

SECTION –1: BASE LINE DATA AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.1 Objectives

Preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is an integral part and one of the major components of the Social Assessment Process as per Environmental & Social Policy and Procedure (ESPP) of POWERGRID, if the number of affected families are more than 40. The need for the RAP has been identified by the initial assessment and the analysis of expected social impacts which require appropriate mitigative measures for all PAPs/PAFs 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. The RAP will incorporate R&R measures necessary to ensure compensation for assets acquired at replacement value including mitigation of loss of livelihood for all PAPs/PAFs so that their income is sustained and they are not made worse off due to project implementation.

Eastern Region being rich in energy resources for generation of electric power, number of generation projects such as Kahalgaon-II (1320 MW), Barh (1980 MW), North Karanpura (1980 MW), Maithon (1000 MW) etc. are envisaged to be established within next 4-5 years. The power generated from these projects is to be exported to others regions and Northern Region would be a major beneficiary amongst the other regions.

To cater to the demand of Power in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi +500kV HVDC Bi-pole line between Balia Pooling Station (Where Power will be drawn from ER) to Bhiwadi (one of the major hubs in the Northern India) where from electric Power can be dispersed to further North and Western region in case of deficits is being established. Hence, the necessity of establishing Bhiwadi HVDC terminal adjacent to existing sub station. Besides, Bhiwadi under the National Capital Region and in the state of Rajasthan is a major industrial growth center, load demand in this area & Alwar is growing at a fast pace.

1.2 Salient features of the project

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

(Posed for the World Bank funding)

1.3 Transmission Lines

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

1.4 Substation

(i)HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Balia

ii)HVDC Terminal for 2500 MW at Bhiwadi

The System network is enclosed as **Annexure-I**

1.5 Beneficiary States

Northern region constituents: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi are the main beneficiary states.

1.6 Scope of this Report

In house social assessment & RAP of Addl. land being acquired by Govt. of Rajasthan on behalf of POWERGRID for the purpose of settling up HVDC terminal station adjacent to existing Bhiwadi S/s.

1.7 Location of project

Situated in the north-east of Rajasthan, the district of Alwar, where the HVD terminal is proposed to come up, is placed between 27°4' and 28°4' North latitudes and 76°7' and 77°13' east longitudes. The proposed land is 3.8 Km. from Bhiwadi town on the left side of Bhiwari-Tijara Khajur road. It is private land and devoid of any houses. The infrastructure facilities are available in Bhiwadi town approx. 3.5 Km. away from the proposed site. Location MAP is annexed as **Annexure-II**

1.8 Land requirement

For the proposed HVDC S/s total land requirement is 10.53 acres. This additional land is being acquired adjacent to existing S/s and situated in the village Khanpur, Tijara Tahsil of Alwar Distt. Location Map on Khasara Map and adjoining area map is enclosed as **Annexure-III**

1.9 Land acquisition status

About 10.53 acres land adjacent to existing S/s is being acquired. Section -4, notifications is under issuance with State Govt.

1.10 Social assessment process

A thorough understanding of issues related to social, economic and cultural factors of affected people is absolutely important for formulating an appropriate rehabilitation plan. Only detailed socio-economic and cultural study could provide such an understanding. Socio-economic survey work for detailed study and assessment is being done by Social consultant. The Term of Reference (TOR) for the socio-economic survey is enclosed as **Annexure –IV**. However, social assessment on the basis of census 2001 and interaction /public consultation with people of the village and local authority has been done in-house, analysis of which is described in this report. There may be certain variation/charges on the assessment done which would be revised after incorporating findings of Social Consultant report. Socio-economic survey work for detailed study and assessment is being done by consultant.

1.11 Census data and Social Impact Assessment

As per the social assessment and census survey data following is the socio-economic status of the area.

1.12 Geographical area

The Khanpur village is situated 3kms from Bhiwadi on the left side of Bhiwadi-Tizra road in Tizara Tahsil distt. Alwar, Rajasthan. The total geographical area of the village consists of 208.89Ha. which includes large portion of agricultural land. The geographical area of Khanpur village, Tizara tehsil and Alwar distt, is given in the following table:

Geographic area	Alwar District	Tijara Tehsil	Khanpur village
<i>Area</i>	8380 sq. km.	645.26 sq. km.	208.89 Ha.

1.13 Demographic detail of project area.

The demographic details of the project area are as given below:

Description	Village Khanpur	Tahsil Tijara	Distt. Alwar	State Rajasthan
Total	1892	280772	2992592	56507188

population				
No. of males	1005	153970	1586752	29420011
%	53	55	53	52
No. of females	887	126802	1405840	27087177
%	47	45	47	48
Women per 1000 Male	883	824	886	921
Total literacy	57.72	58	61.7	60.4
Total	1090	127101	1488281	27702010
No. of Males	654	89843	998253	18047157
(%)	60	71	67	65
No. of females	436	37258	490028	9654853
(%)	40	29	33	35
Total workers	1001	151716	1458686	23766655
Main workers	661	85419	947587	17436888
(%)	66	56	65	73
Marginal worker	340	66297	511099	6329767
(%)	34	44	35	27
No. of household	333	48118	461973	9317675

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

1.14 Population:

The village has 333 households with a total of 1892 persons. Out of the total population, the male and female percentage is 53% and 47% respectively. The sex ratio is 883 females per 1000 males which is lower than the total state average of 921 female per 1000 males.

State/Distt./Tehsil/village	Population			Sexratio	
	Type	'Total Population'	'Male'		'Female'
Rajasthan	Rural	43292813	22426640	20866173	930
	%	76.61	76.23	77.03	
	Urban	13214375	6993371	6221004	890
	%	23.39	23.77	22.97	
	Total	56507188	29420011	27087177	921
	%	100.00	100.00	100	
Alwar	Rural	2557653	1349768	1207885	895
	%	85.47	85.06	85.92	
	Urban	434939	236984	197955	835

	%	14.53	14.94	14.08	
	Total	2992592	1586752	1405840	886
	%	100	100	100	
Tijara	Rural	226974	121997	104977	860
	%	80.84	79.23	82.79	
	Urban	53798	31973	21825	683
	%	19.16	20.77	17.21	
	Total	280772	153970	126802	824
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Khanpur	Rural	1892	1005	887	883
	%	100.00	100.00	100	

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

1.15 Population of SC/ST

State/Distt. / Tehsil/ village	Population (SC)				Population (ST)		
	Type	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rajasthan	Rural	7739926	4042156	3697770	6717830	3445719	3272111
	%		79.76	79.92		94.38	94.93
		1954536	1025523	929013	379876	205263	174613
	%		20.24	20.08		5.62	5.07
	Total	9694462	5067679	4626783	7097706	3650982	3446724
	%		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00
Alwar	Rural	470427	247631	222796	228853	121508	107345
	%		87.10	87.46		95.15	95.67
	Urban	68609	36667	31942	11052	6199	4853
	%		12.90	12.54		4.85	4.33
	Total	539036	284298	254738	239905	127707	112198
	%		100.00	100.00		100.00	
Tijara	Rural	31677	16872	14805	363	197	166
	%		82.68	83.38		58.46	64.34
	Urban	6486	3534	2952	232	140	92
	%		17.32	16.62		41.54	35.66
	Total	38163	20406	17757	595	337	258
	%		100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00
Khanpur	Rural	391	205	186	2	1	1
	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

1.16 Literacy

The total population of Khanpur village is 1892. Out of which 1092 persons (57.72%) are literate. The literacy in detailed is tabulated below:

State/Distt./Tehsil/village	Type	Literate					
		Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rajasthan	Rural	12946326	67.41	6259098	32.59	19205424	100
	%	71.74		64.83		69.33	
	Urban	5100831	60.03	3395755	39.97	8496586	100
	%	28.26		35.17		30.67	
	Total	18047157	65.15	9654853	34.85	27702010	100
%	100		100				
Alwar	Rural	815309	68.71	371370	31.29	1186679	100
	%	81.67		75.79		79.73	
	Urban	182944	60.66	118658	39.34	301602	100
	%	18.33		24.21		20.27	
	Total	998253	67.07	490028	32.93	1488281	
%	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	
Tijara	Rural	66162	71.76	26038	28.24	92200	
	%	73.64		69.89		72.54	
	Urban	23681	67.85	11220	32.15	34901	100
	%	26.36		30.11		27.46	
	Total	89843	70.69	37258	29.31	127101	100
%	100		100		100		
Khanpur	Rural	654	60.00	436	40.00	1090	100
	%	100.00		100.00		100.00	

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

Details of illiteracy of the project area is given below:

State/Distt./Tehsil/village	Type	Illiterate					
		Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rajasthan	Rural	9480314	39.36	14607075	60.64	24087389	100.00
	%	83.36		83.79		83.62	
	Urban	1892540	40.11	2825249	59.89	4717789	100.00
	%	16.64		16.21		16.38	
	Total	11372854	39.48	17432324	60.52	28805178	100.00
%	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00		

Alwar	Rural	534459	38.98	836515	61.02	1370974	100.00
	%	90.82		91.34		91.14	
	Urban	54040	40.53	79297	59.47	133337	100.00
	%	9.18		8.66		8.86	
	Total	588499	39.12	915812	60.88	1504311	100.00
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	
Tijara	Rural	55835	41.43	78939	58.57	134774	100.00
	%	87.07		88.16		87.70	
	Urban	8292	43.88	10605	56.12	18897	100.00
	%	12.93		11.84		12.30	
	Total	64127	41.73	89544	58.27	153671	100.00
	%	100.00		100.00		100.00	
Khanpur	Rural	351	43.77	451	56.23	802	100.00
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

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

1.17 Caste Composition

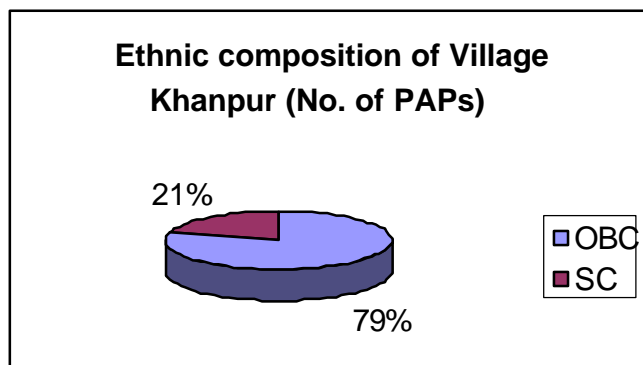
Khanpur village village has a heterogeneous caste composition. Main caste are Ahir ,Harijan,Dhanuk and carpenter.

1.18 Ethnic composition of the village

Ethnic composition is as given below

Type	% population
OBC	79.29
SC	20.71

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



1.19 Religious composition:

Khanpur village is dominated by Hindu (100%). All (93) PAPs belong to Hindu religion.

1.20 Infrastructure Facilities in the Project Affected Villages

The project villages are located very close to a small township of Bhiwadi, which has got more or less all the infrastructural facilities. The following is the description of the infrastructural facilities available in the area.

Name of facility	Location/Distance
Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre	In Bhiwadi about 3 Km.
Private Hospital	In Bhiwadi about 3 Km.
Block HQ	Four Km. Away
Post Office	Khijuriwas
Bank	In Bhiwadi about 3 Km.
Police Station	In Bhiwadi about 8 Km.
Agriculture Market	At block HQ 4Km. Away
Connecting Road	Pucca road available
Primary School	In both the villages
High School	In Bhiwadi & Khijuriwas.

1.21 Cropping pattern

The classification of the existing land of this area can be done in the following forms:

- Uncultivable land
- Permanent Pastures and other grazing land
- Cultivable Waste
- Sown Area

There are three crop-growing seasons in this area

<u>Season</u>	<u>Month</u>
<i>Kharif</i>	<i>June to September</i>
<i>Rabi</i>	<i>October to March</i>
<i>Zaid</i>	<i>April to June</i>

Kharif and Rabi are the two important crop seasons in the district. Among the Kharif crops mainly Bajra, Jowar and Kharif pulses are grown while the Rabi crops include wheat, Gram, Barley etc. The said crops, which are raised

throughout the year due to artificial irrigation, comprise of fruits and vegetables. Some other cereals and millets are also grown in the district. Among oilseeds, rape and mustard account for the largest area and is the most important of the crops in the district.

The majority of the farmers practice sedentary peasant agriculture with the help of machine and simple implements. The method of village is somewhat intensive and most of the farmers employ manual procedures. Planting is done in furrows and several crops may be planted in the same field at different intervals. Food crops accounting for over three-fourths of the cropped area, and cash crops like sugarcane and oilseeds receive major attention under the prevalent system of cropping.

Kharif and Rabi are the main crops in the Tehsil of Tijara. Among Kharif crops, are mainly bajra, jowar, maize, tur and other pulses while Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram, etc. Some other cereals and millets are also grown both as Rabi and Kharif crops. Sesamum is cultivated throughout the district. Among oilseeds rape and mustard claims the largest area and is the most important produce in the district. Other crops of oil seeds like Todi and Teesi are produced in abundance. Fruits and vegetables are also sown throughout the district where the soil especially suits this type of cultivation and also where suitable irrigation facilities are available.

The main sources available for irrigation in the Tehsil of Tijara are wells and tanks. Out of the net area irrigated in 1989-90, 210718 hectares was irrigated by wells and tube wells followed by 9325 hectares by other sources and again 3247 hectares by tanks.

1.22 Livestocks

Out of the total livestock in the district 33.87% are goats, 30.72% cattle, 25.48% buffaloes, 6.62% sheep and the rest 3.31% comprises of horses and ponies, mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

SECTION –2: PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

2.1 Project affected persons and their profile

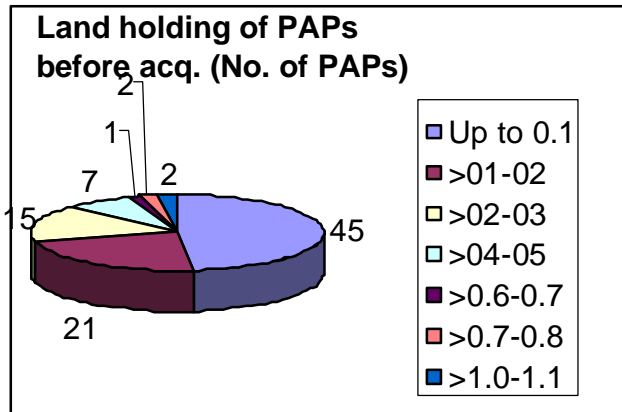
As per land and social assessment and revenue record the total no. of PAPs are 93. Out of 93 PAPs 5 PAPs are losing land >40-50% . 85PAPs are losing land more than 50%. The detailed profile of PAPs is enclosed as **Annexure:V**

2.2 Land holding pattern

The average size of the land holdings of PAPs are 0.328 acres. About 71% PAPs have up to 0.2 acre land. All PAPs are marginal farmer. The land holding of PAPs are given below:

2.3 Before acquisition:

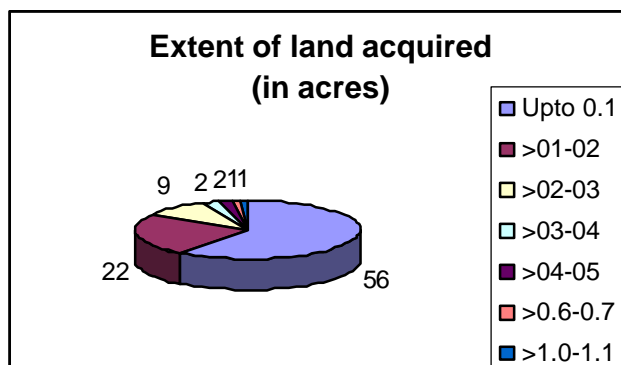
Size of land holding (In acres)	No. of PAPs	%
Up to 0.1	45	48.39
>01-02	21	22.58
>02-03	15	16.13
>03-04	0	0.00
>04-05	7	7.53
>05-06	0	0.00
>0.6-0.7	1	1.08
>0.7-0.8	2	2.15
>0.8-0.9	0	0.00
>0.9-1.0	0	0.00
>1.0-1.1	2	2.15
Total	93	100.00



2.4 Extent of land acquisition:

56 PAPs (60.22.1%) have land loss up to 0.1acre land. 84% PAPs have loss land up to 0.2 Acre. Details of land acquired from PAPs are given below:

Land acquired in (Acre)	No. of PAPs	%
Upto 0.1	56	60.22
>01-02	22	23.66
>02-03	9	9.68
>03-04	2	2.15
>04-05	2	2.15
>05-06	0	0.00
>0.6-0.7	1	1.08
>0.7-0.8	0	0.00
>0.8-0.9	0	0.00
>0.9-1.0	0	0.00
>1.0-1.1	1	1.08
Total	93	100.00

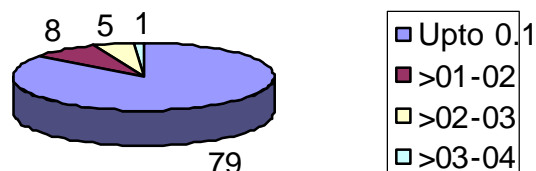


2.5 Post acquisition

Due to land acquisition by the POWERGRID, the percentage of those PAPs having total land up to 0.1acre went up to around 84.95%. Details of land holding after land acquisition are given below:

Land in (acres)	No. of PAPs	%
Upto 0.1	79	84.95
>01-02	8	8.60
>02-03	5	5.38
>03-04	1	1.08
>04-05	0	0.00
>05-06	0	0.00
>0.6-0.7	0	0.00
>0.7-0.8	0	0.00
>0.8-0.9	0	0.00
>0.9-1.0	0	0.00
>1.0-1.1	0	0.00
Total	93	100.00

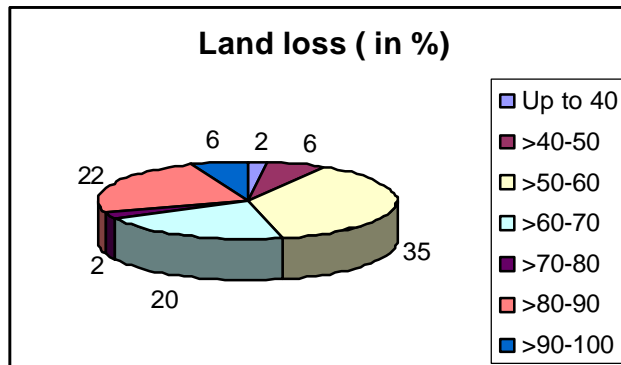
Land holding status after acquisition
(No. of PAPs)



2.6 Loss of land (in %)

% Land loss of PAPs due to land acquisition is given below:

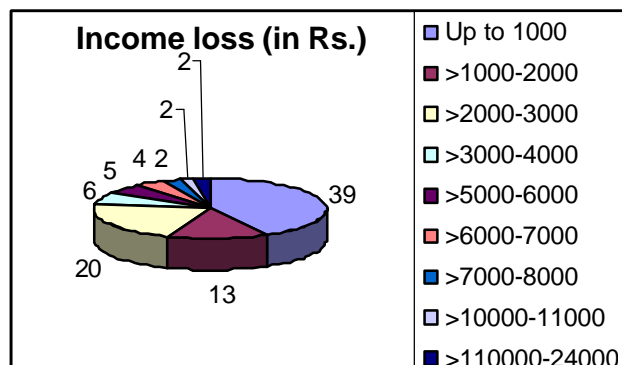
Land loss (in %)	No. of PAPs	%
Up to 40	2	2.15
>40-50	6	6.45
>50-60	35	37.63
>60-70	20	21.51
>70-80	2	2.15
>80-90	22	23.66
>90-100	6	6.45
Total	93	100.00



2.7 Income loss due to land acquisition

Due to land acquisition out of 93 PAPs, 39 PAPs (41.94%) have lost income up to Rs. 1000 and 13 PAPs (13.98%) have lost income between >1000-2000Rs. Income loss of PAPs in detailed are as given below:

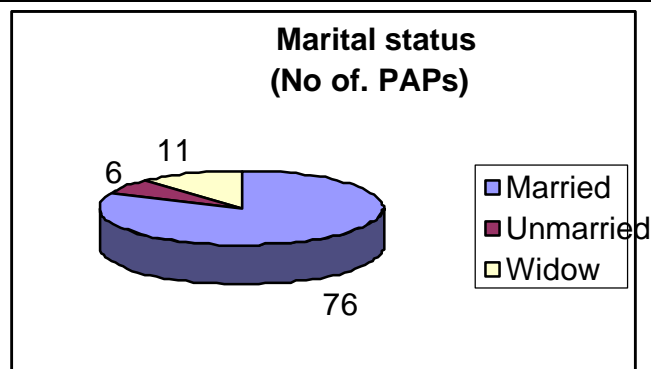
Income range (inRs.)	No. of PAPs	%
Up to 1000	39	41.94
>1000-2000	13	13.98
>2000-3000	20	21.51
>3000-4000	6	6.45
>4000-5000	0	0.00
>5000-6000	5	5.38
>6000-7000	4	4.30
>7000-8000	2	2.15
>8000-9000	0	0.00
>9000-10000	0	0.00
>10000-11000	2	2.15
>110000-24000	2	2.15
Total	93	100.00



2.8 Marital status of PAPs

Out of 93PAPs, 76PAPs (87.12%) are married as against only 06PAPs (6.45%) who are unmarried. 11PAPs (11.83%) are widow.

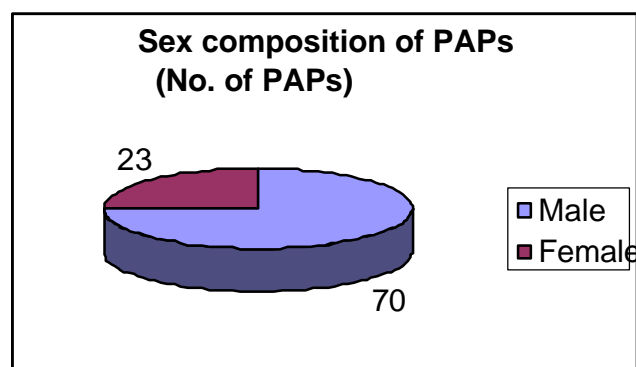
Details	No. of PAPs	%
Married	76	81.72
Unmarried	6	6.45
Widow	11	11.83
Total	93	100.00



2.9 Gender of PAPs

Out of 93PAPs (75.27%),70PAPs (24.73) are male and 23PAPs (24.73%) are female. The details are as follows

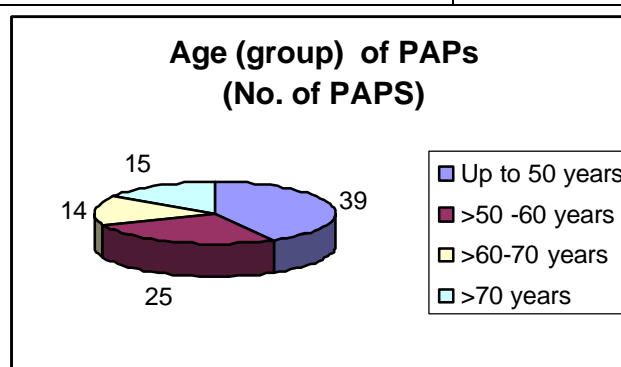
Sex	No. of PAPs	%
Male	70	75.27
Female	23	24.73
Total	93	100.00



2.10 Age of PAPs

Out of total 93 PAPs (41.94%) are in the age group of up to 50 years. 25PAPs (26.88%) are in the age group of 50-60 years

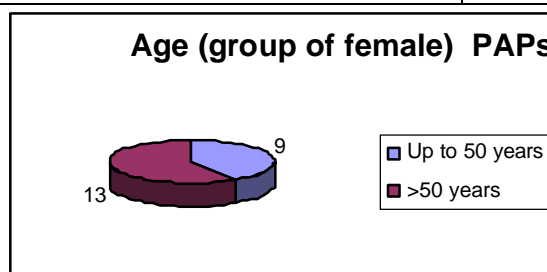
Age (range)	No. of PAPs	%
Up to 50 years	39	41.94
>50 -60 years	25	26.88
>60-70 years	14	15.05
>70 years	15	16.13
Total	93	100



2.11 Age of Female PAPs

Out of 22PAPs, 9PAPs (40.91%) are in the age group of up to 50 years and 13 PAPs (59.09%) are more than 50 years. The details are as follows

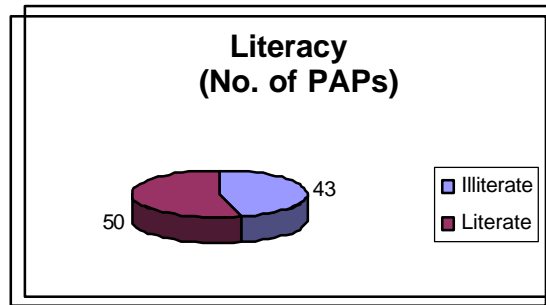
Details	No. of PAPs	%
Up to 50 years	9	40.91
>50 years	13	59.09
Total	22	100.00



2.12 Literacy

Out of 93PAPs, 43 PAPs (46.24%) are illiterate and 50 PAPs (53.76%) are literate 46.24%. Literacy level of PAPs are tabulated below:

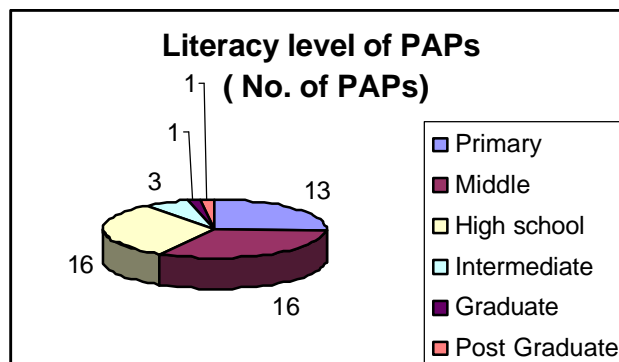
Literacy		
Literacy profile	No.	%
Illiterate	43	46.24
Literate	50	53.76
Total	93	100.00



2.13 Education of PAPs

13 PAPs (26%) have education up to primary level. 16 PAPs (32%) are middle level. Total 4% PAPs are graduate and post graduate. Educational levels of PAPs are tabulated below:

Educational level	No.	%
Primary	13	26.00
Middle	16	32.00
High school	16	32.00
Intermediate	3	6.00
Graduate	1	2.00
Post Graduate	1	2.00
Total	50	100.00



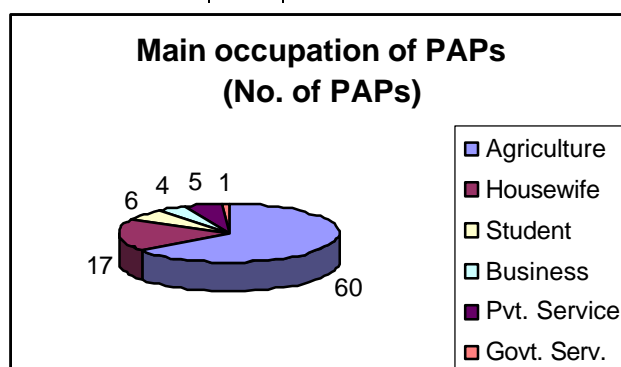
2.14 Caste and Religion

All the PAPs (100%) belong to Ahir (Backward caste) and Hindu by religion.

2.15 Occupational Profile of PAPs

Main occupations of PAPs are given below:

Occupational Category	No.	PAPs
Agriculture	60	64.52
Housewife	17	18.28
Student	6	6.45
Business	4	4.30
Pvt. Service	5	5.38
Govt. Serv.	1	1.08
Total	93	100.00



60 PAPs (64.52%) are engaged in agriculture and related occupations. Only 4 (5.38%) PAPs are engaged in business.

2.16 Houses owned by PAPs

The residential houses of all the PAP are Pucca and no PAPs are residing in a Kachcha house.

Type of house	% of Households
Pucca	100
Kachcha	0
Total	100

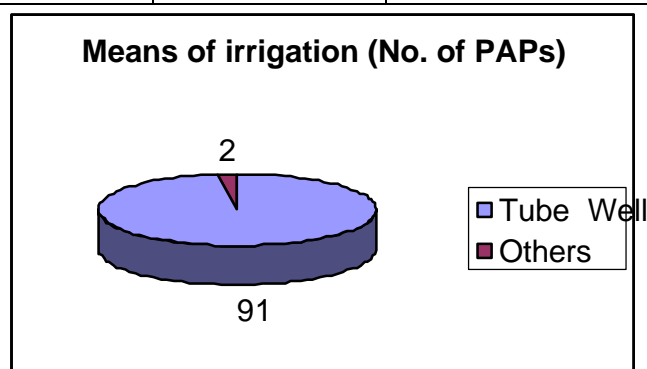
2.17 Economic profile of the PAPs

Major source of income of the people is related to the, Agriculture, rearing of the cattle. They supply milk and other milk products which is marketed at the nearby town of Bhiwadi and the tehsil at Tijara. Since the PAP predominantly belong to the Ahir caste hence the cattle-rearing is practiced as the primary profession in household which have comparatively smaller landholdings. Animal wealth includes cow, buffalo, goat etc. PAPs have mainly buffalos for milk business.

2.18 Means of irrigation

The details of irrigation facilities used by PAPs are given below:

Means of Irrigation	No. of PAPs	% of PAPs
Tube Well	91	97.85
Canal	0	0
Manual Lifting	0	0
Others	2	2.15
Total	93	100



2.19 Cropping

The cropping pattern of the project-affected area heavily depends on the nature and availability of irrigation facilities. Assured water supply enables the farmers to grow different crops and even double or triple cropping was also found to be possible. Almost all of the net sown area of the acquired land was found dependent on tube-well irrigation and monsoons had a very insignificant role to play

SECTION-3: REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT POLICY / ENTITLEMENTS

POLICY OF ENTITLEMENT:

Transmission projects generally do not require large area because land below tower/line is not acquired as per law and only a small piece of land is only acquired for sub-stations. For that too POWERGRID is following and will continue to follow the practice land management to minimize the land requirement to the barest minimum. Generally 20 to 40 hectare of land is required for constructing a substation depending upon the type and voltage level. Even for this 20 to 40 hectare land, POWERGRID try to locate sub station on Government/waste land as far as possible and in the absence of Government land private land is selected for substation. In all such cases a detailed social assessment will be carried out to ascertain the likely impact of acquisition of land on the affected population. POWERGRID social assessment process is follows:

Preliminary assessment: It will be carried out at the stage of land selection for Sub Station and will cover following aspects:

- i) Total land required and its location
- ii) Current land used pattern
- iii) Likely persons to be affected (local revenue authorities shall be consulted for such data)
- iv) Unit of government which has jurisdiction for acquisition of such land.

If the preliminary assessment indicates that more than 40 families are getting affected a detailed socio economic survey shall be carried out by 3rd party preferably by professionals having similar experience and if the number of families are less than 40 such survey may be undertaken departmentally.

Cut off Date: To prevent subsequent influx of encroacher or others who wish to take advantage of R&R benefits an eligibility, cut off date is required to be established. For all such cases cut off date for eligibility shall be Section-IV notification under LA act.

Socio Economic Survey: Since available data from census report may be inadequate for assessing and planning the R&R action plan for the affected people, a detailed socio economic base line survey shall be carried out as soon as Section IV notification under LA act is published. Survey will cover the affected

village/villages in general and affected population in particular including collection of data from all categories of affected population like land holders, landless, squatters, artisans etc. if any. The detailed terms of reference for such survey is annexed as Annexure-I. In brief Socio Economic Survey will carry information on following :

Village Profile: It will cover its location, demography features, social structure and institutions, natural resources like water, land, forest, grazing area etc. and cultural anthropological, educational and health status and common resources available in the affected village like roads, buildings, school, college, dispensary, club houses, temples etc. To assess the socio economic condition of the affected village and to plan community development programme for entire community.

Family Profile: It will cover the demographic profile, name of head of the family and name of other members of the family, the cast and religion, age, sex, education qualification of the individual member.

Property inventory: It should contain information on extent of land i.e homestead, agriculture whether irrigated or un irrigated and their classification trees standing on them. Houses with number of rooms and its type, farm equipment and live stock, wells, tube wells etc. as well as govt. land if used by the local people and their detail.

Productive assets: It will cover cropping pattern and productions, live stock production, artisan activity or details of other occupational.

Income profile: It will contain information of occupation of individual member of the family (cultivation, service, artisans, wage earner, agricultural labourer, business etc.) with source and average monthly/annual income to assess the losses due to acquisition of land/assets.

Socio Economic Survey shall also identify various **ongoing governmental developmental/training programme** going on in the area for possible dovetailing them with the IGS offered to PAFs by POWERGRID for restoration of economic level of affected persons. Survey will also identify organisations either government or non government working in the area which can assessed in planning and implementation of R&R activities.

Public disclosure/Consultations: Affected population shall be informed/consulted on compensation/rehabilitation options through various means like public meeting or displaying such information at key points. Generally, people shall be consulted during the acquisition/survey process and after the draft RAP is prepared to know their opinion and aspirations.

Identification Record : Identification record of all PAFs containing name of the head of the family, his age, caste, father's name, village name and name and age of the other family members dependant on him along with attested photo of Head of the family shall be maintained at site. This record shall be used for allotting unskilled/semi skilled job during construction phase through contractors and for allotment of petty contracts during the operational stage as well as for R&R planning and implementation.

Budget: The total cost of R&R including cost of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social assessment, planning, implementation, supervision monitoring and evaluation shall be included as the integral part of project cost so that provision for sufficient fund is available to take up the R&R activity as planned.

Implementation & Monitoring: Implementation of approved rehabilitation action plan shall be a time bound activity and will be implemented during the first 12 to 15 months of the project execution. If required implementation of RAP may be entrusted to a body (Government or social organisations) active in that area. For monitoring of RAP implementation a Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned head of the region (POWERGRID) and other members including representative of local authorities, panchyat, PAPs, NGOs etc. shall be constituted who will be responsible for overall implementation of RAP and shall forward its quarterly report to the POWERGRID management.

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

(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. 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 category:

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. Alternate land for allotment to PAFs shall be taken from the State Government or from voluntary sellers at existing land prices top 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. 10,000/- per ha. 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 (< 1/2 ha. of irrigated land).
- 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer (> 1/2 ha-1ha.. of irrigated

land).

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

Tenants/sharecroppers/leaseholders or encroachers: 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 and even on vacant government land 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, encroachers will get these benefits if they are cultivating the acquired land continuously for last three years from date of section-4 notification which shall be established through local records or on the basis of socio-economic survey.

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 comprising of representatives of POWERGRID, Local Authorities PAFs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAFs.

(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 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/- which ever 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 one time 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.

- (b) Loss of shop/l 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. 10,000/- 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 local records or on the basis of socio-economic survey.

Cattle shed: It has been noticed in past that some people have erected a temporarily shed for keeping cattle in their fields which some times is not considered by authorities for any compensation if it is not properly build.

Therefore to off set the loss owner of cattle shed shall be entitled to one time payment of Rs. 3000/- in addition to compensation fixed by revenue authorities.

(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 posses 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. Package for starting a enterprise and a transitional allowance equivalent to 1 year income as finalised by LPC.

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

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

In this category of impacts, the beneficiary is typically communities, 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.

(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.

(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 for shifting of material/cattle from existing place to alternate place.

(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:

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) The socio-economic survey establishing the need for such schemes

The following are illustrative:

Dairy, Poultry, Handicrafts, etc,

Dairy and Poultry are one of the most viable rehabilitation options. Such a project offers a good market for dairy and poultry products and this option is expected to prove beneficial. In some areas, people earn their living through handicrafts or other income generating schemes (Table -1). To encourage the PAPs and their families for taking these useful avocations POWERGRID will provide rehabilitation assistance as per the category of entitlements that will preferably be channelised through banks.

Table -1 : List of Income Generating Scheme

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 Bharbhujja, chana, dalia, manufacturing	Carpentry and blacksmithy 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 Agarbatti	Bamboo and cane products Manufacture of cane Gur & Khandasari
Handloom Manufacture of Laundry soap	Bullock driven Power driven

Shops

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:

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.

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/evictee 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.

Definitions:

Household :A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen.

PAPs : People who lose land, livelihood, homesteads, structures and access to resources as a result of project activities.

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. However this will not apply to the category of big farmers who are left with sufficient land holding.

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.

Holding: means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.

Marginal farmer: means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding upto one hectare or irrigated holding upto 1/2 hectare.

Small farmers: means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of 1 ha. or un irrigated land holding of 2 ha.

Big farmers: means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of more than 5 ha.

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.

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.

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.

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 finalise the existing land price based on negotiations keeping in mind revenue records and other land market information.

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 recognise 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.

Encroacher: Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying/using.

Squatter : A person who settles on public land without title or a person who takes unauthorised possession of unoccupied premises or person who gets right of pasturage from government on easy terms.

Non Government Organisations: means any organisation outside the Government machinery duly registered under Society Registration Act and devoted to performing socio-economic voluntary activities.

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 local authorities and PAPs.

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. POWERGRID will be represented by a senior official from Region/Corporate Centre. The well reputed person will not be same as the one in the LPC.

The abstract of the above framework is as follows:

TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
<p><i>I. Loss of land</i> a. Homestead land with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</p>	<p>Titleholders</p>	<p>(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</p>

<p>b. Agricultural land (i) with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>(ii) tenants, sharecroppers, leaseholder, encroachers</p>	<p>Titleholders</p> <p>Individual</p>	<p>preferably in same village/panchayat/area + Registration Charges</p> <p>(i) Alternative land of equivalent production potential but not more than 1ha. of irrigated land or 2 ha. of un-irrigated land subject to</p> <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 <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost** (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance***as follows:</p> <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. <p>(ii) Reimbursement for unexpired lease+ Rehabilitation Assistance* equivalent to 200 days of minimum agricultural wages.</p> <p>*** Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation.</p>
<p>2. Loss of structure a. House (i) with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>(ii) tenant, leaseholder</p> <p>(iii) squatters</p>	<p>Titleholders</p> <p>Individual</p> <p>Household / Family</p>	<p>(i) cash compensation + Rs. 25,000/- assistance(based on prevailing GOI norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house + transition benefits as per category-6.</p> <p>(ii) lumpsum payment equivalent to 6 month rent (on production of proof) or Rs. 5000/- which ever is higher to re-establish residence</p> <p>(iii) Cash compensation for structure+ lumpsum payment ranging between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000/- (depending on type of structure and family size) as one time payment towards disturbance + transition benefits as per category-6.</p>
<p>b. Shop/ Institutions (i) with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</p> <p>(ii) tenants, leaseholder</p>	<p>Individual</p> <p>Individual</p>	<p>(i) Cash compensation + Rs. 10000/- for construction of working shed/shop + rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.</p> <p>(ii) Transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.</p> <p>(iii) Cash compensation for structure+ transition allowance</p>

(iii) squatters	Individual	equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.
(iv) Cattle shed	Owner/ Family	(iv) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities + Rs. 3000/- for re-construction of cattle shed.
3. Loss of livelihood/ Wage / Occupation Agriculture/ commercial	Individual	Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of Income Generating Scheme (IGS) or in shape of Units in joint name of spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for sustainable/regular income + provision for need based short training on development of entrepreneurship skills/facilities on selected IGS.
4. Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities a. Rural common property resources b. Urban Civic amenities	Community Community	a. Replacement/augmentation of CPRs /amenities or provisions of functional equivalence b. Replacement/access to equivalent amenities/services
5. Loss of standing crops/trees a. With valid title b. Tenant/lessee	Family	for either category, only the cultivator will get compensation at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees
6. Losses during transition of displaced persons/ establishments/ Shifting/Transport 7.Losses to Host Communities/Amenities/ Services	Family/unit Community	Provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material/cattles from existing place to alternate place. Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs

* The proposed entitlement framework will be applicable only in the case of land acquisition for substation.

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

Additional Benefit for Tribal people

Although the complete avoidance of tribal land is practiced in siting the substation land however, due to unforeseen reason if tribal land acquisition become inevitable than following benefit in addition to above shall be provided to affected tribal families:

- Land for land option shall be preferred for rehabilitation of affected families;
- Tribal PAFs shall be entitled to additional RA of 500 days minimum agricultural wages if land for land option is not feasible or not opted and PAF willing to adopt mainstream;
- If resettlement is involved they will be re-settled close to their natural habitat so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity;
- All tribal PAFs shall be consulted through their representative or group engaged in their welfare activities for all their rehabilitation measures.

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

Land purchase committee

As per the social entitlement framework a land purchase committee is to be constituted for various activities like identification of **land for land** and assessment of assistance for various other Rehabilitation Assistance specially for the tenants/leaseholder and loss of livelihood. Since in the present case there is no tenant or leaseholder as well as there is no loss of structure involved its basic role is to identify/arrange alternate land from voluntary sellers for the PAF opted for land for land. LPC will be formulated through nomination of representatives by POWERGRID, local authorities as decided by Distt. Administration, Gram Panchayat or any other person of repute as mutually agreed with and PAPs. Nominations from different bodies will be called for constitution of LPC. Distt. Authority will be asked to nominate his representative for LPC.

Land purchase Committee

S.NO.	Nominating agency	Name of committee members
1.	Local Administration	ADM/Tahshildar
2.	POWERGRID	In charge (Bhiwadi) S/s
3.	Panchayat representative	Sarpanch/Representative
4.	PAP's representative	To be nominated by PAPs

Grievance redressal procedures

To address the problems of PAPs during formulation/implementation of RAP a Grievance Redressal Committee is to be set up at project level as per the provisions of ESPP. As such a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed through nomination from different bodies like local administration, PAPs & Panchayat. Local authorities will nominated his representative The nominations in the committee will be as follows.

S.NO.	Nominating agency	Name of Redressal Committee member
1.	Local Administration	SDM (Chairman)
2.	POWERGRID	Regional PESM (Convener)
3.	Panchayat Representative	To be nominated
4.	PAP's representative	To be nominated

People of village in general and PAPs in particular will be informed/apprised that for their any grievance they can approach chairman & Convener of GRC 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.

Public consultation

In order to inform public about the project and the land acquisition, many small group meetings and public meetings were organised time to time. Public meeting was organised in the affected village Khanpur on 21.11.04. To get the maximum participation during the Public consultation Programme a notice was served well in advance to the villagers. The details of transmission project and its importance were explained to the villagers by the Deputy manager, Bhiwadi S/Stn. About 35 PAPs including Sarpanch Mr. Dhani Ram of village Khanpur and ESMD representative participated in public consultation (**Plate-1**). Pamphlets in local language were circulated during the programme amongst the participants. The programme was arranged in interactive way and PAPs have demanded for various developmental work like construction of roads, water supply and one room for dispensary etc. The villagers including Sarpanch appreciated the programme and they assured to extend their cooperation for construction of transmission project.

Two more awareness programmes have been planned for public consultation proceeding implementation of RAP. However, small group meeting and interaction with PAPs will continue during the course of RAP implementation. POWERGRID is in constant touch with all the affected people and regular interaction on day to day basis is going on.

SECTION-4 : REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN (RAP)

The present Rehabilitation Action Plan is based on the basis of in-house social assessment, revenue record ,interaction / public consultation with PAPs and local authority .It will be revised accordingly. Socio-economic survey work for detailed study and assessment is being done by Social consultant (tentatively by Jan.'05).

4.1 Compensation:

As per POWERGRID's Policy compensation is to be paid at replacement value In the present case, land acquisition is under process. POWERGRID will pay compensation as decided by DC/ Land acquisition officer along with 30% solatium etc. 3 tube well and 1 cattle shed are also getting effected. POWERGRID will pay compensation for loss of structure as fixed by revenue authority and suitable measure as per ESPP.

4.2 Rehabilitation Assistance

Over and above compensation, all eligible PAPs will be getting Rehabilitation Assistance to the tune of Rs.37500/- to Rs. 561250/-. based on the loss of land. RA amount will not be more than land compensation (except vulnerable group like widow). Proposed rehabilitation assistance list of PAPs is enclosed as **Annexure-VI**

4.3 Category of Project affected persons

Out of 93 PAPs, 5 PAPs are land less due to land acquisition and 88 PAPs are marginalised farmers. They were also marginalised farmer before land acquisition. Land loss of PAPs varies from 0.0041 -1.0625 acres.

4.4 Rehabilitation assistance criteria

In order to ensure a holistic approach to the rehabilitation policy against the proposed POWERGRID project, need for accountable rehabilitation measures is earnestly felt. Also the policy ought to be broad based and result yielding to shove of the stigma that involuntary resettlement has been the unintended companion of development projects. The need for preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) has been identified as an important step in POWERGRID'S Environment and Social Policy and Procedure. Rehabilitation package has been developed considering the following:

As per the social entitlement framework (ESPP), POWERGRID will provide rehabilitation assistance. Rehabilitation assistance amount varies from Rs.7500 (Cash for 100 days of minimum agricultural wages, PAPs losing negligible amount of land) up to a maximum of Rs.56250/- (750 days of minimum wage labour for families losing entire land/rendered landless or starting any Income Generating Scheme (IGS) opted by PAPs.) A variety of IGSs will be offered on the basis of consultation with the PAPs after socio-economic survey by social consultant . However, during public consultation on 21.11.04 by POWERGRID, They have intended for following income generating scheme

1. Dairy
2. Different type of business like Kirana store, Tea stalls etc.
3. Motar binding
4. Augmentation of business

All PAPs are Yadav, who are engaged mainly in dairy business. While formulating the rehabilitation scheme to be given to the eligible PAPs as per their option of IGS, the following factors will be considered.

1. Extent of land acquired
2. Left over land
3. Caste and Family background
4. Loss of income due to land acquired
5. Attitude of PAPs and their skills
6. Age of the PAPs
7. Backward & forward linkages – raw material and market
8. Socio-cultural environment.

For successful implementation of IGSs, PAP will have to contribute only 10% - 20% cost of the selected IGS on case to case basis and balance 80-90% will be given by POWERGRID as RA. This has been devised based on past experiences of running IGSs under many projects and schemes so that immediate gratification of money would be restricted and chance of failure of IGSs could be reduced. The summary of assessment and the amount to be provided as RA to the eligible PAPs is presented as below.

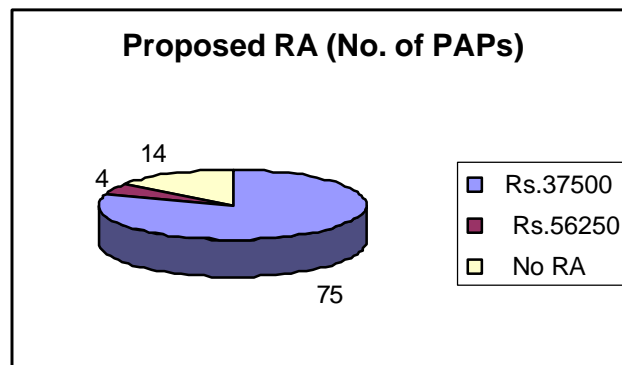
4.5 Rehabilitation action plan

As established by the social assessment (in-house) a total no. of 93 PAPs are getting affected due to acquisition of land. Rehabilitation Action Plan(RAP)

proposes Rehabilitation assistance to 79 PAPs, RA will be provided through cash or through different Income Generation Scheme (IGS) which will be fine tuned after detailed survey and studies by Social by consultant. RA list is enclosed as **Annexure-VI**. A budget of Rs. 31.50 lacs has been drawn & proposed for implementation of RAP. Apart from this Rs.31.38 lacs has been allocated for other development schemes to be undertaken in the village.

The amount of Rehabilitation assistance proposed for PAPs are given below:

S.No.	Amount (In Rs.)	No.of PAPs	Total amount
1.	37500.00	75	2812500.00
2.	56250	04	225000.00
3.	No RA	14	----
	Total	93	3037500.00



4.6 Land for land :

As per the ESPP the person losing entire land are entitled for land for land within the radius of 25kms. Land for land option will be taken from eligible PAPs during Socio-economic survey. If PAPs will opt land for land POWERGRID will provide land to eligible PAPs, subject to availability of land.

4.7 Jobs

Since there will be a lot of requirement of unskilled workers for the construction work initially at the premises of POWERGRID. There'll be enough work available in the project site itself. Contractors engaged by POWERGRID will be asked to engage local people for unskilled/semiskilled job. By the time of completion of the project or even in between other business opportunities like horticulture, sweeping, maintenance contracts etc. shall be identified by project authorities/co-operative for sustainability of their income.

4.8 Petty contractor ship

If PAPs have experience in construction work, they will be considered for award of petty contracts on a preferential basis with the contractors of POWERGRID. There as far as possible PAFs may provided with jobs as petty contractors from the powergrid.

4.9 Developmental Work to be taken up by POWERGRID

In order to develop community resources sand infrastructures the following measures will be taken up by the POWERGRID in the village.

S.N o.	Head of Expenditure	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost
1.	Construction of 1 room (for dispensary)	Rs.3,00000	1	Rs.3,00000
2.	Construction of roads	Rs.10,50000	1	Rs.20,00,000
3.	Drinking water supply	Rs.18,00000	1	Rs.21,00,000
Total=				Rs.44,00000/-

4.10 Vulnerable groups

Widows and Physically handicapped PAFs are identified and suitable income generation schemes and other economic rehabilitation measures will be planned according to the policy framework. Widow will be provided with full RA of Rs.37,500/- (irrespective of loss or compensation money) which may be deposited in Government fixed deposit schemes such as, Monthly Income Scheme of Postal Dept. and other nationalised banks from which they will receive an amount of about Rs.3375 /- per annum as interest. Interest from MIS (Postal scheme) will be more than income losses due to land acquisition .Details are given below:

S.No.	No. of widow PAFs	Income loss (in Rs.)	Interest from MIS (postal scheme, per month)
1.	6	Up to 500	3375
2.	1	>500-1000	3375
3.	2	>1000-1500	3375
4.	0	>1500-2000	3375
5.	2	>2000-2600	3375
	Total: 11		

4.11 Budget

Socio-Economic Survey:	Rs.01.30 lacs
Rehabilitation Assistance	Rs.30.38 lacs
Other Developmental Work	Rs.44.00 lacs
Contingent @ 3% (lump sum) (RA+ Developmental work)	Rs.02.00 lacs
Total	Rs.77.68 lacs

SECTION –5:IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF RAP

5.1 Implementation

Implementation and monitoring are critical activities in a Rehabilitation operation. The implementation of RAP is to be carried out by POWERGRID for which an Environment and Social Management Team as per ESPP has been constituted at Bhiwadi with In charge (Bhiwadi S/s) as its in charge. Other members of the Team are Chief Manager & Dy.Manager/Senior Engineer S/s. The E&S team will take up the implementation of RAP along with the project implementation. The key function of the E&S team are as follows:

- *Conduct surveys on environmental and social aspects to finalise 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 Revenue Authorities for land acquisition and follow it up with Authorised Agencies for implementation of SAMP/RAP.*
- *Implementation of EAMP and SAMP/RAP*
- *Monitoring of EAMP and SAMP/RAP and producing periodic reports on the same.*

The implementation of RAP will follow 9 activities which are as follows:

- Issue of identity card
- Awareness campaign at project site
- Finalisation of bank for channelising Rehabilitation Assistance
- Mobilisation for IGS
- Implementation of IGS
- Distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance (Cash) through bank
- Implementation of other Development / works
- Review Process

- Evaluation and Assessment

The implementation of RAP has been divided into 9 basic activities as detailed out on pre-page and in the bar chart each activity has been identified as specific mile stone on which implementation of RAP is based. All these activities are quite crucial for successful implementation of RAP and specific monitoring at these stage will streamline the complete process hence some specific monitoring indicator have been identified through which each sub activity can be assessed/evaluated for desired results. The monitoring indicator is given in following table:

Sl .No	Activities	Sub-activities	Monitoring Indicators	Out put
1.	Issue of Identity cards	Issue of identity cards with help of panchayat/PAFs representative	Meeting with panchayat	Identity cards
2.	Awareness Campaign	i. Public meeting for mobilising PAFs towards IGS ii. Confidence building among PAFs towards development	-No. of meetings attended -No. of PAFs	Self assessment and it's impact
3.	Finalization of Bank for channelising rehabilitation assistance	i. Identification of bank	- Name of the bank -Location of branch - Number of PAFs accounts	Identifying problems and good practices
4.	Mobilisation for IGS	i. Providing detailed information about IGS ii. Availability of funds iii. Process for disbursement of rehabilitation assistance & required documentation	- Information brochure - Transfer of funds. - Information brochure. - Consultation with PAFs	Increased knowledge of interacting parties .facilities of implementation
5.	Implementation of IGS	i. Mobilisation of different source of supply of inputs required for IGS. ii. Finalisation of different source in consultation with PAFs	- Supplier's name - Location & cost - Meeting and formation of committee - Fixing of	

		iii. Disbursement of funds iv. Scheme of implementation	suppliers - Payment made for selected IGS - Required assets/equipment acquired - Scheme working in place	
6.	Distribution of rehabilitation assistance		- Payment of cash through bank	Increased knowledge and confidence in the banking system
7.	Implementation of developmental work	i) Construction of water supply scheme. ii) Construction of dispensary room iii) Construction of village roads	- Physical progress in project site	Actual physical structures handed over to the people
8.	Review process	i Monthly review ii. Quarterly review iii. Annual review	- Monthly meeting at site - Quarterly meeting at DM's office - Annual meeting at Delhi	Feed back and identification of good result.
9.	Evaluation and Assessment		- Restoration of income - Change in living standard	Confidence in development work

The PAPs in particular and community in general will be consulted and made instrumental in the formulation of Income Generating Scheme, their preference and suggestion in implementing these IGS. Implementation of RAP by POWERGRID shall be carried out with the active participation of PAPs, Land Purchase Committee (LPC) 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 etc.

5.2 Monitoring

The monitoring of RAP is one of the key function assigned to E&S team already in place at project site under the supervision of project in charge. In order to streamline the process it has been decided that one executive (Social Officer or Engineer) of this team shall be made responsible for all the activities related to implementation/monitoring of proposed RAP. Further for effective monitoring of the implementation of RAP, District Magistrate (DM) will be appraised about the RAP and its implementation strategy. To ensure proper implementation of RAP monthly review shall be done by the In charge (Bhiwadi S/s) who is also the in-charge of R&R Cell. Details of this review meeting shall be forwarded to Regional HQ and to the DM office. Quarterly review meeting shall be organised by the DM in which representative of Regional HQ and ESMD will also participate to assess the implementation of RAP as well as to know the problems, if any, and will suggest proper measures for solving these problem areas. The proposed organisational support for monitoring of RAP is placed as **chart-1**. Participation of PAPs in the monitoring of RAP shall be achieved through consultation and active participation of LPC, which has also got elected representative of PAPs as one of the member. Apart from this PAPs who have easy access to project authorities through the POWERGRID project office located in the project area (as there is no displacement involved) can easily monitor the RAP implementation and any shortcoming can be reported to project authorities or to Grievance Redressal Committee which has already been constituted and fully functional.

An annual review shall be done by the higher management at Corporate Centre to assess and gaze that RAP is being implemented in letter and spirit

After the implementation of RAP 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.