contracts etc. shall be there and will be allotted to PAPs on preferential basis.

5.8 Community Development Work

In order to develop surrounding and community resources by POWERGRID for developmental work in the affected village, POWERGRID officials have conducted preliminary consultations with the villagers for identifying the community works. During the consultation held on September 4th 2013 villagers identified some community works. Table 5.5 Presents the proposed Community Development Works

Sl.No	Details of Proposal	Estimate cost (Rs)
1	Providing Community Toilets	1000000
2	Repair of Community Center	1000000
3	Bus shelter in Pappakudi village	500000
4	Provide computers, benches, desks, tables, fans and other furniture to two schools in Pappakudi village	700000
5	Provide beds, bed sheets and other equipment in the primary health centre at Pappakudi village	700000
6	Refurbishing the library	600000
7	Repairing the Anganwadis	500000
8	Repair of drinking water tanks	1000000
	Total	6000000

Most of the above work shall be got done by district authorities on deposit basis and some may be taken up by POWERGRID directly. On the issue of maintenance of the created amenity the village representatives assured that they would take the full responsibility of the maintenance of the amenities created.

5.9 Budget

The total estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation including the land compensation and community development work for the project is about **Rs.5,72,32,534/-**. Details of funds requirements towards R&R measures as estimated are shown in the **Table 5.6** below.

Sl. No	Description	Amount in Rs
1	Socio-economic survey	336573
2	Land acquisition, Compensation for land	43999128
3	Rehabilitation assistance based on minimum wages (@Rs 146 per day)*	6021198
4	Community Development Work	6000000
5	RAP Monitoring	500000
6	Contingency	375635
	Total	5,72,32,534/-

Budget for RAP Implementation

S.No	Description	Amount (In Rs.)
1.	Rehabilitation Assistance to PAFs	6021198
2.	Community Development Work	6000000
3.	Impact Evaluation	500000
4.	Contingent @ 3% (lump sum), (RA+ Developmental work +Impact evaluation)	375635
	Total	1,28,96,833/-

CHAPTER 6 – IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF REHABILITATION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

Implementation and monitoring are critical activities in a Rehabilitation Action Plan. In recognition of this POWERGRID sets out procedures and lays down guidelines for quality in implementing projects and provides a well laid down organizational structure for the effective implementation of the ESPP.

6.2 Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT)

The implementation of RAP is to be carried out by POWERGRID for which an Environment and Social Management Team as per ESPP will be constituted at with Asst. GM (Nagapattinam SS) as it's in charge. Other members of the Team are Chief Manager and one Engineer. The ESMT will take up the implementation of RAP along with the project implementation. The key functions of the ESMT as per policy are as follows:

- Conduct surveys on environmental and social aspects to finalize the route for the power transmission projects
- Conduct surveys for the sites to being considered for land acquisition
- Interact with the Forest Departments to make the forest proposal and follow it up for MoEF clearance
- Interact with the Revenue Authorities for Land Acquisition and follow it up with Authorized Agencies of EAMP and SAMP/RAP
- Implementation of EAMP and SAMP/RAP
- Monitoring of EAMP and SAMP/RAP and producing periodic reports on the same.

As the number of the PAPs is less POWERGRID with its in house capacity can implement the RAP. However, if required reputed NGOs working in the affected area may be recruited for the implementation of the RAP.

6.3 Implementation Schedule

As the intensity of the Rehabilitation activity is relatively, less the proposed activities related to the implementation of RAP would be completed in approximately 18 months from the date of approval for implementation. A Bar Chart for implementation of RAP having time period wise activity has been prepared in consultation with PAPs, consultant and local administration. The implementation has been divided into 06 main activities which include the following:

- Awareness campaign at project site
- Finalization of bank for channelizing Rehabilitation Assistance
- Distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance (Account payee Cheque)
- Implementation of developmental works
- Review Process
- Evaluation and Assessment

The above mentioned 06 main activities have been further divided into many sub activities for in-depth understandings refer **Bar Chart 6.1**.

Monitoring Indicators for implementation of RAP

Table-6.1

	Activities	Sub-activities	Monitoring Indicators	Out put
1	Awareness Campaign	i. Public meeting for mobilising PAFs towards IGS ii. Confidence building among PAFs towards development	-No. of meetings -No. of PAFs attended	Self assessment and its impact
2	Finalization of Bank for channelizing rehabilitation assistance	i Identification of bank	- Name of the bank -Location of branch -Number of PAFs accounts	Identifying problems and good practices
3	Distribution of rehabilitation assistance		-Payment of RA in PAFs account	Increased knowledge and confidence in the banking system
4	Implementation of developmental work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Community Toilets • Repair of Community Center • Bus shelter in Pappakudi village • Provide computers, benches, desks, tables, fans and other furniture to two schools in Pappakudi village • Provide beds, bed sheets and other equipment in the primary health centre at Pappakudi village. • Refurbishing the library • Repairing the Anganwadis • Repair of drinking water tanks 	Physical progress in project site	Actual physical structures handed over to the people
5	Review process	i Monthly review ii. Quarterly review iii. Annual review	- Monthly meeting at site - Quarterly meeting at DM's office - Annual meeting	Feed back and identification of good result.
6	Evaluation and Assessment		- Restoration of income - Change in living standard	Confidence in development work

Fig 6.1 BAR CHART : SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN FOR 765 kV (GIS) NAGAPATTINAM SUBSTATION

Sl. no	Activities	Period in Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Awareness Campaign i. Public meeting for mobilising PAFs towards IGS ii. Confidence building among PAPs towards development	=====																	
2	Finalization of Bank for channelizing rehabilitation assistance	=====																	
3	Distribution of rehabilitation assistance			=====															
4	Implementation of Development/works 1) Providing Community Toilets 2) Repair of Community Center 3) Bus shelter in Pappakudi village 4) Provide computers, benches, desks, tables, fans and other furniture to two schools in Pappakudi village 5) Provide beds, bed sheets and other equipment in the primary health centre at Pappakudi village. 6) Refurbishing the library 7) Repairing the Anganwadis 8) Repair of drinking water tanks			=====															
5	<u>Review Process</u> - Monthly Review - Quarterly Review - Annual Review		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
6	Evaluation and Assessment																	=====	

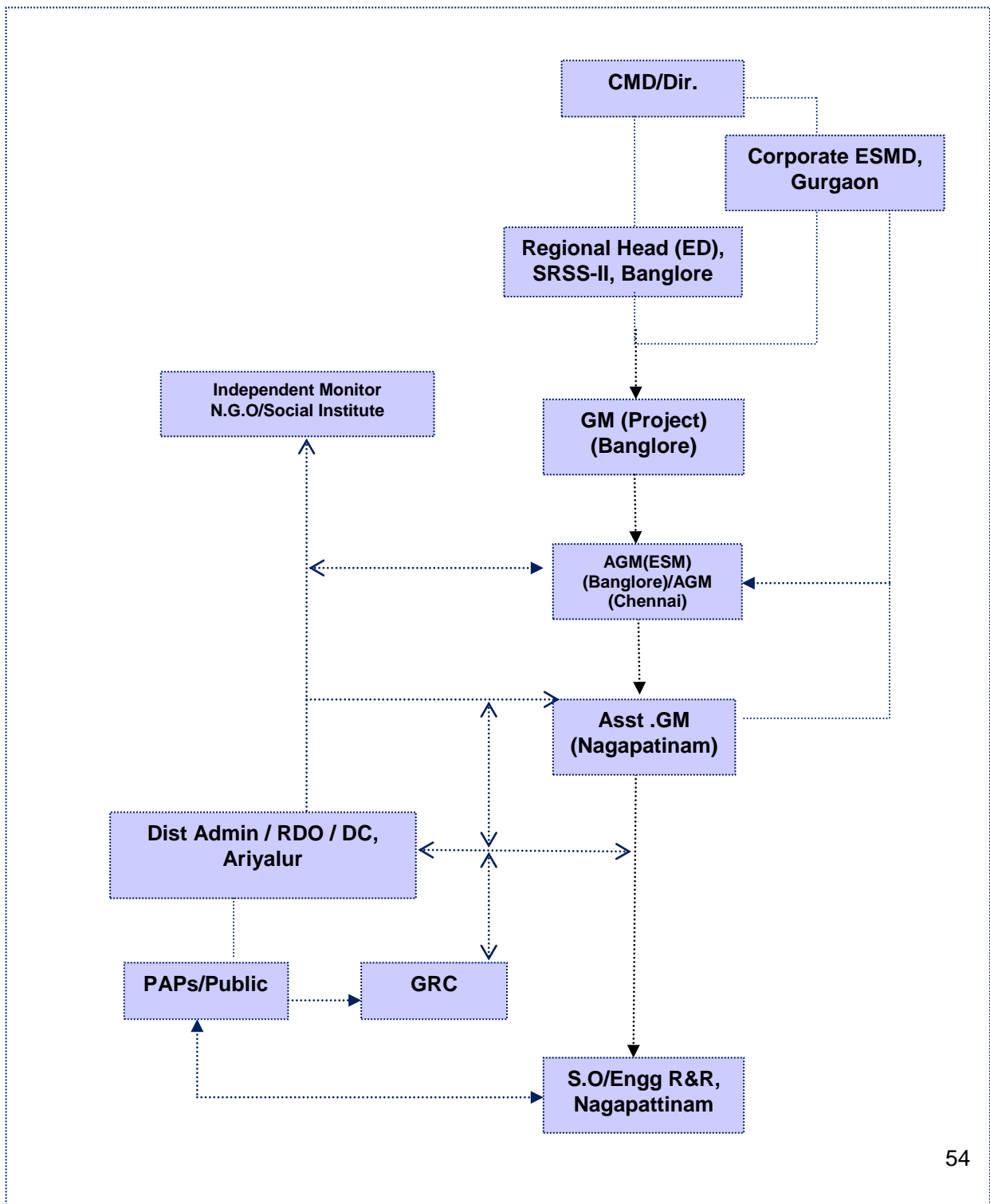
Zero date: POWERGRID Management Approval

The implementation of RAP will start with an orientation and training camp for PAPs at a common place to inform about the details of schemes as well as the documentation requirement for disbursement of rehabilitation assistance. Subsequent activities will follow as per the schedule given in Bar Chart. Implementation of the RAP by POWERGRID shall be carried out with the active participation of PAPs/PAFs and local administration. Public consultation would continue at every stage of implementation to assess the effectiveness of implementation like details of inputs and services provided to the PAPs/PAFs etc.

6.4 Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP

POWERGRID has a well-developed organizational support structure for effective monitoring of the CDP activities. The Monitoring of RAP will be undertaken by the ESMT in place at project site under the supervision of project in charge. In addition to this the ESMD at corporate level and the ESMD at regional office level will continuously monitor the activities during the implementation of RAP. However, to ensure proper monitoring of implementation of RAP if required, an independent agency either an NGO or some social institution may be engaged. Organisation Chart for monitoring of RAP is presented in Flow chart Fig 6.2

Fig 6.2- Organisation Chart for monitoring of RAP



Internal monitoring will be taken up by the Asst. GM (Nagapattinam) and in charge of R&R Cell. Details of the periodic review meetings shall be forwarded to ESMD/Engineering at Regional Head Quarters. Quarterly review meetings will be organized and representative of RHQ and Corporate ESMD will also participate to assess the implementation of RAP. A Public Information Centre shall also establish in substation (project) premises for dissemination of information to all stakeholders and other interested persons. An annual review shall be done by the higher management at Corporate Office to assess and gaze that RAP is being implemented in letter and spirit.

6.5 Evaluation of RAP Implementation

After the implementation of RAP and Evaluation and Assessment of RAP shall be undertaken by some external agency to evaluate and assess the result of RAP and other measures taken for betterment of PAPs

6.6 Grievance Redressal Procedures

POWERGRID is sensitive to the local communities needs and in this direction will set up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted through nomination from different bodies and representatives such as local administration, PAPs, Panchayat. The following table presents a GRC constituted for Nagapattinam substation comprising of following members.

Table: 6.2 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

Sl. No	Nominee's Organization	Name/Designation
1	POWERGRID representative (Site)	Station in-Charge, Nagapattinam. (Chairman)
2	POWERGRID representative (RHQ)	DGM (Env. and Social Management),RHQ (Convener)
3	Representative of local Revenue Authority	RDO/Thasildar
4	Representative of PAPs	1 Narsimharaju alias Yettu S/o Chellakannu 2 Rathinasamy S/o Mayavan
5	Representative of Gram Panchayat	VAO / Special Officer

People of village in general and PAFs in particular has been informed/apprised that in case of any grievance regarding RAP can approach Chairman and Convener of GRC or POWERGRID and the meeting of GRC shall be convened within 15 days of receiving the grievance for its solution/discussion. In case they are not satisfied with the decision of GRC they can approach the DC or Court for solution.