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**Abbreviations**

APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDW	Community Development Works
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CTU	Central Transmission Utility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
IPP	Independent Power Producer
LA	Land Acquisition
LTOA	Long Term Open Access
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RA	Rehabilitation Assistance
RAP	Rehabilitation Action Plan
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SC	Scheduled Caste
SAMP	Social Assessment and Management Plan
SRTS	Southern Region Transmission System
ST	Scheduled Tribe
VAO	Village Administrative Officer
WHH	Woman Headed Household
KIADB	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 INTRODUCTION

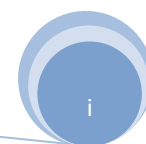
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (POWERGRID), the Central Transmission Utility of the country, is one of the largest electrical power transmission utilities in the world. POWERGRID is engaged in construction, operation and maintenance of UHV Transmission lines, Substations and HVDC stations to establish National Grid for Extra High Voltage (EHV) and evacuation of bulk power within and across regions. It constructs, owns and operates EHV transmission network in India and carries out real time supervision and monitoring of the grid, on round the clock basis.

Improvements in power sector such as construction of substations require land; acquisition will result in the involuntary displacement of the people from their habitats. POWERGRID in recognition of this has incorporated the preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and its implementation an integral part of the Social Assessment process described in its Environmental and Social Policy & Procedures (ESPP).

The present report deals with the baseline socio-economic condition of area and people who are affected by land acquisition for the construction of 765/400 kV substation at Tumkur Village in Tumkur District of Karnataka and the plan their rehabilitation based on the outcome of social assessment carried out by an independent agency viz. Centre for Management and Social Research, Hyderabad.

### 0.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In Southern Region a number of generation projects under Central Sector like Neyveli TS-II Expansion (500 MW), Simhadri-II (1000 MW), Kalpakkam PFBR (500 MW), Vallur TPS (1500 MW), Kudankulam (2000 MW) etc are being envisaged for commissioning. Further Krishnapatnam UMPP (4000 MW) is also envisaged to be implemented. All the regional constituents shall have shares from these new generating projects which shall result in enhancement of shares of beneficiaries including Karnataka. The power from some of these generating stations is available at Gooty through various transmission lines and the power is required to be supplied to the major load centres in the state of Karnataka like Bangalore etc. To enable delivery of enhanced share of power as well as to meet growing load demand, augmentation of transmission system including establishment of new 400/220 kV substation shall be required. Madhugiri (Tumkur) near Bangalore in Karnataka State is one such location identified for establishing new 400/220 kV substation which is to be connected to Gooty and Yelahanka to feed growing power demand in and around Bangalore area as a Regional Strengthening Scheme - 13.





### 0.3 PROJECT AREA:

The proposed project involves acquisition of 113.35 acres of land through KIADB of which 109.65 acres is private land and 3.7 acres is Govt land in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempanadodderi and Dodanpalya village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur district, Karnataka.

### 0.4 LAND ACQUISITION STATUS:

POWERGRID strictly follows the procedures laid down under the National Law for acquisition i.e. the Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894), when private land is acquired for substations. However, the identified land at Vasanthanarsapura Industrial area 3<sup>rd</sup> phase was acquired by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) as per KIADB Act, 1966 as a part of their land bank. The land is acquired through Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board in phases and allotted to POWERGRID on lease cum sale basis.

The process of land acquisition for the proposed substation was commenced in 2010, by submitting an application to KIADB. Subsequently, in response to KIADB demand note dated 13.07.2010 POWERGRID deposited an initial amount of Rs.20.24 crores towards tentative land cost to KIADB.

A total of 113.35 acres has been acquired affecting around 77 titleholders / land owners and one encroacher on Govt land (3.70 acres). The distribution of land compensation for the eligible land owners is in process, whereas in case of ownership issues / arbitration, the compensation is deposited in court by KIADB.

An area admeasuring 54.92 acres out of 63.95 acres in phase 1 is allotted to POWERGRID on 28.04.12 and possession given on 23.05.12. This was a part of the KIADB land bank for developing Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Estate. For balance land KIADB specifically acquired land for our project in another two phases. The balance land of 9.03 acres is processed along with Phase 2 & 3. Subsequently, an area of 54.73 acres out of 58.43 acres (9.03 of Phase 1 and 49.4 of Phase 2 & 3) is allotted on 11.09.13 and possession of the same given on 25.09.13. For remaining govt. land (3.7 acres) transfer to KIADB and subsequently to POWERGRID is in process.

### 0.5 PROJECT IMPACT AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

The impact associated with the land acquisition of 113.35 acres (109.65 acres private land and 3.70 acres of govt. land) is acquired in Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Area in Tumkur District, Karnataka. It has affected total 77 titleholders/ PAPs and 01 encroacher on Govt land (Kharab Land).

Table 0.1 below gives the summary of the impact on local population.

Table 0.1 Land acquisition and impact on local population		
Sl. No.	Description	Number
1	Total land acquired (both Govt & Private land)	113.35 acres
2	Number of Project affected persons (PAP)	78
3	Number of Project affected households (HH)	78



4	Total population affected Households	369
5	Women headed households	5

The land acquired is in three villages whereas the major impact can be seen in Kempenadodderi village. The **Table 0.2** below indicates that only 3.26% of the households and 2.45% of the population in these villages have been affected by this project.

Name of village	Total HHs	Total population	SC population	Literacy	NO. of HH affected	% HHs impacted by the project	No. of population affected	% Population impacted by the project
Kempannadodderi	78	369	7.02 %	51.69%	46	5.48%	210	5.47%

The 78 PAPs belongs to 78 households. There are 5 WHH amongst the 78 HH. Average household size in these villages varies from 4-5 members in each household. All HH are Hindus. Most of the PAPs belong to Vokkalingas Caste. Only 9 PAP's are from Scheduled Caste. 55% of the HHs belongs to nuclear families. 34 HH are joint families. 91% of HH have electricity. The data shows that 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture as the primary occupation and 15.38% work as wage labours. 11.54% Households have pucca houses and 80.77% live in semi pucca houses. Women mostly work as wage or agricultural labourers.

## 0.6 POWERGRID'S RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES & SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

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. It has articulated a "Social Entitlement Framework" based on National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 and other progressive trends in its ESPP applicable for the project affected families. The rehabilitation plan for the affected families has been prepared following the Social Entitlement Framework under ESPP.

## 0.7 ACTION PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF PAPS

The overall objective of the Rehabilitation Action Plan is to avoid/minimize hardship and to ensure that the families affected by proposed construction of the 765 kV Tumkur substation are provided with suitable rehabilitation assistance to improve their living standards.



## Compensation

POWERGRID always try to pay compensation for land at market price. Compensation for trees and other assets were calculated by revenue and horticulture department separately and awarded to the affected persons. The compensation of land has been fixed at the rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre. The initial land compensation paid to KIADB is Rs.20.24 crores.

## Rehabilitation Assistance

In addition to the compensation, for loss of agriculture land and assets the affected persons are provided with Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) based on the loss/left over land described under ESPP. The rehabilitation assistance amount is calculated for each affected family according to their eligible category for the specified number of minimum agricultural wages under Entitlement matrix. However, in all cases RA has been restricted to compensation amount.

Categorization of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is based on the definition of a 'family', as provided in the ESPP considering adult married sons of affected persons as a separate family. However, in the present case only Project Affected Persons are considered for Rehabilitation Assistance instead of families, since the land is not directly acquired by POWERGRID but through KIADB from their huge land bank at a very high cost and a premium is also being paid to KIADB as a service charge being an acquiring body. The total number of PAPs is 78, who have been considered for assistance. Out of total 78 PAPs, 42 PAPs come under landless category, 4 PAPs are becoming marginal farmers, 22 of them becoming small farmers, whereas balance 10 are big farmers. The total RA amount including assistance under vulnerable category is around Rs. 94,85,000/-.

RA to affected persons is calculated as per the Minimum Agricultural Wages. The minimum agricultural wages in project area as per the notification no. KAE 30 LMW 2012 dated 14.05.2013 by the Department of Labour & Employment; Govt of Karnataka is Rs.200/ day.

## 0.8 DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The consultant organized many small group meetings and public consultations as part of the survey activity. In these consultations the local people were informed about the project and its resultant benefit along with POWERGRID's ESPP and other community development work proposed to be implemented under the project.

## 0.9 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS

In order to develop village surroundings and enhance the community resources, Community Development Works (CDW) are proposed under the project. These works have been identified in consultation with the PAPs and the local Govt authorities during survey and the same was finalized during public consultation held on 08.07.2014. The representatives of the Gram panchayat assured that they will maintain the upkeep of



created amenities. The Gram Panchayat approached POWERGRID for carrying out developmental work in the affected village as listed under Table 0.3.

S.No	Details of Proposal	Estimated Cost (Rs in lakhs)
1	Providing approach road to village	50.00
2	Providing internal C.C Roads in the village (approx 0.6kM)	20.00
3	Construction of Draining system in the village (approx 0.6kM)	10.00
	Total Estimated Budget	<b>80.00</b>

#### 0.10 BUDGET

The total estimated cost of Rehabilitation measure for the instant project including land cost is about Rs.2487.85 lakhs. The details of total funds requirements towards R&R measures as estimated are shown in the Table 0.4

Sl. No	Description	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
1	Socio-Economic Survey	03.00
2	Land acquisition (land compensation, trees & structures, KIADB overheads & registration charges)	2300.00
3	RA including special assistance for vulnerable	94.85
4	Community Development Work	80.00
5	RAP Monitoring	04.00
6	Evaluation & Assessment of RAP implementation	06.00
	Total	<b>2487.85</b>

Approximately Rs.2024 lakhs is paid to KIADB towards tentative cost of land and service charge, initially. Rehabilitation amount will be distributed by POWERGRID for the eligible persons during the implementation of SAMP and after receipt of land compensation from KIADB.

#### 0.11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

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 will be constituted at Tumkur substation with site in charge (Tumkur) and one engineer. The ESMT will take up the implementation of RAP along with the project implementation. The team will maintain all data bases, will closely





work with PAPs, affected community and community based organizations. The implementation of RAP, if required will be given to some local NGO/institution having experience in the area.

## 0.12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The proposed activities related to RAP implementation would be completed in approximately eighteen months from the date of approval for implementation. Implementation of RAP will start with an orientation and meeting with PAPs to inform them about the details of activities. Public consultations will be carried out as and when required at various stages of the implementation process to make it more inclusive, effective and ensure community ownership and maintenance of the assets created.

A Public Information Centre shall also be established in substation (project) premises for dissemination of information to all stakeholders and other interested persons.

## 0.13 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL PROCEDURES

To address problems of PAPs during implementation of RAP, POWERGRID has set up a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) constituted through nomination from different bodies and representatives such as local administration, PAPs, Panchayat. GRC constituted for Tumkur substation comprising of following members

Sl. No	Nominee's Organization	Name/Designation
1	POWERGRID representative (Site)	Station in-charge
2	POWERGRID representative (RHQ)	DGM (ESM), RHQ
3	Representative of Revenue Department	Tehsildar, Tumkur Taluk
4	Representative of PAPs	Sri. Shivappa, PAP Sri. Eeranna, PAP
5	Representative of Gram Panchayat	Panchayat President, Kestur



## 0.14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

POWERGRID has a well-developed organizational support structure for effective monitoring of the RAP. In addition to this, the ESMD at corporate office and ESMC at regional headquarters will continuously monitor the activities during the implementation of RAP. Internal monitoring of RAP will be undertaken by the ESMT in place at project site under the supervision of project in charge. Details of the periodic review meetings shall be forwarded to ESMC 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. After the implementation of RAP an evaluation and assessment of RAP implementation shall be undertaken by some external agency to evaluate and assess the result of RAP and other measures taken for betterment of PAs.



## 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”. 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 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 Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) 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 PAP's 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 Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad for undertaking a verification and socio-economic survey to obtain accurate information on the Socio-Economic profile of PAP's/PAF's to prepare the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 765/400/220kV Madhugiri Sub Station under its Common System associated with Long Term Open Access (LTOA) in Karnataka. This report deals with the baseline socio-economic condition of the project area and rehabilitation plan for the people who will be affected by land acquisition for the construction of 765/400/220kV Tumkur (Madhugiri) Sub-Station in Tumkur district of Karnataka State.

### 1.2 Project Description & Highlights

In Southern Region a number of generation projects under Central Sector like Neyveli TS-II Expansion (500 MW), Simhadri-II (1000 MW), Kalpakkam PFBR (500 MW), Vallur TPS (1500 MW), Kudankulam (2000 MW) etc are being envisaged for commissioning. Further Krishnapatnam UMPP (4000 MW) is also envisaged to be implemented. All the regional constituents shall have shares from these new generating projects which shall result in enhancement of shares of beneficiaries including Karnataka. The power from some of these generating stations is available at Gooty through various transmission lines and the power is required to be supplied to the major load centres in the state of Karnataka like Bangalore etc. To enable delivery of enhanced share of power as well as to meet growing load demand, augmentation of transmission system including establishment of new 400/220 kV substation shall be required. Madhugiri (Tumkur) near Bangalore in Karnataka



State is one such location identified for establishing new 400/220 kV substation which is to be connected to Gooty and Yelahanka to feed growing power demand in and around Bangalore area as a regional strengthening Scheme - 13.

**Project Highlights:**

- i. Objective: Augment the Inter regional capacity between NEW Grid and SR Grid and to have synchronous operation of National Grid
- ii. Project name : System Strengthening -XIII in Southern Regional Grid.
- iii. Location of the project : Karnataka in SR
- iv. Beneficiary States/UT : Constitutes of SR
- v. Project Cost : Rs. 487 Crores
- vi. Commissioning Schedule : March 2014

**1.2 Scope of the Project**

Under this project, POWERGRID is establishing the following:

- i. New 765/400/220kV Substation at Tumkur with 2nos 2x500MVA Transformers
- ii. 765kV S/C Dharmapuri Pooling Station (TN)
- iii. 400kV D/C Tumkur - Yelahanka Transmission line.
- iv. 400kV D/C Gooty - Madhugiri Transmission line

**1.3 Project Area and Project Villages**

The proposed project involves acquisition of 113.35acres of land through KIADB of which 109.65 acres is private land and 3.7acres is Govt land in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempnadodderi and Dodanpalya village, Kora Hobli (Mandal), Tumkur district, Karnataka.

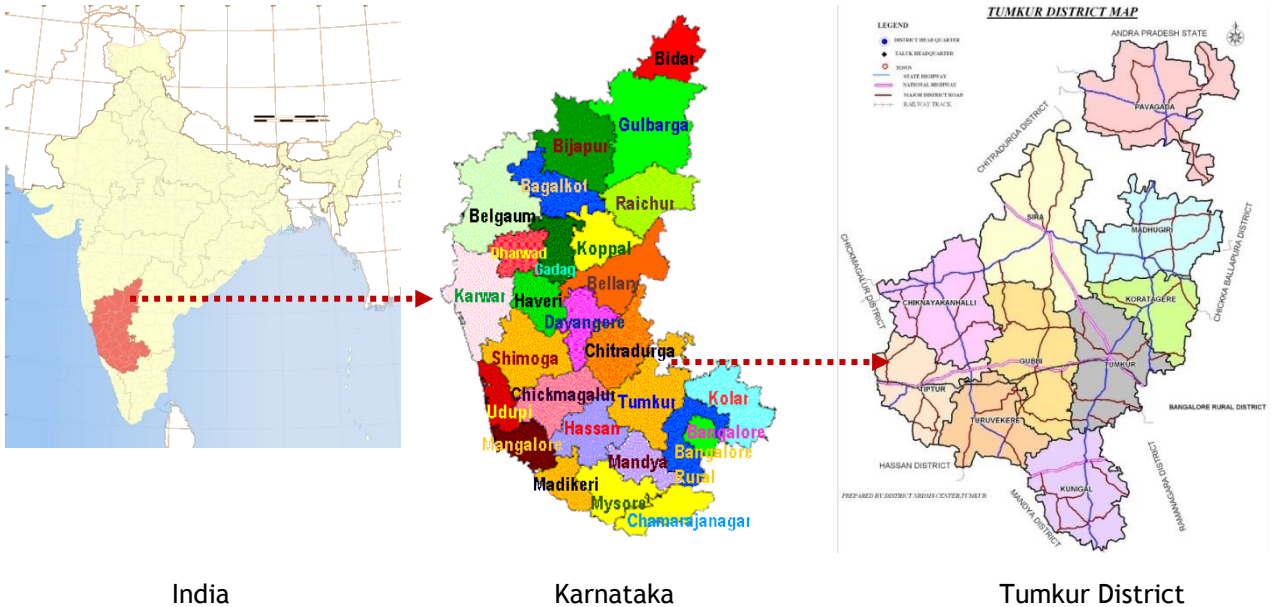


Fig: 1.1 Location map of Tumkur District in Karnataka



### 1.4.1 Project District

Geographically, Tumkur district is in southern part of Karnataka state (Dakshina Karnataka) surrounded by Kolar and Bangalore on east, Chikmangalur & Chitradurga on west, Hassan and Mandya in south and Anantapur District of Andra Pradesh in northern side. It is located between 12° 45'N & 14° 22'N latitude and 76° 24'E & 77° 30'E longitude. Geologically, Tumkur district is situated right on the archaen complex. The district is known for the production of Coconut, is called as 'Kalpataru Nadu'. Tumkur district is further divided onto 10 taluks Chikkanayakanahalli, Gubbi, Koratagere, Kunigal, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Sira, Tiptur, Turuvekere and Tumkur.

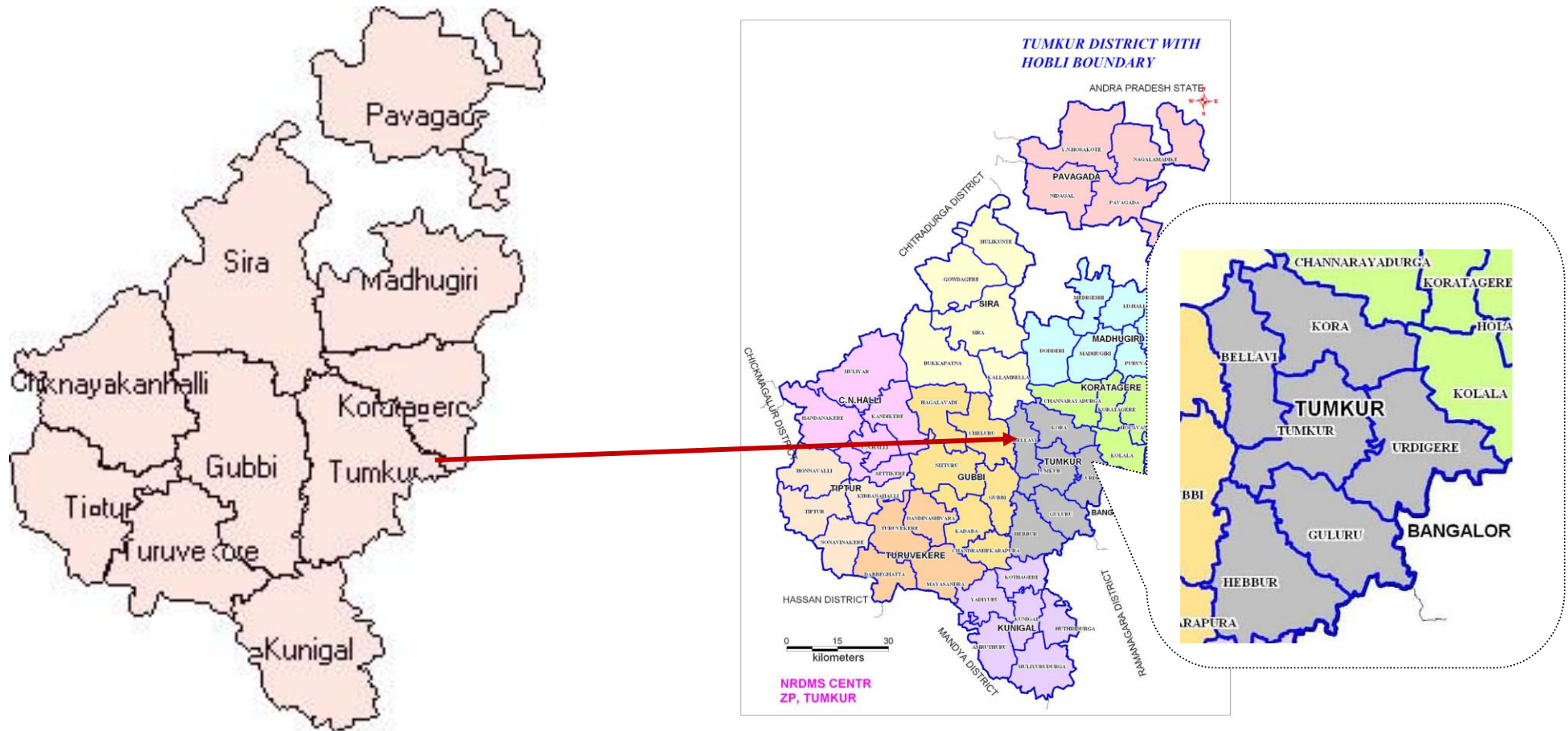
The total geographic area of the district is 10,597 sq.kms which accounts to 5.52% of the Karnataka State. The climate of the district is quite acceptable/agreeable and free from extremes. However, Pavagada is noted for its relatively hot climate. The year is usually divided into four seasons: summer; rainy season or south-west monsoon season, post-monsoon season and dry or winter Season. April is the hottest month and December is usually the coldest month. The average annual rainfall in the district is 687.9 mm. The nearest railway station is in Tumkur town. Kannada is the major language spoken here.

As per 2011 census, the population figures of the district are:

<b>Table 1.1 Tumkur District</b>			
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Population</b>	26,81,449	13,54,770	13,26,679
<b>0-6 (age) population</b>	2,52,307	1,29,253	1,23,054
<b>Literacy (%)</b>	82	66	74
<b>Sex ratio</b>	979		
<b>Population Density (per sq.km)</b>	250		

### 1.4.2 Project Villages

The proposed project involves acquisition of 113.35 acres of land in Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Development Area of KIADB in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempanadodderi and Dodanpalya village, Kora Hobli (Mandal), Tumkur district, Karnataka. The land is about 17 km from Tumkur which is a major town and 1km from NH4 connecting Tumkur and Sira Road.



Tumkur District with Taluks

Tumkur Taluk with Kora Hobli Villages

Fig: 1.2 Map showing the project Hobli and Taluk



### 1.4.3 VILLAGE PROFILE - Kempanadodderi

The land under acquisition belongs to Kempanadodderi, Doddanapalya and Vasanthanarsapura villages, however most of the title holders are residing in Kempanadodderi, as at the time of land acquisition initiated by KIADB for first phase whole villages have been acquired and people have shifted to nearby areas. Hence profile of the Kempanadodderi covers the most of the affected population which is 1km away from the proposed substation and 4km away from Bangalore - Pune National Highway (NH-4). The non-residents are scattered in and around Tumkur and Bangalore and are either employed in private services or carrying out business for a livelihood. The village profile in General based on Census 2011 data is given below in Table 1.2.

Area of village (in hectares)	345
Number of households	184
Total population - Persons	874
Total population - Males	456
Total population - Females	418
Scheduled castes	149
Scheduled tribes	168
Number of primary schools	1
College available	With distance more than 10 KMs
Govt. hospitals available	With distance more than 10 KMs
Maternity and child welfare centre available	In a radius of 5 to 10 KMs
Drinking water facilities	Available
Tap water	Available
Hand pump	Available
Agricultural credit societies	Not Available
Total Literacy rate	61.0
Male literacy Rate	69.0
Female literacy rate	52.8
Irrigation Sources	Rain fed
Dry crops (rain fed)	Maize, Raagi



This village comprises of families belonging to all major religions viz. Hindu, Muslim and Christianity. Total population of the village is 874 out of which 456 are males and 418 are females, among which SC's constitute 149, OBC's 510, OC's 47 and ST's 168.

The facilities available in this village Kempendodderi are addressed, which includes panchayat building, government primary school and anganwadi centre. The village has access to a Private High School in the vicinity and Primary Health Center at Kestur about 5 kM, however for other facilities viz. railway station, college, government hospital, police station, banks, patwari headquarters, development block office (BDO) and market the villagers have to travel 17 kM to Tumkur. Most of the internal roads of the village are unpaved and kutcha without side drains, making it difficult during monsoon to walk or commute. The infrastructure details are given below.

Sl.No	Item	Kempendodderi
1	Internal roads	Kutcha roads
2	School facility	Primary School (1st to 5th class)
3	Health facility	Nil
4	Drinking water facility	Hand Pumps, village taps & panchayat tube wells
5	Sewerage and sanitation	open drains
6	Community toilets	Nil
7	Community hall	Nil
8	Temples	2
9	Anganwadi	1
10	Village electrified	Yes
11	Post Office	Nil

Source: Census, 2011

It can be observed from the above data that, basic infrastructure facilities available in the village are a primary school and an Anganwadi centre. For school education students have to travel 5 kM from their village. For college studies they have to go to Tumkur; district head quarter which is 17 kM away from the village. The basic health care facilities are lacking in this village, for even the common ailments they have to travel to Kora Hobli mandal and for maternity issues and major diseases they are forced to go to Tumkur for a





better treatment. The drinking water facility in the village is through panchayat tube wells and hand pumps which are available at the corner of the internal lanes in the village. There are no other facilities like Health Centre, Agricultural credit societies, post office etc in the village.

The total area of the village is around 345 ha, out of that 66.3 percent of area is depended on rain fed cultivation and remaining land is cultivated through a tank and agricultural bore wells. Agriculture activity is the major source of this village and many of the affected land owners are involved in agriculture and allied activities. As the village is situated near to industrial area majority of the youth and marginal farmers are going to nearby factories as daily wage labors.

Tube-well (with electricity)	22.61
Tank	31.74
Total irrigated area	54.35
Un-irrigated area	235.49
Total	344.19

Source: Census 2011

## **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 endeavor 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 SELECTION AND ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES**

The site for the construction of 765/400/200 kV Madhugiri Sub Station has been selected by POWERGRID after studying the different alternatives keeping in view its principles of avoidance, minimization and mitigation 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 team comprising representatives of Engg (CC), ESMD (CC), Engg (RHQ, Bangalore) and construction site. weightage was given to the various parameters which are often site specific and due consideration is given to infrastructure facility such as access to roads, railheads etc, availability of corridor for incoming and outgoing lines; soil type; type of land viz Government, revenue, private land, agricultural land; social impacts such as number of families getting affected and cost of compensation and extent of rehabilitation.

In Madhugiri (Tumkur) also such studies were carried out after exploring different options. The site selection committee after studying different alternative sites selected the present location. A brief detail of different alternatives are as below:

**Site 1:**

The site is at Chikkagola Village admeasuring 130 acres, located at a distance of 7 kMs from NH4 on Tumkur - Sira Road. The approximate distance of the site from Tumkur is 52 kM and 15kM from Sira. The land is lightly undulated with rain fed dry crop cultivation. Clear take off was available on all four sides for the transmission lines. The line lengths from Salem, Yelahanka & Gooty is more with severe ROW issues due to nearby coconut & other fruit bearing trees. Infrastructure facilities like approach roads, post offices, primary health centers are also inadequate. Hence this site is not selected.

**Site 2:**

This site is located in Vasantanarsapura Industrial Area of KIADB in Kempenadodderi village admeasuring 130 acres. It is about 1kM from NH4 connecting Tumkur & Sira town and approximately 17kM and 35kM respectively from the major towns Tumkur and Sira. The land is relatively plain and barren. Clear take off is available for the transmission lines. Basic infrastructure is available in Kora (Hobli) town approx 3kM from the site. Advanced hospital, education, railway, bank and market facilities are available at Tumkur city about 17 kM from site.

**Site 3:**

The site is at Aggigondanahalli village admeasuring 130 acres at a distance of 1kM from NH4 connecting Tumkur & Sira town. Tumkur and Sira are approximately 13kM and 39kM respectively from the site. The land is in scattered mango groves and undulated terrain. The line take off is available in 2 sides only. The land is completely owned by private people about 60% of land extent is covered by mango and coconut plantations and approach road is also very narrow. Basic infrastructure is available in Kora (Hobli) town approx 2kM from the site. Advanced hospital, education, railway, bank and market facilities are available at Tumkur city about 13kMs from site.

In view of the above, site # 2 at Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Area meets the POWERGRID criteria of minimum social and environmental impact and is in the identified industrial area of KIADB, Govt. of Karnataka.



## 1.7 LAND ACQUISITION STATUS

The identified land at Vasanthanarsapura 3<sup>rd</sup> phase was acquired by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) as per KIADB Act, 1966 as a part of their land bank. The land is acquired through Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board in phases and allotted to POWERGRID on lease cum sale basis.

The process of land acquisition for the proposed substation was commenced in 2010, by submitting an application to KIADB. Subsequently, in response to KIADB demand note dated 13.07.2010 POWERGRID deposited an initial amount of Rs.20.24 crores towards tentative land cost to KIADB, enclosed as [Annexure-1\(a\)](#). Subsequently the land acquisition process commenced, the details of various notifications issued for different phases of acquisition are as below.

Phase	Land Area (Acres)	Notification	Date	Annexure
1	63.95	Under section 28 (4)	23.07.2010	<a href="#">Annexure 1(b)</a>
2	42.65	Under section 28 (1)	18.12.2010	<a href="#">Annexure 1(c)</a>
		Under section 28 (4)	27.06.2012	<a href="#">Annexure 1(d)</a>
3	06.75	Under section 28 (1)	16.10.2012	<a href="#">Annexure 1(e)</a>
		Under section 28 (4)	16.01.2013	<a href="#">Annexure 1(f)</a>
	<b>113.35</b>			

A total of 113.35 acres has been acquired affecting around 77 titleholders / land owners with one encroacher on Govt land (3.70acres). The distribution of land compensation for the eligible land owners is in process, whereas in case of ownership issues / arbitration, the compensation is deposited in court by KIADB.

An area admeasuring 54.92 acres out of 63.95 acres in phase 1 is allotted to POWERGRID on 28.04.12 and possession given on 23.05.12. This was a part of the KIADB land bank for developing Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Estate. The balance land of 9.03 acres is processed along with Phase 2 & 3. Subsequently, an area of 54.73 acres out of 58.43 acres (9.03 of Phase 1 and 49.4 of Phase 2 & 3) is allotted on 11.09.13 and possession of the same given on 25.09.13. Copies of possession certificate in [Annexure 1g & 1h](#). For remaining govt. land, transfer to KIADB and subsequently to POWERGRID is in process.

Subsequent to possession, a “Lease cum Sale” agreement is entered between KIADB and POWERGRID for a period of 10years for the acquired land. During this period POWERGRID should pay a yearly rent of Rs.1000/acre/annum and maintenance charge of Rs.3000/acre/annum to KIADB. This is over and above the service charges paid to the board @ 10% of the land cost. [Annexure 1\(i\) & 1\(j\)](#) are the copy of the agreements.

The land acquisition and Social Assessment Process is presented in Figure1.3



## 1.8 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

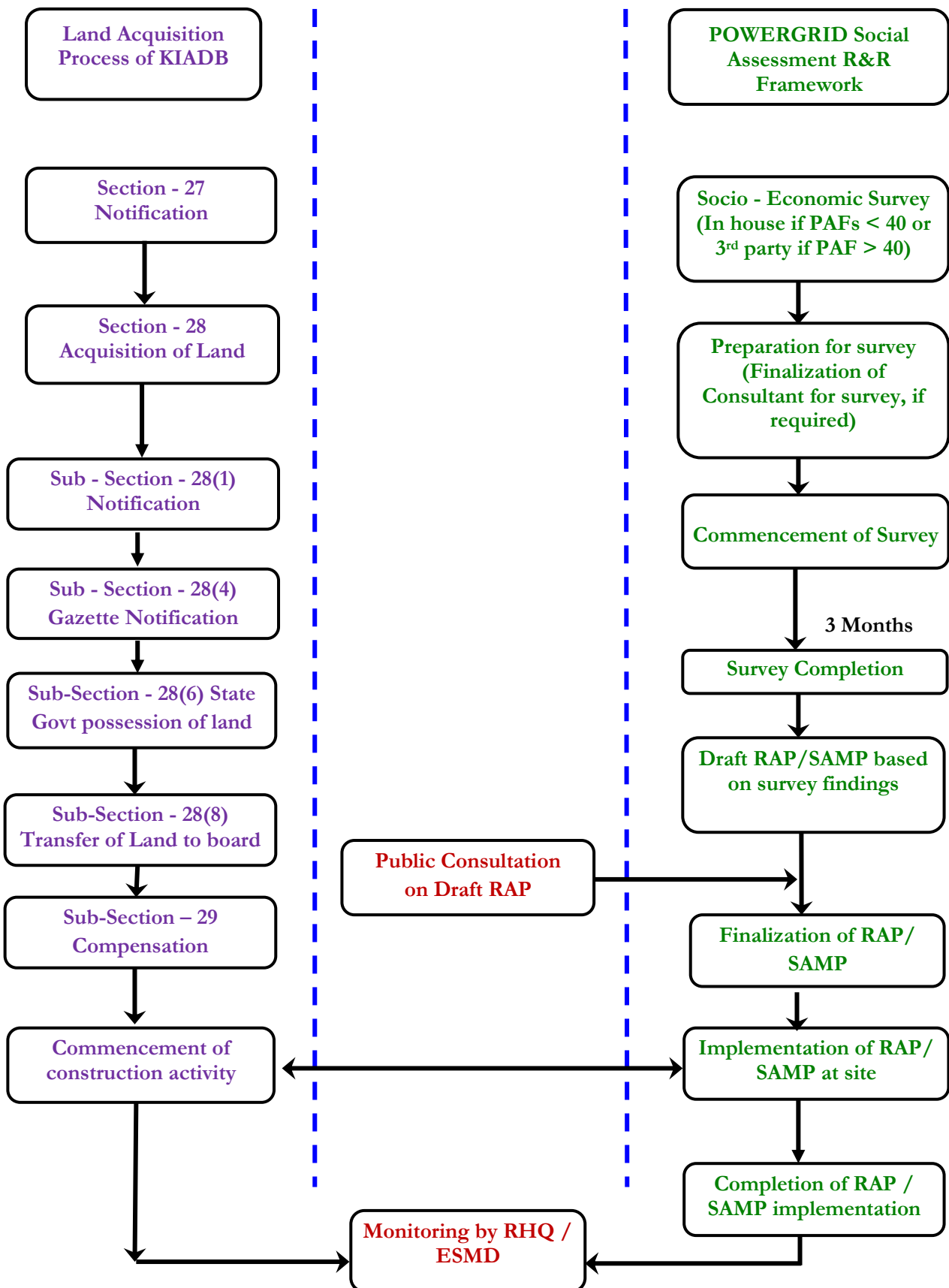
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The primary objective of the study is to carry out a socio-economic survey among the affected persons (PAP's) in the project area, so as to generate data and collect information, which would be used for the preparation of an appropriate Rehabilitation Action Plan based on POWERGRID's policy on R&R for displaced and other adversely affected persons. The study tool of household questionnaire used for Socio-economic survey is presented as Annexure-2. 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 affected persons residing in the area whose properties to be acquired for the construction activities of substation.
3. To collect baseline demographic and socio-economic characteristics of affected people residing in the affected area.
4. To categories the PAPs/PAFs under different categories for various benefits and entitlements as per POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework
5. To understand the people's reactions towards the project and ascertain their preferences for R&R and
6. To prepare an appropriate Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for improving/restoring the living standards of affected population.



Figure 1.3: Land Acquisition Process of KIADB (Since KIADB is acquiring the land) and R&R frame work





## 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 other 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 affected land owners by the project. 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 persons / 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 113.35 acres of land in Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Development Area of KIADB in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempanadodderi and Dodanpalya village, Kora Hobli (Mandal), Tumkur district, Karnataka. The site is 1km away from NH4 connecting Tumkur and Sira Road. Total 78 People are affected with this land acquisition amongst them 77 are private land owners and only 1 (one) is encroacher on Government land. The detailed profile of the surveyed affected families is enclosed as **Appendix-1**.

### 2.2 Project Affected Villages

The proposed project involves acquisition of 113.35 acres of land in Vasanthanarsapura Industrial Development Area of KIADB in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempanadodderi and Dodanpalya villages, however most of the titleholders are residing in Kempanadodderi, as at the time of land acquisition initiated by KIADB for first phase whole villages have been acquired and people were shifted to nearby reas. Hence profile of the Kempanadodderi covers the most of the affected population which is about 17km from Tumkur a major town and 1km from NH4 connecting Tumkur and Sira Road.



Tumkur District with Taluks



Tumkur Taluk with Kora Hobli

Fig: 2.1 Map showing the project Taluk & Hobli





Fig: 2.2 Google image of the proposed site for SS and Doddanapalya, Kempanadoderri villages

### 2.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

Socio-Economic survey and verification of the affected persons were undertaken to address any such adverse impacts that may emerge during the course of the project implementation. The socio- economic survey carried out acts as baseline information providing a cut-off point for eligibility to compensation or assistance for loss of assets. As per the Government Notification, the impacts associated with the acquisition of private land of 113.35 acres in the villages of Kempenadodderi, Doddanapalya and Vasanthanarsapura villages will result in affecting 78 households.

Sl.No	Item	Number
1	Total Number of Households in the affected village	184
2	Number of Households affected by sub-station	78
3	Percentage of Households affected to total village	42.3
4	Total village population	874
5	Population of the affected households	369
6	Percentage of population affected to total village	42.2
7	Average household size (per HH)	4.73

The survey analysis is presented for surveyed population of 369 no's affected in 78 households under private land of Kempenadodderi village.

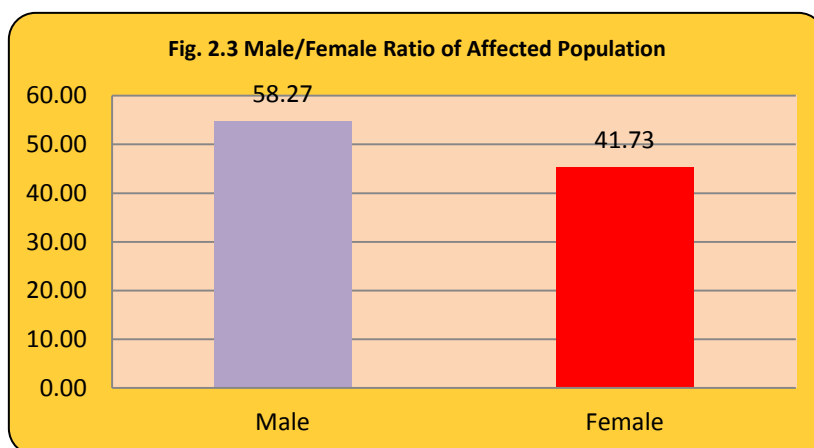
### 2.4 EXTENT OF IMPACT ON THE PROJECT VILLAGES

The land acquired is in three villages whereas the major impact can be seen in Kempenadodderi village that about 42.2% of the total population in the village is affected by the land acquisition. From the total population of village about 369 people are affected by the project.

### 2.5 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

A total of 78 PAPs got affected in the 3 villages due to this project. Table 2.2 below shows the demographic features of the affected people in 78 households. The average size of the affected households is around 4-5 persons per household. All (100%) the affected households are listed in the voter list. With regard to the sex ratio of the population, Figure 2.1 shows that in the total population around 58.27% are males and around 41.73 % are females. Among the affected population a majority (78.05%) are adults; who are 18 years and above. Out of the total affected, women headed households are 5 (6.41%)





**Table 2.2: Demographic Particulars of the affected population**

Sl.no	Item	No. of HH	% of Total
1	Number of households affected	78	--
2	Total population affected	369	--
3	Average household size (per HH)	4.73	--
4	Males	215	58.27
5	Females	154	41.73
6	Children below 18 years	81	23.31
7	Adults 18 years and above	288	78.05
8	Children up to 5 years	24	6.50
9	Women headed households	5	6.41

## 2.6 SOCIAL PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

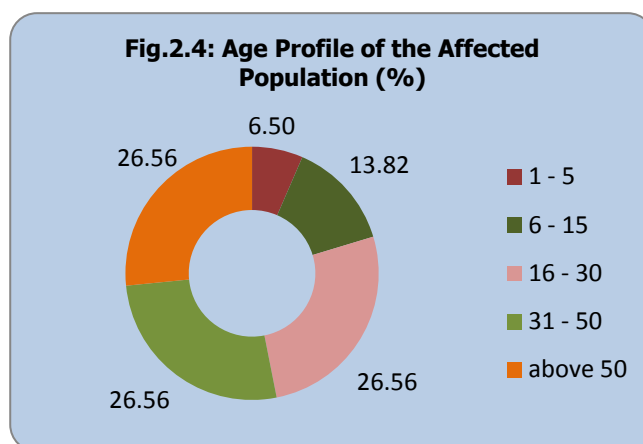
All the affected households are Hindus. Majority of them (88%) represent the other backward class (OBC) followed by 7% SC's. The affected Other Backward Community represents the *Vakkaligas and Golla* caste. 44.00% of the households live as a Joint family whereas 55.10% live in Nuclear families and 1 individual.



Item	Description	Number	% to total
Social Group	SC	9	7.02
	OBC	69	88.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
Religious Group	Hindu	78	100
Family Type	Joint	34	44.0
	Nuclear	43	55.1
	Individual	1	1.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.7 AGE PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

The age profile of the total affected population across various age groups is depicted in **Figure 2.4**. It is seen from the figure that the affected population is observed in the young age category of 16 to 30 years (26.56), followed by people in the middle age group of 31 to 50 (26.56). Aged population is represented by around 26.56 percent who are above 50 years followed by 14 percent of children between 6 and 15 ages.



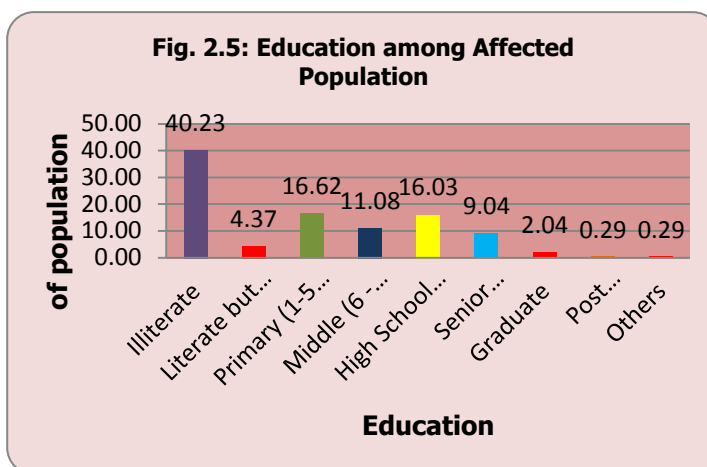
**Table 2.4** shows the age profile of the affected population across the gender. It is seen from the table that observed across gender of the total the distribution among all the age groups is similar to both males and females. Population in the age groups of 6-15 is either school going children or those who remain at home helping the family.

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 to 5	11	5.12	13	8.44	24	6.50
6 to 15	28	13.02	23	14.94	51	13.82
16 to 30	52	24.19	46	29.87	98	26.56
31 to 50	59	27.44	39	25.32	98	26.56
Above 50	65	30.23	33	21.43	98	26.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>



## 2.8 LITERACY PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

Figure 2.5 on literacy levels shows that of the total affected population above 5 years of age around 60 percent of them are literate. The education levels however are very moderate where in out of total population a majority 16.03 percent of them is High School followed by Middle school with 11.08 percent, primary and senior secondary 16.62 and 9.04 percent respectively. The higher education level is represented by 2.04 percent who are Graduates and only 0.29 percent being postgraduates. Others include non-school going children.



Below table gives an understanding of the education levels across the gender.

Literacy Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	77	38.12	61	43.26	138	40.23
Literate but no formal education	8	3.96	7	4.96	15	4.37
Primary (1-5 class)	35	17.33	22	15.60	57	16.62
Middle (6 - 8 class)	20	9.90	18	12.77	38	11.08
High School (9-10 class)	34	16.83	21	14.89	55	16.03
Senior Secondary	22	10.89	9	6.38	31	9.04
Graduate	6	2.97	1	0.71	7	2.04
Post Graduate	0	0.00	1	0.71	1	0.29
Others	0	0.00	1	0.71	1	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>



It can be observed from the above table that, among illiterates across the gender, female percentage is high with 43.26% than the male 38.12% and interestingly in middle school category also females are dominant with 12.77%. But, in high school education levels female percentage is less when compared to male. Informal education category also females are slightly higher with 4.96% than males. Of the total literates from the affected population 61.88% are males and 56.74% are females.

## 2.9 HOUSE OWNERSHIP AND OTHER AMENITIES

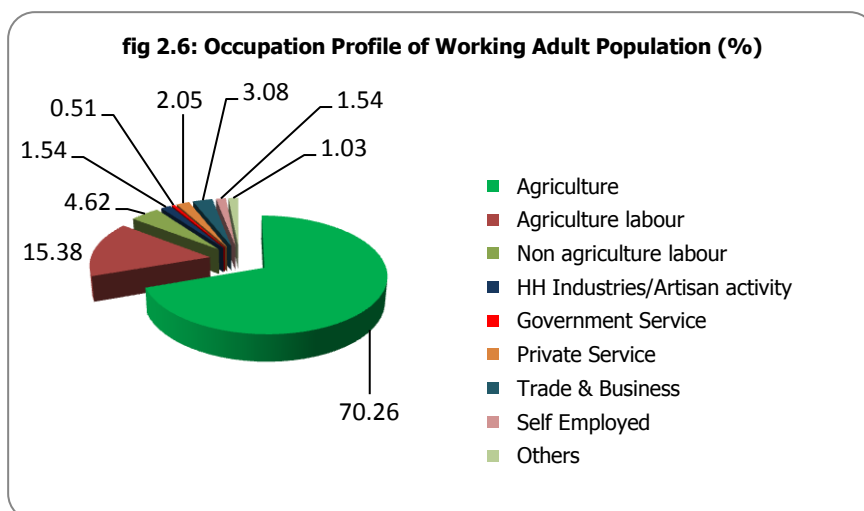
The economic status of the affected families is presented in below table by way of indicators such as ration card, house ownership and access to other basic facility such as electricity, drinking water, cooking facility. It is seen from the table that of the total affected households 80% of them are having ration card issued for Below Poverty Level (BPL) family and one family has Antyodaya and a considerable 18.67% of the families have APL ration card. It is observed that the type of houses that are being used by affected households is semi-permanent houses about 80.77% followed by 12.00% of pucca houses. About 7.69% families are living in kutcha houses. Majority of the families (91 percent) having the domestic electricity connection and dependent on traditional cooking facilities such as hearth and use fuel wood for cooking purpose.

Item	Description	No of HH	% to total
Type of House	Pucca	9	11.54
	Semi Pucca	63	80.77
	Kutcha	6	7.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
Electricity connection	Yes	71	91.03
	No	7	8.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
Cooking Facility	Hearth (Traditional)	71	91.03
	LPG	7	8.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>
Ration Card	BPL	62	80
	APL	15	18.67
	Antyodaya	1	1.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>



## 2.10 OCCUPATION PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

When observed across the total working adult population above 18 years old age of the affected households, around 195 persons are pursuing some occupation. The remaining population is not pursuing any occupation. This is because young children, school-going children, aged people and women who are



housewives dominate a majority of the population. The women folk in the household stay at home and manage household day-to-day chores. **Figure 2.6** shows that amongst the total predominantly are in to agriculture with 70.26% followed by agriculture labour with 15.38%. As the village situated in the industrial area about 2.05% of the families are in to private service and those who are doing nonagricultural activity are going to the nearby factories. A few families are self-employed, taken up house hold industries. This shows that most of the population depended on agriculture activity for livelihood.

The table below gives the details of the gender wise occupation profile of the total adult affected population who are 18 years and above.

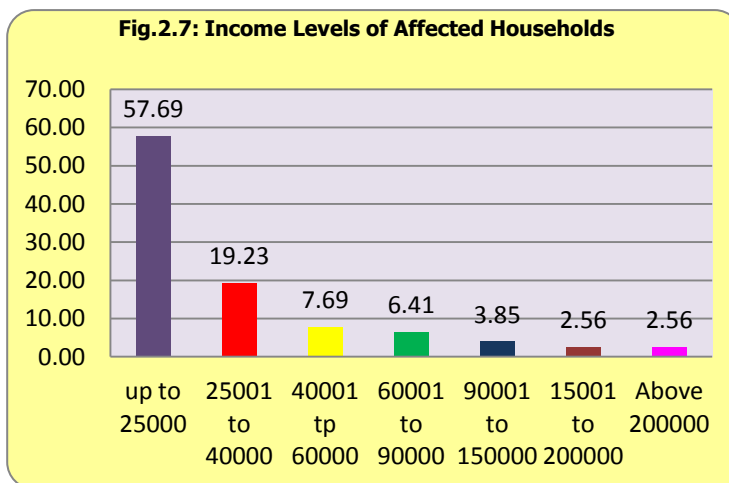
**Table 2.7: Gender wise occupation Profile of the affected adult population**

S.No	Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Agriculture	104	72.22	33	64.71	137	70.26
2	Agriculture labour	17	11.81	13	25.49	30	15.38
3	Non agriculture labour	5	3.47	4	7.84	9	4.62
4	HH Industries/Artisan activity	3	2.08	0	0.00	3	1.54
5	Government Service	0	0.00	1	1.96	1	0.51
6	Private Service	4	2.78	0	0.00	4	2.05
7	Trade & Business	6	4.17	0	0.00	6	3.08
8	Self Employed	3	2.08	0	0.00	3	1.54
9	Others	2	1.39	0	0.00	2	1.03
	<b>Total</b>	144	100.00	51	100.00	195	100.00



## 2.11 INCOME LEVELS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

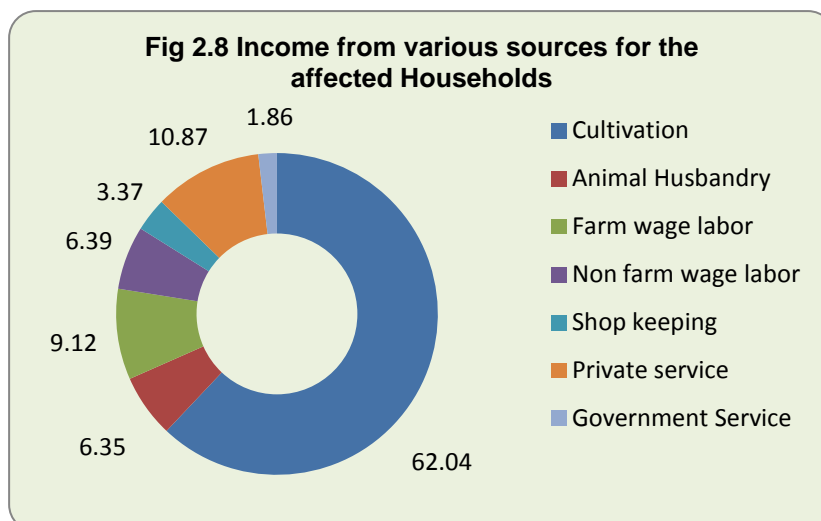
During the survey, income of the affected households from different sources was recorded like agriculture, trade & business, labour, etc. **Figure 2.7** on the income levels of the affected households shows that out of the total 78 households a majority 57.69% are low income group who earn upto Rs. 25000 per annum and 19.23% families are under Rs.



25001-40000 category followed by middle income group categories of Rs.40,000 to 60000 and Rs.60001 to 90,000 per annum are 7.69% and 6.41%.

The below table explains the source of income for the affected households. Majority of the income derived from agriculture activity through cultivation with 62.04 percent followed by 10.87 percent through services. The other source of income is through wage labour, animal husbandry, shop keeping / house hold industries, non-farm wage labour and government service among the affected families.

Sl. No	Source of Income	Amount	Percentage to Total
1	Cultivation	2058921	62.04
2	Animal Husbandry	210737	6.35
3	Farm wage labor	302665	9.12
4	Nonfarm wage labor	212065	6.39
5	Shop keeping	111840	3.37
6	Private service	360743	10.87
7	Government Service	61728	1.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3318700</b>	<b>100</b>



## 2.12 ASSET OWNERSHIP

From Table 2.9 on domestic asset ownership of the affected household it can be seen that a majority own Television (33.33%), by-cycle (29.33%) and electric fan (18.67%). The ownership of assets such as refrigerator and others is very low. The ownership of farm-based implements is found to be low. Most of the people for their agricultural activity are found to hire the other farm based implements such as

Asset name	No of HH	% to total
Kerosene Stove	4	5.33
LPG gas stove	7	9.33
Electric fan	15	18.67
Radio/Transistor	5	6.67
TV	26	33.33
Telephone /Cell phone	40	50.67
Bicycle	23	29.33
Refrigerator	1	1.33
Scooter/motor bike	6	8.00
Plough	5	6.67
Chaff Cutter	7	9.33
Bullock Cart	1	1.33
Tiller	1	1.33
Auto	2	2.67

thresher, sprayer and even irrigation pump sets. The usage of the mobile among all other assets is more about 50.67percent families are using this service.

## 2.13 LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

The livestock ownership among the affected households is presented in the table below. It is seen that of the 78 households 18.67% have cows followed by 12.00% each of Buffalo and cow calf, 8.00% each of milch cow, bullock and goats respectively.

**Table 2.10: Livestock ownership among the affected households**

Livestock name	No of HH	% to total	Total no owned	Average per HH
Cows	15	18.67	32	2
Milch cow	6	8.00	17	3
Cow calf	9	12.00	14	2
Bullock	6	8.00	14	2
Buffalo	9	12.00	16	2
Milch Buffalo	5	6.67	10	2
Goats	6	8.00	13	2
Buffalo Calf	4	5.33	4	1
Sheep	2	2.67	21	11
Pig	1	1.33	2	2
Poultry	3	4.00	26	9

## 2.14 INDEBTEDNESS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Another important indicator for the economic status is the indebtedness of the affected family. The table shows that out of the 78 households around 7 are found to have outstanding

**Table 2.11 Indebtedness of Affected household**

Item	No	% to total
Have outstanding loans	7	9.33
Do not have outstanding loans	71	90.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>

debts. Most of these people have taken the Crop loans and loans for household expenses from local banks and co-operative societies.

## 2.15 SUMMARY OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY FINDINGS

The major findings of this survey can be summarized as below. These factors are given due consideration is preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP):

- The impacts associated with the acquisition of 113.35 acres of land for proposed Tumkur Substation is resulted in affecting 78 titleholders. The total affected population is 369 and the average size of the affected house hold is 4 - 5 members.
- Religion of all the Households is Hinduism.
- 40% of the affected population is literate and only 7 are graduates and 1 postgraduate.
- 11.54% Households have pucca houses and 80.77% live in semi pucca houses
- It is gathered that most of the households have utilized the compensation received for investing in banks and attending the family requirements.





## CHAPTER 3 - LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY/ENTITLEMENTS

### 3.1 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.

### 3.2 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. Where as in Tumkur sub-station the land has acquired through Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) and allotted to the POWERGRID Corporation of India Limited. Government of Karnataka has KIADB, ACT 1966 for considering necessary to make provision for the orderly establishment and development of Industries in suitable areas in the State.

### 3.3 The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board Act, 1966

An Act to make special provisions for securing the establishment of industrial areas in the State of Karnataka and generally to promote the establishment and orderly development of industries therein, and for that purpose to establish an Industrial Areas Development Board and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

Whereas it is expedient to make special provisions for securing the establishment of industrial areas in the State of Karnataka and generally to promote the establishment and the orderly development.

The Below sections will explain the acquisition process under KIADB ACT, 1966.

**Section -27 Application-** The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such areas from such dates as have been notified by the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 1.

**Section -28 Acquisition of land-**

- (1) If at any time, in the opinion of the State Government, any land is required for the purpose of development by the Board, or for any other purpose in furtherance of the objects of this Act, the State Government may by notification, give notice of its intention to acquire such land.



- (2) On publication of a notification under sub-section (1), the State Government shall serve notice upon the owner or where the owner is not the occupier, on the occupier of the land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein to show cause, within thirty days from the date of service of the notice, why the land should not be acquired.
- (3) After considering the cause, if any, shown by the owner of the land and by any other person interested therein, and after giving such owner and person an opportunity of being heard, the State Government may pass such orders as it deems fit.
- (4) After orders are passed under sub-section (3), where the State Government is satisfied that any land should be acquired for the purpose specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1), a declaration shall, by notification in the official Gazette, be made to that effect.
- (5) On the publication in the official Gazette of the declaration under sub-section (4), the land shall vest absolutely in the State Government free from all encumbrances.
- (6) Where any land is vested in the State Government under sub-section (5), the State Government may, by notice in writing, order any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the State Government or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the notice.
- (7) If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section(5), the State Government or any officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf may take possession of the land and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.
- (8) Where the land has been acquired for the Board, the State Government, after it has taken possession of the land, may transfer the land to the Board for the purpose for which the land has been acquired.

#### **Section -29: Compensation.**

- (1) Where any land is acquired by the State Government under this Chapter, the State Government shall pay for such acquisition, compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) Where the amount of compensation has been determined by agreement between the State Government and the person to be compensated, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement.
- (3) Where no such agreement can be reached, the State Government shall refer the case to the Deputy Commissioner for determination of the amount of compensation to be paid for such acquisition as also the person or persons to whom such compensation shall be paid.



- (4) On receipt of a reference under sub-section (3), the Deputy Commissioner shall serve notice on the owner or occupier of such land and on all persons known or believed to be interested herein to appear before him and state their respective interests in the said land.

**Section 30. Application of Central Act 1 of 1894.-** The provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894) shall mutatis mutandis apply in respect of the enquiry and award by the Deputy Commissioner, the reference to Court, the apportionment of compensation and the payment of compensation, in respect of lands acquired under this Chapter.

**Section 31. Delegation of powers by the State Government.-** The State Government may if it thinks fit delegate any of its powers under this Chapter to any of its officers, by rules made in this behalf.

But in this 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.

### **3.4 POWERGRID Policy Entitlement**

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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.

### **3.5 POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework**

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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



### 3.5.1 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 losing 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 losing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer (< 1 ha. of un-irrigated land).
- 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing 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 losing 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 comprising of representatives of POWERGRID, Local Authorities PAFs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAFs.

### 3.5.2 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 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.

**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 one-time payment of Rs. 15,000/- in addition to compensation fixed by revenue authorities.

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. 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.

### 3.5.3 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.**

### 3.5.4 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.

### 3.5.5 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.

### 3.5.6 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.

### 3.5.7 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 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	Fruit processing and preservation Canned fruits Chips and wafers Dry fruits/vegetables
Processing of cereals & pulses Dal processing Papad making	Carpentry and blacksmith  Bee Keeping - wax and honey



Bakery products Bharbhujja, chana, dalia, manufacturing	
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 PAFs 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.





### 3.5.8 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 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 Panchayat / local authorities during assessment and subsequent compensation. POWERGRID will adopt norms of the respective State Governments as per the provisions of LA Process.
- n) **Nontitled (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.
- 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.

The POWERGRID'S Social Entitlement Framework is presented below **Table 3.2**.



TABLE 3.2 SHOWING POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK			
SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
1.	<b>Loss of land</b>		
a)	<b>Homestead land</b> 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)	<b>Agricultural Land</b>		
(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"> <li>▪ agriculture based PAPs (rendered landless)</li> <li>▪ availability (State Govt./ Voluntary sellers at existing rate) within same panchayat/ block</li> <li>▪ Registration Charges</li> </ul> + Cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided or Cash compensation at replacement cost <sup>1</sup> (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance <sup>2</sup> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and becoming marginal farmer;</li> <li>c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and after loss of land may be categorised as small farmers.</li> <li>d) Minimum agricultural wages ranging between 100-200 days (depending upon the impact) for families (big farmers) losing part/negligible land and left with</li> </ul>

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

(2) <sup>2</sup> Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation



<b>TABLE 3.2 SHOWING POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>SN</b>	<b>TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT</b>	<b>BENEFICIARY</b>	<b>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS</b>
			sufficient land to sustain them.
(ii)	Tenants, share croppers, leaseholder	Individual	Reimbursement for unexpired lease + Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 200 days 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
<b>2.</b>	<b>Loss of structure</b>		
<b>a)</b>	<b>House</b>		
(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>b)</b>	<b>Shop/ Institutions</b>		
(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
<b>3.</b>	<b>Loss of livelihood/ Wage / Occupation</b> 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



<b>TABLE 3.2 SHOWING POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>SN</b>	<b>TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT</b>	<b>BENEFICIARY</b>	<b>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS</b>
			+ Provision for need based short training on development of entrepreneurship skills/ facilities on selected IGS
<b>4.</b>	<b>Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities</b>		
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
<b>5.</b>	<b>Loss of standing crops/ trees</b>		
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		
<b>6.</b>	<b>Losses during transition of displaced persons/ establishments/ Shifting / Transport</b>	Family/unit	Provision of transport or equivalent cash (Rs. 10,000/- minimum) for shifting of material/ cattle from existing place to alternate place
<b>7.</b>	<b>Losses to Host Communities/ Amenities/ Services</b>	Community	Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs
<b>8.</b>	<b>Additional benefits for Tribals</b>	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.



## CHAPTER 4 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION

### 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 CMSR, 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 Public Consultation on Rehabilitation Measures

General consultations were held with the affected persons during survey and during FGD at panchayat community centre at Kempennadoderi Village on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011 and 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2012.

### 4.3 Issues brought out by the PAP's during the FGD

- People were convinced about the importance of the project in their region since it will enhance economic opportunities.
- Most people preferred cash compensation as rehabilitation assistance;
- Cultivators preferred cash compensation in lieu of their affected land at the market replacement value of the assets;
- Request for employment at project site was made in every discussion.

### 4.4 Public Consultation on Draft RAP

As per the Environment and Social Policy and Procedure (ESPP) a Public consultation was held with the PAPs on 08.07.2014 to discuss and inform them of the POWERGRID's ESPP and also the community development works to be taken up in the affected village by POWERGRID, under Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

The meeting was held at the project site of 765/400/220 kV Tumkur (Madhugiri) substation, Vasanthansapura Industrial Area, Tumkur. Notice of the meeting was served to the Project Affected People (PAP) in Kempennadoderri and Thimmarajanahalli villages in advance, copy at [Annexure-3](#).



The meeting was attended by senior POWERGRID officials, Deputy Tahsildar, Panchayat President and Asst Director/CMSR along with the public. The list of participants is enclosed as [Annexure-4](#).

DGM / Tumkur CAO welcomed the officials and the public to the meeting. The project details along with the details of associated transmission lines were informed to the public viz. scheme details, project cost & project benefits, implementation schedule, compensation procedure and the Environment & Social Policy and Procedures. The importance of the project to the state and the district was also briefed to the public.

The meeting was interactive with active participation of the public in local language; Kannada. People clarified their queries on the expected benefits of the RAP and receipt of land compensation with POWERGRID, Revenue and KIADB officials. A brief of the points raised are as below

- i. Sri. Kadarappa, raised his apprehension that whether the water flow to the small pond in between their fields will be obstructed during monsoon due to the construction of compound wall.

**POWERGRID Reply:** It was informed that to prevent any impact on the construction of compound wall due to water flow, a makeshift arrangement was made by putting a small bund so that the water doesn't affect work of compound wall. Once the work is completed the bund will be removed, allowing the restoration of water flow. Moreover, there were no rains after the bund was made. However, the rain water falling in the project site would be harvested in the Rain Water Harvesting pits being constructed and excess water will be discharged into the storm water drains of the industrial estate which ultimately will reach the nearest water body.

- ii. Sri. Ramesh BS, sought clarification on the distribution of road works to the affected villages since the project affected persons are spread in 3 different villages surrounding the substation.

**POWERGRID Reply:** It was informed that present budget is allocated for RAP implementation in affected village; hence it will be utilized completely for Kempennadodderi village which has the major share of PAP's. Apportioning these works according to PAP's distribution is not done as share of other villages works to be very meager. Instead they may propose other/similar development works which can be included subsequently under CSR of the company.

- iii. Sri. Shankarappa sought clarification on how POWERGRID is processing petty contracts? If they have any scope of getting associated with corporation works and asked about any opportunity for employment in it for affected persons.

**POWERGRID Reply:** Registration of vendors based on their qualifying requirements for the specific job is adopted by POWERGRID in a transparent manner and once qualified, tender enquiries will be sent and awarded to the competitive bidder.



Hence, if they meet experience and have expertise to take up any petty contracts they can get registered with the corporation.

As far as jobs are concerned the following options are provided under the category of rehabilitation.

- c) Jobs with POWERGRID: POWERGRID projects do not envisage significant job opportunities to the local residents. However, if there is any requirement of job then PAPs shall be entitled for preference, subject to their meeting of job requirement and specification.
  - d) Jobs with Contractors: Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAP's on a preferential basis wherever feasible.
- iv. Sri. Linganna sought clarification on the safety arrangements in transmission line projects to avoid any health impact to the villagers.

**POWERGRID Reply:** All safety precautions are taken as per the Govt of India rules / guidelines in construction and maintenance of transmission lines by POWERGRID across the country. Therefore, there will not be any effect on the health of the people living in the vicinity of these transmission lines.

- v. Some of the students who participated in the meeting requested support in providing skill development training for a better job opportunity.

**POWERGRID Reply:** A request with details of training programs according to their eligibility may be submitted to the GRC for subsequent recommendation and putting up for approval of management.

- vi. Sri. Basavaraju sought clarification on the additional benefits in terms of cash they would get apart from land compensation.

**POWERGRID Reply:** It was informed that apart from land compensation the land losers will get Rehabilitation Assistance as per POWERGRID's ESPP, either as Fixed Deposit or through Income Generating Scheme.

The above issues raised by the public have been recorded by the Revenue / KIADB Officials. The Revenue Official took a note of the villagers request on disbursement of RA through cash / cheque / fixed deposit instead of IGS, so that they can utilize the same for their personal requirements, this was communicated to POWERGRID. The officials also informed that the community development works as discussed in the meeting may be communicated to POWERGRID and will be implemented upon approval of the management as per provisions of the corporation. Accordingly gram panchayat requested for community development works in their letter dated 24.07.14, copy at [Annexure 5](#).

Since 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. Villagers have given their consent to take up the suggested work should be implemented by POWERGRID as per their policy i.e. certain work under R&R as community development work and other under Corporate Social Responsibility.

DGM / Tumkur CAO informed the importance of formation of a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) which can help the land owners in addressing their concerns on land compensation and Rehabilitation Assistance (RA). He also informed that this committee would oversee the implementation of RAP for the project in the true spirit. It was also informed that any grievance of the affected persons / villager can be addressed to the committee for taking it up further with the higher officials. Accordingly, the GRC was formed with the following members.

1. Station in-charge, POWERGRID / Tumkur.
2. Tahsildar, Tumkur
3. Panchayat President, Kestur.
4. Sri. Shivappa - Project Affected Person
5. Sri. Eeranna - Project Affected Person.



**Fig: 4.1 Public Consultation Meeting**





## 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 Tumkur 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 Tumkur 765 kV Substation requires acquisition of land 113.35 acres land in Vasanthanarsapura, Kempanadodderi and Doddanpalya village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur district, Karnataka. Based on the various notifications issued by KIADB the verification exercise and socio-economic survey details of the PAPS show that the land acquisition will affect 78 people, of which 77 are private landowners with valid titles and one encroacher. All of them have been categorized as project affected persons as per ESPP having valid title who are losing their land & one encroacher. The details are presented in the below Table 5.1.

S.No	Item	No	Remarks
1	Total land under acquisition	113.35 acres	Most of the land is private land.
2	Total Number of Project Affected Persons	78	77 title holders as per KIADB notifications and 1 encroacher
3	Total number of Significant Affected Persons	42	All of them are becoming land less.
4	Total number of In-Significant affected Persons	36	These people are losing some portion of their land holdings in the proposed site.

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

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As per the KIADB Act the amount of compensation has been determined by the board and demand note issued to POWERGRID at the rate of Rs.16 lakhs per acre plus service charge which is a premium to the acquiring authority towards land acquisition. An initial amount of Rs.20.24 crores is paid by POWERGRID to KIADB. Besides the compensation as per the above mentioned rates compensation for land, trees and others assets will be calculated and the compensation will be offered to the affected persons. The detail of compensation for each individual is attached at [Annexure-6](#).

### 5.4 Rehabilitation Assistance

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#### 5.4.1 Rehabilitation Assistance Criteria

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected persons will be assisted with rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses. As per the ESPP, the following severity losses are considered for Rehabilitation Assistance to the affected families. However, in the present case only Project Affected Persons are considered for rehabilitation assistance instead of families, since the land is not directly acquired by POWERGRID but through KIADB from their huge land bank at a very high cost and a premium is also being paid to KIADB as a service charge being an acquiring body.

- a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to families loosing entire land thus rendered landless or option for Income Generating Scheme (IGS) of equivalent amount for regular income;
- b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer;
- c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer;
- d) 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families 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 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 engagement in other income generating sources such as dairy, business etc
- Their vulnerability status such the widows, women headed affected households etc
- Their literacy levels and skills and expertise in managing entrepreneurial activities

The above stated factors were taken into account and the underlying principle was the utilization of the locally available resources and the skill-development of the people involved.



### 5.4.2 Categorization of PAPs for Rehabilitation Assistance

Table 5.2 presents the categorization of PAPs according to their entitlement category, which is based on land holding after acquisition of the affected land. As per the definition of ESPP the total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is 78. All of them are found to be eligible for assistance as per ESPP.

S.No	Item	Description				Total
		A	B	C	D	
	<b>Entitlement Category Name</b>					
1	Land holding category	Land Less	Marginal Farmer	Small Farmer	Big Farmer	
2	Titleholders/affected persons	42	4	22	10	78
3	No of PAPs eligible for Assistance	42	4	22	10	78
4	No of persons eligible for assistance under vulnerable group*					21

\* Vulnerable group include women headed/SC/ST/physically handicapped/disabled

### 5.4.3 Minimum agricultural wage

As mentioned above the rehabilitation assistance for the affected persons is given as per the Minimum Agricultural Wages. The minimum agricultural wages in the state of Karnataka is Rs.200.00 as per Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Karnataka gazette notification no KAE 30 LMW 2012 dated 14.05.2013. A copy of the said notification is placed as [Annexure-7](#).

### 5.4.4 Economic Rehabilitation Measure

As established by the socio-economic survey and as per the definition in ESPP the total number of Project Affected Persons (PAP's) are 78. As per the ESPP based on the above given categorization of the affected persons across different groups, and the minimum wages applicable for each category rehabilitation plan is proposed for 78 PAP's. Based on the above mentioned wage rate the amount entitled to PAP's under different categories is presented in the **Table 5.3** below.



Table 5.3: Details of entitlement amounts across various categories

Category of entitlement	Land holding category after acquisition	No of days of minimum agricultural wage for affected Person	Entitled amount for each affected family / person
A	Land less	750	750 x 200 = 150000
B	Marginal farmer	500	500 x 200 = 100000
C	Small Farmer	375	375 x 200 = 75000
D	Big farmer	100	100 x 200 = 20000
E	Encroacher	375	
	All Eligible Vulnerable person	200#	500 x 200 = 100000 200 X 200 = 40000
#Given the nature of loss and the compensation received 200 days is considered			

From the above **Table 5.3** it can be seen that in case of PAP losing entire land based on the minimum wage rate he will be provided with Rs.1,50,000 as RA. Similarly for PAP who becomes marginal farmer Rs.1,00,000 will be provided. In addition to the RA an additional assistance of Rs.40,000 or Rs.1,00,000 will be provided for vulnerable PAPs based on the extent of loss and impact on their livelihood. The total RA amount including assistance under vulnerable category is around Rs. 94,85,000/-.

**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 compensation.

A detailed Rehabilitation Action Plan for the affected persons is at **Appendix-II**.

#### 5.4.5 Rehabilitation Assistance through cash

For the PAPs who are marginally impacted having left over land gainfully engaged in other occupations such as services, business the RA is given as cash assistance for augmenting their business and other activities.

The PAPs, who are highly impacted and also represent the vulnerable group keeping in mind their age and other factors the RA has been offered in shape of Bank Fixed Deposit or other investment. It may be seen that the instruments suggested are both economically and financially viable. Consent of the land owners for RA through MIS is at **Annexure - 8**.

#### 5.4.6 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 sweeping 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 PAP's 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.

## 5.5 Community Development Works

In addition to the Rehabilitation Assistance to the affected persons community developmental work in the affected village will be undertaken by POWERGRID to develop the community resources. POWERGRID officials have conducted preliminary consultations with the villagers for identifying the community works. During the discussions held at various stages of acquisition the villagers sought some community works. After conducting the public consultation on draft RAP on 08.07.2014 the community development works are finalized. Table 5.4 Presents the Community Development Works proposed in the affected village.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Details of Proposal</b>	<b>Estimatd Cost (Rs in lakhs)</b>
1	Providing approach road to village	50.00
2	Providing internal C.C Roads in the village (approx 0.6kM)	20.00
3	Construction of Draining system in the village (approx 0.6kM)	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80.00</b>

The above work may be got done by district authorities on deposit basis or may be taken up by POWERGRID directly. It was assured by the village representatives that they would take full responsibility on proper maintenance of these amenities created by POWERGRID.



## 5.6 Budget

The total estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation including the land compensation and community development work for the project is about Rs.2487.85 lakhs. Details of funds requirements towards R&R measures as estimated are shown in the Table 5.5 below.

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (Rs in lakhs)</b>
1	Socio-Economic Survey	03.00
2	Land acquisition (land compensation, trees & structures, KIADB overheads & registration charges)	2300.00
3	RA including special assistance for Vulnerable	94.85
4	Community Development Work	80.00
5	RAP Monitoring	04.00
6	Evaluation & Assessment of RP implementation	06.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2487.85</b>

Out of the total budget approximately Rs.2024 lakhs is paid towards land compensation to KIADB towards land cost. Rehabilitation amount will be distributed by the POWERGRID for the eligible families during the implementation of RAP.





## CHAPTER 6 - IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF REHABILITATION PLAN

### 6.1 Introduction

Implementation and monitoring are critical activities in a Rehabilitation operation. 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 SAMP is to be carried out by POWERGRID for which an Environment and Social Management Team as per ESPP will be constituted at with DGM (Tumkur) as it's in charge. Other members of the Team are Chief Manager, 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

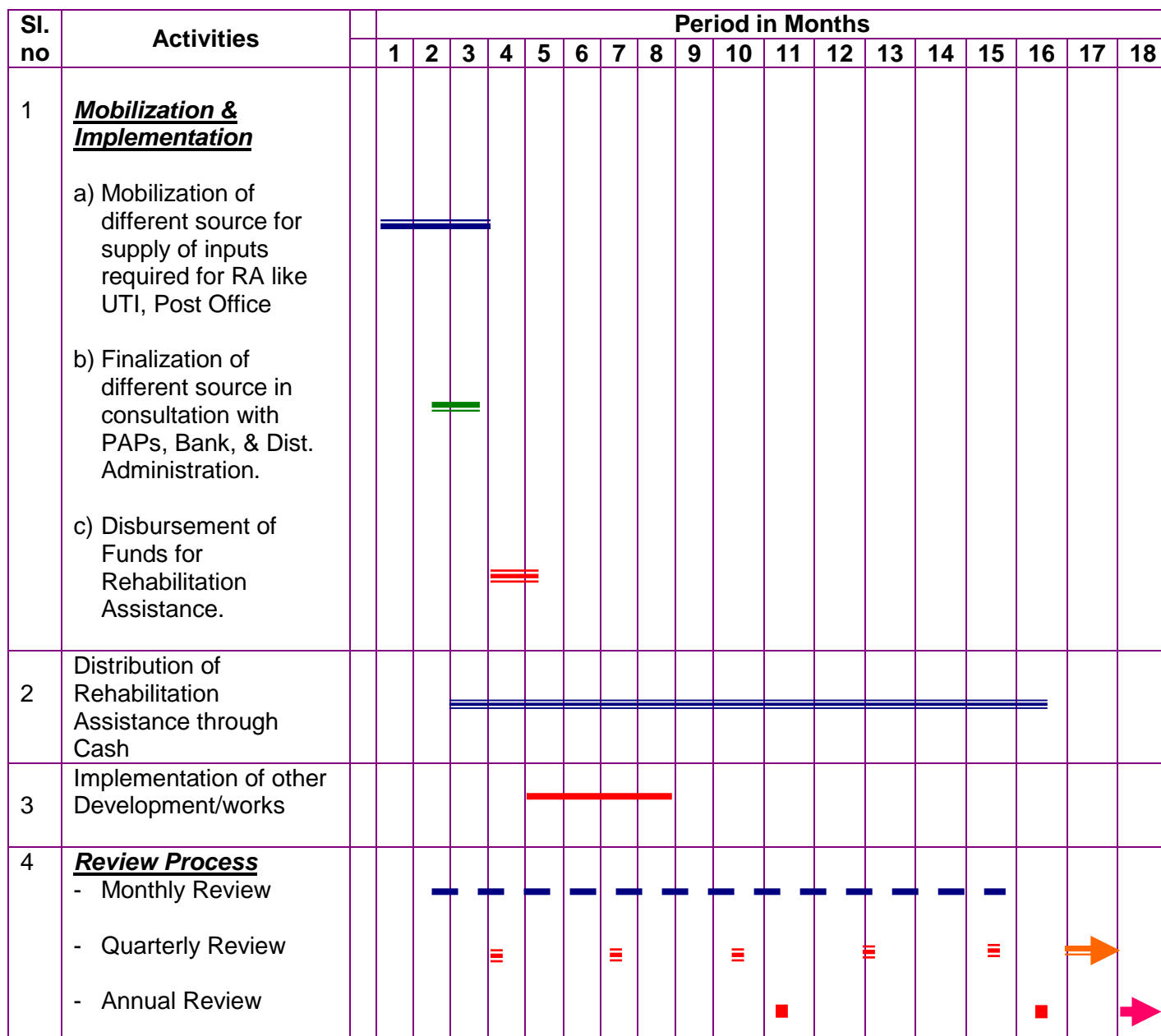
As the intensity of the Rehabilitation activity is relatively, less the proposed activities related to the implementation of RAP would be completed in approximately 18 months from the date of approval for implementation. A Bar Chart for implementation of RAP having time period wise activity has been prepared in consultation with PAPs, consultant M/s Centre for Management and Social Research, Hyderabad and local administration. The implementation has been divided into 4 main activities which include the following:

- Mobilization and Implementation
- Distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance
- Implementation of other Developmental works
- Review Process



The above mentioned 4 main activities have been further divided into many sub-activities for in-depth understandings refer **Bar Chart 6.1**

**BAR CHART 6.1: SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN FOR 765/400/220 kV TUMKUR SUBSTATION**



**Zero date: POWERGRID Management Approval**

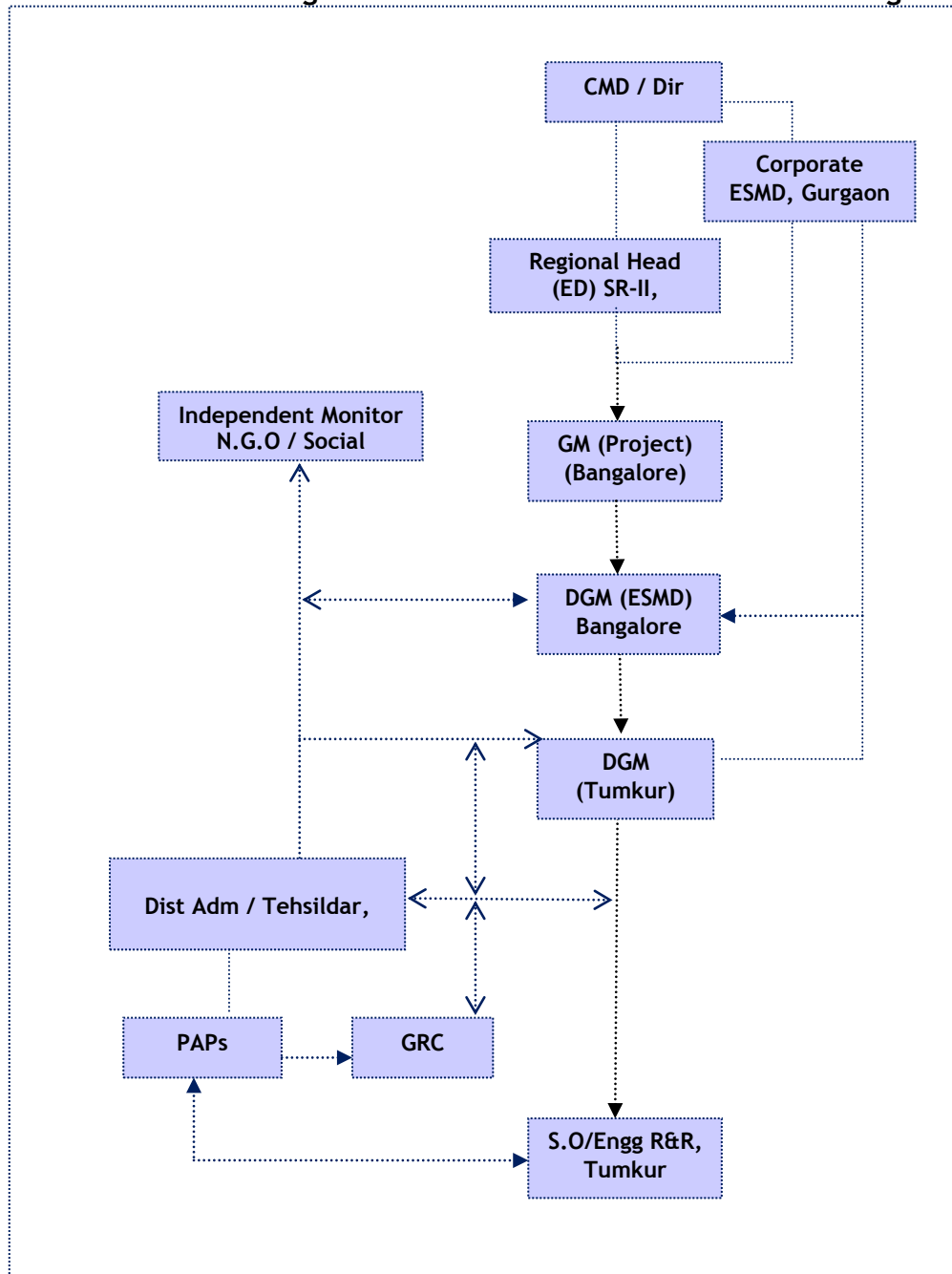
The implementation of RAP will start with an orientation and training camp for PAPs at a common place to inform about the details of schemes as well as the documentation requirement for disbursement of rehabilitation assistance. Subsequent activities will follow as per the schedule given in Bar Chart. Implementation of the RAP by POWERGRID shall be carried out with the active participation of PAPs, 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.



### 6.4 Monitoring & Evaluation of RAP

POWERGRID has a well-developed organizational support structure for effective monitoring of the CDW 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. Organization Chart for monitoring of RAP is presented in Flow chart 6.1.

**FLOW CHART 6.1: Organizational Structure for RAP monitoring**





Internal monitoring will be taken up by the DGM (Tumkur) and in charge of R&R Cell. Details of the periodic review meetings shall be forwarded to ESMC 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 Tumkur substation comprising of following members.

Sl. No	Nominee's Organization	Name/Designation
1	POWERGRID representative (Site)	Station in-charge
2	POWERGRID representative (RHQ)	DGM (ESM), RHQ
3	Representative of Revenue Department	Tehsildar, Tumkur Taluk
4	Representative of PAPs	Sri. Shivappa, PAP Sri. Eeranna, PAP
5	Representative of Gram Panchayat	Panchayat President, Kestur

People of village in general and PAPs in particular will be informed/appraised 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.