



**Metrolink Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Ltd.**  
(A Government of Gujarat Undertaking)

# SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR AHMEDABAD METRO RAIL PROJECT (PHASE-1)



**DRAFT REPORT**  
OCTOBER 2014



**MITES LIMITED**

(A Government of India Enterprise)  
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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### 0.1 THE PROJECT

Ahmedabad is the district headquarter and the biggest city of the state. Gandhinagar is the Capital of Gujarat. Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad are located 32 km from each other and are well connected through highways and are rapidly becoming a contiguous urban area. With the increasing trade and commerce and a centre for higher education, the population of the twin city is touching 60 lakh and this heavy growth continues. The increasing population requires faster transportation to avoid delay in work and to avoid decongestions in the twin cities. The Government of Gujarat has identified metro mode of transport as efficient, economically viable and environmentally friendly mass transport system to meet the future transportation requirement in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar cities.

MEGA (Metro link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was formed in 2009 for development and operation of Metro Rail facility in the twin cities of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. MEGA desires to build the Metro Rail System by adopting adequate environmental standards to provide for the protection of the people and the environment. It is proposed that the Metro project will be taken up in Phases. Under Phase I, the length of the alignment considered is 35.95 Km and there would be 32 stations. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has prepared Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the proposed Ahmedabad metro rail Phase-I corridor. In order to prepare Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies for the proposed corridor, MEGA has commissioned the services of RITES.

##### 0.1.2 Project Description

The total length of the route is 35.956km which include 29.621 km elevated and 6.335km underground section having 32 metro stations along the route. The proposed metro alignment provides north-south connectivity in Ahmedabad city from Visat to APMC running along the Ashram road on most of the sections. The other corridor Thaltej to Vastrapur provides east to west connectivity and passes through important nodes of Kalupur, Ashram road, Thaltej and Industrial areas on the east of Ahmedabad. The stations shall be accessible from both sides of the road in order to better serve the catchment area. Two side platforms are planned on this type of station. The Ashram Road station is planned as an important metro interchange providing interchange between North-South & East-West lines. The proposed metro rail has design speed 80kmph and schedule speed is 33 kmph East -West corridor and 33 kmph for North-South corridor. The overall Capital Cost for the Ahmedabad metro rail network at March 2014 price level works out to Rs. 9327Crores including applicable Taxes & Duties.



### 0.1.3 Land Acquisition

*The proposed metro rail project shall require land mainly for MRTS Structure (including Route Alignment), Station Building, Platforms, Entry/Exit Structures, Traffic Integration Facilities, Depots, Receiving/Traction Sub-stations, Radio Towers, Temporary Construction Depots and work sites, Staff quarters, office complex and operation control centre(OCC). For the above purpose the project will involve acquisition of 898191 sqm of land. Out of the total land, 846578 sqm is Government land and 51613 sqm is private land. Total land required for temporary acquisition is 154381 sqm which assumed that it will be government open land.*

### 0.1.4 Objective of SIA and RAP

*The objective of Social Impact Assessment is (i)to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons,(ii) to identify social impacts and (iii)to prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The SIA includes RAP is based on an integrated and holistic approach to deal with project impacts and aims at rebuilding lives and livelihoods of those affected as quickly as possible.*

## 0.2 STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

*Census socio-economic survey was conducted in association with DEXTER, a local survey agency in the corridor of impact zone to identify the affected structures, families/persons and list out the adverse impacts of the project. The SIA which includes RAP has been prepared in accordance with the JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration, 2011,World Bank OP-4.12, and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.The methodology adopted to prepare SIA report was desk research, site visits and information dissemination, enumeration of structure, socio-economic survey, compilation, verification and analysis of data, public consultation at local and city level.*

### 0.3 IMPACTS AND INVENTORY OF LOSS

*The project will require acquisition of 898191 sqm of land for construction of different components. 846578 sqm of land is under government possession and remaining 51613 sqm of land is under private ownership. Total 976 properties will be affected out of which 512 are residential, 315 commercial including one industrial establishment, 143 residential cum commercial. There are 1058 affected families consisting 3536 persons. Out of the total families, 591 PAFs are titleholders and 467 are non-titleholders. About 22 other structures are likely to be affected which consist of 11 religious structures, two public toilets, two educational and two health centres and five bus stops.*

### 0.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

*The socio-economic survey results indicate that sex ratio is 733 female per 1000 males. Majority of the surveyed families are Hindu followed by Muslim. Majority of families speak*

Gujarati as mother tongue followed by people who speak Hindi. Majority of surveyed family members are married. Majority of families are found as nuclear. About 84% of surveyed people are literate and majority of them have studied up to primary and higher secondary level. Average family income is Rs.12,218/- per month and expenditure is Rs.8700/-. Majority of affected persons are engaged in private service.

## **0.5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Public consultations were organised at six project affected areas namely Apara Park, Vastral, Amraiwadi, Gandhi Bridge, Vastral Gam, Gyaspur Depot, Ranip Cross Road, and AEC Circle during September-October, 2014. About 232 persons who represent different community and society participated in the consultation process at community level. The major social issues raised by the people were land acquisition, demolition of structures, displacement, compensation, job opportunities, working women, infrastructure facilities like drinking water, health, school, and relocation of religious places and social amenities at R&R sites.

## **0.6 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be considered as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARR Act) and JICA guidelines for environmental and social consideration. A Project Resettlement Policy has been prepared based on RTFCTLARR Act and JICA Involuntary Resettlement Policy. MEGA on behalf of Government will use the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the Proposed Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project (Phase-1). The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help and ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition.

## **0.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

MEGA is overall responsible for implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project. MEGA will coordinate with all implementing agencies like PMC, NGO, R&R and Implementation Support Consultant and supervise their work and monitor the progress of the project. Social Management Unit (SMU) of MEGA shall look after land acquisition and rehabilitation activities of the project. The responsibility of NGO will be assisting SMU of MEGA in implementation of R&R activities. The implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities will be monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) which will be prepared by SMU of MEGA with the assistance of NGO. A consultant will be appointed by MEGA to assist in the R&R implementation process. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of field level staffs of MEGA. Grievances not redressed by the staffs (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have representatives from PAPs, women representative, Project Director (MEGA), CDO, SMU of

MEGA, NGO representative, representative of local body, and Land Acquisition Officer. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the SMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

## **0.8 RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT SITE**

MEGA has indicated probable sites for rehabilitation of affected families at two locations namely (i) Chandkheda, (ii) Vastral, (iii) Bodakdev, (iv) Thaltej, (v) Vivekanand Mill, and (vi) Nutan Mill. The PAFs losing residential units shall be offered tenements of 35.6 sqm by AMC and PAFs losing commercial units shall be offered by MEGA.

## **0.9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The R&R activities of the proposed project are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. In the project preparation stage, identification of required land for acquisition, census & socio-economic survey, public consultation, preparation and review/approval of draft RAP, disclosure of RAP, establishment of GRC and preparation of resettlement site shall be carried out. Activities like notification of land acquisition, valuation of structure, payment by competent authority, shifting of PAPs shall be taken up during RAP implementation. During monitoring and evaluation stage internal monitoring will be carried out by MEGA and mid and end term evaluation will be carried out by an independent evaluation agency.

## **0.10 COST ESTIMATE**

The budget is indicative and cost will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. The total cost of proposed metro rail project for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families would be **Rs.4568.28 lakh**.

## **0.11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Implementation of resettlement action plan will be monitored by internally and evaluated by externally. MEGA will be responsible for internal monitoring whereas mid and end term evaluation will be conducted by independent evaluation consultant. The SMU of MEGA is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP and will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. Independent Evaluation Agency/Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to MEGA and JICA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

## CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Ahmedabad is the most developed region of Gujarat and also amongst the major metropolitan cities in India. Ahmedabad a 600 year old city is the district headquarter and the biggest city of the state. Gandhinagar is the Capital of Gujarat. Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad are located 32 km from each other and are well connected through highways and are rapidly becoming a contiguous urban area. The twin cities together constitute a buoyant economy.

Manufacturing, trade and service dominate Ahmedabad. It is a national hub for pharmaceutical, chemical and textile sector. With the increasing trade and commerce and a centre for higher education, the population of the city is touching 60 lakh and this heavy growth continues. The increasing population requires faster transportation to avoid delay in work and to avoid decongestions in the twin cities. Thus, in order to improve traffic and transportation and solve pollution related issues and also considering future growth and development of the city, Government of Gujarat proposes to develop a Metro Rail project to meet the local transport requirements of Ahmedabad.

MEGA (Metro link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was formed in 2009 for development and operation of Metro Rail facility in the twin cities of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. MEGA desires to build the Metro Rail System by adopting adequate environmental standards to provide for the protection of the people and the environment. It is proposed that the Metro project will be taken up in Phases. Under Phase I, the length of the alignment considered is 35.95 Km and there would be 32 stations.

Of the Phase I length, 6.335km, primarily in the eastern old city part of the east west corridor is proposed to be underground. There are two lines of which the East - West corridor is 20.53km and North - South corridor is 15.42km.

### 1.2 BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project corridor shall have tangible and non-tangible benefits. The proposed project shall contribute to reduce in road traffic and road stress, fuel consumption, air pollution, travel time, vehicle operating cost, accidents and road maintenance. The proposed metro shall increase mobility, better accessibility to facilitates the influence area, increase economic stimulation in the micro region of infrastructure, increase business opportunities, improve aesthetics and image of the city. Overall the metro rail project shall change the transportation face of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar city.

### 1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Schematic diagram of proposed Ahmedabad metro (Phase-I) is shown in **Figure 1.1**. The total length of the route is 35.956km which include 29.621 km elevated and 6.335km underground



section having 32 metro stations along the route. Corridor wise length and number of stations is presented in **Table-1.1** The proposed metro rail consists of two corridors namely:

**Corridor I: North-South Corridor (APMC-Motera stadium)**

The length of this corridor is 15.420 km. Total 14 no. of stations have been planned on this corridor. All stations on this corridor are planned as an elevated. This corridor start from Motera stadium to APMC via Sabarmati, AEC, Sabarmati Railway station, Ranip, Vadaj, Usmanpura, Ashram Road, Nava Gandhinagar, Madalpur, Paldi, Anjali, and Vasna.

**Corridor II: East West Corridor (Thaltej Gam – Vastral Gam)**

The length of this corridor is 20.536 km. Total 18 no. of stations have been planned on this corridor. Four stations on this corridor are planned to be underground while the rest will be elevated. This corridor start from Thaltej Gam to Vastral Gam via Thaltej, Doordarshan Kendra, Gurukul Road, Commerce Six Road, Stadium, Ashram Road, Shahpur, Gheekanta, Kalupur, Railway Station, Kankaria East, Apparel Park, Amraiwadi, Rabari Colony and Nirat Cross Road.

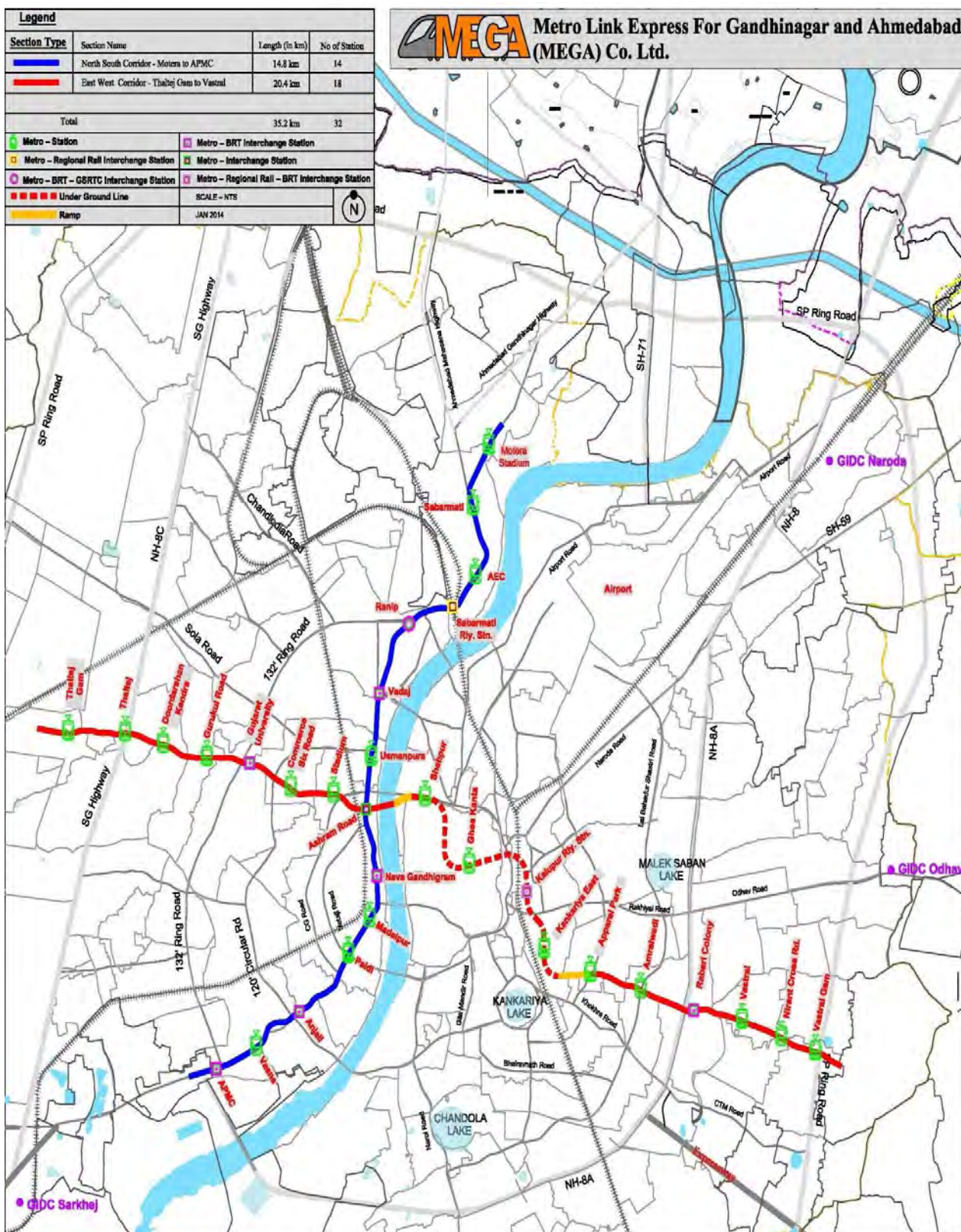
A total of 32 stations have been proposed across both the corridors. These are mostly elevated stations located at a clear height of 5.5m above the road. The stations shall be accessible from both sides of the road in order to better serve the catchment area. Two side platforms are planned on this type of station. The Ashram Road station is planned as an important metro interchange providing interchange between North-South & East-West lines.

**Table:1.1: Corridors wise length and number of Stations**

Corridors	Length (Kms)			Number of Stations		
	Underground	Elevated	Total	Underground	Elevated	Total
East-West	6.335	14.201	20.536	4	14	18
North-South	Nil	15.420	15.420	Nil	14	14
Total	6.335	29.621	35.956	4	28	32

The locations of the station have been identified taking into consideration the constraints in land acquisition and congestion issues, linkages with other transport nodes etc. Stations are proposed in such a way so as to attract maximum demand from the traffic nodal points. Total land required for the project is 89.814ha (84.65ha Govt. land and 5.16 ha Pvt. Land). The proposed metro rail has design speed 80kmph and schedule speed is 33 kmph East -West corridor and 33 kmph for North-South corridor. The overall Capital Cost for the Ahmedabad metro rail network at March 2014 price level works out to **Rs. 9327Crores** including applicable Taxes & Duties. A two tier organisation with well defined responsibilities for project execution shall be setup. MEGA is at the apex and the second level will be a project management team (General Consultant-GC). The GC shall be responsible for planning, design and full project management.

**Figure 1.1: Proposed East-West and North-South Corridor**



## **1.4 REVIEW OF EARLIER STUDIES**

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for the proposed Ahmedabad Metro Rail(Phase-I) in February 2014. The DPR contains Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(ESIA) conducted by DMRC and Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology(CEPT). The study covers only environmental baseline data, impact assessment, mitigation measures, monitoring and management plan with cost estimate. But the study does not cover social baseline data, social impacts, mitigation measures and Resettlement and Rehabilitation(R&R) plan. Since MEGA intends to implement the proposed metro rail project with international funding from lending agencies like JICA, it is required to conduct detailed SIA study as per the JICA requirement.

## **1.5 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The proposed metro project requires land. The acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their home, livelihood base, and business base. The efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum by so choosing the alignments that the acquisition of private property is minimal. The proposed project will involve acquisition of 82.754 ha. Out of the total land requirement, 77.406 ha is government land and only 5.348 ha is under private acquisition. However, the project will acquire very less (6.5%) of total permanent land acquisition residential and commercial land use. Total land required for temporary acquisition is 15.4ha which assumed that it will be government open land. There are 976 properties occupied by 1058 PAFs. Out of the total PAFs 591 PAFs are titleholders and 467 PAFs are non-titleholders.

Land is mainly required for MRTS Structure (including Route Alignment), Station Building, Platforms, Entry/Exit Structures, Traffic Integration Facilities, Depots, Receiving/Traction Sub-stations, Radio Towers, Temporary Construction Depots and work sites, Staff quarters, office complex and operation control centre(OCC). The land for acquisition is unavoidable, if project has to be completed. The acquisition of land for the proposed project involves relocation of shops, commercial-cum-residential buildings, residential buildings and hutments along the corridor. Compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be considered as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(RTFCTLARR Act) and JICA guidelines for environmental and social consideration.

## **1.5 MINIMISING RESETTLEMENT**

Attempts have been made during the detailed design of the project preparation to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable engineering design. Steps have already been made to confine the project area in the government land and in available Right of Way (ROW) where feasible. This has been done with proper consultation with the local people and affected communities. Their suggestions have been incorporated in the design whenever technically feasible. However,



there will be some unavoidable land acquisition for which adequate compensation has been considered. For the proposed work the following specific measures are taken to minimize resettlement in this project.

- Selection of the project sites and its various components in the government land; and
- Proper engineering design to avoid and minimize displacement and hence resettlement.
- Prefer open land instead of habitation and building structures.

## **1.6 OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which is based on the principle that the population affected by the proposed metro rail project will be assisted to improve their living standards. The RAP is project specific and it has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 of the Government of India and JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration, 2010. The RAP is based on the general findings of the census socio-economic survey, field visits, and meetings with various project affected persons in the project area. The primary objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project while the specific objectives are as follows:

- To prepare an action plan for the project affected people for improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period;
- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods;
- To develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between MEGA and Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- To ensure adequate mechanism expeditious implementation of R&R.

## **1.7 JICA REQUIREMENTS**

According to JICA Guidelines for confirmation of Environmental and social Considerations, the proposed metro rail project is classified as 'Category A'. It includes projects in sensitive sectors or with sensitive characteristics and projects located in or near sensitive areas. The project is considered to have likely significant impacts on sensitive zones. Metro rail is similar to the "Road, Railways and Bridge" category project which is indicated in the JICA guidelines as 'category A' project, which requires impact assessments of social settings of the project area.

JICA considers it important to have a dialogue with the partners (the host country, local governments, borrowers and project proponents) for its confirmation of social considerations. The active participation of key stakeholders (local residents, project affected families and local NGOs) in all stages of the project are also desirable.



## 1.8 THE REPORT

The Social Impact Assessment report is presented in 11 chapters. The **Chapter-1** is on Introduction of the project. Benefits of the project, project description, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, minimize resettlement, objectives of RAP, JICA requirements. Study approach and methodology is given in **Chapter-2**. Project Impacts and Inventory Loss including details of land and structure and probable significant social impacts is presented in **Chapter-3**. An analysis of Socio-Economic profile of project area and project affected families/persons is presented in **Chapter-4**. Public Information and Consultation is presented in **Chapter-5**. Resettlement Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework is given in **Chapter-6**. **Chapter-7** is on Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. Relocation and Resettlement Site Plan is given in **Chapter-8**. Implementation Schedule is presented in **Chapter-9**. Resettlement Assistance Plan and Cost Estimates are presented in **Chapter-10**. Finally Monitoring and Evaluation is given in **Chapter-11**.

## CHAPTER-2

### STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 BACKGROUND

The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons, to identify social impacts, and to prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As a part of SIA, census socio-economic survey has been conducted in association with DEXTER, a local survey agency, in the Corridor of Impact (CoI) zone to identify the affected structures, families/persons and list out the adverse impacts of the project.

#### 2.2 SIA AND RAP PREPARATION PROCESS

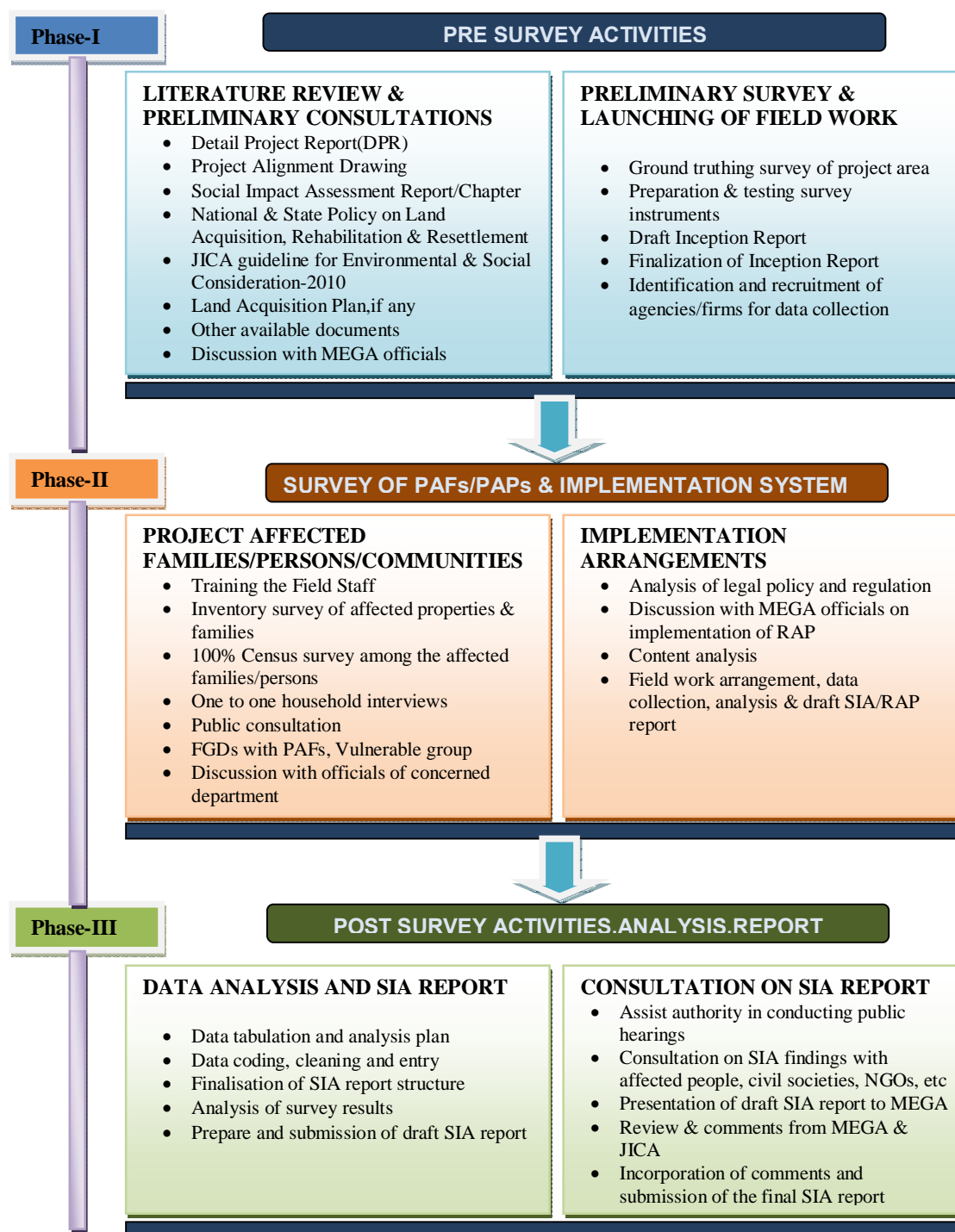
Social impact assessment and resettlement action plan is required when the project results in either physical or economic displacement of the people. Resettlement plan must ensure that the livelihoods of people affected by the project are restored to levels prevailing before inception of the project. While preparing an effective SIA and RAP, the consultant followed some essential components and steps which are (i) identification of socio-economic impacts of the project; (ii) public/community consultation; (iii) legal framework for land acquisition and compensation; (iv) entitlement policy and matrix; (v) organizational responsibilities; (vi) relocation and resettlement; (vii) income restoration; and (viii) implementation schedule; (ix) detail R&R budget; and (x) monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The approach that was adopted to conduct social impact assessment and to prepare RAP is described below and is structured on the scope of work as mentioned in the Term of Reference (TOR). The SIA which includes RAP has been prepared with special reference to the guidelines of JICA and RTFCTLARR Act 2013.

**Figure 2.1** presents approach and methodology of SIA study in the form of flow chart and various steps involved in the study have been described in detail in the following paragraphs.

- Study of relevant documents, reports and project alignment drawing.
- Site visits and information dissemination about the project
- Enumeration of structures
- Analysis of socio-economic survey data
- Consultations and meetings with PAFs,
- Community/Public Consultations

**FIGURE-2.1**  
**APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR SIA**



## **2.3 DESK RESEARCH**

The consultant reviewed the relevant documents, reports and project alignment drawing. The consultant also carefully reviewed the earlier EIA and SIA study conducted by DMRC and CEPT as part of DPR and found out the gaps which need to be addressed as per the requirement of JICA.

## **2.4 RECONAISANCE**

Teams comprising of social scientists, engineers and environmental planners of RITES undertook reconnaissance of proposed East-West and North-South corridors of Ahmedabad metro rail. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to have an overview of the likely extent of impact on people because of the impending development of the metro rail.

## **2.5 DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES**

Secondary sources information were collected from a number of quarters such as from Census data, Statistical hand book, concerned departments, and a host of other literature. Thus, the secondary sources information complemented the primary data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Understanding was created about the physical, social, economic, and cultural set-up of the project area before undertaking detailed field investigations.

## **2.6 SITE VISITS AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

Before start of detailed social and environmental study, MEGA has issued a notification vide letter no MEGA/Paldi-ALU/2014 dated 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 informing people about the proposed metro rail project (**Annexure-2.1**).

The field visits and studies were conducted during September . October 2014. RITES team visited the sites along with MEGA officials to verify the alignment drawings on the ground and to identify the affected areas. After identifying the affected areas RITES, MEGA and DEXTER officials consulted with different stakeholders at the project area and organized meetings with them to generate awareness about the project. During site visit it was found that majority of people are likely to be affected at Ashram Road, Shahpur, Kankaria East, Apparel Park, Amraiwadi, Rabari Colony, Vastral of East-West corridor. In North-South corridor people would be affected at proposed Motera Stadium, Ranip, Sabarmati Toll Naka, Gyaspur depot. The survey team begins by holding community meetings in these areas that are affected and have to be enumerated. Information about the metro project and the survey procedure (from the numbering of structures to filling out forms) was shared with the community. They were also informed about the kinds of documents they would need to locate and keep ready for the survey.

## **2.7 CENSUS SURVEY OF STRUCTURE**

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, all the structures that were likely to be affected by the project were identified and were enumerated considering the ROW and its alignment drawing prepared by the DMRC. The first step was to number the structures in chalk. One point was selected from where the numbering starts involving community members in the survey process. The teams were divided in two groups who then started the



numbering from different points. Once the numbering was done, it was verified with the communities to check if some structures were left out.

The census was conducted through door-to-door personal interviews. The census questionnaire was pre-tested (**Annexure 2.2** for details of the census questionnaire). Each and every structure within the ROW was identified. The location, size and shape, type of construction of the structures were recorded. Names of the owners, addresses, possession of legal documents (if any, towards the claim of property), and tenure status were recorded. Revenue records were used by MEGA for preparation and verification of private affected properties likely to be within ROW. A list of these private affected properties are presented in **Annexure 2.3** for East-West corridor and **Annexure-2.4** for North-South corridor. Assets such as boundary wall, public property and institutions were also recorded.

## 2.8 BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

After enumeration of the structures likely to be affected in the project area, household socio-economic survey was carried out to assess impact of the proposed corridor on socio-economic conditions of affected families. The household social survey was carried out with the help of a pre-tested Household Questionnaire. Prior to commencement of social survey at household level, Social Development and Safeguard Specialist of RITES provided one day training to the investigators of DEXTER on important aspect of the Questionnaire. The aspects covered in the Questionnaire were identification particulars of PAFs/PAPs, social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, document proofs, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self employment activities, employment pattern, opinion and views of PAPs on project and resettlement and rehabilitation. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAP, which have been left open-ended. A copy of Questionnaire for Socio-economic Household Survey is presented in **Annexure-2.5**. Before filling the questionnaires, the affected families were asked to have a copy of the necessary documents they need to produce as proof of their existence in that particular structure and place. So documents like-ration card, electricity bills, voters card or any other documents were verified.

## 2.9 COMPILATION AND VERIFICATION OF DATA

Survey forms duly filled were consolidated and entered into a database. This information were updated on a regular basis as and when data for incomplete forms were filled in. The data were later shared with the communities to cross-check if anyone has been left out due to some reasons or if extra counting has been done.

## 2.10 DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING

Once the data were collected and finalized with all the necessary changes, analysis of collected data was done for different sections.

## 2.11 COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Preliminary public consultations and discussions were conducted by RITES study team with the help of MEGA and DEXTER officials through community meetings with PAPs as well as general public at particularly proposed station locations. The objective of conducting public consultation was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons to

minimize adverse social impacts. The consultation process involved various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants. Special care was taken during the study to hold discussions with women group to elicit the adverse effects they are anticipating due to the project and their suggestions in this regard for mitigating the foreseeable adverse effects. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed. The methods which were adopted for conducting public consultation were (i) Walk-through informal group consultation at station locations, (ii) Public meetings, (iii) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including residential groups, traders, and slum dwellers (squatters), (iv) In-depth individual interviews, (v) Discussions and interviews with key informants, (vi) Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs. A format for public consultation is presented in **Annexure-2.6**.

## **2.12 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

During social survey in project affected areas the survey team has faced some limitations which are as follows:

1. Incomplete documentation, locked houses, non-responders: the surveyors have to come back repeatedly to these houses in order to record accurate and complete forms
2. Navratri is one of the main festival in Gujarat and during this festival time door to door data collection and organising public consultation and focus group discussion was difficult for our survey team.
3. Due to non-cooperation of local people at some affected areas, the household data collection of total affected families has not been completed. However, the survey team try to enumerate all structures and families which are likely to be affected.
4. Some structures were found locked during the survey. As a result information is not available for all PAPs.
5. The duration of conducting SIA study was only two months. Within this short span of time period it was really tough to complete census and BSES of about more than 1000 PAFs.

In spite of all these problems every effort has been made for making this study very realistic to the existing situation.

## CHAPTER-3

### PROJECT IMPACTS AND INVENTORY LOSS

#### 3.1 BACKGROUND

A census and socio-economic survey was carried out in September-October 2014. A structured census questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected property and to document impacts on private assets, incomes and livelihood for a full understanding of impacts. The objective of the census survey was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, type of property, ownership of property, type of impact and its magnitude and details of affected property. A socio-economic survey was also conducted in order to assess the overall socio-economic condition of the project affected area which is described in Chapter 3. The major findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

#### 3.2 OVERALL PROJECT IMPACTS

**Table 3.1** indicates overall project impacts. Total 898191sqm of land shall be acquired for the purpose of permanent usages. 51613 sqm ha of land is under private ownership and 846578 sqm of land is under government possession. Total 976 properties shall be affected. Based on the property identification, the number of PAFs has been determined. There are 1058 affected families consisting 3563 persons. Out of total 1058 affected families, 591 PAFs are titleholders and 467 are non titleholders. About 463 PAFs and 303 PAFs will lose their residential and business respectively. About 704vulnerable category families will be affected. About 22 community structures are likely to be affected. Corridor wise magnitude of impacts is given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Overall Project Impacts**

S. No.	Impact	Magnitude of Impact		
		East-West Corridor	North-South Corridor	Total
1	Acquisition of Land (in Ha)			
1.1	Private Land (in Ha)	31913	19700	51613
1.2	Government Land (in Ha)	456478	390100	846578
2	Impact on Properties (no)	773	203	976
2	Impact on PAFs/PAPs(no)			
2.1	Total PAFs	850	208	1058
2.2	Total PAPs	2744	819	3563
4	Titleholder (no)	410	181	591
5	Non Titleholder (no)	440	27	467
6	Loss of Residence(no)	348	115	463
7	Loss of Business(no)	283	20	303
8	Vulnerable PAFs(no)**	696	122	818
9	Impact on Community Resources(no)	16	6	22

\* Corridor wise PAFs without information of Owners who have rented their Properties.

### 3.3 LAND REQUIREMENT AND ACQUISITION

The proposed Metro project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for stations, running section, depot, staff quarters, office complex and OCC, Receiving Sub Station(RSS), and mid shaft. Land required for temporary office accommodation, segment casting yard shall be required temporarily. Acquisition of land shall make affected families landless, houseless, and jobless in most of the cases. Therefore, every effort has been made to keep land requirements to the barest minimum by realigning the alignments away from private property / human habitation. After planning, the land requirement is kept at minimum and particularly, acquisition of private land was avoided.

The proposed project will involve acquisition of 898191 sqm. Out of the total land requirement, 846578 sqm is government land and only 51613 sqm is under private acquisition. However, the project will acquire very less private land (5.75%) of total permanent land acquisition. Total land required for temporary acquisition is 154381 sqm. which assumed that it will be government open land. The details of land requirement and acquisition are presented in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Impact on Land Resources**

S.No	Description	Thaltej Gam to Vastral Gam		APMC to Motera Stadium		Total
		Govt.	Pvt	Govt.	Pvt.	
1	Stations	5020	9840	1400	11200	27460
2	Running Section	197672	22073	127500	8500	355745
3	Depot	190936		250000		440936
4	Staff Quarter, Office Complex and OCC	50000	--	--	--	50000
5	Receiving Substation(RSS)	11200	--	11200	--	22400
6	Mid Shaft	1650	--	--	--	1650
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456478</b>	<b>31913</b>	<b>390100</b>	<b>19700</b>	<b>898191</b>

### 3.4 INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES LOSS

There are 976 properties likely to be affected. Out of the total 970 are residential and commercial structures and remaining 5 properties are open land and one is agricultural land. **Table 3.3** indicates impact of the proposed project on the different types of structures i.e. residential, commercial, and residential cum commercial. The total number of properties impacted in this corridor is 976. Out of the total structures, 512 are residential, 315 are commercial including one industrial unit at Rabari colony, 143 are residential cum commercial.

**Table 3.3: Impacts on Properties**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Affected Properties				Total
		R	C	R+C	Agri/ Open land	
East-West	Amraiwadi	35	16	22	0	73
	Apparel Park	191	43	14	0	248
	Commerce Six Road	7	0	0	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	37	6	0	0	43
	Kankariya East	14	21	12	0	47
	Nirant Park	1	46	5	0	52
	Rabari Colony	20	50	53	0	123
	Vastral	4	64	32	0	100
	Vastral Gam	58	9	1	2	70
	Ashram Road	5	5	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>773</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	17	16	2	1	36
	Gyaspur Depot	56	0	0	0	56
	Motera Stadium	11	29	2	3	45
	Ranip	56	0	0	0	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	10	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>976</b>

R: Residential; C: Commercial; R+C: Residential cum Commercial.

**Table 3.4** shows that out of the total properties, 506 properties are in government land and 470 properties are in private land. Most of the properties are found in government land. In East-West corridor, 239 properties are in Apparel Park and 81 are in Vastral and these are all squatters have been staying in government land since 20 to 30 years. Similarly in North-South corridor majority of squatters are found in Gyaspur Depot and Ranip.

**Table 3.4: Number of Properties in Government and Private land**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Property in Govt. and Private land		Total
		Govt.	Private	
East-West	Amraiwadi	2	71	73
	Apparel Park	239	9	248
	Commerce Six Road	7	-	7
	Gandhi Bridge	42	1	43
	Kankariya East	7	40	47
	Nirant Park	-	52	52
	Rabari Colony	1	122	123
	Vastral	81	19	100



	Vastral Gam	5	65	70
	Ashram Road	-	10	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>773</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	4	32	36
	Gyaspur Depot	56	-	56
	Motera Stadium	-	45	45
	Ranip	56	-	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	6	4	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>976</b>

**Table 3.5** indicate the magnitude of project impact on the properties, which is categorized as partially affected properties and fully affected properties. Out of total 976 structures, 204 are partially affected and 772 are fully affected. About 634 properties will be affected fully in East-West corridor whereas 138 properties will be affected in North-South corridor.

**Table 3.5 Extent of Impact on Properties**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Extent of Impact on Properties		Total
		Partially	Fully	
East-West	Amraiwadi	1	72	73
	Apparel Park	0	248	248
	Commerce Six Road	7	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	0	43	43
	Kankariya East	26	21	47
	Nirant Park	34	18	52
	Rabari Colony	29	94	123
	Vastral	42	58	100
	Vastral Gam	0	70	70
	Ashram Road	0	10	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>773</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	35	1	36
	Gyaspur Depot	1	55	56
	Motera Stadium	29	16	45
	Ranip	0	56	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	10	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>976</b>

**Table 3.6** shows that out of the total properties 692 properties are not viable after acquisition and demolition. People need to vacate the total area of these properties. In East-West corridor, majority properties in Apparel Park(248), Rabari Colony(102), Vastral Gam(70) and

Vastral(45) are not viable. Similarly, majority of properties at Ranip of North-South corridor is not viable after acquisition.

**Table 3.6: Viable of Properties**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Whether properties Viable		Total
		Viable	Not viable	
East-West	Amraiwadi	1	72	73
	Apparel Park	0	248	248
	Commerce Six Road	7	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	0	43	43
	Kankariya East	24	23	47
	Nirant Park	45	7	52
	Rabari Colony	21	102	123
	Vastral	55	45	100
	Vastral Gam	0	70	70
	Ashram Road	10	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>773</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	35	1	36
	Gyaspur Depot	56	0	56
	Motera Stadium	30	15	45
	Ranip	0	56	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	10	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>976</b>

It is evident from **Table 3.7** that out of the 976 properties, 204 will be partially affected and 772 properties will be fully affected. Out of the total partially affected 47 are residential, 122 are commercial and 32 are residential cum commercial properties. 139 properties in East-West corridor and 65 properties in North-South corridor will be affected partially. Of the total partially affected properties, majority are commercial.

**Table 3.7: Partially Affected Properties with Type of Loss**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Partially Affected Properties				Total
		R	C	R+C	Agri/ Open land	
East-West	Amraiwadi	1	0	0	0	1
	Apparel Park	0	0	0	0	0
	Commerce Six Road	7	0	0	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	0	0	0	0	0
	Kankariya East	9	13	4	0	26
	Nirant Park	1	31	2	0	34
	Rabari Colony	6	13	10	0	29
	Vastral	0	29	13	0	42

	Vastral Gam	0	0	0	0	0
	Ashram Road	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	16	16	2	1	35
	Gyaspur Depot	1	0	0	0	1
	Motera Stadium	6	20	1	2	29
	Ranip	0	0	0	0	0
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>204</b>

Note -R: Residential; C: Commercial; R+C: Residential cum Commercial.

Table 3.8 shows that out of total affected properties, 772 are fully affected. Again of the total fully affected properties, 465 are residential, 192 are commercial, 111 are residential cum commercial. 634 properties in East-West corridor and 138 properties in North-South corridor will be affected fully. Of the total fully affected properties, majority are residential.

**Table 3.8: Fully Affected Properties with Type of Loss**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Fully Affected Properties				Total
		R	C	R+C	Agri/ Open land	
East-West	Amraiwadi	34	16	22	0	72
	Apparel Park	191	43	14	0	248
	Commerce Six Road	0	0	0	0	0
	Gandhi Bridge	37	6	0	0	43
	Kankariya East	5	8	8	0	21
	Nirant Park	0	15	3	0	18
	Rabari Colony	14	36	43	0	94
	Vastral	4	35	19	0	58
	Vastral Gam	58	9	1	1	70
	Ashram Road	5	5	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>634</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	1	0	0	0	1
	Gyaspur Depot	55	0	0	0	55
	Motera Stadium	5	9	1	1	16
	Ranip	56	0	0	0	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	10	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>138</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>772</b>

Note-R: Residential; C: Commercial; R+C: Residential cum Commercial.

Table 3.9 shows that out of the total affected properties 335 are *kutcha*, 523 are pucca, 107 are semi-pucca and 11 are temporary properties. Majority of properties are pucca in East-West corridor whereas majority of properties are *kutcha* in North-South corridor.

Table 3.9: Type of Construction

Corridor	Name of the Location	Type of Construction				Total
		Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Temporary	
East-West	Amraiwadi	2	70	1	0	73
	Apparel Park	122	84	34	8	248
	Commerce Six Road	6	1	0	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	10	33	0	0	43
	Kankariya East	17	23	7	0	47
	Nirant Park	0	52	0	0	52
	Rabari Colony	0	119	4	0	123
	Vastral	46	44	10	0	100
	Vastral Gam	10	18	42	0	70
	Ashram Road	1	9	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>773</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	6	26	2	2	36
	Gyaspur Depot	55	1	0	0	56
	Motera Stadium	1	40	4	0	45
	Ranip	55	0	0	1	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	4	3	3	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>203</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>976</b>

### 3.5 IMPACT ON FAMILIES

There are 1058 families consisting 3563 persons affected due to the proposed metro rail project. The data of the survey (Table 3.10) shows that out of total affected families, 772 families will be displaced due to development of the proposed metro rail project. About 634 families in East-West corridor and 138 families in North-South corridor will be displaced. The data of **Table 3.11** revealed that of the total affected families, 591 are titleholder (569 owners and 22 lease holders) and 467 are non-titleholders (346 squatters, 83 tenants, 37 kiosks and one encroachers). In East-West corridor, 332 families are titleholders and 441 families are non-titleholders.

**Table 3.10: No. of Project Affected Families and Project Displaced Families**

Corridor	Name of the Location	No of PAFs & PDFs	
		Project Affected Families	Project Displaced Families
East-West	Amraiwadi	93	72
	Apparel Park	248	248
	Commerce Six Road	7	0
	Gandhi Bridge	43	43
	Kankariya East	47	21
	Nirant Park	69	18
	Rabari Colony	155	94
	Vastral	100	58
	Vastral Gam	78	70
	Ashram Road	10	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>634</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	37	1
	Gyaspur Depot	57	55
	Motera Stadium	48	16
	Ranip	57	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	12	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>138</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>772</b>



Table 3.11: Category of Affected Families

Corridor	Name of the Location	Titleholders			Non-Titleholders					Total PAFs
		Owners	Leased	Total	Tenant	Encroacher	Squatters	Kiosks	Total	
East-West	Amraiwadi	72	0	72	20	0	1	0	21	93
	Apparel Park	17	0	17	0	0	212	19	231	248
	Commerce Six Road	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7
	Gandhi Bridge	39	0	39	0	0	0	4	4	43
	Kankariya East	36	0	36	0	0	8	3	11	47
	Nirant Park	49	3	52	17	0	0	0	17	69
	Rabari Colony	113	10	123	32	0	0	0	32	155
	Vastral	33	0	33	0	0	67	0	67	100
	Vastral Gam	25	3	28	9	1	40	0	49	78
	Ashram Road	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>850</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	30	3	33	0	0	0	4	4	37
	Gyaspur Depot	54	3	57	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Motera Stadium	41	3	44	2	0	0	2	4	48
	Ranip	45	0	45	1	0	11	0	12	57
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	5	0	5	2	0	0	5	7	12
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>208</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1058</b>

### 3.6 LOSS OF RESIDENCE

**Table 3.12** indicates that out of the total 1058 PAFs, 463 PAFs shall be displaced physically as their residential units are getting affected due to the proposed project. The number of families which are likely to be displaced residentially is 348 in East-West corridor and 115 in North-South corridor.

**Table 3.12: Loss of Residence**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Project Affected Families	Residential Displaced Family
East-West	Amraiwadi	93	34
	Apparel Park	248	191
	Commerce Six Road	7	0
	Gandhi Bridge	43	37
	Kankariya East	47	5
	Nirant Park	69	0
	Rabari Colony	155	14
	Vastral	100	4
	Vastral Gam	78	58
	Ashram Road	10	5
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>348</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	37	1
	Gyaspur Depot	57	55
	Motera Stadium	48	3
	Ranip	57	56
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	12	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>115</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>463</b>

### 3.7 LOSS OF BUSINESS

**Table 3.13** indicates that out of the total 1058 PAFs, 303 PAFs shall be displaced physically as their commercial units are getting affected due to the proposed project. The number of families which are likely to be displaced commercially is 283 in East-West corridor and 20 in North-South corridor.

Table 3.13: Loss of Business

Corridor	Name of the Location	Project Affected Families	Commercial Displaced Family
East-West	Amraiwadi	93	38
	Apparel Park	248	57
	Commerce Six Road	7	0
	Gandhi Bridge	43	6
	Kankariya East	47	16
	Nirant Park	69	18
	Rabari Colony	155	79
	Vastral	100	54
	Vastral Gam	78	10
	Ashram Road	10	5
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>283</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	37	0
	Gyaspur Depot	57	0
	Motera Stadium	48	10
	Ranip	57	0
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	12	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>303</b>

### 3.8 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE POPULATION

As per the JICA guidelines vulnerable group is defined as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the poorest, women, the aged, the disabled and other socially/economically vulnerable groups who would be adversely affected from a project.

As regards vulnerability among PAFs, there are 704 families who belong to vulnerable category. Out of these about 114 families are women headed households, 175 families are Scheduled Castes, 291 are Scheduled Tribes, 207 families are below the line of poverty including women headed households, and 31 families having disability people. **(Table 3.14)**. In East-West corridor, 101 families are women headed households, 156 families are Scheduled Castes, 225 are Scheduled Tribes, 188 families are below the line of poverty, and 26 families having disability people. Similarly in North-South corridor, 13 families are women headed households, 19 families are Scheduled Castes, 66 are Scheduled Tribes, 19 families are below poverty line including women headed households, and 31 families having disability people.

**Table 3.14: Vulnerable Population**

Corridor	Name of the Location	Vulnerable Families					Total PAFs
		WHH	SC	ST	BPL	Family with Disability	
East-West	Amraiwadi	5	4	4	0	0	93
	Apparel Park	59	83	137	107	8	248
	Commerce Six Road	0	0	5	1	0	7
	Gandhi Bridge	2	16	23	19	1	43
	Kankariya East	7	13	17	6	0	47
	Nirant Park	3	24	6	0	0	69
	Rabari Colony	5	0	5	0	0	155
	Vastral	8	15	21	0	17	100
	Vastral Gam	11	1	5	53	0	78
	Ashram Road	1	0	2	0	0	10
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>850</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	2	4	15	4	0	37
	Gyaspur Depot	1	7	27	11	4	57
	Motera Stadium	0	7	16	2	1	48
	Ranip	10	0	2	1	0	57
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	0	1	6	1	0	12
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>208</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1058</b>

### 3.9 IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

**Table 3.15** indicates the impact of the proposed metro project on community structures. The project shall impact total 22 community structures. Out of the total, 11 are religious structures, two public toilets, two educational institutions, two health centers and five bus stops.

**Table 3.15: Impact on Community Structures**

Corridor	Area	Loss of Common Resources					Total
		Religious structure	Toilet	Educational	Health	Bus Stop	
East-West	Amraiwadi	2	1	0	0	0	3
	Apparel Park	3	0	0	0	1	3
	Gurukul	0	0	0	0	1	
	Doordarshan Kendra	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Shahpur	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Stadium	1	0	0	1	0	2

Corridor	Area	Loss of Common Resources					Total
		Religious structure	Toilet	Educational	Health	Bus Stop	
	Thaltej	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vastral	0	0	1	0	1	
	Vastral Gam	1	0	0	1	0	2
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>
North-South	AEC Circle	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Gyaspur Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Motera Stadium	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Ranip	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sabarmati Toll Naka	3	0	0	0	0	3
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>



## CHAPTER-4

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### 4.1 PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census of the project affected persons (PAPs) to profile the impacted project area and provide a pedestal against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. For this purpose comprehensive information related to demographic, social, economic, structure, employment, community resources and other information such as awareness about the project were collected. *September 26, 2014 was considered as cut off date for data collection. Accordingly, the data has been compiled and presented in the following sections of this chapter. Data collection in three locations is under process. After completion of remaining household survey work, data will be incorporated in the final report.*

##### 4.1.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Conditions

###### 4.1.1.1 Gender and Sex Ratio

The data on gender and sex ratio is very helpful indicator to know the participatory share of male and female in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. Among the surveyed population it is observed that there are 57.7% are male and remaining 42.3% are female. It is observed that male dominate in both corridors. The sex ratio is 735 per 1000 males in East West corridor and 730 is in North-South corridor (**Table 4.1**).

**Table 4.1 Gender and Sex Ratio**

Corridor	Total PAFs	Male	Female	Total PAPs	Sex Ratio
East-West	773	1457 (57.6)	1071 (42.4)	2528 (100)	735
North-South	203	467 (57.8)	341 (42.2)	808 (100)	730
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1924 (57.7)</b>	<b>1412 (42.3)</b>	<b>3336 (100)</b>	<b>733</b>

###### 4.1.1.2 Religious and Social Group

Data on religious groups were collected in order to identify people with the specific religious belief among the surveyed families. The religious beliefs and social affiliation of the people are indicators that help understand cultural behavior of the groups. The social and cultural behavior will help understand the desires and preferences of PAPs, which is a prerequisite to rehabilitate the affected people and their families. **Table 4.2** shows that six religions are followed in the study area viz., Hindu, Muslims, Christian and Jain. The number of families following Christian and Jain are very negligible. The study result shows that about 93.4% of the surveyed families are Hindu followed by Muslim (5.63%). Majority of families are hindu in both corridors.

**Table 4.2: Religious Group**

Corridor	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Christian	Total PAFs
East-West	732 (95.0)	35 (4.0)	6 (1.0)	0 (0)	773 (100)
North-South	181 (89.2)	20 (9.8)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	203 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>913 (93.4)</b>	<b>55 (5.63)</b>	<b>7 (0.7)</b>	<b>1 (0.10)</b>	<b>976 (100)</b>

**Table 4.3** discloses information about social affiliation of a group. The social affiliation of the group differentiates them for benefits under government schemes. Social groups indicate ranking within the society, preferences and vulnerability. In general, the families belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the provisions of Constitution of India get preferential treatment in the government benefits because the group includes the people who are traditionally vulnerable. Except general category, all other groups need attention and to be addressed for their backward socio-economic conditions. The survey results shows that about 36% belong to general caste followed by Scheduled Tribes (29.3%) and Scheduled Castes (17.6%). Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes families are found in both corridors. Therefore, special attention is required to address their issues.

**Table 4.3: Social Group**

Corridor	General	OBC	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes	Total PAFs
East-West	253 (34.6)	121 (16.5)	143 (19.5)	215 (29.4)	732 (100)
North-South	76 (42.0)	34 (18.8)	18 (9.9)	53 (29.3)	181 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>329 (36.0)</b>	<b>155 (17.0)</b>	<b>161 (17.6)</b>	<b>268 (29.3)</b>	<b>913 (100)</b>

#### 4.1.1.3 Mother Tongue and Place of Nativity

A majority of families (48%) speak Gujarati as a mother tongue, followed by 35% who speak Hindi, 5% speak Marathi, 12% speak rajasthani. Majority of surveyed families are from Gujarat followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

#### 4.1.1.4 Age Group

The persons of surveyed families have been categorized in to six age groups. The distribution of persons age in various group shows that 31% of the total persons belong to below 20 years, about 20% belong to the 21-30 years age group, that is potentially productive group. About 41% belong to the age group of 31 to 60 years. About 5% of total persons belong to above 60 years, who are dependent population. It is observed that majority of persons belong to 21 to 41 years age group. (**Table 4.4**).

**Table 4.4 Age Group of PAPs**

Corridor	Age Group of PAPs						Total PAPs
	≤20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	>60	
East-West	728 (31)	557 (24)	454 (19)	315 (13)	196 (8)	119 (5)	2369 (100)
North-South	229 (32)	176 (24)	154 (21)	75 (10)	50 (7)	36 (5)	720 (100)
Total	957 (31)	733 (24)	608 (20)	390 (13)	246 (8)	155 (5)	3089 (100)

#### 4.1.1.5 Marital Status

The marital status of the surveyed family members is indicated under three categories . married, unmarried, and other (widow/widower, separated,divorced). It is observed that out of total surveyed people, majority of them (68.5%) are married, 22.8 % are unmarried and about 8.7 % are in other types which includes widowed/divorced/separated.

#### 4.1.1.6 Family Pattern and Family Size

Family Pattern and Family Size indicate the fabrics of sentimental attachment among the family members, social value, economic structures and financial burdens. It is observed from the **Table 4.5** that majority of surveyed families are nuclear (52.8%) followed by joint (46.0%). Majority of surveyed families belong to nuclear family (56%) in East-West corridor and Joint family (58%) in North-South corridor.

**Table 4.5 Family Pattern**

Corridor	Type of Family			Grand Total
	Joint	Nuclear	Individual	
East-West	332 (43)	431 (56)	10 (1)	773 (100)
North-South	117 (58)	84 (41)	2 (1)	203 (100)
Total	449 (46.0)	515 (52.8)	12 (1.3)	976 (100)

Family size has been classified into four categories i.e. individual, small (2-4), medium (5-7) and large (7 & above). **Table 4.6** shows that majority of families (70.4%) are small in size followed by 26.4% families are medium type and remaining 3.2% families have their members more than seven. Small size families are found in both corridors.

**Table 4.6 Size of Family**

Corridor	Size of Family			Grand Total
	Small(2-4)	Medium(5-7)	Large (Above 7)	
East-West	558 (72)	194 (25)	21 (3)	773 (100)
North-South	129 (64)	64 (32)	10 (5)	203 (100)
Total	687 (70.4)	258 (26.4)	31 (3.2)	976 (100)

#### 4.1.1.7 Educational Attainment

Education is a tool for vertical mobility in the society. It provides an opportunity to participate in the process of growth and developments. However, it also creates differences among people and introduces a new kind of inequality between those who have it and those who do not. In all the cases, education is a basic need and the best indicator of socio-economic development of a region. The analysis indicates that out of the total surveyed people, about 84% are literate and 12% are illiterate. So far as educational attainment is concerned 35% are educated up to primary class, 31% are educated up to secondary, and 16% have studied up to graduate level. Other than this, about one per cent of persons have attained technical education. More illiterate are found in East-West corridor. Education level of surveyed people is better in North-South corridor as compared to EAST-West corridor (**Table 4.7**).

**Table 4.7 Educational Attainment of PAPs**

Corridor	Educational Attainment of PAPs					Total PAPs
	Illiterate	Primary (Class 5)	Secondary (Class 10)	Higher (Graduate)	Technical	
East-West	408 (17)	828 (35)	680 (29)	403 (17)	18 (1)	2337 (100)
North-South	30 (9)	113 (34)	151 (46)	32 (10)	2 (1)	328 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>438 (16)</b>	<b>941 (35)</b>	<b>831 (31)</b>	<b>435 (16)</b>	<b>2 (1)</b>	<b>2665 (100)</b>

#### 4.1.2 Economic Conditions

The economic condition of PAFs describes occupational pattern, family income, employment information and number of earning and dependent members. The occupational pattern includes work in which the head of the project affected families are involved. The family income includes income of all the earning members. The earning members include the people who work and earn to contribute to the family; however dependents include housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

About 1.42% of families reported less than Rs.2900/- monthly income. About 31% of families monthly income is less than Rs.5000/-, 31.5% of families income is between Rs.5001 to 10000/-, 15.7% of families income is between Rs.10001 to 15000/-, 12.9% of families income is between Rs.15001 to 20000/-. Families earning more than Rs.20000/- monthly constitutes about 8.9%. The average income of a family is Rs.12,218/- per month. Average family expenditure is Rs.8700/- per month. On an average earning member per family is two (**Table 4.8**).

**Table 4.8 Family Monthly Income**

Corridor	Family Monthly Income					Total
	≤5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	>20000	
East-West	253 (33)	232 (30)	121 (16)	100 (13)	67 (9)	773 (100)
North-South	50 (25)	75 (37)	32 (16)	26 (13)	20 (10)	203 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>303 (31.0)</b>	<b>307 (31.5)</b>	<b>153 (15.7)</b>	<b>126 (12.9)</b>	<b>87 (8.9)</b>	<b>976 (100)</b>

#### 4.1.3 Occupational Pattern

Occupational pattern of the surveyed persons is recorded to assess their skill so that income generation plan can be prepared accordingly for alternative income generating scheme. Secondly, occupational pattern helps in identifying dominating economic activity in the area. The survey results in **Table 4.9** shows that majority of surveyed persons are employed in some activities. Out of the total surveyed PAPs, majority (38%) of them are involved in business, 29% are in daily labour, 8% are in service sector. About 18% are working as maid servant. It is observed in both corridors that majority of PAPs are involved in business/trade activities.

**Table 4.9: Occupational Pattern of PAPs**

Corridor	Occupation Pattern of PAPs							Total PAPs
	Artisans	Labour	Business /Trade	Gov. Service	Pvt. Service	Maid Servant	Unemployed	
East-West	37 (3)	302 (28)	427 (40)	26 (2)	66 (6)	188 (17)	29 (3)	1075 (100)
North-South	17 (6)	92 (33)	92 (33)	8 (3)	7 (3)	61 (22)	1 (0)	278 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 (4)</b>	<b>394 (29)</b>	<b>519 (38)</b>	<b>34 (3)</b>	<b>73 (5)</b>	<b>249 (18)</b>	<b>30 (2)</b>	<b>1353 (100)</b>

## 4.2 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

The household assets indicate the prosperity and paucity of the household. **Table 4.10** reveals the household assets of the surveyed families. The TV, Refrigerator, two wheeler, telephone, and two wheeler are owned by majority. The other prominent assets are washing



machine, bicycle, computer and taxi. The families consider that their consumable material base, that they have in their households, as need of day and necessary to survive in cities like Mumbai.

**Table 4.10: Household Assets**

S. No	Description	East-West (in %)	North-South (in %)
1	TV	55	45
2	Refrigerator	23	57
3	Two wheeler	39	26
4	Four Wheeler	5	6
5	Telephone/Mobile Phone	58	43
6	Washing Machine	3	2
8	Food Processor/Grinder	7	5
10	Computer/Laptop	5	3
11	Air Conditioner	3	1
12	Air Cooler	2	1
13	Microwave oven	3	1

\*Percentages are calculated for each asset against total surveyed PAFs

#### 4.3 ACCESS TO UTILITY

**Table 4.11** shows that about 76% of PAFs have access to electricity, 42% have water supply, 10% of PAFs have source of water, 34% of PAFs have sanitation and remaining 25% of PAFs have kitchen facilities. It is observed that majority of surveyed families still do not have access to drinking water supply and sanitation facilities.

**Table 4.11: Access to Utility**

Corridor	Electricity	Water Supply	Water Sources	Sanitation Facilities	Kitchen	Total
East-West	613 (79)	342 (44)	66 (9)	267 (35)	198 (26)	773 (100)
North-South	130 (64)	68 (33)	31 (15)	68 (33)	47 (23)	203 (100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b> <b>(76)</b>	<b>410</b> <b>(42)</b>	<b>97</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>335</b> <b>(34)</b>	<b>245</b> <b>(25)</b>	<b>976</b> <b>(100)</b>

#### 4.4 AWARENESS AND OPINION ABOUT THE PROJECT

During the socio-economic survey, some questions were asked to the families regarding the awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed Ahmedabad metro rail project (Phase-I). The findings of the survey with regards to awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed project is presented in **Table 4.12**.

**Table 4.12: Project related Information**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>East-West (%)</b>	<b>North-South(%)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Awareness about the Project</b>		
	Yes	75.2	72.9
	No	24.8	27.1
<b>2</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>		
	Internet	0.3	0.0
	News Paper	76.1	73.0
	Television	10.3	34.0
	Others	29.8	57.0
<b>3</b>	<b>Opinion about the Project</b>		
	Good	81.9	82.8
	Bad	4.3	3.9
	Can't Say	13.8	13.3

## CHAPTER-5

### PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS

#### 5.1 BACKGROUND

Public consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period-project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. The sustainability of any infrastructure development project depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays major role. To ensure peoples participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process, numerous events were arranged at various stages of project preparation i.e., Detailed Project Report(DPR). Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various stakeholders i.e., displaced persons, government officials, local community leaders, people and elected representatives of the people are consulted through community meetings, focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal consultations. The project will therefore ensure that the displaced population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout the project, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of project results and impacts.

Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the proposed project, public consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. It assisted in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be affected. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. Initial public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through generating awareness among the community about the benefits of the project.

#### 5.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Consultation with PAPs is the starting point to address involuntary resettlement issues concerning land acquisition and resettlement. People affected by resettlement may be apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods and communities. Participation in planning and managing resettlement helps to reduce their fears and gives PAP's an opportunity to participate in key decisions that affect their lives. The initial step for consultation and participation is to identify the primary and secondary stakeholders and sharing information about the proposed metro rail project with the local and affected people.

Public information and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in-depth interviews and individual consultations. The consultation process ensured that the likely project affected persons (PAPs), local community and other stakeholders were informed in advance to participate and consult actively. This serves to reduce the insecurity among local community and likely PAPs opposition for the project because of transparency in the consultation process. The purpose of consultations was to inform people about the project, their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Consultations will also be carried out during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation stage. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations have been

presented in the following sections. The outcomes of consultations have been shared with design team to incorporate in design wherever possible.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION

The main objective of the consultation process is to inform the PAPs about the anticipated benefits, negative impacts and mitigation measures of the project. The objectives of public consultation as part of this proposed Ahmedabad metro rail project are:

- Disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to land acquisition or loss of property and its due compensation.
- Understand views of affected people on land acquisition and resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people;
- Identify contentious local issues which might jeopardize the implementation of the project;
- Identify and assess major economic and social information and characteristics of the project area to enable effective social and resettlement planning and its implementation.
- Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation.
- Establish transparent procedures for carrying out proposed works;
- Create accountability and sense of local ownership during project implementation;
- Establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

## 5.3 TOOLS FOR CONSULTATION

During preparation of SIA preliminary public consultations and discussions were conducted by RITES study team with the help of MEGA and DEXTER officials through community meetings with PAPs as well as general public and group discussions at particularly Project Affected Areas (PAAs).

The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- Walk-through informal group consultation at project affected areas.
- Public meetings
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including residential groups, traders, and slum dwellers (squatters).
- In-depth individual interviews
- Discussions and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

## 5.4 LEVEL OF CONSULTATIONS

At preliminary stage of SIA, public consultations were conducted at different levels namely individual, group, community, and institutional level. After preparation of draft SIA report public consultation will be conducted by MEGA at city level.

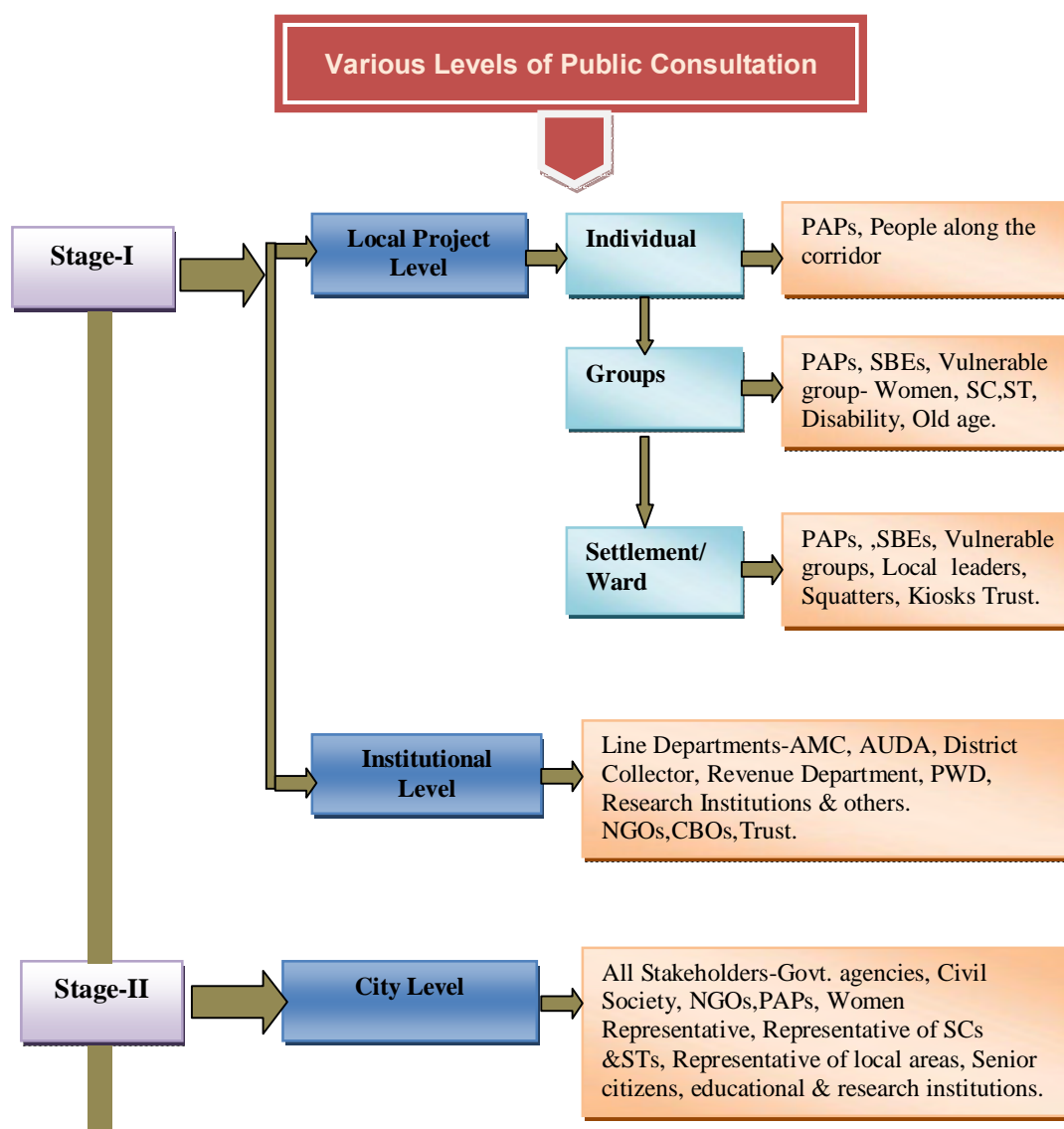
Types of consultations done with various participants using different tools including, interviews with government officials, individual consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, stakeholder consultations, etc, are presented in **Table 5.1**.

**Table 5.1: Level and Type of Consultation**

Level	Type	Key Participants
Individual	Door to Door personal contact	People along the project corridor including those that are impacted directly or indirectly.
Individual	Local Consultation	People along the project corridor
Settlement/Ward	Focus Group Discussion, Community Meeting	PAPs, Women, Local leader, Small Business Entrepreneurs(SBEs),Scheduled Castes(SC),Scheduled Tribes (STs),Squatters, Kiosks.
Institutional	Stakeholder Discussion	Line departments, NGOs,CBOs,Trust
City	Public Meeting	All stakeholders

Public consultations were held focusing various levels as shown in **Figure 5.1**.

**Figure 5.1: Various Levels of Public Consultation**



### 5.4.1 CONSULTATION AT PROJECT AFFECTED AREA

Public consultation meetings were organized at 10 places namely Apparel Park, Amraiwdi, Vastral, Vastral Gam, Gandhi Bridge, Amraiwadi, Gyaspur depot, Ranip cross road, AEC Circle. The details of consultation in project affected areas are given in **Table 5.2**. The number of participants in the consultations were approximately 232, which include different representatives from different echelon of the society. The minutes of the meetings and signature of the participants are given in **Annexure-5.1** to **Annexure-5.9**.

**Table 5.2: Details of Consultation in Affected Areas**

Place	Date	No. of Participants	Gender	Issues raised
Aparel Park	24/09/2014	11	Male-5 Female-6	Relocation, Job Opportunity, shifting allowance,
Vastral	19/9/2014	10	Male-6 Female-4	Land acquisition, land against land, resettlement within 2 km area.
Amraiwadi	26/9/2014	9	Male-4 Female-5	Land against land, resettlement within area, compensation in market price.
Gandhi Bridge	26/09/2014	12	Male-7 Female-5	Cost of land in market price, resettlement within area.
Apparel Park	3/10/2014	54	Male-22 Female-32	Land Acquisition, house demolition, shops, medical facilities near residential area, drinking water, home industry, proper compensation.
Gandhi Bridge	3/10/2014	26	Male-20 Female-26	House, employment, school, hospital, Loss of business, home industry for women.
Vastral Gam	3/10/2014	20	Male-16 Female-4	Temple, house, loss of livelihood, jobs for family members.
Gyaspur Depot	4/10/2014	46	Male-7 Female-39	Displacement, house, common plot, water & electricity, shops, school, play ground, compensation, bus stand nearby area.
Ranip Cross Road	4/10/2014	27	Male-12 Female-15	House, Water & Electricity, School, Medical facilities, Employment, Bus stand, common plot/play ground,
AEC Circle	4/10/2014	27	Male-15 Female-12	House, Water & Electricity, Playground, Employment, Cottage industries, school, medical facilities.

Some of the important views expressed and suggestions given by the participants are given in **Table 5.3**.

**Table 5.3 : Issues Discussed and MEGA Reply**

Sl.No.	Issues Discussed	MEGA Reply
1	Many people in the project area were not aware about the project.	Adequate publicity was given, however, wider coverage will be ensured in the vernacular language in the future.
2	Most people preferred to resettle near their previous place of residence and business;	The people will be resettled in R&R colonies of AMC where tenements are available. Else will be compensated as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 for loss of residence and business.
3	Affected families should be properly rehabilitated before commence of construction work of the project	Proper compensation as per RTFCTLARR act and AMC policy shall be ensured.
4	People demand land for land and home for home within 2-3 km area.	The preference for land for land and home for home will be decided by MEGA and concerned authority. However, compensation for loss of land and homestead unit will be decided as per RTFCTLARR Act
5	Minimum 2 BHK house with necessary amenities should be provided to residentially affected families;	The Residential PAPs will be provided tenements as per the RTFCTLARR Act and AMC policy.
6	Job opportunity should be provided to one member of each affected family	Proper compensation as per RTFCTLARR act and AMC policy shall be ensured.
7	PAPs asked about creation of employment opportunities during construction and operation of the project for them;	There will be employment generation and preference can be given to PAP having requisite qualification.
8	Drinking, water, electricity, school, hospital, play ground for children and bus stand should be provided near by area.	Provision of infrastructure amenities will be provided as per AMC policy.
9	Female in some affected areas are currently working in cottage industries. The relocation site should have facilities for women to form similar mandals (groups) for earning their livelihoods.	Efforts shall be made to provide such facilities at relocation sites by involving NGOs and Govt. agencies involved in these activities.
10	In case the commercial people are disturbed, the project proponent should build commercial complex nearby area and should give priority to the affected people;	A proper policy in this regard shall be framed.
11	In case religious properties are affected, it should be relocated nearby area only.	Religious property will be relocated with consultation of local people
	All social amenities should be provided in resettlement site	The amenities will be provided as per the RTFCTLARR Act.
12	People also suggested a proper compensation package to be granted who are losing their properties;	R&R benefits will be given as per RTFCTLARR Act.
13	Minimum 300 sq.ft. area should be given to commercially affected people	The area for commercial affected properties will be determined as per RTFCTLARR Act.
14	Shifting allowance should be given to all	Such benefits will be given as per the



	displaced PAFs	RTFCTLARR Act.
15	If people are dislocated temporarily, they should be given proper compensation and alternative accommodation	Such benefits will be given as per the RTFCTLARR Act .
16	Religious place like temple, masjid should not be disturbed	All structures affected by the project will have to be shifted / resettled.
17	The compensation should be based on the current market value.	Monetary Compensation is available to only land title holders and will be as per rules governing acquisition of land. Any other monetary compensation will be as per. RTFCTLARR Act
18	People would like to receive regular updates on project	Public Information center can be opened and operated.

## 5.6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

During social survey, meetings and focus group discussions were conducted to get wider public input from the primary and secondary stakeholders. The roadside communities, particularly the affected small business enterprises, took tremendous interests in the meetings. This consultative approach led to identification of a range of issues related to designing of underground stations at populated areas, road improvements before construction of metro corridors, reducing disruption of livelihoods and improved design for roadside amenities/services for the traveling public. Most importantly, the affected communities strongly felt a sense of participation in the decision-making process.

Information disclosure is persuaded for effective implementation and timely execution of RAP. For benefits of PAPs and community in general RAP should be disclosed by MEGA. During project implementation, Social Management Unit (SMU) of MEGA shall provide information related to entitlement policy and various options to the PAPs and community through its Public Information Centre (PIC). SMU will prepare an information brochure in local language, i.e., Gujarati and Hindi, explaining the RAP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule. The RAP is required to be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders.

## 5.7 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The effectiveness of the RAP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will be required during RAP implementation. Consultations during resettlement plan implementation shall involve disclosure of information, offer and choice of options if any. Another round of consultation shall occur when compensation and assistance are provided and actual resettlement start.

The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the plan:

- SMU, MEGA will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the PAPs in RAP implementation.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted at the affected areas with the vulnerable groups like women, families of BPL, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

- c) SMU, MEGA with the help of NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress of RAP implementation. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the project offices.
- d) SMU and field offices will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.

## CHAPTER-6

### RESETTLEMENT POLICY, FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

#### 6.1 APPLICABLE LAWS

This chapter discusses about the existing law and regulations of the country those are applicable to the proposed Ahmedabad Metro Rail corridor (Phase-I). In addition, JICA Guidelines 2010 is adopted since the Japanese ODA loan will be utilized for the implementation of the project. It is very important to analyse the Acts and Policies to understand the legalities and procedures in implementing project and to identify the gaps and area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration of project affected people. Therefore, the legal framework in which the proposed metro rail project will be implemented with respect to social issues as well as JICA guidelines for environmental and social consideration has been summarized in this chapter. The applicable laws on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed Ahmedabad metro rail project are:

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy
- Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- Right to Information Act, 2005

The following section deals with these policies with a comparison and subsequently deals with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.

#### 6.2 RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

The new land acquisition law came into force on 1st January, 2014. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act (**Annexure-6.1**).

The Act seeks to harmonise the interests of land owners, industrialisation/ growth of real estate and infrastructure industries and bring in transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the Act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The Act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the Act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate to up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

## Key Features of RTFCTLARR Act

The Act specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as R&R. Some of the major changes from the current provisions are related to (a) the process of land acquisition; (b) rights of the people displaced by the acquisition; (c) method of calculating compensation; and (d) requirement of R&R for all acquisitions.

### Public Purpose:

- Land may be acquired only for public purpose. The Act defines public purpose to include: defence and national security; roads, railways, highways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises; land for the project affected people; planned development; and improvement of village or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless, government administered schemes or institutions, etc. This is broadly similar to the provisions of the LA 1894 Act.
- In certain cases consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained. These include acquisition of land for (i) use by the government for purposes other than those mentioned above, and (ii) use by public-private partnerships, and (iii) use by private companies.

### Process of Land Acquisition:

- The government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas (and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas). After this, the SIA report shall be evaluated by an expert group. The expert group shall comprise two non-official social scientists, two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert on the subject relating to the project. The SIA report will be examined further by a committee to ensure that the proposal for land acquisition meets certain specified conditions.
- A preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA Report. Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired. Any objections to this process shall be heard by the Collector. Following this, if the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made. Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land. No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed.

### Compensation to Land Owners:

The compensation for land acquisition is determined by the Collector and awarded by him to the land owner within two years from the date of publication of the declaration of acquisition. The process of determination of compensation is given below.

- First, the market value of the acquired land is computed as the higher of (i) the land value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds; or (ii) the average of the top 50 per cent of all sale deeds in the previous three years for similar type of land situated in the vicinity.
- Once the market value is calculated, it is doubled for land in urban areas. Then, the value of all assets attached to the land (trees, buildings, etc) is added to this amount.

On this amount, a 100 per cent solatium, (i.e., extra compensation for the forcible nature of acquisition), shall be given to arrive at the final compensation figure.

- Land owners whose property is acquired using the urgency provisions shall be given an additional 75 per cent of the market value of the land.

### **Process of Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

- The RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an Administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the Administrator. Subsequently, the Administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The Administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlement**

- The Act also provides the displaced families with certain R&R entitlements. These include, among other things, (i) land for a house as per the Indira Awas Yojana in rural areas or a constructed house of at least 50 square metres plinth area in urban areas; (ii) a one-time allowance of Rs 50,000 for affected families; and (iii) the option of choosing either mandatory employment in projects where jobs are being created or a one-time payment of Rs 5 lakh or an inflation adjusted annuity of Rs 2,000 per month per family for 20 years, (iv) subsistence grant of Rs.3000/- for one year, (v) Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- for shifting, (vi) one . time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for cattle shed/petty shop, (vii) One . time grant of Rs.25,000/- to artisan, small traders & others, (viii) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- to PAF.
- Every resettled area is to be provided with certain infrastructural facilities. These facilities include roads, drainage, provision for drinking water, grazing land, banks, post offices, public distribution outlets, etc.

## **6.3 JICA'S INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY**

The JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations<sup>1</sup> are applicable to this project subject to provisions in this SIA report. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the JICA on Involuntary Resettlement. The involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term socioeconomic hardships, impoverishment and environmental damages unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when

<sup>1</sup> The Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the new Guidelines) and the Objection Procedures based on the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter, the new Objection Procedures) were put into effect on July 1, 2010.

- feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
3. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost<sup>2</sup> as much as possible.
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, **Annexure-6.2**.
7. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
8. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
9. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank Safeguard Policies. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

10. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
11. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
12. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
13. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
14. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
15. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan;

<sup>2</sup> Description of replacement cost is as follows.

- a. **Land in Urban Areas-** The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- b. **Houses and Other Structures-** The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

### **6.3 DISABILITIES (EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FULL PARTICIPATION) ACT, 1995**

The Act is guided by the philosophy of empowering persons with disabilities. The Act endeavors to introduce an instrument for promoting equality and participation of persons with disability on the one hand, and eliminating discriminations of all kinds, on the other.

### **6.4 RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

### **6.5 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

#### **5.5.1 The Project Policy**

MEGA on behalf of Government will use the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the Proposed Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project (Phase-1). The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help and ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between the Government of India's legal framework for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with Government practices and JICA's Policy.

The key principles of the project policy on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement are summarized below.

- a. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.
- b. Where displacement of households is unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
- c. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:
  - Standard of living adversely affected;
  - Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
  - Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or



- Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- d. All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standard and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAPs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures or resettlement objectives.
- e. All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas as of the date of the latest census and inventory of lost assets(IOL), are entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at replacement cost, if available and restoration of incomes and businesses, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- f. PAPs that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.
- g. People temporarily affected are to be considered PAPs and resettlement plans address the issue of temporary acquisition.
- h. Where a host community is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.
- i. The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with the Government of India's RTFCTLARR, Act 2013 and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- j. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into local languages and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.
- k. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
- l. Replacement lands, if the preferred option of PAPs, should be within the immediate vicinity of the affected lands wherever possible and be of comparable productive capacity and potential<sup>3</sup>. As a second option, sites should be identified that minimize the social disruption of those affected; such lands should also have access to services and facilities similar to those available in the lands affected.
- m. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.
- n. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- o. PAPs will be involved in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans.
- p. PAPs and their communities will be consulted about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and

<sup>3</sup> Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity means that the land provided as compensation should be able to produce the same or better yield the AP was producing on his/her land prior to the project. The production should be in the planting season immediately following the land acquisition. It can be for a future period if transitional allowance equal to the household's previous yield is provided to the AP household while waiting for the land to get back to the same productivity as the previous land.

- to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning their resettlement.
- q. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all resettlement activities will come from the Government.
  - r. Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAPs, will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be ongoing activities).
  - s. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.
  - t. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group will be hired by the project and will evaluate the resettlement process and final outcome. Such groups may include qualified NGOs, research institutions or universities.

### 6.6.2 The Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with National Laws and JICA's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. PAPs who are squatters and not legal titleholder of land and buildings shall also be eligible for R&R if enumerated during the census survey. Therefore, the date of completion of census survey shall be the **Cut-off Date**. It is on this date that all impacted persons will be identified and the nature of the impact disclosed. PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements of the affected and displaced people in the following order.

- a) Entitlement for titleholders consisting of
  - (i) loss of private land;
  - (ii) Loss of private residential structure;
  - (iii) Loss of private commercial structures;
  - (iv) Impact to tenants(residential/commercial/residential cum commercial)
- b) Entitlement to Non-Titleholders consisting of
  - (i) Impact to squatters;
  - (ii) Impact to encroachers
  - (iii) Impact to Kiosks
- c) Loss of Employment to workers/employees
- d) Assistance to affected and displaced vulnerable people

## e) Common infrastructure and Common Property Resources(CPRs)

**Table 6.1**  
**Entitlement Matrix**

S.No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
1	Loss of land(agricultural/ homestead/ commercial or otherwise	Titleholder family	<p>a) Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>(i) Market value as per the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated; <b>or</b> Average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years; <b>or</b> Consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>(ii) Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from the date of notification to award.</p> <p>(iii) The multiplier factor will be applied as per the Act.</p> <p>b) Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; <b>or</b> Onetime payment of Rs.5, 00,000/- per affected household <b>or</b> annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL).</p> <p>c) One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- per affected family who require to relocate due to project.</p> <p>d) Shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- per affected family who requires to relocate due to the project.</p> <p>e) One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected family.</p>
2	Loss of Residential Structure	Titleholder family	<p>a) Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium.</p> <p>b) Right to salvage affected materials.</p>

			<p>c) One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all those who lose a cattle shed.</p> <p>d) An alternative house as per Indira Awas Yojana(IAY) specifications in rural areas and constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted,for those who do not have any homestead land.</p> <p>The cash in lieu of house will be Rs.70,000/-(in line with IAY standards) in rural areas and 1,50,000/- in case of urban areas.</p> <p><i>Note: Stamp duty and registration charges will be born in case of new houses or sites.</i></p>
3	Loss of Commercial Structure	Titleholder family	<p>a) Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium.</p> <p>b) Right to salvage affected materials.</p> <p>c) One time assistance of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self employment for the business owner.</p>
4	Tenants (residential/commercial)	Tenant/lease holder	<p><b>Residential:</b></p> <p>a) Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.4,000/- per month in urban areas for six months.</p> <p>b) One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 for shifting.</p>
			<p><b>Commercial:</b></p> <p>a) Rental allowance at Rs.4,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs.6,000/- per month in urban areas for six months.</p> <p>b) One time shifting assistance of Rs.50,000.</p> <p>c) Commercial tenant will receive one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 (minimum) for loss of trade/self employment.</p>
5	Squatters(homestead purpose)	Family	<p><b>Residential:</b></p> <p>a) Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure.</p> <p>b) Right to salvage the affected materials.</p>

			<p>c) One time subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 per month for one year from the date of award.</p> <p>d) One time shifting assistance of Rs.50,000.</p>
	Squatters(commercial purpose)	Family	<p><b>Commercial:</b></p> <p>a) Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure.</p> <p>b) Right to salvage the affected materials.</p> <p>c) Commercial squatter will receive one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 for loss of trade/self employment.</p> <p>e) One time shifting assistance of Rs.50,000.</p>
6	Mobile and ambulatory vendors	Vendor	<p>Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as <b>kiosks</b> and each affected vendor will get</p> <p>a) One time subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 per month for six months from the date of award.</p>
7	Loss of Employment	Workers/employees	<p>b) One time subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 per month for one year from the date of award.</p>
8	Vulnerable family	Family	<p>One adult member of the affected family whose livelihood is affected will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.</p>
9	Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	<p>a) Community properties will be replaced in consultation with the community.</p> <p>b) Civic infrastructure would be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the District/Urban/Rural administration</p>
10	Any Unforeseen Impact	Affected community / persons	<p>Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhanced as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>

## CHAPTER-7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 7.1 BACKGROUND

The implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for successful implementation of the RAP. The institutions to be involved in the process of RAP implementation for the proposed Ahmedabad metro rail project are as follows:

1. Metro-Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad(MEGA)
2. Social Management Unit (SMU)
3. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation(AMC)
4. NGOs Support during Implementation and Post Resettlement Phase
5. Independent Evaluation Consultant
6. Implementation Support of Consultant
7. Grievance Redress Committee(GRC)

The role of different stakeholders is given in **Table 7.1**. An institutional framework for implementation of resettlement plan is presented in **Figure 7.1**.

### 7.2 Metro-Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad(MEGA)

MEGA is the executing and implementing agency for the proposed Ahmedabad metro rail project (Phase-I). MEGA is responsible for planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component of the project. The designated engineering department of MEGA will assess the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement based on engineering design. MEGA will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned government departments, NGO, and R&R Supervision Consultant for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people.

### 7.3 Social Management Unit (SMU)

MEGA will set up a Social Management Unit (SMU) which shall look after land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities. A Social Development Officer (SDO) with educational background of Social Work and Sociology will be appointed in SMU as full time by MEGA. The SMU shall ensure that all land acquisition issues are handled according to the LA and R&R policy/guidelines as it is laid down in this report. It will also monitor that all the procedural and legal issues involved in land acquisition are fulfilled. The SMU will assist the MEGA for getting all the necessary clearances and implementation of the resettlement activities prior to start of any civil work.

A Resettlement and Rehabilitation officer with background of social science may be appointed in this SMU to supervise and monitor overall activities of RAP and he/she will report day to day progress to SDO. Some of the specific functions of the SMU in regards to resettlement management will include the following:

- Overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement;
- Coordinating with line Departments.

Moreover, the SMU will also look after the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of MEGA on long term basis.

**TABLE-7.1**  
**ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP**

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>Project Director, MEGA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall planning and supervision of all project activities;</li> <li>• Exercise of administrative approval for finance &amp; execution related activities;</li> <li>• Supervision and control over responsible officers;</li> <li>• Coordination with Government of Gujarat, Government of India, JICA and other concerned agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>SDO, SMU, MEGA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning, supervision and implementation of R&amp;R components;</li> <li>• Report to Project Director;</li> <li>• Supervision and control over the Officers and support staff in SMU;</li> <li>• Liaison and coordination with different departments of MEGA, Government, NGOs, PAPs &amp; other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Prepare and submit all reports and communication to Project Director;</li> <li>• The administrative domain of SDO-SMU include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Approval of eligibility list</li> <li>-Approval of Progress Reports</li> <li>-Procurement of Consultancy services for R&amp;R components;</li> <li>-Disclosure of information to requesters and external agencies</li> <li>-Release of payment to Consultants and NGO</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>NGO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist MEGA in conducting public consultation, survey, issue of identity cards,</li> <li>• Organize meeting with PAPs assist them during relocation;</li> <li>• Explain the entitlements and R&amp;R policy provisions;</li> <li>• Acting as catalysts between PAPs and project authorities;</li> <li>• Serve as initial step to redress grievances;</li> <li>• Assist the PAPs in redressing grievances with Project Authorities;</li> <li>• Provide support for post resettlement activities such as registration of Cooperative Societies and training related to maintain the building etc.</li> <li>• Report to SDO-SMU</li> <li>• Prepare monthly progress reports and submit to SDO-SMU</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation Support of Consultant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons;</li> <li>• Verification of database through field survey;</li> <li>• Improve monitoring system;</li> <li>• Capacity building,</li> <li>• Regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities.</li> <li>• Report to SDO-SMU</li> </ul>
<b>Grievance Redress Committee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide support for the affected persons on problems arising out of LA/ property acquisition;</li> <li>• To record the grievances of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committees;</li> <li>• To inform Project Director of serious cases within an appropriate time frame and</li> <li>• To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decisions of the project authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Independent Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate the implementation of the various provisions and activities planned in the RAP;</li> <li>• Review the plan implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the plan.</li> </ul>



#### **7.4 Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC)**

The role of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) is to look after the Jhuggie/Jhoprie squatter settlements / clusters by way of provision of civic amenities and their resettlement. The AMC is responsible to provide residential units to squatters/encroachers affected by the proposed Metro rail the corridors. The cost for these residential units will be borne by MEGA.

#### **7.5 NGOs Support during Implementation and Post Resettlement Phase**

Local NGO plays a very crucial role in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The NGO will be appointed by MEGA to extend implementation support to MEGA in the form of assisting affected families/persons during relocation. The responsibilities of NGO will be assisting MEGA in conducting regular consultations, survey, issue of identity cards, assisting affected families/persons during and post resettlement phase, formation of co-operative societies, providing training for managing the societies etc. The NGO will be supervised by SDO, SMU.

NGOs services are also required during post resettlement phase. The MEGA will also appoint an NGO for providing services to enable the resettled PAFs to self manage their Cooperative Housing Societies (CHS), public infrastructure, and improve healthy environment in R&R colonies. The activities during post resettlement include (i) Situational Assessment (ii) Development of Action Plan, (iii) Implementation of Action Plan and (iv) Evaluation of Post Resettlement Activity.

#### **7.6 Implementation Support of Consultant**

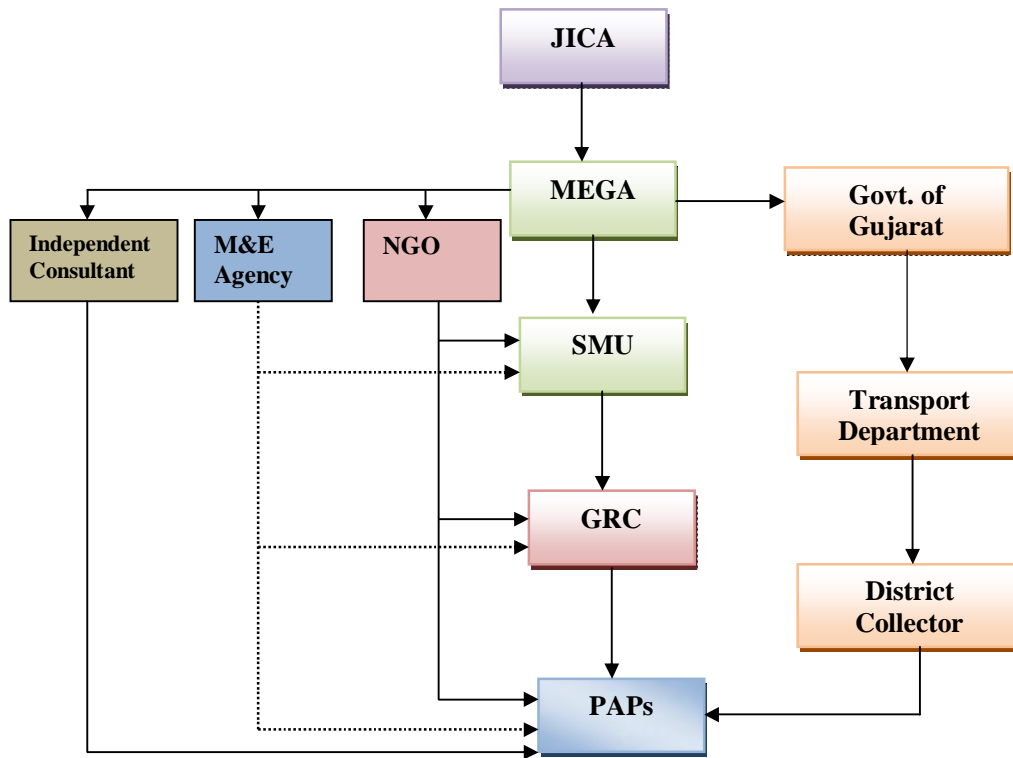
During implementation phase of RAP, MEGA will appoint a consultant to assist MEGA in implementation of resettlement plan. The consultant will carry out due diligence in the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation programmes as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 through periodic monitoring. The consultant will be responsible for (i) preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons, (ii) verification of database through field survey, (iii) improve monitoring system, (iv) capacity building, (v) regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities..

#### **7.7 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism will be developed to assist the PAPs resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of field level staffs of MEGA. Grievances not redressed by the staffs (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have representatives from PAPs, women representative, Project Director (MEGA), CDO, SMU of MEGA, NGO representative, representative of local body, and Land Acquisition Officer. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the SMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level staff, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month

of receiving the complaint- failing which the grievance will be referred to appropriate court of Law for redressal. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome.

**Figure 7.1: Institutional Arrangement**



## CHAPTER - 8

### RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT SITE

#### 8.1 BACKGROUND

The main tasks relating to relocation are: identification of project displaced families (PDFs), obtaining their options, development of resettlement sites, allotment of relocation sites, relocation of PAPs (and CPRs), help in construction of houses and the required amenities. All these activities coordinate approach between the Project Unit and the relevant department. NGO has a major role of not only facilitating the process but help PDFs in their relocation and resettlement.

During preliminary public consultation it was noted that most of the residential and commercial PAFs prefer to resettle near their previous place of residence and business. Based on the collected data there are 634 residential and commercial affected PAFs and they need to be rehabilitated properly. The legal titleholders who are fully affected will be rehabilitated as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Out of total displaced families, 385 are non-titleholders (squatters, kiosks, and encroachers). Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation will provide residential units to squatters, kiosk/encroachers affected by the proposed Metro rail project. The cost for these residential units will be borne by MEGA.

#### 8.2 RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

Resettlement and Rehabilitation may be considered as per the availability of land. AMC has indicated probable sites for rehabilitation of residential PAFs at six locations namely (i) Chandkheda, (ii) Vastral, (iii) Bodakdev, (iv) Thaltej, (v) Vivekanand mill and (vi) Nutan mill. However, finalization for selection of resettlement site would be taken in consultation of PAFs, MEGA and AMC officers and other concerned departments.

PAFs losing residential units shall be offered tenements of 35.6sqm built up area at residential buildings by AMC. MEGA is responsible for rehabilitation of PAPs losing commercial units.

The detail of project affected area and proposed resettlement site for non-titleholders has been presented in **Table 8.1**. The commercial PAPs whose structures are not fully affected shall be allowed to retain the remaining part of the structure and carry on with their business with the concurrence of the AMC.

**Table 8.1: Proposed Resettlement Site**

Corridor	Affected Area	Proposed Resettlement Site
East-West	Amraivadi	Chandkheda Vastral, Bodakdev, Thaltej, Vivekanand mill and Nutan mill
	Apparel Park	
	Commerce Six Road	
	Gandhi Bridge	
	Kankariya East	
	Nirant Park	
	Rabari Colony	
	Vastral	
	Vastral Gam	

Corridor	Affected Area	Proposed Resettlement Site
North-South	Ashram Road	
	AEC Circle	
	Motera Stadium	
	Gespur Depo	
	Ranip	
	Sabarmati Tolnaka	

### 8.3 AVAILABILITY OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS

There are 3040 residential units are presently available in six locations under Rajiv Awas Yojna(Phase-I&II).The affected residential non-titleholders may be rehabilitated in these resettlement areas. Area wise availability of residential units is given in **Table 8.2**.

**Table 8.2: Area wise Availability of Plots**

S.No	Area & Plot Details	No. of Units
1	Chandkheda TPS No.44FP, No.224	800
2	Vastral TPS No.113,FPNo.217	544
3	Bodakdev TPS No.50,FP No.381	864
4	Thaltej TPS No.37,FP No.185	320
5	Vivekanand Mill TPS No.11,FP No.39(Bapunagar)	224
6	Nutan Mill TPS No.12,FP No.210	288
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3040</b>

The layout plan of ground floor and individual unit is given in **Figure 8.1** and **Figure 8.2**.The location of resettlement site is presented in **Figure 8.3** and **Figure 8.4** and **Figure 8.5**.

Figure 8.1: Layout Plan of Ground Floor

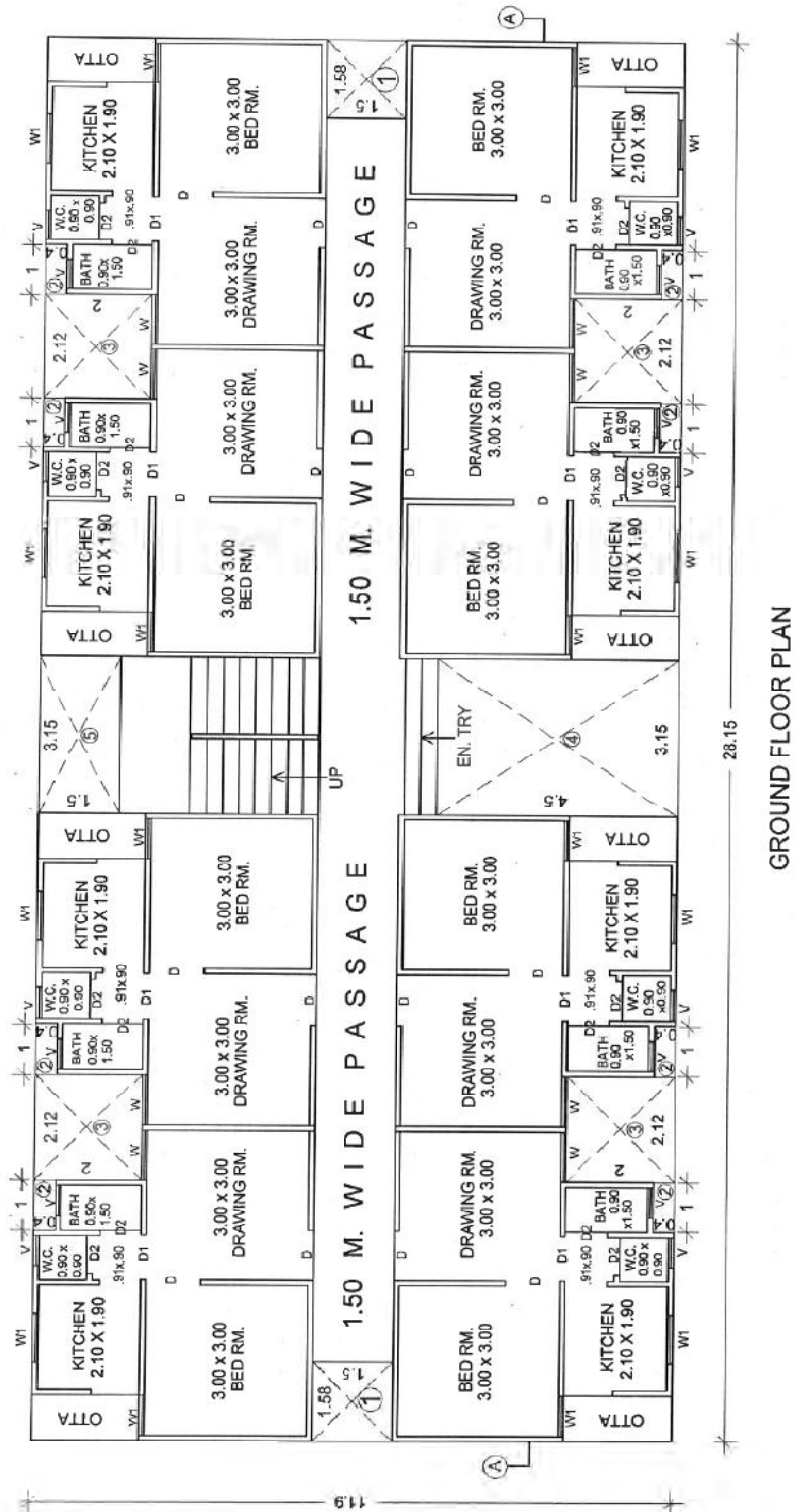


Figure 8.2: Layout Plan of Individual Unit

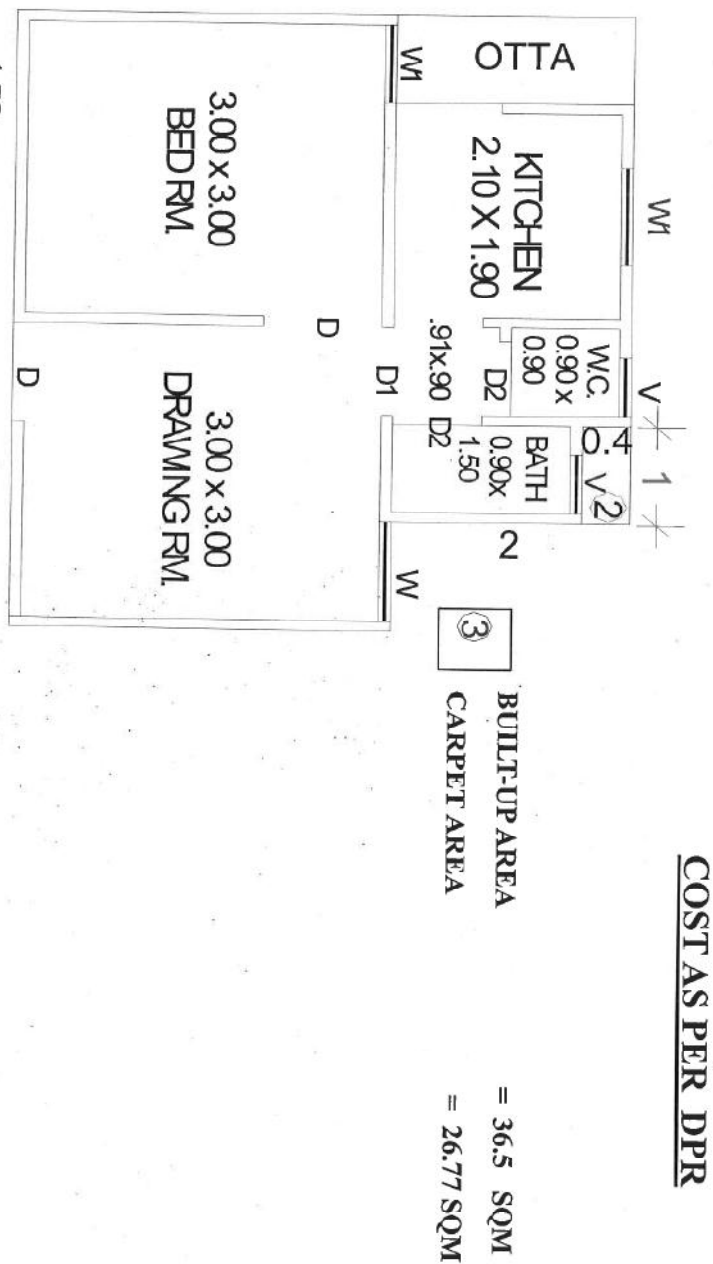




Figure 8.3: Resettlement site at Vastral





**Figure 8.4: Resettlement Site at Thaltej**



Figure 8.5: Resettlement Site at Bodakdev



## CHAPTER-9

### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

#### 9.1 BACKGROUND

The implementation schedule for resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement shall be planned to ensure that 100% compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress shall be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. As part of advance actions, MEGA shall establish the GRC, and initiate the resettlement implementation. The R&R activities of proposed project are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases are project preparation phase, RAP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase.

#### 9.2 PROJECT PREPARATORY STAGE (PRE-IMPLEMENTATION STAGE)

Setting up relevant institutions for the resettlement activities will be the major task during the preparatory stage which is pre implementation phase. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of SMU and additionally, the GRC needs to be appointed at this stage.

#### 9.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

The RAP, at this stage, needs to be approved and will be disclosed to the PAPs. Upon the approval of RAP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of MEGA which will start in early stage of the project when implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the completion of the implementation of RAP. The MEGA will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on half yearly basis.

#### 9.4 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

RAP implementation schedule for R&R activities in the proposed project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 9.1**.



**TABLE 9.1**  
**RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

S.No	Actions	2014												2015												2016												
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
A	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION																																					
1	Identification of Land for Acquisition																																					
2	Census & Socio-economic Survey																																					
3	Community /Public Consultation																																					
4	Preparation of Draft SIA Report																																					
5	Submission of Draft SIA Report																																					
6	Review and Approval of SIA Report																																					
7	Information Brochure in Local Language(Gujarati)																																					
8	Disclosure of SIA																																					
9	Establishment of GRC																																					
10	Preparation of Resettlement Site																																					
11	Additional Census & Socio-economic Survey based on final Alignment																																					
12	Finalisation of updated SIA																																					
B	RAP IMPLEMENTATION																																					
	Compensation for Titleholders																																					
1	Notification of Land Acquisition(cashcompensation)																																					
2	Joint Measurement Survey																																					
3	Draft Notification by Govt. of Gujarat																																					
4	Suggestion & Objection by PAPs																																					
5	Hearing by Competent Authority																																					
6	Declaration of Award of Compensation as per RTFCTLARR,Act																																					
7	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Provisions																																					
8	Shifting of PAPs																																					
	Resettlement Assistance for Non-Titleholders																																					
1	Consultation and allotment of resettlement site for Non-Titleholders																																					
2	Shifting of PAPs																																					
1	Grievance Redress																																					
C	MONITORING AND EVALUATION(M&E)																																					
1	Internal Monitoring																																					
2	External Evaluation																																					

## CHAPTER 10

### R&R COST ESTIMATE

#### 10.1 BACKGROUND

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of budget and the cost estimates. The budget is indicative and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority.

#### 10.2 COST ESTIMATE FOR R&R

The cost for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan is given in **Table 10.1**. The total cost for R&R implementation plan is **INR.4568.28** lakh.

**Table 10.1: Cost for Resettlement & Rehabilitation**

S. N	Description	Unit	Quantit y	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
A	Compensation for loss of private land and structure has been presented in capital estimate of DPR				
Compensation for Titleholders					
	Residential PAFs				
B	Annuity or employment	no.	150	500,000	750.00
C	Subsistence allowance	no	150	36,000	54.00
D	Transportation allowance	no	150	50,000	75.00
E	Resettlement Allowance	no	150	50,000	75.00
	Commercial PAFs				
F	Annuity or employment	no.	441	500,000	2205.00
G	Transportation allowance	no	441	50,000	220.50
H	Loss of Small traders/self employment	no	441	25,000	110.25
Compensation for Non-Titleholders					
	Tenants				
I	Rental Allowance	no	83	4000	3.32
J	Shifting Allowance	no	83	50,000	41.50
K	Financial assistance for loss of trade	no	70	25,000	17.50
	Squatters				
L	Subsistence allowance	no	300	36,000	108.00
M	Shifting Allowance	no	346	50,000	173.00
N	Financial assistance for loss of trade	no	13	25,000	3.25
	Kiosks(Vendors)				
O	Subsistence allowance	no	37	18000	6.66
Compensation for Community Structures					
P	Religious structures(LS)	no	11	15,00000	165.00
Q	Public Toilets(LS)	no	2	10,00000	20.00
R	Educational & health centre(LS)	no	4	25,00000	100.00
Monitoring & Evaluation					
S	Cost of Independent Evaluation Agency(LS)			25,00000	25.00
	Total (B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O+P+Q+R+S)				4152.98
	Miscellaneous items @ 10% of sub total				415.29
	TOTAL				4568.28

## **CHAPTER - 11**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **11.1 BACKGROUND**

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess the performance of PAPs at the end of the project. For this purpose, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to the implementation and the funding agency to reflect broadly on the success of the basic R&R objectives, strategies and approaches. However, the objective of conducting M&E is to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation R&R activities, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the disabled. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. MEGA will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level officers of Social Management Unit and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Consultant may be hired by MEGA for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.

#### **11.2 INTERNAL MONITORING**

The internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out by MEGA. The main objectives of internal monitoring are to:

- measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system
- periodically measure the satisfaction of project affected people.

Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the MEGA will include:

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance living standards are being implemented;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance livelihood are being implemented;
- Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;

- Through household interviews, assess project affected peoples satisfaction with resettlement outcomes;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by field level officers of Social Management Unit on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in **Table 11.1**.

**TABLE 11.1**  
**INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF RAP PROGRESS**

INDICATORS	PARAMETERS INDICATORS
<b>Physical</b>	Extent of land acquired Number of structures dismantled Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation Number of families affected Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased Number of PAPs receiving assistance/compensation Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance Extent of government land identified for house sites
<b>Financial</b>	Amount of compensation paid for land/structure Cash grant for shifting oustees Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs
<b>Social</b>	Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site PAPs knowledge about their entitlements Communal harmony Morbidity & mortality rate Taken care of vulnerable population Women concern
<b>Economic</b>	Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash Number of business re-established Utilization of compensation House sites/business sites purchased Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
<b>Grievance</b>	Number of community level meeting Number of GRC meetings Number of cases disposed by MEGA to the satisfaction of PAPs Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC Cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled

Socio-economic survey and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. A format for monitoring of RAP implementation is presented in **Annexure 11.1**.

### 11.3 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by MEGA for mid and end term evaluation. A detailed Terms of Reference for IEA is presented in **Annexure 11.2**. The external evaluation will be carried out to achieve the following:

- Verify results of internal monitoring,
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced,



- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning, and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to affected persons conditions,
- This comparison of living standards will be in relation to the baseline information available in the BSES. If some baseline information is not available then such information should be collected on recall basis during the evaluation.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project. The list of impact performance indicators suggested to monitor project objectives is delineated in **Table 11.2**.

**TABLE 11.2**  
**INDICATORS FOR PROJECT OUTCOME EVALUATION**

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The negative impact on persons affected by the project will be minimized.</li> <li>– Persons losing assets to the project shall be compensated at replacement cost.</li> <li>– The project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.</li> <li>– Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resettlement plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated</li> <li>– Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected</li> <li>– NGO may not perform the task as efficiently as expected</li> <li>– Unexpected number of grievances</li> <li>– Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population</li> <li>– PAPs falling below their existing standard of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid</li> <li>– Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners</li> <li>– Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance</li> <li>– Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner</li> <li>– % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as only economic activity</li> <li>– % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as secondary economic activity</li> <li>– % of PAPs reported increase in income due to training</li> <li>– % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice</li> <li>– Role of NGO in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement</li> <li>– Use of productive asset provided to PAPs under on time economic rehabilitation grant</li> <li>– Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group</li> <li>– Types of grievances received</li> <li>– No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances</li> <li>– % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism</li> <li>– % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work mechanism</li> <li>– PAPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility</li> </ul>

#### **11.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

MEGA will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. MEGA will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Agency will submit draft and final reports of their assignment to MEGA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Submission of the draft report would be carried out after completion of assignment and the final report should be submitted after receiving feedback from MEGA.



## Social Impact Assessment for Proposed Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project

Good (Morning/Afternoon/Evening). I am \_\_\_\_\_ coming from Dexter, a local survey agency appointed by RITES Ltd. A metro rail project has been approved by Govt. of Gujarat to provide user friendly transportation benefits to the people of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar city. For that we need your opinion. Information provided by you will be kept confidential and will be used only for research purpose to improve the plan. This survey will take approx 10 minutes. Thanks in advance for your co-operation and valuable time

Interviewer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Inward taken by: \_\_\_\_\_ Inward Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Survey Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Validation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Form Validated by: \_\_\_\_\_ Validation Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Verified by: \_\_\_\_\_

Verification Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Verification Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Household Number									
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### MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>Q.1 Identification</b>	<b>City/Town</b>	<b>Ahmedabad</b>
	<b>Place/Location</b>	
	<b>Chainage No</b>	

### Q.2 Type of Use

(a) Residential		(b) Commercial		(c) Mixed(C+R)		(d) Industrial	
(e) Agriculture		(f) Under Construction		(g) Open land/plot		(h) Other	(Specify Other.....)

### Q.3 Type of Property

Land		Structure
Private		Govt.

If Private, ask following details otherwise skip the next details.

(a) Self		(c) Trust		(d) Religious	
(e) Community		(f) Other		(Specify Other.....)	

### Q.4 Ownership of the Property

(a) Owner		(b) Leased		(c) Tenant		(d) Encroacher	
(e) Squatter		(f) Kiosk		(g) Others		(Specify Other.....)	

Year/Month of occupying/owning the land/property

Name of owner of household/commercial entity:

Name of tenant/lessee

### Q.5 Area of Plot/Structure(in Sq.ft)

Total Plot Area with Unit			Affected Area with Unit		
Total Structure Area with Unit			Affected Area with Unit		

### Q.6 Extent of Impact

Fully		Partially	
-------	--	-----------	--

### Q.7 Whether residential/commercial plot/structure viable

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

### Q.8 Details of Affected Property: Construction type:

Kutchha		Pucca		Semi-Pucca		Temporary	
---------	--	-------	--	------------	--	-----------	--

No of storey and rooms: \_\_\_\_\_

### Q.9 Assets in the Property

Dug well		Tube well		Open well		Water tank		Water tap	
Hand pump		Boundary wall		Shed		Tree		Fruit bearing tree	
Other1		(Specify Other.....)				Other2		(Specify Other.....)	

Signature of Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Investigator \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Dexter Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_



	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Divorced
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Separated
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Widow/Widower
6. Education	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (Class 5)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Secondary (Class 10)
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Higher (Graduate)
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Technical
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational
7. Work Status	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
8. Occupation	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Artisans
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	labour
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Business/Trade
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Govt. Service
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Private Service
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Maid Servant
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Unemployed
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others1_____
	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	Other2_____
9. Reason for not working	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	No work available
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Seasonal inactivity
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Household family duties
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Old/Young
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Handicapped
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Others_____
10. Income	How much does the NAME earn in month?												
11. Disabilities, if any	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Handicapped
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Mentally retired
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Others_____
Q 4 FAMILY INCOME & SOURCE													
Family monthly income								Source of income					
No of adult earning members				No of dependents					Family monthly expenditure				
Q 5 HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS													
TV			Refrigerator					Two wheeler					
Four Wheeler			Telephone/Mob. Phone					Washing Machine					
Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder			Computer/Laptop					Air Conditioner					
Air Cooler			Microwave oven					Other			(Specify Other .....)		
Q 6ACCESS TO UTILITY													
Electricity				Piped water supply									
Own water sources, well, tube well				Separate Bath, Toilet						Kitchen			
Q 7 COMMERCIAL/SELF EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES													
Name of the Shop							Type of shop/Business Enterprise						
No of partners							Whether licensed by AMC?						

Employment pattern			No of Persons Employed					
Sr. No	Name		Sex	Age	Education		Avg.Salary Paid	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION								
Q 8 Are you aware of the proposed metro Rail Project?				Yes		No		
If Yes, Source of information								
What is your opinion about the project?								
Good			Bad			Can't Say		
If good, what positive impacts do you perceive?					If bad,what negative impacts do you perceive?			
Q 9 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION								
Within the area			Outside the area					
Place Name:					Distance(KM)			
Replacement Option								
Land for land lost		Cash Assistance			House in Resettlement Site			
Shop in Resettlement Site		Other			(Specify Otherõ õ .)			
Factors to be considered in providing alternate place								
Access to family/friends		Income from household activity				Income from Business activity		
Daily Job		Close to Market				Other		(Specify Other....)

Signature of Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Supervisor\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Investigator\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Dexter Supervisor\_\_\_\_\_

**FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION****Location :****Date/Time:****Perception about the project:**

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No

2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip		1	Land Acquisition	
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities		4	Loss of house/shop	
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value		6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify	

**3. Issues**

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark



--	--	--

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
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28.					
29.					
30.					

(2) (1) Home Against home

મારી જામીન  
જે અહીં જ છે

→ મારી જામીન અંગે અહીં જામીન  
અંતે મારી જામીન છે.  
કે જમીન પાત્રાલેખમાં છે પાત્રા  
અંગે દાખલ નથી.

Hand cart  
Will be lost  
which is here

Get place for hand cart  
where they haven't need  
to pay any charges  
to Police

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	સુરભીબેન	F 45	F	Labour work	સુરભીબેન
2	મીનુબેન	F 42	F	House wife	મીનુબેન
3	મીનુબેન	F 43	F	Labour work	મી. S. મી.
4	સુરભીબેન	M 45	M	Labour work	સુરભીબેન
5	સુરભીબેન	M 40	M	Labour work	HASMUKH
6	સુરભીબેન	F 50	F	House wife	→
7	સુરભીબેન	M 45	M	Labour work	←
8	સુરભીબેન	M 35	M	Labour work	→
9	સુરભીબેન	F 37	F	House wife	→
10	સુરભીબેન	F 40	F	House wife	←
11	સુરભીબેન	M 42	M	Labour work	→
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
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18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					



Date/Time: 19 Sept 2.00pm

Perception about the project: Neutral

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	✓
2	Enhance local economy	✓	2	Loss of livelihood	✓
3	Increase employment opportunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities	✓	4	Loss of house/shop	✓
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplies	
6	Increase in property value	✓	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	✓
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc)	
10	Others (Specify)		10	Other (Specify)	

## 3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
①	જમીન જોડવાનો જમીન સાથે વિદ્યુતના મુ. મારવાનો તોડો	
②	દાર મેય નો રેલુ થાટ મેય, રેલે મહુલીય ના સરકાર સરકાર મેઈડે	
①	Land against Land Best Good Area	
②	Home against home But demand of home owner facility.	

① દાદ

ગાંધી બાઇલેટ દાદ, 2 km  
ના નિવાસ માં રહેશે

①

with construction home  
in 2 km Rang li's  
Area.

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Baba bhu	39	M	Labour	સહી
2.	Jagdish bhu	44	m.	Labour	સહી
3.	Shakti ben	33	F	H.W	
4.	Kumila ben	40	F	H.W	
5.	Pana Machha	39	m	Labour	સહી
6.	Jashodha ben	33	F	H.W	
7.	Ramgh bhu	51	m	Labour	સહી
8.	Somji bhu	44	m	Labour	
9.	Shanti ben	32	F	H.W	
10.	Jai sing	43	m	Labour	સહી
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
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25.					
26.					



Amravad 11  
 FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location : 26 Sept 12.30 PM

Date/Time:

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No  
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

S.N	Positive Impact	Remark	S.N	Negative Impact	Remark
1	Shorten the trip	✓	1	Land Acquisition	✓
2	Enhance local economy		2	Loss of livelihood	✓
3	Increase employment oppertunity		3	Loss of income	
4	Increase facilities	✓	4	Loss of house/shop	✓
5	Decrease in accident		5	Loss of customers & supplie	
6	Increase in property value	✓	6	Disruption of social/cultural/economic	
7	Improvement in transportation system		7	Increase in Crime Rates	
8	Decrease Greenhouse gas emission		8	Increase in Migration	
9	Increase educational level		9	Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc)	
10	Others(Specify)		10	Other(Specify)	

3. Issues

Issued raised/ Discussed	Suggestion by Stakeholders	Remark
જાનો નામ.	<p>① જામીન ની સામે જમીન ચાલવી મીટ્રો</p> <p>② કાલેકર સામે બોલાર મોડી</p>	
હાટ નામ.	<p>હાટ ની સામે હાટ, પીવા ના વિસ્તાર મા</p> <p>① Land Against land In his area With good Return of money.</p> <p>② Home Against home his area</p>	

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

He say he want  
house in this Area  
because his community  
near.

| S.No | Name         | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature |
|------|--------------|-----|-----|------------|-----------|
| 1.   | Kanchan Ben  | 38  | F   | HW         |           |
| 2.   | Ritul Ben    | 32  | F   | HW         |           |
| 3.   | Jamna Ben    | 42  | F   | HW         |           |
| 4.   | Ashok bh     | 40  | M   | Labour     |           |
| 5.   | Suresh bh    | 45  | M   | Labour     |           |
| 6.   | Mulho Bh     | 53  | M   | -          |           |
| 7.   | Rohini Ben   | 37  | F   | HW         |           |
| 8.   | Kansansingh  | 41  | M   | Labour     |           |
| 9.   | Sharmila Ben | 29  | F   | HW         |           |
| 10.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 11.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 12.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 13.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 14.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 15.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 16.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 17.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 18.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 19.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 20.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 21.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 22.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 23.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 24.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 25.  |              |     |     |            |           |
| 26.  |              |     |     |            |           |



## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Aundhi bridge,Date/Time: 26 Sep 2:00 pm

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? ☒ Yes/ ☐ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     | ✓      | 1   | Land Acquisition   | ✓      |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                | ✓      | 2   | Loss of livelihood   | ✓      |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  |        | 4   | Loss of house/shop   | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplies                               | ✓      |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                     |        |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system | ✓      | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                    |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                      |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           |        | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc) | ✓      |
| 10  | Others (Specify)                     |        | 10  | Other (Specify)  |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issues raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders                  | Remark |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Home                     | Home against Home... but in this stage      |        |
| Land                     | Land against Land But in good Return Rates. |        |

દરના સામે દાર  
મેઈએ.

આટલા જ વિસ્તારમાં મેઈએ  
કેમકે મારે મજૂરી અને કામ  
આ વિસ્તારમાં વર્ષોથી છે  
લામ વિસ્તારમાં જઈએ તો  
માડનાં પૈસા વધા મેય અને  
અમારી 50% અવકાશ માડમાં  
જ વર્ષાઈ મેય.

Get home  
against home

lower class + labour  
worker are more in  
this area so we plan here  
if we plan in other area  
than we have to pay 50%  
of income in Rent.

| S.No | Name          | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature |
|------|---------------|-----|-----|------------|-----------|
| 1    | Rashtam bhu   | 42  | m   | Labour     | રસ્ટામભુ  |
| 2    | Poonchandel   | 45  | m   | Labour     | પૂનચંદ    |
| 3    | Sanita Ben    | 35  | F   | H.W        |           |
| 4    | Raghu bhu     | 38  | m   | labour     |           |
| 5    | Koki ben      | 28  | F   | Labour     |           |
| 6    | Chhriben      | 27  | F   | Labour     |           |
| 7    | Bhimji bhu    | 47  | m   | Labour     | ભીમજીભુ   |
| 8    | Anil bhu      | 26  | m   | Labour     | અનિલભુ    |
| 9    | Chandrika ben | 27  | F   | H.W        |           |
| 10   | Chandubhu     | 34  | m   | Labour     | ચંદુભુ    |
| 11   | Dharmesh ben  | 35  | m   | Labour     | ધર્મશભુ   |
| 12   | Ramila ben    | 30  | F   | H.W        | રામીલાબેન |
| 13   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 14   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 15   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 16   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 17   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 18   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 19   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 20   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 21   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 22   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 23   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 24   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 25   |               |     |     |            |           |
| 26   |               |     |     |            |           |



## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Appurva Pura

(2)

Date/Time: 3-10-2014 [1:30 to ]

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No  
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   |        |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                |        | 2   | Loss of livelihood   | ✓      |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  | ✓      | 4   | Loss of house/shop   | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplies                               |        |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                     | ✓      |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system | ✓      | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                    | ✓      |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                      |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           | ✓      | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc) | ✓      |
| 10  | Others (Specify)                     |        | 10  | Other (Specify)  |        |

## 3. Issues

૨૧૪ ટીપ્સ રાજકોશ પેરામીટર સુધી ની મેટ્રો.

| Issues raised/ Discussed        | Suggestion by Stakeholders  | Remark |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1. <del>House</del> Land        | Highway ની બાજુ ની 20% નેટીવ<br>માં રહેણીય હો સુધી ની જોડણી   |        |
| 2. House                        | 2 BHK ફ્લેટ મેકેન [15/16]<br>Bath/toilet separate bathroom મેકેન<br>plot ની ફ્લેટ મેકેન<br>કુચી ની યુનિટ ફ્લેટ મેકેન<br>ગેજ ની નીચે ફ્લેટ મેકેન |        |
| 3. School                       | 1 to 12 ક્લાસ સ્કૂલ ગેજ<br>ફ્લેટ મેકેન  |        |
| 4. Shop                         | ફેશન બોર્ડ ને મેકેન ફ્લેટ મેકેન<br>સુધી.  |        |
| 5. <del>House</del> Electricity | બેકઅપ ગેજ ની ફ્લેટ મેકેન  |        |
| 6. Water and electricity        | બેકઅપ વાન પુરિફાઇડ વોટર ફ્લેટ<br>મેકેન. 24/7 વાન સુધી મેકેન   |        |
| 7) પ્લેટ (રેલ)                  | નજીક ની નીચે રેલ સુધી<br>સુધી સુધી.   |        |
| 8) રેલવે                        | ફેસ 1 person રેલવે મેકેન<br>મેકેન   |        |
| 9) Parking                      | Parking ની બાજુ ફ્લેટ મેકેન   |        |
| 10) રેલવે સુધી<br>સુધી સુધી     | Bustand ની ગેજ ફ્લેટ મેકેન<br>રેલવે ની બાજુ સુધી<br>ફેસ મેકેન   |        |

## Negative points

- 1. 42 :
  - Generalization in order to state
  - Set in 42' 21814. 1567 & 43.
- 2. Schen:
  - Generalization in school in order to
  - 1567 & 43.

Employment - Each house one member get job in government sector.

(2)

### Negative Impact

- Due to losing houses we will loss our cook.
- we will lost our culture and ritual those we shares with our neighbours.
- our family members have to adjust with new area where we get psychological impact
- our cook will loss because we cooks in nearest area.
- cost of living will be high and we will face financial crisis.

| S.No | Name        | Age | Sex | Occupation  | Signature   |
|------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1.   | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  | ੨੨  | F   | 6562695     | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  |
| 2.   | ਦਲੀਪ ਕੌਰ    | ੨੦  | M   | ੬੬੩੮੬੦੫੧    | ਦਲੀਪ ਕੌਰ    |
| 3.   | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   | ੫੬  | M   | ੭6183162H   | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   |
| 4.   | ਸ਼ਿਮਲਾ      | ੨1  | M   | 840197602F  | ਸ਼ਿਮਲਾ      |
| 5.   | ਦੁਰਗੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ | ੨6  | M   | ੧੮੧੭536੧5   | ਦੁਰਗੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ |
| 6.   | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   | 30  | F   | -           | -           |
| 7.   | ਦੁਰਗੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ | ੭੦  | M   | -           | -           |
| 8.   | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  | ੫੫  | F   | ੧੧੦੫511੧੫੦  | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  |
| 9.   | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 30  | F   | 8401976028  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 10.  | ਦਲੀਪ ਕੌਰ    | 60  | F   | -           | -           |
| 11.  | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   | ੨੮  | M   | ੭3੬35182.੮1 | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   |
| 12.  | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   | 31  | M   | ੧੧੦੫5੦580   | ਰਮੇਸ਼ ਕੌਰ   |
| 13.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫੦  | F   | -           | -           |
| 14.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੨੮  | M   | ੭6੧੮333008  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 15.  | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  | ੫੮  | M   | 81੨86੫੧360  | ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਕੌਰ  |
| 16.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫6  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 17.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫5  | F   | 70੫1੫16੫90  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 18.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 50  | M   | 8758595217  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 19.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫5  | F   | ੧੨੨੭1੧੧੨0   | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 20.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 50  | M   | 873587੧0੨3  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 21.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 60  | M   | ੧੨37੨੨੨61   | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 22.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 61  | M   | ੧੧੧੧੦੧1711  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 23.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 38  | M   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 24.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫5  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 25.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫6  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 26.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫੦  | M   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 27.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 60  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 28.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫5  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 29.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 52  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 30.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫੦  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 31.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | ੫5  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 32.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 35  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 33.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | 5੫  | F   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |
| 34.  | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     | -   | -   | -           | ਮਨੀ ਕੌਰ     |



|    |    |                 |     |               |               |
|----|----|-----------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 35 | 1  | કચ્છીશ કિરનાભાઈ | 21  | 7778057037    | કિરના.કચ્છીશ  |
| 36 | 11 | વિજયભાઈ         | 25  | 8238513911    | વિજય          |
| 37 | 11 | ડાદયભેન         | 342 | 76998316271   | ડાદયભેન       |
| 38 |    | શાંતાભેન        | 53  | 9725884403    | શાંતાભેન      |
| 39 |    | ગણપતભાઈ         | 60  | -             | ગણપતભાઈ       |
| 40 |    | કબીરભાઈ         | 45  | 9429538770    | કબીરભાઈ       |
| 41 |    | શા.રદાભેન       | 50  | -             | શા.રદાભેન     |
| 42 |    | અરુણાભેન        | 42  | -             | અરુણાભેન      |
| 43 |    | પ્રફુલભેન       | 24  | -             | પ્રફુલભાઈ     |
| 44 |    | મનોજભાઈ         | 35  | -             | -             |
| 45 |    | ગંગાભેન         | 75  | -             | ગંગાભેન દલભાઈ |
| 46 |    | દમીષ્ઠાભેન      | 32  | -             | -             |
| 47 |    | મહમ્મદભેન       | 50  | -             | દમીષ્ઠાભેન    |
| 48 |    | અંપાભેન         | 57  | - 99746300066 | અંપાભેન       |
| 49 |    | રસેશભાઈ         | 37  | -             | રસેશભાઈ       |
| 50 |    | મયજીભેન         | 30  | -             | મયજીભેન       |
| 51 |    | મીનાશભાઈ        | 32  | -             | મીનાશભાઈ      |
| 52 |    | સતીષભાઈ         | 45  | -             | સતીષભાઈ       |
| 53 |    | દુરુમતીભેન      | 45  | -             | દુરુમતીભેન    |
| 54 |    | મીનાભેન         | 40  | -             | મીનાભેન       |

## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Gandhi bridge. Near gopal tires

Date/Time: 3-10-2014 [10:30 to 12:30]

①

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     | ✓      | 1   | Land Acquisition   | ✓      |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                | ✓      | 2   | Loss of livelihood   | ✓      |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  | ✓      | 4   | Loss of house/shop   | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplies                               | ✓      |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                     | ✓      |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system | ✓      | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                    |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                      |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           | ✓      | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc) |        |
| 10  | Others (Specify)                     |        | 10  | Other (Specify)  |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders                           | Remark |
|--------------------------|--|--------|
| 1. ERZ                   | - 2 km ડિસ્ટન્સ પર મેટ્રો લાંબાની ફાસ્ટ ટ્રાક મેકેન. |        |
|                          | - 12/16 Room 2BHK ડાઉન ટાઉન                          |        |
|                          | - Bath/toilet separate હોલ અને (common)              |        |
|                          | - ઇલેક્ટ્રીક ડ્રેસિંગ શોપિંગ સેન્ટર                  |        |
|                          | - હોટેલ અને રીસીડેન્સીયલ બિલ્ડિંગ                    |        |
| 2. School                | - બાઈક અને સ્કૂલ ઓફિસ.                               |        |
| 3. Hospital              | - ડાક્ટર નીક ઇલેવેન્ટ ફેસિલિટી                       |        |
| 4. Plot                  | - Common plot ફેસિલિટી                               |        |
| 5. Parking               | - ઇલેવેન્ટ પાર્કિંગ નીચે મુજબ ફેસિલિટી               |        |
| 6. Water, light          | - ઇલેવેન્ટ રાત્રીના 24/7 મેન્ટેનન્સ                  |        |
| 7. Religion              | - ડિલેટ ફેસિલિટી                                     |        |

- 6) - ડિલેટ ને નાન મેકેન. (6) - ઇલેવેન્ટ રાત્રીના 24/7 મેન્ટેનન્સ
- 7) Cleanliness - ઇલેવેન્ટ ગ્રેનિંગ મેકેન
- 8) ગેસ સુવિધા - લેડીઝ ની ગેસ સુવિધા મેકેન
- 9) મેન્ટેનન્સ - મેટ્રો ઇલેવેન્ટ ગ્રેનિંગ મેકેન
- ઇલેવેન્ટ રાત્રીના 24/7 મેન્ટેનન્સ
- [ફેસિલિટી (અન્ય ની મેકેન)]



## Negative points

1. HR

- Communication ni anasari shiksha ni chh chh

- Communication skill ni humamni chh chh

2. Business

→ Financial management chh chh.  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh

→ Financial management chh chh.  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh

3. School

→ School management chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh  
Business plan ni humamni chh chh

# FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location :

Date/Time:

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No
2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   |        |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                |        | 2   | Loss of livelihood                                       |        |
| 3   | Increase employment oppertunity      |        | 3   | Loss of income   |        |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  |        | 4   | Loss of house/shop                                       |        |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplie                              |        |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                   |        |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system |        | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                  |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                    |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           |        | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc) |        |
| 10  | Others(Specify)                      |        | 10  | Other(Specify)   |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders  | Remark |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Home - ①                 | <p>Their should be home at Distence 2 kms.</p> <p>→ It should have 2 rooms &amp; 1 Kitchen and geetany lavatory and toilet &amp; bathroom. Rooms size should be 12x16. It's an apartment. and at ground level of building we required shops. and proprietary of shops should by will be us.</p> |        |
| Employment - ②           | <p>There should be atleast one person from each house get a government job.</p>   |        |
| School                   | <p>→ we demands school for our childrens near home</p>  |        |

Hospital -

- we requires hospital near our home.
- we require common plot.
- we requires 24 hours water supply

Religion

We demands Temple in our residency.

HOME INDUSTRY  
for women  
(GIRDH Odh409)

+ home industry for women  
where we can produce.  
Khukhard, Papad,

(1)

### NAGATIVE IMPACT

(1)

→ Due to losses out home we will go backwords  
intends of we losses out job (work). social status,  
our children & women will loss familiar environment due to  
this they will suffer social, psychological problem.

→ Transportation charge will increase for finding work.  
→ our women sell fruits & vegetables near society  
and we have regular customers after that we will  
our business then we will face financial crisis.

| S.No | Name     | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature |
|------|----------|-----|-----|------------|-----------|
| 1    | गुणवतीमि | 45  | M   | 9924674231 |           |
| 2    | सुमनमि   | 35  | M   | 9173531881 |           |
| 3    | अनिलमि   | 44  | M   | 8755568592 |           |
| 4    | रजनीमि   | 40  | M   | 9974232428 |           |
| 5    | सुनीलमि  | 38  | M   | 9998651140 |           |
| 6    | गुणवतीमि | 60  | M   | 8238726688 |           |
| 7    | गुणवतीमि | 40  | M   | 9913155416 |           |
| 8    | सुमनमि   | 47  | M   | 9724937760 |           |
| 9    | सुनीलमि  | 42  | M   | 9977901475 |           |
| 10   | सुमनमि   | 30  | M   | 9909313562 |           |
| 11   | सुनीलमि  | 60  | M   | 9879816062 |           |
| 12   | सुनीलमि  | 42  | M   | -          |           |
| 13   | गुणवतीमि | 65  | F   | -          |           |
| 14   |          |     |     |            |           |
| 15   | गुणवतीमि | 65  | M   | 5777175129 |           |
| 16   | गुणवतीमि | 40  | M   | 9924057358 |           |
| 17   | सुनीलमि  | 35  | M   | -          |           |
| 18   | गुणवतीमि | 20  | M   | -          |           |
| 19   | सुनीलमि  | 35  | M   | -          |           |
| 20   |          |     |     |            |           |
| 21   | सुनीलमि  | 50  | F   | -          |           |
| 22   | गुणवतीमि | 30  | M   | -          |           |
| 23   | सुनीलमि  | 55  | F   | -          |           |
| 24   | गुणवतीमि | 55  | M   | -          |           |
| 25   | सुनीलमि  | 50  | F   | -          |           |
| 26   | गुणवतीमि | 25  | M   | -          |           |

गुणवतीमि



FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Vertical gnm

Date/Time: 3-10-2014 [4:00 to

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No

2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   | ✓      |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                | ✓      | 2   | Loss of livelihood                                       |        |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  | ✓      | 4   | Loss of house/shop                                       | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supply                               | ✓      |
| 6   | Increase in property value           | ✓      | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                   | ✓      |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system | ✓      | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                  |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                    |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           |        | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc) | ✓      |
| 10  | Others{Specify}                      |        | 10  | Other{Specify}   |        |

### 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders  | Remark  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1) <u>Mandi</u>          | <p>મંદીર ની બાજુ તાજાં શાકો નો ગણ<br/>લગાવવા માટે રૂા રૂા રૂા ની ફીલિંગ<br/>બનાવવા માટે</p> <p>મંદીર ની ઘાંટીયા બાજુના<br/>અવાવને ગુસારીને નો પાટીકોને<br/>રંગવળા કરે</p> <p>મંદીર ની ગાંડી બાજુના અવાવને<br/>સાથે નો પાટીકોનો રંગ</p> <p>મંદીર ની તાજાં શાકો બાજુ નો<br/>સાથે ફીલિંગ રૂા રૂા રૂા નો નકલે.</p> <p>મંદીર ની પુત્રી ની ઘાંટી ફીલિંગ<br/>રૂા રૂા રૂા નો અવાવળાને</p> <p>2BHK રૂા રૂા રૂા નો અવાવળા<br/>નો રૂા રૂા separate bath/toilet નો<br/>નો નો Handicape house standing<br/>toilet મળે. [15/15]</p> | <p>મંદીર ની બાજુના<br/>અવાવળાને માટે<br/>ફીલિંગ</p> |
| 2) <u>House</u>          |   |   |

3) Shop

4)  $\text{SiO}_2$

~~57-1915-2710~~

- 18 cut ki ande mein se hote nikalain;  
20kg ke dam) me me 20 kg  
michon se se den hain se

- Ekeo kare handicapped to in Parliament  
am kare ni onni kare kare kare kare.

જીતન ની ગુણવત્તાને જ જોવાય છે. જે  
બીજા કોઈ અર્થમાં જીતન માટે જીતન નીચે ની  
problem ની.

Negative impact

Temple:

As this temple is the main center for the district and discussion for old age people. Their entire life style will be taken back.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

| S.No | Name           | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature      |
|------|----------------|-----|-----|------------|----------------|
| 1    | Y. S. S. S. S. | 42  | M   | 9999999999 | Y. S. S. S. S. |
| 2    | S. S. S. S. S. | 40  | F   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 3    | S. S. S. S. S. | 40  | M   | 8238025822 | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 4    | S. S. S. S. S. | 30  | M   | 9913884783 |                |
| 5    | S. S. S. S. S. | 28  | F   |            |                |
| 6    | S. S. S. S. S. | 28  | F   |            |                |
| 7    | S. S. S. S. S. | 58  | F   |            |                |
| 8    | S. S. S. S. S. | 32  | M   | 909966346  | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 9    | S. S. S. S. S. | 26  | M   | 1567002910 | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 10   | S. S. S. S. S. | 22  | M   | 9687382065 | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 11   | S. S. S. S. S. | 21  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 12   | S. S. S. S. S. | 24  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 13   | S. S. S. S. S. | 30  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 14   | S. S. S. S. S. | 38  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 15   | S. S. S. S. S. | 34  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 16   | S. S. S. S. S. | 37  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 17   | S. S. S. S. S. | 39  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 18   | S. S. S. S. S. | 36  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 19   | S. S. S. S. S. | 28  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 20   | S. S. S. S. S. | 43  | M   |            | S. S. S. S. S. |
| 21   |                |     |     |            |                |
| 22   |                |     |     |            |                |
| 23   |                |     |     |            |                |
| 24   |                |     |     |            |                |
| 25   |                |     |     |            |                |
| 26   |                |     |     |            |                |



## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: ~~Karagam~~ Karagam depo

Date/Time: 4-10-2014 [4:00 to ]

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/No

2. What are the both positive and negative of the project to city or to you?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   |        |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                |        | 2   | Loss of livelihood   |        |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      |        | 3   | Loss of income   |        |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  |        | 4   | Loss of house/shop   |        |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplies                               |        |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of  |        |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system |        | 7   | social/cultural/economic                                   |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Crime Rates                                    |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           |        | 9   | Increase in Migration                                      |        |
| 10  | Others (Specify)                     |        | 10  | Disadvantage to the environment (damage of park, tree etc) |        |
|     |                                      |        |     | Other (Specify)  |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders  | Remark |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| 1. ER                    | - 2 km on ER 42 magan.<br>2BHK with separate Bath/ toilet             |        |
| 2. Common Plot           | - 4 km with common plot 510g<br>4480 m <sup>2</sup>                   |        |
| 3. Water and Electric    | - 4 km with 4107 magan<br>24/7 Electricity supply                     |        |
| 4. School                | - 0.1 km with school area<br>1 km 12. 2 km                            |        |
| 4. Easing                | - 0.4 km with 24/7 bus stop<br>24/7 bus stop area.                    |        |
| 5. Play ground           | - 0.1 km with play ground<br>510g area                                |        |
| 6. Shop                  | - 0.2 km with 4107 shop area<br>area                                  |        |
| 7. Rejection             |   |        |
| 7. 21/11/12              | - 0.2 km with 4107<br>21/11/12 area                                   |        |
| 8. Bus stand             | - Bus stand 0.1 km with 510g<br>0.1 km with 4107 21/11/12<br>21/11/12 |        |



## negative points

1. ટોચગીરી

ટોચગીરી મહાનગર પંચાયત  
પસે,

2. યુલ

મહાનગર પંચાયત સેત મહાનગર  
પંચાયત પસે,

## Opinion about Metro depo.

- Develop development
- Fussy for transport

## Negative points

1. Employment- With change in area / locality of these will be impact on earnings. (wages)
2. Home With change in area / locality, the marketplace for shopping for households & change in school for children, it becomes slightly uncomfortable.

OPINION - Development of City & mode of transport for public is good & acceptable.

| S.No | Name          | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature     |
|------|---------------|-----|-----|------------|---------------|
| 1.   | 2144 ngne 245 | 40  | M   | 9099133022 | 2144 ngne 245 |
| 2.   | 264105 ngne   | 50  | M   | 9574124340 | 264105 ngne   |
| 3.   | 514412 245    | 37  | M   | 7624051207 | 514412 245    |
| 4.   | 214412 245    | 36  | M   | 9157650175 | 214412 245    |
| 5.   | 214412 245    | 50  | M   | 8141006083 | 214412 245    |
| 6.   | 214412 245    | 28  | M   | "          | 214412 245    |
| 7.   | 444412 245    | 40  | M   | "          | 444412 245    |
| 8.   | 214412 245    | 25  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 9.   | 214412 245    | 76  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 10.  | 214412 245    | 35  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 11.  | 214412 245    | 25  | M   | 8153952159 | 214412 245    |
| 12.  | 214412 245    | 22  | M   | "          | 214412 245    |
| 13.  | 214412 245    | 30  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 14.  | 214412 245    | 32  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 15.  | 444412 245    | 28  | M   |            | 444412 245    |
| 16.  | 214412 245    | 30  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 17.  | 214412 245    | 35  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 18.  | 214412 245    | 35  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 19.  | 214412 245    | 50  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 20.  | 214412 245    | 32  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 21.  | 214412 245    | 28  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 22.  | 444412 245    | 25  | M   |            | 444412 245    |
| 23.  | 444412 245    | 40  | M   |            | 444412 245    |
| 24.  | 214412 245    | 45  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 25.  | 214412 245    | 32  | M   |            | 214412 245    |
| 26.  | 214412 245    | 37  | M   |            | 214412 245    |

(11) પ્રવિભાગી - M .

કચીદાબેન - F 9979281353 -

અંબાબેન - 60 9624477389

બાઈજીભાઈ - 45 - 9904484884 ભાઈભાઈ

મુનીરખાન - 28 -

મુલભાઈ - -

બાલાખાન - 11

પ્રભુદાસ - 11

દગલખાન 11

દિલીપભાઈ - 11

સુરેશભાઈ - 25 9993684688

દગાભાઈ - 40 - 8347482673

દિલીપીરખાન 45 - 8511824485

સુરભાઈ - 40 11

પ્રદેશભાઈ - 35 11

મુશાફ - 45 8153944108

પ્રજાભાઈ - 35 -

ઈંગલભાઈ - 25 - 9924893585

પ્રભુદાસ - 55 - +

શ્રીમંદ - 4

મુશાફ - 30 - 7383072417

(5)

## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Location: Ramip kumip Crossed Road

Date/Time:

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No

2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   |        |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                | ✓      | 2   | Loss of livelihood                                       | ✓      |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  | ✓      | 4   | Loss of house/shop                                       | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplie                              |        |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                   | ✓      |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system |        | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                  |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                    |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           | ✓      | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc) | ✓      |
| 10  | Others(Specify)                      |        | 10  | Other(Specify)   |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders   | Remark |
|--------------------------|--|--------|
| 1. ER                    | 2 km ni Ghatik nira nshing<br>maler. 200m2 nshing Bunkhola   |        |
| 2. Water and Electric    | mis nshing station ni 200m2<br>nshing meler  |        |
| 3. school                | 400 q shis khar nshing<br>200m2 meler. 100m2 ch/7 m<br>nshing meler                                  |        |
| 4. nshing                | 100m2 ni 1 1/2 km meler<br>ni school station   |        |
| 5. 200m2                 | 200m2 ni meler nshing<br>station   |        |
| 6. 200m2                 | 200m2 ni meler nshing<br>station   |        |
| 7. 200m2                 | 200m2 ni meler nshing<br>station   |        |
| 8. Common plot           | 200m2 ni meler nshing<br>station   |        |
| 9. on Rent Person        | 15m 20 meler nshing<br>ni meler station 50% meler<br>50% ni meler nshing station<br>ni meler station |        |



## Negative point

- 1) ઘટ - રજૂનાનો ભય રહે..  
ગભીરતામાં ~~સેપ~~ નો પડેલકાય..
- 2) ઘટો - ઘેરા દાંતો નો ભય નવાયે ઘેરા set  
થવા નો અવગણ રહે.

## Negative Impact

5

at relocated site

1) Home - Safety/Security is biggest concern as the current location is safe & sound.

2) Employment/Business - Existing Customers who are ~~working~~ being serviced / which will be affected as they will have to shift.

| S.No | Name        | Age | Sex | Occupation | Signature   |
|------|-------------|-----|-----|------------|-------------|
| 1.   | रजनी देवी   | 23  | M   | -          | रजनी देवी   |
| 2.   | रमणी देवी   | 25  | F   | -          | रमणी देवी   |
| 3.   | मिना देवी   | 35  | M   | -          | मिना देवी   |
| 4.   | नमणी देवी   | 40  | F   | -          | नमणी देवी   |
| 5.   | प्रदीप देवी | 30  | M   | -          | प्रदीप देवी |
| 6.   | रवि देवी    | 40  | F   | -          | रवि देवी    |
| 7.   | रम देवी     | 45  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 8.   | रमणी देवी   | 50  | M   | -          | रमणी देवी   |
| 9.   | रम देवी     | 40  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 10.  | रम देवी     | 45  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 11.  | रम देवी     | 30  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 12.  | रम देवी     | 28  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 13.  | रम देवी     | 26  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 14.  | रम देवी     | 45  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 15.  | रम देवी     | 29  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 16.  | रम देवी     | 35  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 17.  | रम देवी     | 45  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 18.  | रम देवी     | 30  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 19.  | रम देवी     | 50  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 20.  | रम देवी     | 45  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 21.  | रम देवी     | 42  | M   | 7600246400 | रम देवी     |
| 22.  | रम देवी     | 40  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 23.  | रम देवी     | 30  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 24.  | रम देवी     | 32  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 25.  | रम देवी     | 45  | F   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 26.  | रम देवी     | 41  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |
| 27.  | रम देवी     | 47  | M   | -          | रम देवी     |

## FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

6

Location: AEC Circle [torment power]

Date/Time: 4-10-2014 [12:00 to ]

Perception about the project:

1. Do you think that Metro rail is necessary for Ahmedabad city? Yes/ No  
 2. What impacts, both positive and negative of the project do you foresee?

| S.N | Positive Impact                      | Remark | S.N | Negative Impact  | Remark |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--|--------|
| 1   | Shorten the trip                     |        | 1   | Land Acquisition   |        |
| 2   | Enhance local economy                | ✓      | 2   | Loss of livelihood                                       | ✓      |
| 3   | Increase employment opportunity      | ✓      | 3   | Loss of income   | ✓      |
| 4   | Increase facilities                  | ✓      | 4   | Loss of house/shop                                       | ✓      |
| 5   | Decrease in accident                 |        | 5   | Loss of customers & supplie                              |        |
| 6   | Increase in property value           |        | 6   | Disruption of social/cultural/economic                   | ✓      |
| 7   | Improvement in transportation system |        | 7   | Increase in Crime Rates                                  |        |
| 8   | Decrease Greenhouse gas emission     |        | 8   | Increase in Migration                                    |        |
| 9   | Increase educational level           | ✓      | 9   | Disadvantage to the environment(damage of park,tree etc) | ✓      |
| 10  | Others(Specify)                      |        | 10  | Other(Specify)   |        |

## 3. Issues

| Issued raised/ Discussed | Suggestion by Stakeholders   | Remark |
|--------------------------|--|--------|
| 1 House                  | સાથેજી સરકાર ઓફ દર મેલે...<br>રેવાનેર રાઇન મકાન મેલે. [15/20]<br>દાની આગુલાગ માં જાડો<br>ફાઇ મેલે. [15/20] |        |
| 2) water and Electricity | 4 સ્લોડ ડ્રાઇટ લે ઓફ પ્લાન<br>નવ્ય મેલે<br>વર્ગીર 24/7 ના મેલે   |        |
| 3) Play ground           | બેકલોને રેવાનેર common Plot<br>ફાઇ મેલે  |        |
| 4). Earning              | પર ના મજદારીર Earning<br>ફાઇ મેલે.   |        |
| 5) school                | જાડો મેલેન school મજદારીર<br>ફાઇ મેલે  |        |
| 6) Bus stand             | પર રેવાનેર મજદારીર<br>ફાઇ મેલે.  |        |
| 7) રોંગારી               | દર દરડે એક વર્ગને રોંગારીર<br>ફાઇ મેલે.  |        |
| 8) રૂડુ રોંગારી          | મજદારીર નોર રૂડુ રોંગારી<br>દાખલ મેલે.   |        |
| 9) Shop                  | દર દરડે એક રૂડુ મેલે<br>પ્લાન, ફાઇ મેલે  |        |



- 410142-1 m Set in 40 eile,
- 23731 mlt gfmz om 40 ede

- ધંધાવાળા માટે જલેસરના  
સરકારી કચેરા ખાતે.

Opinion about Metro.

- જાસ લોજ ૫૮ રાજીના નવા મેરીટો આપેલો તે આવક ન્યાયી  
પ્રાપ્તિ પટેલ. Transportation Easy થઈ ગયો.

# Negative Impact

(6)

1. Home - Shifting from affected location to new location & setup at relocated location proves to be difficult & cumbersome. Safety & security is a concern in relocated location.
2. Businesses - For businessmen, starting from scratch becomes difficult & cumbersome.

Opinion about Buses don't stop at destined routes, but Metro will def. stop & provide benefit to people.

| S.No | Name        | Age | Sex | Occupation   | Signature |
|------|-------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----------|
| 1.   | मिश्र मिश्र | 52  | M   | 849723063722 |           |
| 2.   | रंजना देवी  | 31  | F   | 9601806033   |           |
| 3.   | पद्मा देवी  | 30  | F   | -            |           |
| 4.   | पद्मा देवी  | 45  | F   | -            |           |
| 5.   | रंजना देवी  | 70  | F   | -            |           |
| 6.   | मिश्र मिश्र | 45  | M   | -            |           |
| 7.   | रंजना देवी  | 40  | F   | -            |           |
| 8.   | रंजना देवी  | 32  | F   | -            |           |
| 9.   | मिश्र मिश्र | 35  | M   | -            |           |
| 10.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 40  | M   | -            |           |
| 11.  | रंजना देवी  | 45  | F   | -            |           |
| 12.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 37  | M   | -            |           |
| 13.  | रंजना देवी  | 35  | F   | -            |           |
| 14.  | रंजना देवी  | 40  | F   | -            |           |
| 15.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 42  | M   | -            |           |
| 16.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 42  | M   | -            |           |
| 17.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 57  | M   | 9277351036   |           |
| 18.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 55  | F   | -            |           |
| 19.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 40  | M   | -            |           |
| 20.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 15  | M   | -            |           |
| 21.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 35  | M   | -            |           |
| 22.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 45  | F   | -            |           |
| 23.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 40  | M   | -            |           |
| 24.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 30  | F   | -            |           |
| 25.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 30  | M   | -            |           |
| 26.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 35  | M   | -            |           |
| 27.  | मिश्र मिश्र | 40  | M   | -            |           |



रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल—(एन)04/0007/2003—13

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—13



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 40] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, सितम्बर 27, 2013/ आश्विन 5, 1935 (शक)  
No. 40] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2013/ ASVINA 5, 1935 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2013/Asvina 5, 1935 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

## THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

No. 30 OF 2013

[26th September, 2013.]

An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

### CHAPTER I

#### PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.



(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(i) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(ii) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3,

shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 46;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) “Administrator” means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (1) of section 43;

(b) “affected area” means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;

(c) “affected family” includes—

(i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;

(ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;

(iii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;

(iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;



(v) cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(vi) administrative cost,—

(A) for acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

(B) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition;

(vii) cost of undertaking 'Social Impact Assessment study';

(j) "company" means—

1 of 1956.

(i) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company;

21 of 1860.

(ii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State;

(k) "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

(l) "entitled to act", in relation to a person, shall be deemed to include the following persons, namely:—

(i) trustees for other persons beneficially interested with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability;

(ii) the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

5 of 1908.

Provided that the provisions of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Authority by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act;

(m) "family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

*Explanation.*—An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

(n) "holding of land" means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;

(o) "infrastructure project" shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2;

(p) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(q) "landless" means such persons or class of persons who may be,—

(i) considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or

(ii) in a case of landless not being specified under sub-clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;



40 of 1996.

(zd) "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;

(ze) "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

## CHAPTER II

### DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

#### A.—PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

4. (1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.

Preparation of  
Social Impact  
Assessment  
study.

(2) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.

(4) The Social Impact Assessment study referred to in sub-section (1) shall, amongst other matters, include all the following, namely:—

- (a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- (b) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;
- (c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- (d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;
- (e) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;
- (f) study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project *vis-a-vis* the benefits of the project:

Provided that Environmental Impact Assessment study, if any, shall be carried out simultaneously and shall not be contingent upon the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study.

(5) While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1), the appropriate Government shall, amongst other things, take into consideration the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport,



Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision:

Provided further that where the appropriate Government, inspite of such recommendations, proceeds with the acquisition, then, it shall ensure that its reasons for doing so are recorded in writing.

(5) If the Expert Group constituted under sub-section (1), is of the opinion that,—

(a) the project will serve any public purpose; and

(b) the potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts,

it shall make specific recommendations within two months from the date of its constitution whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available:

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision.

(6) The recommendations of the Expert Group referred to in sub-sections (4) and (5) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

8. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that—

(a) there is a legitimate and *bona fide* public purpose for the proposed acquisition which necessitates the acquisition of the land identified;

(b) the potential benefits and the public purpose referred to in clause (a) shall outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact as determined by the Social Impact Assessment that has been carried out;

(c) only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired;

(d) there is no unutilised land which has been previously acquired in the area;

(e) the land, if any, acquired earlier and remained unutilised, is used for such public purpose and make recommendations in respect thereof.

(2) The appropriate Government shall examine the report of the Collector, if any, and the report of the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment study and after considering all the reports, recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(3) The decision of the appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that where land is sought to be acquired for the purposes as specified in sub-section (2) of section 2, the appropriate Government shall also ascertain as to whether the prior consent of the affected families as required under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2, has been obtained in the manner as may be prescribed.

9. Where land is proposed to be acquired invoking the urgency provisions under section 40, the appropriate Government may exempt undertaking of the Social Impact Assessment study.

Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment report by appropriate Government.

Exemption from Social Impact Assessment.



Provided further that any loss or injury suffered by any person due to his wilful violation of this provision shall not be made up by the Collector.

(5) After issuance of notice under sub-section (1), the Collector shall, before the issue of a declaration under section 19, undertake and complete the exercise of updating of land records as prescribed within a period of two months.

12. For the purposes of enabling the appropriate Government to determine the extent of land to be acquired, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey.

(a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

(b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

(c) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

(d) to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; and

(e) to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no act under clauses (a) to (e) in respect of land shall be conducted in the absence of the owner of the land or in the absence of any person authorised in writing by the owner:

Provided further that the acts specified under the first proviso may be undertaken in the absence of the owner, if the owner has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be present during the survey, by giving a notice of at least sixty days prior to such survey:

Provided also that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

13. The officer so authorised under section 12 shall at the time of entry under section 12 pay or tender payment for any damage caused, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

Payment for damage.

14. Where a preliminary notification under section 11 is not issued within twelve months from the date of appraisal of the Social Impact Assessment report submitted by the Expert Group under section 7, then, such report shall be deemed to have lapsed and a fresh Social Impact Assessment shall be required to be undertaken prior to acquisition proceedings under section 11:

Lapse of Social Impact Assessment report.

Provided that the appropriate Government, shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

15. (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 11, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification, object to—

Hearing of objections.

(a) the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired;



(6) The Administrator shall, on completion of public hearing submit the draft Scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.

17. (1) The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted under sub-section (6) of section 16 by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the project level constituted under section 45;

Review of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.

(2) The Collector shall submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme with his suggestions to the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval of the Scheme.

18. The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public

19. (1) When the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, under the hand and seal of a Secretary to such Government or of any other officer duly authorised to certify its orders and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same preliminary notification irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required).

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(2) The Collector shall publish a summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme along with declaration referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is published along with such declaration:

Provided further that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the Requiring Body deposits an amount, in full or part, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government toward the cost of acquisition of the land:

Provided also that the Requiring Body shall deposit the amount promptly so as to enable the appropriate Government to publish the declaration within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of preliminary notification under section 11.

(3) In projects where land is acquired in stages, the application for acquisition itself can specify different stages for the rehabilitation and resettlement, and all declarations shall be made according to the stages so specified.

(4) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(a) in the Official Gazette;

(b) in two daily newspapers being circulated in the locality, of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(c) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(d) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(e) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall indicate,—

(a) the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated;



45 of 1860.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his hand of—

Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector.

(a) the true area of the land;

(b) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award as determined under section 31 and which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(c) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—

Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.

(a) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or

(b) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

25. The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:

Period within which an award shall be made.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

26. (1) The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:—

Determination of market value of land by Collector.

(a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or

2 of 1899.



and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

27. The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

Determination of amount of compensation.

28. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration—

Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.

*firstly*, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

*secondly*, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

*thirdly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

*fourthly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

*fifthly*, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

*sixthly*, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

*seventhly*, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

29. (1) The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.

Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

(2) The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

(3) The Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

30. (1) The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a "Solatium" amount equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the compensation amount.

Award of solatium.

*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable to any person whose land has been acquired.

(2) The Collector shall issue individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation payable and the details of payment of the compensation as specified in the First Schedule.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.



34. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

35. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested of any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

36. The appropriate Government may at any time before the award is made by the Collector under section 30 call for any record of any proceedings (whether by way of inquiry or otherwise) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any findings or order passed or as to the regularity of such proceedings and may pass such order or issue such direction in relation thereto as it may think fit:

Power to call for records, etc.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall not pass or issue any order or direction prejudicial to any person without affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

37. (1) The Awards shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and market value of the land and the assets attached thereto, solatium so determined and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Awards of Collector when to be final.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his awards to such of the persons interested who are not present personally or through their representatives when the awards are made.

(3) The Collector shall keep open to the public and display a summary of the entire proceedings undertaken in a case of acquisition of land including the amount of compensation awarded to each individual along with details of the land finally acquired under this Act on the website created for this purpose.

38. (1) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30:

Power to take possession of land to be acquired.

Provided that the components of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package in the Second and Third Schedules that relate to infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award:

Provided further that in case of acquisition of land for irrigation or hydel project, being a public purpose, the rehabilitation and resettlement shall be completed six months prior to submergence of the lands acquired.

(2) The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.

39. The Collector shall, as far as possible, not displace any family which has already been displaced by the appropriate Government for the purpose of acquisition under the provisions of this Act, and if so displaced, shall pay an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under this Act for the second or successive displacements.

Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.

40. (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases.



(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

42. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area. Reservation and other benefits.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

2 of 2007.

## CHAPTER VI

### PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

43. (1) Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land, then, the State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Appointment of Administrator.

(2) The Administrator shall, with a view to enable him to function efficiently and to meet the special time-frame, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government and provided with office infrastructure and be assisted by such officers and employees who shall be subordinate to him as the appropriate Government may decide.

(3) Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

44. (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement.



(5) Any purchase of land by a person other than specified persons without complying with the provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be void *ab initio*:

Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(6) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent. of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(a) “original land owner” refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(b) “specified persons” includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

(iii) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.

21 of 1860.

47. Where the Collector is of the view that the obligations of the Requiring Body with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement can be quantified into monetary amount, he shall allow the payment of such amount into an account in complete satisfaction of such obligations, which shall be administered by the Administrator appointed under section 43. under the supervision of the Collector.

Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.

## CHAPTER VII

### NATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

48. (1) The Central Government may, whenever necessary, for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall provide officers and other employees to the Committee necessary for its efficient functioning.

49. The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered under this Act, to the National Monitoring Committee in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

Reporting requirements.

50. (1) The State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed by the State.



58. (1) The Presiding Officer of an Authority may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the appropriate Government, resign his office:

Resignation  
and removal.

Provided that the Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the appropriate Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

(2) The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the appropriate Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Authority made by a Judge of a High Court in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

(3) The appropriate Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.

59. No order of the appropriate Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of an Authority shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before an Authority shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of an Authority.

Orders  
constituting  
Authority to  
be final and  
not to  
invalidate its  
proceedings.

60. (1) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Powers of  
Authority and  
procedure  
before it.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning of any public record;

(e) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses;

(f) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders;

(g) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority shall have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon every reference made to it under section 64.

(3) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(4) The Authority shall, after receiving reference under section 64 and after giving notice of such reference to all the parties concerned and after affording opportunity of hearing to all parties, dispose of such reference within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such reference and make an award accordingly.

(5) The Authority shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned within a period of fifteen days from the date of such award.

61. All proceedings before the Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Proceedings  
before  
Authority to  
be judicial  
proceedings.

62. The Member and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Members and  
officers of  
Authority to  
be public  
servants.

5 of 1908.

5 of 1908.

45 of 1860.

2 of 1974.

45 of 1860.



(c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

67. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interest of the persons affected by the objection. Restriction on scope of proceedings.

68. Every such proceeding shall take place in public, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding. Proceedings to be in public.

69. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired including the Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Collector has followed the parameters set out under section 26 to section 30 and the provisions under Chapter V of this Act. Determination of award by Authority.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under section 11 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

*Explanation.*— In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award a solatium of one hundred per cent. over the total compensation amount.

70. (1) Every award under this Chapter shall be in writing signed by the Presiding Officer of the Authority, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause first of section 28, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts. Form of award.

(2) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of clause (2), and clause (9) of respectively, of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

71. (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Chapter, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid. Costs.

(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Authority concerned is of the opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

72. If the sum, which in the opinion of the Authority concerned, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Authority concerned may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Authority: Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

Provided that the award of the Authority concerned may also direct that where such excess or any part thereof is paid to the Authority after the date or expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of such excess or part thereof which has not been paid into Authority before the date of such expiry.



the compensation in the Authority to which a reference under section 64 would be submitted:

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided further that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under sub-section (1) of section 64:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

78. (1) If any money is deposited in the Authority concerned under sub-section (2) of section 77 and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Authority concerned shall—

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to person incompetent to alienate.

(a) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held; or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government of other approved securities as the Authority concerned shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(2) In all cases of money deposited to which this section applies the Authority concerned shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charge and expenses incident thereon, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(b) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of the Authority concerned of the principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

79. When any money shall have been deposited in the Authority concerned under this Act for any cause other than the causes mentioned in section 78, the Authority may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit from it as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

80. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited:

Payment of interest.

Provided that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.



person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals and a Requiring Body; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

87. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any department of the Government, the head of the department, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences by Government departments.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment if such person proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that such person exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

88. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be competent to try any offence punishable under this Act.

Cognizance of offences by court.

2 of 1974.

89. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 every offence under this Act shall be deemed to be non-cognizable.

Offences to be non-cognizable.

90. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act which is alleged to have been committed by a Requiring Body except on a complaint in writing made by the Collector or any other officer authorised by the appropriate Government or any member of the affected family.

Offences to be cognizable only on complaint filed by certain persons.

## CHAPTER XIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

91. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

92. (1) Save as otherwise provided in section 66, the service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice, by

Service of notice.



Provided that no such local authority or Requiring Body shall be entitled to demand a reference to the Authority concerned under section 64.

96. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees.

16 of 1908.

97. In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Registration Act, 1908, including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document.

Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

98. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amendments.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

99. No change from the purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed:

No change of purpose to be allowed.

Provided that if the land acquired is rendered unusable for the purpose for which it was acquired due to a fundamental change because of any unforeseen circumstances, then the appropriate Government may use such land for any other public purpose.

100. No change of ownership without specific permission from the appropriate Government shall be allowed.

No change of ownership without permission to be allowed.

101. When any land acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Return of unutilised land.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this section, "Land Bank" means a governmental entity that focuses on the conversion of Government owned vacant, abandoned, unutilised acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

102. Whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land, forty per cent. of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition:

Difference in price of land when transferred for higher consideration to be shared.

Provided that benefit shall accrue only on the first sale or transfer that occurs after the conclusion of the acquisition proceedings.

103. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions to be in addition to existing laws.

104. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government shall, wherever possible, be free to exercise the option of taking the land on lease, instead of acquisition, for any public purpose referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2.

Option of appropriate Government to lease.



(b) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 2;

(c) the manner and the time limit for carrying out social impact assessment study under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(d) the manner of preparing and publishing social impact assessment study reports under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(e) the manner and time for conducting survey and undertaking census under sub-section (1) of section 16;

(f) the manner of preparing draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under sub-section (2) of section 16;

(g) the manner of conducting public hearing under sub-section (5) of section 16;

(h) the manner of depositing amount by the Requiring Body under second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 19;

(i) the manner in which and the period within which any excess amount paid may be recovered under sub-section (3) of section 33;

(j) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of section 41;

(k) the powers, duties and responsibilities of Administrator under sub-section (2) of section 43;

(l) the procedure of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under sub-section (3) of section 45;

(m) the procedure to be followed by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and allowances to be paid to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 48;

(n) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 50;

(o) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority under sub-section (3) of section 55;

(p) the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of, the Presiding Officer of an Authority under section 56;

(q) any other matter under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 60;

(r) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (2) of section 84;

(s) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 101;

(t) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;

(u) any other matter which is required to be or may be specified under this Act.

110. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such

Rules made by  
Central  
Government  
to be laid  
before  
Parliament.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (2)]

## COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

| Serial No. | Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act     | Manner of determination of value  | Date of determination of value |
|------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)   | (3)   | (4)                            |
| 1.         | Market value of land  | To be determined as provided under section 26.  |                                |
| 2.         | Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas | 1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.  |                                |
| 3.         | Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas | 1 (One).  |                                |
| 4.         | Value of assets attached to land or building                                    | To be determined as provided under section 29.  |                                |
| 5.         | Solatum   | Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2). |                                |
| 6.         | Final award in rural areas  | Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).                    |                                |
| 7.         | Final award in urban areas  | Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building   |                                |



## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 31 (1), 38 (1) and 105 (3)]

ELEMENTS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS FOR ALL THE AFFECTED FAMILIES (BOTH LAND OWNERS AND THE FAMILIES WHOSE LIVELIHOOD IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT ON LAND ACQUIRED) IN ADDITION TO THOSE PROVIDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

| Serial No. | Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements | Entitlement/provision   | Whether provided or not (if provided, details to be given) |
|------------|--|---|--|
| (1)        | (2)  | (3)   | (4)  |
| 1.         | Provision of housing units in case of displacement       | <p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p> |  |



| (1) | (2)   | (3)  | (4) |
|-----|---|--|-----|
|     |   | <p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> |     |
| 5.  | Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year | <p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p>                    |     |
| 6.  | Transportation cost for displaced families                        | <p>Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>  |     |

## THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3)]

## PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

| Serial No. | Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land   | Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land |
|------------|--|--|
| (1)        | (2)  | (3)  |
| 1.         | Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.  |  |
| 2.         | Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.   |  |
| 3.         | One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.   |  |
| 4.         | Provision of drinking water for cattle.  |  |
| 5.         | Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.  |  |
| 6.         | A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.   |  |
| 7.         | Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.   |  |
| 8.         | Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.   |  |
| 9.         | Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.  |  |
| 10.        | Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance. |  |
| 11.        | All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities. |  |
| 12.        | Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.  |  |
| 13.        | Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.   |  |

## THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND  
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

P.K. MALHOTRA,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



## OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject.

OP 4.12  
December, 2001

Note: OP/BP 4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement*, were revised on April 2013 to take into account the recommendations in “*Investment Lending Reform: Modernizing and Consolidating Operational Policies and Procedures*” (R2012-0204 [IDA/R2012-0248]), which were approved by the Executive Directors on October 25, 2012. As a result of these recommendations:

(a) OP/BP 10.00, *Investment Project Financing*, have been revised, among other things, to incorporate OP/BP 13.05, *Supervision* and OP/BP 13.55, *Implementation Completion Reporting*, (which have consequently been retired); and (b) OP/BP 8.60, *Development Policy Lending*, and OP 9.00, *Program-for-Results Financing*, have also been revised. OP/BP 4.12 have consequently been updated to reflect these changes, to clarify the extent of applicability of OP/BP 4.12 to Development Policy Lending and Program-for Results-Financing, and to reflect the updated title of the Bank's policy on access to information.

Questions on this OP/BP may be addressed to the Safeguard Policies Helpdesk in OPCS (safeguards@worldbank.org).

Revised April 2013

1. Bank<sup>1</sup> experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

### Policy Objectives

2. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

(a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.<sup>2</sup>

(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons<sup>3</sup> should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.<sup>4</sup>

### Impacts Covered

3. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts<sup>5</sup> that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects,<sup>6</sup> and are caused by



(a) the involuntary<sup>7</sup> taking of land<sup>8</sup> resulting in

(i) relocation or loss of shelter;

(ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or

(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

(b) the involuntary restriction of access<sup>9</sup> to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

4. This policy applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the Bank, are

(a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project,

(b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and

(c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

5. Requests for guidance on the application and scope of this policy should be addressed to the Resettlement Committee (see [BP 4.12, para. 7](#)).<sup>10</sup>

### **Required Measures**

6. To address the impacts covered under para. 3 (a) of this policy, the borrower prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework (see paras. 25-30) that covers the following:

(a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost<sup>11</sup> for losses of assets<sup>12</sup> attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.<sup>13</sup>

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy

framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

- (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;<sup>14</sup> and
- (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a);
- (iii) such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

7. In projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas (see para. 3(b)), the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project. In such cases, the borrower prepares a process framework acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which

- (a) specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented;
- (b) the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;
- (c) measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified; and
- (d) potential conflicts involving displaced persons will be resolved.

The process framework also includes a description of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

8. To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples,<sup>15</sup> ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

9. Bank experience has shown that resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have significant adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. For this reason, the Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid physical displacement of these groups. When it is not feasible to avoid such displacement, preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see para. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (see [Annex A](#), para. 11).

10. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered in para. 3(a) of this policy, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons. For impacts covered in para. 3(b) of this policy, the measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the plan of action as part of the project (see para. 30).<sup>16</sup>

11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose

livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettlers are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, the provision of land would adversely affect the sustainability of a park or protected area,<sup>17</sup> or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

12. Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction<sup>18</sup> of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

13. For impacts covered under para. 3(a) of this policy, the Bank also requires the following:

(a) Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

(b) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

(c) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

### **Eligibility for Benefits<sup>19</sup>**

14. Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a project, the borrower carries out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (see the [Annex A](#), para. 6(a)), to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. The borrower also develops a procedure, satisfactory to the Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and it specifies grievance mechanisms.

15. *Criteria for Eligibility.* Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups:

(a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become

recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (see [Annex A](#), para. 7(f)); and<sup>20</sup>

(c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

16. Persons covered under para. 15(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with para. 6. Persons covered under para. 15(c) are provided resettlement assistance<sup>21</sup> in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.<sup>22</sup> Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in para. 15(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

### **Resettlement Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring**

17. To achieve the objectives of this policy, different planning instruments are used, depending on the type of project:

(a) a resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified (see para. 25 and [Annex A](#));

(b) a resettlement policy framework is required for operations referred to in paras. 26-30 that may entail involuntary resettlement, unless otherwise specified (see [Annex A](#); and

(c) a process framework is prepared for projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) (see para. 31).

18. The borrower is responsible for preparing, implementing, and monitoring a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework (the "resettlement instruments"), as appropriate, that conform to this policy. The resettlement instrument presents a strategy for achieving the objectives of the policy and covers all aspects of the proposed resettlement. Borrower commitment to, and capacity for, undertaking successful resettlement is a key determinant of Bank involvement in a project.

19. Resettlement planning includes early screening, scoping of key issues, the choice of resettlement instrument, and the information required to prepare the resettlement component or subcomponent. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement instruments vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. In preparing the resettlement component, the borrower draws on appropriate social, technical, and legal expertise and on relevant community-based organizations and NGOs.<sup>23</sup> The borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.

20. The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettlers (as compared to the "without-project" circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project. Resettlement components or free-standing resettlement projects need not be economically viable on their own, but they should be cost-effective.

21. The borrower ensures that the Project Implementation Plan is fully consistent with the resettlement instrument.

22. As a condition of appraisal of projects involving resettlement, the borrower provides the Bank with the relevant draft resettlement instrument which conforms to this policy, and makes it available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are



understandable to them. Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal, the Bank makes it available to the public through its InfoShop. After the Bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner.<sup>24</sup>

23. The borrower's obligations to carry out the resettlement instrument and to keep the Bank informed of implementation progress are provided for in the legal agreements for the project.

24. The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. The assessment takes into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. If the assessment reveals that these objectives may not be realized, the borrower should propose follow-up measures that may serve as the basis for continued Bank supervision, as the Bank deems appropriate (see also [BP 4.12](#), para. 16).

## **Resettlement Instruments**

### *Resettlement Plan*

25. A draft resettlement plan that conforms to this policy is a condition of appraisal (see [Annex A](#), para. 2-21) for projects referred to in para. 17(a) above.<sup>25</sup> However, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor,<sup>26</sup> or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower (see [Annex A](#), para. 22). The information disclosure procedures set forth in para. 22 apply.

### *Resettlement Policy Framework*

26. For sector investment operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the project implementing agency screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the borrower submits, prior to appraisal, a resettlement policy framework that conforms to this policy (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). The framework also estimates, to the extent feasible, the total population to be displaced and the overall resettlement costs.

27. For financial intermediary operations that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that the financial intermediary (FI) screen subprojects to be financed by the Bank to ensure their consistency with this OP. For these operations, the Bank requires that before appraisal the borrower or the FI submit to the Bank a resettlement policy framework conforming to this policy (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). In addition, the framework includes an assessment of the institutional capacity and procedures of each of the FIs that will be responsible for subproject financing. When, in the assessment of the Bank, no resettlement is envisaged in the subprojects to be financed by the FI, a resettlement policy framework is not required. Instead, the legal agreements specify the obligation of the FIs to obtain from the potential subborrowers a resettlement plan consistent with this policy if a subproject gives rise to resettlement. For all subprojects involving resettlement, the resettlement plan is provided to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

28. For other Bank-assisted project with multiple subprojects<sup>27</sup> that may involve involuntary resettlement, the Bank requires that a draft resettlement plan conforming to this policy be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project unless, because of the nature and design of the project or of a specific subproject or subprojects (a) the zone of impact of subprojects cannot be determined, or (b) the zone of impact is known but precise sitting alignments cannot be determined. In such cases, the borrower submits a resettlement policy framework consistent with this policy prior to appraisal (see [Annex A](#), paras. 23-25). For other subprojects that do not fall within the above criteria, a resettlement plan conforming to this

policy is required prior to appraisal.

29. For each subproject included in a project described in para. 26, 27, or 28 that may involve resettlement, the Bank requires that a satisfactory resettlement plan or an abbreviated resettlement plan that is consistent with the provisions of the policy framework be submitted to the Bank for approval before the subproject is accepted for Bank financing.

30. For projects described in paras. 26-28 above, the Bank may agree, in writing, that subproject resettlement plans may be approved by the project implementing agency or a responsible government agency or financial intermediary without prior Bank review, if that agency has demonstrated adequate institutional capacity to review resettlement plans and ensure their consistency with this policy. Any such delegation, and appropriate remedies for the entity's approval of resettlement plans found not to be in compliance with Bank policy, are provided for in the legal agreements for the project. In all such cases, implementation of the resettlement plans is subject to ex post review by the Bank.

#### *Process Framework*

31. For projects involving restriction of access in accordance with para. 3(b) above, the borrower provides the Bank with a draft process framework that conforms to the relevant provisions of this policy as a condition of appraisal. In addition, during project implementation and before enforcing of the restriction, the borrower prepares a plan of action, acceptable to the Bank, describing the specific measures to be undertaken to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation. The plan of action could take the form of a natural resources management plan prepared for the project.

#### **Assistance to the Borrower**

32. In furtherance of the objectives of this policy, the Bank may at a borrower's request support the borrower and other concerned entities by providing

(a) assistance to assess and strengthen resettlement policies, strategies, legal frameworks, and specific plans at a country, regional, or sectoral level;

(b) financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations;

(c) financing of technical assistance for developing resettlement policies, strategies, and specific plans, and for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement activities; and

(d) financing of the investment costs of resettlement.

33. The Bank may finance either a component of the main investment causing displacement and requiring resettlement, or a free-standing resettlement project with appropriate cross-conditionalities, processed and implemented in parallel with the investment that causes the displacement. The Bank may finance resettlement even though it is not financing the main investment that makes resettlement necessary.

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1. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IDA credits and IDA grants, guarantees, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances and grants; and "projects" includes projects under (a) PPFs advances and Institutional Development Fund (IDF) grants, if they include investment activities; (b) grants under the Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol, for which the Bank is the implementing/executing agency; and (c) grants or loans provided by other donors that are administered by the Bank. The term "project" does not include programs supported by Development Policy Lending (for which the environmental provisions are set out

in [OP/BP 8.60, Development Policy Lending](#)), or by Program-for-Results Financing (for which environmental provisions are set out in [OP/BP 9.00, Program-for-Results Financing](#). "Borrower" also includes, wherever the context requires, the guarantor or the project implementing agency.

2. In devising approaches to resettlement in Bank-assisted projects, other Bank policies should be taken into account, as relevant. These policies include [OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment](#), [OP 4.04, Natural Habitats](#), [OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples](#), and [OP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources](#).
3. The term "displaced persons" refers to persons who are affected in any of the ways described in para. 3 of this OP.
4. Displaced persons under para. 3(b) should be assisted in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the sustainability of the parks and protected areas.
5. Where there are adverse indirect social or economic impacts, it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups. Other environmental, social, and economic impacts that do not result from land taking may be identified and addressed through environmental assessments and other project reports and instruments.
6. This policy does not apply to restrictions of access to natural resources under community-based projects, i.e. where the community using the resources decides to restrict access to these resources, provided that an assessment satisfactory to the Bank establishes that the community decision-making process is adequate, and that it provides for identification of appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community. This policy also does not cover refugees from natural disasters, war, or civil strife (see [OP 8.00, Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies](#)).
7. For the purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice.
8. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as buildings and crops. This policy does not apply to regulations of natural resources on a national or regional level to promote their sustainability, such as watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, etc. The policy also does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling projects, although it is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts, especially those affecting poor and vulnerable groups.
9. For the purposes of this policy, involuntary restriction of access covers restrictions on the use of resources imposed on people living outside the park or protected area, or on those who continue living inside the park or protected area during and after project implementation. In cases where new parks and protected areas are created as part of the project, persons who lose shelter, land, or other assets are covered under para. 3(a). Persons who lose shelter in existing parks and protected areas are also covered under para. 3(a).
10. The *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook* provides good practice guidance to staff on the policy.
11. "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (for a detailed definition of replacement cost, see [Annex A](#), footnote 1). For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g., access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement assistance to be provided under other clauses of para. 6.
12. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.
13. The alternative assets are provided with adequate tenure arrangements. The cost of alternative residential housing, housing sites, business premises, and agricultural sites to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the corresponding asset lost.
14. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance or similar arrangements.
15. See [OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples](#).
16. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner.
17. See [OP 4.04, Natural Habitats](#).
18. As a general principle, this applies if the land taken constitutes less than 20% of the total productive area.
19. Paras. 13-15 do not apply to impacts covered under para. 3(b) of this policy. The eligibility criteria for displaced persons under 3 (b) are covered under the process framework (see paras. 7 and 30).
20. Such claims could be derived from adverse possession, from continued possession of public lands without government action for eviction (that is, with the implicit leave of the government), or from customary and traditional law and usage, and so on.
21. Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.
22. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
23. For projects that are highly risky or contentious, or that involve significant and complex resettlement activities, the borrower should normally engage an advisory panel of independent, internationally recognized resettlement specialists to advise on all aspects of the project relevant to the resettlement activities. The size, role, and frequency of meeting depend on the complexity of the resettlement. If independent technical advisory panels are established under [OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment](#), the resettlement panel may form part of the environmental panel of experts.
24. See [The World Bank Policy on Access to Information, para. 34](#) (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2002).

25. An exception to this requirement may be made in highly unusual circumstances (such as emergency operations) with the approval of Bank Management (see [BP 4.12](#), para. 8). In such cases, the Management's approval stipulates a timetable and budget for developing the resettlement plan.
26. Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost.
27. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "subprojects" includes components and subcomponents.



**Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad(MEGA) Company Limited**

**(A Govt. of Gujarat Undertaking)**

**Monitoring of RAP Implementation**

**Report for the month of .....**

**Part-I: Quantitative monitoring format**

| Activity               | Indicator   | Target     |            | Achievement |            |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                        |   | This Month | Cumulative | This Month  | Cumulative |
| Staffing               | Number of MEGA staff on the project by job function                         |            |            |             |            |
|                        | Number of other line agency officials available for tasks                   |            |            |             |            |
| Verification of impact | No. of project affected households  |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of project affected people  |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of people loss residence  |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of people loss livelihood   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of people displace  |            |            |             |            |
| Resettlement           | No. of people provided with ID Card   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of resettlement sites developed   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of people received compensation before starting construction activities |            |            |             |            |
|                        | Area of private land acquired   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | Area of Govt. land acquired   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of people resettled   |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of religious properties relocated                                       |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of community properties relocated                                       |            |            |             |            |
|                        | No. of Govt. properties relocated   |            |            |             |            |

| Activity  | Indicator  | Target     |            | Achievement |            |
|---|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|   |  | This Month | Cumulative | This Month  | Cumulative |
| Rehabilitation                                    | No. of training agencies identified  |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of people undergone skill development training                                     |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of people restarted their income restoration activities                            |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of new enterprises started   |            |            |             |            |
| Grievance Redressal                               | No. of grievance redress committee formed  |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of grievance redress committee meetings conducted                                  |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of grievances received   |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of grievances addressed  |            |            |             |            |
| Public consultation/<br>Disclosure of information | No. of public consultations  |            |            |             |            |
|   | Frequency of consultation  |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of participants in the consultation meetings                                       |            |            |             |            |
|   | Whether the entitlement matrix has been translated in a understandable local language. |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of translated copies distributed to relevant stakeholders including Aps            |            |            |             |            |
|   | No. of locations where the list of entitled persons displayed                          |            |            |             |            |
| Review and Monitoring                             | No. of staff meetings conducted at Project Management level                            |            |            |             |            |
|   | Date of appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA)                             |            |            |             |            |

| Activity           | Indicator  | Target     |            | Achievement |            |
|--------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                    |  | This Month | Cumulative | This Month  | Cumulative |
|                    | Frequency of submitting progress reports         |            |            |             |            |
| Awareness programs | No. of HIV/AIDS awareness programs conducted     |            |            |             |            |
|                    | No. of hotspots identified                       |            |            |             |            |
|                    | No. of road safety awareness programs conducted. |            |            |             |            |
| Fund utilization   | Funds utilized                                   |            |            |             |            |

## Part-II- Qualitative Monitoring format

1. Composition/type of participants and specific issues raised by the participants especially the vulnerable groups.
2. Actions/follow-up taken to address the issues raised in the public consultation meetings.
3. Process adopted for the relocation of PAFs, religious and community structures. The process adopted for relocation of squatters and other vulnerable groups may be specified.
4. Process of distribution and allotment of compensation and other R&R assistances.
5. When the compensation/assistance has been paid, and the utility of compensation amount and other R&R assistances.
6. Type of grievances, its reasons and measures taken to address this.
7. Brief description of income generation activities undertaken by the AFs.
8. Major issues faced during RAP implementation and actions taken to resolve it.
9. Major lessons learned and documented.

Signature

Name and Designation of the Reporting officer

Place:

Date:

**Terms of Reference for Independent Evaluation Agency**

**1. Project Description**

This project is being implemented by MEGA with financial support of Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project gives utmost importance to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected families. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan has been developed for implementation.

The project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by an external monitor. Therefore, the EA, which is the Executing Agency (EA) for this project, requires services of a reputed Social Sector specialist individual /firm for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation referred to as the Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA).

**2. Scope of Work of IEA- Generic**

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of Social Management Unit (SMU) and the concerned agency in RAP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the affected persons have been restored or enhanced
- To assess the efforts of SMU and concerned agency in implementation of the Community Participation strategy with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), (iii) Women headed families, (iv) elderly and (v) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

**3. Scope of work- Specific**

The independent evaluation agency (IEA) will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the EA. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

- Review pre-displaced baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, community organizations and cultural parameters.
- To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare reports for the EA.
- To evaluate and assess the livelihood opportunities and income as well as quality of life of affected persons of project induced changes.
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of consultative process with affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and



effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties and dissemination of information about these.

- Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like restoration of income and living standards and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-resettlement period.
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the APs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of APs and host population from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provides suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning

#### **4. Time frame and Reporting**

The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for independent evaluation of the RAP implementation. The work is scheduled to start in and continue till the end of the project. The duration of RAP implementation is as per the given RAP time schedule. The monitoring and evaluation report should be submitted to EA .

#### **5. Qualifications**

The monitoring and evaluation agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable.

Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, staff strength, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and rehabilitation implementation and preparation of reports.

#### **6. Budget and Logistics**

Copies of the proposal- both Technical and Financial- should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.