



पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

(A Government of India Enterprise)



पावरग्रिड

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CP/RTI /2014/17

8th May, 2014

Shri Mukesh Sharma
S/o Shri Ramjilal Sharma
A-3, Srimal Colony Hinda Ki Mori
Ramganj, Jaipur - 302 003

Sub: **Information under Right to Information Act, 2005.**

Dear Mr. Mukesh

This has reference to your letter dated 7th March, 2014 seeking information under RTI Act, 2005 addressed to CPIO & Manager, 400 kV Damodapur substation, Bassi, Jaipur. The referred letter has been forwarded by CPIO, Northern Region –I vide letter dated 17th April, 2014 for providing the information in respect of point No. 3.

In this regard, it may be informed that POWERGRID policy in respect of PASs/land owners has been described in the ESPP and is available at POWERGRID website. However, a copy of the same is attached, please.

It may please be noted that w.e.f. 1st January, 2014 provisions of new "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be followed instead of POWERGRID policy in case of future land acquisition.

Thanking You,

भवदीय,

(सुधीर मित्रल) 8.5.14

महाप्रबंधक(के.आ.)एवंके.लो.सू.अधिकारी

Attach : As above

TABLE 2.3: POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK¹

SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
1.	Loss of land		
a)	<i>Homestead land</i> with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Titleholders	(i) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities + Equivalent area of land for alternate home not exceeding 150 sq.m. in rural areas and 75 sq.m. in urban areas free of cost preferably in same village/ panchayat/ area + Registration Charges
b)	<i>Agricultural Land</i>		
(i)	With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Titleholders	Alternative land of equivalent production potential but not more than 1 hectare of irrigated land or 2 hectare of un-irrigated land subject to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ agriculture based PAPs (rendered landless) ▪ availability (State Govt./ Voluntary sellers at existing rate) within same panchayat/ block ▪ Registration Charges + Cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided or Cash compensation at replacement cost ² (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance ³ as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing entire land/rendered landless. OR option for opting IGS of equivalent amount for regular income; b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and becoming marginal farmer; c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and after loss of land may be categorised as small farmers. d) Minimum agricultural wages ranging between 100-200 days (depending upon the impact) for families (big farmers) losing part/negligible land and left with sufficient land to sustain them.
(ii)	tenants, sharecroppers,	Individual	Reimbursement for unexpired lease

(1) ¹ The proposed entitlement framework will be applicable only in the case of land acquisition for substation. However, if any State has its own R&R policy and is found to be better (barring provision of employment) than PAPs shall be given option to chose between the two.

(2) ² Replacement cost will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and interest + Rehabilitation Assistance

(3) ³ Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation

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SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
	leaseholder		+ Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 200 days of minimum agricultural wages
iii	Nontitled (Encroacher)	Individual	Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 375 days of minimum agricultural wages if cultivating the acquired land continuously for last 3 years from section-4 notification
2.	Loss of structure		
a)	House		
(i)	with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost (without deduction for salvaged material) plus Rs. 25,000/- assistance (based on prevailing GOI norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house plus transition benefits as per category-6
(ii)	Tenant, leaseholder	Individual	Lump sum payment equivalent to 6 month rent (on production of proof) or Rs. 5000/- which ever 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 one time payment towards disturbance + Transition benefits as per category-6.
(iv)	Cattle shed	Owner/ Family	Cash compensation as fixed by authorities plus Rs. 15,000/- for re-construction of cattle shed.
b)	Shop/ Institutions		
(i)	with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights	Individual	Cash compensation plus Rs. 25,000/- for construction of working shed/shop plus rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits as per category-6
(ii)	tenants, leaseholder	Individual	Transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6
(iii)	squatters	Individual	Cash compensation for structure plus transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income plus transition benefits as per category-6
3.	Loss of livelihood/ Wage / Occupation Agriculture/ commercial	Individual	Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of Income Generating Scheme (IGS) or in shape of Units in joint name of spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for sustainable/ regular income +

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SN	TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT	BENEFICIARY	ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS
			Provision for need based short training on development of entrepreneurship skills/ facilities on selected IGS
4.	Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities		
a)	Rural common property resources	Community	Replacement/ augmentation of CPRs/ amenities or provisions of functional equivalence
b)	Urban Civic amenities	Community	Replacement/ access to equivalent amenities/ services
5.	Loss of standing crops/ trees		
a)	With valid title	Family	For either category, only the cultivator will get compensation at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees
b)	Tenant/ lessee		
6.	Losses during transition of displaced persons/ establishments/ Shifting / Transport	Family/unit	Provision of transport or equivalent cash (Rs. 10,000/- minimum) for shifting of material/ cattle from existing place to alternate place
7.	Losses to Host Communities/ Amenities/ Services	Community	Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs
8.	Additional benefits for Tribals	Tribals	Land for land option shall be preferred Additional relocation allowance of 500 days minimum agricultural wages if land for land option is not feasible Resettlement if involved, close to their natural habitat

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

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR TRIBAL PEOPLE

As far as possible, the practice in siting a substation is to avoid land of tribals. However, if tribal land acquisition becomes inevitable, the following benefits, in addition to those mentioned above, shall be provided to the affected tribal families:

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

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POWERGRID'S SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK⁴

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

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

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

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

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

Socio Economic Survey: Since available data from census report may be inadequate for assessing and planning the R&R action plan for the affected people, a detailed socio economic base line survey shall be carried out as soon as Section IV notification under LA act is published. Survey will cover the affected village/villages in general and affected population in particular including collection of data from all categories of affected population like land holders, landless, squatters, artisans etc. if any. The detailed terms of reference for such survey is provided as Appendix-XVII. In brief Socio Economic Survey will carry information on following:

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

(4)⁴ The proposed Framework is based on NPRR-2004/2007 and other progressive trends in R&R. However, government of India is considering bringing a comprehensive legislation on R&R. Once, such legislation is passed POWERGRID will incorporate relevant changes in its Framework as needed.



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

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

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

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

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

Public Consultations / Disclosure: Affected population shall be informed/ consulted on compensation/rehabilitation options through various means like public meeting or displaying such information at key points. Generally, people shall be consulted during the acquisition/survey process and after the draft RAP is prepared to know their opinion and aspirations. All relevant information about the project and details of socio-economic survey, Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) etc. shall be available at the designated place (Public information Centre/library) of each substations and will be shared with the public or any interested persons whenever asked/required.

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

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

Implementation & Monitoring: Implementation of approved rehabilitation action plan shall be a time bound activity and will be implemented during the first 12 to 15 months of the project execution. If required implementation of RAP may be entrusted to a body (Government or non Government) active in that area The primary information collected during socio-economic survey



will be the base line for monitoring the impact assessment. For monitoring of RAP implementation a Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned head of the region (POWERGRID) and other members including representative of local authorities, panchayat, PAFs, NGOs etc. shall be constituted who will be responsible for overall implementation of RAP and shall forward its quarterly report to the POWERGRID management.

SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK:

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

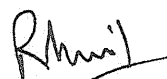
POWERGRID's social entitlements within its Resettlement and Rehabilitation framework will include the following categories and compensation packages

(1) LOSS OF LAND

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

- (a) **Loss of homestead land** may impact owners with valid titles, or customary and usufruct rights. The entitlement options offered to owner will include compensation finalised by revenue authorities on prevailing market rate. In addition to that, all PAFs of this category shall be provided with equivalent area of land subject to maximum 150 sq. m. in rural areas and 75 sq. m. in urban areas free of cost. The charges towards registration of such land shall also be borne by POWERGRID.
- (b) **Loss of agricultural land** is the most prevalent impact and may affect wide range of people ranging from big farmers to marginal farmers. It can be classified into following two categories:

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



PAFs opt for cash compensation for loss of land or not eligible for land for land option, they will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost which will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and applicable interest plus following rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses:

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

Tenants/sharecroppers/leaseholders or Nontitled: 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, nontitled (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 PAFs: 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 PAFs.
- ii) If Government land is not available, POWERGRID will purchase private land on a willing buyer and seller basis keeping in mind that the purchase of land does not promote any indirect displacement. The land will be purchased from voluntary sellers at existing rates finalised through negotiations.



For purchase of private land a "Land Purchase Committee" shall be constituted by RHQ comprising of representatives of POWERGRID, Local Authorities PAFs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAFs.

(2) LOSS OF STRUCTURE

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

- (a) **Loss of houses** will impact families with valid title, customary or usufruct rights. The beneficiary unit is the individual having ownership right who will be entitled for cash compensation as finalised by revenue authorities and Rs. 25,000/- as one time assistance (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/- which ever is higher as disturbance allowance to re-establish residence.

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

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

- (b) **Loss of shop/l dhaba or institutional structures** will affect units with **valid titles, customary or usufruct rights**. The beneficiary will be the individual/owner who will be entitled to cash compensation for structure and Rs. 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

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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) LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD/WAGE/OCCUPATION

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

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

(4) LOSS OF ACCESS TO COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPR) AND FACILITIES

In this category of impacts, the beneficiary is typically 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.

(5) LOSS OF STANDING CROPS AND TREES

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

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

(6) LOSSES DURING TRANSITION OF DISPLACED PERSONS/ESTABLISHMENTS

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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.

(7) LOSSES TO HOST COMMUNITIES

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

Other Rehabilitation Measures:

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

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE ILLUSTRATIVE:

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

TABLE -1: LIST OF INCOME GENERATING SCHEME

Allied agriculture Vegetable farming Fruit orchards Social forestry	Manufacture of pottery products Decorative Earthen pipes Pots and pans
Livestock rearing Dairying Poultry Piggery Goat rearing Sericulture Pisciculture	Fruit processing and preservation Canned fruits Chips and wafers Dry fruits/vegetables
Processing of cereals & pulses Dal processing Papad making Bakery products	Carpentry and blacksmith Bee Keeping - wax and honey

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Bharbhuj, 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	Manufacture of cane Gur & Khandasari
Handloom Manufacture of Laundry soap	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:

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.

Jobs with Contractors: Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis where feasible.

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

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

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

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

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DEFINITIONS:

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

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

Family: In relation to a affected person, means, such person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or sisters, father and mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.

All adult married sons in respect of title holder shall be considered as separate family for consideration/eligibility for rehabilitation assistance (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.

Nomination by PAP: The head of the family, if so desired, shall be asked to nominate in writing from among the family members whom he/she will like to get the rehabilitation assistance from the company. The nomination made by the head of the family generally will not be allowed to change except in special circumstances. But in no case, he/she will be allowed to change the nomination more than once.

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

Marginal farmer: means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated holding up to 1/2 hectare.

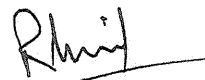
Small farmers: means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of 1 hectare or un-irrigated land holding of 2 hectare.

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

Agricultural family: means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers.

Agricultural labourer: means a person, normally resident of the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration under Section-IV who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.

Displaced family: means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his complete holding including land and house or other property in the affected village for the purpose of the project is displaced from such land/property.



Existing Land Price: Due to regional and state specific variations on productivity of land, land prices vary in different states and even in the same location, depending upon various parameters. The land purchase committee shall finalise the existing land price based on negotiations keeping in mind revenue records and other land market information.

Customary or Usufruct Rights: Several communities in India, including tribals, have traditionally enjoyed the benefit of using, without impairing, items like land, trees etc., which they do not own. These customary and usufruct rights vary across the country and are well documented by State Governments. However, its determination is in built in Land Acquisition Process, In case, they are not covered under the records for want of updation of records or even due to ignorance, POWERGRID through its process of Land Acquisition Assessment and Social Assessment may be able to recognise these lapses so that interest of all these person are taken care off through Gram Panchyat / local authorities during assessment and subsequent compensation. POWERGRID will adopt norms of the respective State Governments as per the provisions of LA Process.

Nontitled(Encroacher): Persons who have illegally extended/occupy land to which they do not have recognizable legal right or claim they are occupying/ using.

Squatter: A person who settles or takes unauthorised possession on public land without title for residential purpose or for carrying out some business activity or person who gets right of pasturage from government on easy terms.

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

Land Purchase Committee (LPC) shall be formed by nomination in the following steps:

- POWERGRID representative from site to be nominated by the Regional head.
- Representative of Local Authorities to be decided by District Administration.
- Representative of PAPs to be identified and selected by themselves.
- Representative of Gram Panchayat or any other person of repute as mutually agreed with local authorities and PAPs.

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

